

THE HOWLING DAWG



THAT LAST SUMMER OF THE WAR IN GEORGIA - 1864



May 1864. North Anna River, Virginia. "Union soldiers bathing. They would soon ravage Georgia. Ruins of Richmond & Fredericksburg railroad bridge in the distance." by Timothy H. O'Sullivan. Library of Congress.

The summer of 2014 marks fifteen decades since two events changed Georgia forever: Sherman's Atlanta Campaign and March to the Sea. It's not been that long since Northern troops brought carnage, destruction, mayhem and lasting

grief upon our beloved State . The wounds are eternally remembered, constantly visible and still fresh...

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Virginia and Tennessee — had endured most of the first three years of fighting. The Great Locomotive Chase of 1862 and the 1863 Battle of Chickamauga were two exceptions to the devastation and hardships Georgia had escaped - until 1864. Sherman moved south from Chattanooga to Atlanta. Soon, Georgia citizens would be barely able to survive and nothing would ever be the same again. By now the War was fought in a different way due to improved technology, refined tactics and hardened hearts. More than ever, the conflict became personal to Georgians.

***"I want to live through this war for your sakes. I will try to be a better Husband and Father Than what I have been,"* wrote Captain George Hudson of the 36th Georgia to his wife, Sarah.**

The Georgia Summer of 1864 had to be one of the most pivotal in American history, as the groundwork for the end of the war was laid. With the return of peace the former Confederate States began to revive but the thousands of soldiers and citizens who gave their lives would not.



The 65th Georgia Infantry flag, carried during the Atlanta campaign, has 41 bullet holes and blood stains. The restored 1864 flag is in the collection of the Southern Museum of Civil War & Locomotive History in Kennesaw. Southern Museum

May 1864

The start of Sherman's attempt to capture Atlanta had begun. On the 1st Sherman started his advance against the Army of the Tennessee and by the next day skirmishes between them occurred. By now, all hope of any form of recognition of the Confederacy by foreign governments had been abandoned. Soon, Lee and

Grant would be entangled in the scrub oak, stunted pines and sweet gum of the 'Wilderness'. More than ever, the Union could afford to lose more men than the South. Sherman met determined opposition at Resaca but was unable to make a breakthrough. As he continued his advance on Atlanta, he ever extended his supply lines. Confederates were skilled at quick cavalry attacks on these lines which led to the destruction of large quantities of supplies and there was not a great deal Sherman could do about it. On May 31st, he wanted to continue with his advance to Atlanta but was stalled by Confederate troops commanded by General J. E. Johnston. His tactics, stood no chance of defeating Sherman but they were sufficient to slow down the Yankees to, on average, to just one mile a day.

June 1864

The plight of the South was highlighted when the Confederate government ordered that men up to the age of 70 could be conscripted into the Army. Grant lost a considerable number of men at Cold Harbor (7,000 in one hour on June 30) but they could be replaced. Any loss for the South now was of much greater harm. Sherman now detached nearly 7,000 troops (3,000 cavalry and nearly 4,000 infantry) to hunt down the cavalry of Nathan Bedford Forrest. After Sherman captured Allatoona Pass, he was able to speed up his drive to Atlanta. On June 8th Lincoln received the nomination from the National Union Convention to stand for

president in the forthcoming election. The party platform was that there should be no compromise with the South. By June 10th The Confederate Congress introduced

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military service for all men in the South aged between 17 and 70. On the 14th Leonidas Polk was killed by artillery fire on Pine Mountain. He was popular with his men and his loss was a bitter blow to the morale of the Army of the Tennessee. By June 20th Grant decided to besiege Petersburg. He concluded that even the Army of the Potomac could not sustain further heavy losses. Five days later Union forces started to build a tunnel underneath one of the main Confederate redoubts in Petersburg. Sherman launched a major attack on June 27th against Confederate positions at Kennesaw Mountain. The North's forces were stopped just short of the Confederates front line. Union losses were 2,000 killed or wounded out of 16,000 men. Although they held Sherman at Kennesaw Mountain, the South knew that it was only a matter of time until it fell due to the size of the force they were facing. Their commander, Johnston, decided to pull back to the Chattahoochee River.

July 1864

It was clear to most everyone that the South was "on the ropes" militarily, however, a rumor spread around Washington that the capital was about to be attacked. Lee had no such option. Sherman continued his relentless march to Atlanta. By July 3rd, Washington DC was still awash with rumors that the South was about to launch an attack on it. Sherman continued his advance on Atlanta and soon, having outflanked his opponents, the Union force was actually nearer to Atlanta than Southern troops. Joe Johnston, was forced to make a hasty withdrawal to better protect Atlanta and set up his line of defense along the Chattahoochee River. Washington DC was in a panic by July 5th, believing attack



was imminent. Thousands of Union troops were rushed to Washington, relieving pressure on Lee's Army. General Johnston, opened a letter from Jeff Davis on the 7th which criticized his decision to withdraw to the Chattahoochee. He also informed Johnston that he would receive no more reinforcements. Soon, the Chattahoochee defenses would be outflanked and Johnston would withdraw to Atlanta. Sherman would not to make a full-frontal assault on Atlanta but advanced toward it on July 16th. The

next day Jefferson Davis relieved Johnston of his command and appointed John B. Hood in his place. Lincoln rejected tentative peace talks with the South as they based their proposals on the foundation that there would be an independent South. As Sherman moved his forces to surround Atlanta with three separate armies - Hood decided that his best approach was to attack them one at a time; first hitting the Army of the Cumberland at Peachtree Creek on July 20th. The attack was a major failure as the South lost four brigadier-generals and 4,000 men - or 25%. The Union loss was less than 10%. Still, Hood believed that being on the offense was his best approach and attacked the Union Army of the Tennessee, killing their commander, General McPherson. As the sweltering month neared an end, Sherman's cavalry cut off the railways south of Atlanta and Hood attacked the Union Army of the Tennessee again. This was also a failure. On July 30th, Union General Stoneman's artillery fired shells into the City of Macon striking several buildings including the home of Judge Asa Holt. The next day, the Union army suffered one of its greatest disasters of the Atlanta Campaign at a little country

