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**THE GANO GAZETTE**  
**September 2021**  
**GRAPEVINE TEXAS**  
**BRIG. GEN. RICHARD M. GANO CAMP 2292**  
Vol. V Issue 9

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### *Commanders Report*

Greetings Fellow Compatriots,

We are again meeting this month at Chill in Grapevine so mark your calendar for our meeting in the Cotton Belt Room adjacent to the main building on Tuesday, September 21st . We gather for a greet and eat at 6 PM. This month Scott Bowden will be our featured speaker. Scott and his wife have visited our camp many times and will present a presentation entitled "Lone Star Flag to the Top." This presentation is part of his book, Lone Star Flag to the Top, Robert E. Lee, and the Texas Brigade at Gettysburg. This book recounts the interactions of the famed Texas Brigade with General Robert E. Lee at the pivotal battle of Gettysburg. We hope that you mark your calendar and plan to attend.

"This day we unite our words of sorrow with those of the good and great throughout Christendom, for his fame is gone over the water-his deeds will be remembered; and when the monument we build shall have rumbled into dust, his virtues will still live, a high model for the imitation of generations yet unborn." Jefferson Davis, speech to the Lee Monument Association, First Presbyterian Church, Richmond, VA, 4 November 1870

Deo Vindice, Initum sapientiae tumor Domini

Jack B.

Camp Commander and Chaplain



## *1st Lt Commanders Report*

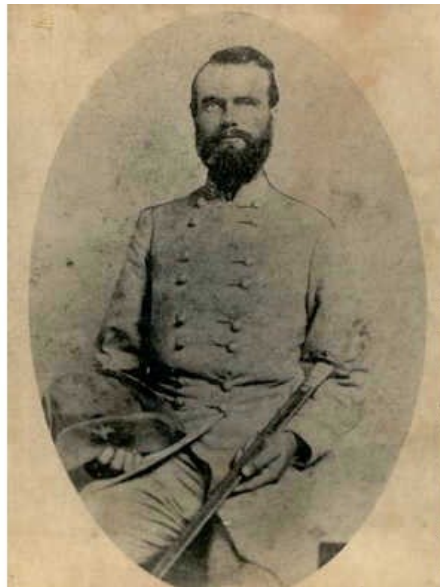
Greetings members and friends

Hope everyone is doing fine. Well since I missed the last meeting because of covid not much has gone on. The one thing that happened was Monday evening while I was putting up my new 3rd national flag a guy came up and introduced himself told me how much he loved the flag and that he had an ancestor that was a colonel in the 18th Alabama he told me he has his uniform, muster papers, his flag, and a bunch of other things that belonged to him that are war related. He is interested in joining....

Hope to see you at the meeting this coming Tuesday the 21st.  
God Bless Texas and God Save The South!  
Deo Vindice

Confederately,  
Billy G.  
1st Lt. Commander  
R. M. Gano Camp 2292

**Brig. Gen.  
Richard M.  
Gano Camp  
2292 in  
Grapevine, TX**



**We Meet the  
Third  
Tuesday of  
Every Month  
at  
*chill* in  
Grapevine,  
TX**

# Last Months Meeting - James, Knights of the Golden Circle & Awards



James B. guest speaker



James B. receiving award from camp



Frank K. receives award



Kyle S. receives award



*This Months Meeting*

# **MEEETING IS THIS TUESDAY!**

## **We meet at Chill on Main Street in Grapevine.**

This month Scott Bowden will be our featured speaker. Scott and his wife have visited our camp many times and will present a presentation entitled “Lone Star Flag to the Top.” This presentation is part of his book, Lone Star Flag to the Top, Robert E. Lee, and the Texas Brigade at Gettysburg.

**Hope to see you Tuesday September 21st!**

**We will be in the Cotton Belt back private party room.**

**814 South Main St, Grapevine, TX 76051**



## Upcoming Local Events

**Sep 21** - Camp meeting, 7pm at Chill in Grapevine, TX.

**Oct 8-9** - Living History in Wellington, TX. Flyer page 15

**Oct 19** - Camp meeting, 7pm at Chill in Grapevine, TX.

**Nov 16** - Camp meeting, 7pm at Chill in Grapevine, TX.

**Jan 29, 2022:** Susan of the VA Flaggers will be the guest speaker at the San Antonio Heores Dinner, San Antonio, TX, sponsored by Alamo City Guards Camp 1325 SCV. [texan1834@yahoo.com](mailto:texan1834@yahoo.com)

**June 3-5, 2022:** Susan will also be speaking at the 2022 Texas Division Annual Reunion, McKinney, TX.



**THIS MONTHS MEETING IS IN  
THE COTTON BELT BACK PRIVATE  
MEETING ROOM AT**

*Chill*

**814 South Main St , Grapevine, TX**

**76051**

## *September Battle Timeline of the War for Southern Independence*

1 September 1862: Battle of Chantilly (Ox Hill), Virginia

Following the battle of Second Manassas, Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson attempts to cut off the Union Army of Virginia's line of retreat to Washington but is foiled by two Union Army divisions in a driving rainstorm. The battle neutralized Union Gen. John Pope's Army and permitted Gen. Lee's first invasion of the North.

6 September 1863: Confederates evacuate Fort Wagner and Morris Island, South Carolina

After enduring sixty days of siege warfare and shelling and fearing imminent assault, Confederate forces evacuate Fort Wagner and Morris Island removing all operable cannons and personnel. It's defenders had suffered from 100 degree temperatures, scurvy, malaria and mosquitoes turning the fort into a "charnel house". In retrospect, a force of less than a thousand Southern men had held off over 11,000 Yankees with some of the heaviest artillery and an armed armada for two months.

8 September 1863: Confederates repulse Federal invasion of Texas at Sabine Pass, Texas

Forty-four Texans under the command of Lt. Dick Dowling in a mud fort known as Fort Griffin repel an combined Union Army and Navy force consisting of four gunboats and seven troop transports at the mouth of the Sabine River. The Confederates disabled two ships, captured one gunboat and 400 prisoners and inflicted 350 casualties without loss.

10 September 1861: Battle of Carnifax Ferry, (West) Virginia

A Yankee force of 7,000 men under Gen. William Rosecrans attacks 2,000 Confederate troops under Gen. John B. Floyd who were attempting to reclaim the Kanawha Valley. Though the piecemeal Union assault fails, Floyd, intimidated by the Union artillery, retreats and blames it on his co-commander, Gen. Henry Wise.

The Confederate loss eventually facilitated the creation of the Union state of West Virginia.

## *September Battle Timeline of the War for Southern Independence Cont.*

12-20 September 1861: First Battle of Lexington, Missouri (Hemp Bales)

The Confederate-allied Missouri State Guard under former Missouri governor General Sterling Price besieges a Union garrison under the command of Colonel James Mulligan in Lexington, Missouri. Cutting off the

Federal water supply and utilizing an ingenious mobile breastwork of hemp bales soaked in water, designed to absorb hot shot, the Confederates close in and force surrender of the Yankees.

14 September 1862: Battle of South Mountain (Boonsboro Gap) , Maryland

Learning of Lee's planned invasion of Maryland and his divided army, Gen. George B. McClellan's Army of the Potomac advances westward via South Mountain through three mountain passes (Fox's, Turner's and Crampton's) defended by a single division of Gen. D.H. Hill. The Union assault on Crampton's Gap was successful, but only the time arrival of reinforcements from Gen. James Longstreet saved Turner's Gap from capture. Lee ordered his vastly outnumbered forces to withdraw that night; however, the day long battle gave him time to reunite his troops.

15 September 1862: Capture of Harper's Ferry, (West) Virginia

Hoping to secure his line of supply by capturing the Union garrison at Harper's Ferry as his army moves northward, Gen. Lee sends Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson's Corps to invest the town on the three heights. After an Confederate artillery barrage followed by an infantry assault, the Union commander, Col. Dixon Miles, is mortally wounded and surrenders its 12,000 man garrison.

17 September 1862: The Battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam), Maryland

During the bloodiest day of the war with almost 23,000 combined casualties, Gen. Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia withstands successive assaults by Union troops under Gen. George B. McClellan at the Dunker Church, the Sunken Road, and the stone bridge where the arrival of Gen. A.P. Hill's troops late in the day prove decisive. Though the Yankees are fought to a standstill, Lee withdraws to Virginia the next day.

## *September Battle Timeline of the War for Southern Independence Cont.*

12-15 September 1861: Battle of Cheat Mountain, (West) Virginia

Hoping to protect vital railroads and regain lost Confederate territory in western Virginia, President Davis sends Gen. Robert E. Lee to support Gen. William Loring's expedition against the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike in the Cheat Mountain district. Hampered by rain, limited visibility and a confusing trail system, three Confederate brigades unsuccessfully assault Union troops positioned at Fort Milroy and at Camp Elkwater. George Washington's great grandnephew, Confederate Col. John A. Washington, is killed on a reconnaissance mission on the Union right.

16 September 1864: Gen. Wade Hampton's Beefsteak Raid, Petersburg, Virginia

Gen. Wade Hampton's force of 3,000 cavalymen capture 2,486 Yankee cattle in a raid behind enemy lines while losing only 10 men, 47 wounded and four missing. Also captured were several Henry repeaters.

