

THE RANGER REPORT

Sons of Confederate Veterans, 1st Lt. Jesse Page Camp #2351
Monthly Newsletter

Issue 7
September 2024



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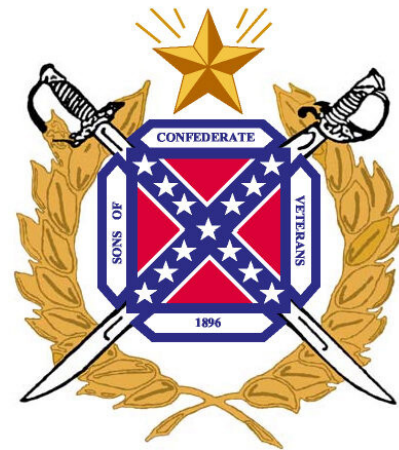
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OPENING THE BALL

Commander Charles C. "Chuck" Hand IV



Well August came in **HOT**, just like the lady in the picture. And just like that it was gone. There were limited activities here in Texas due to the constant 100+ degree temperatures and lack of rain. BUT, we continued our recruiting efforts in the comfort of our air conditioned office. The 1st Lt. Jesse Page Camp #2351 was featured on the front page of the Boerne Star, who graciously covered our Chartering Ceremony in July. We also had two potential new members visit our August Camp meeting. We chartered with 22 members, 12 existing (transfer) and 10 new members. We have added two more transfers and one reinstatement, so our efforts are paying off.

On the cover is Col. Oran Milo Roberts, one of the founders of the 11th Texas infantry Regiment. In this month's issue of *The Ranger Report*, we honor Assistant Chaplain Leon Steiner's ancestor, Pvt. William F. Steiner, Company A, 46th Mississippi

Infantry Regiment, CSA; we celebrate a few *More Small Victories*; our Judge Advocate, Dr. Jeffrey Addicott is at it again, we give you a sampling of his sequel to *Union Terror...Trampling Union Terror: Riders of the Second Alabama Cavalry*; we get another Taste of the South from *Casey's Kitchen*; check out The Cracker Line, UDC Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter 2060, President Rita Schimpff presented our 2nd Lt. Commander, Dalton Hand with a check for \$100 and a certificate of recognition for winning the UDC's Texas Division essay contest; Lt. Commander Smith introduces our September guest speaker Frederick Adolphus, the authority on Confederate Uniforms. make plans to attend September 16, 2024, 7:00pm at El Chaparral.

Once again, we hope this newsletter informs, entertains, inspires you, and honors our ancestors. I leave you with a verse from the King James version of the Bible, which is the verse of our Camp: "His lord said unto him, Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, will make thee ruler over many things: enter thou into the joy of thy lord."

Matthew 25:23 KJV



To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish."

Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee,

Commander General, United Confederate

Veterans, New Orleans, Louisiana, April 25, 1906

LET'ER RIP

Lt. Commander William S. "Bill" Smith

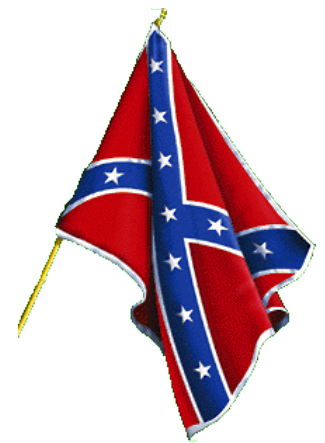
Our speaker for September 16th is Frederick R. Adolphus. Fred is a retired Army museum director with a history degree from Texas A&M University and a master's degree in history (American Strategic Culture) from Louisiana State University. His museum career spanned 26 years and included seven different army museums in Germany, Louisiana, Georgia and Texas. His last 16 years he served as director at four museums, to include his last assignment as Chief Curator for the United States Army Europe Museum in Wiesbaden, Germany. Prior to his museum career, Fred served as a US Army officer with the Texas National Guard, and later, on active duty in Germany.



A native of Houston, Texas, Fred has been passionate about the Confederacy since childhood. He focused his interest on the study of Confederate uniforms, and has written numerous scholarly publications on the topic, as well. His website, adolphusconfederateuniforms.com contains his written works, to include his book on imported Confederate uniforms from Ireland. He also speaks on a variety of Confederate topics, including Confederate uniforms, Confederate logistical operations, the role of horses in the Confederacy and Confederate flags. Being fluent in German, he has also authored several German-language publications about military subjects, to include a biography of German soldier who lived to be 101 years old.

Fred has three sons (Travis, Robert and Luke), a grandson, Leonhard, and a granddaughter, Hannah. He divides his time between his adopted land of Germany and his native land, Texas. Fred is a life member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans and a member of the Company of Military Historians.

If you or someone you know would like to help teach the True History of the South to our camp members, please reach out to me via email at william.sanford916@gmail.com, text or call 830-660-7959. We will have the necessary equipment on hand for power point and other computer or film presentations, which should be, give or take, thirty minutes in length. Come contribute to teaching the True History of the South!



SCV Guardian Program

This installment for the SCV Guardian Program, will be a discussion of the Iron Crosses of Honor, which are placed on our Confederate Heroe's gravesutes.

About 1899, the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) created a medal to officially recognize the service of our Confederate Veterans. The medal would be called the "Southern Cross of Honor," and this is where the iron Crosses of Honor are derived.

The ones that I have been using are made of cast iron and are extremely heavy. They are strapped to a pallet and then shipped from the manufacturer to the purchaser's location. They are manufactured by the Clarksville Foundry. The Clarksville Foundry, founded in 1847 in Clarksville, Tennessee, was the first foundry in Montgomery County.

During the War Between the States, or the War of Northern Aggression, the foundry produced six and nine pound cannons for the Confederacy, and manufactured ball, canister, and grape shot for the Confederate Western Division. We are honored that we can still purchase Confederate Crosses of Honor from the same foundry that produced cannons and shot and shell for our Confederate soldiers and the Confederacy.