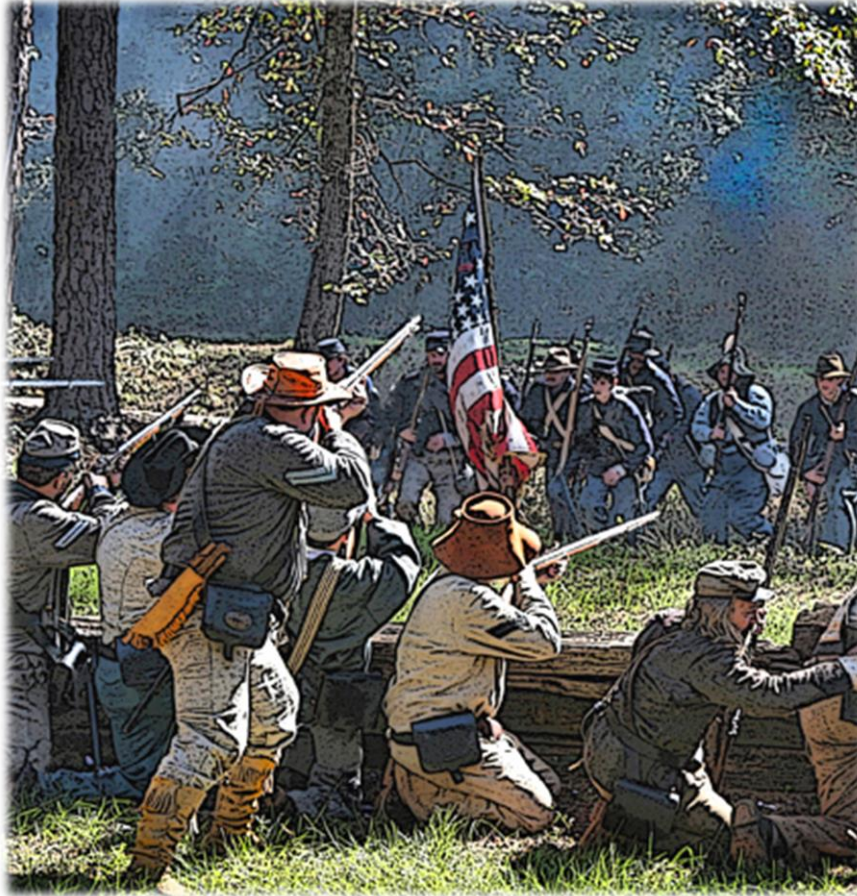
chapel called Sunshine Church, near Round Oak. Stoneman was captured and imprisoned in Macon and much of his command was sent to Camp Sumter.

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August 1864

Now, it was Sherman on the attack against Atlanta. The city was effectively surrounded. In an attempt to divert Sherman's attention away from Atlanta, a Confederate force moved against the Unionists at Jonesboro. On the 9th Atlanta was attacked by artillery fire for the first time. Sherman still had no intention of making a frontal assault on the city. He planned to surround the city as best as he could, ensure no trains could supply the city and thus starve it out.

Confederates tried to disrupt Sherman's supply line but he had already thought of that. Sherman had stockpiled supplies near to his front. The bombardment of Atlanta continued as Grant, again, refused an exchange of prisoners. Sherman ordered an attack on the Macon and Western railway, effectively cutting off The Gate City. The grip on Atlanta tightened with the destruction of ten miles of the West Point Road that led from Atlanta to the Alabama state line. The railway from Atlanta to Montgomery was cut. Now, the city only had one railway to serve it,



from Macon. On August 31st attacks were launched against Union positions at Jonesboro. Yankee soldiers who fought at Jonesboro noticed that the Confederate attacks were nothing like previous ones in terms of "weight nor persistence". A loss of a further 2,000 men at Jonesboro (against 200 lost by the North) showed that the South was losing far too many men to be able to sustain the campaign in Atlanta. During the Fall Sherman would establish his sorry legacy in the mid-State and by Christmas he stood on the Georgia coast. It was nearly over.....

The Georgia Confederate dead continue to live by way of the resurrection we give them in telling their stories. The events of the war, and the men, are fast fading from the public attention. Public education and, therefore, interest is weakening day by day. I make no pointless apology for the beliefs, the stand nor the actions of my ancestors but stand proud and defiant amid the political 'slings

and arrows' of my day. Those who rejoice in true liberty and peace will never forget the private Confederate soldier - those gallant sons of Georgia.

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THE BURIED CANNONS OF GLORIETTA PASS

During War, the Texas Mounted Volunteers attempted to conquer New Mexico for the Confederacy and fought with several batteries of artillery. On February 21, 1862, these artillery units inflicted great damage to the Union soldiers at Valverde, including the capture of McRae's Union Battery, giving the Texans an additional five guns: three 6-pounders and two 12-pound howitzers. The Texas Artillery, including the captured Valverde guns, fought decisively at the Battle of Glorietta a month later. However, the Texans

suffered a devastating blow when a detachment of Colorado Volunteers destroyed the entire Confederate supply train during the battle. With the loss of the supply train, the Texans lost just about everything they owned, except the clothes on their backs. A few days after Glorietta, the hungry Texans marched into Albuquerque, the first leg of their 1,000-mile retreat back to San Antonio, Texas. It is not known how many cannons the Texans had after the Battle of Glorietta, how many were buried during the retreat, and how many



arrived in San Antonio. General Sibley made the decision to abandon about half of his artillery in Albuquerque to lighten their load and to use the carriages for hauling the few supplies they had left. Late Friday night, April 11, 1862, the Texans dug a hole in a corral northeast of the Albuquerque Plaza, and secretly buried eight cannons so they would not fall into Union hands. Years after the War, Confederate Major Teel told a newspaper reporter, "We had buried some guns in the mountains west of Fort Craig," but could not remember the exact number. After the war, Trevanion Teel became a very successful criminal lawyer, practicing in San Antonio, and El Paso. Teel was in Albuquerque and ran into Captain Jack Crawford, of Fort Craig. Teel told about burying the canons in 1862, and claimed he could point out burial of 27 years before. On Aug. 18, 1889, Crawford and a small crowd of interested persons followed Teel to a location northeast of the Albuquerque plaza, about 500 yards from the San Felipe Church — just about where the Albuquerque museum stands today. The landowner objected and sought to halt the excavation. However, Judge William Lee (a Union Army veteran) ruled against the injunction and added, "Besides, I'm curious if those rebels really buried them there myself." The excavation began, well witnessed by numerous onlookers, as eight canons were pulled from the dirt. All were marked " U.S." and "C.A. & Co., Boston," the manufacturer. Due to the " U.S." markings, it was believed these were the captured McRae cannons, while others claimed they were original Confederate guns. This caused quite a dispute regarding ownership. Since Teel buried these cannons and knew exactly whose canons they were, it is odd that he was silent during this argument. There are many stories as to how these eight cannons were distributed. Some research suggests four were given to New Mexico, two to Colorado, with one each to Captain Crawford and Trevanion Teel. Some of these cannons exist today to support this belief. Deborah Slaney, curator

of the Albuquerque Museum, verifies one original is on display at the museum and a second in storage. A replica is displayed on a carriage. This summer 2nd Sgt. Nathan Sprague and son, Cody Sprague posed by the display piece of artillery. As Nathan commented most people do not realize the War ranged so far west.

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"A LEAN AND HUNGRY SET OF WOLVES"



The Clinch Rifles were Company A, 5th Regiment, Georgia Volunteer Infantry

Even southern citizens often could not believe that the victorious Confederate army that they heard about was so poorly clad. Many of the stunned citizens just turned their backs on Johnny Reb. Because of the hard campaigning, the veteran Confederate soldier seldom had time to take care of himself with regards to hygiene, or be issued a new uniform. Many storekeepers could not bear the stench that came from these soldiers. An unnamed citizen noted: "I have never seen a mass of such filthy strong-smelling men. Three in a room would make it unbearable, and when marching in column along the street the smell from them was most offensive... The filth that pervades them is most remarkable... They have no uniforms, but are all well armed and equipped, and have become so inured to hardships that they care but little for any of the comforts of

civilization... They are the roughest looking set of creatures I ever saw, their features, hair and clothing matted with dirt and filth, and the scratching they kept up gave warrant of vermin in abundance." Another observer described them simply as "a lean and hungry set of wolves."

