



Lee's Dispatch



Captain Bob Lee SCV Camp 2198

Volume 1, Issue 2

www.captboblee.org

December 15, 2011

Merry Christmas

Christmas is only 10 days away. The weather is cold and wet. People are in a rush to get done those last minute errands or chores completed.

This is the time to STOP and take a breath; slow down look around and take stock of what you have. We have to remember this season is not about the physical possessions, it is not about what you give or what you get it is our family and friends.

As you will read later in the Dispatch the soldiers during the WBTS felt a deep sense of loneliness during the Christmas season. For many it was the first time away from the warmth of the family and hearth.

The Charter Ceremony was held in November. The reader will find some photos of the event here.

The first in a multipart series about Slavery, written by an Australian is also in this Dispatch.

The 2nd Part on Robert Jehu Lee his post war life along with the story of one of his friends is also here. There are also some definitions of terms used 150 years ago.

There is also a Crossword Puzzle, let us know what you think. If you like the puzzle we will try to have one each month.

Lee's Dispatch wishes everyone a wonderful holiday season, Merry Christmas and a very happy New Year.

Lee's Dispatch is the official newsletter for the Sons of Confederate Veterans Captain Bob Lee Camp 2198 and is intended for the sole purpose of keeping the camp members and friends of the camp informed to the activities and news of Camp 2198. Statements in this newsletter are those of the author and may not reflect the opinions of the Captain Bob Lee Camp, editor or the National Sons of Confederate Veterans. Within articles or quotes written by outside authors any mistakes in spelling, grammar or sentence structure are strictly those of the author and have been left as is.

Charter Ceremony

November 19th 2011

It is no small accomplishment to bring together a group of men with a common desire to know who our ancestors were that took up arms and put their very lives on the line for what they knew to be right. A dream to have a camp in every county put Gary Bray, David Routh and Jeff Minshew on to a three and half year journey that was reached this summer and with Saturday November 19th in a formal ceremony the Captain Bob Lee SCV Camp 2198 was given a formal welcome to the Fourth Brigade, Texas Division and the National Sons of Confederate Veterans. Following an invocation by Rev. Dan Bray and the flag ceremony lead by Joe White of the Lee-Bourland SCV Camp 1848 the charge was given to the new camp:

"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, Commanding General,
United Confederate Veterans,
New Orleans, Louisiana, April 25, 1906.**

After "The Charge" the Fourth Brigade Commander, Gary Bray, spoke to the new camp giving us a charge of his own, "become part of the community. Once part of the community you will grow."

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"I have been up to see the Congress and they do not seem to be able to do anything except to eat peanuts and chew tobacco, while my army is starving."

Robert E. Lee

Continued from page Charter 1-B

The ranking officer present 2nd Lieutenant Doug Garnett spoke on behalf of the camp giving a brief history of how the camp came to be and to thank those who worked so tirelessly these past years to get us where we are. The gratitude of the camp was passed to those SCV members from other camps present to assist in and witness the Charter Ceremony.

Gary Bray resumed as speaker and swore in the officers present to formalize the new camp as Captain Bob Lee SCV Camp 2198.



After being sworn in and on behalf of Captain Bob Lee Camp, Doug Garnett presented Commander Gary Bray with his own copy of the finished Charter for the camp. With the presentation the ceremony was closed with a benediction from Rev. Dan Bray.



Photos by Sissy Alford Bray

Some of the up coming events:

Lee-Jackson dinner to be held on January 21st, 2012. The location has changed to Arthur's Prime Steaks & Seafood Addison. RSVP's due by January 7th and is \$40 for camp members and \$45 for all other SCV members seating for 95. Contact: Commander: [Paul Hamilton](mailto:Paul.Hamilton@scv.org) (817-891-3137)

Check the event calendar at <http://www.captboblee.org>

The Hidden History of Slavery

By Andrew Guild

This is an article will be presented in several part series.

