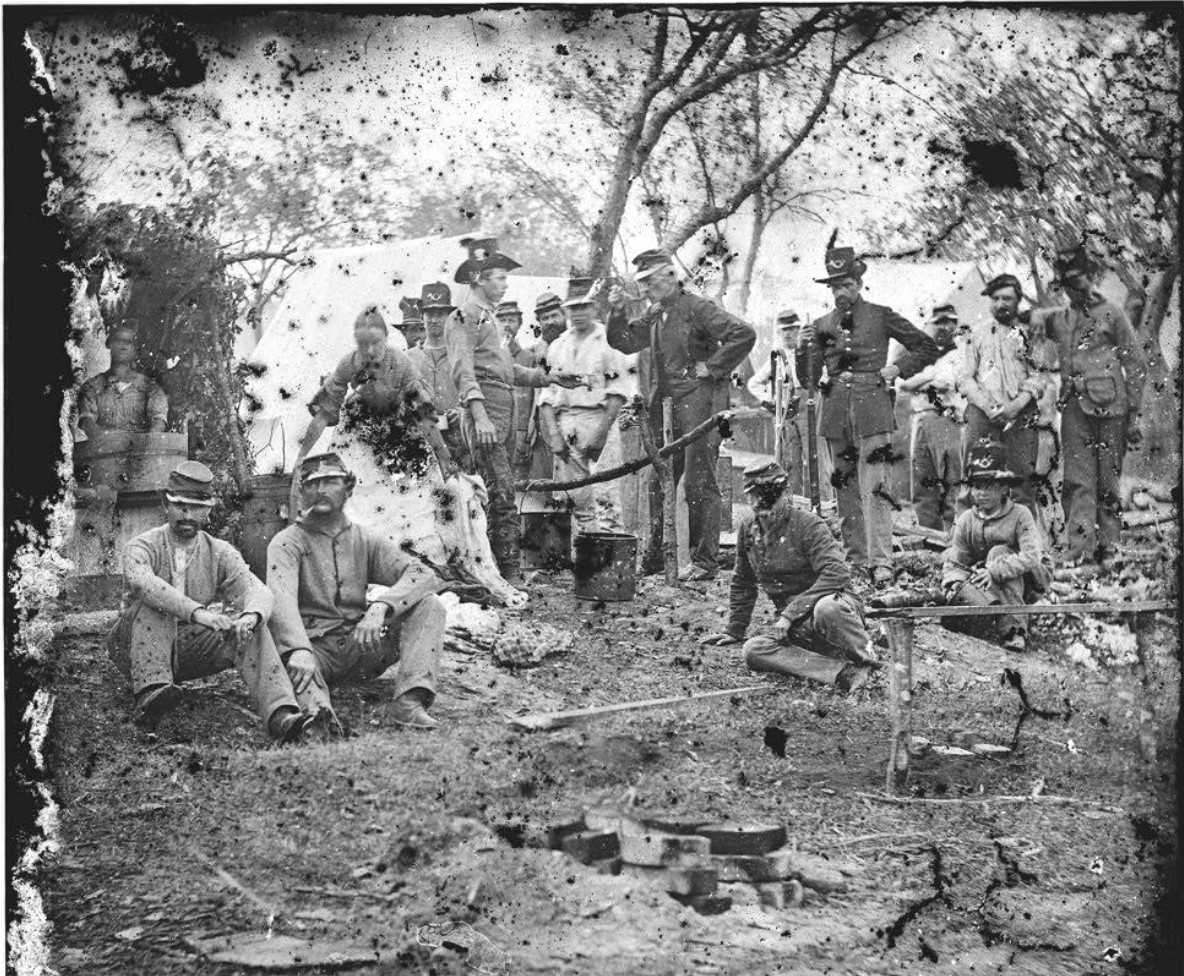


THE HOWLING DAWG



July 2012
16th Georgia Volunteer Infantry Regiment Company G
"The Jackson Rifles"



A WELL-DRILLED COMPANY

Marching and drill was a large part of the daily routine for the infantry soldier. They drilled as squads and in company formations with each man getting accustomed to marching in column, to a "company front", how to face properly, dress the line, and interact with his fellow soldiers. Typically, after an hour of drill on that level, the company moved onto regimental drills and parades. The infantry drill utilized tactics that had changed little since the time of the American Revolution or the age of Napoleon - close knit formations of two ranks (or rows) of soldiers, each man in the rank standing side by side

Oddly enough, marksmanship on a rifle range, in some cases, did not take precedence over other drill the soldiers learned for several reasons - the military believed that each man would shoot accurately when told to and the War Department did not wish to waste ammunition fired on random targets.

