



Courtesy of Val Elliott

THE HOWLING DAWG

August 2020

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

AFTER THE ARMIES MARCHED AWAY



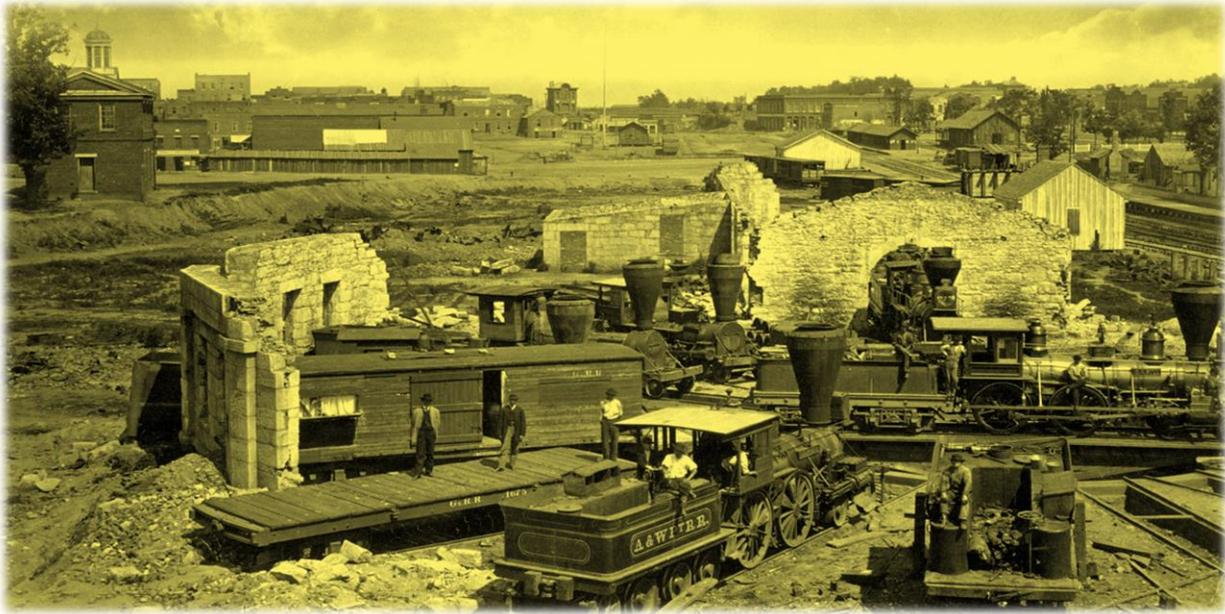
GEORGIA REFUGEES – By Theodore R. Davis (1840–1894)

"Union artillery had barely gotten into range of Atlanta when, on July 19, 1864, Sherman ordered a bombardment of the city's buildings: *'No consideration must be paid to the fact they are occupied by families, but the place must be cannonaded.'* The Yankee guns had barely gotten into range of Atlanta when they fired their first shells on July 20. Within a few days, Confederate newspapers began reporting casualties. One shell wounded a woman and killed the child she was carrying in her arms. The victims were the wife and child of John M. Weaver, an engineer who lived on Walton Street." (*"What The Yankees Did to Us"* by Stephen Davis)

ATLANTA 1864

"Sherman maintained a perverse determination to shell Atlanta, denying that innocent civilians still lived there. *'You may fire from 10 to 15 shots from every gun you have in position into Atlanta that will reach any of its houses,'* he ordered his artillery on August 1st. *'Fire slowly and with deliberation between 4 p.m. and dark.'* Three weeks later, the bombardment ceased only because Sherman gave up on his semi-siege of Atlanta and led most of his army toward Jonesboro to break the Southern railroad supply line on August 31st, forcing Confederate evacuation of the city the next day.

Civilian casualties of Sherman's 37-day bombardment are hard to count, but they can be estimated at 25 dead, and 2-3 times that number wounded.



The destruction of Atlanta began on November 12, 1864. When Sherman captured Atlanta in early September 1864, he knew that he could not remain there for long. He soon ordered the business district destroyed before embarking on his March to the Sea.

Deportation of the civilian population came on September 4th, just days after Union troops entered Atlanta. Sherman dictated his Special Field Orders 67: *'The City of Atlanta being exclusively required for warlike purposes, will at once be vacated by all except the Armies of the United States.'* Civilians wishing to go south would be taken to Confederate lines under truce flags then transported them to Macon. The displaced could take some possessions, but most of their property, not to mention their homes, would be left behind. Sherman expelled even those Atlanta citizens who were Northern sympathizers. They were taken with their belongings by train to Nashville or other points north. Eventually, some 1,650 men, women and children were dumped into Confederate lines south of the city during September. A handwritten list of their names is in the National Archives. Probably an equal number went north. Sherman's forced expulsion of Atlanta's civilian population has been called by historian Mary Elizabeth Massey "the single largest forced evacuation of an entire city during the War."