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For those of you who were in Olustee last year for the 150th, you will recall that the special Friday afternoon battle in Lake City. Most of the 16th GA went and we met John Tucker, who was the organizer of that Friday event and the coordinator. For those who do not know him, John is a brother in Christ in need of healing. On Wednesday, July 16, 2014 he wrote:

"Well one of the tests is back and, yes... it is cancer in a lump just above the sternum and near the thyroid. It is superficial but is what it is. The stage, well they treat them all as a stage 1V which is fine. Better to overdo treatment than have to go back. I have no results on the lung tests which are to be done later. I am at peace with this. Now those in the secular world of unbelievers would say I am living in denial. Look you CAN'T live in denial of cancer. Cancer does not disappear.....or does it? Yes of course Satan tries to get in and give you apprehension and fear but prayer and hearing God speak to you shows Satan to be the fraud that he is. God is the greatest healer. He asks for our belief and faith. Our attitudes have so much to do with it. God uses doctors many times to create a healing or to destroy disease.

Why do I have this after being healed of the other cancer? Well, that is for God to know. He did not cause this. He is not to blame. I AM. We as humans are at fault for all that happens to us because of SIN. I go into this with an open mind and one that does NOT think that because you have cancer that you have a death warrant. Yes, one can think themselves into death over the smallest issue.

There was a young man in the Civil War who had a simple arm wound. One that would NOT require amputation (and we know most times that was the answer). He did not think he would live, so he died for no reason other than a lack of faith and the fear of the unknown. I have many friends with many prayers. I live in a church community in Valdosta and Lake City that has helped to comfort me and increase belief and understanding. I also know that God has a reason for this and that there is a testimony to come from this. My life does go on. Thank you and God Bless and remember. God is stronger than you or I or any situation that comes.

FAITH

*is not believing that God can
it is knowing that He will.*

"And when Jesus was entered into Capernaum, there came unto him a centurion, beseeching him, and saying, Lord, my servant lieth at home sick of the palsy, grievously tormented. And Jesus saith unto him, I will come and heal him. The centurion answered and

said, Lord, I am not worthy that thou shouldest come under my roof: but speak the word only, and my servant shall be healed. For I am a man under authority, having soldiers under me: and I say to this man, Go, and he goeth; and to another, Come, and he cometh; and to my servant, Do this, and he doeth it. When Jesus heard it, he marvelled, and said to them that followed, Verily I say unto you, I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel. And I say unto you, That many shall come from the east and west, and shall sit down with Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, in the kingdom of heaven. But the children of the kingdom shall be cast out into outer darkness: there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth. And Jesus said unto the centurion, Go thy way; and as thou hast believed, so be it done unto thee. And his servant was healed in the selfsame hour. And when he was entered into a ship, his disciples followed him. And, behold, there arose a great tempest in the sea, insomuch that the ship was covered with the waves: but he was asleep. And his disciples came to him, and awoke him, saying, Lord, save us: we perish. And he saith unto them, Why are ye fearful, O ye of little faith? Then he arose, and rebuked the winds and the sea; and there was a great calm. But the men marveled, saying, What manner of man is this, that even the winds and the sea obey him!" - Matthew 8:5-13 & 23-27

Faith, hope, and love - I have talked on them before. Today it is faith that I will be sharing. "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. (Hebrews 11:1) The Roman centurion had great faith that Jesus could heal his servant. He sought the Lord with the expectation that his servant would be healed. The Roman believed that all he needed was a word from Jesus and it would be done. Jesus said, "I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel" (Matthew 8:10). The centurion's request was given to him because of his faith.

In contrast to the centurion, who had great faith, the disciples had little faith. It is interesting that those who had seen miracles and other wonders performed would not have greater faith than a Roman centurion. However Jesus had stated that He had not found faith so great in Israel. So, when the storm arose on the sea and their faith was shown to be lacking, the Lord was not surprised. They had little faith and even with God's Son in the boat with them, they expected to die. They even accused Jesus of not caring if they died. He asked those frightened children "Why are ye fearful, O ye of little faith?" (Matthew 8:26) He arose and calmed the tempest and



sea. When storms arise in our lives, will we have the great faith of the centurion or in a moment of weakness show little faith? How is your faith today?

Chaplain Joel B. Whitehead, Jr.

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AUGUST 22-24 - KILPATRICK'S SABRE CHARGE AT NASH FARM (see page 17)
SEPTEMBER - SCV SALUTE TO VETERANS IN DUBLIN,GA (date unknown)
SEPTEMBER 13 - RE-DECICATION OF FT.WALKER MONUMENT-ATLANTA (see page 24)
SEPTEMBER 19-21- BATTLE OF ATLANTA AT NASH FARM (see page 17)
OCTOBER 3-5 - ANDERSONVILLE - POC LEE MURDOCK 478-986-5290.
OCTOBER - BATTLE @ IRWINVILLE - POC LEE MURDOCK 478-986-5290.
NOVEMBER 7-9 - SHERMAN'S OCCUPATION OF SANDERSVILLE (see page 16)
NOVEMBER 15 - KILPATRICK AT THE TOWLIGA - POC Is Lee Murdock @ 478-986-5290.
NOVEMBER 22 - 150TH GRISWOLDVILLE MEMORIAL - (see page 10)
SPEAKER: PASTOR JOHN WEAVER
NOVEMBER 15 - CANNONBALL HOUSE APPARITIONS - 478-745-5982
DECEMBER 12-14 - FT.MCALLISTER (16th & 39th GA are the Confederate Garrison)
\$15 to register by August (POC Jim Boone 912-552-4901)(see pages 18-23)
DECEMBER 12- CHRISTMAS AT THE CANNONBALL HOUSE - 478-745-5982
DECEMBER - CHRISTMAS AT RICHLAND CHURCH (to be announced)

WARNING:

DEADLINE



APPROACHING

REGISTRATION DEADLINES

KILPATRICK'S SABRE CHARGE - AUGUST 22 - 24 -
(<http://kilpatrickssabrecharge.eventbrite.com/>)

Although the website says NO INFANTRY has been invited, Colonel Tim Knight advises: "We have been invited to be the

CS Texas dismounted Calvary at Nash Farm in August - there is no registration fee I'm the CS commander. Everyone (Private on up) can carry and fire a pistol as long as it is carried in a hoister. Long arms like 3-bands, 2-bands, shotguns, and carbines can be carried. There is a monument dedication, ball and more. You can look up the event on Nash Farm Battlefield. My cell is 770-910-0307. Tim Knight

BATTLE OF ATLANTA - SEPTEMBER 19-21 - Re-enactors registering for the 150th Atlanta will receive a Commemorative Medallion. The early registration fee is \$20.00 per re-enactor over age 12. After **September 1st** there is a Walk-on fee of \$25.00. You must pre-register to receive the Medallion. We are capping the number of re-enactors at 4000 and the number of Artillery at 25 for bounties.

