



# THE RANGER REPORT

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

Issue 9 November 2024



*Brig. Gen. Horace Randal  
Walker's Greyhounds  
2nd Brigade  
11th Texas Infantry*

The Endurance of  
Confederate Nurses



# THE RANGER REPORT

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## OPENING THE BALL

Commander Charles C. "Chuck" Hand IV



By the time you read this newsletter, our country will have made its most important decision since 1861, and hopefully we will be on the right track. October was a bit uneventful for our Camp. Once again, we photographed monuments and gravesites, placing flags on those which needed marking. There were a couple of events we were planning to attend but as you all know life sometimes has other ideas about our activities and actions. So, we are looking forward to this fall weather which brings plenty of events for us to participate in and further General Lee's Charge!

We held our monthly meeting at our new venue, Longhorn Cafe on Esser road in Boerne. We had a good turnout for Compatriot Bobby Moore's presentation; part 2 in a 4-part series chronicling the Evolution of the Springfield Rifle. We look forward to part 3 after the new year; we added another member to the Camp in October and want to welcome Compatriot Jack Huggins who we hope to induct at our November meeting. In this month's issue of The Ranger Report, we honor Compatriot Jack Huggins' 2nd Great Grandfather, Private William Andrew Huggins, Company C, 37th Alabama Infantry Regiment, CSA; we get another Taste of the South from Casey's Kitchen; check out The Cracker Line for a number of upcoming events, a brief history on Colonel/General Horace Randal; an essay written by Maid of Honor Madison K. Hand.

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



Brothers it's time again for the Lytle Middle School History Fair, November 22. This will be our camps first visit. But we would love to have you come and take part in teaching the "True History of the South to our Young".

There will be chuck wagon cooking, blacksmith working, Frontiersmen with their Flintlocks. Union Soldiers, Confederate Soldiers, Buffalow Soldiers. The San Antonio Military will send Army, Navy, Marines, Air Force displays.

The school will provide breakfast and lunch. If you are a coffee addict, bring your cup. And I promise the sock will have only been worn once or twice.

We arrive at 7AM to set up. I will bring my display, Hood's will also bring display material. You are welcome to add to your belonging as well.



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](mailto: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!



# The Endurance of Confederate Nurses

by Madison K. Hand

During the War between the States, women held many roles. From sewing shirts, and washing the soldiers' clothing, to performing life saving measures in the hospitals of the battlefield. Prior to the Civil War, male nurses were seen and preferred in warfare. It was not until the War Between the States that women were recognized, and advanced their roles not only in nursing, but warfare and the workforce in general. Even though women were expanding their roles in nursing and their involvement in the war efforts, females still faced the battle of being neglected by male surgeons and nurses. Not only would women be recognized in healthcare, but women would go on to further their presence in the workforce, and change the outlook of nursing forever all because of their dedication and endurance. (Female Nurses During the Civil War Article-Backus)

In the beginning months of the war, the increase of wounded soldiers, of which none were prepared for, called for serious measures, and vast alterations of medical ideas. Women immediately stepped up and embraced any responsibilities. Regarding working in the hospitals, Ada W. Bacot describes her experience in the hospitals as viewing "many painful scenes." (pg.106-Bacot) Bacot writes of having restless nights, and also fighting sicknesses of her own while tending to the soldiers. She recalls a specific moment in her diary on the night of Sunday, April 13th, 1862, when soldiers arrived unexpectedly, describing the very scene: "Dr. Rembert a little while after coming this way with a sick soldier, a perfect stream of them followed some looking very weak and scarcely able to move." The beautiful emphasis on Bacot's recollection is how she proceeds to describe the work and passion of each of the nurses present to prepare a place for each of the soldiers coming. There was no delay, no lack of effort, nor any noise of complaints, each nurse had a heart for their work, and for the men who were coming to receive aid. Whether the task at hand was giving medical attention, preparing beds, or even making soup, as Bacot recalls her fellow nurse, Miss Reynolds, doing, the nurses lacked nothing, and provided assistance to the best of their abilities. (pg.104-Bacot) Through Ada Bacot's entries in her diary, there is clear insight into the conditions the nurses battled. What often goes unseen is the heart of the nurses. Being under severe, and life threatening conditions, putting their lives on the line by being face to face with death itself in the forms of gunshot wounds, the loss of limbs, infections, fevers, starvation, and pure exhaustion. In the standing of the "painful scenes" in the war, not once did Bacot describe nurses wavering or faltering, only endurance in the suffering, despite the loss of their own loved ones, the women devoted themselves entirely to caring for the very men fighting to protect their way of life.

