



TRAVELLER

Award Winning Publication of the General Robert E. Lee
Camp, #1640

Sons of Confederate Veterans, Germantown, TN

Duty, Honor, Integrity, Chivalry

DEO VINDICE!

February, 2017



CAMP MEETING

February 13, 2017

Speakers: Bob Fleming

Topic: "The Confederate Ninth Tennessee
Infantry"

7:00 p.m. at the at the Germantown
Regional History and Genealogy Center

Don't miss our next meeting!

Annual Park Day - April 1

R.E. Lee Camp members are needed to volunteer April 1st for the Annual Park Day to clean up Fort Germantown. This is a great community service opportunity for the Camp!



The 2017 SDLI is Almost Here!

One of the best programs the SCV has for spreading the truth about our Confederate Heroes is the Stephen D. Lee Institute which annually assembles some of the best minds in the South to discuss important issues about our Southern Heritage.

This year's event will be March 4-5 in Knoxville, Tennessee. We have a great lineup of speakers including:

- **Ron Kennedy:** author of numerous books including "The South Was Right" and "Punished with Poverty: The Suffering South - Prosperity to Poverty & the Continuing Struggle" among many others.
- **Dr. Samuel W. Mitchum, Jr.:** noted professor of History and author of "Bust Hell Wide Open: The life of Nathan Bedford Forrest."
- **John Remington Graham:** author of "A Constitutional History of Secession" and "Free, Sovereign, and Independent States: the intended meaning of the American Constitution."
- **John Avery Emison:** a sixth-generation Tennessean, he is the author of "Lincoln Über Alles: Dictatorship Comes to America." He is an expert on state constitutions in the 19th Century.

You can register to attend the event at:

<http://www.stephendleeinstitute.com/register.html>

Registration includes:

- Admission to symposium programs including a special panel discussion with all of our distinguished speakers Saturday afternoon
- Friday night Social
- Saturday night banquet

The cost is \$150 per person (\$125 for SCV members) and **the first twenty-five (25) Compatriots who register will receive a special free gift in recognition of your support.**

Please register right away as space is limited.

The host hotel for this event is the Crowne-Plaza Knoxville. For room reservations at the SDLI rate (\$103.00 + local taxes), please call the hotel directly at [865-522-2600](tel:865-522-2600), and ask to speak with Jamie Julius.

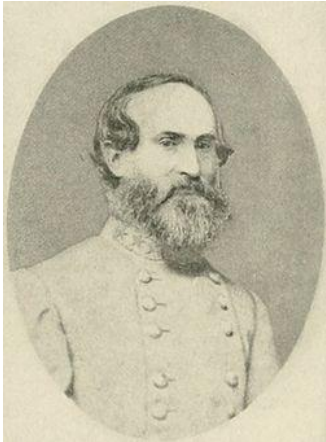
You can find more information at the SDLI web site www.StephenDLeeInstitute.com.

If you have any questions please contact Past CIC Christopher Sullivan at SDLeeinfo@gmail.com

DID YOU KNOW?

by Beecher Smith

CONFEDERATE GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY



This column has previously addressed several famous Confederate and Union generals who fought each other so many times as to become rivals. Prior articles addressed the more famous ones, such as Lee vs. Grant and Joseph E. Johnson vs. Wm. T. Sherman, and lesser known rivalries, such as between Edmond Kirby-Smith vs. Nathaniel P. Banks and P. G. T.

Beauregard vs. Benjamin “Beast” Butler. In last month’s column we examined the life of Union General Philip H. Sheridan. Now we shall consider his Confederate counterpart, General Jubal A. Early.



Union Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan

Jubal Anderson Early was born in Franklin County, Virginia, on February 3, 1816, the third of ten children born of the marriage of Joab Early and Ruth Hairston Early. His father operated an extensive tobacco plantation of more than 4,000 acres at

the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains. He attended local schools, and private academies in Lynchburg and Danville, before being admitted to West Point in 1833. While there he got into an altercation with a fellow cadet named Lewis Addison Armistead, who broke a plate over Early’s head and, as a result of that incident, resigned from the Academy.

