

THE HOWLING DAWG

MARCH 2016



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

OLUSTEE - ONCE MORE

February 12-14, 2016



Photo: Heidi Edge

The 16th Geo. Skirmish Line advances in good order at Olustee 2016 - *Duty done well ...*



Lake City Parade, Saturday, February 13, 2016

AFTER ACTION REPORT

1st Lt. Noah Sprague, Cnding.

“The yearly pilgrimage to Olustee was special to me. It always is, but this year, everything was perfect. The only exception to this perfection was of course, those Dawgs that couldn't make the trip this year. Anyone not making any event is always missed by those that do have the privilege to attend. The good Lord blessed us with the nicest weather and temperature we have experienced at Olustee in quite a while. Saturday morning's events started out as normal with a march to morning parade along with a touching memorial service for the late Colonel Don Bowman who had passed away. It was odd not seeing him at Olustee after seeing him every year for so long. We then boarded the bus to Lake City for the parade with about 20 soldiers. The men of the unit once again represented the 16th Ga. to the highest degree, looking sharp on every wheel movement and staying in perfect step. We were joined by members of our brother unit, the 39th Ga. Joe and Yonah Johnson were and are always welcome in our ranks. The afternoon brought a welcomed break in preparation for the

(concluded on page 3)

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AFTER ACTION REPORT

(concluded from page 2)

Confederate memorial service. It was an honor throughout the weekend to have Steve Smith and his son Steven Smith with us. They have been missed greatly and it was special to me to be able to introduce my son to him. I told him that Mr. Steve trained me when I was so young and now I'm training him. The legacy of the 16th Ga. continues to be passed down. Steve spoke at the memorial service along with J.C. Charles, Ethan, and Brick sang and Drew played taps to close out the service. Once again, the names of the fallen Confederates at Olustee were read aloud and not forgotten. After the service, some of us were able to attend the wedding of long-time 16th Ga. member, "Alabama" (Jerry Franklin). The nightly activities including the ball underneath the big tent and a good time was had by all, especially dancing the Virginia Reel. During the entire event, the 16th Ga. was given the honor of being 1st Company of the GVB and Sunday, they were the Skirmish Company. I was so proud to lead these selfless men to conduct the opening action of the battle. Once again, the unit performed with precision and compliments were given by General Jesse and General Poythress. The unit fought hard during the battle only to suffer an artillery hit, losing half our strength. By the end of the battle, only two remained. It was a great weekend had by all.

- 1st Lt. Noah Sprague

"MY COMPLIMENTS TO THE 16TH AT OLUSTEE. THEY WERE THE HEAD OF THE COLUMN SO I WAS WITH THEM . WE HAD A GREAT TIME AND I JUST WANTED TO PASS ON MY COMPLIMENTS TO THE 16TH FOR A JOB WELL DONE. HOPE TO SEE YA'LL AT MANASSAS, GA. YMHS,"

- CANNON GOULD, ADJ.



IMAGES OF OLUSTEE 2016

Photos By: By Kellie Banks



At Olustee, the unit discussed upcoming events and a possible national event.

Those wanting to attend Resaca, it is May 20-22 and walk-ons are accepted with a 20 dollar registration fee. Fighting as Confederate.

Summer drill as voted on by the unit,

will be June 3-5 at the property of Tom and Carol Sprague in White County, Ga. Directions will be posted. Living History and Tactical will be done for small number of spectators. Bring both uniforms. Final preparations will be finalized and discussed at the Saturday meeting at Clinton.

Battle of Perryville, KY Fee is 20 dollars. Look online for the website. There is interest in this event and we will need commitments by the afternoon meeting at Clinton. It is Oct. 7-9.

It has been suggested to rent a van using unit funds and travel that way. We will have that cost at Clinton and more details. Fighting as Confederate. Lt. Sprague



MORE OLUSTEE SCENES

Photos By: By Heidi Edge



BATTLE LINE AT OCEAN POND

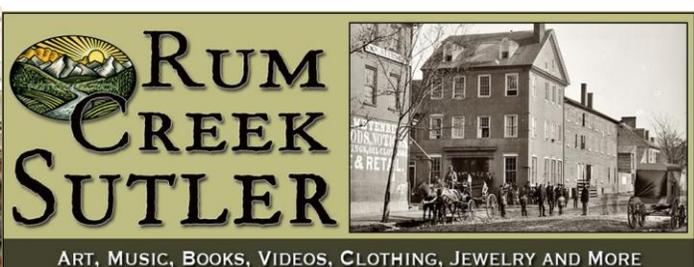
Photos By: Heidi Edge



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Brigade Sutler Civil War



Uniforms and Supplies

THE BRIGADE SUTLER store can now be found on the web at

www.BrigadeSutler.com. We don't go to a lot of events now, so shop our secure online store for the same good selection and low prices. \$5 shipping per order for all GA troops. We've been your uniforms and re-enactment supply

source for 38 years. We take Master Card, Visa, Discover, Pay Pal and offer gift certificates. Items may be exchanged for other items or sizes. Contact us for more information @ 798 Day Road Meansville, GA 30256 706 648 4268. Looking forward to hearing from our old friends, *John & Pat*

OUR 2016 SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

MARCH 4-6 – BROXTON'S BRIDGE, SC
MARCH 17 – SCV CAMP 2218 MONTHLY MEETING
MARCH 19-21 – MANASSAS, GA
MARCH 27 – **RESURRECTION DAY - EASTER SUNDAY**
APRIL 9 – RUELL ANDERSON MEMORIAL SERVICE
APRIL 16 – WORK DAY AT OLD CLINTON
APRIL 21 – SCV CAMP 2218 MONTHLY MEETING
APRIL 23 – CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY
APRIL 30 – MAY 1 – OLD CLINTON WAR DAYS
MAY 19 – SCV CAMP 2218 MONTHLY MEETING
MAY 20-22, 2016 - RESACA, GA
MAY 28 – OLD SOLDIER'S DAY – ERVIN GARNTO'S
JUNE 3-5 – SUMMER DRILL @ TOM & CAROL SPRAGUE'S/WHITE CO., GA
JUNE 16 – SCV CAMP 2218 MONTHLY MEETING
JULY 21 – SCV CAMP 2218 MONTHLY MEETING
OCTOBER 1-2 – ANDERSONVILLE
OCTOBER 7-9 – BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE, KY – REGISTRATION \$20
NOVEMBER 19 – GRISWOLDVILLE MEMORIAL SERVICE

CONGRATULATIONS !!!



