

THE HOWLING DAWG

September 2011



"Ready for the Fall Campaign"

16th Georgia Volunteer Infantry Regiment Company G

"The Jackson Rifles"

NASH FARM



Nash Farm Battlefield

The [Nash Farm](#) is located at 100 Babbs Mill Road, Hampton, GA 30228 in far western Henry County on its line with Clayton County. It is 21 miles south of Atlanta and just 3 miles west of I-75 on the Jonesboro/McDonough Road. The 204-acre Nash Farm property was acquired by Henry County in 2005 and lies within LL 122 in the Sixth Land District of Hampton. The Nash Farm Battlefield is the site of two significant Civil War battles fought during the campaign for Atlanta in 1864.

On August 20, 1864, Kilpatrick's cavalry saber charge, during Kilpatrick's Raid, was one of the most dramatic moments of the campaign and often cited as one of the largest cavalry saber charges of the war and certainly of the Atlanta Campaign; and one of the few that was somewhat successful. The infantry Battle of Lovejoy, a rather hotly fought contest involving the bulk of the two armies across well-fortified lines, is overshadowed in historical literature by the previous day's action at Jonesboro. The tiny hamlet of Lovejoy's Station, just a few miles west of the Nash property, was propelled into the national spotlight during the

(NASH FARM...continued) summer of 1864 as Northern support for the Civil War began to wane and President Lincoln contemplated the distinct possibility of losing his bid for re-election. Ulysses S. Grant was having little success in his attempt to take Petersburg and General Sherman feared a similar stalemate as his forces moved toward Atlanta. Sherman was determined to take Atlanta, hoping to strike a fatal blow to the Confederacy, bolster Northern morale, and ensure Lincoln's victory in the November election. To take Atlanta, Sherman had to destroy the 4 railroads coming into Atlanta from the North, South, East and West.



After 4 months of fighting, the last remaining RR line running into Atlanta was the one that was located on the south side. (The Macon & Western Railroad) running from Macon. Just west of the Chattahoochee river, on August 18, 1864, Sherman ordered his cavalry forces, under the command of Judson Kilpatrick, to move south of Atlanta and destroy the last remaining Confederate supply line, thus crippling the Confederate ability to wage war.

By August 20, 1864, (at Lovejoy), Kilpatrick's cavalry soldiers found themselves sandwiched between Confederate cavalry forces in Lovejoy and Confederate cavalry & infantry forces positioned on the Nash Farm property. At 2:00 PM on August 20, 1864, Kilpatrick saw only one way out of his predicament and ordered his men to charge the Confederate line. The Union cavalry broke through Ross' Texas brigade on the northern quadrant of the Nash property, managing to avoid capture. This cavalry charge was described by Dr. David Evans – author of the book, *Sherman's Horsemen*: *"You can almost see them. Even now, nearly one hundred and fifty years later, when you look across the rolling green fields at Nash Farm, you can almost see three compact columns of blue-coated cavalymen cresting that far ridge, their swallow-tailed guidons fluttering in the breeze. The landscape still looks pretty much the same as it did then, on August 20, 1864, and if you know the story of what happened that day, when bugles blared and cannons roared, it's easy to conjure up those bold troopers in your mind's eye, charging across a gullied cornfield, boot to boot and stirrup to stirrup, their drawn sabers gleaming in the hot summer sun. You can almost feel the earth tremble under the pounding of nearly twenty thousand hooves, and hear the men who were quickly cut down, swallowed up, and swept away. It was the most desperate, most dramatic cavalry charge of America's Civil War, but more than that, the stirring events that culminated on this hotly contested field helped shape the course of history. The fight at Nash Farm convinced Union General William T. Sherman his cavalry "could not or would not work hard enough to disable a railroad properly." Reluctantly, he set his entire Army in motion in a last-ditch effort to cut the two railroads that fed and supplied the Confederate Army defending Atlanta. Sherman's shift in strategy, and a two day battle at Jonesboro, ultimately forced the city to surrender. News of Sherman's success reenergized a war-weary Yankee nation, and helped reelect President Abraham Lincoln. It is no exaggeration to say the fight at Nash Farm changed the way the Atlanta Campaign was fought, and that pivotal struggle helped decide the outcome of a war that redefined America's destiny. Hurrah for Henry County for preserving this historic and hallowed piece of ground!"* Sherman did cut the last RR line at Jonesboro. The defeated Confederates left Jonesboro and retreated to Lovejoy and Atlanta was finally abandoned. From September 2nd through the 6th, 1864, Confederate troops positioned at Nash farm assaulted the left flank of Sherman's army. It was during this engagement at Lovejoy & Nash Farm that Sherman received word that Atlanta had fallen, and withdrew his troops back to Atlanta, thus marking the end of the Atlanta campaign. Primary and secondary sources place Kilpatrick's August 1864 cavalry saber