Early graduated in 1837, ranked 18th out of 50. Assigned to the U.S. 2nd Artillery as a Second Lieutenant, he took part in operations during the Second Seminole War. He did not find military life to his liking and resigned from the Army to return to Virginia, where he took up the practice of law. A successful lawyer, Early ran and was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates in 1841. Defeated in his re-election bid, he received an appointment as prosecutor for Franklin and Floyd

Counties. With the outbreak of war with Mexico, Early enlisted and received a commission as Major with the 1st Virginia Volunteers, with whom he served in 1847-8. Though performing mostly garrison duty, he did serve briefly as Military Governor of Monterrey.

As the secession crisis grew to a head with the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, Early vocally called for Virginia to remain in the Union. As a Whig he was elected to the Virginia secession convention in early 1861. Though originally staunchly resisting secession, when Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to suppress the rebellion in April, Early sided with and remained loyal to his native state. He accepted a commission as a brigadier general in the 24th Virginia infantry. Sent to Lynchburg to raise three regiments, upon successfully completing this assignment, he was commissioned as a colonel in the regular Confederate Army, where he performed well in the First Battle of Bull Run. His actions were favorably noted by his commander, Gen. Beauregard, and he soon was promoted to brigadier general.

In the spring of 1862, Early and his men took actions against Union General George B. McClellan in the Peninsula Campaign. He was wounded at the Battle of Williamsburg on May 5, 1862, and retired to recover at his home in Rocky Mount, Virginia, before returning to command a brigade under Gen. Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson. Early’s role in the Confederate defeat at the Battle of Malvern Hill proved minimal, as he became lost while leading his men forward. He redeemed his slightly tarnished reputation when he moved north with Jackson and, along with his commander, achieved the stunning victory at Cedar Mountain on August 9.

Later that month Early and his men fought valiantly, and successfully held the Confederate line for General A. P. Hill at the Second Battle of Bull Run. This victory prompted Lee to launch his first ill-fated invasion of the North. At the Battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862, Early ascended to division command when Brigadier General Alexander Laughton was severely wounded. After Early turned in a strong performance, Lee and Jackson decided to give him permanent command of the division. This proved wise when Early subsequently delivered a decisive counterattack, thus sealing a gap in Jackson’s lines at the Battle of Fredericksburg.

Through 1862, Early had become one of Lee’s more dependable commanders. Although personally fond of Early, Lee was also not blind to his faults, the worst of which was his short temper. Lee affectionately called Early his “Bad Old Man.” Lee appreciated Early’s aggressive fighting and ability to command units independently. Most of Early’s soldiers referred to him as “Old Jube” or “Old Jubilee” with enthusiasm and

affection. But subordinate generals often felt little of that, for Early was an inveterate fault-finder. Although he offered biting criticism of his subordinates at the least opportunity, he was generally oblivious to his own mistakes and reacted fiercely to criticism or suggestions from below.

During the Gettysburg campaign Early was assigned to command a division under Lieutenant General Richard S. ("Baldy Dick") Ewell. Early's troops were instrumental in defeating the Union defenders at Winchester, humiliating the infamous Union "Boy General" George Armstrong Custer, and opening up the Shenandoah Valley for Lee's advance. On June 28, part of those under Early's command reached the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania, the farthest east and north that any organized Confederate force would penetrate. Then Lee recalled them to concentrate his forces to meet the oncoming Federals.

Coming from the northeast toward Gettysburg on July 1, 1863, Early's division was stationed on the leftmost flank of the Confederate line. He soundly defeated Brig. General Francis Barlow's division, inflicting three times as many casualties on them as his own men suffered. On the second day he assaulted East Cemetery Hill as part of Ewell's efforts to destroy the Union right flank. He was initially successful, but then Federal reinforcements arrived to repulse his two brigades. On the third day, Early detached one brigade to assist Maj. Gen. Edward "Allegheny" Johnson in his unsuccessful assault on Culp's Hill. The remaining elements of Early's division covered Lee's retreat from Gettysburg on July 4th and 5th.

Thereafter Early was assigned to the Shenandoah Valley for the winter of 1863-4, where he filled in for ailing corps commander Ewell. On May 31, Lee, expressing the highest level of confidence in Early, promoted him to the temporary rank of lieutenant general. Returning from the Valley, Early fought in the Battle of the Wilderness, assuming command of the also ailing A. P. Hill's Third Corps for the Battle of Spotsylvania Courthouse. At the Battle of Cold Harbor Early replaced the largely ineffectual Ewell as commander of the Second Corps.