SHERMAN'S OCCUPATION OF SANDERSVILLE - NOVEMBER 7-9 - No charge. Must register on line. POC is Mel Daniel 478-232-8494

FORT MCALLISTER - DECEMBER 12-14 - A registration fee of \$15.00 will be required from all participants. No walk-on participants. Confederate Participation

will be by invitation only for this event and will be limited to no more than 70 enlisted soldiers. Contact either Larry Bacon or Jordan Roberts for availability and an invitation. Confederate registrations must be received by **August 29, 2014** to hold your slot. Substitutions will be allowed at the discretion of the company commander(s).

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150th MARCH TO THE SEA - CANCELED

Dear Collaborators: It is with a heavy heart that I must terminate my efforts to make the recognition of Sherman's March a reality. I'm afraid I have neglected other responsibilities by devoting too much time to the project. So I must reluctantly, but necessarily, withdraw. I hope someone finds the time and effort to continue. If I could be of any service in this regard, I would give support where I could. I thank you all for your time and consideration and wish you much success in your future endeavors. Sincerely, Dick Watson

richardalanwatson@yahoo.com

150th Anniversary of the Battle of Griswoldville

The Jarrell Plantation Historic Site, the 16th Georgia Volunteer Infantry, Co. G, "The Jackson Rifles", and The Camp of the Unknown Soldier, Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp # 2218, of Clinton, Jones County, Georgia, cordially invite one and all to the Commemorative Service of the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Griswoldville on Saturday, November 22, 2014. A living history program will begin at 9:30am with the commemoration starting promptly at 12:00 noon, honoring all who served at the battle of Griswoldville and environs in November of 1864. Our guest speaker will be Pastor John Weaver of Fitzgerald, Georgia. Although this event is sponsored by the Jarrell Plantation, it will not be held on that site but on the actual Griswoldville Battlefield - GPS: 32°52'00"N 83°28'10"W, regardless of weather conditions. For more information, please call 478-986-5172, 478-396-4838 or 478-731-5531.



16TH GA Co. G. "Jackson Rifles"

Brig. Gen. Herbert Burns - 478-668-3598
Honorary Colonel J. C. Nobles - 478-718-3201
Capt. Wm. "Rebel" Bradberry - 404-242-7213
1 Lt. Noah Sprague - 706-491-9755
2nd Lt. Kevin Sark - 478-731-8796
Adjutant John Wayne "Duke" Dobson 478-731-5531
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. Lee "Pappy" Curtis - 478-365-6785
3rd Corp. Dan Williams - 478-230-7189
Lead Chaplain - Joel Whitehead, Jr. - 478-986-8798
Hon. Chaplain Ronnie "Skin" Neal - 478-994-0958
Assistant Chaplain - Charles Hill - 770-845-6878
Treasurer - Pvt. Earl Colvin - 478-214-0687
Musician - Landon Allen - 478-294-9870
Musician - Jacob Thompson - 478-214-0687
Musician - Aaron Bradford - 302-668-8029
Musician - Oliver Lummus - 302-668-8029
Musician - Al McGalliard - 478-986-4827
Rev. Joey Young - Honorary Member for Life



ON FACEBOOK: "JACKSON RIFLES". All 2011-14 issues of The Howling Dawg are available @ scvcamp1399.org & some @ scv2218.com, thanks to Steve Scroggins and Al McGalliard.

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THE CAMP OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER # 2218 of Clinton, Jones County, Georgia, will hold their July 28, 2014 meeting at FIREFLYS Restaurant, on the Gray Hwy. Our featured speaker will be Compatriot Ricky Smith of the Lt. James T. Woodward Camp #1399, whose topic will be 6th Georgia Co. C of Houston County. In August, Val Elliott will bring her historic art, James Thompson (#2218) will speak in September about the 44th Georgia and the Dole-Cook Brigade. In October Nick Reonas will talk about the wheat field on the 2nd Day of Gettysburg. Our November meeting will be held in conjunction with the Griswoldville Memorial Service with Pastor John Weaver speaking, and we will have no December meeting. We were honored to get a confirmation from newly-elected Georgia Division Commander, Ray McBerry, who will be our guest speaker for our Lee-Jackson Banquet, January 26, 2015. In February 2015 Chris Faulkner will speak on the subject of how Confederates are portrayed in movies and television shows. Please note that our meetings are on the 4th Monday of each month, not necessarily the last - that can be confusing. We eat at 6PM and meet at 7PM. For more information call Commander J.C. Nobles (478-718-3201) or Adjutant Wayne Dobson (478-731-5531).

NOTE: Kelly Barrow was elected Commander-in-Chief in Charleston.

AUTHENTICITY TIP

Boneset was, at one point, the most commonly used medicinal herb by Anglo colonists in North America. The treatment was learned from Native Americans, across many tribes, who applied it for fever illnesses, including influenza, malaria dengue fever (also known as break bone fever, which is a mosquito-borne tropical disease). Lyme disease was probably also present, with its symptoms most likely recorded under "rheumatism" and "intermittent fever." Boneset was considered to be protective and sometimes curative for some chronic illnesses and most commonly as a flu remedy. No plant in American domestic practice has seen more extensive and frequent use. Some herbalists included it in every remedy regardless of symptoms.



In 2003 boneset tea emerged as a primary therapeutic for West Nile infection in any stage. It is little wonder that it was widely used by Confederate troops, who drank hot infusions of the plant to reduce fever and as a substitute for quinine - so

much so that some company commanders ordered their men to maintain a personal supply at all times.

I suggest some dried Boneset in a poke bag for authenticity contests or as a general upgrade to your impression. You may have to explain what it is, however. If you have any trouble finding it contact me. *Duke*

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YOUNG HISTORY STUDENTS

On Wednesday, July 16th Wayne and Brenda Dobson hosted a group of young home school students for a Civil War class at The Cannonball House. Second student from the left, is Alan Faulkner, son of Chris Faulkner (SCV Camp 2218).



On July 30th, 1864, Union General George Stoneman's troops fired artillery shells into the City of Macon striking several buildings including the home of Judge Asa Holt, now known as The Cannonball House. On Saturday, July 19th, 2014 the Cannonball House Staff and family joined forces to as we recreate 150th

anniversary event damage to the Holt home with briefs skits performed at 11am and 1pm. Left to right: Wayne Dobson was Captain Mallet and Charles Whitehead an ordnance assistant; Joel Whitehead was our narrator; Jennifer O'Kelly portrayed Mrs. Nora Holt and Brenda Dobson was Mrs. Eliza Collins.