The Clarksville Foundry Iron Crosses of Honor grave markers have been made available to our SCV and MOS&B compatriots by the generosity and time of Adjutant Drew B. Scholes, Frank B. Gracey Camp #225, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Clarksville, Tennessee, a true Southern Gentleman. He may be reached at drewscholes@yahoo.com, or (931) 721-3237. Go to ClarksvilleFoundry.com and check out the video of cannons being made.

Dale Tidwell - Quartermaster
Chairman - Graves & Monuments Committee
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FAITH AND 40 DEAD MEN

by Chaplain Rex Shaddox

Disease was the number one killer of troops on both sides during the Civil War along with very unorthodox medical techniques. As I sit here in deep thought on the subject for this edition of The Ranger Reprot, my thoughts go to my own diagnosis of Covid-19 yesterday. I am temporarily residing in my office upstairs writing this article. I am still amazed at what modern medicine can cure, yet still confused at its inability to heal certain simple diseases or ailments. Some of the simplest things seem to still claim our lives along with our friends and relatives.

Now getting back to the Civil War!

About three quarters of all operations performed during the Civil War - roughly 60,000 surgeries- were amputations. Amputations were intended to prevent deadly complications such as gangrene and were often undertaken without anesthesia. In this July 1863 photo below, an amputation is being performed in front of a hospital tent in Gettysburg.



Jeremiah 17:14 says: Heal me, O Lord, and I shall be healed: save me, and I shall be saved, for you are my praise.

The Civil War was the first modern war in which the productive capacities of the industrial state were completely integrated into the war effort. The number of combat engagements was the largest in history to that time, and exponential increases in the killing power of weapons produced rates of casualties beyond the imagination of military medical planners. In a four-year period, 2,196 combat engagements were fought, in which 620,000 men perished—360,000 in the Union Army and 260,000 in the Confederate Army. Some 67,000 Union soldiers were killed outright, 43,000 died of wounds, and 130,000 were disfigured for life, often with missing limbs; 94,000 Confederate soldiers died of wounds.

For the first time in history, anesthesia was used on unprecedented scale by military physicians. No fewer than 80,000 applications of anesthesia were administered. General hospital records show that anesthesia was used in 8,900 operations, of which 6,784 used chloroform and 811 used ether. In 1,305 cases, a combination of the two was used. Remarkably, only 37 deaths were attributed to anesthesia. Advances were also made in the immobilization of limbs using plaster of Paris. In 1863 the famous Hodges splint, still used today in the fracture of the lower femur, was introduced by Union surgeon John Hodges.

The use of drugs was primitive at best. Calmel (mercurous chloride) was so heavily prescribed that the Surgeon General forbade its use as dangerous. The most useful drugs were morphine, opium, and quinine, the latter as a preventative for malaria. Morphine was usually dusted directly on the wound, and only occasionally injected hypodermically. The hypodermic syringe



Photo Credit (Above): A Union doctor in a straw hat, foreground, examines a soldier's leg wound while other casualties sprawl on the ground at a field hospital following the Battle of Savage's Station, Virginia, on June 29, 1862.

appeared in the 1850s but was used only rarely in the Civil War—at least on the physically wounded. Dr. Silas Weir Mitchell noted that in the army hospital for nervous diseases, more than 40,000 doses of morphine were given hypodermically to psychiatric patients in a single year. A staggering 10 million opium pills were given to patients during the war, along with 2,841,000 ounces of other opium-based preparations such as laudanum, opium with ipecac, and paregoric. In all, 29,828 ounces of morphine sulphate were administered. Not coincidentally, by 1900 there were 200,000 drug addicts in America.

Disease killed more soldiers on both sides than anything else during the Civil War. Most recruits were physically unfit for the rigors of war. Three-quarters of the Union soldiers discharged from the army in 1861 were so unfit that they should never have been allowed to enlist. Most recruits came from isolated rural towns, and this isolation prevented them from developing immunity to a wide range of common childhood diseases. Being brought together in the close quarters required of military life, many fell ill with diseases to which they had never previously been exposed. Poor physical condition, few immunities, poor nutrition, and the general stress of military life reduced resistance to disease. Scurvy was endemic, and outbreaks of cholera, typhus, typhoid, and dysentery took a heavy toll. Disease killed approximately 225,000 men in the Union Army and 164,000 men in the Confederate ranks.

I think most of us as humans question the same thing that these men and women questioned during the Civil War and all throughout history. The WHY? Why do good people get sick? Why do good people suffer? Do only the good die young? Most of us grow up believing that the really bad or evil people in the world deserve all these conflicts, ailments, suffering, and the pure misery that life deals them! But we see these same things happen over and over to the good people in our lives. It does not seem fair; it does not seem just; it does not seem right! So, what does God's Word say about it?

Isaiah 53:5 says: But he was pierced for our transgressions; he was crushed for our iniquities; upon him was the chastisement that brought us peace, and with his wounds we are healed.

Romans 8:28 says: And we know that for those who love God all things work together for good, for those who are called according to his purpose.

We may never truly understand God's ways or his Wisdom until we face him in Eternity. I am in the same boat as you all are! I do not understand it and I do not have the answers. But God's Way is the Light from the Darkness of this world. His own Son,

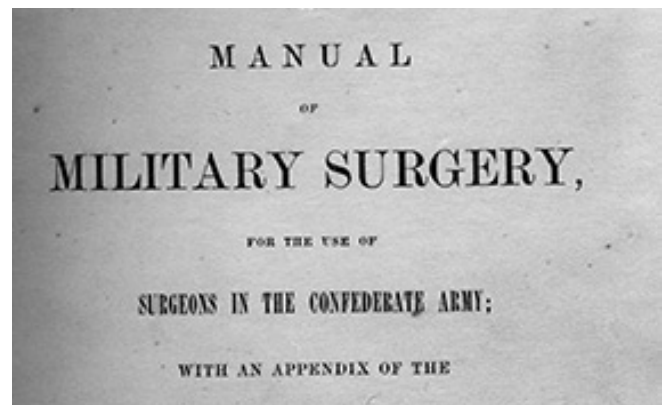
Jesus Christ suffered for all of us. How much better than him should we be? The world, the Universe, and all Creation were his thoughts and plan! HAVE FAITH AND FOCUS ON HIM!

