

THE HOWLING DAWG

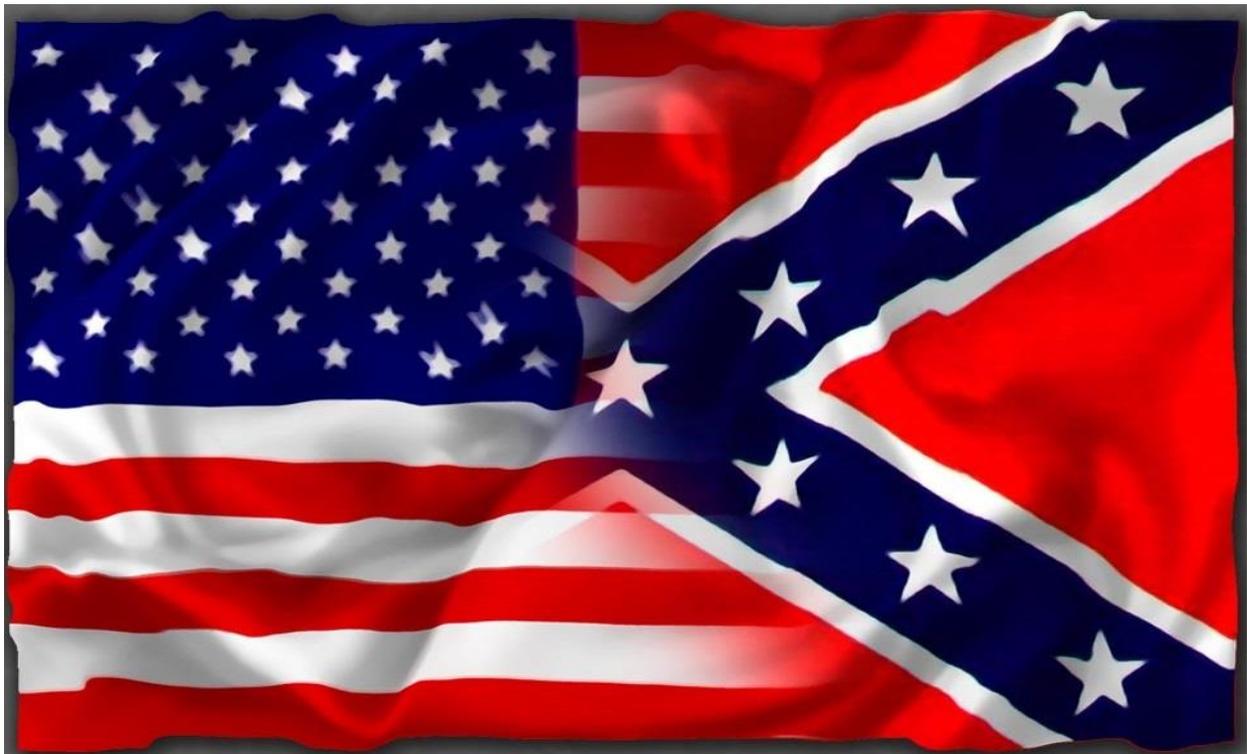
AUGUST 2015



"In each rank, by twos, Count!"

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

Confederate Veterans ARE American Veterans - By Law



The United States Government Honors Confederate Veterans and the Confederacy For those of you who believe that the Confederate States of America and the men and women who pledged allegiance to that constitutionally established government and shed their blood and treasure in its defense are somehow illegitimate and unworthy of honor and protection by the American government Here are the laws



Ed Jackson

A devoted service record loudly proclaims that Confederate soldiers were equal in honor and worthiness to those who served the Federal cause. Official proclamations by the Government of the United States forever removes all claims against the Confederacy, including their symbols, monuments and heroes. In other words, the current assault upon all things Confederate is contrary to the laws of the United States of America and must be resisted vigorously !!!!!

{ Confederate Veterans Parade in Milledgeville, Georgia

**Congressional Act of 9 March 1906 ~ We Honor Our Fallen Ancestors
(P.L. 38, 59th Congress, Chap. 631-34 Stat. 56)**

This act authorized the furnishing of headstones for the graves of Confederates who died, primarily in Union prison camps and were buried in Federal cemeteries. This act, also, formally reaffirmed Confederate soldiers as military combatants with legal standing. It granted recognition to deceased Confederate soldiers commensurate with the status of deceased Union soldiers.

**U.S. Public Law 810, Approved by 17th Congress 26 February 1929
(45 Stat 1307 - Currently on the books as 38 U.S. Code, Sec. 2306)**

This law, passed by the U.S. Congress, authorized the "Secretary of War to erect headstones over the graves of soldiers who served in the Confederate Army and to direct him to preserve in the records of the War Department the names and places of burial of all soldiers for whom such headstones shall have been erected." This act broadened the scope of recognition further for all Confederate soldiers to receive burial benefits equivalent to Union soldiers. It authorized the use of U.S. government (public) funds to mark Confederate graves and record their locations.



**U.S. Public Law 85-425: Sec. 410 Approved 23 May 1958
Confederate Iron Cross**

(US Statutes at Large Volume 72, Part 1, Page 133-134)

The Administrator shall pay to each person who served in the military or naval forces of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War a monthly pension in the same amounts and subject to the same conditions as would have been applicable to such person under the laws in effect on December 31, 1957, if his service in such forces had been service in the military or naval forces of the United States. While this was only a gesture since the last Confederate veteran died in 1958, it is meaningful in that only a little more than a half century before, the Congress of the United States saw fit to consider Confederate soldiers as equivalent to U.S. soldiers for service benefits.

By the President of the United States of America- *A Proclamation*

The years 1961 to 1965 will mark the 100th anniversary of the American Civil War. That war was America's most tragic experience. But like most truly great tragedies, it carries with it an enduring lesson and a profound inspiration. It was a demonstration of heroism and sacrifice by men and women of both sides who valued principle above life itself and whose devotion to duty is a part of our Nation's noblest tradition. Both sections of our now magnificently reunited country sent into their armies men who became soldiers as good as any who ever fought under any flag. Military history records nothing finer than the courage and spirit displayed at such battles as Chickamauga, Antietam, Kennesaw Mountain, and Gettysburg. That America could produce men so valiant and so enduring is a matter for deep and abiding pride. The same spirit on the part of the people at home supported and strengthened those soldiers through four years of great trial. That a Nation which contained hardly more than thirty million people, North and South together, could sustain six hundred thousand deaths without faltering is a lasting testimonial to something unconquerable in the American spirit. And that a transcending sense of unity and larger common purpose could, in the end, cause the men and women who had suffered so greatly to close ranks once the contest ended and to go on together to build a greater, freer, and happier America must be a source of inspiration as long as our country may last. By a joint resolution approved on September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), the Congress established the Civil War Centennial Commission to prepare plans and programs for the nationwide observances of the one-hundredth anniversary of the Civil War, and requested the President to issue proclamations inviting the people of the United States to participate in those observances. Now, Therefore, I, Dwight D. Eisenhower, President of the United States of America, do hereby invite all of the people of our country to take a direct and active part in the Centennial of the Civil War. I request all units and agencies of government--Federal, State, and local--and their officials to encourage, foster, and participate in Centennial observances. And I especially urge our Nation's schools and colleges, its libraries and museums, its churches and religious bodies, its civic, service, and patriotic organizations, its learned and professional societies, its arts, sciences, and industries, and its informational media, to plan and carry out their own appropriate Centennial observances during the years 1961 to 1965; all to the end of enriching our knowledge and appreciation of this momentous chapter in our Nation's history and of making this memorable period truly a Centennial for all Americans. In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed. DONE at the City of Washington this sixth day of December in the year of our Lord 1960 and of the Independence of the United States of America the 185th.