Most of us are familiar with Lee's two unsuccessful attempts to invade the North, but few are aware of the third campaign, which was commanded by none other than Jubal A. Early. In the summer of 1864, as territory in the Shenandoah Valley was rapidly being captured by Union forces, Lee sent Early's forces to combat them and also to menace Washington, D.C., hoping to compel Grant to dilute his forces surrounding Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia.

Early's "invasion" caused considerable panic in

Washington and Baltimore. Knowing he did not have sufficient strength to capture Washington, Early nevertheless led skirmishes around Forts Stevens and DeRussy and fought artillery duels on July 11 and 12. Abraham Lincoln himself watched from the parapet of Fort Stevens on both days, his lanky frame a clear target for hostile military fire. After Early withdrew, he said to one of his officers, "Major, we haven't taken Washington, but we scared Abe Lincoln like hell!"

Realizing Early was a serious threat, Grant dispatched Major General Philip Sheridan with an army to subdue him. Throughout September and October Sheridan inflicted staggering losses on Early's smaller forces at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, pursuing Early relentlessly. In between battles Sheridan laid waste to most of the agricultural properties in the Valley so they could no longer supply Lee's army. In a brilliant surprise attack on October 19, Early and his subordinate, Maj. General John B. Gordon, initially routed two-thirds of the Union forces at the Battle of Cedar Creek.

But the Confederate troops, hungry and exhausted, fell out of ranks to pillage the Union camp. By allowing them to do this, Early lost his decisive edge and gave Sheridan, who was away at the time of the attack, critical time to return with reinforcements and turn their morning defeat into an afternoon victory. Most of Early's remaining men joined up with Lee for the defense of Petersburg, leaving Early with only a skeleton force. That was almost destroyed at Waynesboro in March of 1865, where Early was nearly captured. Not believing Early could recruit a new force to continue operations, Lee relieved Early of his command, writing:

While my own confidence in your ability, zeal, and devotion to the cause is unimpaired, I have nevertheless felt that I could not oppose what seems to be the current of opinion, without injustice to your reputation and your injury to the service. I therefore felt constrained to find a commander who would be more likely to develop the strength and resources of the country and inspire the soldiers with confidence ... [Thank you] for the fidelity and energy with which you have always supported my efforts, and for the courage and devotion you have ever manifested in the service

When the Army of Northern Virginia surrendered on April 9, 1865, Early escaped on horseback to Texas, then Mexico, then Cuba, and finally to Canada, where he wrote *A Memoir of the Last Year of the War for Independence in the Confederate States of America*, which focused on his Valley Campaign. It was published in 1867. The next year President Andrew Johnson pardoned Early, but he remained an "unreconstructed rebel" for the rest of his life.



Early disguised as a farmer on his flight to Mexico

In 1869 he returned to Virginia and resumed the practice of law. Among the most vocal of those who championed the Lost Cause movement, these themes promoted by Jubal A. Early were taken up by memorial associations, such as the United Confederate Veterans, the United Daughters of the

Confederacy, and eventually the Sons of Confederate Veterans. He died in Lynchburg, Virginia, at the age of 77, after falling down a flight of stairs. He was buried in the local Spring Hill Cemetery.



Gen. Early in his later years

Early's contributions to the Confederacy may have been all but forgotten. But in its final days, they were extremely significant. Some historians believe he extended the war for another six to nine months because of his campaigns against Washington, D.C.

and in the Valley. As Professor James I. Robertson, Jr., Alumni Distinguished Professor of History at Virginia Tech, said: "Honest and outspoken, honorable and uncompromising, Jubal A. Early epitomized much that was the Southern Confederacy. His self-reliance, courage, sagacity, and devotion to the cause brought confidence then, just as it inspires reverence now."

END

Sources:

[http://militaryhistory.about.com/od/americancivilwar/p/American-Civil-War:Lieutenant General Jubal A. Early](http://militaryhistory.about.com/od/americancivilwar/p/American-Civil-War:Lieutenant_General_Jubal_A._Early)

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jubal_Early

An Eyewitness Account of Stonewall Jackson's Wounding

By Tom Todd



On the second day of the battle of Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863, the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia experienced its greatest tactical success and, at the same time, suffered its most grievous casualty. Lt. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson led his Confederate 2nd Corps on a devastating attack against the vulnerable right flank of the Union Army of the Potomac. The

southern assault overwhelmed the unsuspecting Union XI Corps and drove it nearly three miles before the Federals managed to form a defensive position in the densely wooded region south of the Rapidan River known as the "Wilderness." A little after 9 p.m. Gen. Jackson, anxious to continue the attack, rode forward of the still-forming main Confederate line with members of his staff to assess the situation. In the darkness southern infantrymen mistook them for Union cavalry and fired a volley into the mounted men.