19 September 1862: Battle of Iuka, Mississippi

Ordered by Gen. Braxton Bragg to prevent Union Gen. William Rosecrans' Army of the Mississippi from reinforcing Gen. Carlos Buell's forces at Nashville, Gen. Sterling Price occupies Iuka and its vital rail hub. Hoping to capture Price's army and keep it from joining Bragg, Gen. Ulysses Grant sends Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. E.O.C. Ord to catch Price in a double envelopment. However, Grant's efforts fail when Ord fails to join the battle after failing to hear the sound of the guns as planned. Price is able to evacuate Iuka the next day and joins Gen. Earl Van Dorn's Army.

19-20 September 1863: Battle of Chickamauga, Georgia

During the second bloodiest battle of the war, Gen. Braxton Bragg's Army of Tennessee defeats Union Gen. William Rosecrans Army of the Cumberland advancing southward from Chattanooga. Misinformed that he had a gap in his lines, Rosecrans created a gap which was subsequently assaulted by eight brigades of Gen. James Longstreet's Corps detached from the Army of Northern Virginia driving the Union Army from the field. However, a staunch defense by the Yankees on Snodgrass Hill was costly for advancing Confederates.



### *September Battle Timeline of the War for Southern Independence Cont.*

19 September 1864: Third Battle of Winchester (Opequon), Virginia

In the costliest battle fought in the Shenandoah Valley, Union Gen. Philip Sheridan's forces move against Gen. Jubal Early's Confederates defending the town. After fighting for several hours and outnumbered over 2.5 to 1, the Confederates are driven back to defensive works. When Union forces turn the Confederate left flank, Early orders a general retreat. Gen. Robert Rodes and Col. George S. Patton, grandfather of the famous World War II general, are killed.

22 September 1864: Battle of Fisher's Hill, Virginia

After his defeat at Third Winchester, Gen. Early takes up a defensive position at Fisher's Hill south of Strasburg which is subsequently attacked by Gen. Sheridan. When the Union XIII Corp outflanks the Confederate left at Little North Mountain, they are forced to retreat to Rockfish Gap near Waynesboro.

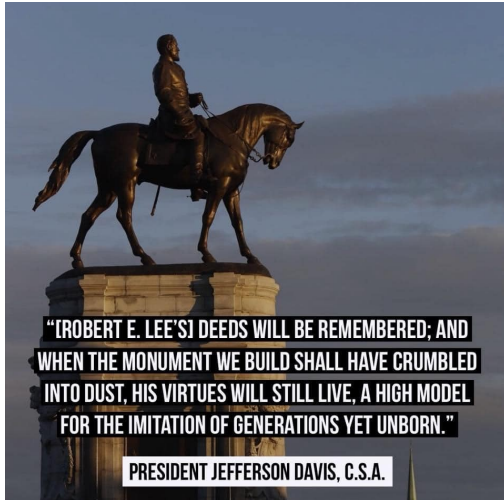
29 September 1864: Battle of Fort Harrison and Chapin's Farm (New Market Heights), Virginia

Hoping to draw Lee's attention from the Southside Railroad in Petersburg, Gen. Grant orders diversionary attacks on the Richmond defenses at New Market Heights and Fort Harrison. After initial Union successes on both fronts in which Confederate fortifications were captured, the Confederates rallied, contained the breakthroughs and rebuilt their lines. Confederate attempts to retake Fort Harrison on September 30th were unsuccessful.

30 September 1864: Battle of Peeble's Farm, Virginia

Intending to cut Confederate communications to the southwest and extend his line westward, Gen. Grant sends two divisions from the Fifth and Ninth Corps to attack Confederate defenses west of Petersburg. After capturing Fort Archer and flanking the Confederates out of their Squirrel Level Road Line, the Union advance is slowed by the arrival of Confederate reinforcements.

Sent in from Arnold H.



From the VA Flaggers

**Even so, and in the midst of the anger and heart-ache, we should remember that our ancestors walked directly into cannon fire.**

**This ain't nothing. They expected this....and they expect us to do our duty.**

**Be the monument!**

Confederate President Jefferson Davis' prophetic words on the Lee Monument being removed from Monument Avenue in Richmond, Va. From a speech given by President Jefferson Davis at the formation of the Lee Monument Association in Richmond, following the death of General Robert E. Lee. [Richmond, Virginia - November 3, 1870]

“Soldiers and sailors of the Confederacy, comrades and friends”: Assembled on this sad occasion, with hearts oppressed with the grief that follows the loss of him who was our leader on many a bloody battle-field, a pleasing though melancholy spectacle is presented. Hither to, and in all times, men have been honored when successful, but here is the case of one who, amid disaster, went down to his grave, and those who were his companions in misfortune have assembled to honor his memory. It is as much an honor to you who give as to him who receives, for above the vulgar test of merit you show yourselves competent to discriminate between him who enjoys and he who deserves success.

Robert E. Lee was my associate and friend in the military academy, and we were friends until the hour of his death. We were associates and friends when he was a soldier and I a congressman; and associates and friends when he led the armies of the Confederacy and I presided in its Cabinet. We passed through many sad scenes together, but I cannot remember that there was ever aught but perfect harmony between us. If ever there was difference of opinion it was dissipated by discussion, and harmony was the result. I repeat, we never disagreed, and I may add that I never in my life saw in him the slightest tendency to self-seeking. It was not his to make a record, it was not his to shift blame to other shoulders; but it was his with an eye fixed upon the welfare of his country, never faltering to follow the line of duty to the end. His was the heart that braved every difficulty; his was the mind that wrought victory out of defeat.

He has been charged with “want of dash.” I wish to say that I never knew Lee to falter to attempt anything ever man could dare. An attempt has also been made to throw a cloud upon his character because he left the army of the United States to join in the struggle for the liberty of his State. Without trenching at all upon politics, I deem it my duty to say one word in reference to this charge. Virginian born, descended from a family illustrious in Virginia’s annals, given by Virginia to the service of the United States, he represented her in the Military Academy at West Point. He was not educated by the Federal Government, but by Virginia; for she paid her full share for the support of that institution, and was entitled to demand in return the services of her sons. Entering the army of the United States, he represented Virginia there also, and nobly. On many a hard-fought field Lee was conspicuous, battling for his native State as much as for the Union. He came from Mexico crowned with honors, covered by brevets, and recognized, young as he was, as one of the ablest of his country’s soldiers. And to prove that he was estimated then as such, let me tell you that when Lee was a captain of engineers stationed in Baltimore the Cuban Junta in New York selected him to be their leader in the struggle for the independence of their native country. They were anxious to secure his services, and offered him every temptation that ambition could desire. He thought the matter over, and, I remember, came to Washington to consult me as to what he should do, and when I began to discuss the complications which might arise from his acceptance of the trust he gently rebuked me, saying that this was not the line upon which he wished my advice, the simple question was “Whether it was right or not.” He had been educated by the United States, and felt wrong to accept place in the army of a foreign power. Such was his extreme delicacy, such was the nice sense of honor of the gallant gentleman whose death we deplore. But when Virginia withdrew – the State to whom he owed his first and last allegiance – the same nice sense of honor led him to draw his sword and throw it in the scale for good or for evil. Pardon me for this brief defense of my illustrious friend.

When Virginia joined the Confederacy, Robert Lee, the highest officer in the little army of Virginia, came to Richmond, and not pausing to inquire what would be his rank in the service of the Confederacy, went to Western Virginia under the belief that he was still an officer of the State. He came back, carrying the heavy weight of defeat and unappreciated by the people whom he served, for they could not know, as I knew, that if his plans and orders had been carried out the result would have been victory rather than retreat. You did not know, for I would not have known it had he not breathed it in my ear only at my earnest request, and begging that nothing be said about it. The clamor which then arose followed him when he went to South Carolina, so that it became necessary on his going to South Carolina to write a letter to the Governor of that State, telling him what manner of man he was. Yet, through all this, with a magnanimity rarely equaled, he stood in silence, without defending himself or allowing others to defend him, for he was unwilling to offend any one who was wearing a sword and striking blows for the Confederacy.

Mr. Davis then spoke of the straights to which the Confederacy was reduced, and of the danger to which her capital was exposed just after the battle of Seven Pines, and told how General Lee had conceived and executed the desperate plan to turn their flank and rear, which, after seven days of bloody battle, was crowned with the protection of Richmond, while the enemy was driven far from the city. The speaker referred also to the circumstances attending General Lee's crossing the Potomac and the march into Pennsylvania. He (Mr. Davis) assumed the responsibility for that movement. The enemy had long been concentrating his force, and it was evident that if they continued their steady progress the Confederacy would be overwhelmed. Our only hope was to drive him to the defense of his own capital, we being enabled in the meantime to reinforce our shattered army. How well Gen. Lee carried out that dangerous experiment need not be told. Richmond was relieved, the Confederacy was relieved, and time was obtained, if other things had favored, to reinforce the army.