Proverbs 3:5-6 says: Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths.

Note: Excerpts from the article "Healers or Horrors: Civil War Medicine" were included from The Warfare History Network. A visit to the Civil War surgeon, often literally a "sawbones" This article appears in: December 2011.



John Julian Chisolm is well-known for his innovations in battlefield medicine. He was given the first commission as a medical officer in the state of SC and was on hand to treat the wounded at Fort Sumter. The Civil War was most certainly a turning point for Chisolm and very much a catalyst for his most well-known, early innovations, namely, his book, *A Manual of Military Surgery and the Chisolm Inhaler*.



Top to bottom: a petit tourniquet, a bone saw, two amputation knives, and a catlin. Left to right: a pair of dressing forceps, a tenaculum, and a catheter. (Records of the American National Red Cross).



Fig. 90 from Stephen Smith, *The Hand-Book of Surgical Operations*, second edition, New York: Bailliere Brothers, 1862, pages 90, via U.S. National Library of Medicine Digital Collections.

21st CENTURY CONFEDERATE HERO

Heroic Action is Needed to Vindicate Our Confederate Heroes



Become a 21st Century Confederate Hero so we can retire the SCV Banknote and place General Forrest back in his Plaza!

By enlisting in this effort, money which is currently being used to service the banknote will now be used to go on the offensive against those seeking to destroy our Southern heritage. The SCV is offering 1,500 Southerners the opportunity to be designated as a 21st Century Confederate Hero by donating \$1,000. Funds received will be used to retire the mortgage and fund the restoration of the Forrest Plaza. Those donating will receive:

- 21st Century Confederate Hero Neck Ribbon,
- Placement in SCV's Book 21st Century Confederate Heroes and receive a personal copy of this book,
- Paver on te "Walkway of Confederate Heroes" with the information provided by the donor,
- Option of having his name or his ancestor's name displayed on large screen TV in our museum and their names noted at the Forrest Plaza.

Payment may be made in full or in installments over 18 months.

Join in this effort and let us get started taking the fight to our enemy. More information is available on the Confederate Legion website:

<https://scvconfederatelegion.com/>

click on "21st Century Heroes"

LETTERS HOME

Recently while working in my role as Texas Society Genealogist for the Military Order of the Stars and Bars, I had the opportunity to read some letters home from the applicants ancestor. Jack T. Dunagan II, has graciously allowed me to utilize excerpts from the letters as well as publish a couple of photos of the letters here in our newsletter. Thomas Emory Jefferson (1820-1863) was born in North Carolina. On September 10, 1844, he married Mary Frances Foster in Rutherfordton, North Carolina. They had three daughters: Mary E., Margaret, and Eliza J. During the Civil War, Jefferson served in the 36th Georgia Infantry Regiment, Army of Tennessee, as a 1st lieutenant. He participated in the Confederate defense during the Battle of Vicksburg, where he died in June of 1863.

This collection includes the marriage certificate of James H. Holbrook and Mary E. Jefferson and a letter from 1st Lieutenant Thomas E. Jefferson to his wife and children. He writes about his travels, the potential for fights with "the yankees," and asks them to pray for him.

Holbrook Collection

Chatanooga Tenn, May the 3^d 1862

Dear Wife & Children

I this morning with pleasure seat myself to write you a few lines by which you may know that we are all I am well this morning as common hoping when these comes to hand they may find you all well. Dear wife I will give you a slight history of our travels to this point we arived in Atlanta on Thursday morning and staid there through the day we left at 7 ocke on the cars and arived at this point Chattanooga Tennessee on the same night about day light we staid in through the day we all made down our beds under the car shed that night and left till about midnight when we were all called up and run of on the cars to the Tennessee River about 5 miles from this place to a bridge where we expected to meet the enemy. The bridge was burned down in the morning we were formed in line of battle and remained all day expecting a fight but we never saw the yankees at all we learned in the evening that they had fallen back we then fell back to Chattanooga where we struck our tents and we are here now there are some 3 or 4 thousand soldiers here they are expecting that we will be ordered away from here soon to meet the enemy below this point some where I want you to reconcile yourself the best you can I am better reconciled than I expected to be I have not slept any since I left home scarcely till last night I slept very well

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it has been the hardest thing I have ever passed through in my life to reconcile myself to be away from you all but I am here now and I will be content if I can I intend to live right and I want you to do the best you can at home try to make something to eat for next year for we are going to have hard times sure I think if the yankees does not come on to try to take this place in a day or to that our Regiment will fall back to Dalton or Atlanta to drill for a month or two I can not tell much about it now we may be in a fight in a few days and we may not there is great excitement here I want you to pray for me every day of your life that I may be spared to see you all again and if it should be my unhappy lot to fall I hope to meet you in heaven may god be with and bless you all I will write to you again soon I want you to write to me every week sure you will direct to care of Capt Gilbert V. Cal. Glens Mt Chattanooga Tennessee

your loved and devoted husband untill death

Thos. E. Jefferson

to wife

Francis Jefferson

(Holbrook and Jefferson family Civil War letter and marriage certificate, MSS 160f, Kenan Research Center at the Atlanta History Center., as presented in the Digital Library of Georgia.), (Atlanta History Center).