I MUST ADMIT, I WAS SURPRISED- On August 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina



struck *Beauvoir*, the Mississippi Gulf Coast estate where Confederate President Jefferson Davis lived his final years. **Donald Trump donated \$25,000 toward the restoration.**

(The *Biloxi Sun Herald* Missouri Bushwhacker News & Commentary 2/22/06)

"Trump is a New Yorker. But he is a New Yorker who loves his country and has only its best interest at heart. Would Donald Trump be the best choice for President? I do not know yet. I do know that he can do no worse than those who have been running

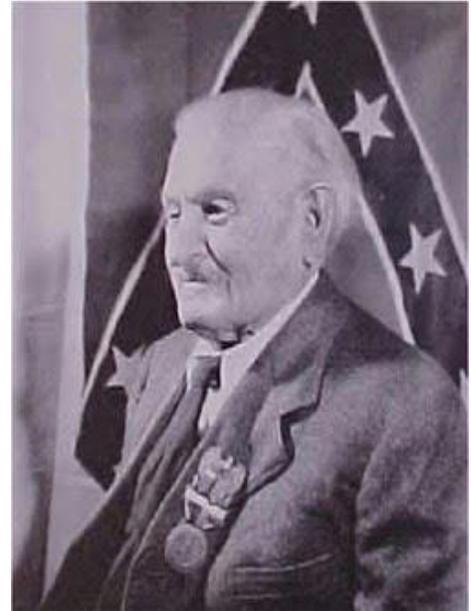
the government for some time now. Some people have given Trump flack for saying that he would have put the battle flag in a museum. His comments were taken out of context. He said that it would be prominently displayed and that, "we must respect what we must respect." Remember that Trump is a New Yorker. So "respect" is important. When Trump made his comment about respect I am certain that he included in that a respect for our Confederate ancestors, our history, and our heritage. At any rate, Trump may not be waiving the Confederate Flag. But he is NOT its enemy. This election cycle is starting early and will be an interesting one to follow. *Chaplain Ed - Dixie Heritage*

WILLIAM JOSHUA BUSH, GEORGIA'S LAST CONFEDERATE VETERAN

William Joshua Bush was the last Georgian to have worn the uniform of the Confederacy.

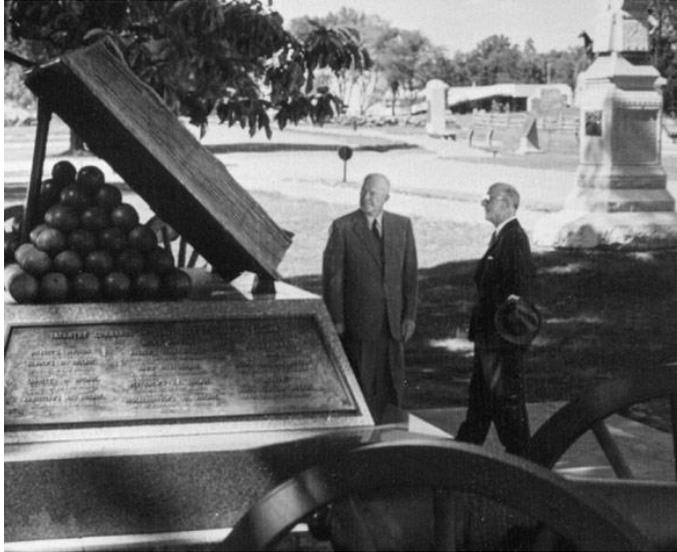
Born in Wilkinson County, Georgia on July 10, 1845, the War began for him in July 1861 when he in enlisted in the Ramah Guards, designated as Company B of the 14th Georgia infantry.

He was about to celebrate his first full day in the Confederate Army as a thirteen-year-old. The 14th Georgia saw action that month in the Battle of First Manassas, or Bull Run. When the fighting ceased for the fall and winter months, William was discharged and sent home to Wilkinson County. A few months after his real 16th birthday, William enlisted in the Georgia Militia in October 1864. Sherman was in Atlanta, ready and poised to begin his climatic "March to the Sea." Right in the line of his march was Wilkinson County. William's



company first saw action in the area of East Macon near Cross Key's. He may have participated in the attack on the rear of the Union line near Griswoldville, Georgia. According to Bush, he fought in the Battle of Atlanta. Bush remained with his company until it surrendered at Stephen's Station on the Central of Georgia Railroad in 1865. Like many veterans, Bush loved to tell stories about his experiences in the War: *"when I got into the War we wore overalls, and when we surrendered in 1865, I didn't even have a pair of shoes."* In 1938, Bush and the few surviving veterans of the War began to acquire celebrity status. That year marked the 75th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg. Veterans who could, gathered in the Pennsylvania town for one final reunion. Joshua Bush spent his last years in Fitzgerald, which had been founded as a colony by former Union soldiers. For many years, Bush and Henry Brunner, the last surviving Union veteran in town, would meet at the city cemetery and place flowers on the graves of their deceased comrades. When Brunner died, Bush sent a flower from *"the last of the gray to the last of the blue."* By the spring of 1952, the remaining Confederate veterans outnumbered their Union counterparts as the Sons of the Confederate Veterans held their annual meeting in Jackson, Mississippi, with only Joshua Bush and William Townsend of Louisiana in attendance. The delegates sadly voted to end the reunions. On November 11, 1952, Joshua Bush, Georgia's last Confederate veteran died. His body was laid to rest in Evergreen Cemetery in Fitzgerald with Masonic and military honors. For the last time in history, Confederate flags were flown all over the state at half mast in his honor. It was a time that brought a great sorrow to those who still remembered the tales of their fathers and grandfathers of those days of long ago.

- Scott Thompson



Dwight D. Eisenhower regularly toured the Gettysburg Battlefield, first as a West Point cadet. (Pictured on the left, Eisenhower and historian Bruce Catton are shown at the High Water Mark.) After a 30 year military career, Ike and his wife, Mamie, bought a Gettysburg farm where Confederate troops camped. A Confederate body was found buried in the backyard during landscaping. During the Republican National Convention, (August 1960) Eisenhower mentioned that he kept a picture of Robert E. Lee in his office. That prompted a dentist from New York to send the

following letter to the White House: *"Dear Mr. President: At the Republication Convention I heard you mention that you have the pictures of 4 great Americans in your office, and that included in these is a picture of Robert E. Lee. I do not understand how any American can include Robert E. Lee as a person to be emulated, and why the President of the United States of America should do so is certainly beyond me. The most outstanding thing that Robert E. Lee did, was to devote his best efforts to the destruction of the United States Government, and I am sure that you do not say that a person who tries to destroy our Government is worthy of being held as one of our heroes." Will you please tell me just why you hold him in such high esteem? Leon W Scott"* ... Despite undoubtedly having more important things to do as president, Eisenhower took the time to send Dr. Scott the following reply: *"Dear Dr. Scott: Respecting your August 1 inquiry calling attention to my often expressed admiration for General Robert E. Lee, I would say, first, that we need to understand that at the time of the War between the States the issue of secession had remained unresolved for more than 70 years. Men of probity, character, public standing and unquestioned loyalty, both North and South, had disagreed over this issue as a matter of principle from the day our Constitution was adopted. General Robert E. Lee was, in my estimation, one of the supremely gifted men produced by our Nation. He believed unswervingly in the Constitutional validity of his cause which until 1865 was still an arguable question in America; he was a poised and inspiring leader, true to the high trust reposed in him by millions of his fellow citizens; he was thoughtful yet demanding of his officers and men, forbearing with captured enemies but ingenious, unrelenting and personally courageous in battle, and never disheartened by a reverse or obstacle. Through all his many trials, he remained selfless almost to a fault and unflinching in his faith in God. Taken altogether, he was noble as a leader and as a man, and unsullied as I read the pages of our history. From deep conviction, I simply say this: a nation of men of Lee's calibre would be unconquerable in spirit and soul. Indeed, to the degree that present-day American youth will strive to emulate his rare qualities, including his devotion to this land as revealed in his painstaking efforts to help heal the Nation's wounds once the bitter struggle was over, we, in our own time of danger in a divided world, will be strengthened and our love of freedom sustained. Such are the reasons that I proudly display the picture of this great American on my wall. Dwight D. Eisenhower, President"*

OUR SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

SEPTEMBER 7 – FT. PULASKI - LABOR DAY LIVING HISTORY PROGRAM
SEPTEMBER 18-20 - HURRICANE SHOALS (GA) – UNIT REGISTERED AS C.S.A. ONLY
SEPTEMBER 19 - SCV SALUTE TO VETERANS IN DUBLIN – CONTACT RICKY SMITH
OCTOBER 2-4 - ANDERSONVILLE (GA)
OCTOBER 23-25 - SANDERSVILLE (GA) REGISTER BY SEPTEMBER 10 ON LINE
OCTOBER 31-NOV. 1 – IRWINVILLE (GA) POC Lee Murdock 478-986-5290
NOVEMBER 14-15 - NASH FARM (GA) - Battles of Jonesboro and Nash Farm
NOVEMBER 14-15 - SECESSIONVILLE (SC)
NOVEMBER 21- GRISWOLDVILLE MEMORIAL(GA) POC WAYNE DOBSON 478-731-5531.