"As a boy, during the summer of 1847, I vividly recall seeing the local militia parading on Masten's Green in those handsome uniforms. It was a well-drilled company. They also had summer encampments, only a few days long, which greatly increased and improved their proficiency and skill. These brief camps of instruction were devoted to basic infantry training and normal close order drill, field craft, and some musketry. Usually, on the last day of the encampment, large-unit maneuvers were held and a mock battle staged for the entertainment of the local citizens and soldiers alike.

Then the War years came and one day in 1862 a tall, well-mounted officer rode up to my quarters, introduced himself and asked my advice as to a good locality for a company camp. One was finally selected, and later in the day his command arrived. In the course of conversation, the Captain remarked about the difficulties he had encountered in drilling and preparing the men for service. He had found it hard to obtain a drill hand book and had to be dependent upon such verbal instructions as he could obtain. I loaned him the only copy I had and never got it back. He put it to good use, however, as I never witnessed a more painstaking and constant work of drill than was done in his company. Hour after hour, day after day, for months the drills were kept up, and the result was very soon seen in one of the best disciplined and most efficient units in the service. Our personal friendship, thus begun, lasted uninterruptedly until his recent death. But, his diligent efforts at improving his command inspired me to attempt the same with my moderately well armed and uniformed men. Upon the fringe of our camp was a large and open field which afforded the company an excellent drill ground. Portions were thickly dotted with stumps but there was ample room for all our military exercises. There my undersized Company spent many long and tiresome hours in drills of all descriptions. Non-commissioned officers soon became impassioned about teaching their squads the intricacies of the School of the Soldier from reveille to retreat. Fortunately, my First Sergeant was a well-drilled veteran of the Mexican war and, naturally, our drill master. Under his careful training our Company soon learned the manual of arms and order of parade as well as to place the left foot on the ground at the word 'hep.' When not in battle, which was at least three quarters of the time, the average soldier's day began at 5 A.M. in the summer and 6 A.M. in the winter, when he was awakened by reveille. Afterwards, the First Sergeant took the roll call, the men ate breakfast then prepared for their first of as many as five drill sessions during the day. The elementary drill, which every soldier must know, was laid as a foundation, then came the special drills, which are very necessary to fit the soldier for efficient service in the field. Here the men would learn how to shoot their weapons and perform various maneuvers. Drill sessions lasted approximately two hours each and, for most men, were exceptional exercises in boredom. One soldier described his days in the Army like this: 'The first thing in the morning is drill. Then drill, then drill again. Then drill, drill, a little more drill. Then drill, and lastly drill.' After the fatigue of the drills, sufficient periods of rest were given while verbal instruction continued. For a company of men utterly unacquainted with the art of War at the beginning, the Company was soon pronounced by many good judges to be very well drilled. Clearly, the presence and diligent assistance given to the troops by the Officers and NCO's of the Company proved to be essential to cohesiveness and morale."

16TH GA SUMMER MUSTER & DRILL 2012

This event is scheduled for the evening of Friday, July 6 through the afternoon of Saturday, July 7 at Earl Colvin's home; 129 Gladys Place, Gray, Ga. 31032. 478-214-0687. Directions are:

From I-75 North:

Traveling south on I-75 take the Gray/ Ga. Hwy. 18 Exit in Forsyth and turn left.
Travel Ga. Hwy. 18 East crossing Ga. Hwy 87 and the Ocmulgee River entering Jones County.
Come to the 5 mile marker where you will turn left onto Howard Roberts Road.
Travel less than ¼ mile to a dirt lane on the left (Just past a Ga. Power high transmission line) and turn left.
The second house on the left is a white house with brown metal roof. You are at the location.