REFUGEES TO MACON



Street Scene - Macon, Georgia

"Perhaps 50 families were allowed to remain in Atlanta during the Union occupation, which lasted till mid-November. This meant that most of the houses in the city were abandoned. Union officers moved into the nicer homes, but most of the Northern troops camped outside of town. To build their huts, the Yankees tore down houses, outbuildings and shacks. Sherman's Field Order 67 allowed '*buildings, barns, sheds, warehouses and shanties*' to be so used, and they were. '*Fine houses are leaving, by piece-meal,*' wrote one of Sherman's men, '*on the backs of soldiers. All these, to fix up quarters.*' For the civilians who came back to find their homes gone, Sherman would simply have told them that War is War." (Stephen Davis)

"Macon was a settled and somewhat sophisticated city." (William Thomas Jenkins) "The wealthiest citizen was John Basil Lamar, brother-in-law of Howell Cobb." (Civil War Macon - Iobst, page 388). Civilians were unprepared for the war's intensity and duration. The overwhelming number left home, fearing what the occupying forces would do to them. Every type of transportation, public and private, was used to escape. Conflicts between refugees and local citizens occurred in part due to the attitudes of the refugees, thrust in an unfamiliar role. Refugees came into the community carrying their valuable jewelry and silver, giving the impression that they were more affluent than the locals. They tended to set themselves apart from the locals, giving off a superior attitude. Some refugees were tactless as well, not concealing their disdain for what they perceived as the inferior background, dress and manners of the locals. Most refugees found their acceptance in a new community was determined by their own attitude.

Becoming a refugee tested the endurance, faith and courage of the people. Now preoccupied with finding the basic necessities of life, the displacement led to depression, especially among those not gainfully employed. Monotony and boredom were major sources of homesickness. Those who had always been landowners became tenants for the first time, enduring high rents, crowding, frayed tempers, and lack of privacy. In return, landowners were upset because their properties were destroyed as a natural consequence of extreme overuse.

REFUGEES (concluded) Other everyday inconveniences made life unhappy for refugees. It was difficult to receive mail and news from others when they were constantly on the move. Children's schooling was interrupted and the new students were subjected to taunts and teasing because of their unfamiliar manners and speech. Women were preoccupied with feeding their children and if they couldn't, the children were often sent away to distant relatives in safer locales. Special occasions, especially Christmas, were very difficult without the family gathering around its own hearth. ("Unhappiness Abroad" www.alexandria.gov)

"Before he left Atlanta on his March to the Sea, Sherman ordered the destruction not only of railroad depots, factories, shops and warehouses in Atlanta, but whole blocks of the downtown business section along Whitehall and Peachtree streets. The engineers knocked down what they could, then blew up or burned what was left. Soldiers saw that "the engineers were having all the fun," as one put it, and set fires of their own throughout the city. Sherman didn't order the wholesale burning of Atlanta – he did not need to because he knew what his veterans would do when he looked the other way. 'The boys commenced burning every house in (the northwest part) of the town,' wrote Capt. James Ladd of the 113th Ohio. '*The wind was blowing hard at the time, and soon that part of the city was gone.*' It is uncertain exactly how much of Atlanta was burned before Sherman rode out on November 16. Estimates run from 25-80% - some higher. Sherman congratulated his men: 'We quietly and deliberately destroyed Atlanta.' The Yankees' destruction was not quiet, but it was certainly deliberate. Nobility, decency and civility were vanquished and ground into the red clay of Georgia by the heels of 100,000 Yankee soldiers under the direct command of William Tecumseh Sherman!" (Stephen Davis)

GEORGIA WITNESSES TO WAR

Georgians were certainly among those for whom the war became a "written war," and their accounts of what they experienced or observed took the form of letters; of diaries and journals, with entries made on a fairly regular basis during the war; and of memoirs and reminiscences, produced in hindsight, often many years after the war. Firsthand accounts in all these genres were written by soldiers as well as civilians, women as well as men, blacks as well as whites, collectively offering a remarkably multifaceted view of how the war was perceived and felt by both Georgians and those brought to the State's battlefronts and home fronts through a wide spectrum of circumstances.



The Diary of Carrie Berry, a 10-year-old Atlanta resident provides a first-hand account of war through the eyes of a child. Also Sam Watkins, Sallie Conley Clayton, Samuel Pearce Richards provided vivid accounts. A very different perspective on Atlanta has also come to light in recent years. Cyrena Stone, a Vermont native who settled with her husband in Georgia in 1850, found herself part of a secret Unionist community in Atlanta when the war broke out, and she kept a diary about the experience. In 1976 that anonymous eighty-page document was

GEORGIA WITNESSES TO WAR (Concluded) sold to the University of Georgia library, where it was known simply as "Miss Abby's Diary" until the 1990s, when historian Thomas G. Dyer discovered not only Stone's identity but also that of many of her fellow Unionists, whom she referred to in code. From Stone's diary, Dyer produced a full history of the underground Unionist movement, entitled *Secret Yankees*, which details a much different response to the Battle of Atlanta and Sherman's occupation than do the chronicles of local Confederates.

Among the best-known civilian perspectives on Sherman's march are those of Joel Chandler Harris, Eliza Frances Andrews, and Dolly Sumner Lunt Burg). Harris's thinly fictionalized *On the Plantation* (1892) includes a curiously benign account of the movement of Sherman's troops through Putnam County and the ransacking of Turnwold Plantation, where he lived and worked. Andrews's classic *War-Time Journal of a Georgia Girl, 1864-1865* (1908) recounts her harrowing retreat from her home in Washington; as Union forces approached, she moved across ravaged areas to find refuge at her sister's plantation in the southwestern part of the state. Lunt's *A Woman's Wartime Journal* (1918), reprinted under different titles since its original publication, recounts the hardships she faced in managing a plantation near Covington before, during, and after Sherman's men moved through the area. Of course, there is the first-person chronicle of Sherman's activities in Georgia from Sherman himself. He was one of the first (1875) major military figures on either side to publish his account of the war, More than a fourth of his two-volume memoir's 800-plus pages to the Atlanta campaign, the March to the Sea, the occupation of Savannah, and the policies toward freedmen that he initiated there. This represents only a sampling of illuminating books on the subject. In school, we were taught to do a very dangerous thing – to read.