Equally as important as understanding the conditions of the hospitals, is the history of how the hospitals were established, as well as the women behind the movement. In 1861, Juliet Ann Opie Hopkins, initiated the construction of the first three hospitals in Richmond, Alabama, of which became the start of the construction of hospitals in the South when the war started. Hopkins initially lived in Virginia where she started organizing medical supplies to give sick and wounded Alabama soldiers medical attention. Fellow Southerners began supporting Hopkins by giving more medical supplies, and sending financial aid to grow her movement. The first three hospitals established acted as a place for not only the soldiers to receive medical attention, but the Alabama state as a whole. Mrs. Hopkins became the superintendent of the





# FAITH AND 40 DEAD MEN

## by Chaplain Rex Shaddox



**Psalm 121:1-2 says: 1. I lift up my eyes to the mountains-where does my help come from? 2. My help comes from the LORD, the Maker of heaven and earth.**

This verse rings true with me as I am in the middle of the Colorado Mule Deer and Elk seasons. My family and I am currently hunting in the San Juan Mountains of Southwestern Colorado near Pagosa Springs. The mountains are therapeutic and majestic at the same time. The rugged appeal and fresh mountain air are refreshing, and I somehow find the peace that is longing in my soul. A timeout from all the demands of my life. A place to replenish myself and find peace with God. The wildlife is astounding to say the least and gives my family a year's supply of meat. I can think of no better subject for



the October 2024 Newsletter than the part that Colorado played in the Civil War.

The Colorado Territory was formally created in 1861 shortly before the bombardment of Fort Sumner sparked the American Civil War. Although groups and beliefs were divided in the early days of the war, Colorado was only a pro-Union territory, four statehood attempts were stalemated, by Confederate sympathizers in July 1862, February 1863, February 1864, and January 1866). Colorado was geographically important to both the Union and Confederacy because of the gold and silver mines there since both sides wanted to use the mineral wealth to help finance their side of the war.

The New Mexico Campaign (February to April 1862) was a military operation conducted by Confederate Brigadier General Henry Sibley to gain control of the Southwest, including the gold fields of Colorado, the mineral-rich territory of Nevada and the ports of California. The campaign was intended as a precursor to an invasion of the Colorado Territory and an attempt to cut the supply lines between California and the rest of the Union. However, the Confederates were defeated at the Battle of Glorieta Pass and were forced to retreat to Texas, effectively ending the New Mexico Campaign.

During the late 1850s, many Southerners migrated to the Colorado Territory in search of new opportunities, including working in the newly discovered gold fields. When the War broke out, many returned to the South to defend their homes. However, some remained and formed militia groups in Fairplay, Leadville, Denver, and Mace's Hole (present day Beulah). These Confederate Partisan Ranger units operated in the Colorado Territory from 1861 to 1865, raiding supply wagon trains, disrupting communications lines, recruiting volunteers, and skirmishing with Union troops. There were also pockets of strong support for the Confederacy in the mining areas and in the Arkansas River Valley, from Canon City Eastward to Lamar, and Cañon City southward to Trinidad.

The first actual demonstration of opposition to the Union occurred in Denver on April 24, 1861, just a few days after the bombardment of Fort Sumter. Denver awakened to find the "Stars and Bars" had been raised over the Wallingford & Murphy store on Larimer Street. A turbulent pro-Union crowd soon gathered in front of the store and demanded that the flag be taken down. The Southern adherents were equally determined that the flag should stay. A young man in the crowd, Samuel M. Logan, later a Captain in the First Colorado Volunteers, climbed to the roof of the store to remove the flag. There are conflicting reports as to what happened



next; some say a compromise was reached and the flag was permitted to remain for one day, while others state the flag was removed.