(NASH FARM...continued) charge on the Confederate right flank of the final battle of the Atlanta Campaign, and the encampment of Confederate General Stephen D. Lee's Army Corps from September 6-17, 1864, directly on the Nash property. The property remained in the Nash family until 1941, and was used for agriculture throughout that period. Although it has changed ownership a number of times since leaving the Nash family, the land was used for agriculture, or left fallow, for most of its history. The property was used for raising livestock briefly from 1991-2005. Consequently, the site has escaped the massive development experienced by most of Clayton & Henry County; the property looks essentially the same as it did during the late summer of 1864. The National Parks Service resurveyed the battlefield in 2008 and Nash Farm is centered in the "Core Area" of the battlefield. There is a new Civil War museum that opened up in March 2011 and all the items from the 2007 archaeological dig are on display including 42 artillery shells dug up just down the road from Nash Farm. The walls proudly display many pictures of Henry County Civil War veterans and one of a kind period maps. The museum is free and is open on Fridays & Saturdays. It will soon be open 5 days a week. All members of the 16th are welcomed to Nash Farm Battlefield anytime as we consider you family.

kindest Regards, Mark Pollard

~ 9th GA Light Artillery, (Pollard's Company) & Nash Farm Historian

Visit Nash Farm Battle Website – www.henrycountybattlefield.com



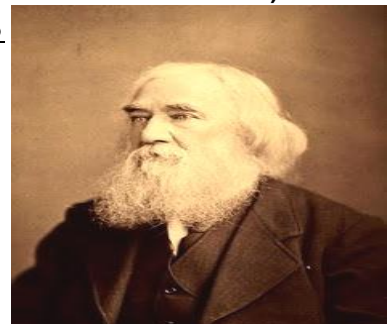
A LITTLE MORE FROM MARK POLLARD ABOUT NASH FARM

The National Park Service focused on 27 battles that were fought in Georgia. Of those 27, the Battle called "Lovejoy's Station," a cavalry battle which was fought on August 20, 1864 in Clayton & Henry County was considered one of the major 27. As with all cavalry battles, they move. The Battle of Lovejoy's Station got its name because the principle factor of the raid was to destroy the communication line at or near Lovejoy's Station. Kilpatrick got surrounded at Lovejoy and had to escape and break through Sul Ross's Texans that were positioned at the Nash Farm on the McDonough Road. This breakthrough was a saber charge that was considered one of the largest in Georgia and one of the most massive during the entire war. When Henry County preserved the Nash Farm property it had gone through several hands, (owners) since 1948 and they needed to give their portion of the Battle of Lovejoy's Station a name. The actual Clayton County line connects to the Nash Farm property. So the county decided to call the park, "Nash Farm Battlefield" since the Nash family lived there and owned most of the surrounding property at the time of the battle. There are several references in books etc. where the Kilpatrick's men said, "When near the Nash Farm were got surrounded." Since the property, the site of where the escape and the saber charge took place was at Nash Farm and the fact that nearly 95 percent of the entire trek where the cavalry charge took place was on Nash Farm property, the name stuck. I suppose they could have called it, "Battle of Lovejoy's Station East" or by some other name, but since this portion of the same battle took place in Henry County; they called this portion of the battle by the name of the property. The NPS considers 3 areas of the battle of Lovejoy's Station as "Core Areas". The NPS refers to "Core Areas" as "hallowed ground." The 3 areas are, Lovejoy's Station, Nash Farm and a rear guard action that took place at Walnut Creek, (1-1/2 miles east of Nash Farm).