But, said Mr. Davis, I shall not attempt to review the military career of our fallen Chieftain. Of the man, how shall I speak? He was my friend, and in that word is included all that I could say of any man. His moral qualities rose to the height of his genius. Self denying – always intent upon the one idea of duty – self-controlled to an extent that many thought him cold. His feelings were really warm, and his heart melted freely at the sight of a wounded soldier or the story of the sufferings of the widow and orphan. During the war he was ever conscious of the inequality of the means at his control; but it was never his to complain or to utter a doubt – It was always his to do. When in the last campaign he was beleaguered at Petersburg, and painfully aware of the straights to which we were reduced, he said: “With my army in the mountains of Virginia I could carry on this war for twenty years longer.” His men exhausted and his supplies failing, he was unable to carry out his plans. An untoward event caused him to anticipate the movement and the Army of Northern Virginia was overwhelmed. But in the surrender he anticipated conditions that have not been fulfilled – he expected his army to be respected and his paroled soldiers to be allowed the enjoyments of life and property. Whether these conditions have been fulfilled, let others say.

Here he now sleeps in the land he loved so well, and that land is not Virginia only, for they do injustice to Lee who believe he fought only for Virginia. He was ready to go anywhere, on any service for the good of his country, and his heart was as broad as the fifteen States struggling for the principles that our forefathers fought for in the Revolution of 1776. He is sleeping in the same soil with the thousands who fought under the same flag, but first offered up their lives. Here the living are assembled to honor his memory, and there the skeleton sentinels keep watch over his grave. This citizen! this soldier! this great general! this true patriot! left behind him the crowning glory of a true Christian. His Christianity ennobled him in life, and affords us grounds for the belief that he is happy beyond the grave.

But, while we mourn the loss of the great and the true, drop we also tears of sympathy with her who was his helpmeet in life – the noble woman who, while her husband was in the field leading the Army of the Confederacy, though an invalid herself, passed the time in knitting socks for the marching soldiers! A woman fit to be the mother of heroes – and heroes are descended from her. Mourning with her, we can only offer the consolation of a Christian. Our loss is not his, but he now enjoys the rewards of a life well spent and a never wavering trust in a risen Savior. This day we unite our words of sorrow with those of the good and great throughout Christendom, for his fame is gone over the water – his deeds will be remembered; and when the monument we build shall have crumbled into dust, his virtues will still live, a high model for the imitation of generations yet unborn.



From The Papers of Jefferson Davis, Volume 12, pp 502-506. Transcribed from the Richmond Dispatch, November 4, 1870.



# Brigade News - Gen Forest Elm Springs Re-Internment



RIP Gen and Mrs Forrest



## *State News - Lee Monument*

### **Texas Division Reflection of the Undoing of the Monument to Robert E. Lee**

*“Robert E. Lee’s deeds will be remembered; and when the monument we build shall have crumbled into dust, his virtues will still live. A high model for the imitation of generations yet unborn.” President Jefferson Davis, C.S.A.*

Today the culmination of the efforts of the misguided, historically uneducated, “woke” liberal left of this country came to fruition. The statue of Robert E. Lee was removed from a pedestal of honor in Richmond Virginia. I will never forget many years ago when for the first time I saw the sculpture of Lee on Monument Avenue. It was a fitting tribute to the greatest General of the old South. Now it is gone and likely never to be seen again. It is in times like these that we the posterity of the brave Confederate soldier could lose heart or become weary in the work before us to defend the good name of our forefathers. The question must be asked: “What would Robert E. Lee do?” None of us can accurately answer that question today, as Lee has gone the way of the earth and rests now in the warm Southern soil of his beloved Virginia. However, Robert E. Lee did leave us an example to emulate. A great man of faith he turned to almighty God in times of distress and defeat.

**General Lee Prayed for His Friends, His Fellow Soldiers In The Field.** Upon hearing that [Stonewall Jackson](#) had been injured in battle of Chancellorsville, Lee Prayed for him and requested that word be sent to Jackson to let him know that he was praying for him . . . *“When you return I trust you will find him better. When a suitable occasion offers, give him my love, and tell him that I wrestled in Prayer for him last night, as I never prayed, I believe, for myself.”*

**General Lee Prayed For His Family As They Faced an Uncertain Future.** *“May God guard and protect you and yours, and shower upon you every blessing, is the prayer of your devoted brother, R.E. LEE.” (Excerpt of a Letter from Robert E. Lee to his sister).*

**General Lee Was Moved By the Prayers of Others.** When he was informed that the chaplains prayed for him, tears started to his eyes, and he replied: *“I sincerely thank you for that, and I can only say that I am a poor sinner, trusting in Christ alone, and that I need all the prayers you can offer for me.” (Part 5, Chapter 13 of “A LIFE OF GEN. ROBERT E. LEE.” BY JOHN ESTEN COOKE)*

**General Lee Prayed Daily.** *“I, therefore, can anticipate for you many years of happiness and prosperity, and in my **daily** prayers to the God of mercy and truth I invoke His choicest blessings upon you.” (Excerpt from a Letter from Robert E. Lee to his son)*

My fellow Southerners Do Not Lose Heart! Let us use this occasion to bind us together, united in the work before us and given in the Charge of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Pray for One Another. Pray for Your Family both living and those yet unborn. Pray Daily and above all else trust in God. Remember **“God is our Refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble” (Psalm 46:1 NKJV)**

**W. Michael Hurley ~ 1st Lt Commander, Texas Division,  
Sons of Confederate Veterans**

## State News Cont - Williamson County Monument

### Texas Division Response to the following press release by:

Southern Poverty Law Center

AUSTIN, Tx. – The Southern Poverty Law Center raised a billboard in support of [Wilco Patriots](#), which has been advocating for removal of a Confederate monument in front of the Historic Williamson County Courthouse for more than two and a half years. And with the addition of new pavers on the courthouse square, which “honor” Confederate soldiers, their efforts have increased to [de-Confederate the historic Georgetown Square](#).

Dear Miss Claire,

Yes, I would like to comment. Thank you for contacting me.

First, the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) - a misnomer if ever I heard one - is a radical, discredited, corrupt, Marxist organization.

Second, the cited *Wilco Patriots* is a cover group for the amalgamated Antifa, Black Lives Matter, and De-Confederate Every-thing crowd that has despoiled the Most Beautiful Town Square in Texas every weekend for the past 15 months.

The following is a refutation of several points included in the SPLC Statement:

"...and remove all pavers honoring Confederate leaders in Georgetown's Square; And with the addition of new pavers on the courthouse square, which “honor” Confederate soldiers, their efforts have increased to [de-Confederate the historic Georgetown Square.the Memorial Brick Program](#)'s addition of new pavers honoring Confederate leaders was halted." You reported on this matter in June. The Georgetown City Manager "paused" the program to formalize the agreement between the City and the Williamson County Historical Commission regarding the installation of Memorial Bricks - which, by the way, include Veterans from all of America's and Texas' conflicts from the American Revolution forward to Afghanistan; not just the War Between the States. As an example of their disconnected "efforts", I have orders for over a dozen bricks from their own members memorializing known slaves in Williamson County in the 1850s - these, too, have been "paused" by the City.

**"The SPLC stands in solidarity with Wilco Patriots, whose weekly presence and monthly rallies outside of the Historic Williamson County Courthouse have been met with threats and undue pressure not only from opposing heritage groups, but their own elected officials."** Threats and undue pressure? Anyone who has been on the Square these past 15 months and observed the behavior of these anarchists would find these allegations laughable. In addition, many of the "opposition" are not even eligible to vote in Williamson County. I invite you to come down to the Square any Saturday and see for yourself.

**"Twelve Confederate memorials were removed from Texas' public spaces in 2020.** So far in 2021, the status of 11 memorials changed: 1 statue has been removed; 7 have been renamed; and at least 3 are pending removal or rename across the state." I don't know where they're getting these numbers, but they fail to mention all the Texas Counties that have decided **to keep** their Confederate memorials (Bell, Gregg, Kaufman, Parker, Walker, etc) or that the efforts to remove the Confederate Monuments from the Texas Capitol Grounds, the paintings from the Capitol Building, or to eliminate Confederate Heroes Day failed miserably. never making it out of committee during this last legislative session. In a March '21 University of Texas/Texas Tribune poll - not exactly bastions of conservatism - only 15% of those Texans polled supported removing Confederate Monuments.

The selection of Georgetown for the site of one of their billboards demonstrates the desperation being felt by these liars, these charlatans, these burners of bridges whose racially-divisive rhetoric seeks to destroy, or at least re-write, all aspects of history that doesn't support their Marxist agenda - which is most of it.

**The resistance to their hateful messaging is considerably stronger than it was at this time last year. They have badly misjudged the demographics and the patience of Williamson County citizens and the reasons that so many new-comers have fled the tyrannies of their former states and cities to come here to begin new lives, retire in peace, or raise their kids in a decent environment. This ploy to "up the ante" will ultimately backfire on them.**

That's how I see it, Miss Claire. Please feel free to ask any questions.

By the way, we'll be conducting a 9/11 Observance this Friday at 4:00 P.M. at the SFC Nathan R. Chapman (the 1st American Soldier killed in Afghanistan) Memorial (Forest at 4th Street) in honor of SFC Chapman and those killed recently in Kabul. You are cordially invited.

Regards, Shelby K. Little  
Public Relations Officer  
Texas Division Sons of Confederate Veterans

## *National News*

### **IN THE MORMON BEEHIVE STATE**

Dixie State University in Utah has elected to change its name because of the word Dixie's association with slavery.