Introduction

The issue of slavery, as taught nowadays, is almost exclusively the story of Black slavery, with particular regard to the United States of America. The facts show that the story of slavery goes far deeper. The origins of slavery and the story of White slavery are issues that are virtually ignored in modern education.

This realization begs two questions:

Why is White slavery generally ignored?

Why is Black slavery virtually the only story of slavery taught to children in schools?

The answer is simple. Both the education system and the media concentrate on Black slavery because it suits their ideological purposes (keeping in mind that these two "industries" are overwhelmingly staffed by Multiculturalists). The issue of Black slavery is one that is used to promote an "anti-racist" agenda. Multiculturalists slavery propoganda is designed to make White people look bad (the oppressors), and Black people look good (the oppressed). Multiculturalists slavery propoganda is used to make children feel guilty for being White, and to ensure that they will become Multiculturalists.

So much Multiculturalists propoganda is aimed at fostering a guilt complex in the minds of White people worldwide; whereas in actual fact slavery was not the "fault" of Whites, but in the main is the fault of social attitudes of earlier times, especially amongst the rich, not just in White societies, but also in Arabic, Black, Chinese, and Indian societies as well.

Slavery was an institution of the times; and talk of reparations, as has been suggested in the USA, is sheer nonsense. In the typically racist manner of Multiculturalists, claims for reparations are usually made with regards to Blacks, ignoring the White slaves. With the Multiculturalists propoganda concentrating on Black slavery, the woes of the American Indian slaves are rarely acknowledged; of course, even lesser known is the fact that the American Indians themselves used slavery amongst themselves, as well as of captured Whites.

It should be noted that while all races used slavery, it was the Europeans nations who banned the practice, and took determined steps to attempt to stop slavery worldwide.

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*****NOTICE***
WE ARE FIGHTING BACK**



December 8th, 2011 a complaint is being filed in pursuant of 42 U.S.C. §1983 to vindicate the rights secured to the “Texas Division Sons of Confederate Veterans” by the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution.

The Texas SCV is a non-profit organization that works diligently to preserve the memory and reputation of the Confederate soldiers, emphasizing the virtues of their fight for the preservation of liberty and freedom. Like many other non-profit organizations in Texas, the Texas SCV sought from the State of Texas, through the Department Motor Vehicles Board, approval of a specialty license plate, both to raise awareness of their endeavors and to raise additional money to fund their activities.

This action is in regards to the recent denial by the of the specialty license application presented to the Department of Motor Vehicles Board by the Texas Division Sons of Confederate Veterans. Currently, the SCV has specialty automobile license plates available to vehicle drivers in Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama, Maryland, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

The Texas SCV initially applied for a specialty license plate in Texas with the Department of Transportation, the proper agency at the time, in August 2009. That application was denied by the Department of Transportation.

In 2009, the Texas Legislature amended the Transportation Code to provide that the Department of Motor Vehicles, rather than the Department of Transportation, was charged with issuing specialty license plates. The license plate function moved to the new Department of Motor Vehicles on November 1, 2009.

At the time the Texas SCV reapplied with the new governing department, to hopefully have a specialty plate in advance of the Civil War Sesquicentennial, April 12, 2011. The official public comments were heavily in favor of the Texas SCV’s application for a specialty plate.

Following commentary by both proponents and opponents, the Board rejected the SCV plate at the hearing by an 8-0 vote without any discussion.

At the same hearing, the Buffalo Soldiers plate, without any discussion, was approved by a 5-3 vote. Since the Department of Motor Vehicle Board has been charged with issuing specialty license plates, the Sons of the Confederate Veterans plate is the first, and only, to be rejected.