Brig. Gen. Herbert Burns - 478-668-3598

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

Capt. Wm."Rebel" Bradberry, Cmding.-404-242-7213

1 Lt. Noah Sprague – 706-491-9755

2nd Lt. Kevin Sark - 478-731-8796

Adjutant: 5th Corp. John Wayne "Duke" Dobson 478-731-5531

Treasurer: 6th Corp. Earl Colvin – 478-214-0687

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

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

1st Corp. Chas."Goodtime" Whitehead - 478-986-8943

2nd Corp. Dan Williams - 478-230-7189

3rd Corp. Brick Lee Nelson - 478-986-1151

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

Honorary Chaplain Ronnie "Skin" Neal – 478-808-8848

Assistant Chaplain – Charles Hill – 770-845-6878

Musician - Landon Allen - 478-294-9870

Musician - Aaron Bradford – 302-668-8029

Musician - Oliver Lummus – 302-668-8029

Musician - Al McGalliard - 478-318-7266

Rev. Joey Young - Honorary Life Member

ON FACEBOOK: "JACKSON RIFLES". All issues (2011-present) of The Howling Dawg are available @ scvcamp1399.org & some @ scv2218.com, thanks to Steve Scroggins and Al McGalliard.



16TH GA Co. G. "Jackson Rifles" Staff



ABOUT THE PICTURE: Mrs. Laura Elliott included this information in her excellent presentation to SCV Camp 2218 on August 20th:

The "Center Hill Guards," Co. B, 16th Georgia Infantry was organized at Jackson County, GA. on July 17, 1861. The men were recruited by Abner Monroe Reynolds, (pictured left) who was the Master of the local Masonic Lodge and the whole lodge joined the army one night and went off to War. Reynolds became Captain and his Lt. was Henry Hosch, a 50 year old farmer. The 16th was part of Cobb's Brigade and they were sent to the aid of Parham's lone infantry brigade and the small cavalry detachment of Col. Tom Munford who were defending Crampton's Gap on September 14, 1862. The Confederate force was estimated at 500-800 men and the Union Force about 13,000 men. At Crampton's Gap, Color bearer William Sealey McMillan, of Co. B, was shot and killed by a Sgt. Anderson of Co. K, 96th PA. The colors, were secured by forces afterwards. McMillan had been born 1834 in Mulberry, Jackson County, GA, the son of Peter Edward McMillan and Sarah M. Kerbow McMillan. Near Williamsport, Maryland, September 23, 1862, 42 Confederate prisoners of Crampton's Gap were held, including the wounded captain of Company G, 16th Georgia (Augustus Columbus Thompson), and other unhurt officers and men.

Whiskey Prices During the War - There's a story, of unknown authenticity, that in 1863 President Lincoln asked what whiskey General Ulysses S. Grant drank. Nobody knew the brand, so Lincoln purportedly replied, "*Because, if I can find out, I will send a barrel to every general in the army.*" Abe's timing was poor — because that same year, whiskey prices (based on the cheap stuff) were soaring from roughly 19 cents a gallon to \$1.92 a gallon in the first three years and even higher after that due to taxes and supply shortfalls. Economic uncertainty during the War, began almost immediately in 1861. In 1862, Congress set significant whiskey taxes and other excise taxes to help fund the developing War. These taxes started at 20 cents a gallon and soared to 70 cents by 1864 and \$1.50 by 1865. By 1866, it was up to \$2 and likely higher for legal whiskey buyers. In 1868, Congress reduced that tax to 50 cents a gallon. The price increase of bottled spirits was not solely due to taxes. In the Confederate states, prohibition was enacted in 1862 to preserve corn for food, and that dried up some of the supply, though backwoods "moonshine" distilling continued. Doubtless, the black market whiskey prices soared during the War as well. Prices never returned to pre-War lows due to distillers artificially depressing production by forming the so-called "Whiskey Trust", which kept booze expensive even after the War was over.

Source: Phil Edwards 8/7/15

The Rise and Fall—and Rise—of Facial Hair - Sociologist Dwight Robinson did a study back in 1976, looking at facial hair trends from 1842 to 1972, paging through 130 years of the Illustrated London News to count all the beards, sideburns, and mustaches he saw. Back in the 1880s, it seems like almost everybody in London had some type of facial hair — and beards were the most common. Sideburns dwindled in the 19th century, and mustaches came in vogue around the 1870s. But by the 1970s, when Robinson's study ended, facial hair was going out of style. There are some obvious limitations to the study as it represents trends for only the type of elite men who would have appeared in the Illustrated London News, so it's an older, English set being tallied — no beatniks or hippies shown in the data. The study also leaves out men in uniform and, of course, people who weren't in London.

Ancient Armor - Awesome Abs -Why did Greek warriors have awesome abs and pectoral muscles hammered into their armor? Some ancient Greek warriors — like the heavily-armed citizen-soldier of the time — wore uniforms that reflected an appreciation of beauty. Surviving examples of the Greek cuirass (that's the name for the breastplate/back protective armor) clearly show the body outline including well-defined abs. Greeks had stylized chests, toned shoulder blades, amazing abs, and even shin plates that showed off their calves — but why? The introduction of toned armor seems uniquely Greek — and the reason is more pleasing to the eye than functional. There was no structural reinforcement that came from having six-pack outlines. All the abstracts were for show. Even the crest on the helmet made a warrior look taller. There's also evidence that the cuirasses were sometimes painted. Intimidating armor wasn't a given for all soldiers — you only looked ripped on the battlefield if you had the cash. "*For the upper classes, the cultivation of a muscular, athletic body was a matter of status and prestige. Wearing bronze body armor was also for the elite only.*" (Van Wees) Thus, we can guess that those buff bronze cuirasses were mostly reserved for wealthy soldiers. One ancient historian tells of a man who armed his forces with just one cuirass for every 10 soldiers. "*All the armor we regularly think of was protective,*" but could also display wealth and prestige." (Brice).

The Camp of The Unknown Soldier

THE CAMP OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER of Old Clinton, Jones County, GA enjoyed their first meeting at the new location of Chevy's Pizza, 300 W. Clinton Street, Gray, GA, on Thursday, August 20th. August marked the Camp's 3rd anniversary.



Our speaker for this occasion was Laura Elliott of Rainbow City, Alabama who gave a magnificently fascinating presentation about the 16th Georgia Infantry.

In September Sherrie' Raleigh (UDC 25) will be our speaker (Memoirs of a Confederate Soldier) and in October Joel Whitehead (SCV 2218) will present War-time surgery and medicine. October will also be the occasion of our biennial Camp officer elections, including: Commander, 1st Lt. Commander, 2nd Lt. Commander, Adjutant, Judge Advocate, Treasurer, Chaplain, Surgeon, Sergeant at Arms, Quartermaster, and Historian. If you are currently holding one of these offices and wish to run for re-election, **YOU STILL MUST** notify the Judge Advocate, just like a first time candidate, in writing by midnight on October 1st to allow sufficient time to prepare a written ballot, if needed. Nominations from the floor at the October meeting will be accepted **ONLY** in the event that no candidate has previously expressed their intention to run for an office. I hope this is clear. If there are questions concerning this, you may contact: Judge Advocate Ethan Bloodworth at blindblood92@gmail.com or 1-478-297-1535. The slate of announced candidates thus far includes: Charles Whitehead for Commander, Brick Lee Nelson for 1st Lt. Commander, Wayne Dobson for Adjutant, Al McGalliard for Treasurer, Joel Whitehead for Chaplain, Bryant Knight, Surgeon, and Ethan Bloodworth, Judge Advocate.

NOTE: We will also have regular monthly meetings in September and October 2015 at Chevy's Pizza unless otherwise announced. Our November meeting will be held on the battlefield after the November 21, 2015 Griswoldville Battlefield Commemoration. Rev. Joey Young is the keynote speaker. There will be no December meeting. Our January 21, 2016 meeting will be our annual Lee-Jackson Banquet., featuring Mark Pollard of Nash Farm as our guest speaker. More details are forthcoming...



The logo for Rum Creek Sutler features a circular emblem with a landscape scene (sun, mountains, water) and the text "RUM CREEK SUTLER" in a stylized font. To the right is a historical black and white photograph of a street scene with a building and people. Below the logo and photo, the text reads "ART, MUSIC, BOOKS, VIDEOS, CLOTHING, JEWELRY AND MORE".