THE WAR INCREASED THE NUMBER OF SLAVES

"The principle, on which the War was waged by the North, was simply this: that men may rightfully be compelled to submit to, and support, a government that they do not want; and that resistance, on their part, makes them traitors and criminals. No principle ... can be more...false than this; or more ... fatal to all political freedom. Yet it triumphed in the field, and is now assumed to be established. If it be really established, the number of slaves, instead of having been diminished by the War, has been greatly increased; for a man, thus subjected to a government that he does not want, is a slave."

(Lysander Spooner, from his essay, [No Treason](#), 1867.)



Lysander Spooner - Abolitionist

The IRS is one of the most enslaving entities in human history. It is a blight on the soul and body of this Country -- and it was another gift of the Lincoln administration.

16TH GA Co. G. "Jackson Rifles"

Capt. William "Rebel" Bradberry - 404-242-7213

1 Lt. Noah Sprague - 706-491-9755

1st Sgt. Kevin Sark - 478-731-8796

1st Corp. Nathan Sprague - 478-320-8748

2nd Corp. Alan Richards - 478-308-9739

3rd Corp. / Adj. John Wayne "Duke" Dobson - 478-731-5531

waynedobson51@yahoo.com / waynedobson@cox.net / johnwaynedobson@hotmail.com

Chaplain Ronnie "Skin" Neal - 478-994-0958

Assistant Chaplain - Charles Hill - 770-845-6878

Treasurer Ricky "Coonpossum" Smith - 478-956-2840

Musician Cody Sprague - 478-320-8748

(Copies of the current roster are always available upon request by e-mail or regular mail)

NEARLY 1,000 FRIENDS ON FACEBOOK: "JACKSON RIFLES" - *WE QUIT COUNTING ENEMIES*

All 2011 issues of the *Howling Dawg* can be viewed at the Lt. James T. Woodward

Website (scvcamp1399.org), thanks to the gracious efforts of Steve Scroggins.

UPCOMING EVENTS

SEPTEMBER 10-11 - TUNNEL HILL

SEPT. 17 - VA HOSPITAL - Dublin, GA - No uniforms needed, bring homemade desert, pens, pads. (POC is Ricky Smith 47-956-2840).

SEPTEMBER 23-25 - NASH FARM, NEAR MCDONOUGH, GA

Nash Farm is on! It will cost \$5 dollars per soldier AT registration. Family members attending that are not portraying a soldier will not be required to pay. There will be no pre-registration. 16TH/51ST will be Federal the entire weekend with our friends the 3rd Wis. and others. If you are going, let Kevin know by September 5.

OCTOBER 1-2 - ANDERSONVILLE, GA

OCTOBER 22 - DIXIE & LEE'S WEDDING - 4:30PM - OLD CLINTON

OCTOBER 20-22 - SPIRITS IN OCTOBER - MACON, GA

NOVEMBER 5-6 - BATTLES @ IRWINVILLE, GA (POC is Lee Murdock 478- 986-5290)

NOVEMBER 18-20 - RAID ON THE SUWANNEE RIVER - LIVE OAK, FLORIDA

NOVEMBER 19 - GRISWOLDVILLE MEMORIAL SERVICE(POC is Duke or Brenda) GPS: 32°52'00"N 83°28' 10"W

NOV.19-20 - "Burning of Clinton" (POC is J.C. Nobles 478- 718-3201)

PLANS FOR THE FALL CAMPAIGN

Camping for Nash Farm and Andersonville will be authentic for those who are able. If that changes you will be contacted by your squad leaders. Anyone who does not have the means to camp authentic needs to contact their NCO; we may be able to find a tent to borrow or help you transport tents if needed.

Lt. Noah Sprague

QUOTE

"It is about time the North understood the truth...that the entire South, man, woman and child is against us."

- Wm. T. Sherman

NEW BOOK

Blood and War at my Doorstep By Brenda Chambers McKean

Price: \$34.99 & <http://astore.amazon.com/souhernewvie-20/detail/1450025579> / Kindle Digital media \$9.99

<http://astore.amazon.com/souhernewvie-20/detail/B00512PLSI>

Civilians dealt with the enemy, bread riots, speculation, conscription, desertion, Union sentiment, smuggling, starvation, the Home Guard, Aid Societies, made flags, nursed the sick, worked in factories and turned to prostitution.