Ricky and Beverly Smith are grandparents, **AGAIN!** On 12th February their daughter, Bonnie (Ensingmer), gave birth to "Chairph Joy" a 7 pound, 4 ounce (22 ") baby girl. Not surprisingly, Ricky said she arrived complete with beautiful red hair.

THE 16TH GEORGIA, CO. G – "The Jackson Rifles"

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

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

1 Lt. Noah Sprague - 706-491-9755

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 - Chance Sprague - 706-491-9755

Musician - Aaron Bradford - 302-668-8029

Musician - Oliver Lummus - 302-668-8029

Musician - Al McGalliard - 478-318-7266

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

Rev. Joey Young - Honorary Life Member

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

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



We were so very sorry to hear of the passing of Barbara Garnto's mother on February 18th. She was 102.

The Illinois Slave House - Equality, Illinois
Hidden, but not Forgotten Reverse Underground Railroad
(Sent to us by: Gale Red, Illinois SCV Cmdr.)



Hickory Hill Plantation House was once the manor of John Hart Crenshaw. It is here that he is said to have both harbored slaves and once entertained a future president of the United States, Abraham Lincoln. While visiting with a friend recently in Harrisburg, Illinois, he informed me of the nearby Old Slave House and asked if I would like to see it. Now virtually every northerner thinks he knows that there were no slaves in Illinois, so I thought this might be interesting to see. It was. We found the Old Slave House in the country, sitting high on a hill near the small community of Equality, Illinois. It is owned by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency which has posted "No Trespassing" signs. A local deputy sheriff actually lives in the slave house to keep curious visitors away. I had to photograph it from a distance. The Old Slave House became a tourist attraction in the 1920s and was open to the public until 1996. It was closed by the state of Illinois which had purchased the property. There are no plans to reopen the site at any specific point in the future. Many strong efforts by local people to have the historical Old Slave House reopened have been ignored by state authorities. Could it be that in today's climate of political correctness and historical cover-up, Illinois officials would prefer to keep their own sordid past a secret and help perpetuate the myth that slavery was only a Southern problem? The house's dark history goes back to the days of the salt works in southeastern Illinois. It happens that salt production was the state's first industry. The need for labor to work the salt was all the excuse that was needed to wink at the law and allow slavery in its various forms to operate within the borders of Illinois. Generations of people have said the house is the haunt of ghosts; some consider it one of the most haunted sites in America. However, it was not the ghosts, but the house's architecture that put the slave house on the National Register of Historic Places. It has also been officially recognized for its history as a station on the "Reverse Underground Railroad." As such, the house was part of a large network that operated throughout Illinois and the United States. It was used as a hideout for kidnappers and the free black people who were captured and sold into slavery. Numerous sources show that the stories which have long been told about the old slave house are based on solid evidence. One of these stories is that the young state representative, Abraham Lincoln, once spent the night here at Hickory Hill as a guest of the slave trading

Mr. Crenshaw. Mr. Lincoln partied and danced with the ladies in the ballroom on the second floor while slaves were being kept above them in an attic prison. For those who wish to know more, an excellent book on the subject has been written by Jon Musgrave titled "Slaves, Salt, Sex & Mr. Crenshaw." It can be found at [http://www.illinoishistory.com./](http://www.illinoishistory.com/)

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Mattoon Confederate Special Ops ISHS Marker Dedicated



November 11, 2014 - During a blustery Veterans Day ceremony at Wolf Park in downtown Mattoon, an Illinois State Historical Society interpretative marker was unveiled for the preservation and promotion of a unique aspect of Coles County's Civil War military history. The local context is associated with broader military and political contexts on the international, national, regional and statewide levels. In early 1864, the hierarchy of the Confederate government, realizing the war

could not be won on the battlefield, chose to embark on an officially sanctioned and well financed behind-the-line war of insurrection, subversion and sabotage. The primary goal of what would be later known as the Northwest Conspiracy was to influence the 1864 Union presidential election in favor of a Democratic Party candidate. The Confederates speculated a Democratic Party victor would be more open to a negotiated settlement than the Lincoln administration. The overall operation stretched the length of states adjacent to the Canadian frontier, but the principal focus was in the northwestern states of Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana where large numbers of southern sympathizing Copperheads resided. The plan included the release of Confederate prisoners at Camp Douglas outside Chicago, Rock Island Prison Barracks and Camp Butler in Springfield, as well as Camp Morton in Indianapolis and Camp Chase in Columbus, Ohio. Success of the overall strategy depended on the support and active participation of Copperhead radicals. Military commander of the Confederate Canadian Squadron was Captain Thomas Henry Hines, late of the 9th Kentucky Cavalry of General John Hunt Morgan's Command. Hines recruited operatives from various cavalry commands and ex-Confederate prisoners of war who had made their escape to Canada. Richmond also supported the effort by assigning a cadre of junior officers and NCOs with reputations in regard to clandestine tactics. The Confederate Canadian Squadron rarely exceeded 100 members. The Confederate operatives carried out their duties in civilian clothing and Union military uniforms, often impersonating federal officials and contractors. The operatives were trained in tasks such as arson and destruction of telegraph and rail lines. Hines and his officers spent much of their time coordinating with Copperhead leaders. After the failed Chicago Revolt during the late August 1864 Democratic Party Convention, Captain Hines and his 2nd in command Capt. John B. Castleman withdrew with cells of ten operatives each to Mattoon and Marshall respectively. During September and October of 1864, these groups carried out their missions throughout the region. Known actions of the Confederate operators took place in Mattoon, Carlyle, St. Louis, Missouri, Sullivan, Indiana and Terre Haute, Indiana. Due to the lack of committed Copperhead support, the grand plan of a Northwest Revolt never materialized and the Confederate operators ended up in prison or riding with Confederate guerilla bands in the border states until the end of the war. Regardless of their success, this was the first time in American military history that sanctioned subversive warfare was undertaken. The traits and tactics of these American military innovators were re-visited again during World War II when the U.S. formed the Office of Strategic Services, the contemporary U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, for

behind-the-lines operation and intelligence gathering missions. Sponsors for the Confederate Special Operators in Mattoon marker include the City of Mattoon, the Mattoon Community Trust, the Mattoon Chamber of Commerce, Intrepid Consulting Services, Inc. and the Illinois State Historical Society. (Sent by: Gale Red)