Three bullets struck Jackson while others in his party were killed or wounded.

Among those riding with the general was Capt. Richard Eggleston Wilbourn, Jackson's signal officer. In the chaos that followed, Wilbourn and several others tended to the general and helped get him to an ambulance that carried him to a field hospital where Jackson's left arm was amputated. The next day he was taken to a safe place south of Fredericksburg to recover. But a week later, on May 10, Jackson died from pneumonia. Before the general died, Capt. Wilbourn wrote an eight-page letter to Col. Charles J. Faulkner, assistant adjutant general on Jackson's staff, describing in detail the events surrounding the general's wounding. A complete transcription of Wilbourn's letter appears below.

Transcription:

Hd Qrters 2nd Army Corps

May 1863

Col. C. J. Faulkner, A.A. Gen.

Sir, At your request I will endeavor to give you a correct account of the manner in which Gen. [Thomas J.] Jackson

was wounded. Gen. J. attacked the enemy in the rear near the Wilderness Church on the evening of the 2nd of May and drove the enemy before him till about 9 o'clock p.m. when the firing ceased. The road on which we were advancing ran nearly due east & west & our line extended across this road & at right angles to it, our front being towards Chancellorsville or facing east. The gallant [Brig. Gen. Robert E.] Rodes with his veterans drove the enemy at the rate of nearly two miles per hour, and cheer after cheer rent the air as our victorious columns drove the enemy from his chosen position. I have never seen Gen. J. seem so well pleased with his success as that evening—he was in unusually fine spirits and every time he heard the cheering of our men which is ever the signal of victory—he raised his right hand a few seconds as if in acknowledgement of the blessing and to return thanks to God for the victory. About 9 o'clock the firing ceased and all seemed quiet and Gen. J. ordered Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill to the front to relieve Gen. Rodes whose command had been engaged all the evening and who was consequently ordered back to the rear to rest his troops. Gen. J. now rode to the front and meeting Gen. R. said to him "Gen. I congratulate you and your command for your gallant conduct and I shall take pleasure in giving you a good name in my report," and rode on to the front passing Gen. Hill, who was in front getting his command in position & fortifying his line—Gen. J. ordered Capt. [James K.] Boswell, his Chief Engineer to report to Gen. Hill for orders and sent Capt. [James P.] Smith, his aide-de-camp off with orders.

Maj. [Alexander S.] Pendleton, A. A. Gen. had previously been sent off with orders. I had just returned from carrying an order and had just reported that his order had been delivered, when he replied as is his custom "very good." So there was no one left with Gen. J at this time, but myself and Messrs. Wm. E. Cunliffe & W. T. Wynn of the Signal Corps, and Capt. [William F.] Randolph in charge of the few couriers present. Gen. J with this escort was now at about fifty or sixty yards more or less distance in advance of Gen. Hill who was in advance of his troops. Gen. [James H.] Lane's Brigade extended across the road just in the rear of Gen. Hill, and commended firing at us from the right for some cause I suppose taking us for the enemy and the firing extended unexpectedly along his whole line. When the firing commenced all our horses had been frightened and started off—some moving into the enemy's lines. At the first fire some of the horses were shot from under their riders and several persons killed or wounded. Mr. Cunliffe of the Signal Corps fell in a few feet of Gen. J., mortally wounded. Gen. J.'s horse dashed off in the opposite direction, that is to the left, at the first firing, as did all of the escort who escaped this fire & who could control their horses. I was at Gen. J.'s left side &

kept there. When we had gotten about fifteen or twenty paces to the left of the road, we came up in a few yards of the troops of this same Brigade on the left of the road and received their fire, as the fire had by that time extended to the extreme left of the Brigade and it was by this last fire that Gen. J. was struck in three places, viz, in the left arm half way between the elbow & shoulder, in the left wrist, and in the palm of the right hand. The troops who fired at us did not appear to be more than thirty yards off, as I could see them though it was after 9 o'clock P.M. He held his reins in his left hand which immediately dropped by his side and his horse perfectly frantic dashed back into the road, passing under the limb of a tree which took off his cap, and ran down the road towards the enemy. I followed, losing my cap at the same bush—but before I could catch his horse & when about fifty yards from where he was wounded, he succeeded in getting his reins in his right hand—also disabled—and turned his head towards our lines and he then ran up the road.