In 1861, when Confederate General Sibley organized his army to invade New Mexico he commissioned Captain George Madison to go into Colorado with a twofold mission: disrupt federal mail and communication lines, and to help organize Confederate recruitment there. At this time, Confederate recruits in Colorado were first sent to a camp in the Pikes Peak area, and then sent to the main Confederate encampment at Mace's Hole. In early 1862, Captain Madison and his men captured mail en route to Ft. Garland. Madison was also actively planning a raid on Ft. Garland. Federal soldiers learned of the encampment at Mace's Hole and broke up the regiment while many of the Confederates were away. The Federals captured forty-four Confederates and took them to Denver.

The "Reynolds Gang", a group of Southern sympathizers, operated in South Park in 1864. Their objective was to rob the gold mines in the area to help finance the Confederate government. However, their goal was never accomplished, and the members were eventually captured. While the captured Southern sympathizers were being taken to Fort Lyon, the first stop on their way to Denver for a military trial, they attempted their escape. A gunfight ensued and three of the prisoners were killed. However, two managed to steal horses in the confusion and escaped to the New Mexico Territory.

Colorado was the only non-Southern state to have two ex-Confederate Soldiers elected as state governors:

- James P. Grant (Private, Company B, 20th Alabama Light Artillery Battalion, Confederate States of America) served as the 3rd Governor of Colorado from 1883 to 1885.
- Charles S. Thomas (Private, Georgia State Militia, Confederate States of America) served as the 11th Governor of Colorado from 1899 to 1901 and as a U.S. Senator from 1913 to 1921.
- Margaret Howell Davis Hayes, Confederate States of America President Jefferson Davis' daughter, and her husband, Joel Addison Hayes moved to Colorado Springs in 1885. As her husband rose in city banking circles, Margaret became involved with charitable causes and was a leading member of local society. After her death in 1909, Addison and the children took her ashes to Richmond to be interred with the Davis family at Hollywood Cemetery.

Colorado is also the only non-Southern State to host a national convention of surviving Confederate Veterans. The national organization of the United Confederate Veterans (active from 1890 to 1951) held their 49th Reunion in Trinidad, Colorado from August 22–25, 1939.

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# 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"**



# SALES FOR WREATHS ACROSS AMERICA

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*"Thank you to*

*John McCammon, Daniel Bee, Max Stozier & Ben Sewell  
for getting us off to such a good start on sales!"*

# The Endurance of Confederate Nurses

continued from Page 7

hospitals, and any hospitals that would be constructed by the Alabama agency afterwards. Not only did Hopkins take a large leap to further the medical field by providing the grounds to build hospitals, Hopkins planted the seed for women to be active in healthcare. At the time women were not largely involved in the medical field or a part of the working class; therefore, Hopkins' efforts and determination in healthcare, opened the door for more women to have leadership roles all throughout the workforce. As the war continued Hopkins' had to close the hospitals due to a loss of funding, but the closure of the hospitals did not stop Hopkins. She continued to serve in the Confederate hospitals, and provide medical attention to the wounded soldiers in the Southern states, serving until the war ended. (Alabama's Women's Hall of Fame Website) The initiative taken by the remarkable Juliet Hopkins, changed the way that women were recognized, and increased the value of having women in leadership roles, especially at the time of the war, encouraging women across the South to be fearless in following their passions and dreams in the face of doubt and discrimination.

In addition to Juliet Hopkins, and Ada Bacot, famous nurses: Susan E.D Smith, and Kate Cumming, also gave heart wrenching insight of the nurses' roles, and increased the influence of women in the medical world. Susan E.D Smith writes in her book, "Confederate Hospitals" of the trying times and conditions the nurses suffered, yet the endurance they held. Smith's son was a soldier of the Confederacy, so when Smith saw the young soldiers, each time she saw her son. Smith has a perspective of not only providing for her son, but taking care of other mother's

babies. Smith describes the heartache each time she reached the scene of the camp she had entered. The placement of the soldiers, their uncomfortable situation, and lack of food, yet not a sad face did she see. (pg.876-Smith) Smith witnessed the devotion each soldier held to their duty, that she promised the same devotion to each of her own duties. (pg.901,1121-Smith). Kate Cumming was another nurse amongst the amazing women who served in the hospitals. Despite the disdain from those around her, all of whom frowned at the idea of a