CHUCK JOHNSON 2695 EMERALD DRIVE, JONESBORO, GA 30236 770-471-3691 RUMCREEKSUTLER.COM

REAL MEDICINE FROM YOUR BACK YARD

Home gardens, even modest ones, can be a source of many effective remedies. Cayenne pepper for instance, grows very well here and can help regulate cholesterol, blood pressure, ward off colds, aid digestion, inflammation, arthritis, psoriasis, cluster migraines, and diabetes.

Dandelions, we don't grow – we don't have to. In the South, this plant thrives year round even when and where you don't want it. Besides being able to eat every part of it (and make coffee from the root), it treats fevers, boils, eye problems, diarrhea, appendicitis, heartburn, liver problems and skin conditions and breast cancer (in China)

Echinacea or Purple Cone Flower was used by North American Indians



more than any other plant to treat wounds, burns abscesses, insect bites, toothaches, joint pains and rattlesnake bites. A commercial form was introduced in 1870 as being "good for almost any illness" and there was solid evidence that it worked on snake bites, typhus,

diphtheria, among other infections. Moreover, it could be used as an antiseptic, stimulant, deodorant and an anesthetic. Physicians became interested and by 1909 were starting to consider it serious medicine until the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association refused to recognize Echinacea as an active drug, stating "*in view of the lack any scientific scrutiny of the claims made for Echinacea is deemed unworthy of further consideration until more reliable evidence is presented in its favor.*" What kind of ridiculous double-talk is that? With this AMA kiss of death upon the herb, NO MORE RESEARCH or testing was likely – hence no more evidence of its benefits. In other words if you could grow the stuff in your back yard then the medical industry could not make money off of it, so, case closed. Sadly, that same epitaph can be written for many, many miraculously effective herbal cures including the few I will

also write about here. Feverfew has been used for years to combat disabling migraines. It is RAPIDLY effective

which matters a lot when you are in pain! The herb has also been used to treat arthritis, anemia, earache, and intestinal parasites – but the only confirmed scientific documentation is in the prevention and treatment of the migraine headache. Garlic is antimicrobial, antibacterial,



antiviral, antifungal and effective on most all intestinal parasites which makes it a natural boost to the immune system. Clinical applications document the ability to lower cholesterol and blood pressure, reduce the risk of stroke or heart attack as well as treating asthma and diabetes. Mints have long been used for indigestion, to prevent the common cold and to dissolve gallstones. Sage has shown the promise of helping Alzheimer's patients as well as lowering blood glucose and cholesterol. Any of these plants can be easily grown in the typical Southern yard.

VACATION TIME 2015

Summertime normally offers opportunities for travel and some of our 16th GA family did just that. Here are a few examples:

Nathan and Shanda visited Glorieta Pass, where a battle was fought from March 26 to 28, 1862 in northern New Mexico Territory and also Vicksburg (May 18 – July 4, 1863) and sent these pictures to us:



J.C. and Cathy also headed west and toured Arbor Lodge State Historical Park in Nebraska City. It was on this property in 1872 that J. Sterling and his wife, Caroline, initiated their vision for a greener, more tree-filled world—a challenge to people everywhere to plant trees. It is estimated that nearly one million trees were planted in Nebraska on the first Arbor Day, April 10, 1872.



Noah had an opportunity to visit Chancellorsville. He writes: (In August) *"I had the opportunity to go visit my sister-in-law who I just had a brand-new baby girl! Of course, when things calmed down I snuck off to a battlefield. I didn't have to drive far, only about 20 minutes, to the main part of Chancellorsville. I filled my camelback and set off on a 4 mile hike through the woods and fields of the battlefield. I walked beside the Federal and Confederate earthworks, the open field near Chancellor's Inn, and stood where General Jackson was shot. I was able to clear my head and forget the world of turmoil that we currently live in today. I reflected on the political nonsense that we deal with on a daily basis and I tried to put myself in the position that these soldiers faced during this battle. They weren't thinking about the politics of the 1860s. They were just trying to look out for*

themselves and the man next to them. I'm sure they heard the screams of their brothers burning alive in the woods nearby. I tried to think of a way to fight this attack on our history and the best way I know is to attend as many events as possible just like we always have. The more interaction with the public that we have, and the more positive influence that we have; I believe that is the only way to keep our heritage and history alive. During my hike, I realized that getting upset and angry at the way our country is heading does not do anything to help. Continuing to educate people about true history is the way I want to fight. I can't think of a better way to honor these men than to attend the upcoming events. During my visits to Virginia, I've had the pleasure of visiting Fredericksburg, the Slaughter Pen, Spotsylvania Courthouse, Salem Church, and now Chancellorsville and The Wilderness. It is such a humbling time when I visit these battlefields and think about the price these men paid. I would like to see a max effort for the upcoming events, and I can't wait to get on the field of battle once again!

- 1st Lt. Noah Sprague



Location where Jackson was shot next to the Plank Road. The locals at the time moved this rock here as a monument. It is easy to see how he could've been shot, because he was riding in between the Federal and Confederate positions. Some of the earthworks were so close to each other, each army could hear the other army talking.



Brenda traveled to the far northwest. On the right, she is shown with her nephew (Jacob-left) and brother (Bobby-right) as they visited Point Defiance on Puget Sound, near Tacoma, Washington. On the left, she is shown at Fort Clatsop in Oregon, the site of the winter encampment for the Corps of Discovery (Lewis and Clark expedition) from December 1805 to March 1806.

NEWS FROM OUR COMPATRIOTS AT CAMP 1399

We are planning for another great event at the Dublin VA hospital on 19 September, serving around 200 patients again this year and taking some of the meals up to the rooms. There will also be a bike judging contest this year for the cleanest, dirtiest and most chrome. The few of the patients will do the judging. If you can come and help take meals up to the rooms it will be something you will remember forever. Hope to see you there. On 20 September we will have our quarterly meeting in Dublin at Pee Wee's plant , at 404 Kellam Road. We had it there last year after the VA event.



We are down to a little over a week away from the Georgia annual. I'm looking forward to a great time and a chance to just get way for a couple of days. We have started buying food and other things needed for the Annual. If you haven't sent your registration in at least send me an email that you are coming and will pay at the event. Bring your swim trunks, we have full use of the Kayaks and the pond. I talked to Hidden Hollow management this week and everything is set. She did mention they don't allow pets and asked that we limit smoking to around the fire pits. The primitive screened bunk houses are also open and free. So bring your sleeping bag and pad. There are two of these bunk houses with 10 beds each. They have access to heated showers close to the bunk house. If you plan to stay in one of the bunk house don't forget to bring your own toilet paper. Registration covers all food and refreshments. The Quartermaster will also have all the patches for sale.

Accommodations Local Hotels:

Days Inn Trenton Ga
Address: 95 Killian Ave, Trenton, GA 30752
Phone :(706) 657-2550

Formerly Days Inn; Americas best Value Inn
Address: 2209 N Main St, Lafayette, GA 30728
Phone: (706) 639-9362

Tim Hawkins, Commander

STEVE SCROGGINS MOVES TO VIRGINIA



we can stay in touch.

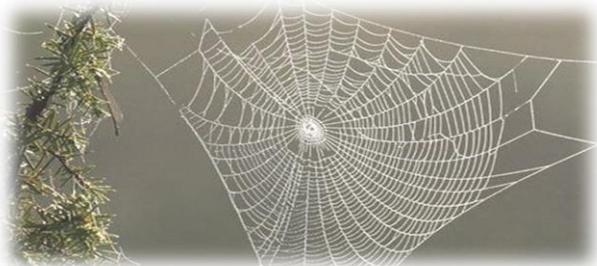
This former SCV Camp 1399 Commander, long-time friend and devoted Compatriot recently moved to Virginia. No one I ever served with was more earnest about the Cause or our heritage. In 2011 we were personally gratified that Steve began including *The Howling Dawg* on the Camp 1399 web site, as it continues to present. We greatly appreciate his valiant service and he will certainly be missed. Hopefully,

Wayne Dobson, Adjutant - Camp 2218

TEACHING LIES

"The lip of truth shall be established for ever: but a lying tongue is but for a moment." – Proverbs 12:19

History is an ever-changing phenomenon. New information and fresh interpretations come up all the time, like a wrestling match between readily accepted fables and discarded truth. Here are some teachings you may have received in **ERROR !!!**



The South contended the War was about **SECESSION** not **SLAVERY**. The Northern faithful support their views based on which side won and their overbearing burden to justify the unforgiveable action of invading their own Country – it was they who **"Crossed the Rubicon."**

Yet, the South is good at coming up with historical errors of our own. For instance, it is abhorrently accepted that J.E.B. Stuart cost the South the Battle of Gettysburg (we refuted that in the July 2015 issue). More locally, we find myths concerning the 1864 Battle of Griswoldville:

MYTH 1: SOUTHERN SOLDIERS WERE OUTNUMBERED AT GRISWOLDVILLE

www.amazon.com/Griswoldville...Bragg/.../08655467:

[www.tripadvisor.com/Georgia's Last Gasp](http://www.tripadvisor.com/Georgia's%20Last%20Gasp) :

www.sherpaguides.com > Civil War > Middle Georgia:

I have listed three samples of the errant websites (above) so you could check them out for yourself. You will likely be surprised at the esteemed historians who have repeated this falsehood. No homework done there... **FACT:** Outnumbered – how, unless you count Milo Smith's Federal brigade about a mile to the rear of the fight? 1,500 Federals of Walcutt's Brigade, to 4,500 total Confederates is an often quoted figure. Federals, overshot their approximation of between 6,000 and 7,000 Confederates. Another source quotes 2,300-2,400 Southern men on hand. Out of about a dozen accounts I have checked, I never saw an estimate of outnumbered Rebels.