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THE CAMP OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

(2218) of Old Clinton, Jones County, GA held their first regular meeting of 2016 on the Thursday evening of February 18, at our usual meeting place of Chevy's Pizza on the Gray Hwy. , to eat at 6pm and begin our program around 7pm, conducted by Mrs. Brenda Dobson, Educational Coordinator for the Cannonball House of Macon, Georgia. She spoke about items that

Southern citizens substituted during the War years when deprived of the items that were normally accustomed to, displaying a number of objects for inspection (see page 12). After her presentation, Compatriot Johnny Mack Nichols (Camp 18 – Macon) showcased an array of artifacts that he had recently purchased. It was noted that Camp 2218 and other local Camps recently conducted a memorial service at the Ocean Pond Battlefield Monument in Olustee, Florida.

OLUSTEE, FLORIDA MEMORIAL SERVICE

Saturday, February 13, 2016 – 5 PM

Members of the 16th Georgia Infantry, Compnay G, "The Jackson Rifles" conducted a memorial service on the site of the February 20th, 1864, Battle of Ocean Pond, near Olustee, Florida. The 16th Gergia is comprised of members of three Georgia SCV Camps and each Camp was represented at this service. They included: The Lt. James T. Woodward Camp #1399 of Warner



Robins, Georgia, The Logan E. Bleckley Camp #1998 of Cochran, Georgia, and The Camp of The Unknown Soldier # 2218 of Old Clinton, in Jones County, Georgia. A musical tribute, "Minstrel Boy" was performed by three members of *Simple Heritage*.



Georgia presented a program the substitutions (coffee, food, etc.) that Southern people implement during the War due the Blockade and other factors which caused severe supply shortages. This presentation was made to those attending the Thursday, February 18, 2016 meeting of The Camp of The Unknown Soldier of Old Clinton, in Jones County, Georgia.

(Left) Brenda discusses wool she spun and dyed with Poke berries

CONFEDERATE FLAG DAY

HANOVER, Pa. — Some may see the Confederate battle flag as a symbol of hate, but the Sons of Confederate Veterans believe celebrating it can help shed light on a misrepresented past, said Gary Casteel, Gettysburg commander for the nationwide group. An inaugural Confederate Flag Day, scheduled for March 5, 2016, will try to break down the stigma connected to the Southern symbol. Casteel hopes Sons of Confederate Veterans groups around the country will participate. "The Confederate flag is nothing more than a piece of cloth that represented a nation of its day, that's it," he said. "We hope to enlighten those who attend. If they're not aware of the flag and its history and what it accomplished, we can teach them."

A FULL AND FAIR RECKONING

An article by Charles Lane of the PostPartisan blog surfaced on January 27, with the feigned suggestion that a monument be erected honoring Confederate General James Longstreet.

Mr. Lane erroneously implied that Longstreet was the lone esteemed voice in the South calling for the County's reconciliation. Lee urged his men to go home after the War and be good Americans. General Forrest is said to have presented his sword to his (then U.S. Army officer) son with the admonition to use it to defend the U.S. with the same zeal and fervor as he had the South. Lane does not mention that Longstreet was ostracized before, during and after the War because he was Dutch, Catholic and he differed with General Lee about Gettysburg strategy. Yet, Mr. Lane seemed to be scrounging for even the slightest substantiation (like Longstreet joining the Republican Party or commanding a bi-racial unit in 1870) to make "Lee's Old Warhorse" a sanitized Confederate acceptable to even the most politically correct. However, when you seek to destroy someone else's heritage to promote

11-
 "How Southern People 'Made-Do'"
 Thursday, February 18, 2016 – 7 PM



Brenda
 Dobson,
 Educational
 Coordinator
 for The
 Cannonball
 House of
 Macon,
 exploring
 medicines,
 had to



your own, you are of all humanity the most disingenuous. Hillary recently tried it by displaying her selective views Reconstruction as Stacy Dash was reminding the black community that they should not be allowed to have it both ways regarding segregation and integration. In an era of Confederate purge and threatened reparations even duplicitous voices are calling for what writer Charles Lane termed "a full and fair reckoning." *J.W.Dobson*

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"The Younger Generation & Southern Heritage"

By Sherrie' Raleigh

I recently returned to college to work on my third BA, this time in History. It's been about 12 years since I was last in college, and quite a bit has changed. Perhaps the most disturbing difference is the type of students in the History program. Granted, my experience is only at one school, but I suspect that what I'm witnessing is a common theme. If you're looking for a cheerful article, then this isn't one. But I think it's important to let those who value their Southern heritage know what is taking place in our Southern universities.

The majority of History majors at my school are between the ages of 20 and 29 years old, most are white, and the male/female ratio is roughly 60/40. Most of the students were born in, and grew up in the state of Georgia. These students are also very liberal. And there seem to be two subjects they find particular pleasure in bashing: Conservatives and the Confederacy.

Remember - these are mostly students who grew up in the South. The majority are students who very likely have a Southern heritage, and probably had ancestors who fought for the Confederacy. But they are desperate to leave their history behind them and cut all ties from it. They do not want anyone to know they are from the South.

I'll give you an example. Two of my professors asked their class a simple question: "Do you consider yourself a Georgian?" In the first class, no students raised their hand, despite the fact that most had been born and raised in Georgia. I wasn't in this class, but heard about this incident from a classmate. In the second class, which I am currently in, only three students out of 15 raised their hands. This professor was surprised at the response, and he asked why so many felt they weren't "Georgian".