We were now so far in advance of our troops as to be out of their range. Just as his horse got within twenty paces of where we were first fired at—Mr. Wynn & my-self succeeded in catching his horse and stopping him. The firing had now ceased and no one was in sight—save we three—Gen. J. looked up the road towards our troops apparently much surprised at being fired at from that direction, but said nothing. Just then Mr. Wynn saw a man on horseback nearby and told him to "ride back & see what troops those are," pointing in the direction of our troops and he rode off at once—I then remarked, "those certainly must be our troops" and looked at Gen. J. to see what he would say, but he said nothing, though seemed to nodded assent to my remark. He continued looking up the road, standing perfectly still and uttered not a word till Mr. Wynn asked him if he was hurt much, when he replied "severely." I saw something must be done at once, and as I did not know whether he could ride back into our lines, I asked, "Gen. are you hurt very badly," he replied, "I fear my arm is broken." I then asked, "where are you struck," said he, "about half way between the elbow and shoulder." I asked, "Gen. are you hurt anywhere else," he replied, "yes, a slight wound in the right hand." I did not think from his looks that he could ride back into our lines for I saw he was growing very weak from loss of blood, nor did I know but what that same Brigade would fire at us again if we approached their line from that directions as we were then directly between our friends and the enemy, and if any difference nearest the enemy, and I was fearful the enemy might come up and demand our surrender as there was nothing to prevent it. I could not tolerate for one moment the idea of his falling into the enemy's hands. I then asked the question, "Gen. what should I do for you" when he said, "I wish you would see

if my arm is bleeding much." I immediately dismounted, remarking, "try to work your fingers, if you can move your fingers at all, the arm is not broken," when he tried & commented, "yes it is broken, I can't work my fingers."

I then caught hold of his wrist and could feel the blood on his sleeve and gauntlet, and saw he was growing weak rapidly. I said, "Gen. I will have to rip your sleeve to get at your wound"—he had on an India rubber over-coat—and he replied "well you had better take me down too," at the same time leaning his body towards me—and I caught hold of him—he then said "take me off on the other side." I was then on the side of the broken arm & Mr. Wynn on the other. I replied and started to straighten on his horse to take him off on the other side, when he said "no, go ahead" and fell into my arms prostrated.

Mr. Wynn took the right foot out of his stirrup & came around to my side to assist in extricating the left foot while I held him in my arms and we carried him a little ways out of the road to prevent our troops or any-one who might come along the road from seeing him, as I considered it necessary to conceal the fact of his being wounded from our own troops, if possible. We laid him down on his back under a little tree with his head resting on my right leg for a pillow, and proceeded to cut open his sleeve with my knife. I sent Mr. Wynn at once for Dr. [Hunter] McGuire & an ambulance as soon as I ripped up the India rubber, I said to him that I would have to cut off most of his sleeve, when he said "that is right, cut away everything." I then took off his opera glass & haversack which were in my way—remarking, "that it was most remarkable that any of us had escaped alive" & he said "yes it is providential." I was then under the impression that all the rest of the party accompanying him had been killed or wounded, which was not far from the truth. Gen. J. then said to me "Capt. I wish you would get me a skillful surgeon."

I said "I have sent for Dr. McGuire and also an ambulance, as I am anxious to get you away as soon as possible, but as Dr. McGuire may be some distance off, I will get the nearest Surgeon to be found, in case you should need immediate attention," and seeing Gen. Hill approaching the spot where we were, I continued "there comes Gen. Hill, I will see if he can't furnish a Surgeon," and as Gen. H rode up, I said "Gen. H have you a surgeon with you, Gen. J. is wounded"—said Gen. H. "I can get you one" and turned to Capt. Benjamin W. Leigh who was acting aid de camp to him and told him to go to Gen. [Dorsey] Pender & bring his surgeon. Gen. H. dismounted and came to where Gen. J. was and said "Gen. I hope you are not badly hurt." Gen. J. "my arm is broken." Gen. H. "Do you suffer much." Gen. J. "it is very painful." Gen. Hill pulled off his gloves which were full