CORRECTION

Reading through the July issue of The Howling Dawg, I noticed I made a mistake in my GCYC report: Our first GCYC was in 2016. So, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 make five not six as I mentioned twice in my report.

Al Perry

THE 16TH GEORGIA CO. G - "The Jackson Rifles"

Colonel (Ret.)—Steven L. "Red Bone" Smith—478-951-4863 or 478-956-3858

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

Rev. Joey Young – Honorary Member - 678-978-7213

Captain Wm. "Rebel" Bradberry, *Commanding* – 404-242-7213

1st Lt. Noah Sprague – 706-491-9755

2nd Lt. Charles Whitehead – 478-986-8943

Color Sgt. Kevin Sark - 478-731-8796

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

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

1st Sgt. (RIP) James "Barefoot" Boyd - 770-219-8302 or 706-344-7588

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

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

Corp. (Ret.) Mike "Beezer" Banks – 770-467-8123

1st Corp. Brick Lee Nelson - 478-986-1151 or 955-2074

2nd Corp. Matthew Whitehead - 478-607-0235

3rd Corp. Cody Sprague - 478-542-1802

4th Corp. Tommy Shover – 478-230-3483

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

Hon. Chaplain Ronnie "Skin" Neal – 478-808 8848

Assistant Chaplain – Charles Hill – 770-845-6878

Musician – Drew Edge – 478-365-1897

Musician – Chance Sprague – 706-491-9755

Musician - Aaron Bradford – 302-668-8029

Musician - Al McGalliard - 478-259-5786

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



SCHEDULED & RE-SCHEDULED 2020 EVENTS

September 19-20 - Hurricane Shoals Re-enactment - *Canceled*

September 25-27- 157th Anniversary Battle of Blountsville, Tenn.

September 26 - Confederate Memorial Day Service at CBH /Macon 6pm

September 29 – Jonesboro (GA) Memorial Service 2 pm

October 3-4 – Andersonville (GA)

October 17-18 - Manassas (GA) Re-enactment.

November 21 - Griswoldville Battlefield Commemoration – *Canceled*

December - Richland Church – *Canceled*

Note: SCV Camp 2218 is planning August 20 at the usual location – will confirm in the next newsletter. Any questions, check with the Adjutant.

GETTYSBURG - Afterwards

The March to the Sea was no off-the-cuff reaction by Sherman after he arrived deep in Southern territory. He meant to destroy – “to make Georgia Howl.” Even though he destroyed thousands of acres of Georgia the casualties seemed mild compared to the 51,000 killed, wounded and missing at Gettysburg less that two years before.



The streets of old Gettysburg. Baltimore Street looking up from the 'Diamond' (town square) near the time of the three day battle in July of 1863.

Pennsylvania Governor Andrew Gregg Curtin visited the battlefield soon after, and was appalled by the devastation. "Heavy rains had washed away the earth from many of the shallow graves," writes John Heiser of the Gettysburg National Military Park. Curtin went on to fund the creation of a special cemetery for the Union dead, and also to recover and rebury the remains on the battlefield. This job was entrusted to a series of teams, led by local merchant Samuel Weaver.

Initially, Confederate bodies were left where they lay in the minimal graves as Union soldiers were exhumed and reburied in the Soldiers National Cemetery. About a decade later, Weaver's son helped Confederate families exhume the remains of the 3,000 Confederate dead, who were reburied in Richmond, Raleigh, Savannah and Charleston.

So many bodies were buried in the fields of Gettysburg that not all were found, and remains were still being discovered almost a century and a half later. In 1996, a tourist found human remains the Railroad Cut, about a mile outside town. It was the first time more or less complete human remains had been found on the battlefield since 1939, (Baltimore Sun).

GETTYSBURG – Afterwards (continued) Civilians of every sort were swept up in the conflict at Gettysburg. Some fled, some stayed behind, and after the battle, several made important decisions that would affect what happened next. Here is a sampling of their experiences. Despite her claim that she could not stand the sight of blood, Sallie Myers selflessly gave of herself in the hospitals at Gettysburg. With little warning, this 21-year-old Gettysburg schoolteacher was suddenly thrust into the role of a nurse, tending to injured soldiers at her father's home and in the Catholic church where hundreds of wounded Union and Confederate soldiers were hospitalized. She later provided food and nursing assistance at Camp Letterman General Hospital east of town.



A Gettysburg teenager in 1863, Skelly was a clerk at the Fahnestock Dry Goods Store on Baltimore Street. He watched as Confederate soldiers camped on the street outside of his home while Union soldiers, cut off from friendly lines, hid in cellars and outbuildings. Assisted by his mother, he helped tend wounded soldiers in homes and churches in town. (*A Boy's Experiences During the Battle of Gettysburg* – 1932)

Mary Virginia "Jennie" Wade - Confined to her sister's home on Baltimore Street due to the battle raging through and around the town, Jennie Wade was instantly killed by a bullet that passed through two doors and struck her in the back as she mixed bread dough in the kitchen. She was the only civilian death at Gettysburg. Even more tragic, her childhood friend and fiancé serving in the 87th Pennsylvania Infantry, had been mortally wounded at Winchester the week before.

Tillie Pierce was a 15-year-old left town with her family to escape the battle only to find herself, in the end, nursing the sick and injured at the J. Weikert farm south of town. She continued caring for wounded soldiers upon returning to the family home on Baltimore Street. (*What a Girl Heard and Saw at the Battle of Gettysburg*)

Dr. J.W.C. O'Neal, a Gettysburg physician tended to the wounded of both sides during the three-day battle. Afterward he maintained a journal that listed identities, regiments and locations of Confederate graves in and around Gettysburg. His work proved invaluable in the removal of Confederate dead to southern cemeteries in 1870. Quaker nurses streamed in from adjoining towns to care for the wounded. Lydia Hamilton Smith—who had an African mother and Irish father—took a wagon into the countryside each day to gather supplies to help restock the town of Gettysburg. Citizens were given the unthinkable task of burying the dead.