Photo: Courtesy of Jessie Whitehead

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EARLIEST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTAL FLAG

This recently de-accessioned flag from a Pennsylvania museum is pictured in



Richard A. Sauer's reference, "Advance the Colors: Pennsylvania Civil War Battle Flags". This flag has been in the possession of the Soldier & Sailors Memorial for close to 100 years. Originally given to the museum by the widow of J. A. Heckert, who was a member of the 54th Pennsylvania Volunteers. This 25-star, silk, Pennsylvania militia flag is fitted in its original 40" x 55" shadow box. When opened, the flag shows use and loss of stripes along the fly edge. The hoist, however, is complete, being

about 2" wide and about 47-48" tall. A letter from Union veteran J.A. Heckert of the 54th Pennsylvania reads: "This flag was captured and recaptured during the War. It was captured by the Confederates

and taken to Petersburg, Virginia for safe keeping where it was recaptured by a member of Company C, 54th Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment after the evacuation of the city by the Confederates in April, 1865.

The first Union troops to enter the city was a portion of the 24th Army Corps Commanded by General O. E. C. Ord., of which I (Heckert) was a member. The flag was presented to me by Nelson Meyers in 1869. The Number of the Regiment was defaced

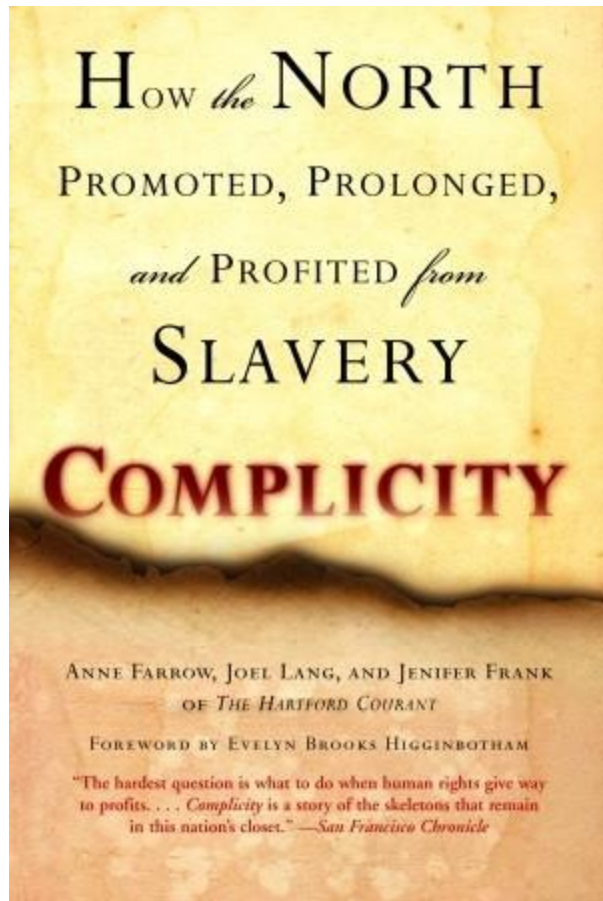
when recaptured. But its condition shows that it passed through many hard fought battles. The 25 stars on this flag date its manufacture between 1832 and 1836.

Note: The enlarged view of the canton (lower right), "54th" is missing



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THE TRUTH ABOUT NORTHERN SLAVERY



"African slavery is so much the outstanding feature of the South, that people often forget there were slaves in ALL the old colonies. Slaves were auctioned openly in the Market House of Philadelphia; in the shadow of Congregational churches in Rhode Island; in Boston taverns and warehouses; and weekly, sometimes daily, in Merchant's Coffee House of New York. Such Northern heroes of the American Revolution as John Hancock and Benjamin Franklin bought, sold, and owned black people. William Henry Seward, Lincoln's anti-slavery Secretary of State during the War, born in 1801, grew up in Orange County, New York, in a slave-owning family and amid neighbours who owned slaves. The family of Abraham Lincoln, himself, when they lived in Pennsylvania in colonial times, owned slaves. Yet comparatively little is written about the 200-year history of Northern slavery. The North failed to develop large-scale agrarian slavery, such as later arose in the Deep South, but that had little to do with morality and much to do with

climate and economy." If the North could have grown the big money 'cash' crops like cotton, tobacco, indigo, rice, and sugar, like the South did, they would have also have kept large scale slavery, just like the South did. Northern sympathizers and Southern haters "like to condemn slavery as an exotic evil perpetrated by plantation Southerners, but slavery was the norm in the early years of this WHOLE country. Up through the eve of the War, Northern bankers, brokers and entrepreneurs were among slavery's staunchest defenders".

A new book, "Complicity", reveals the cruel truth about the Triangle Trade of molasses, rum, and slaves that lucratively linked the North to the West Indies and Africa. It discloses the reality of Northern empires built on profits from rum, cotton, and ivory—and run, in some cases, by abolitionists; and exposes the thousand-acre plantations that existed in towns such as Salem, Connecticut. Here, too, are eye-opening accounts of the individuals who profited directly from slavery far from the Mason-Dixon line – including Nathaniel Gordon of Maine, the only slave trader sentenced to die in the United States, who even as an inmate of New York's infamous Tombs prison was supported by a shockingly large percentage of the city; Patty Cannon, whose brutal gang kidnapped free blacks from Northern

states and sold them into slavery; and the Philadelphia doctor Samuel Morton, eminent in the nineteenth-century field of "race science," which purported to prove the inferiority of African-born black people.

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And "what would New York be without slavery?" The election of an antislavery president (Lincoln) finally forced the South to make good on years of threats, and the exodus of 11 states from the Union began. At the same time secession was happening in the South, Fernando Wood, the mayor of New York, America's most powerful city, made the stunning proposal that New York City should secede from the United States, too. "With our aggrieved brethren of the Slave States, we have friendly relations and a common sympathy," Wood told the New York Common Council in his State of the City message on January 7, 1861. "As a free city," he said, New York "would have the whole and united support of the Southern States, as well as all other States to whose interests and rights under the constitution she has always been true." "The lifeblood of New York City's economy was cotton, the product most closely identified with the South and its defining system of labour." "Slave-grown cotton is, in large part, the root of New York's wealth. Forty years before Fernando Wood suggested that New York join hands with the South and leave the Union, cotton had already become the nation's number one exported product. And in the four intervening decades New York had become a commercial and financial behemoth dwarfing any other U.S. city and most others in the world. Cotton was more than just a profitable crop. It was the national currency, the product most responsible for America's explosive growth in the decades before the War." "As much as it is linked to the system of slave labour that raised it, cotton created New York." "By the eve of the war, hundreds of businesses in New York, and countless more throughout the North, were connected to, and dependent upon, cotton. As New York became the fulcrum of the U.S. cotton trade, merchants, shippers, auctioneers, bankers, brokers, insurers, and thousands of others were drawn to the burgeoning urban centre. They packed lower Manhattan, turning it into the nation's emporium, in which products from all over the world were traded".