woman performing difficult tasks, she still pursued her tasks as a hospital matron. Cumming limited her involvement at first by gathering blankets and quilts, but soon Cumming headed to the front. (pg.153-Cumming/Harwell) Cumming details times when she lost dear friends and witnessed those close to her lose their loved ones, elevating the anxiousness of her own heart. Cumming gives a sickening depiction of one of her experiences when she was making her usual morning rounds of washing the wounded soldiers' faces. "Had got half through with one before I found out that he was dead." (pg,642-Cumming) The silence and lack of expression I imagine she had. Imagine being in the very position she was in. The heartbreak of each individual involved in the war, and the fact that this was a normality during the war only creates more room in my heart for the women serving the soldiers at this time. Knowing the devastation and reading all of the experiences the nurses endured should strengthen our love for the women supporting our Confederate ancestors. Cumming is one of the many nurses to endure such tragedies, yet she passionately cared for the Confederacy,

and became one of the best Confederate nurses to serve in the war.

Recently my family visited Mansfield, Louisiana, in honor of the 160th year anniversary since The Battle of Mansfield and The Battle of Pleasant Hill. The Mansfield State Historic Site Museum displayed numerous perspectives from both soldiers and nurses. One soldier in particular, Private George C. Coleman, estimated to be about fourteen years old, sent a letter to his parents regarding his injuries and well being. Coleman's letter caught my attention as to seeing that "Dictated to a nurse" was written beneath his words. The nurses addressed the injuries, made beds for the soldiers, and provided any needs to the soldiers, but one of the astounding tasks was writing the letters to the families of the soldiers. Taking the time to write the words the



soldiers were holding in their hearts and providing an opportunity for the families to have any form of hope from their beloved soldier. The Mansfield Historic Site also provided a depiction of a nurse addressing a leg wound of a soldier while drenched in blood, and surrounded by amputated limbs, creating a connection to the brutal reality faced by the nurses in the hospitals. The very same depiction was titled “Mansfield Church Becomes Hospital.” First Baptist Church, the largest church in Mansfield, Louisiana, was quickly turned into a hospital to serve the soldiers during the war. Sadly, the building was completely destroyed in a fire started by a soldier recovering in the hospital who knocked a candle over; however, the majority of the soldiers in the hospital survived the fire. (Mansfield Historic Site Museum)

The second informative wall in the Mansfield Historic Site Museum was titled “Caring for the Wounded.” The wall presents a quote from Corporal J.P. Blessington reading, “A visit to the first-field hospital is the most painful thing of all,” a continuation of Ada Bacots description of the “painful scenes.” The wall also provides a quote from Sidney Harding, a nurse at the Battle of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, that she wrote in her diary, “Oh what a dreadful site. Our poor men just lying on the floor in cotton. And such an odor. And they bore it so bravely... There are more than a thousand wounded. Every house in town like a public building and every private house full... Oh the sickening sites. Some shot in the face, both eyes out, heads bent, arms, legs, everywhere.” (Mansfield



Historic Site Museum) The horrific scenes witnessed by the fighters of the battlefields and hospitals only heightens the adoration I have for the nurses’ bravery and efforts. The scenes described could drive one to insanity, and the nurses not only saw these horrific scenes daily, but they were left with the duty of cleaning the hospitals, and caring time and time again for the hurting, even when the nurses were hurting also. The faces and bodies the nurses saw are images that never left their minds, and the faces of which would haunt them long after the war. The tolerance, bravery, endurance, and pure strength of mind and heart in each of the nurses is both remarkable and admirable.

To highlight the responsibilities of the Confederate nurses we have to understand each woman, and reflect on the experiences each nurse lived. The diaries and journals are not false, the words gold and hold more truth than we could ever understand. Juliet Hopkins, Ada W. Bacot, Susan E.D Smith, and Kate Cumming, are the women that paved the way for women to dream, and to succeed in any line of work. As someone who has dreamed of working in the medical field my entire life, I thank the amazing women who stepped up and served with their entire being, losing more than they were given, sacrificing more than we’ll ever be able to imagine, and women who endured more tragedy, devastation, and heartbreak than I’ll ever understand. The desire of each Confederate Angel to help their fellow brothers and sisters has only encouraged my heart to sacrifice more of myself for others around me. The Confederate Nurses not only display the beauty of selflessness, but the beauty of endurance in crushing circumstances, endurance that has impacted the life that we now live, and the freedom we will forever fight for. I will devote my life to having a Confederate Nurse’s heart of endurance and passion.