MYTH 2: "GEORGIA MILITIA WAS DECIMATED BY GRAPE AND CANNISTER

"The Confederates advanced in three compact lines, but were met by a shower of grape and canister." Source: National Park Service battle description Eicher, David J., *The Longest Night: A Military History of the Civil War*, Simon & Schuster, 2001, ISBN 0-684-84944

FACT: Which was it? Strictly speaking, grape was larger, longer-range naval ammunition, and canister was used on land. By the start of the War, grapeshot was obsolete and largely replaced by canister thus few, if any, rounds were issued to field artillery batteries. The 3" ordnance rifle could be used to fire canister but, as a rifle, was not as effective with this as howitzers or Napoleons."At Griswoldville, "Anderson's (CS) battery of (4) Napoleons fired at Arndt's (US) section of (2) guns, also Napoleons (error

they were 3" ordnance rifles), and had immediate success. As the Rebel guns opened up, "one of the first shells exploded a caisson behind Arndt's (US) guns in a great fireball." Both Federal guns were then pulled back. Hence, US ordnance rifles were effectively silenced well before the Rebel infantry came within canister range. Source: The Union Army; A History of Military Affairs in the Loyal States, 1861-65 Army Federal Publishing Company (Madison, Wisconsin), 1908 (reprinted by Broadfoot Pub. 1997.

MYTH 3: GRISWOLDVILLE CONFEDERATES WERE OLD MEN/YOUNG BOYS

"*Old, gray haired, weakly looking men and little boys, not over 15 years old, lay dead or writing in pain...*" Anyone who knows anything about Griswoldville knows those words from Yankee Lt. Charles Wills describing what he saw on one portion of a vast field in dim light. Yet, we take it as the gospel and possibly use it to excuse the Confederate defeat.

FACT: The Militia Reserves were made up of men between the ages of 16-17 and 50-60 – the Militia Proper, ages 18-45. As these combined forces evacuated Atlanta on September 1, Georgia Militia commander, General Gus Smith withdrew all men 50 and over from "continuous military service."



So many things in history are oversimplified, and some of them are flat-out wrong. We are taught that Vietnam was America's only military defeat. England burned our Capitol and like to have beat the life out us in the War of 1812. They only retreated because of the compelling duty of the Napoleonic Wars.

Many teach that ol' Hitler was a military genius - calling him an idiot, would be too much credit. Goering and Rommel were largely the brains behind the throne. Hitler often had to be talked out of insane ideas, like invading Switzerland for no reason at all.

A tunnel between seats in a stadium or amphitheater is called a 'vomitorium.' Some "teachers" call it this because the Ancient Romans considered it a sign of affluence to eat enough to throw up from over indulgence. "*Vommere*" (Latin) means "*to spew forth*", referring to the people exiting the stadium -- not their food.

Much fun was made of President Kennedy's West Berlin speech (June 26, 1963), when he supposedly called himself a donut - "*Ich bin ein berliner*" In reality, he said it just fine, except his Massachusetts accent made it sound odd. Germans aren't stupid. They knew what he was saying.

Most history "teachers" (and media) show the Confederate battle flag and call it the flag of the Confederate States of America. In reality, the CSA National flag (1st National) is closer to the US flag than anyone admits.

"Teachers" made us believe that World War I started when Archduke Ferdinand was shot. Not really. The cause of WWI is more about the entangled alliances of Western Europe and Pan-Slavism talking everyone into killing one another. Ferdinand getting shot was just the spark to the powder keg. The difference between cause and flashpoint is enormous.

Ancient Greece was all white marble, right? Ancient Greeks actually painted their statues in some of the brightest and most obnoxious colors you can imagine. The statues are white now because the paint faded away.

You may have a concept of America "rockin' around the clock" in the perfect 1950s world, but don't believe it. The 50s were a time domestic violence and alcoholism. War was in Korea, and a constant nuclear threat.

The Declaration of Independence was not meant to be an "in your face" to England but rather for the colonists. It explained to the Americans what would happen when the states quit paying taxes to England. King George III may have glanced at "if" he saw a copy at all. It wasn't mailed to him.

Henry Ford didn't invent a car or anything. The internal combustion engine was invented by Jean J. Lenoir. Assembly line production was already an accepted business practice. Ford just implemented what was at hand. He was also published a white supremacist newspaper called "The Dearborn Independent."

George Washington Carver made mind-boggling scientific advances, many of them revolving around agriculture - and the peanut. But peanut butter just isn't on his list of things he did. It has been around since the Aztecs, and the first patent for it was given to the French-Canadian pharmacist Marcellus Gilmore Edson, as a way to get protein into patients without the ability to chew.

In the late 1700s, England was busy with the international dealings of India, Asia and France. When the Americans took up arms, England did not send their "A Team" army to fight the Colonials. Most of the troops the colonists fought against had recently joined up and knew little of warfare. The best British troops were in other areas of the world.

Christopher Columbus was all about getting to the spice trading countries faster and starting a shipping service. He was also busy ferrying Jews out of Spain, fleeing the Spanish Inquisition. He was just not all that interested in exploration, so much as business.

Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation(s) was largely symbolic. It kept freed slaves from being reclaimed by their former owners; it freed no one.

The Mayflower landed on Plymouth Rock in 1620, Pilgrims got out and we had America, Thanksgiving and all the trimmings - right?. Jamestown, Virginia was established over a decade before. They ate thankfully, too.

The movie "42" tried to sell the idea that Jackie Robinson was the first black player in major league baseball. Moses Fleetwood Walker played for the Toledo Blue Stockings in 1884 and was black. There were actually many blacks in the Majors until baseball was unofficially segregated.



Ben Franklin invented electromagnetism. Electricity is a basic force of the universe and was invented by GOD.

The Middle Ages is pictured as being dark, disease filled and with a vast poor class in servitude. Ordinarily, people back then just went about life, science, writing and art. Common folk did workrd, made money and had a family. Starving poor existed, but we have those now.

Foreign names were changed at Ellis Island, but it was never because new workers wanted to seem more American. There was no time for such as that, regarding language barriers. The changed names were due to misunderstandings from not speaking English or bad handwriting.

Thomas Jefferson is so mysterious that nobody should ever quote him at any time to prove any point. Nobody really fully understands anything about Jefferson. He did stuff for weird reasons and even he didn't know why. The lies you've heard about him could fill the University of Virginia library – which, by the way, he designed.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dana said you all are interested in my mailing address, and maybe mailing some things. Here it is: Roy M. Myers ASG-KU, Zone 1 Chapel APO AE 09366 Please feel no pressure to send anything. If some want to help, here are some ideas. We have a "Free-Ex" place that folks can come get snacks, toiletries and small personal items. Any of those things will come in handy. I'll have my Deputy Command CH write the 16th a nice note... It's nice to be the boss.

As far as my needs, I like baby wipes, pictures and notes from the team and lots of prayers! Thanks! Love Roy *rm821337@gmail.com*

As much as I would like to confirm the January 21st (Lee-Jackson Banquet) date, I am afraid I cannot make a solid commitment at this time. I have had to greatly limit my travel which had been pretty much constant for the last 50+ years! Besides my chronic and degenerative back and knee conditions, our family business, "Cooter's", has taken off again during this crisis as thousands of people have come to us to support the flag and the "Dukes of Hazzard." It has enabled me to do the work of our Cause in a very personal way. My recent trips have taken a toll, so I am being forced to "ration" my travel. So I fear I must take a rain check on that January date, Wayne. I hope you will understand and I hope those Howlin' Dawgs keep coming. And those Prayers! *Best Wishes, Ben Jones*



WE ARE ALL THE SAME
GOOD PEOPLE TODAY
THAT WE WERE LAST
WEEK AND LAST YEAR
AND WE ARE NOT
GOING TO BE SHAMED
INTO TURNING OUR
BACKS ON OUR
HERITAGE AND OUR
CONVICTIONS.