YARD SALE

Greetings to all 16th family, friends and associates!! The 16th GA is pleased to announce that at Nash Farm we will be having a unit "yard sale". It is time to take inventory of your equipment. We are requesting that you bring your unwanted, unused and extra equipment or clothes to be sold. One purpose of this is to outfit unit members with the equipment they need at a discounted price. Another purpose is to turn the equipment you have, that is collecting dust, into money that can buy the equipment you don't have or just want in an effort to prove your impression. Remember the National events are coming up!! Do YOU have all the items YOU need??? I have already been contacted by some folks and know there are hats, jackets, pants, shoes being brought. There is even going to be an A frame tent complete with poles offered for \$40.00!!!! Please plan to be financially prepared to participate in this rare opportunity to improve your impression and equipment at discounted prices!!! These items will be offered ONLY to 16th members on Friday night. On Saturday morning at formation we will make an announcement for other units to come look at anything that is left. Please contact me with any questions.

Humbly serving the 16th, 1st Cpl. N. Sprague

THE GREATEST CAVALRY CHARGE IN GEORGIA'S HISTORY



General Sherman, determined to find out the Confederate strength south of Atlanta, sent Judson Kilpatrick's U.S. cavalry to do what McCook and Stoneman had failed to do. On August 18, 1864, Kilpatrick and 4,700 cavalrymen left Sandtown in West Atlanta, ordered by Sherman to cut all railroad lines south of the city. Kilpatrick began his southwestern trek by roaring through Fairburn and slicing apart the Atlanta-West Point tracks. On the 19th he skirmished his way to Jonesboro and unhinged the Macon & Western Railroad. By early afternoon on August 20, Kilpatrick was in Henry County, but indelicately sandwiched between Confederate infantry in front and Confederate cavalry in back. His only route of escape would be to retreat on the McDonough Road towards McDonough. But first, they would have to cut their way through Confederate Sol Ross' Texas Cavalry Brigade who were spread out on the McDonough Road and southward into a large field. Ross's Cavalry Brigade had less than 700 cavalrymen and a single 12 pound howitzer which was positioned just off the McDonough Road on a small knoll, just West of Babb's Mill Road. Kilpatrick's cavalry command quickly assembled on the crest of a hill and they lined up in a column of fours. General Minty of the 7th Pennsylvania gave the orders "Attention!" He then commanded in a clear voice, "Draw Sabers!" There was a sharp, metallic rasp of cold steel being drawn from many scabbards. Minty's bugler bounded to the top of the hill. Silhouetted against the summer sky, he lifted the bugle to his lips and sounded "Forward." "Gallop! March!" Minty roared, swinging his saber over his head. "Charge!" the bugles echoed. A wild cheer rose in the throats of a thousand Federal troopers in three compact columns of fours surged up over the crest. Boot to boot, stirrup to stirrup, they spurred hell-for-leather, here-they came down the gullied hill, their upraised sabers flashing in the sun. "The Fourth Cavalry obliqued to the left from the field and struck the McDonough dirt road, down which they went at break-neck speed." In front of them, a lone Confederate howitzer roared from a stand of walnut trees on a hill on the left side of the road. A shell burst overhead. Then another, before the Confederate gunners switched to canister. As the Federals raced on, a frightful hail of round balls shivered a mulberry tree next to the fence on their right. Yelling and shouting, they dug their spurs in deep. An instant later they were galloping past the belching gun, so close they could feel its hot breath on their faces. Sul Ross' caissons, led horses, and ambulances crowded the narrow McDonough Road around a sharp curve behind the Confederate cannon and the oncoming Federal regiment slammed into them at a dead run. The impact was terrific. The white horsed Captain McIntyre of the Forth Michigan was collided with an artillery limber, hurling him headlong into a fence. Many Southern men were dodging the flailing hooves of frightened horses as the Federal cavalry cut down men with their slashing blades. The muddy ground trembled under the urgent fury of pounding hooves. The smoky air shook with each fiery blast of case shot and canister. Horses screamed in agony, men shouted and death filled the air. The Texans fired their rifles and emptied many saddles but before they could reload, the Federal horsemen were upon them. *"We cut them down left and right"*, exalted Captain Burns of the Forth Michigan. *"I struck one man, who did not surrender fast enough, full on top of his head; felt my saber sink in, saw him fall, and dashed on."* Private Sam Waters in the front ranks of the 7th Pennsylvania stood up in his stirrups as he overtook a mounted Confederate and raised his saber. The Confederate rider threw his arm up to ward off the blow. The Federal blade flashed, cutting off his hand at the wrist. Another blow nearly severed the man's head from his body. Albert Potter of the 7th Pennsylvania said, *"Many of them were cut down without mercy. We slashed right and left, and many a poor devil's brains lay scattered on the ground."* In the forefront of the charge, General Bob Minty of the 7th PA sabered a Texan across the head just before his horse was hit by a rifle bullet and fell into a ditch as the thunderous stampede kept coming. In the ranks of the 3rd Ohio, a Federal trooper was hurled ten feet in the air when an artillery shell struck his mount and exploded. Nineteen year-old Hector Looker of the 10th Ohio tumbled from his saddle, shot through the head. His father, Private James Looker, dismounted and rushed to his side. As he knelt over his dead boy's body, a Confederate bullet struck him down. Kilpatrick ordered Eli Long's Ohio Brigade to dismount and hold the Texans at bay while the rest of the column moved off toward McDonough. The greatest cavalry charge in Georgia's history took place in Henry County. This incredible charge began in a large field just off the McDonough Road, and ended just north of Babb's Mill Road at County Line Church.