Mark Atkins commented that:

*"This is beyond silly and would be akin to rejecting the word 'Cuba' because of its association with communism, or 'Germany' because of its association with Nazism.*

*"Or would it? In truth communism has so bled Cuba of vitality and relevance as to eliminate it as a threat. And of all the places in the world where Nazism might be reborn, Germany would be near the bottom of the list.*

*"But the South remains a real and present danger to the progress of Progressivism, and thus all Southern words, symbols, emblems, and anything uniquely associated with the South must be defined, then removed, and ultimately forgotten. Southerners, with all of their opinions, notions, and instinctive inclination to oppose them, represent a power that the Left still fears. Thus even a word as sweet as Dixie must be erased.*

*"That we inspire such fear in our enemies may almost be taken as a compliment."*

### **IN THE PEACH STATE**

Al Perry, Editor of the *Georgia Confederate* newspaper passed away peacefully in his sleep on Friday August 6. he was laid to rest without public ceremony on Monday August 9 at the Douglas Gospel Assembly Church Cemetery in Broxton. His son Jessie Perry indicated that his father requested that there be no service.

The Family has asked that in lieu of flowers that Al would of wanted all donations to go to the Georgia Confederates Youth Camp to keep the Camp going. Please mail donations to: The Georgia Division, SCV, P.O. Box 1081, Macon, Ga. 31202, Payable to the GCYC.



Al was devoted to the Georgia Confederates Youth Camp. His vision was to have a Youth Camp that taught our youth the truth history of the South and Christian morals. He knew that the future our Country was dependence on educating our youth. Al loved and cared for his Campers, he knew the Camp would make a positive impact in their lives. This year was the fifth year of the Georgia Confederates Youth Camp and was the biggest turn out yet, with 22 Campers.

In the above photo of last years campers Al is the one with the gray hair and beard surrounded by his campers.

## *National News Cont.*

### **ALSO IN GEORGIA**

Atlanta Council members passed a resolution Monday night declaring that the City should remove the Lion of the Confederacy statue, which has been vandalized, and place it in temporary storage.

The 127-year-old Lion of the Confederacy statue, built by T.M. Brady and dedicated on Confederate Memorial Day in 1894, was erected to honor the 3,000 unknown Confederate soldiers buried at the cemetery. The lion overlooks the graves.

Oakland Cemetery is the final resting place of more than 70,000 residents, including famous Atlanta, mayors, governors and is also home to a 65-foot Confederate obelisk, built in 1870.

Georgia law includes a statute that can make it difficult for local governments to remove a Confederate monument, because it is considered unlawful to damage, relocate or remove a monument dedicated to the United States or the Confederacy; however, the Georgia General Assembly adopted updates to the law last year that allows for "appropriate measures for the preservation, protection and interpretation of such [a] monument or memorial."

Local governments throughout metro Atlanta have also simply started ignoring the law over the last two years.

Council approved a \$33,000 contract with Superior Rigging and Erecting Co. to remove the lion statue. The City has not said where it will be located long-term, and did not say when the statue removal would take place.

### **IN THE TAR HEEL STATE**

The city of Charlotte has begun efforts to rename nine streets that were previously named for people identified as "Confederate" and "white supremacists."

A news release from the city Wednesday announced that Jefferson Davis Street would be changed to Druid Hills Way. A public unveiling of the new Druid Hills Way street signs is planned for Sept. 25, the news release said.

Phifer Avenue will become Montford Point Street in honor of the North Carolina Marine base where Blacks trained.

### **IN THE OLD LINE STATE**

Comptroller Peter Franchot, the leading candidate in the 2022 race for Governor of Maryland, said he wants the Talbot Boys statue in Easton melted down and recast into hundreds of door knobs.

### **IN THE BEAVER STATE**

By a split margin, the Redmond City Council this week chose not to consider a resolution that condemned symbols of hate in public parades. The issue came up after a Confederate Flag was flown in the Redmond Chamber of Commerce's Fourth of July Parade.

Councilor Ed Fitch proposed a resolution, which condemned symbols of hate like Confederate flags, to be considered at the next month's council meeting. One Redmond resident spoke against the resolution during the public comment section of the meeting on Aug. 10, arguing that the float did not portray the flag positively, and that it illustrated the United States overcame the Confederate forces to maintain what was, at the time, a divided nation. Two other people sent letters that were supportive of the three councilors who pushed for the resolution.

Redmond Mayor George Endicott said his opposition to the resolution was solidified after speaking with veterans on the topic. "I made up my mind after attending a function at the Veterans of Foreign Wars post on Saturday evening," Endicott said. "Every person who approached me reminded me that we fought in combat to protect our freedoms; this included the right to protest, to take stances contrary to others and to speak in ways that are unpopular. Every person felt the right to free speech overrides any feelings of emotional turmoil."

Councilor Krisanna Clark-Endicott said her role in the City Council isn't to dictate public thought or have any jurisdiction over the parade. The vote to add the resolution to the next agenda failed by a margin of four to three,



## *VA Flagger Update*



HUGE shoutout and thanks to our Guardians of the Flags in Danville, Virginia, who have been busy this week, switching out flags at several of our dozen Memorial Battle Flag sites in the Last Capital of the Confederacy! Recent storms left flags in need of replacement, and thanks to YOUR generous support, a shipment of new flags arrived in Danville last week and volunteers will be working to complete the replacements this week.

A few years ago, city leaders in Danville caved to radicals in the town and removed one 3x5 Third National from the Confederate monument on the grounds of the Sutherland Mansion. The flag pictured below was the first of FOURTEEN mega flags raised across town in response, this one on 58 at the bridge leading into Main Street. This should be our response in every city and locality that dishonors our Confederate heroes.

For every flag or monument removed, let's raise a dozen in its place!

God bless and keep you all...and GOD SAVE THE SOUTH!

For Christ and the Confederacy,  
Susan Lee  
Va Flaggers



To assist with our Interstate Battle Flags and ongoing Heritage Defense projects, please make checks payable

"The Virginia Flaggers" and mail to:  
P.O. Box 1427, Amherst, VA 24521

## *VA Flagger Update Cont.*

Planting seeds and applying fertilizer. The pole for the Va Flaggers' Roadside Memorial Battle Flag site #35 is going up today, just in time for our TENTH anniversary.

Thanks to excellent "fertilizer", this one will reach a height of 50' in just a few days.



Our response to the monument desecration and destruction? Fight the evil where we can win, speak truth at every opportunity, and do what is OUR DUTY....Continue to honor our Confederate heroes by erecting new Memorial flags and monuments on private property for every memorial or flag removed...PLUS MORE!

We made a promise to install a roadside memorial battle flag in every location in Virginia and we are hard at work making it happen.

While recent events may leave us discouraged and feeling that evil has the upper hand, I want to encourage you today. Do not lose hope, succumb to sorrow, or give in to anger in this time of cultural and spiritual adversity. Be ever mindful that what we are experiencing does not remotely compare to the afflictions our ancestors suffered.

For Christ and the Confederacy,  
Susan Lee  
Virginia Flaggers

To assist with our Interstate Battle Flags and ongoing Heritage Defense projects, please make checks payable "The Virginia Flaggers" and mail to:  
P.O. Box 1427, Amherst, VA 24521

Or contribute through PayPal, here: <http://www.vaflaggers.com/i95flagdonate.html>

*VA Flagger Update Cont.* - Confederate Air Force Fly's Again!



Just a few days after Governor Northam tore down the magnificent Robert E. Lee memorial on Monument Avenue, the Virginia Flaggers took to the air with a message for NASCAR fans and Richmond citizens.

For three hours, an airplane buzzed the NASCAR race at RIR and downtown Richmond, pulling a large banner that read GOD BLESS ROBERT E LEE, with a giant Confederate Battle Flag.

Reports from the raceway tell us that fans cheered in appreciation, and social media lit up quickly with photos, videos, and posts of both appreciation...and wringing of hands and gnashing of teeth by leftists who thought the removal of the monument meant they would never see the name Robert E. Lee again, nor hear from monument supporters again.

They were very wrong.

What a beautiful sight!

God bless those still willing to stand and fight, and God bless the eternal memory of Robert E. Lee!

For Christ and the Confederacy,

Susan Lee

Va Flaggers



To assist with our Interstate Battle Flags and ongoing Heritage Defense projects, please make checks payable "The Virginia Flaggers" and mail to:  
P.O. Box 1427, Amherst, VA 24521

Or contribute through PayPal, here: <http://www.vaflaggers.com/i95flagdonate.html>



# YOU ARE INVITED

**LIVING HISTORY WEEKEND  
CHILI COOKOFF  
with PRIZES**



**OCTOBER 8TH & 9TH, 2021  
WELLINGTON TEXAS**

**Friday Oct 8th School Day**

**Saturday Oct 9th Chili Cookoff**

**Vendors & Sutlers  
History Reenactors**

*Chili Cookoff Teams*

**Hosted by: Sons of Confederate Veterans  
Charles Goodnight, Frontier Reg.  
Camp 2280**

**Contact: Jody Coleman 817-201-9009**

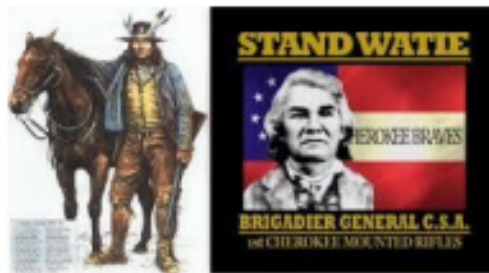
**Email: [jody@wrightsok.com](mailto:jody@wrightsok.com)**



MAP OF THE  
BATTLEFIELD OF ANTIETAM

Published by  
H. H. LLOYD & CO.