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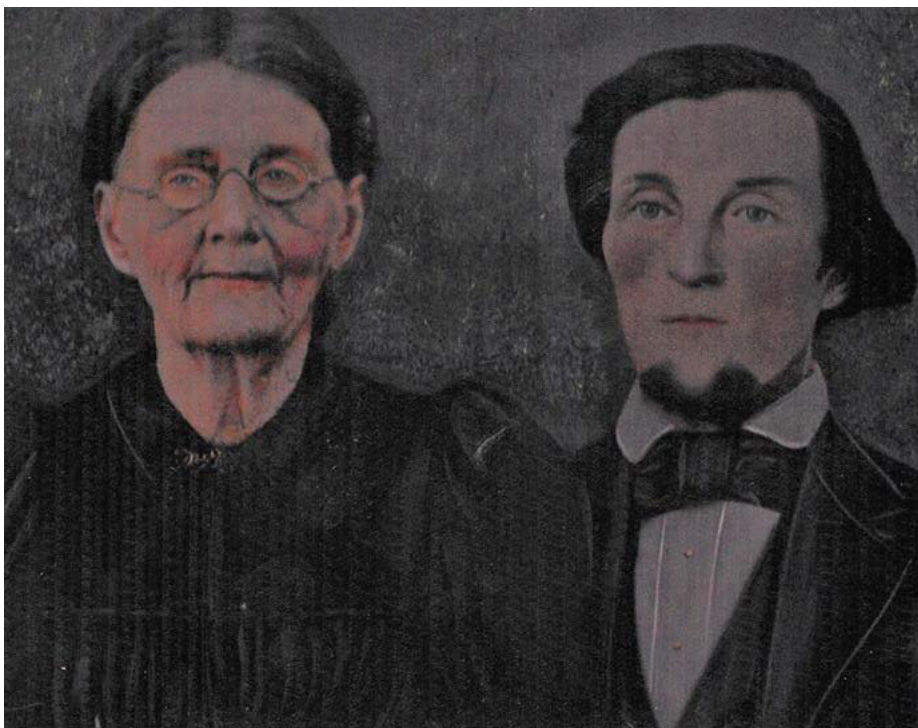
Vicksburg, Mississippi
February 24, 1863

Dear Wife and children,

This morning affords me another opportunity of writing to you. I am proud to be able to say to you that I am well and hearty and hope that these lines will find you so. There is nothing strange to write you from this point. All is quiet and we cannot tell how long it will be before the Yankees are in a large force on the opposite side of the river for many mile up and down the river. From what I see in the papers this morning this place will likely be attacked soon. It is said their force is some 80 thousand. If that is so and they attack from both sides they intend doing no doubt it will be the biggest fight of the war. It is thought we have 40 thousand troops at this place. Our generals think there is no danger of our holding the place against that many. I hope we may, but I fear we will have a bloody struggle of for it. Our troops are all in good spirits as to the fight but are badly discouraged about something to eat. Our fare is awful bad now. They are throwing away their beef every day. They are almost living on bread and the worst of cornbread. They get some siruo and sugar occasionally. They still furnish the officers with bacon or port. We have had some all the times as yet. We are living pretty hard as well as the boys, but we have plenty such as it is. Chickens here are worth \$2.00 and eggs \$2.00 a dozen. We will do without them awhile, well sure. I often think of your sausages and hams. How I would eat if I were there. But so it is. I am not and I want you and the children to eat them for me. If I can always have as good health as I have had, I can live on anything almost. Good health is the greatest blessing of all, for which I feel thankful.

I received your letters of the 8th and 9th yesterday and was so proud to hear from you all that yiu all was well. I have suffered much uneasiness about you all hearing that smallpox was in the settlement with other diseases, makes me proud to hear from you often that you are well. I can't tell why it is that ketterers are so long in coming from home. I have only got two letters from you since Winford Tomlin came back, and you don't get half of my letters. I know for sure I have written to you once and sometimes twice a week. Since we have been in Mississippi and will continue to do so and want you not to fail to write me at least once a week. We have several sick boys now - none though dangerous. Iry Holbrook is mending finely now. He is very weak yet. Mary G. H. is well and hearty; so is Lewis (Hollbrook), as you can tell Mr. Holbrook. Give him and family my best respects, I would love to see you all today. May God bless you all is my prayer.

Thomas E. Jefferson



Mary Frances (Foster) & Thomas Emory Jefferson. (photo courtesy: Davis E. McCollum)



1st Lt. Thomas E. Jefferson, Cedar Hill Cemetery, Vicksburg, MS

CRACKER LINE



Left: Commander Hand delivering news and announcements, Right: Rita Schimpff presenting 2nd Lt. Commander Hand with a \$100 check and certificate from the UDC for winning their Division essay contest.



Below: Dr. Jo Knapp delivering his Vickburg program to the Camp. Commander Hand presenting Dr. Knapp with a Certificate of Appreciation and token of appreciation.



Southern History IS American History.

We were invited to participate in the Kendall County Fair Parade but were unable to swing it as an SCV Camp. So... Commander Hand, Quartermaster Tidwell, 2nd Lt. Commander Hand and Associate member Reeves participated with our SAR Chapter honoring our ancestors who fought for the same reasons and merely wanted to be left alone to pursue their way of life. Maid of Honor Abigail Hand drove the truck pulling the Boat Float.



Trampling Union Terror: Riders of the Second Alabama Cavalry

by

Dr. Jeffrey F. Addicott

Lt. Colonel (US Army, Ret.) BA, JD, LLM (2), SJD



Dr. Jeffrey Addicott is at it again! A superbly researched, sourced and cited work. Like his previous work *Union Terror*, Jeff exposes the Union's employment of terrorist tactics against the private citizen's of the South during the war. We commend Dr. Addicott for his efforts to teach the TRUE History of the South. The introduction you are about to read is from Dr. Addicott and book excerpt may also be seen in an upcoming issue of *The Confederate Veteran* magazine. It is used here with Jeff's written permission. The book is available for purchase at the following link [Trampling Union Terror](#).