Most of these young students coolly claimed that they do not see any difference between Georgian and Southern, or Alabamian and Southern, or Tennessean and Southern, etc., etc. Nor do they want to be identified as "Southern", even if they've been born and raised in the South. When I was asked why I considered myself a "Georgian" (because I had raised my hand), I explained that my family roots are in Georgia, my ancestors lived in Georgia, and I believe there are subtle differences between all Southern states. My fellow classmates thought I was beyond odd. They did not understand my reasoning.

These students, who don't want any part of being Southern or Georgian, tend to bash conservative politics and/or the Confederacy at least once a week, regardless of what class they're in - even if the class has nothing to do with politics or the Civil War. Some professors allow this to go on and even join in. A few of professors try to put a stop to it, to continue teaching the subject at hand.

There is a tiny handful of current students who will attempt to defend the Confederacy, but nearly every time this happens, multiple students attack the defenders with statements like: "YOU LOST. GET OVER IT!" or "You lost the war! Just stop talking! That's the end of the discussion. Once you lose, nothing else matters. SHUT UP!" or "Oh PLEASE. That isn't true at all! The war was ALL about slavery! It's people like you who are causing problems! Just shut up!"

I have heard all three responses in varying degrees, several times in the past two semesters. Just recently, one white girl complained that the South should have just accepted Reconstruction and moved on. She felt the South still needed Reconstruction because there were obviously people who still believed in the "wrong" things. A young man spoke up in defense of the South, and reminded her

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that the South had lost a vast amount of manpower as a result of the war and that Reconstruction did not help matters. When she started to argue with him, I stepped in and calmly gave some statistics for Bibb County. Bibb supplied enough men to fill 23 regiments, yet only enough men to fill 5 regiments returned. But my logic fell on deaf ears. The response I received (from several students, who all spoke up at once!) was, "Well, that's WAR. GET OVER IT. Men die. Who cares if they died? And those left should have still accepted Reconstruction!"

Most of these students plan to become elementary or high school teachers, and I have heard several insist that they will teach the Civil War by comparing the Confederacy to Nazi Germany. All of the students (excepting the handful of defenders) believe the lie that the Civil War was the result of slavery. If anyone attempts to say otherwise, a proverbial verbal lynching ensues. There have been many times when I have remained silent - not because I don't want to defend my Southland, but because these students have no desire to change their opinions or listen to facts. They are not open to anything which appears sympathetic to the Confederacy. They simply will not listen. Any argument falls upon deaf and bitter ears.

These students will soon be teaching the next generation of children to hate the "Old South", to hate the Confederacy, to hate its monuments, and to hate their ancestors. There are many young people who grew up in the South who feel this way, and it does not bode well for our Southern heritage. I only want to pass this information along to those who may be interested in what is going on amongst a younger demographic. While there are young men and women who still respect their ancestors, a growing number of younger people are now shunning their heritage.

Disclaimer: "Please do not reproduce without permission from Sherrie' Raleigh (sherrie.raleigh@gmail.com)".

150 Years Ago



February 18, 1866: In Atlanta, GA, "The smallpox is very prevalent now all over the country... Mr. Root says it is worse in Macon than it is here and it is pretty bad here." This reference is to Sydney Root, a future "silent citizen" of Historic Oakland Cemetery and a businessman of all areas of the country. Born in Massachusetts but raised in Vermont, he came to Atlanta in 1857 to partner with another future Oakland citizen, J.N. Beach, in a dry-goods business that succeeded well. During the War he aided the South greatly with the system of blockade runners and overseas commerce that he and Beach were able to assemble. In this capacity he spent much time in Europe, returning home to find his immense property interests destroyed by his Northern countrymen and himself under arrest. His home in Atlanta has been used to house Federal officers during the occupation. It is needful of repair, but Mr. Root will sell it to ex-Governor Brown who is moving to Atlanta to open a law

office. Root will move to New York and establish himself in business with Liverpool and Charleston, return to Atlanta in 1878 where he will help to convince his friend Lemuel P. Grant to donate the 110 acres to the City of Atlanta, and be given charge of constructing Grant Park, becoming the Park's first superintendent. (Thanks to Larry Upthegrove)

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February 20, 1866: The New Haven Arms Company of the same city in Connecticut is failing. It was doing well during the War, with the manufacturing of the Henry rifle, a repeater that held 16 rounds of 44 caliber cartridges. *"you can load it on Sunday and shoot all week"*, said the Confederate soldiers who had to oppose it in the limited battles that it appeared in. Benjamin Henry has left the company, believing he is not being treated fairly in the sharing of profits of the rifle he developed. The major stockholders of the company are John M Davies and Oliver Winchester who today change the New Haven



Oliver Winchester

Arms Company into the Winchester Arms Company with the 1866 model of the Winchester rifle and accompanying ammunition its prime products. It fires .44 caliber cartridges with a double firing pin as the Henry did, but it also has a wooden forearm plus an improved magazine with a loading gate on the right side of the receiver. This begins the family of Winchester rifles that are known as the "gun that won the West". During World War II the company will build hundreds of thousands M1 rifles. (Thanks to Larry Upthegrove)

QUOTES

*** *"The United States Congress, (is) an organization so thoroughly hated by the public that polling firms have basically given up in trying to quantify the loathing"***

- Andrew J. Hawkins - The Verge - February 10, 2016

*** *"God marks His enemies, and yet He bestirs not Himself but holds in His anger. If He were less divine than He is, He would long have since sent forth the whole of His thunders and emptied the cannons of heaven; He would have long ago blasted the earth with the wondrous fires of its lower regions, and man would have been utterly destroyed."*** - Alistair Begg

*** *"This hath been thy manner from thy youth, that thou obeyedst not my voice."***

- Jeremiah 22:21

*** *"...the only man in America who ever cared for the African people was the Christian White folks in the South."*** - H.K. Edgerton