GETTYSBURG – Afterwards (concluded) Elizabeth Thorn took matters into her own hands by helping bury over 100 men while she was six-months pregnant, which is why there is a monument to a pregnant woman at Gettysburg.

GETTYSBURG – Afterwards (concluded) David Kendlehart, a prosperous businessman in Gettysburg, was also president of the city council on June 26 when Confederate Maj. Gen. Jubal Early entered Gettysburg and demanded goods and money from the local government. Kendlehart refused but offered for the stores to be opened so the town's civilians could supply what they could of the general's demands.

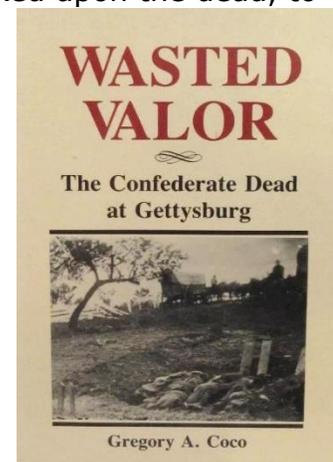
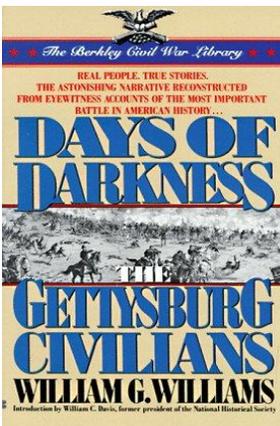
The Battle of Gettysburg was responsible for the deaths of between 4,500 and 5,000 Confederate soldiers. In rank from general through private, most of these men were struck down in the prime of their life at the average age of only twenty-four.

A local man, Mr. Cooke, who was a special correspondent for *The Age*, another local newspaper, gave one of the most graphic accounts of the battle's aftermath. The *Republican Compiler* printed Cooke's account in their July 20, tenth edition; the second paper that they had printed since the end of the battle. Cooke gave a report of the entire battle, but the section where he describes the scenery after the battle is the most moving.

He visited the battlefield on Tuesday July 7; four days after the battle had ended. He described the abandoned battlefield in a manner that is similar to it being completely destroyed. He stated that, "Every fence was knocked down, and every house or shed upon the battle field around it had its windows shattered, its walls torn out and its roof in tatters... The grain and grass which once grew there, was almost ground to a jelly." The Union forces had about 94,000 men serving at the battle and the Confederates had 70,000 men. The number of men who marched, shot, and were killed or wounded at Gettysburg led to the destruction of the terrain.

Cooke not only described the battle and the destruction that occurred in Gettysburg, he also explained the common horrors of the Civil War. Cooke wrote about the dead soldiers that he saw on the battlefield and states that, "Many walked about amid the horrors of the field unmoved. The looked upon the dead, to

be sure; with no expression of pity if he were a Federal soldier and only a laugh of a curse if he were a Confederate..." Cooke offered the view that all of the men should be remembered for how they fought and died, instead of who they were fighting for. For additional reading see "Days of Darkness – The Gettysburg Civilians" in video or book form; or "Wasted Valor" – The Confederate Dead at Gettysburg.



150 Years Ago by Larry Upthegrove

Monday, August 1, 1870: The weather is hot and dry across the Nation. Temperatures recorded in Missouri last week ranged from 97 to 104. Yesterday's "Atlanta Constitution" had this: "Sunstroke.—The mortality from sunstroke has been unprecedented in New York for some time past. Thirty-five deaths occurred in a single day. Deaths traceable to heat only represent a fractional part of the injury to health and life which the hot weather has occasioned. If the heated term continues much longer, it must breed a serious epidemic of some kind.....Extending across the continent, the heated zone seems to be about eight hundred miles in width."

Thursday, August 4, 1870: There are some strange stories that come out of the God-Awful Frozen North. The "Atlanta Daily Intelligencer" has this one: "What it Costs to Kiss Another Man's Wife.—A farmer went to Troy, New York, a few days ago and kissed another man's wife, and although the woman did not object to the kissing, her husband has sued the farmer for \$1,000 damages. The farmer thinks the price is too high and insists that the woman shall pay half as she had as much fun as he had."

Several times over the recent years, various persons of authority have given orders to the Military Committee to return the relics of the Washington family to Mrs. Robert E. Lee, but so far that committee, in order to spite General Lee, has managed to hang onto them. The "Atlanta Daily Intelligencer" has this: "Mean.—Among the mean and ungenerous acts of the late session of Congress was the refusal of the Military Committee to return to the Custis-Lee family the relics of Washington, that, under military orders or authorized pillage, were stolen from the Arlington residence."

Sunday, August 7, 1870: In Georgia, the Mercer University movement from Midway, Georgia is finally settled. Atlanta has made a half-hearted attempt to attract the institution, and a Macon councilman has filed an injunction against a move to that city.However, the injunction has now been lifted and the trustees have voted on their future, per today's "Atlanta Constitution:" The trustees and committee in session here determined to-day to remove Mercer University to Macon. Macon received 19 votes, Griffin 7, Atlanta 3, and Forsyth 1."