From I-75 South:

Traveling north on I-75 take the Gray/ Ga. Hwy. 18 Exit in Forsyth and turn right.
Travel Ga. Hwy. 18 East crossing Ga. Hwy 87 and the Ocmulgee River entering Jones County.
Come to the 5 mile marker where you will turn left onto Howard Roberts Road.
Travel less than ¼ mile to a dirt lane on the left (Just past a Ga. Power high transmission line) and turn left.
The second house on the left is a white house with brown metal roof. You are at the location.

From Macon:

Take Gray Highway/ Spring St. and travel north to the red light just before you get to Clinton (Ga. Hwy. 18). Turn left and travel to the 5 mile marker where you will turn right onto Howard Roberts Road. Travel less than ¼ mile to a dirt lane on the left (Just past a Ga. Power high transmission line) turn left. The second house on the left is a white house with brown metal roof. You are at the location. (Alternate Route: take Riverside Drive/ Ga. Hwy. 87 and travel to Ga. Hwy. 18 and turn right, and travel to the 5 mile marker and follow directions above.)

From Gray:

Take the Gray Highway/U.S. 129 south until you get to the red light just past Clinton.
Turn right and travel to the 5 mile marker where you will turn right onto Howard Roberts Road.
Travel less than ¼ mile to a dirt lane on the left (Just past a Ga. Power high transmission line) and turn left. The second house on the left is a white house with brown metal roof. You are at the location.



1861 Confederate Camp at Mobile

PLAN and PREPARATIONS

The company wall tent will be set in the usual company street position for use by all for sleeping or storage. If you prefer, bring your own tent or shelter or go campaign style. The evening meal on Friday will be whatever YOU bring to cook ... hot dogs, hamburgers, chips, etc. - everyone pitch in and there will be plenty for all. A meeting will be held at some point during the weekend and a brief tactical is likely. Saturday will begin with revile followed by drill and School of the Company. BRING the usual provisions for breakfast. Camp will be dismissed in the early afternoon. **Bring the blue coats, too**
Direct questions to: *1st Corporal Alan Richards @ 478-303-9739 or alan.richards40@yahoo.com*

OUR FEDERAL DESIGNATION



Burnside's Bridge by Don Troiani

(note: the rifle fire coming from the distant heights is from the 16th GA)