of blood, and supported his elbow and hand, while I tied a handkerchief around the wound. The ball passed through the arm, which was very much swollen, but did not seem to be bleeding at all then, so I said, "Gen. it seems to have ceased bleeding, I will first tie a handkerchief tight around the arm" to which he said, "very good." I then said, "I will make a sling to support your arm," to which he replied, "if you please." About this time the Surgeon of Pender's Brigade, Dr. [Richard R.] Barr came up and Gen. Hill announced his presence to Gen. J. & Gen. H. offered a tourniquet to fold around the arm but as it was not bleeding at the time and seemed to be doing very well, it was not put on. The Surgeon went off a few minutes for something & Gen. J. then asked in a whisper "is that man a skillful surgeon." Gen. H. said, "he stands high in his Brigade, but he does not propose doing anything—he is only here in case you should re-quire immediate aid of a surgeon or till Dr. McGuire reaches you" Gen. J. "very good."

At this time Capt. [Richard H. T.] Adams, signal officer offered Gen. Hill whiskey for Gen. J.—which Gen. H. asked him to drink. He hesitated and I also asked him to drink it, adding that it would help him very much. Gen. J. "had you not better put some water with it"—which was the cause of his hesitation. Gen. H. and I both insisted on his drinking it so and taking water after it, which he did. I then said "Gen. let me pour this water over your wound," to which he said "yes, if you please, pour it so as to wet the cloth," which I did & asked "what can I do for your right hand" Gen. J. "don't mind that it is a matter of minor consequence—I can use my fingers & it is not very painful." About this time Lts. Smith & [Joseph G.] Morrison came up and Lt. Smith unbuckled his sword & took it off. About this time Capt. Adams halted two Yankee skirmishers in a few yards of where Gen. J. lay and demanded their surrender. They remarked, "we were not aware that we were in your lines." Gen. Hill seeing this immediately hurried off to take command, saying to Gen. Jackson that he would conceal the fact of his being wounded. Gen. J. said, "yes, if you please." Lt. Morrison then reported that the enemy were in a hundred yards and advancing & said, "let us take the Gen. away as soon as possible." Someone then proposed that we take him in our arms, which Gen. J. said, "no, if you will help me up, I can walk." He was immediately raised and started off on foot with Capt. Leigh on his right side and someone, I am not sure who was on the left side to support him. When he walked a few paces he was placed on a litter borne by Capt. Leigh, Jno J. Johnson and two others whose names I am not certain of. Jno. J. Johnson of Co. "H" 22 Va. Battalion was wounded while performing this duty and his arm afterwards amputated at the socket. I could take no part in bearing the litter as I had not sufficient strength

in my right arm to assist, in consequence of a wound received in a previous engagement, so I got on my horse and rode between Gen. J. and the troops who were moving down the road, to prevent if possible them seeing him and was leading a horse belonging to one of the litter bearers, which I also endeavored to keep between him & the troops in order to screen him more effectively.

These troops seemed very anxious to see who it was that was wounded, they kept trying to see and asking me who it was, and seemed to think it was some Yankee officer as he was being brought from the front of our lines. To all of these questions I simply answered, "it is only a friend of mine." Gen. J. said "Capt. when asked just say it is a Confederate officer." One man was so determined to see who it was that he walked around me in spite of all I could do to prevent it & exclaimed in the most pitiful tone, "Great God that is old Gen. Jackson," when I said to him, "you mistake it is only a Confederate officer—a friend of mine." He looked at me in doubt & wanted to believe but passed on without saying any more. As soon as Gen. J. was placed in the litter the enemy opened a terrific fire of musketry, shell, grape & C. which continued for about half an hour—to all of which Gen. J. was exposed. One of the litter bearers had his arm broken but did not let the litter fall—then another man just after this, fell with the litter, in consequence of getting his foot tangled in a vine. It was entirely accidental & he expressed great regret at it. Gen. J. rolled out & fell on his broken arm, causing it to commence bleeding again and very much bruising his side. He gave several most pitiful groans—but previous to this he made no complaint and gave no evidence of suffering much. After this he asked several times for spirits, which it was very difficult to get. He was much in need of a stimulant at this time as he was losing blood very fast. I went to a Yankee hospital nearby and tried to get some spirits for him from their surgeons, but they had none. At this time Dr. McGuire & Maj. Pendleton got up & Dr. McGuire found him in an ambulance very much exhausted from loss of blood & he gave him some spirits—

which seemed to revive him somewhat. He was then carried in the ambulance a mile or two to the rear.