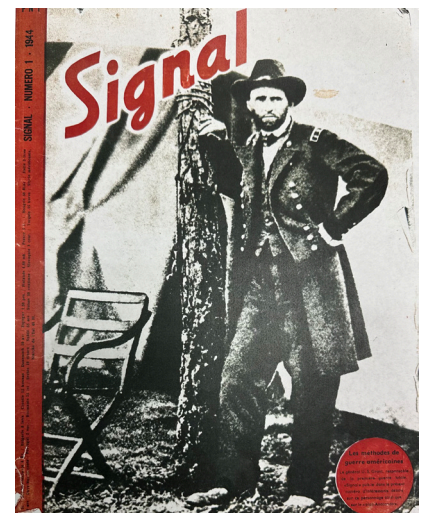
"The object of terrorism is terrorism. The object of oppression is oppression. The object of torture is torture. The object of power is power. Now do you begin to understand me?" – George Orwell

This work is a companion to the 2023 book, *Union Terror: Debunking the Justifications for the Union's Use of Terror Against Southern Civilians*. *Union Terror* explored not only the legal and policy implications of the Lincoln Administration's decision to employ a merciless scorched-earth campaign against large segments of unresisting Southern noncombatants, but also proved as absolutely false all of the so-called justifications for its use of terrorism with particular emphasis focused on the 1864 Union terror operation from Atlanta to Savannah, colloquially known as the "March to the Sea."

While most mainstream writers about the American Civil War obfuscate and/or fail to condemn the raw atrocities committed by the Lincoln Administration, it is interesting to note that our enemies do not – they often make reference to the wide-spread Union war crimes for their own propaganda purposes. For instance, in 1944, the magazine *Signal*, a widely distributed German publication of the Nazi regime published in German, French, and Spanish, boasted a full length photo of General Ulysses S. Grant on its cover to introduce the reader to the main story called: *The Method of Warfare of the Americans*. The article spent five pages detailing the outrageous terror tactics by Federal military forces against an unresisting Southern civilian population designed to ensure maximum suffering on the noncombatants, just 80 years prior. With "D Day" and the arrival of U.S. troops into Europe, the Germans hoped to frighten civilian Europeans into believing that they could expect the same abusive treatment!

As the title of this work suggests, the prism employed to further explore the matter of Union terrorism centers around a storied Confederate cavalry command, the 2nd Alabama Cavalry Regiment. Not only did the 2nd Alabama actively contest numerous Federal terror raids in Mississippi and Alabama, the gray horse soldiers had the unique distinction of witnessing first-hand the crescendo of Union savagery during Sherman's march across Georgia as they vigorously resisted the wrongdoers every step of the way. In fact, while serving both independently and under various larger commands, to include General Daniel Ruggles and General Samuel Ferguson, the riders of the 2nd Alabama Cavalry have the unique distinction of fighting Union terror raids – Sherman and others – more than any other cavalry regiment in the entire Confederacy!

Simply put, the book is about "war crimes and warriors." The war crimes recount the horrendous outrages on non-combatants which occurred during Union military strikes in the western theater of combat and the warriors describe the hard riding troopers of the Confederacy's 2nd Alabama Cavalry Regiment, Southern men who valiantly defended their families, State, and country from the miscreants.



– Through Their Eyes –

The 2nd Alabama Cavalry Regiment was recruited from the fertile farmlands of south and central Alabama in the Spring of 1862, a year after the War began. The men that made up the regiment were homogenous in their backgrounds and all embraced an unfaltering commitment to the instilled virtue of duty. Since no literary source exists to preserve the heroic accomplishments of this hard fighting regiment, this work attempts to pull the riders back from the vortex of time so that their service may be properly honored and hopefully assist in renewing a commitment by future generations to celebrate the essential qualities of duty and honor that have long formed an integral part of the American mosaic.

When properly lead, the 2nd Alabama was a brave and extremely capable fighting force with many skirmishes and battles to their credit. Participants in some of the key events of the Civil War, the men logged thousands of miles on horseback over inhospitable terrain, often in conditions of broiling heat and bone chilling cold, boldly confronting Federal cavalry terror raids in Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia.

While the 2nd Alabama cut their combat teeth blunting Union cavalry strikes in Mississippi and Alabama in 1863, their most demanding service occurred during Sherman's Meridian raid, the Dalton-Atlanta campaign, and the March to the Sea. They also saw action in the evacuation of Savannah and served as part of the final escort of President Jefferson Davis in 1865, as he fled into Georgia following the fall of Richmond. In this light, the 2nd Alabama Cavalry Regiment served to the very end, not because they viewed themselves as part of a great Greek tragedy "where you know what the outcome is bound to be," but because they believed that they were in the right, fighting to ward off vicious invaders who terrorized the innocent.

After struggling through a first year of service marked by inaction and incompetent leadership along the Gulf Coast of Alabama and Florida, the 2nd Alabama proved themselves a sterling fighting regiment when assigned to independent duty in north Mississippi in the late spring of 1863. By the time that their incredible regimental commander, the gallant Colonel Richard Earle, was killed in action the next year, they had long since found their stride as the best regiment in General Samuel Ferguson's cavalry brigade. Ferguson, himself a brave and skilled leader who possessed no other ambition than to serve his country, relied heavily on the 2nd Alabama until the very end.

In 1862, the allocated slots in the 2nd Alabama were easy to fill as no branch of service was more appealing to recruits than the cavalry. Not only did the young men equate the job with stories of cavaliers and knights of old galloping about on high adventure, the aura of gallantry and independence offered by cavalry life also played directly to a certain "devil may care" attitude of invincibility. Further, such duty avoided the curse of the infantryman who was obligated to slog about on foot.

Surviving photographs of Rebel cavalymen taken early in the War often reflect cocky troopers clad in spruced up hats and polished boots, with braces of shiny pistols tucked in wide leather belts. However, as the hardships multiplied subsequent images reveal that thousand-mile gaze born from the rigors of endless days of campaigning (see below photo provided by Shannon Pritchard, Old South Military Antiques). In many ways, while the draw to the cavalry was almost irresistible the grueling lifestyle could be far more debilitating than what the foot soldier ever experienced.

In the late spring of 1863, the troopers were ordered into northern Mississippi where they engaged in months and months of extensive combat blunting Federal terror raids swooping down from Union held Tennessee into north Mississippi. Their first encounter with Union raiders came from the Ninth (9th) Illinois Volunteer Infantry (mounted) and was typical of subsequent fights.