BEN "COOTER" JONES

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR (continued)

Dear Mr. Dobson,

July 6, 2015

Thank you for taking the time to contact us. These have been very difficult times for South Carolina, but our hearts and minds remain fixed on the nine families and the communities shaken by this tragedy. Their grace and strength set a powerful example for us all.

Even in the midst of our grief, South Carolina set about the process of healing – not by talking about issues that divide us – but by hugging our neighbors, holding vigils, honoring those we lost, and falling to our knees in prayer. We came together as a state, as a unified people, to remember those we lost and to begin this healing process.



We've also come together in acknowledging that certain symbols and events of our past resonate differently among us. For some, the Confederate flag represents a history of their ancestry and heritage.

For others, the flag is a deeply painful reminder of a brutally oppressive past. Inspired by the victims' families and the re-opening of Emanuel A.M.E. church, I felt compelled to make a statement about moving the flag from the Statehouse grounds. This is a moment in which we can say that the flag, while an integral part of our past, does not represent the future of our great state, and that by removing a symbol that divides us, we can move forward as a state in harmony.

The time has come for us to set the flag among the other markers of our history so we can set our eyes on the great promise of a united South Carolina. God bless. My very best,

Nikki R. Haley (Governor of South Carolina) NRH/ahp

"August 7, 1865

To My Old Master, Colonel P.H. Anderson, Big Spring,
Tennessee

Sir: I got your letter, and was glad to find that you had not forgotten Jourdon, and that you wanted me to come back and live with you again, promising to do better for me than anybody else can. I have often felt uneasy about you. I thought the Yankees would have hung you long before this, for harboring Rebs they found at your house. I suppose they never heard about your going to Colonel Martin's to kill the Union soldier that was left by his company in their stable. Although you shot at me twice before I left you, I did not want to hear of your being hurt, and am glad you are still living. It would do me good to go back to the dear old home again, and see Miss Mary and Miss Martha and Allen, Esther, Green, and Lee. Give my love to them all, and tell them I hope we will meet in the better world, if not in this. I would have gone back to see you all when I was working in the Nashville Hospital, but one of the neighbors told me that Henry intended to shoot me if he ever got a chance. I want to know particularly what the good chance is you propose to give me. I am doing tolerably well here. I get twenty-five dollars a month, with victuals and clothing; have a comfortable home for Mandy,—the folks call her Mrs. Anderson,—and the children—Milly, Jane, and Grundy—go to school and are learning well. The teacher says Grundy has a head for a preacher.

-17-



They go to Sunday school, and Mandy and me attend church regularly. We are kindly treated. Sometimes we overhear others saying, "Them colored people were slaves" down in Tennessee. The children feel hurt when they hear such remarks; but I tell them it was no disgrace in Tennessee to belong to Colonel Anderson. Many darkeys would have been proud, as I used to be, to call you master. Now if you will write and say what wages you will give me, I will be better able to decide whether it would be to my advantage to move back again. As to my freedom, which you say I can have, there is nothing to be gained on that score, as I got my free papers in 1864 from the Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of Nashville. Mandy says she would be afraid to go back without some proof that you were disposed to treat us justly and kindly; and we have concluded to test your sincerity by asking you to send us our wages for

the time we served you. This will make us forget and forgive old scores, and rely on your justice and friendship in the future. I served you faithfully for thirty-two years, and Mandy twenty years. At twenty-five dollars a month for me, and two dollars a week for Mandy, our earnings would amount to eleven thousand six hundred and eighty dollars. Add to this the interest for the time our wages have been kept back, and deduct what you paid for our clothing, and three doctor's visits to me, and pulling a tooth for Mandy, and the balance will show what we are in justice entitled to. Please send the money by Adams's Express, in care of V. Winters, Esq., Dayton, Ohio. If you fail to pay us for faithful labors in the past, we can have little faith in your promises in the future. We trust the good Maker has opened your eyes to the wrongs which you and your fathers have done to me and my fathers, in making us toil for you for generations without recompense. Here I draw my wages every Saturday night; but in Tennessee there was never any pay-day for the negroes any more than for the horses and cows. Surely there will be a day of reckoning for those who defraud the laborer of his hire. In answering this letter, please state if there would be any safety for my Milly and Jane, who are now grown up, and both good-looking girls. You know how it was with poor Matilda and Catherine. I would rather stay here and starve—and die, if it come to that—than have my girls brought to shame by the violence and wickedness of their young masters. You will also please state if there has been any schools opened for the colored children in your neighborhood. The great desire of my life now is to give my children an education, and have them form virtuous habits. Say howdy to George Carter, and thank him for taking the pistol from you when you were shooting at me. From your old servant,"

Jourdon Anderson

NOTE: The letter was reprinted by Lydia Maria Child in her anthology, The Freedmen's Book. Jourdon Anderson's body now rests in the Woodland Cemetery, in Dayton, Ohio, so it seems that his old master never accepted his offer. For reference, the back wages he demanded - \$11,680 in 1865, before adding interest - would be worth about \$162,452 in 2008 dollars. (Sent our way by Larry Upthegrove)

THE FINAL REUNION - FROM THESE ASHES

When the letter arrived at White Oaks announcing the Reunion of 1912 there wasn't a chance of convincing the old veteran he shouldn't go. No amount of his wife's pleading changed his mind. Age had only



served to armor his stubbornness. He had a very sound reason for attending, and no one could tell him differently. So many were gone now; his last childhood friend who had served with him had died just a few months ago. Even the great ones were gone; General Hampton in 1902 and General Butler in 1909.

He believed it was his duty to carry on their memory until the last. Getting to those reunions was more than just a time to socialize. To him, it was a day to pay tribute to all of those who had given up their opportunity to grow old, as he had done. A time to remember those young men who had given all they had to give, without question, for the homeland they treasured more than life itself. It was his obligation to keep alive their selfless sacrifice. Future generations must never forget what his friends and the others had done.

Despite his wife's argument to the contrary, they went to Edgefield. On the day of the reunion, while the old veteran stood under the pavilion at Latham Springs giving his speech, his wife could see something was dreadfully wrong. She prayed silently for him to have the strength to finish, knowing how very important giving this message was to him. Through the tears she blinked back, she saw the old man she loved struggle for his next breath. She prayed even harder.

Knowing this would be his last speech, the old veteran fought the good fight, determined to finish. His speech touched the hearts of the children and grandchildren of the great men he honored that day. When he finished, the crowd rose to their feet and applauded. Tears gathered in the old man's eyes listening to the band play "Dixie." His hat was held over his heart.

Seeing him struggle to remain standing, two men ran up the stairs and stood on either side of him. The stubborn old man insisted on standing until the band had finished. When the song was finally over, he sat down on a chair someone had placed on the platform, realizing he wouldn't be able to walk to his seat. His wife wanted to rush up to him, but she remained seated. When she looked at him with questioning eyes, he nodded, indicating all was fine. But, all was not fine and she knew it. Many in the crowd whispered this was going to be his last reunion. And by earthly standards it was. However, there was another reunion waiting for him that night when he quietly left this world behind. There to embrace him were all of those who had gone on before, making that night of the 'last reunion' the finest ever.