"In those prewar decades, hundreds of shrewd merchants and smart businessmen made their fortunes in ventures directly or indirectly tied to cotton. The names of some of them reverberate today." "Three brothers named Lehman were cotton brokers in Montgomery, Alabama, before they moved to New York and helped to establish the New York Cotton Exchange. Today, of course, Lehman Brothers is the international investment firm." "Junius Morgan, father of J. Pierpont Morgan, arranged for his son to study the cotton trade in the South as the future industrialist and banker was beginning his business career. Morgan Sr., a Massachusetts native who became a major banker and cotton broker in London, understood that knowledge of the cotton trade was essential to prospering in the commercial world in the 1850s." "Real estate and shipping magnate John Jacob Astor—one of America's first millionaires and namesake of the Waldorf-Astoria and whole neighbourhoods in New York City—made his fortune in furs and the China trade. But Astor's ships, like those of many successful merchant-shippers, also carried tons of cotton." "Cotton's rich threads can even be traced to an ambitious young man who dreamed of opening a "fancy goods" store in New York. The young man's father, who operated a cotton mill in eastern Connecticut, gave his son the money to open his first store, on Broadway, in 1837. But more important than the \$500 stake made from cotton was the young man's destination and timing: Charles L. Tiffany had begun serving a city in extraordinary, and enduring, economic ascent." "From the get-go, Americans were profiteers, and plundering

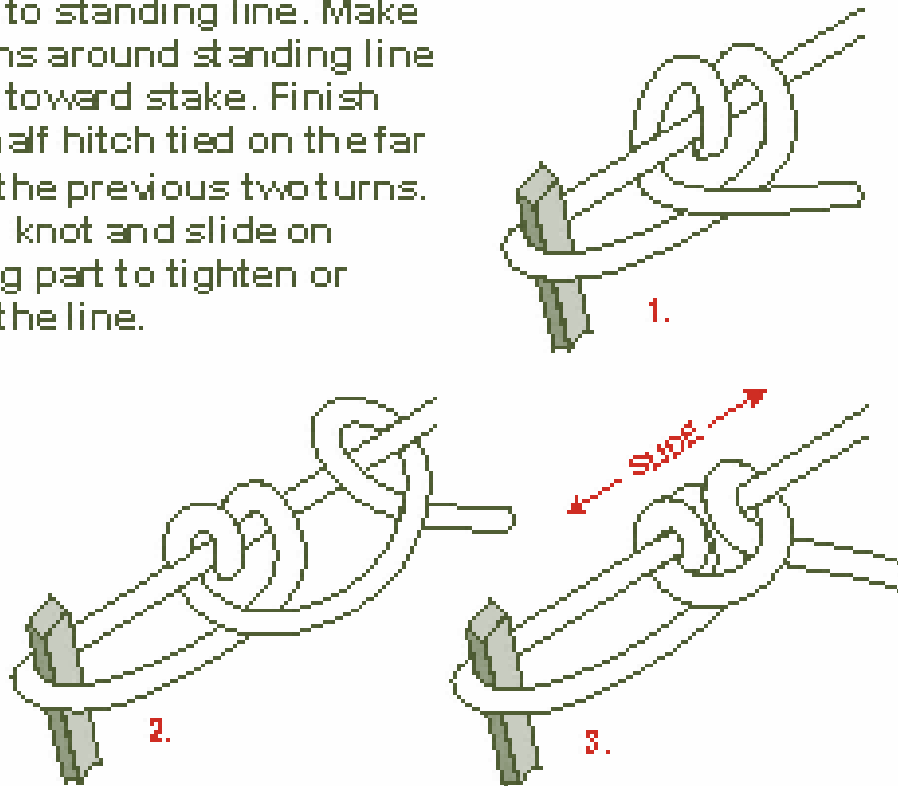
the New World was backbreaking work.

The unknowing and bigoted anti-South haters will not carry the truth, for it is heavy...

-14-

THE TAUTLINE HITCH

Secure one end of rope. Pass other end around stake and run parallel to standing line. Make two turns around standing line turning toward stake. Finish with a half hitch tied on the far side of the previous two turns. Tighten knot and slide on standing part to tighten or loosen the line.



A handy, easy-to-tie knot that allows tent, tarp and fly ropes to be tightened or loosened without moving the pegs.



SHERMAN'S OCCUPATION OF SANDERSVILLE

COME EXPERIENCE THIS ONCE IN A LIFETIME EVENT IN HISTORIC
SANDERSVILLE, GA

NOVEMBER 7 – 9, 2014

COME WALK THE PATHS THAT SHERMAN'S ARMY WALKED 150 YEARS AGO AS THEY INVADED SANDERSVILLE WHERE THEY ENCOUNTERED CONFEDERATE RESISTANCE. THIS BATTLE WILL BE RE-ENACTED ON THE TOWN SQUARE IN HISTORIC DOWNTOWN SANDERSVILLE ON SATURDAY MORNING. THERE WILL ALSO BE A BATTLE AT ANOTHER CLOSE BY LOCATION ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

THE 97TH REGIMENTAL STRING BAND WILL BE HERE ALSO TO PROVIDE MUSIC BEFORE EACH BATTLE AND A BALL ON SATURDAY NIGHT. REFRESHMENTS WILL BE SERVED.

\$150 WILL BE GIVEN FOR EACH ARTILLERY PIECE
(ARTILLERY WILL BE LIMITED)

\$150 WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE LARGEST INFANTRY UNIT

\$150 WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE LARGEST CALVARY UNIT

THIS IS A ONE TIME EVENT

THERE WILL BE NO REGISTRATION FEE FOR RE-ENACTORS AND NO CHARGE TO SPECTATORS. THIS EVENT SPONSORED BY WASHINGTON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, AND THE 39TH GA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

MORE INFORMATION WILL BE COMING AT A LATER DATE
SO MARK YOUR CALENDARS AND MAKE PLANS TO ATTEND THIS HISTORICAL
EVENT

TO REGISTER OR FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL:

MEL DANIEL (478) 232-8494

STACY WILLIFORD (478) 357-1120

Kilpatrick's Sabre Charge

August 22 - 24, 2014

The commemoration of the 150th anniversary of Kilpatrick's raid. This living history event is being hosted by Henry County Parks and Recreation, Friends of Nash Farm, and the Georgia Civil War Commission. There will be both Union and Confederate camp sites, cavalry and artillery demonstrations, a review of the troops, and a recreation of Colonel Minty's famous sabre charge. There will be a formal military ball where both Yankees and Confederates will call a truce. The highlight of the event will be the unveiling of a monument to the soldiers of both sides who made the ultimate sacrifice. The events begin on Friday at 0900 HRS (9 A.M.) and will culminate on Sunday and will culminate on Sunday at 1400 HRS. (see also page 9)



150th Anniversary of The Battle for Atlanta

On September 19th 2014 the Atlanta Campaign Inc., will begin a weekend of activities and battle reenactments to commemorate the 150th Anniversary Battle for Atlanta. We have secured land at Nash Farm Battlefield in Hampton, Ga. This land is part of a bigger area that saw action in August of 1864 with Kilpatrick's Cavalry and in September of 1864 with Infantry action. This will be the 13th and final year that the Atlanta Campaign Inc. will coordinate the reenactment. Beginning on Friday the 19th we will have our annual school program. Since we began we have had 16,500 students, teachers and chaperone's attend the school day program. Later that evening we will begin the reenactment schedule with the Battle of Utoy Creek. On Saturday the 20th we will reenact the Kilpatrick Cavalry breakthrough at 10 am and later that day we will recreate the action at Cheatham Hill during the Kennesaw Mountain battle. The next day, the 21st, we will reenact the action around the Troup-Hurt House during the Battle of Atlanta.