On this Sunday morning, the churches of Atlanta are quite active with services as follows: First Baptist, Rev. Landrum of Savannah; Christian Church on Hunter, Elder Harris; Trinity Methodist, Rev Wm. Rogers; Third Baptist, H.C. Hornady; Trinity Methodist Sunday School, Bishop Andrew; and Second Baptist, Rev Warren of Macon. There will be a combined meeting of all Sunday Schools at the First Baptist this afternoon at 4:30.

Tuesday, August 9, 1870: In Atlanta, GA, today's "Intelligencer" tells of great thunder storms invading the area: "Yesterday afternoon Heaven's great artillery seemed let loose upon us—the vivid flashes of the fork-tongued lightning played about our city, and the terrific reports which followed showed that objects not very far away had been struck. In the midst of the thunder storm a fine shower fell which cooled the atmosphere that had already been purified by the repeated flashes of lightning

Wednesday, August 10, 1870: In Atlanta, GA, the time is near for the State Legislature to vote whether to deny Georgians the right to have an election this year or not. Denying the right is a direct violation of the Georgia Constitution, but an argument is being made by those in office now that to have an election would violate the Reconstruction Act. There will be a Republican meeting at City Hall tonight to try to determine what will happen. The Republicans are in majority now, but not all of them are willing to go against the Constitution that they helped form.

IN SYMPATHY

Pamela Sandefur Berry, 72, of Warner Robins, passed away on Wednesday, July 22, 2020. Funeral services were private. Pamela was born on May 15, 1948, in Macon, Georgia,



to the late James Lanier Sandefur and Betty McDonald Sandefur. She was retired from Robins Air Force Base, where she worked in contracting. After retiring, Pamela volunteered at Westside Elementary School helping students learn to read. She is preceded in death by her sisters, Patricia Rountree and Teena Davis. Pamela is survived by her husband of 24 years, **Clarence Noble Berry, Jr.**; her children, Tony Odom

(Margaret) & Kelly Odom; her stepchildren, Thomas Berry, Karen Pucek (Scott) & Joe Berry; also her 11 grandchildren, which were her pride & joy. Among

these grandchildren was **Anthony "AJ" Odum of the 16th GA**. Memorial donations can be made to: Westside Elementary School 201N. Pleasant Hill Rd. Warner Robins, GA 31093. Friends may sign the online register at www.fairhavenmacon.com.



"AJ"

Jack Lane Caldwell (December 22, 1933 - July 29, 2020) Lane Caldwell, a lifetime resident and businessman of Macon, GA, passed away at 86 years of age. Known for



kindness, fairness, and great wit, his companionship and advice were sought among relatives, friends, and business associates. Civic and community engagement were high priorities and after serving in the US Air Force during the Korean War, followed by graduation (1956) from Mercer University, he founded Jack Caldwell Realty. He became a member of a large number of organizations, including Sons of American Revolution, Fraternal Order of Police, **Sons of Confederate Veterans** (former Lt. Com., camp no. 18), Idle Hour Country Club, and Mercer Alumni

Presidents Club. A warm and vivacious host, children from Hephzibah, Masonic and other childrens' homes were celebrated guests of honor in his College Street home every Christmas for several decades. Jack also enjoyed hosting the annual Caldwell family reunions at his river home. An active and supportive member of First Baptist Church of Christ, Jack was a History Servant and enjoyed participating in events celebrating the shared history between congregations of both First Baptist Churches in Macon. At First Baptist, he was also a fan of children's activities and supported the church's English as a Second Language (ESL) program. The son of Cephus F. Caldwell and Cenia Belle Shepherd (both deceased) Jack is survived by three sisters, Qutine Ciaramello, Willene Viglione, and Betty Harrison, all of Macon. He is preceded in death by his parents and brothers, Cephus F. Caldwell Jr. ("Joe"), and Donald ("Don") Caldwell with whom he traveled the globe. An older brother, Harold ("Mike") Caldwell and wife, Sally, reside in Amelia Island, FL. Jack leaves behind numerous nieces and nephews for whom he will be remembered for his fondness for supporting education and the performing arts, and as a steadfast influence in their lives. A celebration of Jack's life at his river home in Jones Co will be conducted at a later date, due to the novel coronavirus pandemic. In lieu of flowers, the family requests donations to the Masonic Children's Home.

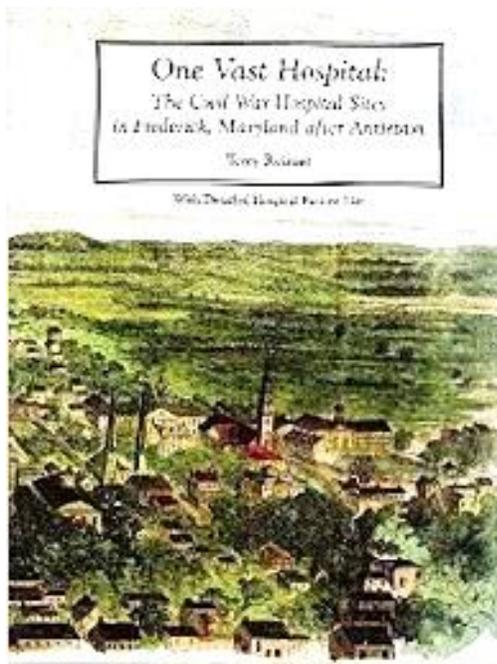
In Cherished Memory



Charlotte Patricia Smith - June 28, 1952 - August 25, 2018 - Charlotte is survived by her devoted husband of 47 years, Steve, two children, Patricia Lynn Smith Hodges (Scott) and Steven Leroy Smith Jr. (Janet), three grandchildren, Logan Smith, Stephanie Smith and Ross Hodges and by her sisters, Beverly Smith (Ricky) of Byron, Sandra Duckworth of Cordele, a

brother, Rex Smith (Kathy) of Byron, and numerous nieces and nephews.