*** *"Members of Sons of Confederate Veterans view the flag as a representation of a proud Southern heritage. The group believes the soldiers who fought for the Confederacy during the Civil War 'personified the best qualities of America' in their fight for 'rights guaranteed by the Constitution.'" - SCV Website***

*** *"Donald Trump has won over many working class Americans with his message, reflected in his large and consistent lead in the polls. Much of Trump's support comes from men and women who feel left behind, economically and culturally. Economically, they blame trade deals and immigration for the collapse of job markets in manufacturing and industrial towns. Culturally, they feel looked down on by elites, who live vastly different lives. Trump, with both***

his policy positions and his attitude, has promised to restore the fortunes of these voters. He has said he would impose tariffs on Chinese goods that undercut U.S. manufacturers and has promised to deport all undocumented immigrants in the country. Poll finds strong support for Confederate flag among Trump supporters in South Carolina.” – Jon Ward

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LEGENDS OF THE 16TH GEORGIA



Steve Smith and J.C. Nobles at the Olustee Battlefield Monument – February 13, 2016

It was a sight that most of us are only fortunate to see through this brilliant photograph by Heidi Edge - more than an image of two aging men on a balmy Florida afternoon. They'd been here before - more times than I. As they, there, honored the heroes of 1864, memories of those they had actually beside over the past three decades swirled amid the wisps. When a re-enactment regiment has been blessed with the longevity of "The Jackson Rifles", legends ascend among men. We could call the old roll - 16th GA men who were so widely-renowned when they took the field over the years and even more so, now, that time has mellowed the memories. These are legendary among the 16th GA - who faithfully steered equally stalwart younger men to where we are today. Our strength and character did not just spring up, but has grown steadily, well-cultivated since 1982. Many men were responsible for this tenure of honored service but none any more than Steve Smith, Ricky Smith (who could not be there) and J.C. Nobles. None are any more beloved and revered in the hearts and minds of those they served with and those who follow in their footsteps. Look well at this picture - it fades fast. *"Who knows but it may be given to us after this life to meet again. To answer the morning roll call and to fall in at the tap of the drum.*

There will be talking and laughter and cheers, and all will say, Did it not seem real? Was it not as in the old days ?" (Berry Benson)

Duke

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PATRICK CLEBURNE AND HIS CONFEDERATE IRISH BAGPIPERS

In 1848 Patrick R. Cleburne and a fierce band of Irish Soldiers Immigrated to Arkansas, rather than live under the harsh English Anglo-Saxon yoke of oppression. A few years later he realized that the cousins of these same oppressors, in the Northeast of the U.S., intended to continue this same type of subjugation in America. Cleburne informed his compatriots in Arkansas, "All we ask is to be left alone, to live in our own way. Everywhere they go, they seek to



force others to accept their way of life, and their beliefs, I will not be subjected to it here in the New world." In 1861, before leaving Arkansas, Patrick Cleburne gave a speech to his fierce band of Irish Confederate Soldiers, in which he said, "If we be not victorious, let me die with my sword in my hand."

The distance was 2 miles, this hid the movement of what was taking place in front of the Union soldiers at Franklin. They waited behind strong breastworks just south of this

small Tennessee town. The distance did not hide the sounds of men moving or the rattle of their equipment. Another sound whispered past the ears of these Union veterans. This sound put FEAR in their hearts for they knew the sound too well. It was the sound of BAGPIPES playing "Amazing Grace." They knew Cleburne's Division was before them "The Stonewall of The West"; this division had never LOST a fight. Cleburne always had his pipers play the tune after a battle; this in respect to the dead and dying. This time it is thought he had his pipers play the tune before the battle as his death march. He must have known this would be his last advance. He even stated to D.C. Govan, a friend, "Well Govan", "If we must die, then let die like men!" Imagine if you will, 18 Rebel Brigades, "30,000" men advancing across 2 miles of open fields, this without artillery support! The sulfur smoke was lying close to the ground like a gray-black cloud of death; this smoke burning the eyes and nostrils of the soldiers, their lips bleeding from tearing open cartridges. It was as if the very gates of Hell had opened on them ! As the brave men advanced through knee high tall grass, they flushed rabbits before them, making the rabbits the first wave to reach the Union works. General Hood lost 6,000 men at Franklin, 12 generals, and one of them the greatest field commander of the War - Patrick R. Cleburne . The Army of Tennessee would never be the winning army it had been, Hood had taken the fire from it. Pat Cleburne gave the Wild Irish Yell as he led his men into Battle. This Yell was the forerunner of the Rebel Yell. For Centuries the Celts (Irish and Scots)Yelled like this as they charged. "I came across the bagpipers in a 2001 story that was supplied in the Southern Heritage Delphi Forum. I had also heard similar bagpiper stories from some older residents of

Jonesboro whose ancestors said they had witnessed bagpipers playing tunes after the battle of Jonesboro. I've talked to several nationally known Cleburne historians and authors, who like me, have heard of the same but haven't been able to nail down the sources to make it stick. I don't think they can be ignored but they do make an interesting study.” - Mark Pollard

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THAT LITTLE POCKET TESTAMENT



Henry Howe Cook, Co. D, Williamson Grays, 1st Tennessee, April, 1861 - Henry Cook was 17 years old when this photograph was taken, just before leaving his home in Franklin. On one side is a six-shooter Colt's revolver, and on the other side a large Damascus blade (made at a blacksmith's shop). **In Cook's hand can be seen a small book. This is the pocket edition of the New Testament**, which, when through with the picture, he placed in his knapsack. The regiment's chaplain, Dr. Quintard gave each member of the regiment a New Testament, and on the fly leaf was written: *"God is our sun and shield."* When the regiment went to Virginia Cook was discharged on the account of ill health. After recovering he enlisted again at Fort Donelson in the 44th Tennessee. After the surrender he escaped and

participated in the battle of Shiloh. When the war ended he studied law and became a Judge. From Photographic History of The Civil War, Volume 9, page 311.

The Georgia Confederates Youth Camp

We need three girls' Counselors, a Recreation Director for three hours each day, Monday thru Thursday, and a nurse Monday a.m. thru Friday p.m. I know it's still winter, but the Camp is a little over three months away, and last minute doesn't ever work well! The question is not "Can you help?", but "WILL you help?" Please contact me and give me names of folks to contact that you think would help.