Just here Maj. P said to me "Capt. W., Gen. Hill is slightly wounded in the leg and Gen. Rodes is in command & requests me to send for Gen. Lee & ask him to come here. I wish you would go to Gen. [Robert E.] Lee with this intelligence and send for Gen. [J. E. B.] Stuart. There are a plenty here to take care of Gen. J & you have done all you could do." I asked Capt. Randolph of the couriers to go for Gen. Stuart and he started for Gen. Stuart. I reached Gen. Lee about an hour before day and found him laying on the ground asleep but as soon as I spoke to Maj. [Walter H.] Taylor, he asked who it was & when told, he told me to come & take a seat by him & give him all the news. After telling of the fight & victory, I told him Gen. J. was wounded—describing the wound—then he said, "thank God it is no worse, God be praised that he is yet alive." He then asked me some questions about the fight & said "Capt. any victory is dearly bought that deprives us of the services of Jackson even temporarily." When I returned to Gen J. his arm had been amputated & he was doing well.

Respectfully R. E. Wilbourn
Capt. & Chief Signal Officer
2nd Army Corps



COMMANDER'S CORNER

National Review provided a story about John F. Kelly. He is enlisted in 1970 and retired as a Marine Corps General. He is a combat veteran and served in Desert Storm and Iraq. His son Robert was killed in Afghanistan. General Kelly was nominated to be the Secretary of Homeland Security. Prior to his confirmation hearing he was encouraged to wear an American flag lapel pin. Kelly replied "I *am* an American flag."

Bradford Waters
Commander, RE Lee Camp

A Special Message from Commander-in-Chief Tom Strain

One of the best programs the SCV has for spreading the truth about our Confederate Heroes is the Stephen D. Lee Institute which annually assembles some of the best minds in the South to discuss important issues about our Southern Heritage.

Having attended several of these events, I can tell you that this is one of the most rewarding programs we have. If you've ever attended the SDLI before I'm sure you'll agree. If you haven't had the chance yet, now is the time.

I am pleased to announce that this year's program will be in Knoxville, Tennessee, March 4-5.

Our team is working very hard to make the SDLI affordable to our members and want to personally encourage you to support this program. It is a great time to socialize with kindred spirits and learn more about our ancestors. Of course anyone is welcome to attend this event, but SCV members receive a special discount.

Here's what you need to do:

1. [Register to attend the event by clicking here.](#)
2. Spread the word by forwarding this message to your Compatriots. [Click here to forward!](#)

3. Share this information at your next Camp meeting.
4. [Like our Facebook page](#)

By the way, **the first twenty-five (25) Compatriots who register will receive a special free gift in recognition of your support.**

In the next few days we will have some more exciting announcements about the speaker's for this year's event, but I can assure you the program will be first-class as always.

You can find more information at the SDLI web site www.StephenDLeeInstitute.com.

The host hotel for this event is the Crowne-Plaza Knoxville. For room reservations at the SDLI rate (\$103.00 + local taxes), you may call the hotel directly at (864) 522-2600 and ask to speak with Jamie Julius; or [you can reserve online here.](#)

Thank you for all you do for the Cause.



P.S. We have a limited number of scholarships available for students. Contact GHQ for details.

SCV LIFE MEMBERS ROSTER

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James Lee McDowell	Steve McIntyre
Arthur Oliver	Charles Wendell Park
Steve Reason	Larry J. Spiller, Jr.
Larry J. Spiller, Sr.	Osborn Turner, IV
Charles L Vernon	William C. Wilso

GET A TAG ...



... SAVE A FLAG



18th Tennessee Infantry Regiment



14th Tennessee Infantry

The Tennessee Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans generously donates a portion of the tag sales to the Tennessee State Museum to be solely used for the museum's flag conservation program. If you do not have a SCV tag, you need to get one to help preserve your history.



This plate is available to any Tennessee resident who is registering a private passenger motor vehicle.



Join the

Military Order of the Stars and Bars

A society of male descendants of the
military and governmental leadership of the
Confederate States of America.