21, John St. New York



### General Stand Watie's Report on the Second Battle of Cabin Creek September 19, 1864

On February 5, 1864, Colonel Stand Watie proposed a plan to force Union troops from Forts Gibson and Smith. The main part of the plan proposed a strong raid into central Kansas. It was hoped that such a demonstration would cause the withdrawal of Federal troops from the various outposts in Indian Territory to protect Kansas. Waite's plan was submitted by Major Sam Bell Maxey to Lieutenant General Edmund Kirby Smith, the commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department.

The main purpose of the raid was a diversionary demonstration for Lieutenant General Edmund Kirby Smith. General Smith ordered a Confederate force to advance on Kansas City and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas to stir up Union citizens in Missouri and Kansas. He hoped that this would cause the citizens to petition Abraham Lincoln for additional troops, especially those in General William Tecumseh Sherman's army. This was an attempt to slow down and weaken Sherman's attack on Atlanta and his march to the sea by drawing Union soldiers from Missouri into the Indian Territory.

Originally General Maxey and General Cooper ordered Brigadier General Stand Watie (commissioned Brigadier General on May 10, 1864) to lead a raid into Kansas in early August, immediately after the demonstration on Fort Smith. Maxey and Cooper cancelled Watie's raid because of troop movements between Fort Smith and Fort Gibson. The raid now depended on further movements. The Union army preparations for winter by establishing hay camps and moving supply trains were the movements the Confederates looked for.

General Richard M. Gano and his brigade were anxious and ready to also assume the offensive. Throughout August, the men and horses of Gano's Brigade were rested and recuperated from their demonstration on Fort Smith at Camp Pike, Indian Territory.

Finally, after months of waiting, Waite's plan for a raid was approved by the Confederate high command. However, Kirby Smith ordered that the raid should take place before October 1 to coincide with Confederate major general Sterling Price's planned Missouri Raid. This proved to be perfect timing. In August, intelligence reports were received at Maxey's headquarters at Fort Towson that told of a large Union wagon train being prepared at Fort Scott that would soon move south on the Texas Road. The train would be filled with supplies intended for Indian refugees at Fort Gibson. On August 18, 1864, Colonel William Adair of the Second Cherokee Regiment rode into Maxey's headquarters with an amended plan from General Waite to raid and disrupt Union communications along the Grand River and north of the Arkansas River. The wagon train, if it could be found, would be the primary target.

Just two weeks after General Gano's letter of August 29, 1864, demanding action Gano's Texans and Watie's Indian troops were sharing campfires at Camp Pike, located on the Canadian River near present day Whitefield, Oklahoma. With the new raid planned, Generals Gano and Watie met on September 12 to work out the tactical details of the raid. The next day both generals spent their time organizing and preparing their men for the raid. On this day Gano addressed his men to be "prepared to travel without baggage, to forage provisions from the land, and to move rapidly, to strike hard, and to disengage quickly."

The wagon train had departed Fort Scott on Monday, September 12, 1864, en route to Fort Gibson. After a brief stop at Fort Gibson, the train would roll eastward toward its final destination at the military post at Fort Smith, Arkansas. The supply train consisted of 300 wagons driven by six-mule teams. The train included 203 government wagons, 4 government ambulances and 91 sutler wagons. The wagons were loaded with supplies intended for the garrisons at both forts, as well as for Union Indian refugees. When fully in motion, the wagon train stretched out more than for or five miles over the prairie.

The following is General Stand Watie's after action report on this raid as well as some smaller actions including Flat Rock engagement just prior to the Second Battle of Cabin Creek:

*"HEADQUARTERS FIRST INDIAN BRIGADE,  
Camp Bragg, October 3, 1864*

*CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following for the information of the general commanding as my report of the operations of the troops of this brigade in the recent Raid in the enemy's rear and west of the Grand River. Previous to setting out on this Expedition I had informed the general commanding that from the active service in which my brigade had been engaged since 31<sup>st</sup> of July before Fort Smith that my horses were not in condition to to much service. He then informed me that I could get additional fresh troops from the Texas brigades.*

*On the 12<sup>th</sup> ultimo Brigade-General Gano called on me at Camp Corser, when the expedition was determined upon, and the general commanding so informed.*

*On the 13<sup>th</sup> I joined General Gano at Camp Pike and the same evening arranged the plan of the expedition. By an arrangement with General Gano each one of us was to command his own troops, but act together and harmoniously. This we concluded to be the better plan, as the two brigades did not belong to the same division and were temporarily thrown together. I have had no cause to regret this arrangement, the conduct of General Gano on all occasions being such as might be expected of so gallant an officer.*

*On the 14<sup>th</sup> we marched to Prarie Springs, General Gano's forces amounting to some 1,200 and Howell's battery of six guns. My command consisted of 200 First Cherokee Regiment, Lieut. Col. C. N. Vann commanding; 150 Second Cherokee Regiment, Maj. John Vann commanding; 125 First Creek, Lieut. Col. Samuel Chekote commanding 1,200 Second Creek, Col. T. Barnett, and 130 Seminoles, under Col. John Jumper. the whole force amounting to about 2,000.*

*On the 15<sup>th</sup>, my brigade composing the advance, I dispatched Major Vann with regiment on the right flank, with instructions to throw scouts out as far as the river on the extreme right, which he did, but failed to find any of the enemy's parties on the south side of the river. He crossed the Arkansas River at the Creek Agency. On the north bank of the river discovered on Federal Creek, who being fired upon escaped, leaving his horse and equipment in our possession. The remainder of the expedition crossed the river six miles above the agency. The river being deep we were delayed a short time, crossing artillery ammunition on our horses. Encamped first at Camp Pleasant, on Blue, four miles below Chosky.*

*On the 16<sup>th</sup> instant crossed the Verdigris River at Sand Town. About noon discovered a party of the enemy at work putting up hay on the road to Fort Scott, twelve or fifteen miles above Fort Gibson. Lieutenant-Colonel Vann, First Cherokee Regiment, and Captain Strayhorn, commanding Thirtieth Texas Regiment, were dispatched to the right, with insructions to gain the enem's rear and to intercept his escape to the timber on Grand River. This movement was executed promptly and with entire success. They gained the desired posistion and opened a vigorous fire on the enemy, who were encamped on a small creek on the prairie. They were driven into the creek and protected themselves from our fire by the banks. General Gano moved his command directly to the front, and my brigade took the left, and in a short time the enemy were*

completely surrounded. Owing to the distance and the rapidity of movement of my command the line became somewhat broken, when a party of about sixty-five of the enemy's cavalry attempted to break through, but only four succeeding in making their escape; the rest were either killed or captured. The engagement lasted but a short while owing to the great superiority of our numbers and the complete surprise of the enemy.

Lieutenant Porter, Second Creek Regiment, captured 7 of Second Kansas all armed with six-shooters. The whole number of prisoners was 85, about as many killed, and but few escaped. The enemy were two companies of the Second Kansas and one company of negro troops. Here we burned large quantities of hay—not less than 3,000 tons—in ricks and upon ground; also a number of wagons and several mowing machines.

Having received information from the prisoners that the train which was expected from Fort Scott—the capture of which was the principal object of the expedition—was looked for daily, I sent Major Vann, Second Cherokee Regiment, up the Fort Scott road four miles, with instructions to send forward a small party to ascertain whether or not the train was in our vicinity. He accordingly took charge of the party himself, and after going but a short distance was fired into by the enemy's picket and narrowly escaped being killed. Thinking the train advancing, upon receiving this intelligence, I sent Lieutenant-Colonel Vann with his regiment to his assistance. The enemy; however, proved only a small re-enforcement going to the train and moved northward during the night. Everything remained quiet until morning.

Early in the morning General Gano sent a party to burn the hay at the Hickey place, but they found it strongly protected by additional troops from Fort Gibson. Reinforcements were sent and a brisk skirmish ensued, but they were unable to accomplish this object, and as time, which was now all-important to us would be required, our troops were withdrawn and rejoined the command, which had been steadily moving northward. Encamped on Wolf Creek on the 17<sup>th</sup>.



General Gano on the 18<sup>th</sup> proceeded with 400 Texas Troops and two pieces of Howell's battery toward Cabin Creek, where we had learned the enemy had a garrison of 300 of the Second Indian Regiment (Cherokee Home Guards). About 3 o'clock I received a note from General Gano stating that the train was at Cabin Creek, and requesting me to move forward the whole command to that point as rapidly as possible. I joined him after midnight. After consultation we agreed to move on the enemy at once, who was aware of our approach, but entirely ignorant of our numbers. General Gano formed his line of battle on the right; my brigade formed on the left in the following order: First and Second Cherokee Regiments, Seminoles, Second and First Creek Regiments on the extreme left. Howell's battery took position in the center. The enemy had decidedly the advantage in position. Our men were formed on an elevated prairie that descended to the enemy's position on the creek. The moon, which shone very brightly, was in our rear. They thus had the double advantage of firing up hill with the moon and sky light. The enemy were strongly posted from the nature of the place under cover of the timber and bluff of the creek. They also had the residence of Joseph L. Martin on the road strongly fortified with

heavy timbers set upright in the ground, that rendered them complete protection against small-arms. On the right of this they had placed long ricks of hay running parallel with each other and with the creek. The greater part of the train extended from the hay ricks up the creek on their right.