Most re-enactment groups in our area have a dual identity. We are, of course, very proud to be 16th GA. The Federal unit that we portray, the 51st Pennsylvania, was selected with equivalent contemplation using facts like those below. In the 90's we were told we are the only company, north or south, representing them: The 51st Pennsylvania Volunteers were organized at Harrisburg November 16, 1861. Left State for Annapolis, Md., November 16. Attached to Reno's Brigade, Burnside's North Carolina Expeditionary Corps, to April, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, Dept. of N.C., to July, 1862. 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 9th Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, to April, 1863: Army of the Ohio to June, 1863; Army of the TN to August, 1863, and Army of the Ohio to April, 1864. 1st Brigade, 3rd Division, 9th Army Corps, Army Potomac, to September, 1864. 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 9th Army Corps, to July, 1865. Service: Duty at Annapolis till January 9, 1862. Burnside's Expedition to Hatteras Inlet and Roanoke Island, N. C., January 9-February 8. Battle of Roanoke Island February 8. Moved to New Berne March 11-13. Battle of New Berne March 14. Expedition to Pollocksville March 21-22. Expedition to Elizabeth City April 17-19. Camden, South Mills, April 19. Duty at New Berne till July. Moved to Newport News, VA., July 6-9, thence to Fredericksburg August 2-4. March to relief of Pope August 12-15. Pope's Campaign in Northern VA August 16-September 2. Battles of Groveton August 29; Bull Run August 30; Chantilly September 1; Maryland Campaign September 6-24. Battle of South Mountain September 14. Antietam September 16-17. Duty at Pleasant Valley till October 27. Movement to Falmouth, Va., October 27-November 19. Battle of Fredericksburg, VA., December 12-15. Burnside's second Campaign. "Mud March" January 20-24, 1863. Moved to Newport News February 19, thence to Covington and Paris, KY., March 26-April 1. Moved to Mount Sterling April 3, to Lancaster May 6-7 and to Crab Orchard May 23. Movement to Vicksburg, Miss., June 3-17. Siege of Vicksburg June 17-July 4. Advance on Jackson, Miss., July 5-10. Siege of Jackson July 10-17. At Milldale till August 6. Moved to Cincinnati, OH, August 6-20. Duty in Kentucky till October. Operations in East Tennessee till November 14. Knoxville Campaign November 4-December 23. Campbell's Station November 16. Siege of Knoxville November 17-December 4. Pursuit of Longstreet December 5-29. Regiment reenlisted January 1, 1864, and on Veteran furlough January 11-March 9. At Annapolis, Md., till April 23. Rapidan Campaign May 4-June 12. Battles of the Wilderness May 5-7; Spottsylvania May 8-12; Ny River May 9; Spottsylvania Court House May 12-21. Assault on the Salient May 12. North Anna River May 23-26. Ox Ford May 24. Line of the Pamunkey May 26-28. Totopotomoy May 28-31. Cold Harbor June 1-12. Bethesda Church June 1-3. Before Petersburg June 16-18. Siege of Petersburg June 16, 1864, to April 2, 1865. Mine Explosion, Petersburg, July 30, 1864. Weldon Railroad August 18-21. Poplar Springs Church, Peeble's Farm, September 29-October 2. Reconnaissance on Vaughan and Squirrel Level Road October 8. Boydton Plank Road, Hatcher's Run, October 27-28. Fort Stedman March 25, 1865. Appomattox Campaign March 28-April 9. Assault on and fall of Petersburg April 2. Pursuit of Lee to Farmville. Moved to City Point, thence to Alexandria April 20-28. Grand Review May 23. Duty at Washington and Alexandria till July. Mustered out July 27, 1865. Losses: 12 Officers and 165 Enlisted men killed and mortally wounded and 137 Enlisted men by disease. Total 314. *Source: O.R.*

NASH FARM

September 28th, 29th and 30th



Historic Henry County Battlefield and Park
2nd Annual Southern Jubilee and Battle of Nash Farm
Battle Reenactment and Living History
Sponsored by: 30th GA Company E

Come and experience the battle of the second day of Lovejoy station on Saturday, and the desperate charge of Kilpatrick's U.S. Calvary on Sunday as they attack Nash Farm and its defenders to escape defeat. Enjoy the Nash Farm Museum, authentic sutlers, period ball, rapid fire and uniform competitions. There will be on sight camping for US and CS, authentic camps and modern camping (no hook ups.) All amenities are provided: hay, wood and water. There is a \$5.00 pre-registration fee per re-enactor, but families are free (spouse & children under 17). Walk-ons are \$10.00. Preregister at www.henrycountybattlefield.com, click on Southern Jubilee to register. All fees will be paid at the registration tent when you arrive. Onsite as of 8:00 am on the 27th. We need volunteers for a school program Sept 28th from 10:00 to 2:00 PM; please come early if you can help out. Please forward to other re-enactors- look forward to seeing you all there!

Contact information: Lt. Col Tim Knight Knight30thcoe@yahoo.com Or call/text 770 910 0307

Get well wishes and earnest prayers go out to the mother of 1st Corporal Alan "Cookie" Richards who was recently hospitalized with pneumonia. May God Bless.