Trampling Union Terror



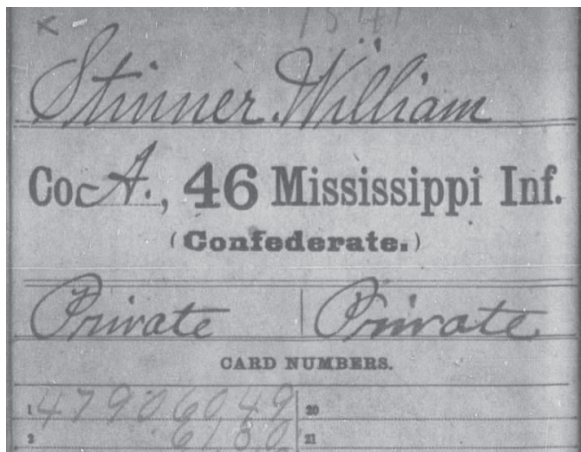
Private William Francis Steiner

Company A, 46th Mississippi Infantry Regiment, CSA

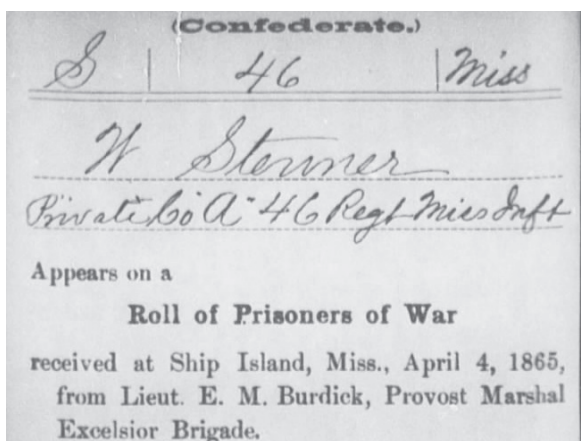


Each month we will feature the Confederate ancestors of our Camp members. Honoring their memory by telling their story so others will know and remember them and their sacrifice.

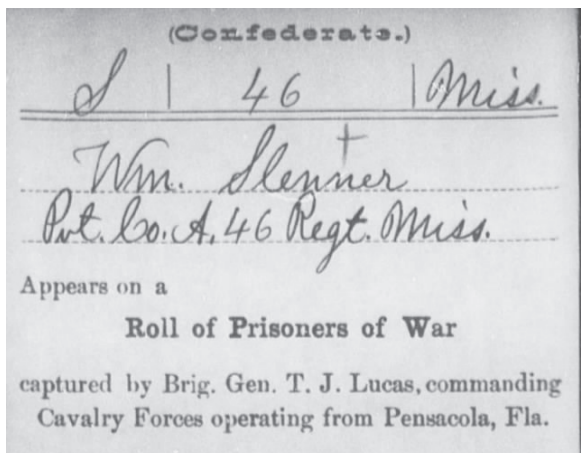
William Steiner was born March 14, 1833, in Mittersheim, Alsace, France to John Hubert and Catherine Steiner (Troschler). He traveled with his parents and two brothers Hubert and John Jr., to Mobile, Alabama in the mid 1840's. He married Mary Kelly in Wayne County, Mississippi, where the 1860 Census lists him as being a farmer and father of two daughters, Nancy and Harriet.



On April 1, 1862, he enlisted as a Private, in Company A, Balfour's 6th Mississippi Battalion Mississippi Volunteers at Meridian, Mississippi. About October 1862, the 6th battalion increased in size and became the 46th Mississippi Infantry Regiment. William served with this unit for the duration of the war; he endured the Siege of Vicksburg, was captured and exchanged. After the exchange he fought in the Atlanta Campaign, New Hope Church, Kennesaw Mountain Allatoona and then at Franklin, Tennessee. He served with his unit until his capture by Brig. Gen. T.J. Lucas' cavalry forces at Fort Blakely, Alabama on April 2, 1865. He was received on April 1, at the prison at Ship Island, Mississippi where he was held until his transfer to Vicksburg, Mississippi on May 1, 1865. The 46th mustered out of service on May 4, 1865.



William returned to his family and farm in Waynesboro, Mississippi, fathering seven more children. Sometime in the 1870's William relocated his family to the coastal area of Oyster Bay/Bon Secour, Alabama, where he remained until his death, June 7, 1899. He is buried in the Oyster Bay Baptist Church Cemetery.

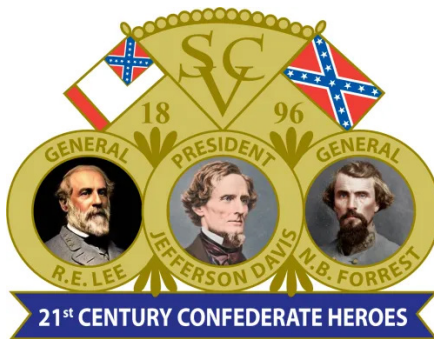


Private William Francis Steiner is the Great Grandfather of Assistant Chaplain Leon Steiner. Chaplain Steiner, we thank you for your family's sacrifice and dedication to defending the Faith, Family and Freedom of the South.

by Commander Chuck Hand



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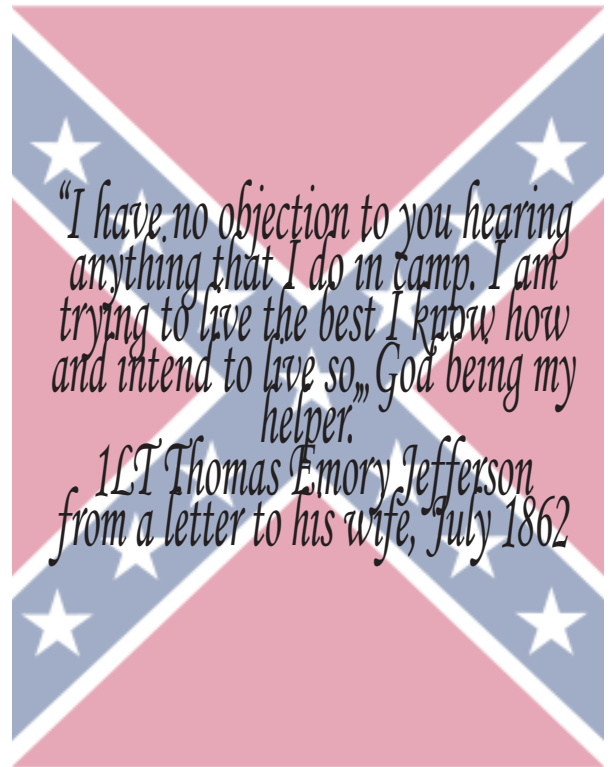
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DEO VINDICE