# CRACKER LINE



Join the 1910 family as we kick off the Christmas season with “Lighting of the Trees”. You will experience games for kids, pictures with Santa, a chili cook-off, funnel cakes, a Christmas Market, and see the campus come alive with Christmas lights. This magical night takes place Sunday, December 1, 5:30 pm - 7:30 pm. Come celebrate with us!



This festive event, on November 30th, renowned for its holiday shopping and family-friendly activities, has grown from its humble beginnings to now feature over 130 vendors showcasing arts, crafts, and delightful food offerings. The festivities unfold from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., offering a full day of joy. Join us in celebrating Christmas in Comfort!



**2024 Light The Night Christmas Parade**  
 Fredericksburg, Texas Friday, December 6, 2024  
 The Light The Night Christmas Parade will roll down Fredericksburg’s beautifully-illuminated Main Street on Friday, December 6 at 6:30 p.m.

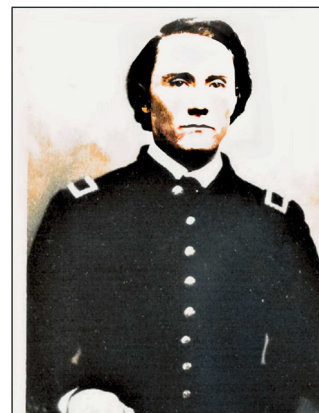


Christmas Carolers and More!  
 Horse and Carriage Rides  
 Santa Clause Stores open Late

More info available at [www.banderabusiness.com](http://www.banderabusiness.com)



**Brig. Gen. Horace Randal**  
**Walker's Division**  
**2nd Brigade**  
**11th & 14th Texas Infantry,**  
**6th & 28th Texas Cavalry**  
**1833-1864**



Horace Randal, Confederate brigadier general, son of Sarah McNeil (Kyle) and Dr. John Leonard Randal, was born on January 1, 1833, in McNairy County, Tennessee. In 1839 the family moved to Texas and settled near San Augustine. In 1849 Horace Randal and James B. McIntyre became the first Texas appointees to the United States Military Academy at West Point. Randal spent five years at the academy because of a deficiency in mathematics and English and thus was the second Texas graduate from West Point. He graduated on July 1, 1854, and was brevetted second lieutenant in the Eighth United States Infantry. On March 3, 1855, he was transferred to Company G, First Dragoons, with the substantive rank of second lieutenant. He subsequently served continuously on frontier duty in Indian Territory, Arizona, New Mexico, and at Fort Bliss and Fort Davis in Texas. Randal resigned from the United States Army on February 27, 1861, went into the Confederate service, and was commissioned a first lieutenant in the cavalry on March 16, 1861. He first served in Gen. Braxton Bragg's quartermaster corps at Pensacola, Florida, and was later transferred to the Army of Northern Virginia; on November 16, 1861, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Gustavus W. Smith. He was commissioned a colonel of cavalry on February 12, 1862, and recruited the Twenty-eighth Texas Cavalry regiment (Dismounted) in and around Marshall. Randal recruited his father, brother, and brother-in-law as members of his regimental staff. On July 9, 1862, the regiment of twelve companies paraded through Marshall and left for Little Rock, Arkansas, to join what later became the Second Brigade of Gen. John G. Walker's Texas (Greyhound) Division. As a colonel, Randal was appointed brigade commander on September 3, 1862, and served in Arkansas and Louisiana. He led the brigade at Milliken's Bend during the Vicksburg campaign in June 1863, and in repulsing Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks's Red River campaign in the spring of 1864. He was appointed brigadier general by Gen. E. Kirby Smith on April 8, 1864, but his promotion was never confirmed by the Confederate government.