We will have the 97th Regimental String Band who will be playing during the day and at the Military Ball On Saturday night. There will also be a Ladies Tea Saturday midday. A video of the re-enactment will be made and for sale. The video is being done by Lion Heart Film Works in Richmond, Va. Sutlers will also be on site for the re-enactors and the public along with modern food vendors.



Re-enactors registering for the 150th Atlanta will receive a Commemorative Medallion. The early registration fee is \$20.00 per re-enactor over age 12. After September 1st there is a Walk-on fee of \$25.00. You must pre-register to receive the Medallion. We are capping the number of re-enactors at 4000 and Artillery at 25 for bounties.

Tickets for the reenactment can be purchased on site or by contacting us through our web site. The adult charge is \$10.00 per day and the charge for children

is \$5.00 from age 6 to 17. There is a \$5.00 parking fee per car. There is a three day pass that can be purchased for \$25.00 for adults and \$12.00 for children. Our phone number is 770-614-8616 and our web site is www.atlantacampaign.com.

150th Battle of Fort McAllister

Fort McAllister State Historic Park

Richmond Hill, Georgia

December 12-14, 2014

Event Information

Registration Requirement:

1. **The 150th will take place on the actual date, at the actual time on the original site!**
2. Pre-Registration will be required for the 150th Battle of Fort McAllister.
3. A registration fee of **\$15.00** will be required from all participants.
4. **No walk-on participants will be allowed (this will be enforced for the 150th)**
5. **Confederate Participation will be by invitation only for this event and will be limited to no more than 70 enlisted soldiers. Contact either Larry Bacon or Jordan Roberts for availability and an invitation. Confederate registrations must be received by August 29, 2014 to hold your slot. Substitutions will be allowed at the discretion of the company commander(s).**
6. **Civilian participation is by invitation only for this event. Contact Alicia Blunt for availability.**
7. All authentic participants will be required to remain on site until Sunday at noon.
8. **Camping will be available in the heavy camping areas Thursday afternoon through Monday morning for those needing to arrive early or stay over. Please indicate what day you are arriving and leaving on the registration form.**
9. **Registrations for Federal participants MUST be received no later than December 1, 2014.**

Federal Camping:

This year two (2) types of camping will be provided for Federal participants.

1. Authentic Federal participants will camp in the woods at "the hole" on Friday night, and move in to the battery on Saturday after the battle and occupy the battery Saturday night and Sunday.
2. Heavy campers wishing to sleep in tents will be camping in the Pioneer camping area across the road from the authentic camp. Campers in this area will have access to bathrooms and water.
 - a. Heavy campers will be required to be present for all drills, parades and any other activities required by the Federal commander. All heavy campers will be released about 10:00 PM each night to return to camp. Once released these participants **MAY NOT** return to the authentic area or enter the battery until the next morning.
3. Federal participants will be required to stand guard over the Confederate prisoners on Saturday night until released by the Federal commander.

Confederate Camping:

CONFEDERATE PARTICIPATION IS BY INVITATION ONLY FOR THIS EVENT. PLEASE CONTACT EITHER LARRY BACON OR JORDAN ROBERTS FOR AVAILABILITY. CONFEDERATE REGISTRATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED BY AUGUST 29, 2014 TO HOLD YOUR SLOT.

This year two (2) types of camping will be provided for Confederate participants.

1. Authentic Confederate participants will occupy the battery on Friday night. Anyone staying inside the battery on Friday night must only have gear that can be carried on your back. Only tents set up in advance and/or those authorized by the Confederate commander will be allowed in the battery.

Coolers, Cots, Chairs or anything modern or not documented to the Ft. McAllister garrison WILL NOT be allowed inside the battery at any time.

a. Authentic Confederate participants will be moved from inside the battery to Lebanon Plantation (the huts not the actual plantation) for Saturday night and will sleep in the livestock pens under Federal guard. (*We will be using the small winter huts for officers and guards, and the area around the huts as the livestock area, including the blacksmith shop*). *Confederate prisoners were moved from the fort to Anderson's plantation after the battle and were not allowed to remain inside the battery. There were kept in the livestock pens overnight and returned to the fort early the next morning to begin removing torpedoes.*

b. Authentic Confederate participant's weapons will be collected and stored under Federal guard Saturday night. Any participant that would rather secure their own weapons will be allowed to take them to their vehicles at some point Saturday night.

2. Heavy campers wishing to sleep in tents, have coolers, etc will be camping in the woods near the signal tower for both nights. Campers in this area will have access to bathrooms and water.

a. Heavy campers will be required to report to the battery for duty once they have set up their camp and remain on duty until released after evening parade on Friday night (10:00 PM). Heavy campers will be marched out of the battery Friday night and will represent picket detachments that were sent out to the river to monitor Federal activities. Heavy campers **MAY NOT** return to the battery once marched out until Saturday morning.

b. Heavy campers will be required to report for duty Saturday morning before reveille and remain inside the battery until all Confederate prisoners are removed from the battery (*after all visitors have left the site*) Saturday evening. They will be marched back to camp and **MAY NOT** return to the battery or house/hut area until Sunday morning.

c. Heavy campers wishing to participate in the Sunday living history will be collected from camp by Federal guards and returned to the battery. Those not wishing to participate may begin packing up and leaving. Once heavy campers on both sides are released each evening and allowed to return to their camp, they **WILL NOT** be allowed to roam the historic park or return to the authentic areas (this includes the house and hut area) until the next morning. Anyone found to be wondering around near the authentic areas will be asked to leave the event. One person in each heavy camp will be placed in charge of the camp for the evening and can contact either commander if needed. The event staff has come up with these different types of camping to include anyone that wishes to participate in the 150th battle. We have a large number of authentic minded participants that wish to experience what the soldiers on both sides experienced in 1864. We understand this is not the type of camping everyone wishes to participate in so heavy camping areas have been set up for both sides to accommodate anyone wishing to attend this event. If you have never tried an authentic event because you were unsure what it would be like, this would be the perfect event to give it a try and experience it for yourself. Your \$15.00 registration will be used to purchase items for the event that Ft. McAllister would normally have to pay for out of the parks budget, these include:

- Paying for the camp sites used by the Federals
- Hay and straw
- Saturday evenings meal for all participants
- Rations for both Confederate and Federal authentic campers
- And more.

Any funds collected that are not used for this year's event will be donated to the Friends of Ft. McAllister, Historic Site Committee and will be used throughout 2015 for living history programs.