INTERESTING BOOKS

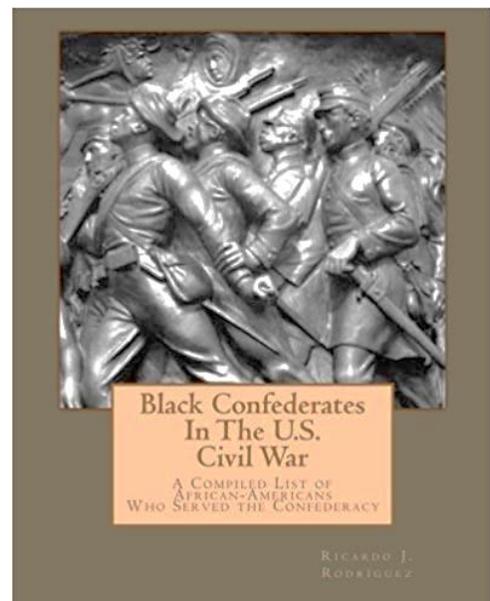


ONE VAST HOSPITAL: The Civil War hospital sites in Frederick, Maryland after Antietam: with detailed hospital patient list - by Terry Reimer

One Vast Hospital contains a general introduction to Civil War hospitals and staffing, a list of the doctors and stewards at each Frederick hospital, the history of the hospital site, complete with photographs, and a complete Hospital Patient List from after the battles of South Mountain and Antietam. The Hospital Patient List contains nearly 10,000 individuals and includes their name, rank, regiment, company, complaint, date of admission, date discharged from hospital, and comments. The list is a great source for genealogists and historians.

Black Confederates In The U.S. Civil War: A Compiled List of African – Americans Who Served The Confederacy by Ricardo J. Rodríguez

During the U.S. Civil War Free Men of Color and Slaves volunteered to fight for the Confederacy, although in the beginning they were not officially allowed to fight many served unofficially, some slaves had no choice and were volunteered by their masters. However, all made a sacrifice and their names should be remembered. Some scholars completely deny that blacks fought or served the Confederacy but records prove otherwise. This book contains over 7,000 names of Blacks who served the Confederacy.



CONFEDERATE VETERAN OBITIS

Sent our way by Earlene Hamilton

October 12, 1934 - *Macon Telegraph* – Confederate Veteran **James Anderson** of 110 Brookdale Avenue died a in local hospital. James Anderson, 89, Confederate veteran of 110 Brookdale avenue, died in a local hospital at 7 a.m., yesterday after an illness of 7 weeks. Mr. Anderson was born in Wrens, Ga., but had made his residence in Macon for about 25 years, coming here from Thomason, GA. He was for a time in the employer of Senator Thomas E. Watson. More recently he had been a carpenter until declining health compelled him to retire. His wife died about four years ago and he leaves no relatives. Funeral services will be held at the residence at 11 a.m. today, *Rev. H. H. Connell*, pastor of the Bellevue Baptist church, will officiate and interment will be in the Chapman cemetery in Jones county.

Former Official Of Jones Is Dead. **Henry T. Moore**, *Confederate Veteran* Expires. Funeral services for Henry T. Moore, Confederate veteran, whose death occurred at the residence of his son, O. M. Moore, Griswoldville, at 10:25 p. m. Tuesday, will be held at 2 p.m. today at the residence instead of Griffin Chapel, as previously announced. Elder Will Green will officiate and interment will be in the Griffin Chapel cemetery. Mr. Moore was born in Jones county Oct. 14, 1842, the son of Ethrem Moore and Mrs. Alice Juhan. He was in the 12th Georgia regiment in the Confederate army, and was formerly on the board of County Commissioners of Jones County. Surviving are three sons, O. M. Moore, Griswoldville; M. H. Moore, Gray; E. D. Moore, Macon; two daughters, Mrs. Dozier Smith, Jacksonville; Mrs. Minnie White, Macon, route 6; a sister, Mrs. Annie Balkcom, Macon route 6; 11 grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Funeral services for **Josiah Jones Henderson**, *Jones County's last surviving Confederate veteran*, who died at his residence near Griswoldville Saturday afternoon, were held in the chapel of Hart's mortuary at 1 p.m. Monday. The *Rev. M. A. Shaw* officiated and burial was in the Henderson cemetery. Mr. Henderson was a lifelong resident of Jones County. He was 100 years old Dec. 19.

SHOT TO PIECES BUT STILL STANDING... & PRAYING



During the War the term "shot to pieces" was used to describe devastating and overwhelming firepower. 2 Corinthians 4:9-10 speaks of being "*persecuted, but not forsaken; cast down, but not destroyed; always bearing about in the body the dying of the Lord Jesus, that the life also of Jesus might be made manifest in our body.*" The 16th Georgia, friends, and family have withstood so much over more than three decades. At times, now, the onslaught seems to be the worst we have ever faced. Many are not young anymore and our enemies seem ten-fold. Yet, "*... in all these things we are more than conquerors through HIM that loved us.*" (Romans 8:37) We

are still here and still standing. Standing in the need of prayer – MORE THAN EVER!

You may not recognize many of the names on this page, but does that really matter? They represent real people – genuine needs. Just because you do not know them personally nor the nature of their circumstance does not mean that you cannot pray for them. Bow your heart and head for a moment – just a moment – and ask GOD to meet these needs – ALL OF THEM – according to HIS will ...