Through the members of the Department of Motor Vehicles Board, the State of Texas has discriminated against the Texas SCV based on the ideas and message that the Texas SCV supports, in clear violation of the First Amendment. The Board seeks to bar the Texas SCV from expressing their viewpoint while allowing all other groups to express their viewpoint: this type of restriction is exactly the type which the First Amendment is designed to erase. The only guideline that the Transportation Code has to offer, which the Board referenced as its reason for rejecting the plate, is that the Board can reject a plate “if the design might be offensive to any member of the public...” This, however, cannot be the standard. It is vague and indeterminable. Essentially, it is no standard at all to say that the Board can discriminate based upon a viewpoint if such speech is offensive to anyone. The First Amendment clearly protects controversial speech. Additionally, even if simply being “offensive to any member of the public” was sufficient to allow for rejection, the State has approved numerous plates that are “offensive to any member of the public.” In fact, the plate approved the very same day as the Texas SCV plate was rejected – the Buffalo Soldier plate – is offensive to Native Americans because the all-black cavalry helped fight Native Americans in the Indian Wars from 1867-1888.

Accordingly, the Texas SCV seeks appropriate injunctive relief, requiring the State of Texas to approve the Texas SCV’s application and implement the specialty plate

Granvel J. Block
Commander Texas Division
Sons of Confederate Veteran

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Slavery was, and is, a foul, demeaning, and inhumane practice. For Multiculturalists to use it as a propaganda tool to further their ideology is both disgusting and hypocritical. Is nothing beneath these people?

Next installment **Black slavery used as propaganda**

Dixon Blood

If a young man could have had his druthers in the generation following the Civil War it might have been to have had no Dixon or Boren blood in his veins. They were neighbors, friends and kin at first but later they were "cussing kin." Better said, "shooting kin. Another kinsman and neighbor was Daniel W. Lee. They were all thick as molasses, according to legend. Richard and Henry Boren lived in the Lee household. Henry was the leader of the Lee Gang, a band of young hellions whose pastime and livelihood was derived by rowdy civil disobedience. Like robbing travelers and hijacking freight wagons along the Jefferson Road; after the war murdering freedmen and patriotic American citizens, (locally known as Unionists): stealing cattle and horses, only the latter was considered a serious crime at the time. The happy family, as far as the Lees and Borens were concerned, began to fare badly when the families took opposite sides as the war clouds began to grow. Lees, though they had no slaves, espoused the rebel cause. The Borens avidly took the Union cause.

The inevitable was not long in coming. In a bare knuckle and skull contest Henry came out winner over one of the Lee boys, by a large majority, something no prideful Lee could endure, Dan took his sons part, helped by some of his other numerous sons, stooges and his trusty blacksnake whip, an item which, along with, a double-barreled 10-gauge shotgun, completed Dan 's everyday dress. The whip was to teach the freedmen and white trash proper respect. The shotgun was for more worthy opponents. Dan was not at all averse to killing for lesser cause and why he did not kill Henry is left to conjecture, kinship perhaps, Dan "snaked" a goodly portion of hide off Henry's backside and turned him loose. Henry Boren was a bit of a prideful man himself. He promised Dan, his sons and the aforementioned stooges that he would extract a bucket full of bright red Lee blood for every inch of hide taken.

The story above was related to me many years ago by my cousin, W. R. Watson, and foster cousin Mike Scolam, and explains why Henry betrayed his cousin, Robert Lee, to the military for a promised portion of the reward and, of course — revenge.

Some of the Dixons settled in Limestone and Freestone counties when they came to Texas. Three others settled along the Jefferson Road. Jack (sometimes known as John) started a freight wagon business at the Mounds, 2 miles south of Pilot Grove. His contribution to infamy was Billy and Simp, the latter a sometimes member of the Quantrill gang. Their careers would have shown brightly, except that they were overshadowed by Bob Lee, whom they idolized and were fiercely loyal to.

The Colonel (sometimes called the General) settled near Blue Ridge. He had a family of 4 girls and two boys. The Colonel was said by the family to have committed suicide, Of course, there were rumors that it was a family affair, but no investigation was ever made.