Al Perry asp3@planttel.net (912) 585-9144

We also need campers!

BATTLE OF COLUMBUS – The National Civil War Naval Museum at Port Columbus, GA,



will be holding the *151st Anniversary Battle of Columbus* on the museum grounds the 1st weekend in April (2nd and 3rd). I would like to invite the 16th GA or anyone else who would like to participate and help with this event. I will be in Olustee this year with flyers if anyone needs some. Also, The Water Witch crew would like to come to Old Civil War Days in Clinton this year so I hope to see ya'll there. I can be contacted at

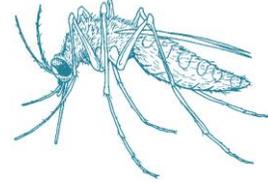
maintenance@portcolumbus.org; my cell number is 706-604-5768; work number 706-221-1782
Thanks very much; Jerry Franklin AKA Alabama

16th GA CONGRATS TO ALABAMA! – “heard you got married at Olustee. All the best.”

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The Mosquitoes That Changed History

In Spanish, mosquito translates to "little gnat," but its impact on history has been far from miniscule. In just the most recent example, mosquitoes are spreading the Zika virus throughout South and Central Americas, causing an increased incidence of birth defects. However, the species of mosquito that carries the virus is endemic to Africa and possibly traveled across the ocean during the slave trade.



- Spanish conquistadors were never able to make their mark in the Amazon in South America. The mosquitoes were too intense, and the conquistadors unable to resist the disease.
- 1789 - George Washington declined to accept terms, after the siege of Yorktown, from British General Charles Cornwallis. The British army had been so plagued by malaria that at any given point in the summer, half of their forces were immobilized. During the American Revolution in the 1780s, the British chose a "southern strategy" and sent a large portion of their troops to the South. But this same area was ripe with Anopheles mosquitoes and malaria. The British were fighting against the locally born and raised Continental Army, many of whom lived their entire lives in malaria zones, and were thus highly resistant. Once infected with malaria, a person who survives will build a resistance to the disease. The more times infected, the greater the resistance. Many of the British troops hadn't really been exposed to the disease and became infected, which incapacitated their army and required additional troops. Between June to November of 1780 "more than half of the British army was too sick to move"
- 1791 - General Toussaint Louverture led the successful Haitian Revolution that began as a slave revolt against French colonialists. By its end in 1804, yellow fever had decimated the colonial forces.
- 1793 - During the summer a yellow fever epidemic had taken hold of Philadelphia, then the largest city in the United States. It killed 1/10th of the city's 45,000 people.
- 1943 - U.S. Marines attacked Japanese forces after landing on a beach at Tarawa, on the South Pacific Kiribati Islands, formerly the Gilbert Islands. Both U.S. and Japanese military members were plagued by malaria during World War II, but Japanese forces were not as well equipped to deal with the disease.
- Until the mid-20th century every war had more disease victims than combat victims, in many cases spread by mosquitoes. By Nadia Kounang, CNN February 15, 2016

JUNE 10 & 11, 2016, GEORGIA DIVISION 119TH ANNUAL REUNION, will be held at The Georgia International Horse Park, 1996 Centennial Olympic Parkway, Conyers, Ga. 30013. Hosted by the Confederate Memorial Camp #1432 and Joe Wheeler Camp #863. Go to 119th Georgia Division Reunion



for more information. Forms available on the Georgia Division web-site Reunion Forms .

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CHAIN SAW ARTIST



On February 20th, 2016, Brick Lee Nelson (right) won "Best of Show" at Gray Georgia Kiwanis Club Jones County High School art show. He chain-saw carved and painted this Celtic bench, called "Everlasting Cycle of Peace"². Brick Lee is the 18-year-old, recently inducted 1st Lt. Commander of The Camp of The Unknown Soldier #2218 of Old Clinton, in Jones County, Georgia. He is also a Corporal in the 16th GA Infantry, Co. G, "The Jackson Rifles: and a member of the traditional music ensemble "Simple Heritage." Brick's Dad, Chap Nelson, is a widely-renowned chain saw artist and, no doubt it was he who taught his son so well.

NO CAMPING ON YOUR OWN LAND

Colorado County criminalizes self-reliance: Off-grid living punished like a crime

(NaturalNews) There was a time in America — and not so long ago — when there was no "grid," at least for those who lived outside of urban centers. To live self-sufficiently in rural areas was the rule, rather than the exception. People knew how to survive without electricity, running water, sewage systems or any other services provided by municipalities or power companies. They used wood for heat and kerosene for light; they dug wells, built outhouses, raised cows and chickens, grew their own food. That style of living may seem far in the past for most of us, but a growing number of people have realized that off-the-grid living may not only represent a happier and healthier existence — it may also be the key to survival when disaster strikes. The idea of off-grid living, however, seems a threat to some people. Power companies and others who have a vested interest in keeping folks dependent and plugged in are doing their best to make it difficult, if not impossible, to return to a self-reliant way of life. In fact, in many places, off-grid living has been all but criminalized. Take, for instance, Costilla County, Colorado, one of the least populated counties in the state and an area where hundreds of people have been purchasing land and attempting to successfully live off-grid. Off-grid homesteaders are facing harassment from county authorities who make things difficult for anyone who dares to pursue a self-reliant lifestyle. The situation there has become so tense that there have recently been confrontations between authorities and off-grid landowners as the county attempts to essentially criminalize their lifestyle. The county is now proposing new land use regulations that will require electricity, water and sewer systems to be installed before landowners can obtain a building permit. Should it be illegal to camp on your own property? Already, the county has passed rules that require permits for those who want to camp on their land while building their homes, and lately it has refused to issue camping permits as well, effectively making it illegal for people to live on their own property. County officials and some of the established residents claim that problems are being caused by the new residents, who came to the area seeking cheap land and the chance to do exactly what the

county is now doing its best to prevent: living simply off-grid. Indicative of the attitude of the local authorities, Costilla County's land-use administrator, Matthew Valdez, said: "A lot of time we find families living in run-down sheds or in RVs, or some actually in tents. We tell them they cannot live in

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these conditions." Should it be the job of county authorities to tell people whether they can live in a shed, tent or RV while they build permanent homes? Should people be forced to obtain permits to camp on their own land? The issues being faced by the Costilla County off-grid residents are not unique to the area. Throughout the country, state and local regulations are making life difficult for those who

choose to live in a self-sufficient manner. While many bemoan the fact that America is no longer the nation it once was, the authorities are preventing people from returning to the kind of lifestyles that made this country great in the first place. Learn more: http://www.naturalnews.com/051634_Colorado_off-grid_living_self-reliance.html#ixzz40qJebpdP Tuesday, Oct.20, 2015 by: Daniel Barker

WHO WAS FIGHTING FOR WHOM?