About 3 o'clock on the morning of the 19<sup>th</sup> the firing commenced by the enemy's skirmisher's on their right. Soon the engagement became general along the line from right to left. During the night it was difficult to ascertain the enemy's exact position and strength, excepting from his fire. His line seemed to extend the length of time the firing was heavy and incessant. Our forces steadily advanced, driving the enemy to his cover. During the night our left drove the enemy from his position. Leaving in our possession a part of his train, around which a guard was immediately thrown and most of the wagons moved to our rear.

Just at daybreak we supposed, from the noise in the enemy's camp, that he was crossing his train over the creek and moving it in the direction of Fort Scott. I accordingly sent Lieutenant-Colonel Vann with the two Cherokee regiments across the creek on the left to gain the enemy's rear and intercept the trains. He gained the position, but no wagons were crossing. He captured 18 prisoners.

After daylight we discovered the enemy's true position and moved a section of Howell's battery on the left, supported by the First and Second Creeks, and opened a vigorous fire from this advantageous position on his encampment and fortifications. The Seminole and Twenty-ninth Texas Regiments, moving on the left of the battery, drove the enemy from his cover and through the encampment. Soon the confusion became great in his ranks and a general stampede ensued, leaving in our possession his train, stockade, hay, camp and garrison equipage. Many of his dead and wounded were also left on the field.

Among our killed were Lieutenant Patterson, adjutant Seminole Regiment. He fell at his post gallantly doing his duty. His loss is great and irreparable to his command. Of the Texas brigade 7 were killed on the field. A complete list of the killed and wounded of this brigade will be furnished. Among the wounded are Major Vann, severely through the neck; Captain Taylor, dangerously through the thigh, and Captain Shannon, slightly in the breast—all of the Second Cherokee Regiment, and Lieut. Richard Carter, Company C, First Cherokee Regiment, slightly.

The enemy's forces consisted (from the best information received from prisoners and others at their hospital of the garrison before mentioned) of 300 Indian Home Guards, 280 escort from Fort Scott, 150 reinforcements from Fort Gibson, 250 teamsters, armed for the occasion, and many Pins, who came in on hearing of our approach. His numbers were, therefore, between 900 and 1,000.

Lieut. Col. C. N. Vann, Maj. John Vann, commanding First and Second Cherokee Regiments; Colonel Barnett, Second Creek Regiment; Col. John Jumper, Seminole Regiment, and Lieut. Col. Samuel Chekote, First Creek Regiment, deserve the highest commendation for their gallant conduct during the whole engagement, which lasted from 3 to 9 a.m. The greater part of this time they were under constant fire. Maj. J. A. Scales, assistant adjutant-general; Lieut. Saladin Watie, aide-de-camp, and Sergt. Maj. Patrick Patton, First Cherokee Regiment, merited particular notice for the prompt



*and efficient aid rendered in keeping their troops in order, and for their brave and soldierly bearing on all occasions.*

*The conduct of the officers and men generally was fine, and all, without distinction, are entitled to great credit.*

*The train was composed of 250 wagons, besides post wagons loaded with Government quartermaster's, commissary, and sutler's supplies. Many of the wagons were so broken by the stampede of the teams when the artillery opened on the camp that it was impossible to bring them off. We crossed Arkansas with 130 wagons; all the rest were burned; also ten ricks of hay, each containing 500 tons. Mowing machines and everything in camp was destroyed. After getting out all the wagons possible under the circumstances we moved southward in good order. Near Pryor's Creek we met enemy's reinforcements going to the train. We drove them back several miles. The train moved during the night northwest and crossed Pryor's Creek higher up; crossed Verdigris next evening at Claremore's Mounds. Nothing of interest transpired during the rest of the march.*

*The greatest unanimity and good feeling existed between the officers and men of the two brigades. The fortitude and endurance displayed in the long and constant march for several consecutive days and nights speak for them the highest praise.*

*The actual loss in dollars to the enemy will exceed \$1,500,000. The damage is inestimable and irreparable from the lateness of the season. The expedition returned after an absence of sixteen days.  
Respectfully, your obedient servant.*

**STAND WATIE**  
*Brigadier-General*

*Capt. T. B. HEISTON"*

Although Brigadier General Waite continued his hit and run operations and raids until the end of the war, none of his actions approached the size and scope of Second Cabin Creek. At the conclusion of the war, Stand atie was the last Confederate general to surrender his forces, doing so at Doaksville, Indian Territory on June 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1865.

Sources:

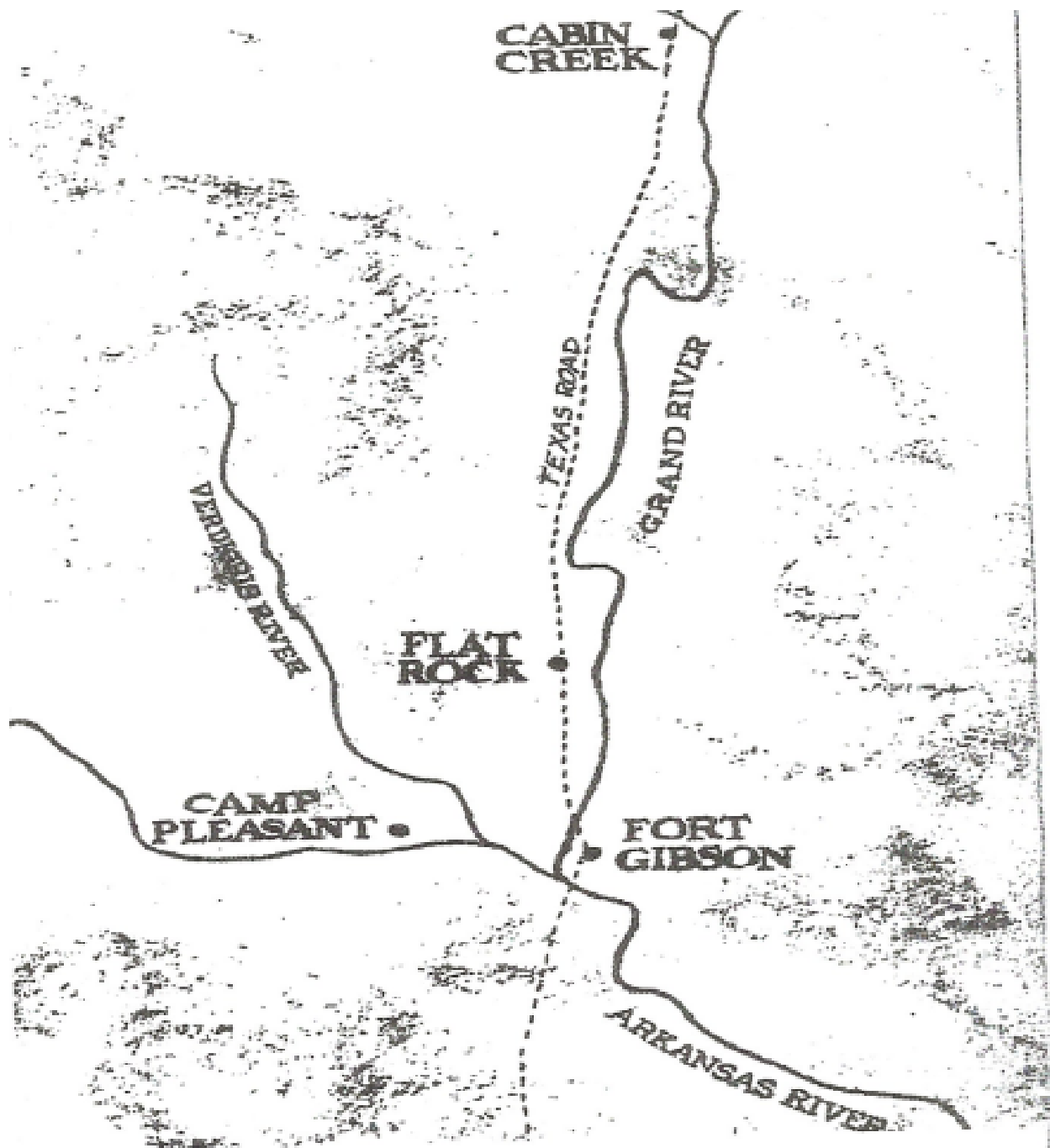
The American Indian in the Civil War, 1862-1865, by Annie Heloise Abel