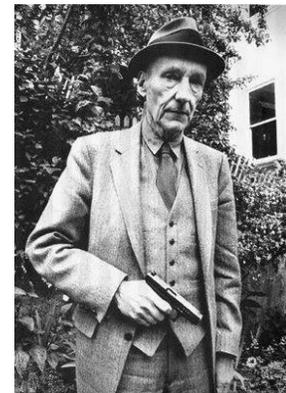
(Sent our way by Ethan Bloodworth)

PRAYERS ARE VITAL - NOT OPTIONAL



John and Linda Tucker
Tommy and Elaine Wallace
Tom and Ruth Stevens
Roy and Dana Myers / Macy
Mrs. & Mrs. Herbert Burns
Ervin and Barbara Garnto
Gary Banks / Kim Beck
Kenyy Stancil's Father
Me & You (LET ME KNOW OF OTHERS)
Larry Upthegrove / Diane Beck

Why Grandpa Carries A Gun - My old Grandpa said to me, 'Son, there comes a time in every man's life when he stops bustin' knuckles and starts bustin' caps and usually it's when he becomes too old to take a whoopin'.' I don't carry a gun to kill people; I carry a gun to keep from being killed. I don't carry a gun because I'm evil; I carry a gun because I have lived long enough to see the evil in the World. I don't carry a gun because I hate the government; I carry a gun because I understand the limitations of government. I don't carry a gun because I'm angry; I carry a gun so that I don't have to spend the rest of my life hating myself for failing to be prepared. I don't carry a gun because I want to shoot someone; I carry a gun because I want to die at a ripe old age in my bed and not on a sidewalk somewhere tomorrow afternoon. I don't carry a gun to make me feel like a man; I carry a gun because men know how to take care of themselves and the ones they love. I don't carry a gun because I feel inadequate; I carry a gun because unarmed and facing three armed thugs, I am inadequate. I don't carry a gun because I love it; I carry a gun because I love life and the people who make it meaningful to me. Personally, I carry a gun because I'm too young to die and too old to take a whoopin'!



(Sent our way by Earlene Hamilton)

TOLERANCE "The eyes of the LORD are in every place, beholding the evil and the good." –

Proverbs 15:3 - Tolerance, equality, civil rights, justice Many of those who use such terms do not know the definition or else they simply do not mean a word they say. Here is a recent example: A West Virginia mother is upset because her son's high school will not allow him to wear T-shirts featuring the Confederate flag. April Stanley told CNN affiliate WSAZ that Cabell Midland High School should take an all-or-nothing approach when it comes to banning offensive symbols, citing a rainbow poster that hangs in a school hallway indicating the meeting place of the Gay-Straight Alliance. In response, Cabell County Schools official Dave Tackett said there have been instances of racial tension in the past, while the poster has not been the source of any disruption.

PEOPLE IN 1865 - The personages of this day and time are different from later years. They are a lot tougher people than Americans will consider themselves to be in the future. If they have a point-of-view, they enforce it in no shades of gray, and they can take a punch. For the most part, ignorance abounds, philosophical thoughts are brushed aside for attention to the harshness of everyday life. Winners are heroes and losers are villains ... -20-

"The Black Dilemma"

For almost 150 years the United States has been conducting an interesting experiment. The subjects of the experiment: black people and working-class whites. The hypothesis to be tested: Can a people taken from the jungles of Africa and forced into slavery be fully integrated as citizens in a majority white population?

The whites were descendants of Europeans who had created a majestic civilization. The former slaves had been tribal peoples with no written language and virtually no intellectual achievements. Acting on a policy that was not fair to either group, the government released newly freed black people into a white society that saw them as inferiors. America has struggled with racial discord ever since. Decade after decade the problems persisted but the experimenters never gave up. They insisted that if they could find the right formula the experiment would work, and concocted program after program to get the result they wanted. They created the Freedman's Bureau, passed civil rights laws, tried to build the Great Society, declared War on Poverty, ordered race preferences, built housing projects, and tried midnight basketball.

Their new laws intruded into people's lives in ways that would have been otherwise unthinkable. They called in National Guard troops to enforce school integration. They outlawed freedom of association. Over the protests of parents, they put white children on buses and sent them to black schools and vice-versa. They tried with money, special programs, relaxed standards, and endless hand wringing to close the achievement gap. To keep white backlash in check, they began punishing public and even private statements on race. They hung up Orwellian public banners that commanded whites to Celebrate Diversity! And Say No to Racism. Nothing was off limits if it might salvage the experiment.

Some thought that what W.E.B. DuBois called the Talented Tenth would lead the way for black people. A group of elite, educated blacks would knock down doors of opportunity and show the world what blacks were capable of. There is a Talented Tenth. They are the black Americans who have become entrepreneurs, lawyers, doctors and scientists. But ten percent is not enough. For the experiment to work, the ten percent has to be followed by a critical mass of people who can hold middle-class jobs and promote social stability. That is what is missing.

Through the years, too many black people continue to show an inability to function and prosper in a culture unsuited to them. Detroit is bankrupt, the south side of Chicago is a war zone, and the vast majority of black cities all over America are beset by degeneracy and violence. And blacks never take responsibility for their failures. Instead, they lash out in anger and resentment.

Across the generations and across the country, as we have seen in Detroit, Watts, Newark, Los Angeles, Cincinnati, and now Ferguson, rioting and looting are just one racial incident away. The white elite would tell us that this doesn't mean the experiment has failed. We just have to try harder. We need more money, more time, more understanding, more programs, and more opportunities.

But nothing changes no matter how much money is spent, no matter how many laws are passed, no matter how many black geniuses are portrayed on TV, and no matter who is president. Some argue it's a problem of culture, as if culture creates people's behavior instead of the other way around. Others blame white privilege.

But since 1965, when the elites opened Americas doors to the Third World,

immigrants from Asia and India, people who are not white, not rich, and not connected, have quietly succeeded. While the children of these people are winning spelling bees and getting top scores on the SAT, black youths are committing half the country's violent crime, which includes viciously punching random white people on the street for the thrill of it that has nothing to do with poverty.

The experiment has failed. Not because of white culture, or white privilege, or white racism. The fundamental problem is that American black culture has evolved into an un-fixable and crime ridden mess. They do not want to change their culture or society, and expect others to tolerate their violence and amoral behavior. They have become socially incompatible with other races by their own design, not because of the racism of others - but by their own hatred of non-blacks.

Our leaders don't seem to understand just how tired their white subjects are with this experiment. They don't understand that white people aren't out to get black people; they are just exhausted with them. They are exhausted by the social pathologies, the violence, the endless complaints, and the blind racial solidarity, the bottomless pit of grievances, the excuses, and the reflexive animosity. The elites explain everything with racism, and refuse to believe that white frustration could soon reach the boiling point.

"You can't legislate the poor into freedom by legislating the wealthy out of freedom. What one person receives without working for, another person must work for without receiving. The government can't give to anybody anything that the government doesn't first take from somebody else. When half of the people get the idea that they don't have to work because the other half is going to take care of them, and when the other half gets the idea that it does no good to work because somebody else is going to get what they work for, that my dear friend, is about the end of any nation. You cannot multiply wealth by dividing it."