ALL PARTICIPANTS, REGARDLESS OF AFFLICTION, WILL BE UNDER A CONSOLIDATED COMMAND STRUCTURE ESTABLISHED BY THE CONFEDERATE AND FEDERAL COMMANDERS. NO RANK ABOVE THAT OF A PRIVATE WILL BE ALLOWED WITHOUT THE PERMISSION OF YOUR RESPECTED COMMANDER FOR THIS EVENT. CONFEDERATE SLOTS ARE LIMITED SO PLEASE GO BLUE IF POSSIBLE.

NO REGISTRATION REFUNDS WILL BE GIVEN FOR ANY REASON.

If you have any questions about the camping arrangements, or the event, please contact:
Clint Stanley, Confederate Commander

- 912-610-2736
- gcstanley@me.com

Joe Blunt, Federal Commander

- 407-973-7787
- mudcatsgt@earthlink.net

Sarah Miller, Asst. Park Manager

- 912-727-2339

150th Battle of Fort McAllister

Participant Registration

December 12 – 14, 2014

Please complete one form for each participant; see the bottom of the registration form for mailing instructions and registration fee information.

Participant's Name: _____
Mailing Address: _____
E-mail Address: _____
Telephone number: _____
Emergency Contact: _____
Emergency Contact Number: _____

Please select which side and the type of camping for this participant:

() Federal Soldier - Please choose affiliation - () GVB () AG () 48th NY () Unaffiliated () Other:

() Confederate – Company D 1st Georgia Reserves (Militia) - Infantry (**Invitation Only, Contact Larry Bacon**)
() Confederate - Clinch's Battery – Artillery (**Invitation Only, contact Jordan Roberts**)
() Confederate Staff (**Invitation Only, contact Clint Stanley**)
() Authentic Camp () Heavy Tent Camp – Type of tent _____
() Civilian (**Civilian participation is by INVITATION ONLY, contact Alicia Blunt**)

What day are you arriving: THURSDAY or FRIDAY

(Please circle one)

What day are you leaving: SUNDAY or MONDAY

ON-SITE CHECK IN WILL OPEN AT 2:00 PM ON FRIDAY DECEMBER 12TH AND RUN THROUGH OUT THE NIGHT.

Please mail your completed registration form along with a check or money order for **\$15.00** made payable to

**FRIENDS OF FT.
MCALLISTER STATE PARK** to:

**Ft. McAllister State Historic Park
Attn: Sarah Miller
3894 Fort McAllister Road
Richmond Hill, GA 31324**

ALL PARTICIPANTS REGARDLESS OF AFFLICTION WILL BE UNDER A CONSOLIDATED COMMAND STRUCTURE ESTABLISHED BY THE CONFEDERATE AND FEDERAL COMMANDERS. NO RANK ABOVE THAT OF A PRIVATE WILL BE ALLOWED WITHOUT THE PERMISSION OF YOUR RESPECTED COMMANDER FOR THIS EVENT. CONFEDERATE REGISTRATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED NO LATER THAN AUGUST 29, 2014. ALL OTHER REGISTRATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED NO LATER THAN DECEMBER 1, 2014.

NO REFUNDS WILL BE GIVEN FOR ANY REASON

Georgia State Parks and Historic Sites Registration and Waiver Release Form

Event: _____ Date: _____

I understand that there are risks of injury or death or damage to property involved in my participation in such an event, that it is my responsibility to insure the safety of the equipment used and to see that it is operated properly, and that the Georgia Department of Natural Resources and its staff and representatives assume no responsibility for the condition of such equipment, its operations, or safety of the activities involved in this event. In consideration of the acceptance of this registration by the Department, I waive and release and hold harmless the Department and its staff and representatives from any and all claims of damages against the Department and its staff and representatives for injury, or death or damage to property that may occur as a result of or in connection with this event and agree to pay, protect, indemnify and save against all liabilities, damages, costs, expenses, causes of action, suits, demands, judgments and claims of any nature whatsoever arising from, by reason of, or in connection with any injury or death of persons or damage to property arising from, by reason of or in connection with my participation in this event.

I further understand that such an event requires all participants to be in good health and without physical limitations and I certify that I am in good health and have no physical limitations.

Full Name _____

Street Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Age _____

Please list any medical care or physical conditions that the event coordinators should be aware of (Examples: diabetic, or special medications).

I have read this entire form, including the statement of good health, acceptance of risk and waive, release and indemnification provisions. All information I have given is accurate and correct.

Signature _____

Date _____

**REGISTRATION, GENERAL RELEASE OF LIABILITY AND CONVENANT
NOT TO SUE FOR MINORS**

Event: _____ **Date:** _____

I/We understand that there are risks of injury or death or damage to property involved in my/our child's participation in such an event, that it is my/our responsibility to insure that safety of equipment, if used, and to see that it is operated properly, and that the Georgia Department of Natural Resources and its officers, staff, representatives and agents assume no responsibility for the condition of such equipment, its operation, or the safety of the activities involved in this event. In consideration of the acceptance of this registration by the Department and the benefits derived from my child's participation in this event, I/We waive, release and covenant not to sue upon any claim of damages against the Department and its officers, staff, representatives and agents, including, but not limited to, claims for wrongful death, medical expenses, personal injury and damage to property, that may occur as the results of my/our child's participation in this event.

Furthermore, I/We agree to pay, protect, indemnify and save the Department and its officers, staff, representatives and agents harmless from and against all liabilities, damages, costs, expenses, cause of actions, suits, demands, judgments, and claims of any nature whatsoever, including, but not limited to any liability the Department may incur, arising from, by reason of, or in connection with my child's participation in this event.

I/We further understand that such an event requires all participants to be in good health and without physical limitations and I/we certify that my/our child is in good health and have no physical limitations.

(Please Print)

CHILD'S NAME: _____ **AGE:** _____

PARENT'S NAMES: _____

STREET ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ **STATE:** _____ **ZIP:** _____

HOME NUMBER: _____ **WORK NUMBER:** _____

_____, has my permission to pick my child up from the above mentioned event in the case that neither parent or legal guardian are able to pick my child up.

Please list any medical care or physical condition we should be aware of:

I/We have read this entire form, including the statement of good health, acceptance of risk and waiver, and release and indemnification provisions. All information I/we have given is accurate and correct.

SIGNATURE: _____ **DATE:** _____



United Daughters of the Confederacy®
Alfred Holt Colquitt Chapter 2018
invite you to attend

Rededication of the Confederate Monument
at Historic Fort Walker

Grant Park, Atlanta, Georgia

Originally placed by the Atlanta Ladies Memorial Association in May 1938

Saturday, the thirteenth of September
Two thousand fourteen
at two o'clock in the afternoon

Keynote speaker
Mr. Michael K. Shaffer
Assistant Director/Lecturer, Civil War Center
at Kennesaw State University

Reception immediately following at the Lemuel P. Grant Mansion
Hosted by the Atlanta Preservation Center
327 St. Paul Avenue SE, Atlanta, Georgia