Randal was first married to Julia S. Bassett, on June 2, 1858, in New London, Connecticut. She accompanied him to the southwestern frontier and was living with him in 1860 at Fort Buchanan, New Mexico Territory, fifty miles southeast of Tucson. Julia was unable to withstand the rigors of frontier life and died in the fall of 1860. They had no children. Randal married Nannie E. Taylor on July 8, 1862, in Marshall, on the eve of his departure with his new regiment. They had one son, Horace Jr., born in December 1863 in Fort Worth. Horace Randal died of wounds received at the battle of Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas, on April 30, 1864. He was first buried at the hamlet of Tulip, Arkansas, near the battlefield, and later his remains were removed to the Old Marshall Cemetery at Marshall. A state marker was erected at his grave in 1962. Randall County was named for him.

Tom Jones, "Randal, Horace," Handbook of Texas Online, accessed November 11, 2024, <https://www.tshaonline.org/handbook/entries/randal-horace>.

Published by the Texas State Historical Association.



# Private William Andrew Huggins Company C, 37th Alabama Infantry Regiment, CSA



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

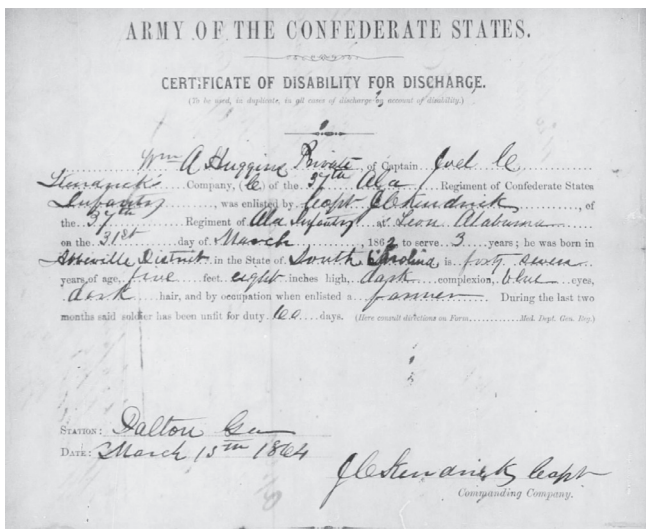
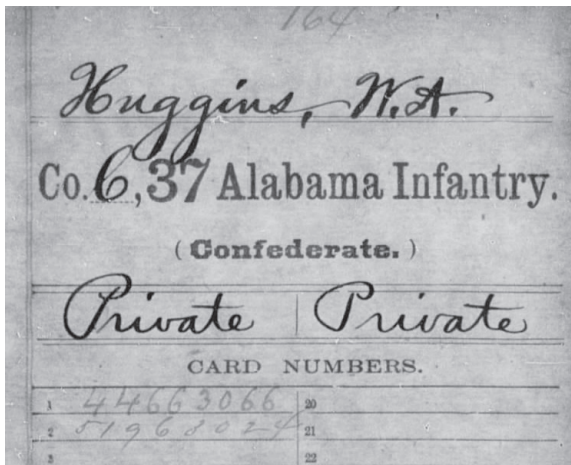
William A. Huggins was born July 1, 1820 in Abbeville, South Carolina to William and Celia Huggins (Odell) who had emigrated from Ireland. William Huggins had moved from South Carolina to Alabama by 1849, when and where he married Emaline Adams in Tallapoosa County on October 17 of that year. Their first child, a son, named William was born in May of 1850; Huggins like his father before him had taken to farming to support his family. January of 1861 saw a second son, John David, born to the family.

March 30, 1862, at the age of 44, William A. Huggins, answered the call of his country and enlisted as a Private, in Company C of the 37th Alabama Infantry Regiment. Between his time of enlistment and his disability discharge March 29, 1864, at Dalton GA due to being “unfit for 60 days with chronic rheumatism and advanced age (47)”; he had seen action at Iuka, Corinth, Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Chattanooga. Like many Confederate soldiers he spent ample time in and out of the hospital with various illnesses. After his discharge, he returned home to his small farm and family.

In 1899 at the age of 78, he applied for a Confederate Soldiers & Sailors Pension from the State of Alabama; his property valued at \$313.00, which included his 80 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 sow & piglets and household goods, was under the monetary threshold for approval but he was denied. It became a Confederate Widow’s pension application in 1901. His application was placed in Class IV: Pensions based upon disability, without regard to the origin of such disability or the pecuniary circumstances of the beneficiary; and does not appear to have ever been approved. He died in 1900 in Orion, Pike County, Alabama. His burial location is inknown at this time.