QUOTE

**We have four boxes with which to defend our freedom:
The soap box * The ballot box * The jury box;
And the cartridge box."**

- Senator Larry McDonald

Lawrence Patton McDonald, M.D. (April 1, 1935 – September 1, 1983) was an American politician and a member of the United States House of Representatives, representing the seventh congressional district of Georgia as a Democrat. He was a passenger on board Korean Air Lines Flight 007 when it was shot down by



Soviet interceptors and presumed dead. A conservative Democrat, he was active in numerous civic organizations and maintained a very conservative voting record in Congress. He was known for his staunch opposition to communism and believed in long standing covert efforts by powerful U.S. groups to bring about a socialist world government. He was the second president of the John Birch Society and also a cousin of General George S. Patton. On September 1, 1983, McDonald and the rest of the passengers and crew of KAL 007 were killed when Soviet fighters shot down KAL 007 after the plane entered Soviet airspace. The International Committee for the Rescue of KAL 007 Survivors, a group made up of some families of the victims of the shoot down, maintains that there is reason to believe that McDonald and others of Flight 007 survived.

UPCOMING EVENTS

JULY 6-7 - SUMMER DRILL AT EARL'S - By host invitation ONLY - This will be an overnight Friday, half-day Saturday, 16th GA drill which will likely include a skirmish. **Bring both uniforms.** Directions are published on page 3 of this issue. (POC Corp. Cookie @ 478-303-9739; Duke @ 478-731-5531 or Earl @ 478-214-0687)

AUGUST 25-26, 2012 - LIVING HISTORY PROGRAM AT KENNESAW (POC Lt. Noah Sprague @ 706-491-9755)

CAMPAIGN TRIP AT ALAN RICHARDS - TO BE ANNOUNCED

FIELD TRIPS TO COLUMBUS OR ATLANTA - TO BE ANNOUNCED

SEPTEMBER 8 - ARTLLERY SCHOOL AT MANASSAS - \$20 pre- registration required by the Kennesaw Living History event on August 26. (POC Duke @ 478-731-5531)

SEPTEMBER 28-30 - NASH FARM

OCTOBER 5-6 - ANDERSONVILLE

NOVEMBER - 148th GRISWOLDVILLE MEMORIAL:

ALSO NOVEMBER PROGRAM AT THE CANNONBALL HOUSE

DECEMBER - PROGRAM AT THE CANNONBALL HOUSE

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

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

Adjutant John Wayne "Duke" Dobson - 478-731-5531

waynedobson51@yahoo.com / waynedobson@cox.net

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

2nd Corp. Charles "Goodtime" Whitehead - 478-986-8943

3rd Corp. Matthew Whitehead - 478-607-0235

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

Assistant Chaplain - Charles Hill - 770-845-6878

Assistant Chaplain - Joel Whitehead - 478-986-8798

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

ON FACEBOOK:"JACKSON RIFLES"OVER 1,700 FRIENDS (and a few more enemies).

All 2011-12 issues of The Howling Dawg are available @ (scvcamp1399.org), thanks to Steve Scroggins.

*Then out spoke brave Horatius, the Captain of the Gate: "To every man upon this earth, death cometh soon or late;
And how can man die better than facing fearful odds, For the ashes of his fathers, and the temples of his Gods....."*

- Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay (1800-1859)



Kennesaw Film Shoot

Six of us, Duke Rodney, Goodtime Charlie, Kellie, Ben and Noah, were able to go to the filming of a visitor's center motion picture for the Kennesaw Park in early June. It was recorded on the Resaca battlefield. Shown to the left is Ben and Kellie is on the right (she took the photos). We are, course, looking forward to being at Kennesaw for a living history program in late August.

... And To Think We Were Told There Were NO BLACK CONFEDERATES

There are at the present moment, many colored men in the Confederate Army doing duty not only as cooks, servants, and laborers, but as real soldiers, having muskets on their shoulders and bullets in their pockets, ready to shoot down loyal troops and do all that soldiers may do to destroy the Federal government and build up that of the traitors and rebels. - Fredrick Douglass

To the majority of the Negroes, as to all the South, the invading Union army seemed to be ruthlessly attacking independent States, their beloved homeland and trampling upon all they held dear. - Charles H. Wesley