On February 23, 1866: In Atlanta, this story was printed in the "Intelligencer" without naming a source. The picture was not supplied with the article:

"A story is told of the gallant General (Confederate) Hoke, of North Carolina, to the effect that he was lately traveling on the cars from



New York to Washington. On the seat

in front of him sat a negro, and on

that immediately opposite two U. S.

officers, one a general. General Hoke

saw a man who was walking through

the car, pick up from the floor, near

the negro, what looked like a ticket,

and when the conductor came around

and was told by the negro that he had

lost his ticket, the General informed

the conductor, who accepted his

statement, and went on marking the

checks of other passengers. After a

change of conductors, the second one

again asked the negro for his ticket

and got the same explanation as

before, but this one demanded the fare

had to be paid. When General Hoke

again explained what he had seen, the

conductor said with a very impudent manner, that neither black man nor white man should pass by him without paying, and that the negro should pay or be put off.

The General then rising from his seat,

and shaking his fore finger in front of the conductor's face,

informed him that for the past four years he had been fighting

for the negro, and that though defeated, he would not, even

now, allow one to be maltreated in his presence; that the negro

had paid the fare, and should go through. The conductor shrunk

away, the negro came on to Washington City, but the U. S. officers never said a word."

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In Our Thoughts & Prayers



Rev. Joey and Amanda Young
Tommy and Elaine Wallace
Tom and Ruth Stevens
Roy and Dana Myers
Mrs. & Mrs. Herbert Burns
Ervin and Barbara Garnto
Perry Harrelson
Chris and Shelby Faulkner
Richard Durham
Charles and Marie Hill

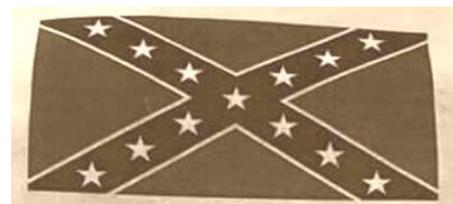
John and Linda Tucker
John Hoffman
Ron Haskins
Randall & Toni Buchannan
Tim Hawkins
Paul Jerram
Lisa Duckworth
Emory McKinley
Gary & Sheri Banks
Me & You

And let me know of others

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

KNOW THE TRUTH – ACCEPT NOTHING LESS

"What It Really Means" sent to us by Pvt. James Alexander,
16TH Geo. Co. G. Seen in the Power Cemetery, Hawkinsville.



What it really means.

The red represents the blood of Christ.

The white border represents the protection of God.

The blue "X" represents the Christian cross of Saint Andrew, the first disciple of Christ Jesus and patron Saint of Scotland.

The 13 stars represent the 13 Southern states of secession.

Thus, the message of the Confederate battle flag is "Through the blood of Christ, with protection of God, We, the 13 states, are united in our Christian fight for liberty."

**151st Anniversary of the Battle for Broxton Bridge
- 15th Annual Reenactment -**

March 4th - 6th, 2016



Living History Day for schoolchildren to tour is Friday, March 4th, 2016, beginning at 9 a.m. Camps are open Saturday 9:00 am - 5:00 pm and Sunday 9:00 am - 4:00 pm. Battle reenactments are 2:00 pm on Saturday and Sunday, March 5-6, 2016. One-day admission: ages 5 and under Free, ages 6 - 17 \$3.00 and age 18 and over \$10.00. Armbands will be given out at gate or RV Park. Charge for admission whether camping or not. Food and non-alcoholic beverages will be available. Parking is free. For other information contact Battlefield Chairman, Bart Chassereau 803-625-3585; Broxton Bridge Plantation 800-437-4868 or Sarah 803-943-4865. For RV reservations call 800-437-4868. Hosts for this event are Battery C, 32nd Georgia Artillery and 2nd Georgia Regiment Co. D Burke Sharpshooters. It is sponsored by Salt-Ketchers Chapter #6 Order of Confederate Rose, a 501 (C) 3 non-profit organization.

THE ANGEL GLOW OF SHILOH



16,000 soldiers were wounded at the Battle of Shiloh, yet some appeared to be saved by an odd glowing in their wounds. Lying in the Tennessee mud for days, certain soldiers were affected by what was dubbed "Angel Glow," and survived more often than their other fallen brethren, but what was the scientific explanation? It wasn't until 2001, when a teenager started sniffing around for the answer with the guidance of his microbiologist mother, that the case was cracked. The answer was in the soil and the particular weather conditions that Tennessee spring. Based on the evidence for *P. luminescens*'s presence at Shiloh and the reports of the strange glow, the boys [Bill Martin and his friend, Jon Curtis] concluded that the bacteria, along with the nematodes, got into the soldiers' wounds from the soil. This not only turned their wounds into night lights, but may have saved their lives. The chemical cocktail that *P. luminescens* uses to clear out its competition probably helped kill

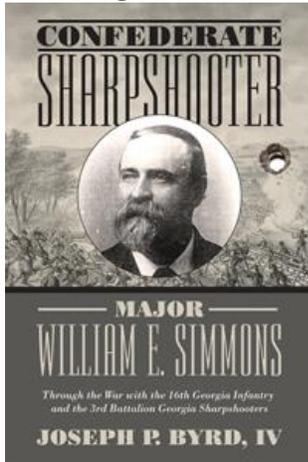
off other pathogens that might have infected the soldiers' wounds. So, while "rubbing dirt in it" isn't usually what's recommended for open wounds, in this case, it was a lifesaver.