R E Lee

"Everyone should do all in his power to collect and disseminate the truth, in the hope that it may find a place in history and descend to posterity. History is not the relation of campaigns and battles and generals or other individuals, but that which shows the principles for which the South contended and which justified her struggle for those principles." Gen. R.E. Lee

WEDDING BELLS

Our good friends Barbara and Gene Bowen were married last month.



We wish them many years of all of life's best!

CONGRATULATIONS



Ricky "Coonpossum" and Miz Beverly Smith became grandparents again upon the August 21st birth of a grandson. Their daughter, Bonnie Ensminger, writes; "Counting our blessings and God's goodness today! After 3 hrs labor, Samuel Joseph arrived at 3:15 this morning. He's 7 lb 9 oz, 20", and looks like his daddy."

STAND UP FOR OAKWOOD CEMETERY'S CONFEDERATES

Oakwood Cemetery's 17,000 Confederates, representing 13 Confederate states, deserve the dignity of an upright marker bearing their name. Currently, a small, nameless block, bearing only a three digit number represents the final resting place of three or more soldiers. The US Veterans Administration three Congressmen (two can be utilized - just plug in a Veterans Administration markers. In 1958, Congress 38, Sec. 2306). This includes issue - ask your Congressmen to contact him and support his efforts. Contact other Confederate heritage advocates (UDC, re-enactors, etc.), as well as SAR, DAR and those in veterans organizations (VFW, American Legion, Wounded Warriors, etc.) and involve them in this process.



has been uncooperative in delivery of the upright markers. Send a letter to all Senators and House member):Website, <http://www.contactingthecongress.org>, your address. Remember, letters are more effective than e-mail. These men marker bearing their name - to not do so is the final human rights violation. The should be required to live up to its responsibility, obey the law and provide these pardoned Confederate soldiers and extended benefits therewith (US Code Title headstones for unmarked graves. Sen. Jim Webb (VA) is already engaged in this issue - ask your Congressmen to contact him and support his efforts. Contact other Confederate heritage advocates (UDC, re-enactors, etc.), as well as SAR, DAR and those in veterans organizations (VFW, American Legion, Wounded Warriors, etc.) and involve them in this process.

THE CONSPIRATOR

The Conspirator is a 2010 historical drama film directed by Robert Redford. That tells the story of Mary Surratt, the only female co-conspirator charged in the Abraham Lincoln assassination and the first woman to be executed by the United States federal government. It stars James McAvoy, and Robin Wright (as Mary Surratt). 56% of critics have given the film a positive review based on 109 reviews. It is well cast and tells a worthy story, but many viewers will lack the patience for Redford's deliberate, stage bound approach. As far as me, I liked it and I will be point-blank about my opinion (guess that is nothing new). It showed the North for what is was. Now, there is no need to go reminding me of the atrocities that the South is blamed for (Chambersburg, Fort Pillow, etc.)... I read, too. When Lincoln was killed, we were still at War because neither Joe Johnston, Kirby Smith nor Stand Waite had surrendered. Too, I am the idea that Booth acted in the interest of the South, instead of his had wanted to help, he could have shouldered a musket and stood line like other men. There was scant evidence to support Mary hanging but that did not matter to revenge-minded Yanks. She may of the plot but there was likely just as much evidence on her and certainly enough on her son (who never even convicted). was likely trying to cover his own guilt and Andrew Johnston an unabashed hatred for anything Southern. Just like with Henry Yankees just wanted to kill someone - they wanted as many as they could get. The movie seemed to go where the facts led them bend over backwards to the common influence of Northern bias. bonnet is in the Drummer Boy Museum in Andersonville Duke