The Civil War on the Border by Wiley Britton

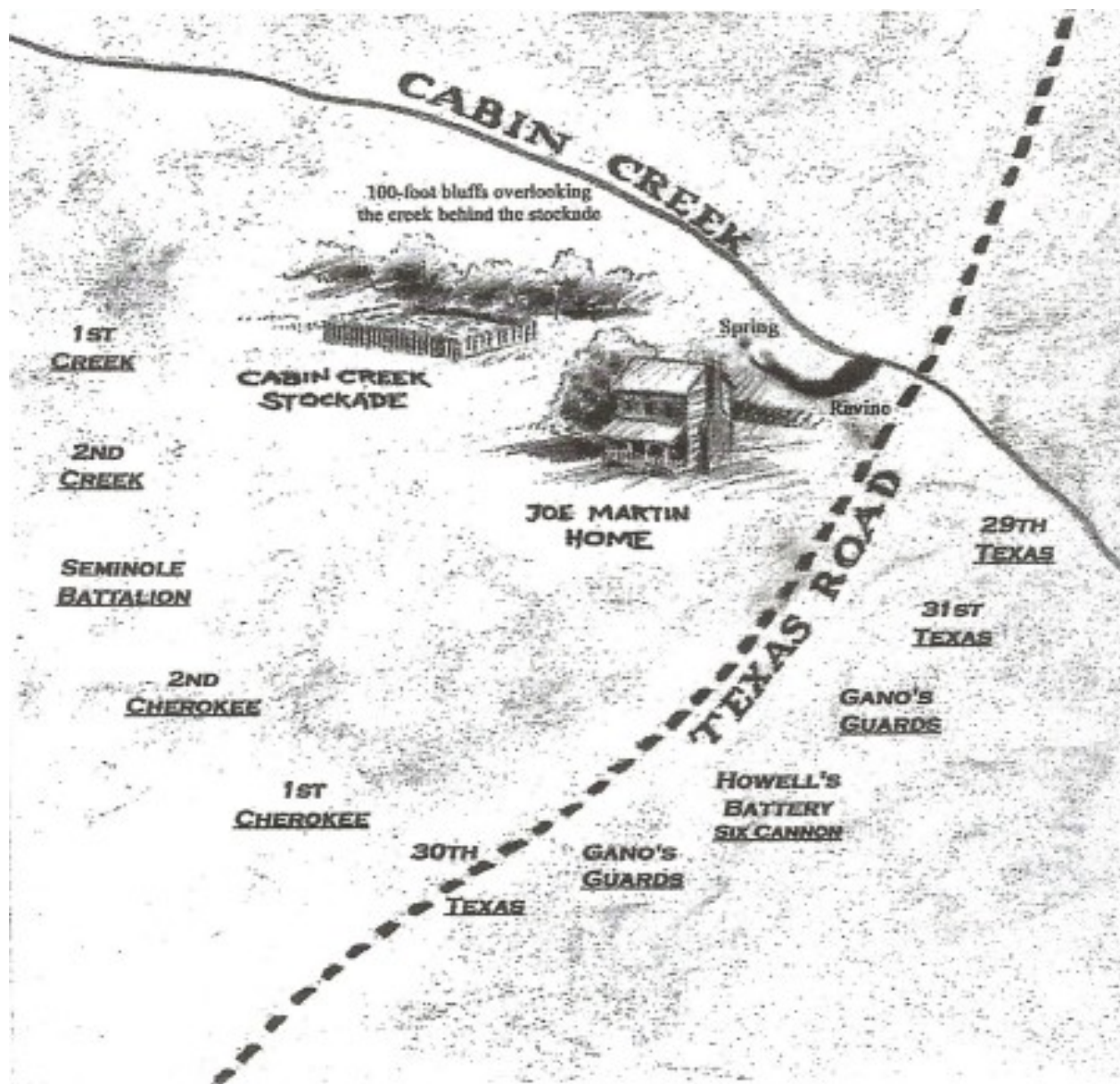
Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies in the War of the Rebellion, Series I  
Volume LXI, Part 1.

General Stand Watie's Report on the Second Battle of Cabin Creek, September 1864,  
Published September 8, 2014, updated August 21, 2018

Gano's Brigade: A History of the Fifth Texas Cavalry Brigade, 1863-1864, Chapter V, "Raid at Cabin Creek", By Charles David Grear, B. A., A Thesis in History



Flat Rock was the principal haying camp for Fort Gibson. This map shows the proximity to the fort and the Confederate camp, which Watie called "Camp Pleasant" in his report. The Cabin Creek stockade was located about thirty-five miles north of the Flat Rock hay camp. *Courtesy Warren Entertainment.*



Battle positions of Gano's Texas Cavalry and Watie's Indian Brigade as of 1:00 a.m., September 19, 1864. *Courtesy Warren Entertainment.*

# DIXIE

March tempo

By DAN D. EMMETT

A

I wish I was in the land of cot - ton.

D A

Old times there are not for - got - ten. Look a - way, look a -

E7 A

way, look a - way, Dix - ie Land. In

A

Dix - ie Land where I was born in,

D A

Ear - ly on one frost - y morn - ing. Look a - way, look a -

E7 A

way, look a - way, Dix - ie Land. Then I wish I was in

D B7 E7 A

Dix - ie. Hoo - ray! Hoo - ray! In Dix - ie Land I'll

D A E7

take my stand, to live and die in Dix - ie, A .

A E7 A E7 A

A - way A - way down south in Dix - ie, A .



SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS  
DEFENDING HISTORY SINCE 1896



# Texas Society Order of Confederate Rose, Inc.

## MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

| OFFICE USE ONLY              |       |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Date Recd _____              | _____ |
| Check No. _____              | _____ |
| Date sent to Treasurer _____ | _____ |
| Entered on Spreadsheet _____ | _____ |
| Date Cert & Pin mailed _____ | _____ |

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Female  Male   
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Email: \_\_\_\_\_ Birth Date: Mo: \_\_\_\_\_ Day: \_\_\_\_\_ Yr: \_\_\_\_\_

Chapter Name, Number and City you are joining: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Do you want to receive TSOCR group emails: Yes  No   
 Talents and/or skills you can contribute to TSOCR and/or the chapter: \_\_\_\_\_

### Membership Types and Fees (Check all applicable)

\*Fees are determined by the Fee Schedule in effect on the date of your application.

| A. <input type="checkbox"/> Chapter Member  | B. <input type="checkbox"/> Lifetime Member  | C. <input type="checkbox"/> Member-at-Large  |
|---|--|--|
| Fee: TSOCR STATE enrollment fee *\$10. Plus fee to local chapter (amount determined by each chapter). Annual State (*\$10) and Chapter dues will apply.<br><br>Send completed application with your check made payable to your local chapter.<br>Chapter Rep Name: _____<br>Address: _____<br>City, State, Zip: _____ | One time *\$100 enrollment fee to TSOCR Plus enrollment fee to local chapter (amount determined by chapter). Annual chapter dues <i>may</i> apply at discretion of chapter. Check with your local chapter.<br><br>Send completed application with your check made payable to TSOCR Treasurer.<br>CINDY BOBBITT<br>P.O. BOX 100<br>WINONA, TX 75792 | *\$20 TSOCR enrollment fee. Annual dues of \$20. Member-at-Large *\$ 20 Member at Large *\$20<br>Lifetime Member *100 No Life Membership 0<br>*\$120 *\$20 |

Form must be signed and dated by the applicant, endorsed by a member in good standing of the TSOCR and the TSOCR Chapter Representative. Form must be submitted in duplicate (2 originals or 1 original and 1 copy).  
*Your cancelled check is your receipt.*

Applicant's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Endorsed by: \_\_\_\_\_ TSOCR Chapter: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Chapter Representative: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

TSOCR Application Form Revised 11 October 2017

**Sons of Confederate Veterans**  
 "DEFENDING THEIR HONOR SINCE 1896"  
 www.scv.org ★ 1-800-MySouth

**What is the Sons of Confederate Veterans?**  
 The citizen-soldiers who fought for the Confederacy personified the best qualities of America. The preservation of liberty and freedom was the motivating factor in the South's decision to fight the Second American Revolution. The tenacity with which Confederate soldiers fought underscored their belief in the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. These attributes are the underpinning of our democratic society and represent the foundation on which this nation was built.

Today, the Sons of Confederate Veterans is preserving the history and legacy of these heroes, so future generations can understand the motives that animated the Southern Cause.

The SCV is the direct heir of the United Confederate Veterans, and the oldest hereditary organization for male descendants of Confederate soldiers. Organized at Richmond, Virginia in 1896, the SCV continues to serve as a historical, patriotic, and non-political organization dedicated to ensuring that a true history of the 1861-1865 period is preserved.

**Events & Functions**  
 Memorial Services • Monthly Camp Meetings • Annual Reunions • Grave Site Restoration  
 Educational Programs • Parades & Festivals • Heritage Defense • Honoring Our Veterans

**Flags:**  
 Battle Flag, 1st National Flag, 2nd National Flag, 3rd National Flag, Bonnie Blue Flag.

**Do you have an ancestor that was a Confederate Veteran?**

**Are you interested in honoring them and their cause?**

**Do you think that history should reflect the truth?**

**Are you interested in protecting your heritage and its symbols?**

**If you answered "Yes" to these questions, then you should "Join Us"**

*Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans is open to all male descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederate armed forces regardless of the applicant's or his ancestor's race, religion, or political views.*

## **How Do I Join The Sons of Confederate Veterans?**

The SCV is the direct heir of the United Confederate Veterans, and the oldest hereditary organization for male descendants of Confederate soldiers. Organized at Richmond, Virginia in 1896, the SCV continues to serve as a historical, patriotic, and non-political organization dedicated to ensuring that a true history of the 1861-1865 period is preserved.

*Membership can be obtained through either lineal or collateral family lines and kinship to a veteran must be **documented genealogically**. The minimum age for full membership is 12, We have Genealogist that can help you for free.*

*There is no minimum age for Cadet Membership.*

<http://www.scv.org/research/genealogy.php>





# **WANTED**

ALL MALE DESCENDENTS OF  
**CONFEDERATE**  
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

**Brig. Gen. Richard M. Gano Camp 2292 in Grapevine, TX**  
Is currently recruiting New Members to Honor our Texas and Confederate Ancestors and  
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We have Genealogist to help find your Civil War Ancestor  
We also have a Order of Confederate Rose chapter you can join if you do not have a Confederate ancestor  
or if you are a lady.