1st Lieutenant Thomas Emory Jefferson,
Co. E, 36th Georgia Infantry (1820-1863), killed at the
Siege of Vicksburg. (courtesy Jack Thomas Dunangan II).



Casey's Kitchen

by Matron of Honor Casey Michelle Hand

Simply Delicious Peach Cobbler

Ingredients:

1 cup all purpose flour

**add 1 teaspoon baking powder, 1/2 teaspoon salt and 1/4 teaspoon baking soda*

3/4 cup sugar + 2 tablespoons

1/2 cup sugar for fresh peaches

1 cup butter, divided

1/4 cup butter for iron skillet

6 fresh peaches



Directions:

To Prepare Fresh Peaches:

Peel and slice your peaches, add 1/2 cup sugar and allow to sit for approximately 20 minutes



Cobbler Instructions:

Preheat oven to 350 degrees.

Place 1/4 cup butter in iron skillet and allow time for the pan to get piping hot.

In a medium size bowl, mix the flour, sugar and 1/2 of the butter (melted). If desired, you may add cinnamon.

Sprinkle half of the flour/sugar mixture on the bottom of the iron skillet.

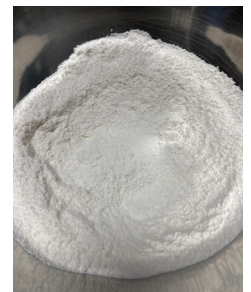
Add the peaches and juice.

Add the remaining flour/sugar mixture on top of the peaches.

Sprinkle 2 tablespoons of sugar on the top.

Drizzle the remaining 1/2 cup melted butter on top.

Bake for 45 minutes, until golden brown.



Roll of 1st Lt. Jesse Page Camp - Boerne, TX

Sons of Confederate Veterans - August 2024

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Lt. Commander William S. "Bill" Smith

2nd Lt. Commander Dalton C. Hand

Adjutant Benjamin C. "Ben" Sewell III

Judge Advocate Jeffrey F. "Jeff" Addicott

Quartermaster Dale D. Tidwell

Historian Earby S. Markham

Color Sergeant Jeffrey M. "Jeff" Leonard

Chaplain Rex W. Shaddox Sr.

Assistant Chaplain Leon Steiner

Captain Honor Guard G. "Bubba" Cheek

Clarence M. Smith

Joseph L. Knapp Jr

D. David Powell

Mark G. Riser

Charles C. "Rick" Richter Jr.

Kerry Hellums

David B. "Dave" Foshee Jr.

Christopher M. "Chris" Clarke

Michael W. "Mike" Moss

Marion C. "Mark" Durden Jr.

Harold L. DeHart Jr.

John Hoke

Matron of Honor Casey Michelle Hand (UDC, TSOCR, DCSAOC)

Maid of Honor Abigail M. Hand (UDC, TSOCR, DCSAOC)

Maid of Honor Madison K. Hand (UDC, TSOCR, DCSAOC)

Associate Member John F. McCammon Jr.

Associate Member Avery Frantz

Associate Member Jack P. Gatewood

Associate Member Rodney W. Seiler

Associate Member Dustin W. Seiler

Associate Member Raymond B. Reeves

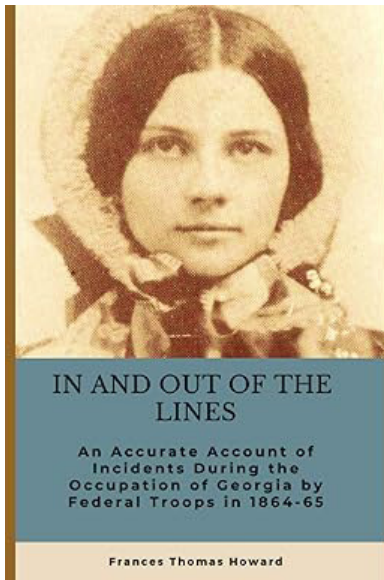
Associate Member Bobby Moore

Friend of the SCV Matthew W. Shaddox

Friend of the SCV Alexis R. Shaddox (TSOCR)

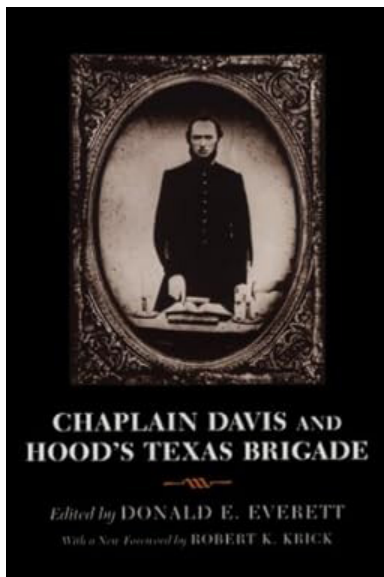
HORSE SENSE

In And Out Of The Lines by Frances Thomas Howard



Written in 1870, but not published until 1905, *In and Out of the Lines* was based on a Georgia woman's diary of what her family experienced during the Federal occupation of Georgia in 1864-65. Because it is constructed from the extracts of her diary, there is not the faintest attempt of a plot of any sort, but an accurate chronological account of events as they affected this particular family and their close friends. Among the records of the latter is a distressing, but accurate account of a Southern woman in a Federal prison. Making no effort to exaggerate or diminish the hardships inflicted upon Southerners at this time, the author writes in a simple, candid style. The book is well worth reading as a plain and unvarnished account of facts without the embellishment of fiction. Of further interest to readers is an annotation about this book and this family perhaps having influenced fellow Georgia author, Margaret Mitchell. Quoting from Miss Howard's "Find a Grave," notation, "Several members of her family, who are depicted in the book, are said by many historians to be the models on which Margaret Mitchell based several of her characters in *Gone With the Wind*."