Surratt's

GOOD ADVICE

We don't often print article like this in the newsletter, but Cleotis e-mailed it to us around the end of June. It was new advice and worthwhile to me and I figured maybe it was something that others did not know as well. See what you think: *A young man sprinkling his lawn and bushes with pesticides wanted to check the contents of the barrel to see how much pesticide remained in it. He raised the cover and lit his lighter; the vapors inflamed and engulfed him. He jumped from his truck, screaming. His neighbor came out of her house with a dozen eggs, yelling: "bring me some more eggs!" She broke them, separating the whites from the yolks. A neighbor woman helped her to apply the whites on the young man's face. When the ambulance arrived and the EMTs saw the young man, they asked who had done this. Everyone pointed to the lady in charge. They congratulated her and said: "You have saved his face." By the end of the summer, the young man brought the lady a bouquet of roses to thank her. His face was like a baby's skin. Keep in mind this treatment of burns which is included in teaching beginner fireman: First Aid consists to spraying cold water on the affected area until the heat is reduced and stops burning the layers of skin. Then, spread egg whites on the affected are. In another case, a woman burned a large part of her hand with boiling water. In spite of the pain, she ran cold faucet water on her hand, separated two egg whites from the yolks, beat them slightly and dipped her hand in the solution. The whites then dried and formed a protective layer. She later learned that the egg white is a natural collagen and continued during at least one hour to apply layer upon layer of beaten egg white. By afternoon she no longer felt any pain and the next day there was hardly a red mark to see. She thought she would have an awful scar but much to her astonishment after ten days there was no sign of the*

burn and the skin had its normal color again. The burned area had been totally regenerated by the collagen, in reality a placenta full of vitamins.

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MEMORIAL SERVICE AT NASH FARM - Saturday, August 20



Photos: Leslie Mannheim

[Friends of Nash Farm Battlefield](#) hosted a memorial service in Hampton, Georgia. In doing so, they honored the men who fought during the Battle of Lovejoy's Station 147 years ago. The keynote address was given by Dr. David Evans, author of [Sherman's Horsemen](#). Over 400 names of the men, Federal and Confederate, who were killed, wounded or missing were read in remembrance of their sacrifice in the. Additionally, 500 US and CS flags were placed in the field to represent the known casualties of the battle. Waving in the breeze, they were a magnificent site to see. The Nash Farm museum was also open to showcase many new items that have been added to its collection since the grand opening in February.

We were both proud and glad that Private Austin Mannheim and his wife, Leslie, were able to attend this service as the 16th Georgia representatives. As she often does, Leslie graciously provided some great pictures. I only wish we had space to display more of them. Austin shared a few observations of the day at Nash Farm:

"We arrived at Nash farm around 0930; during a brief conversation with Mr. Pollard he introduced me to the speaker Dr. Mark Evans and his wife. Dr. Evans is a premier historian in the Atlanta area and has consulted on programs on the History Channel and is the author of several books. When the ceremony began I fell in with a group of artillery re-enactors - some mounted. We were told we aren't going to fire any volleys so we didn't have to have our rifles however there was a cannon and caisson for display as well as a cotton wagon. The ceremony was not long-winded, but rather short and very informative. Dr. Evans spoke about the battle of Lovejoy's Station and described the battle line and the events of that day. I was quite a honor to be on that hallowed ground on the exact day of the battle 147 years later. The battlefield was abundantly covered with Second National Confederate flags and American flags; each 3x5 and on 8 ft poles. The flags were all intermingled with each other and some standing alone. Each flag represented a soldier who either died or was mortally wounded that day. They were placed in the very same location of the battle line was and it was quite a sight to see over 450 flags flying in the afternoon breeze - a breathtaking sight I will not soon forget. After the ceremony we adjourned to the museum, where they had a display of artifacts dug from the battlefield, lady's dresses, a research room, and even a room for the kids to dress up in period clothes. However the most interesting thing to me was the collection of Congressional Medals of Honor. In all, they numbered 8 and ranged from the original issue to the 1917 design. Also displayed was the Southern Cross of Honor. I was given a semi private tour by a gentleman named Bill, of the museum staff, who explained the differences and history of the Medals of Honor and the Southern Cross of Honor. I was honored to be there on that day and would enjoy any opportunity to return. Mr. Pollard was an excellent host, the museum was excellent and the event was a moving tribute Thank you very much for allowing me to attend.