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GREAT NEW BOOK

CONFEDERATE SHARPSHOOTER - MAJOR WILLIAM E. SIMMONS

Through the War with the 16th Georgia Infantry and 3rd Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters



Recent years have brought renewed interest in Civil War Sharpshooters. Now there is a perspective on the subject in the storY of Major William E. Simmons (1839-1931). Simmons worked his way up the ranks , making his way to being promoted Captain in the elite 3rd Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters of Wofford's Brigade. In 1864, he became acting commander of the brigade's sharpshooter battalion. The books takes you through many challenging war encounters, capture and imprisonment at Fort Delaware, and a lifetime of service to his state and community that lasted until the 1930's. ISBN 9780881465686 - \$35.00 - **About the author:** Joseph P. Byrd IV retired from the United Parcel Service following a career in marketing research and eight years as a college professor. Born in Savannah, he is a seventh-generation Georgia with fifteen direct and

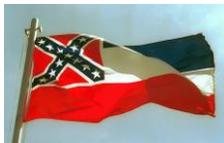
collateral ancestors who served in the Confederate Army, including Major William E. Simmons. Over the years, Byrd has presented numerous programs on Southern History and the Civil War. He resides in Cumming, Georgia. He writes:

Dear Family & Friends, A number of folks have been asking for more information on my book, *Confederate Sharpshooter William E. Simmons: Through the War With the 16th Georgia Regiment and the 3rd Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters*. It is one of five titles just released by Mercer University Press, a great publisher. I am in good company.If you haven't already purchased a copy and are interested, my book is now available through Mercer Press or Amazon, or you can contact me directly. Just a quick side note, My great-great uncle, William Eleazer Simmons, was not related to, nor did he ever associate with William Joseph Simmons, who is featured in Dr. William Rawlings' book on the Ku Klux Klan of the 1920s. Best regards,

Joe Byrd

6410 Manor Lake Court
Cumming, Georgia 30028
404.917.7199
joebyrd5@att.net

A VICTORY - For Now



On February 24th, we learned that Mississippi's state flag will include the Confederate battle emblem for the foreseeable future, after state lawmakers on Tuesday said they didn't have enough support to remove the controversial symbol. There were 12 different bills in the Mississippi Legislature to either redesign, change, or remove the Confederate symbol from the state's 122-year-old flag. But they all died on Tuesday, which was the deadline for lawmakers to act on bills that were stuck in legislative committees. The bills offered numerous different options for Mississippi's flag. One bill would have changed it to include a magnolia tree, just like the state's flag did from 1861 until 1865. A few bills would have provided for new design submissions, either from state universities or from a newly-

created commission to find new design options. One would have even changed the flag back to the Bonnie Blue Flag, which is also a Confederate-related banner, but less recognizable.
by Emily Atkin- 2/24/16 11:37 am

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WHAT JESUS SAVES US FROM

"...for he shall save his people from their sins." – Matthew 1:21

With Resurrection day aka Easter on the horizon it has occurred to me that some people may not know what Jesus saved us from. He saved us from eternal separation from God. What is eternal separation from God? It is Hell

What is Hell? Revelation 9:2 reveals: *"And he opened the bottomless pit; and there arose a smoke out of the pit, as the smoke of a great furnace; and the sun and the air were darkened by reason of the smoke of the pit."* Hell is a dark, hot place where unbelievable torments are forever.



Why does Hell exist? Matthew 25:41 reads: *"Then shall he say also unto them on the left hand, depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels:"* It was created for Satan and his fallen Angels. Do not be deceived, the Devil is not in Hell, yet. He does not want to go there because once there, he is finished. He is now is *"a roaring lion, walking about, seeking whom he may devour:"* (1 Peter 5:8) and destroy.

Where is Hell? Away from God's life-giving light. There is no exact location given for Hell but you can bet it is there!

Who is going to Hell? Everyone who doesn't believe in Jesus' resurrection. There are specific descriptions of Hell found in Revelation 21:8 – *"But the fearful, and unbelieving, and the abominable, and murderers, and whoremongers, and sorcerers, and idolaters, and all liars, shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone: which is the second death";* and even an eyewitness account in Luke 16:19-31 – *"There was a certain rich man, which was clothed in purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day: And there was a certain beggar named Lazarus, which was laid at his gate, full of sores, And desiring to be fed with the crumbs which fell from the rich man's table: moreover the dogs came and licked his sores. And it came to pass, that the beggar died, and was carried by the angels into Abraham's bosom: the rich man also died, and was buried; And in hell he lift up his eyes, being in torments, and seeth Abraham afar off, and Lazarus in his bosom. And he cried and said, Father Abraham, have mercy on me, and send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and cool my tongue; for I am tormented in this flame. But Abraham said, Son, remember that thou in thy lifetime receivedst thy good things, and likewise Lazarus evil things: but now he is comforted, and thou art tormented. And beside all this, between us and you there is a great gulf fixed: so that they which would pass from hence to you cannot; neither can they pass to us, that would come from thence. Then he said, I pray thee therefore, father, that thou wouldest send him to my father's house: For I have five brethren; that he may testify unto them, lest they also come into this place of torment. Abraham saith unto him, They have Moses and the prophets; let them hear them. And he said, Nay, father Abraham: but if one went unto them from the dead, they will repent. And he said unto him, If they hear not Moses and the prophets, neither will they be persuaded, though one rose from the dead."*

How do I avoid Hell? First admit that you are a sinner. Second believe that Jesus came, lived, died and rose again on the third day to save us from our sins. Third, confess Jesus as your personal Lord and Savior. Then you are saved from eternal separation from God forever.

One final question: Will **YOU** escape Hell and damnation through Jesus' free gift of eternal life?

Faithfully submitted by: *Chaplain Joel B. Whitehead, Jr.*
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