Chaplain Davis and Hood's Texas Brigade by Donald E. Everett (Editor), Robert K. Krick (Foreword)



Ordained a Presbyterian minister in the late 1840s, Nicholas A. Davis joined the Fourth Regiment of Texas Volunteers as chaplain in 1861. Soon after, the unit moved to Virginia, where they fought in the Seven Days Campaign, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, and Fredericksburg. Davis wrote his memoir two years into battle, drawing upon keen observational skills and a diary he kept faithfully. He delves deeply into little known topics such as religion in the field, the duties of army chaplains, the appalling condition of wounded men, and war-time Richmond. Originally published in 1863 and expanded by Donald Everett in 1962, the volume has won acclaim from both scholars and buffs. To Everett's muster rolls, casualty list, editor's notes, and encompassing index, Robert Krick now adds a new foreword discussing the unsurpassed standing of this work.

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ON THE COVER



Oran Milo Roberts (1815-1898), jurist and governor of Texas, son of Obe and Margaret (Ewing) Roberts, was born in Laurens District, South Carolina, on July 9, 1815. He was educated at home until he was seventeen, then entered the University of Alabama in 1832, graduated four years later, and was admitted to the bar in 1837. After serving a term in the Alabama legislature, where he was an admirer of John C. Calhoun, he moved in 1841 to San Augustine, Texas, where he opened a successful law practice. Roberts was appointed a district attorney by President Sam Houston in 1844.

Two years later, after Texas had become a state, he was appointed district judge by Governor James Pinckney Henderson. In addition to his duties on the bench, he also served as president of the board and lecturer in law for the University of San Augustine, where he showed marked talent as a teacher. In 1856 Roberts ran for and won a position on the Texas Supreme Court, where he joined his friend Royal T. Wheeler, the chief justice.

During this time Roberts became a spokesman for states' rights, and when the secessionist crisis appeared in 1860, he was at the center of the pro-Confederate faction. In January 1861 he was unanimously elected president of the Secession Convention in Austin, a meeting that he had been influential in calling. Along with East Texas colleagues George W. Chilton and John S. Ford, Roberts led the passage of the ordinance removing Texas from the Union in 1861. In 1862 he returned to East Texas, where he helped raise a regiment, the Eleventh Texas Infantry of Walker's Texas Division. His military career was brief. After seeing very little combat and after an unsuccessful attempt to gain a brigadiership, Roberts returned to Austin as chief justice of the Texas Supreme Court in 1864. He held this position until he was removed along with other state incumbents in 1865.

During Reconstruction he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1866 and also, along with David G. Burnet, was elected United States senator. As Roberts had anticipated, the new majority of Radical Republicans in Congress refused to seat the entire Texas delegation along with the delegations of other southern states. After his rejection, about which he later wrote an article entitled "The Experience of an Unrecognized Senator," published in the *Quarterly of the Texas State Historical Association* (now the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*) in 1908. Roberts eventually returned to Gilmer, Texas, where he opened a law school in 1868. Among his students were a future Texas Supreme Court justice, Sawnie Robertson, and a Dallas district judge, George N. Aldredge. With the return of the Democrats to power in Austin in 1874, Roberts was first appointed, then elected, to the Texas Supreme Court. He served as chief justice for four years and was involved in rewriting much of Texas civil law.

In 1878 he was elected governor of Texas on a platform of post-Reconstruction fiscal reform. His two gubernatorial terms were marked by a reduction in state expenditures. His plan for countering the high taxes and state debt of the Reconstruction years became known as "pay as you go." A major part of this plan involved the sale of public lands to finance the debt and to fund public schools. Though ultimately successful in both reducing the debt and increasing the public school fund, the decreased government appropriations under Roberts halted public school growth for a time. Also, his land policy tended to favor large ranchers and companies in the development of West Texas. Nonetheless he remained popular with rural landowners, largely because he lowered taxes, as well as with land speculators. The present Capitol in Austin was contracted during Roberts's terms, and the cornerstone for the University of Texas was laid in 1882. Railroad mileage increased across West Texas, and the frontier became more secure.

In 1883, shortly before Roberts's term as governor ended, the University of Texas opened in Austin. Upon his retirement Roberts was immediately appointed professor of law, a position he held for the next ten years. During this period he was immensely influential in the state's legal profession. His impact on a generation of young attorneys was symbolized by the affectionate title "Old Alcalde" bestowed on him by his students. During his tenure at the university, Roberts wrote several professional works, among them a text, *The Elements of Texas Pleading* (1890), which was used for decades after his retirement from teaching. In 1893 he left the university and moved to Marble Falls, where he turned his attention to more general historical writings. His essay "The Political, Legislative, and Judicial History of Texas for its Fifty Years of Statehood, 1845-1895" was published in an early general history of the state, *Comprehensive History of Texas, 1685 to 1897* (1898), edited by Dudley G. Wooten. Roberts's chapters on Texas in volume eleven of C. A. Evans's *Confederate Military History* (1899) stress the role of the Lone Star State in the Civil War.

With his interest in Texas history unabated, Roberts returned to Austin in 1895. Here, along with several other prominent Texans, he participated in forming the Texas State Historical Association. He served as the organization's first president and submitted several of the first articles published in its *Quarterly*. Roberts was married to Francis W. Edwards of Ashville, Alabama, from 1837 until her death in 1883. They were the parents of seven children. In 1887 Roberts married Mrs. Catherine E. Border. He died at his home in Austin on May 19, 1898, and was buried in Oakwood Cemetery.

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Ford Dixon

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