Pvt. Austin Mannheim, 16th GA, Co. G

THE SESQUICENTENNIAL

On the brink of the Sesquicentennial of the War Between the States, members of the Civil War 150th National Leadership Convention met in Chickamauga, Ga. About 75 representatives from different re-enactment Armies nationwide attended. They voted to support the following events:

In 2011, the convention will support First Manassas and Shiloh.

In 2012, Second Manassas and Vicksburg.

In 2013, it will be Chickamauga and Gettysburg. In 2014, the Wilderness and Atlanta.

In 2015, they will support Bentonville and Appomattox in Virginia.

CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG MAKING A COMEBACK IN GEORGIA

(Atlanta - July 27, 2011) After more than two decades of misinformation about the history of the Confederate Battle Flag, and Southern heritage in general, in Georgia politics and the media, there is a large and growing movement of citizens who are harkening back to their roots and arming themselves with the truth. An audio CD entitled "The Truth About the Confederate Battle Flag" put out by the Georgia Sons of Confederate Veterans is raising eyebrows now that it has sold more than 70,000 copies and orders continue to flood into the Georgia SCV headquarters.

For more information about the Georgia Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, or to order copies of the CD "The Truth About the Confederate Battle Flag," visit www.GeorgiaSCV.org or email the Chattahoochee Guards directly at either joelkc2442@gmail.com or timfpilgrim@yahoo.com.

DOUBTING GOD'S EXISTENCE



Isaac White was appointed as an assistant surgeon in the Confederate Army on September 2, 186, and served with the Virginia Active Volunteer forces.

*On Picket Duty near New Hope, Virginia
October 6th, 1864*

My Dear Jinnie,

I have not received a letter from Mother for a long time; only one since the death of my poor dear brother. I would like so much to know whether or not my dear brother thought he would die and if so had he a hope in heaven? It would be consoling to me, above all things in this world, to know that he is now in heaven; for heaven would have more charms for me if I knew my brother was there. I feel that I have a hope in God's Word, though I am tempted often to doubt the existence of such a being. Is it not strange that one should ever doubt His existence? Common scorn should teach us better. I am a corrupt man, fond of the pleasures of this world. Our stay in this world is very short. At least I know this from memory and I can say ' Thy will, oh, God, not mine be done.'
Your devoted Isaac

Isaac White's struggle with the existence of God could be linked to the horrors of the War and the suffering it did bring. To subject one's self to suffering, agony, and despair on a daily basis, weakens the mind and raises questions that cannot be fully answered. Job wrestled with such questions and in the end, he declared through great tribulation that that he "knew his Redeemer lived". How could Job come through such a conclusion? He looked through the eyes of faith. (Adapted from "Battlefields and Blessings", by Terry Tuley

IN BELOVED MEMORY

I have met many people who love the world of historical re-enacting but none were as passionate about it as Julie Rogers. She was the only person I know of who sang "It's The Most Wonderful Time of the Year" all year long, but she reached a higher octave with the approach of each Fall Campaign.

Julie left us far too soon; the day before Thanksgiving 2008. We are still bewildered by the loss of one so faithful that we continually ask within ourselves, "how do you have a re-enactment without Julie?" She was at home at Nash Farm,



JULIE K. ROGERS

among her beloved 30th Georgia and would have been thrilled at the prospect of the re-enactment this year. Julie Rogers loved God, re-enacting, Nash Farm and all of you. We sure miss her.

jwd