Ian Duncan

Baltimore Sun 5/30/15

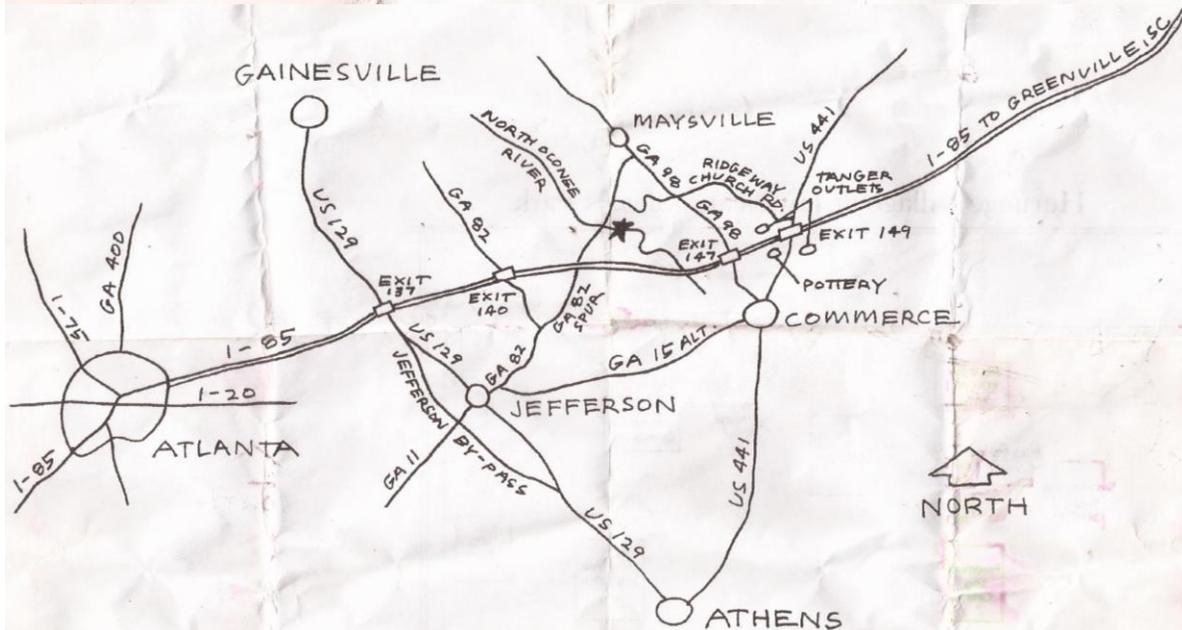
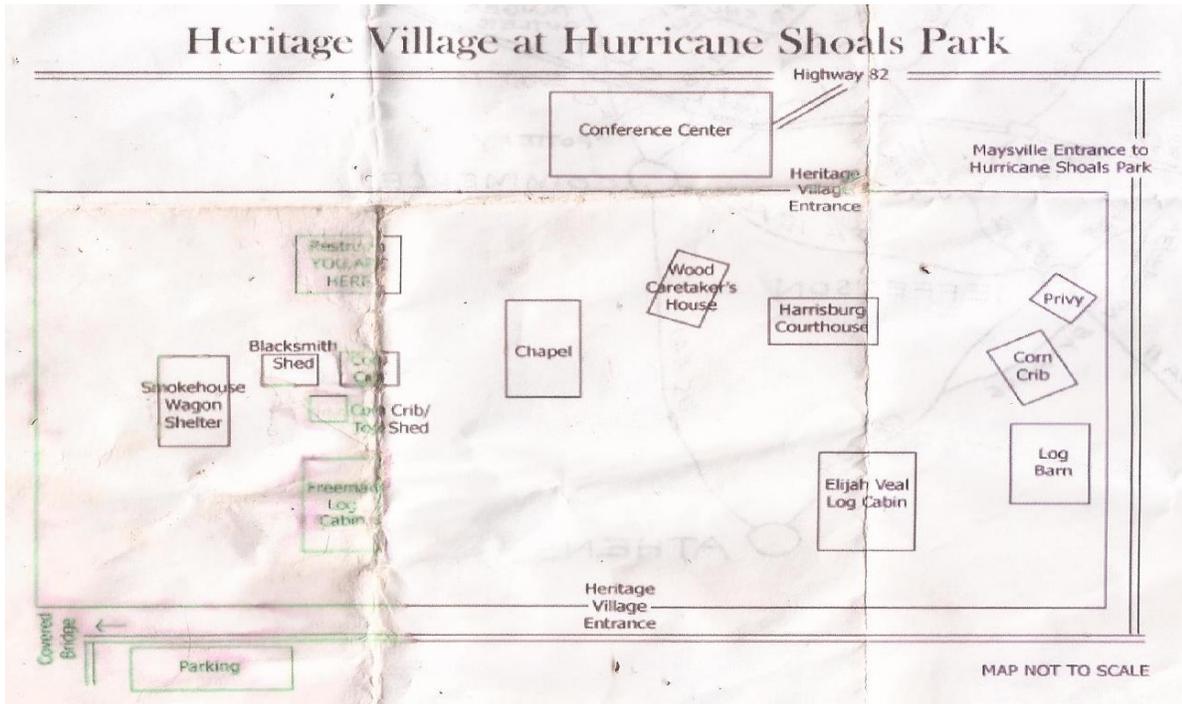
NOTE: *The Baltimore Sun* is definitely not known as a Conservative newspaper, and this very well written assessment of the situation in USA comes as something of a surprise. This will obviously be called racist, and will upset liberals, but they should really think about the message and this interesting point of view. (Sent our way by Earlene Hamilton)



A cannon from the CSS Georgia a Confederate warship rises out of the depths of the Savannah River, 150 years after the ship's crew deliberately sunk it. *Elizabeth Goldbaum 8/18/15*

**ONLY YOUR BEST 16TH GEORGIA EFFORT WILL DO !
HURRICANE SHOALS - SEPTEMBER 18-20**

"Hey Bro Wayne, here's the address : 416 Hurricane Shoals Rd. Maysville Ga. 30558. I'm going to recheck map quest. I believe your best route is to go through Madison, Ga up 441 from Gray. That's the way we always come to Old Clinton. I'll let you know what's the best way for y'all. Thanks, Bro. Joey"





On Saturday, August 22, 2015, Wayne Dobson (16th GA & SCV Camp 2218) had the honor, privilege and pleasure of being asked to conduct a brief program about Confederate currency and stamps for The Dorothy Blount Lamar, Chapter 388, Children of the Confederacy. The session was held at The Cannonball House in Macon, GA.



The scriptures share 7 requests that we can pray for people who do not yet know the Lord:

That God would convict them of sin (John 16:8)

That their eyes would be open to the truth (II Corinthians 4:4)

That laborers would be sent to them (Matthew 9:38)

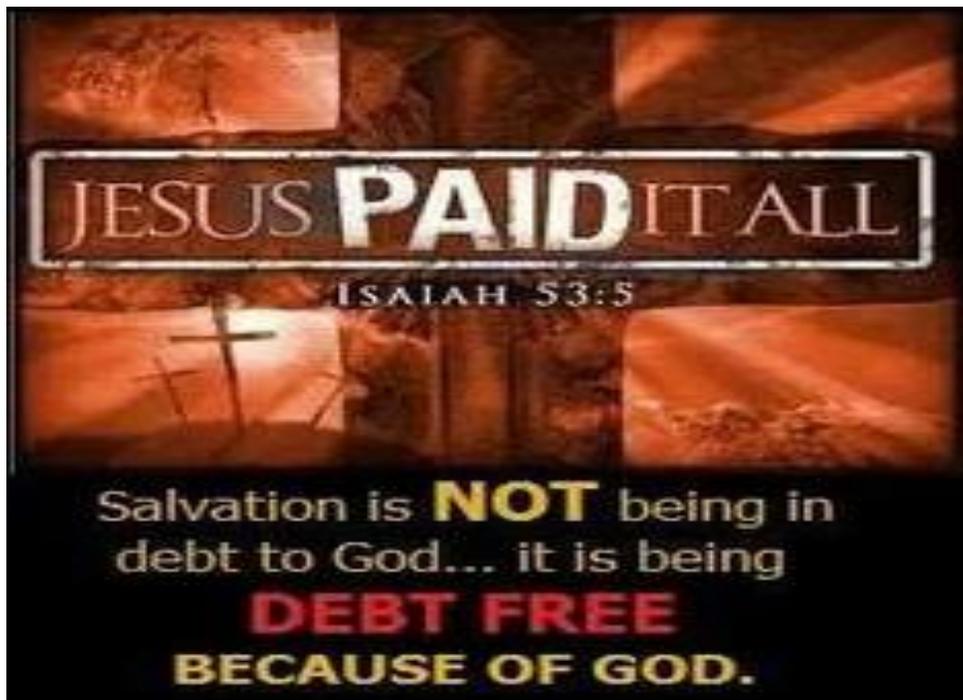
That their hearts would soften to the Gospel (Hebrews 3:12-13)

That they would be protected from the enemy (John 17:15)

That they would have no peace until they find Christ (John 14:27)

That God would draw them to Himself (John 6:44)

(Rev. Gary Berrier)



"Forasmuch as ye know that ye were not redeemed with corruptible things, as silver and gold, from your vain conversation received by tradition from your fathers; But with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot:" - 1 Peter 1:18-19

Everything in this world has a price to be paid. These prices are varied by the nation in which you may reside. Even the society in which you live could come at a price. When we think of prices we think of money. To get money you must work for a wage. The pay you receive is a compensation for your work. Who in this world does not like to get paid. Just don't love the money you make, for money is an evil that corrupts (I Timothy 6:10).

Payday is usually looked forward to. However at the end of all things there is a payday that no one wants. When the bill of unrepentant sins for the world will be due. The wage for is sinful living is death (Romans 6:23). If you think that being good, doing good works and trying to do right will save you it won't (Titus 3:5). We who are sinful people are not good enough to be saved on our own merits (Isaiah 64:6). But God is. He sent his son, Jesus, the king of kings who came to pay a ransom that is more than a king's ransom. It was the King's ransom that He paid for His children, on the cross. No corruptible monies such as gold or silver would do for the price of sin—only the blood of Jesus (I John 2:2). For we who are blood bought, Jesus paid our sin debt. We are made new creatures through Christ and Jesus is our Lord (II Corinthians 5:17). He gave us the gift of freedom of life from sin (John 8:36). Have you accepted the free gift of freedom from sin and everlasting life through Christ Jesus our Lord?

- Chaplain Joel B. Whitehead, Jr.