Private William A. Huggins is the 2nd Great Grandfather of Compatriot Jack Huggins, Jack, we thank you for your family’s sacrifice and dedication to defending the Faith, Family and Freedom of the South.

by Commander Chuck Hand



# SCAN or CLICK



Personal QR code

Charles Hand



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1st Lt. Jesse Page Camp #2351  
Challenge Coins - \$20.00



3" Die Cut Vinyl Decal  
\$5.00



1st Lt. Jesse Page Camp #2351  
Coffee Mugs - \$20.00

Help support our Camp and the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Purchase items or make a donation in any amount. Shipping on items is a flat rate of \$5.00, please mark Friends & Family so our Camp receives the entire benefit of your purchase or donation. Thank you for supporting Southern Heritage!





**SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS  
1ST LT. JESSE PAGE CAMP - BOERNE**

**COME JOIN US!**

**EVERY 3RD MONDAY FROM 6:00 - 8:00  
(SOCIAL HOUR 6:00-6:59), MEETING  
STARTS PROMPTLY AT 7:00.**

**Longhorn Cafe  
369 S Esser Road  
Boerne, Texas 78006  
(830) 331-4011**

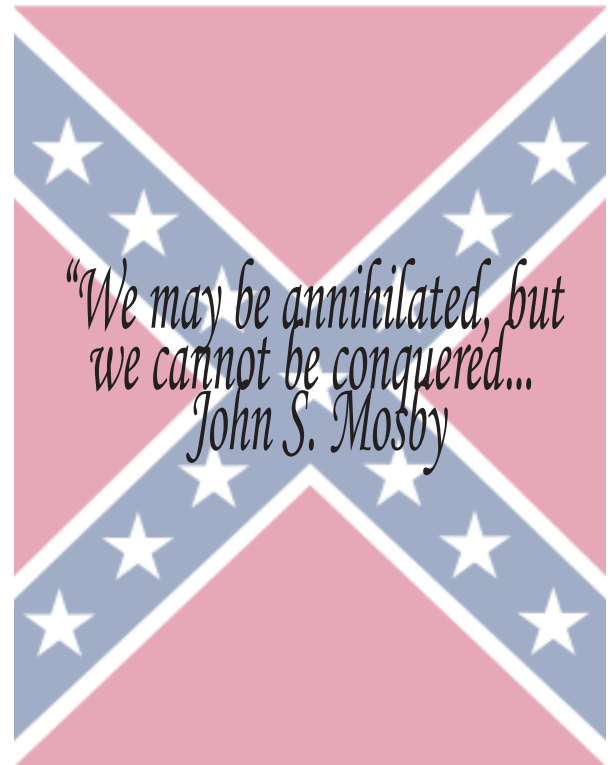


**BRING THE FAMILY AND COME SHARE  
IN HONORING OUR CONFEDERATE  
ANCESTORS. LEARNING AND  
SPREADING THE REAL TRUTH OF OUR  
HERITAGE AND THE SOUTHLAND!!!**

**DEO VINDICE**



Colonel John Singleton Mosby





# Casey's Kitchen

## by Matron of Honor Casey Michelle Hand

### Confederate Brownies

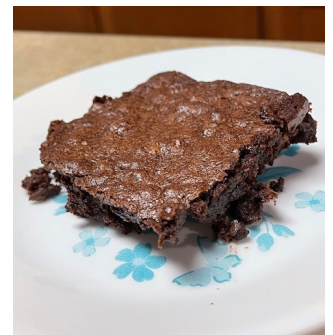
#### Ingredients:

- 1/2 Cup Oil or Melted Butter (unsalted)*
- 1 Cup Sugar*
- 1/2 Cup Cocoa powder*
- 2 Eggs*
- 2 Teaspoons Vanilla*
- 1/4 Cup Flour*
- 1/4 Teaspoon Salt*
- 1 Cup Pecans (this is typically the type of nut available)*