Doctor Dixon settled in Black Jack Thicket, near present day Sulphur Springs. His contribution was Charley, who disappeared, or at least no trace of his fate can be found today.

The Dixon brother who settled in Limestone County contributed Tom, Bud and another whose name I cannot now remember. These worthies were the prime movers in an episode, dimly recorded in history as "The Freedman's Revolt," This was a name contrived to indicate that the ex-slaves had revolted against their former masters, and used to cover up a blood binge in which blacks were murdered, man, woman and child.

This largely unrecorded reign of terror began to wind down when some civic minded citizens discovered Bud and Tom in jail for some other matter of civil disobedience. Finding the two boys in jail unarmed resulted in a tremendous upsurge in public spirit. A mob rushed the jail, where they also found Joe Hardin, Wes' brother. They grabbed him too, mostly because his name was Hardin and strung him up with Bud and Tom. Simp had been terminated at the Springfield gin three years earlier by a possee. The other unnamed Dixon disappeared, yet we must always remember, it was a time when justice was often a personal thing.

Contrary to legend there is not one bit of evidence that Henry actually shot Bob Lee, even though he was in the posse. All the Borens had not espoused the Union cause. Some of the young bloods had admired and ridden with Bob Lee. Bill Boren had ridden with Quantrill during his forays into Texas. News of his uncle's shooting of Bob was more than Bill could take. Early the next morning Bob went to his uncle's house and called him to the door. Bob engaged him in a cuss fest, drew his gun and shot him down in cold blood.

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The shooting of Bob Lee is amply covered in dozens of yarns, legends and some fairly accurate history. However, very little is known of how it blew the Boren family apart. Bill's killing of Henry ignited a Boren-Boren feud that wiped out all the male members of one family and caused the death of many others. It was an inter-family affair. The warring families apparently didn't want any interference of law officers, simply went to hoshwacking each other with gusto. Descendants today are probably not aware that such a feud ever existed.

The killing of Henry by his nephew was never officially authenticated, except I have a letter in which Bill tells how he baited his uncle into a gun fight and shot him down. It is known that Bill disappeared a few years later. It is not generally known that Bill was baited back and killed by Henry's son. Forgotten is that three Borens were ambushed nearby and buried in a wagon bed in the Dulaney Graveyard.



Texas Vigilantes

The article was written by William Sherrell and first appeared in The History of Leonard, Texas.

Jess and Doug found a shop in Gainesville which has the SCV logos. We both have been asked by several members of our own camp and from other camps where we obtained the shirts here is the information.

Texas Star Embroidery
402 S. Lindsay
Gainesville, TX 76240
(940 668 2300)

<http://texasstarembroidery.com>

Give then a call for more information.



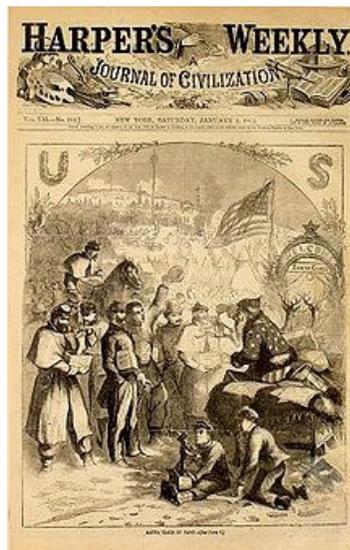
Christmas in War

Matt McClellan sent out a reminder a few weeks ago about our troops in Iraq and Afghanistan and how they were spending their Thanksgiving. His reminder caused me to wonder how the Civil War soldier spent his "Holidays".

Christmas did not become an official holiday until five years after the war. A long celebrated religious holiday both in the north and south before the war was not ignored during the war.

The idea of Santa Claus delivering presents predated the war and for some, as the hardships in the south grew harder at home many children were told that even Santa was not able to get through the blockade. Parents, who could, still found some sweets or money for the socks and stockings.