Judy and Jett Smith - The Sprague family - Dan & Sheri Williams, Clarence Berry - Anthony Odum & family - Rev. Joey Young and family - Nate Hardin & family - Steve Smith & family - J.C. Nobles - Ruth & Tom Stevens & family - Pam Bohler & family - Estelle Cheney & family - Brenda Dobson - Jack Caldwell's family - Sammy Hankey - Serena Welch - Madeline Sanders - Rev. Gary Berrier - Voncille Sark - Bob Holloway -- The Stancil family - Ricky Smith & family - Ben (Cooter) Jones - Mark "Watch Dog" Thompson - Cathy Wheeler - Reba Aultman - Kasey Larson - Matt Whitehead - Will Butler - Val & Ed Elliott - Tommy Wright - Gale Red - Ethan & Crystal Bloodworth - Ty & Gina Burnsed - Harold & Toni Buchanan - Dale & Becky Rankin - Kay Busbee - Roy and Dana Myers - Rev. Alan Farley - Ed Bearss - Mrs. & Mrs. Burns - Richard Durham as well as, those who preach & teach The WORD, our heritage, UDC, C.S.A., U.S.A., Israel, Law Enforcement, Paramedics & Firefighters, Judges Political Leaders, Missionaries, Our Compatriots, Ministers, Travelers, The lonely, bereaved families, For America, Bibb County, Georgia, The Cannonball House Staff, Our enemies, for the unspoken requests and those I forgot to put on this list ... And for Me & You, that we witness boldly, risking awkwardness and seeming to be foolish. Especially those infected with COVID-19 and fighting for their lives and those faithfully ministering help to them. Please, let me know of others that should be on this list. Pray with the confidence that GOD loves you so very much.



BEEF WITH TURNIPS

3 LBS. BEEF SHANK

2 TSPS. SALT

8 TO 10 TURNIPS

3 TO 5 POTATOES

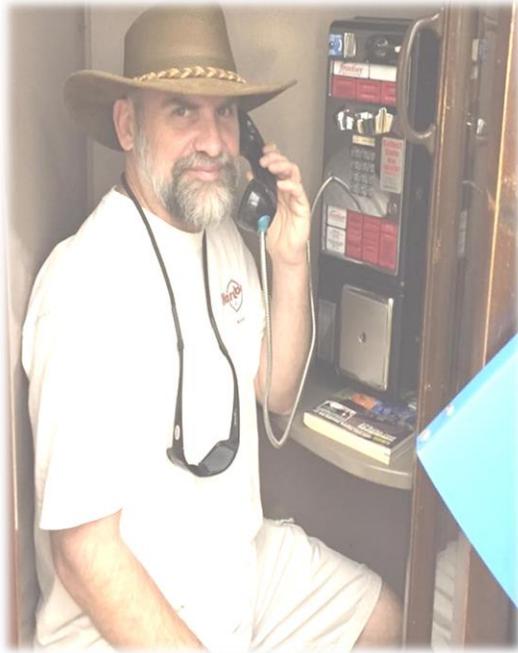
Cover meat with cold water in a heavy kettle. Heat rapidly to boiling; remove scum. Add salt; place on low heat, and simmer, covered, until tender; about 2 hours. Peel turnips and potatoes and quarter. Remove meat from kettle, cut from bone, cube and return to kettle along with the turnips. Simmer, covered, about 45 minutes. Add the potatoes 20 minutes before serving. Serve with a good bread.

FRIED CALVES' LIVER

Pour boiling water over 3 slices of liver and let stand for 5 minutes. Peel skin from out-side edges. Place liver slices in hot, well-buttered skillet; then sit on low heat. Fry slowly on both sides until lightly browned, season with a little salt and pepper. Add 2 teaspoons butter and 3 tablespoons water; cover skillet and simmer slowly until tender. Remove slices; add 3 tablespoons of water and cook 2 minutes with juices in the skillet. Pour over liver and serve.

CATHY'S CLOWN

The Humor of Kenny Stancil



This is the story of four people named Everybody, Somebody, Anybody, and Nobody. There was an important job to be done and Everybody was asked to do it. Anybody could have done it, but Nobody did it. Somebody got angry about that, because it was Everybody's job. Everybody thought Anybody could do it, but Nobody realized that Everybody wouldn't do it. Consequently, it wound up that Nobody told Anybody, so Everybody blamed Somebody.

A fisherman returned to shore with a giant marlin that was bigger and heavier than himself. On the way to the cleaning shed, he ran into a second fisherman who had a stringer with a dozen baby minnows. The second fisherman looked at the marlin, turned to the first fisherman and said, "Only caught one, eh?"

Church's internet advertisement: "Don't let worry kill you off...let the Church help."

Love y'all, Kenny

"Wrath is cruel, and anger is outrageous; but who is able to stand before envy? Hell and destruction are never full; so the eyes of man are never satisfied." - Proverbs 27: 4 & 20

"They that forsake the law praise the wicked: but such as keep the law contend with them. Evil men understand not judgment: but they that seek the LORD understand all things."

- Proverbs 28:4 & 5

FROM DR. ED'S DESK



Dr. Ed is a pastor, college president, historian, the author of over 30 books, an in-demand public speaker, and the host of three radio shows.

He is an active lobbyist, tirelessly petitioning city, county, state, and federal officials on behalf of our Southern monuments and heritage.

He started ***Dixie Heritage*** in March of 2015.

When you read the newspapers, internet reports, or if you watch the TV news you would think that all is lost. But I am happy to report that ONLY 59 Confederate monuments have been removed, renamed or relocated from public spaces since George Floyd's murder in May.

There are still nearly 1,800 Confederate monuments remaining on public land.