**JOIN US TODAY!**

**HELP FIGHT THE ERADICATION OF SOUTHERN HERITAGE**



We also have a motorcycle group called Mechanized Cavalry for anyone who enjoys riding.

**WE MEET THE THIRD TUESDAY OF EVERY MONTH  
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Web: [WWW.CAMP2292.ORG](http://WWW.CAMP2292.ORG)



# Application For Membership

Type or Print Clearly in Black Ink Only to Avoid Mistakes

To the Officers and Members of

**Brig. Gen. Richard Montgomery Gano**

Camp No.

**2292**

Located at

State of

**Texas**

I, the undersigned, respectfully petition to become a member of the

## Sons of Confederate Veterans

Initial Dues are \$35.00 which includes a \$5.00 recording fee; local and state dues are additional. Go to [www.scv.org/campLocator.php](http://www.scv.org/campLocator.php) to find a local Camp. Submit your application directly to the local Camp you wish to join or to: SCV, P.O. Box 59, Columbia TN 38402-0059 if there is no Camp in your area. Attach a copy of the ancestor's war service record or an approved pension for him or his widow. Also include a simple genealogy family tree linking the applicant to the Confederate Soldier. If accepted, I do hereby promise strict compliance to the Constitution and rules of the organization.

The Confederate patriot through whom I petition for membership, and who adhered to the Cause of the Confederate States

of America, was my

whose name was

Relationship to Applicant (Print Clearly)

Full Name of Confederate Soldier (Print Clearly)

of

City/County (Print Clearly)

State

My

Lineal

Confederate Ancestor was a

in Company

Collateral

Rank (Print Clearly)

(Check One)

Complete Name of Regiment or Unit (print Clearly)

My Confederate Ancestor was:

Paroled,

Surrendered,

Released on Oath,

Discharged,

Killed,

or died

On

and is buried in

DATE

County

State

Name of Cemetery

Clearly Print Full Name

Legal Signature

ADDRESS

City

State

Zip Code

Date of Birth MM/DD/YYYY

Occupation

Home Phone

Work Phone

email address

RECOMMENDED BY

**Brig. Gen. Richard M. Gano 2292**

Current Member's Name (Print)

Camp Name and Number

### Report on Application

This application has been examined, and from the information which the camp committee has been able to procure, is approved

SIGNATURE - Camp Committee on Application

SIGNATURE - Camp Committee on Application

Date approved for Membership by Camp

Date Received at GHQ



# Lineage Work Sheet

## Sons of Confederate Veterans

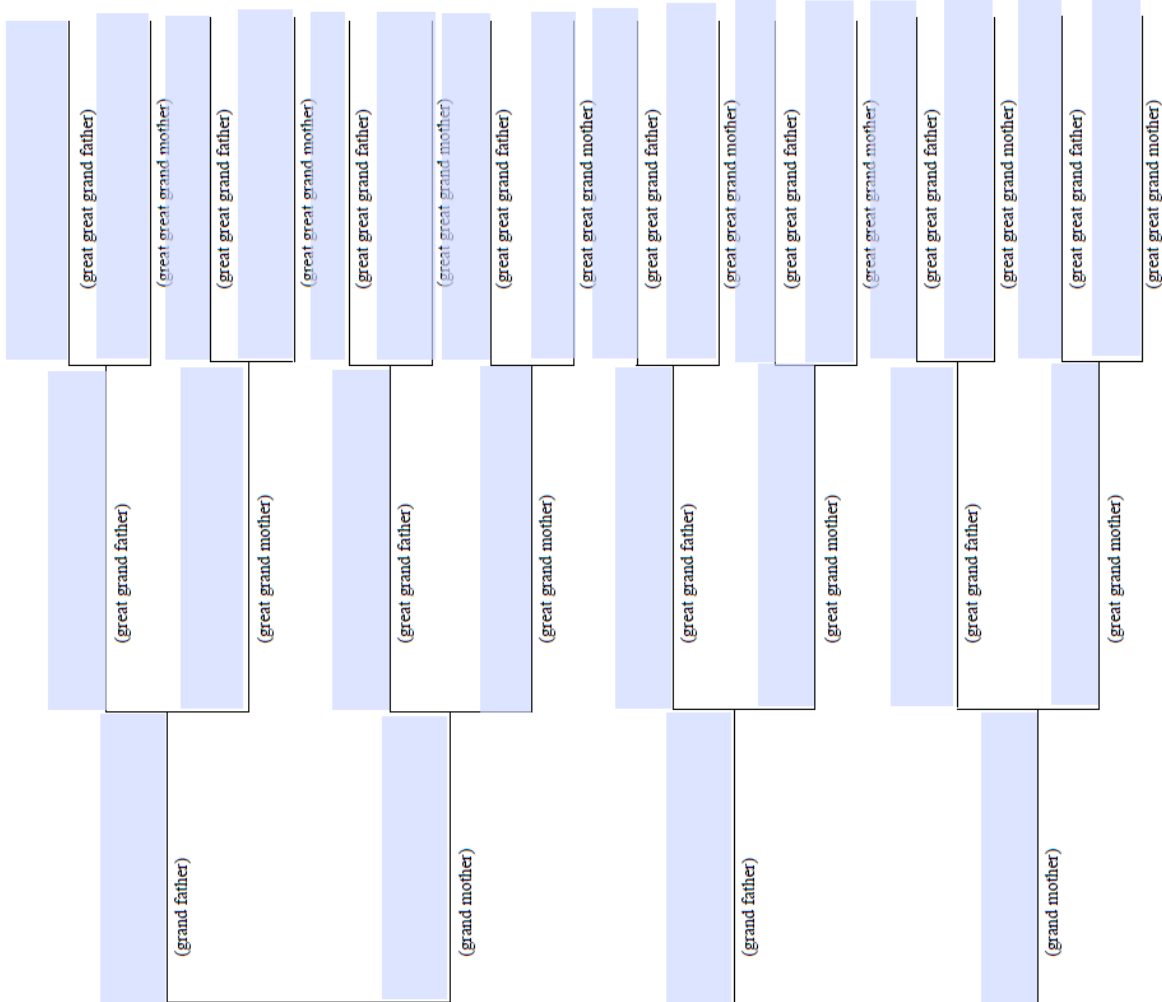
### Brig. Gen. Richard M. Gano

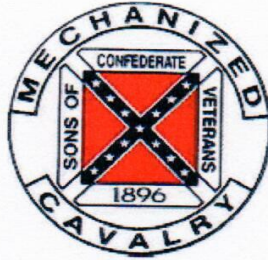
#### Camp 2292

(father)

Include as much information about each person as you can.  
 Birth dates and places, place married, death date, place buried, etc.  
 All info helps you trace your lineage. The Fields will accept just names. Print the sheet and add dates and other information

(mother)





**SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS  
MECHANIZED CAVALRY**

**MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY

Your Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip: \_\_\_\_\_ Home Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Cell Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail: \_\_\_\_\_

SCV Camp and Referring SCV-Mechanized Cavalry Member Details:

Member of SCV Camp & Number: \_\_\_\_\_

SCV Membership ID # \_\_\_\_\_

Referred By SCV-Mechanized Cavalry Member: \_\_\_\_\_

Mechanized Cavalry # \_\_\_\_\_ SCV Membership ID # \_\_\_\_\_

Information you wish to share:

Co-Rider: \_\_\_\_\_ Motorcycle Type: \_\_\_\_\_

Print and Mail this completed form, **A Copy of Your SCV Membership ID card** and your \$100.00 check for a one-time non-refundable application fee. Any "service mark" distributed is on loan only, remaining the property of the organization. Applicant agrees to return "Service Mark" upon separation from Mechanized Cavalry.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Captain for rockers, NOT included in fee

**Make check payable & Mail to: the Captain of the State you live in. To obtain the Captain's information go to Battalion State Organization on the Mechanized Cavalry website and click on the State on the map you're from.**

## *2021 Camp 2292 Officers and Staff*

**Let us hear from you!**

**Commander :** Jack B.

Email: [hammer51@charter.net](mailto:hammer51@charter.net)

**1st Lt. Commander :** Billy G.

Email: [willyg65@hotmail.com](mailto:willyg65@hotmail.com)

**2nd Lt. Commander :** Kyle S.

Email: [kylebs62@aol.com](mailto:kylebs62@aol.com)

**Adjutant :** Allen H.

Email: [ahearrean@sbcglobal.net](mailto:ahearrean@sbcglobal.net)

**Sgt-at-Arms, Newsletter & Webmaster :** Frank K.

Email: [harley71electra@yahoo.com](mailto:harley71electra@yahoo.com)

**Chaplain :** Jack B.

Email: [hammer51@charter.net](mailto:hammer51@charter.net)

## **CHARGE TO THE SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS**

**“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 1906*

**Remember, it is our duty to see that the true history of the South is preserved and presented to future generations.**

**Until we meet again, let us remember our obligations to our forefathers, who gave us the undeniable birthright of our Southern Heritage and the vision, desire and courage to see it perpetuated.**