Artists for Harper's Weekly ran a Homer drawing of men in camps enjoying opening their Adams Express boxes from home.



The idea of the decorated tree began about the time of the war and spread throughout the country even reaching the military camps. Where one soldier wrote home about their tree decorated with hard tack and pork in place of cakes and oranges.

Christmas songs brought the inevitable homesickness to soldiers on both sides of the war. Many men wrote home about the sadness, the subdued passage of the day. Others talked about how Christmas made them feel lonelier.

The military was not going to let a religious holiday stand in the way of the war. The following are examples of Christmas day action from all four years.

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Christmas continued from 5B

In 1861, a blockade runner was caught by the Union navy, and there were two skirmishes in Virginia and Maryland.

In 1862, there were several skirmishes, including the famous Christmas Raid of Confederate General John Hunt Morgan in Kentucky. On that single day, Morgan's men destroyed everything they possibly could of the improvements that the Louisville & Nashville Railroad had made along 35 miles of track from Bacon Creek to Lebanon Junction. Also, there was a military execution for desertion that the soldiers were forced to witness.

In 1863, Union forces destroyed Confederate salt works at Bear Inlet, North Carolina. There also were several skirmishes between Confederate artillery and the Union navy on the Stono River and near Charleston, South Carolina.

In 1864, Confederate forces repelled the Union assault of sixty warships on Fort Fisher. Also, in the western theater of the war, there were several skirmishes.

The military was not all about fighting on Christmas day; in 1864 near Atlanta, Ga. some 90 men from Michigan, along with their captain, loaded wagons with food and other supplies and then distributed them to the southern families in the ravaged Georgia country side. The mules even had branches as antlers.

The experience of Christmas while away from home, away from the comfort and fellowship of friends and family, weighed heavily on the soldier's emotions. Christmas celebrations by the soldiers were as varied as the men themselves. In 1870 when president Grant signed the document to make Christmas a federal holiday he did so in part as an attempt to bring the north and south back together.



By Thomas Nast, a couple separated by the war 1862

Definitions of the times:

Scalawag: A union sympathizer who laid in the bush during the war to avoid service in the Confederate army or a Confederate deserter or northerner hiding from Union conscription.

Jay-Hawkers: Wandering refugees or veterans from Kansas and Missouri, looking for a new life and new land on the frontier, or they were running away from a disgraceful past.

Red Legs: Kansans with about the same ideas as the Missourians, except the Red Legs were an official organization of Union sympathizers and Home Guards formed to protect Kansas from invasion by Confederates...both parties waged guerrilla and border warfare and some became enamored of it.

Guerrillas: The wandering soldiers from Missouri who preyed upon the community when necessary, or joined its respectable citizenry when they desired.

Bushwhacker: A trifling sort of fellow who hid out in the brush most of the time to avoid army service and other responsibilities; he made his living by preying on his fellow citizens in any manner that was easy for him.



“Allow the president to invade a neighboring nation, whenever he shall deem it necessary to repel an invasion, and you allow him to do so whenever he may choose to say he deems it necessary for such a purpose - and you allow him to make war at pleasure”.

Abraham Lincoln

Robert Jehu Lee



Robert Lee's Reconstruction

By Ronnie Atnip

When the American Civil War began, the Governor of Texas issued a call for 3,000 troops. Brothers Robert Jehu Lee, William Monroe Lee, John Emerson Lee and George Washington Lee signed up for Confederate military service on August 28, 1861 and that same day rode to Camp Reeves, Grayson County, Texas for training.

The year 1862 was not kind to the Lees. Both William M. and George W. were killed in action and John E. was shot up so badly that he was crippled for life. On March 20, 1862 he was discharged from the Confederate Calvary. Robert J. (Bob) fought in many battles and when the war was over, rode his horse back to Lee Station, Fannin County, Texas.