Also, of the 59 monuments removed, five have been successfully relocated and redisplayed onto private land.

When so many other advocates for our heritage simply stopped working because of COVID, and others just threw their hands up in defeat when monuments started falling in the riots, Dixie Heritage has been working tirelessly, stepping up our efforts to protect our monuments and educate people as to the true history of the South.

I'm not claiming credit for all of the 1,800 monuments still standing. But I will boldly proclaim that absent our efforts, the number removed would be a whole lot higher than 59.

But the fight is far from over. May God give us the strength to continue fighting the GOOD FIGHT. *God will Vindicate!* *Chaplain Ed*

QUOTES

"You've got a huge sense of distrust of the government, whether it's local or federal. You've got distrust in science. And then you have this really unfortunate situation where science changed - science does that, especially in certain situations that are so novel and uncertain, but that's really confusing for people." - Vaile Wright, senior director of Health Care Innovation at the American Psychological Association

"[General Robert E. Lee] not only possessed true genius - he had what was better than genius - a heart whose every throb was in harmony with the teachings of the Great Captain whom he served. He had a spirit naturally robust and aggressive, but he made it loyally obedient to the precepts of the Divine Master. " - General John Brown Gordon



"There is a generation that curseth their father, and doth not bless their mother. There is a generation that are pure in their own eyes, and yet is not washed from their filthiness. There is a generation, O how lofty are their eyes! and their eyelids are lifted up. There is a generation, whose teeth are as swords, and their jaw teeth as knives, to devour the poor from off the earth, and the needy from among men. The horseleach hath two daughters, crying, Give, give. There are three things that are never satisfied, yea, four things say not, It is enough: The grave; and the barren womb; the earth that is not filled with

water; and the fire that saith not, It is enough." Proverbs 30:11-16

The generation being described in this scripture does not have good sense much less sanity. It curses the parents who gave it life, love and support. It is utterly self-absorbed, believing in doing its own thing. This generation believes there is no absolute right or wrong. It embraces excess and physical impurity, even while believing itself to be clean. It is tragically amazing what people "think" is right today, but *"there is a way that seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death."* (Proverbs 14:12 & 16:25). Sounds like this generation.

This generation is known by its disrespect. It believes itself to be intelligent, insightful and wise. Its eyes are the eyes of greed, covetousness and shameless pride. This is the generation without excuse, described by Paul in Romans 1:21-22: *"Because that, when they knew GOD, they glorified HIM not as GOD, neither were thankful; but became vain in their imaginations, and their foolish hearts were darkened. Professing to be wise, they became fools."* These people existed in Paul's time, as they do in ours.

This is a generation that thinks that it is so wise that it can operate independently of GOD, and it has become obsessed with creating the perfect environment for man. This is the generation with the "lofty eyes" that believes they, alone, know what is best. Past generations apparently depended more on GOD. Of the Scriptures General Robert E. Lee said, "There are things in the Old Book which I may not be able to explain, but I fully accept it as the infallible WORD of GOD, and receive its teachings as inspired by the HOLY SPIRIT. One of Lee's best-known prayers that he recited often — and years later President Harry Truman memorized and said daily — is as follows: "Help me to be, to think, to act what is right because it is right; make me truthful, honest, and (WHEN GOD SAYS ENOUGH – concluded) honorable in all things; make me intellectually honest for the sake of right and honor and without thought of reward to me."

A generation like the current one typically devours itself with its own teeth. Communist, Marxist, Maoist and Socialist states, for example, are notorious for having killed more of their own citizens than any other societies in history. Russia may have exterminated up to 60 million. China under Mao about 40 million of its own; and we thought Hitler was bad for killing 12 million. This ungodly generation devours any who would stand in the way of its master plan. They are also big fans of the occult and have no concern for the old, the poor or the needy.

It can be said that we have seen this played out in most every age and generation. Not everyone agrees with the idea that ours is the last generation. We are known for warped ideas that work to the harm of the ordinary citizen, producing misery that cannot be relieved, short of the LORD's return. *"The horseleech hath two daughters, crying, Give, give."* The horseleech in the marshes and pools of Palestine has a forked tongue used to fasten to the tongue and nostrils of horses when they would come to drink out of the pools. This so-called "last generation" of men may well be compared to blood thirsty leeches that never get ENOUGH! The Bible names some things that resemble them: *"The grave; and the barren womb; the earth that is not filled with water; and the fire that saith not, It is enough."* Like the leech, Satan has an incredible appetite for the souls of men (Gary Stearman).

It seems very likely that this prophesied "last" generation is the same one mentioned by JESUS as HE taught about the great tribulation and HIS second coming. HE said: *"...when ye shall see all these things, know that it is near, even at the doors. Verily I say unto you, This generation shall not pass, till all these things be fulfilled."* (Matthew 24:33-34) We know from the Bible that the first generation was Adam and Eve. Noah was the tenth. Which generation of people was JESUS talking about! Which generation are we – is it us?

Many people believe that the birth of Israel in 1948 marked the beginning of the generation that would be alive at CHRIST's return. In 1988, when forty years had passed without the Second Coming of CHRIST, it was assumed that 1948 had not been the starting date for the generation of Matthew 24, or a generation is more than 40 years. Do you know, I don't? What do you think?

"But of that day and that hour knoweth no man, no, not the angels which are in heaven, neither the Son, but the Father. Take ye heed, watch and pray: for ye know not when the time is" - Mark 13: 28-33



Macon, Georgia

"Thus saith the LORD, Stand ye in the ways, and see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls..."

(Jeremiah 6:16)

and

"Remove not the ancient landmark, which thy fathers have set." (Proverbs 22:28)