There are numerous accounts of black participation in the battle of First Manassas in the summer of 1861. Black combatants shot, killed, and captured Union troops. Loyal slaves were said to have fought with outstanding bravery alongside their masters. These reports also provide testimony to the fidelity of black Rebels in combat. One black soldier was moving about the field when ordered to surrender by a Union officer. The Rebel replied, "No sir, you are my prisoner," while drawing a pistol and shooting the officer dead. He then secured the officer's sidearm and after the battle boasted loudly of having quieted at least one of "the stinkin' Yankees who came here 'specting to whip us Southerners." Another black Confederate who stood behind a tree allowed two Union soldiers to pass before shooting one in the shoulders, clubbing him with a pistol, while demanding the other to surrender. Both prisoners were marched into Confederate lines. An Alabama officer's servant marched a Zouave into camp proclaiming, "Massa, here one of dese devils who been shooting at us, Suh." - Charles W. Harper

I have no doubt that if Congress would authorize their [the black Southerners'] reception into service, and empower the President to call upon individuals of States for such as they are willing to contribute, with the condition of emancipation to all enrolled, a sufficient number would be forthcoming to enable us to try the experiment [of determining whether the slaves would make good soldiers]. If it proved successful, most of the objections to the measure would disappear, and if individuals still remained unwilling to send their negroes to the army, the force of public opinion in the States would soon bring about such legislation as would remove all obstacles. I think the matter should be left, as far as possible, to the people and the States, which alone can legislate as the necessities of this particular service may require. - General Robert E. Lee

One cavalry officer related how he was held under guard by a shotgun-wielding black who kept the weapon trained on the Yankee's head with unwavering concentration. "Here I had come South and was fighting to free this man," the disgusted major wrote in his diary. "If I had made one false move on my horse, he would have shot my head off." - Wayne R. Austman

More than 2 years, Negroes were extensively employed in belligerent operations by the Confederacy; embodied and drilled as rebel soldiers and had paraded with white troops when this would not have been tolerated in the Union Army. - Horace Greeley

Some Negroes, however, soon became disillusioned because of the hardships they experienced during the early months of their freedom. Nine hundred freedmen assembled at Mobile on August 13, 1865, and by a vote of 700 to 200 declared that the realities of freedom "were far from being so flattering as their imagination had painted it; that the prejudices of color were not confined to the South, but stronger and more marked on the part of the strangers from the North." - Robert D. Reid

"We are willing to aid Virginia's cause to the utmost of our ability. . . . There is not an unwilling heart among us, not a hand but will tell in the work before us; and we promise unhesitating obedience to all orders that may be given us." - Benjamin Quarles

Tennessee in June 1861 became the first in the South to legislate the use of free black soldiers. The Governor was authorized to enroll those between the ages of 15 and 50, paid \$18 a month and issued the same rations and clothing as white soldiers; the two black regiments in Memphis by September. - Ervin L. Jordan, Jr.

Perhaps the group that had the strongest vested interest in seeing the South victorious were the black slave owners. In 1830 approximately 1,556 black slave owners in the deep South owned 7,188 slaves. About 25% of all free blacks owned slaves. A few of these were men who purchased their family members to protect or free them, but most were people who saw slavery as the best way to economic wealth and independence for themselves. The American dream in the antebellum South was just as powerful for free blacks as whites and it included the use of slaves for self-improvement. They bought and sold slaves for profit and exploited their labor just like their white counterparts. - Richard Rollins

Captured, a group of white Virginia slave owners and Afro-Virginians were asked if they would take the oath of allegiance to the U.S. in exchange for their freedom. One free negro indignantly replied: I can't take no oath dat Massa won't take. A 2nd slave agreed: I ain't going out here on no dishonorable terms. On another occasion a captured Virginia planter took the oath, but his slave remained faithful to the Confederacy and refused. He returned to Virginia and expressed Massa had no principles. - Ervin L. Jordan, Jr.

Wednesday, Sept.10: At 4 AM the Rebel army began to move from our town, Jackson's force taking the advance. The movement continued until 8 PM, occupying 16 hours. The most liberal calculation could not give them more than 64,000 men. Over 3,000 Negroes must be included in the number. . . . They had arms, rifles, muskets, sabers, bowie-knives, dirks, etc. and were supplied, in many instances, with knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, etc., being manifestly an integral portion of the Southern Army. They were seen riding on horses and mules, driving wagons, riding on caissons, in ambulances, with the staff of generals and promiscuously mixed up with all the Rebel horde. - Captain Isaac Heysinger

General Nathan Bedford Forrest said of the black men who served with him: "...better Confederates did not live. . . ."