**Lt. Dabney M. Scales Chapter No. 141
Military Order of the Stars and Bars
Memphis, Tennessee**

For more information on the MOSB
and the Memphis Chapter, contact:

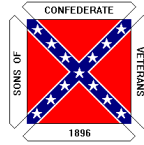
T. Tarry Beasley II

Tarry@BeasleyLawFirm.org

(901) 682-8000



SCVMemphis2017



Sons of Confederate Veterans

122nd Annual Reunion

Lee Millar
Chairman

Alan Doyle
Commander

Alan Doyle
Communications

www.SCVMemphis2017.org

email: scvmem2017@yahoo.com

May 12, 2017

Committees

1. Registration _____
2. Communications _____
3. Website / Facebook _____
4. Hospitality Room _____
5. Program & Ancestor Program _____
6. Advertisements _____ everyone
7. Souvenir Badge (medal) _____
8. Liquor project _____
9. Debutantes _____
10. Vendors, SCV Stores & Displays _____
11. Color Guard & reenactors _____
12. Scrapbooks display & competition _____
13. Newsletter display & competition _____
14. Silent Auction _____
15. Opening Ceremony & Music _____
16. Sergeant at Arms & Security _____
17. SCV IHQ coord _____
18. Publicity _____
19. Hotel _____
20. Legal Dept/ Contracts _____
21. Luncheons _____
22. Concession Stands _____
23. Hall/Table decorations _____
24. Flags (& giant CS flag) _____
25. Memorial Srvc (Friday) _____
26. Guest Speakers _____
27. Tours _____
28. Transportation _____
29. Other _____

www.SCVMemphis2017.org

N. B. Forrest Camp 215, P.O. Box 11141, Memphis, TN. 38111

www.nbForrestCamp215.org

CITIZENS TO SAVE OUR PARKS

AND THE

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Help Save Our Parks



Fight City Hall ?

We ARE !!!

The Forrest Camp 215 and the CTSOP have filed suit against the Memphis City Council for their illegal attempt to change the names of our three Confederate parks. We have been joined by all area camps & many UDC members.

These parks, Forrest Park, Confederate Park, and Jefferson Davis Park, are our history, our Confederate heritage, and a lasting tribute to our Confederate ancestors. They must not be destroyed or taken away by mis-guided politicians.

Help us to save our historic parks: Forrest Park, Confederate Park, and Jefferson Davis Park.

Can you, or your group donate \$100, \$500 or \$1000 to the defense ?

I wish to join CTSOP. Please sign me up as a member. No membership fee.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Email: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Contribute through PayPal at : www.citizenstosaveourparks.org

Please donate to our cause: Amount \$ _____ check number _____

Parks Defense Fund

PO Box 241875, Memphis, TN 38124

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Help Save General Forrest



The Memphis City Council has passed a resolution to remove the Forrest Equestrian Statue from Forrest Park and to dig up the graves of General Forrest and his wife MaryAnn from beneath the statue.

The SCV and the Forrest family descendants must raise money to fight the city in this second attack on General Forrest. We need your help.

Help us to save the graves and monument of General Forrest

Can you, or your camp or Division donate \$100, \$500 or \$1000 to the defense ?

Please sign me up as a supporter. No membership fee.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Email: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Contribute through PayPal at our ally at : www.citizenstosaveourparks.org

Please donate to our cause: Amount \$ _____ check number _____

Forrest Park Defense Fund

PO Box 241875, Memphis, TN 38124

COLLECTOR'S

FORREST COMMEMORATIVE COIN

Solid bronze

**\$ 10 each — All proceeds go to
Parks Defense Fund**

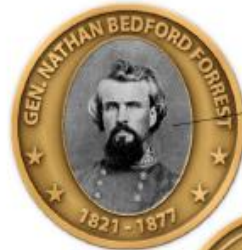
Contact: Harry Adams, Forrest Camp 215

harryadamscsa@gmail.com

\$10 each, plus \$1 each for shipping. Send your check to

Save the Parks

PO Box 241875, Memphis, TN 38124



Traveller is the monthly newsletter of:

The General Robert E. Lee Camp #1640
Sons of Confederate Veterans
and

The Mary Custis Lee Chapter,
Order of the Confederate Rose
P.O. Box 171251
Memphis, Tennessee 38187

Steve M. McIntyre, Editor

Next Camp Meeting ** February 13, 2017
Germantown Regional History and Genealogy Center, 7779 Old Poplar Pike, Germantown, TN