#### Instructions:

- 1. Pre-heat oven to 350 degrees.*
- 2. In a bowl, mix the oil or melted butter with the sugar and cocoa powder. You need to mix this until the sugar is well blended and dissolved. It may be necessary to mix and let set for a few minutes and then mix again.*
- 3. Add the eggs to your mixture.*
- 4. Add the vanilla to your mixture.*
- 5. Stir in flour and salt.*
- 6. Add pecans if you have them (you may select a different nut, if you wish).*
- 7. Spread in 8x8 pan and bake on 350 for approximately 15 minutes. Depending on the heat of your oven, it may take longer.*

*Once you taste these brownies, it will never be necessary to make them any other way! Enjoy!*



*Roll of 1st Lt. Jesse Page Camp - Boerne, TX  
Sons of Confederate Veterans - October 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*

*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*

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*Jack V. Huggins Jr.*

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

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*Associate Member Rodney W. Seiler*

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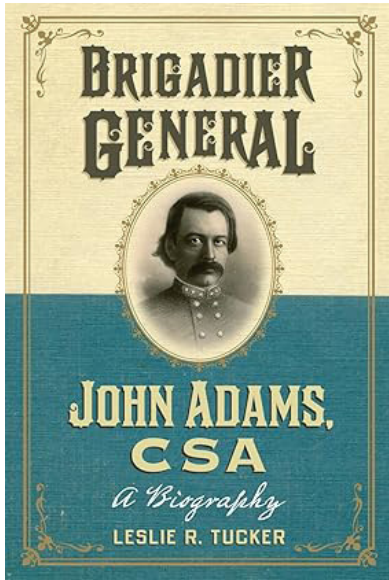
*Associate Member Raymond B. Reeves*

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## HORSE SENSE

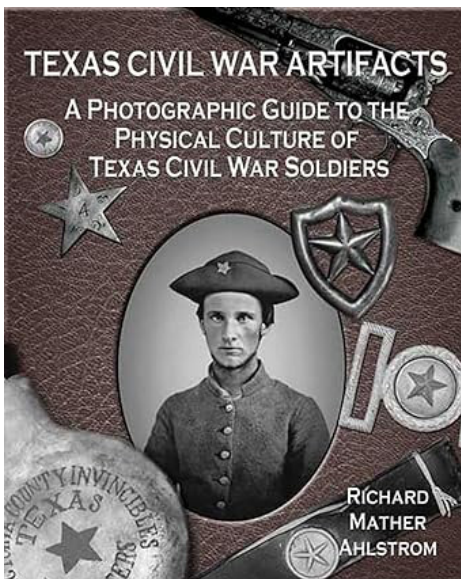
### **Brigadier General John Adams, CSA: A Biography** by Leslie R. Tucker



John Adams is best remembered as one of the four Confederate generals who lay on the porch of the Carnton House, dead, when the Battle of Franklin ended on December 1, 1864. Unfortunately he did not leave much in the way of personal papers, and this biography has been pieced together from Army records and other sources, including accounts of his contemporaries.

Adams's career in the U.S. Army gives us a good look at the military, the concept of Manifest Destiny, and the relations with those conquered by the Army, the Indians. This book also considers one of the more debated topics in Civil War history: why did a man who served the United States for most of his life resign his commission and side with the Confederacy?

### **Texas Civil War Artifacts: A Photographic Guide to the Physical Culture of Texas Civil War Soldiers** by Richard Mather Ahlstrom



One of the most popular literary subjects worldwide is the American Civil War. In addition to an enormous number of history buffs, there are tens of thousands of collectors of Civil War artifacts. In the last fifty years, several books have been written concerning the equipment associated with soldiers of specific Confederate states, but no book until now has ever chronicled the military equipment used by Texas soldiers. *Texas Civil War Artifacts* is the first comprehensive guide to the physical culture of Texas Civil War soldiers.

Texas military equipment differs in a number of ways from the equipment produced for the eastern Confederate states. Most of the Texas-produced equipment was blacksmithed, or local-artisan made, and in many cases featured the Lone Star as a symbol of Texas. Contemporary Civil War literature frequently mentions that most soldiers of Texas displayed the Lone Star somewhere on their uniform or equipment.



# Do You Have A Confederate Ancestor?

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*The Sons of Confederate Veterans, is a non-political, non-racial, non-sectarian, heritage organization, not affiliated with any other group, dedicated to the preservation of the reputation of men like Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson and YOUR ANCESTOR...*

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