Black Southerners behaved in such a manner that I shall always respect - Thomas Y. Cartwright

A Charlottesville newspaper reported an interview with Hames Ward, a slave who fled "Yankeeedom" to warn his fellow slaves of abuse and racism in Union army camps and of blacks being forced to front lines during battles. He preferred being the slave of "the meanest masters in the South" than a free black man in the North: "If this is freedom, give me slavery forever." - Ervin L. Jordan, Jr. Are they [blacks] not in the Confederate lines, and are they not used to build fortifications and do the work of rebels, and in many instances used to man rebel guns, and fight against the Union? - The Liberator, July 18, 1862

"Our fathers were brought here as slaves because they were captured in war, and in hand to hand fights, too. Pardon me, General, but the only cowardly blood we have got in our veins is the white blood." - Benjamin Quarles

"...And after the battle of Gettysburg in July 1863, ...reported among the rebel prisoners were seven blacks in Confederate uniforms fully armed as soldiers..." - New York Herald, July 11, 1863

ONE MAN'S VIEW

The organization formerly known as "The Southern Baptist Association" has now changed its name to the "Great Commission Baptists" *. It does not bother me at all that they elected a black man to head their organization. If he is qualified, so be it. It is none of my business anyway.

However, the name change is clearly born out of political correctness. After a century and a half Southerners are well aware of the revulsion that most of the world holds for all things pertaining to the South. We do not care. What does disturb us are Southern-born people who seem so ashamed of their heritage that they will give it up without a fight - even gladly, upon request. They are, of all people, the most reprehensible for the steady erosion of the distinction of Southern character, pride and rights that we still cling to.

This move by the Baptists seems to equate being called Southern or having any association with that region as being a conviction of racism. It may be well that they have changed their name and given up the appellation of "Southern". If they are not proud of it, they do not deserve it.

jwd

* "Great Commission" is an allowed, alternative. The convention's legal name will stay the same.

GETTING WHAT'S COMING TO ME

"A certain man had two sons: And the younger of them said to his father, Father, give me the portion of goods that falleth to me. And he divided unto them his living. And not many days after the younger son gathered all together, and took his journey into a far country, and there wasted his substance with riotous living.

- Luke 15:11-13



Often, in the time we live, people are not bashful about declaring what they feel they have coming to them. Indeed, we have a system of government that is largely based on entitlements which create a philosophy among the populace of the Nation insuring that politicians who will continue such giveaways remain in office. We see this influence in advertisements which sell the idea that "I am worth it" or "I deserve it" ... as one hamburger chain once put it, "you deserve a break today." That is man's thinking. God, well, He has other ideas. The Bible says *His ways are not our ways (Isaiah 55:8)*. He would agree, however, that you have something coming ... *the wages of sin is death (Romans 6:23)*. Just like on your job, when you finish your tasks, you get your check or your wages. Sins pays wages, too. When is finished it *bringeth forth death (James 1:15)*. But God in His mercy is not willing to just leave you in this mess. In fact, He was so interested in helping you, that He sent *His only begotten Son (John 3:16)* to die in your place and pay your sin debt. Instead of the punishment you really deserve, He offers, instead, the gift of forgiveness and eternal life (Romans 6:23). You often hear people say that God will send you to Hell. The only ones He will ever, ever, ever send to Hell is the Devil and his angels, because it is a place prepared for them (Matthew 25:41). I repeat, it is a place prepared for them, not you. So, if you send yourself there, you are in a place that you were not supposed to go and it will have more to do with what you *have not* done than what you *have done* in your life on earth. He has said He has *gone to prepare a place for you* - a place so good that God lives there himself (John 14:2). The choice is yours. It lies in your acceptance of what He has done and all the provisions He has made for you. He has done all He can and said all He can say. Your move. *How shall we escape, if we neglect so great salvation. (Hebrews 2:3)*