When the Confederacy began breaking up, Texas was placed under martial law. Lawless was everywhere. Jayhawkers, guerrillas and highwaymen appeared. One stage was said to have been held up on average once every five miles on the road from the Rio Grande to San Antonio.

Union General Sheridan, in order to prevent local resistance and guerrilla warfare, issued orders on June 30, 1865 that no home guards or bands for self-protection would be allowed. Sheridan thought that the military was sufficient for such purposes. By the same order, neighborhoods infested by guerrillas were responsible for the deeds of the latter.

Only 1800 Union soldiers were originally deployed to Galveston, Texas for occupation duties. Because they were needed everywhere, it took quite some time to get even a few of them to Northeast Texas.

The Union League of America, sometimes called the Loyal League, originated in Ohio in 1862 for political purposes. Within one year it had spread to Unionists of the South. At the end of the war, it worked for radical reconstruction of the South, i.e.: punishment of Southern leaders, confiscation of property and Negro suffrage.

Southern Unionists hoped to start a new political party with the block vote of Freedman. (Given time, Freedman began to run for offices and the white Southern Unionists deserted the league causing its collapse.) They began secretly drilling and became night riders to achieve their ends. Lewis Peacock was head of the local Union League.

The Ku Klux Klan was organized after the war as a fraternal organization but out of necessity arose as a defense mechanism to the Union League. The KKK didn't arrive in Texas until mid 1868 so the Lee party didn't have the benefit of their help. Captain Bob Lee, being a well respected Southern man and his family rumored to have gold, became a target of the Peacock Party. From all accounts, the Peacock/Union League "Clan" were the aggressors.

Soon after arriving home, while sick in bed, Lee was visited by a group of men dressed in U.S. uniforms who arrested him and stole his "Brace of fine ivory mounted pistols". He was told that he was to be taken to Sherman to stand trial for offences committed during the war. Family tradition has it that while in Louisiana to sell a string of horses; Bob was inside a dance hall when a gun fight broke out. He killed two Union officers. The kidnapers thought that those killings were listed as a crime and that a reward was posted for Captain Bob. After they had gone a short distance, another group in civilian clothes joined them. They were an outlaw gang headed by one "Doc Wilson".

"Doc" Wilson began telling Bob that he should buy his way out of the mess he was in and not go to Sherman to stand trial. "Doc" wanted more money than the reward was supposed to be, but Bob would be free from trial.

They stopped in Choctaw Bottom and left the road. One of the soldiers went to Sherman to confirm the reward. He did not find Captain Lee on any the rolls and returned to Choctaw Bottom.

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Captain Lee begged to be taken to Sherman, but to no avail. "Doc" Wilson kept up his negotiations. After about thirty-six hours in the rain and Bob growing sicker and sicker, he agreed to Wilson's terms. Lee gave the kidnapers his mule, saddle, bridle, and a \$20 gold piece he had in his pocket. He then signed a \$2000 demand note and agreed to leave the country forever. Bob Lee sought to try the civil courts to settle this, but to prevent him from doing so; the kidnapers began trying to kill him. The military turned a blind eye.

One day, while in Pilot Grove, Captain Bob met Jim Maddox, who was one of the men who had kidnapped him and had been a private under Bob Lee during the war. He was also a friend of Lewis Peacock. Lee asked Maddox if he would fight and Maddox claimed to be unarmed. Bob offered to loan him a pistol, but Jim said that he was sorry for what he had done and that he did not want to hurt the Captain and proposed buying him a drink.

After drinking, Bob told Maddox that he wanted to be left alone and Jim said "Alright". However, when the Captain left the grocery store where they had been drinking, Jim Maddox slipped up behind him and shot him in the side of his head. He would have died had it not been for Dr. Pierce's skill and attention. Dr. Pierce was called to his gate and killed by Hugh Hudson, a Peacock man and neighbor to Dr. Pierce.

The U.S. soldiers stood by watching and said not a word until the Captain started fighting back. Then, they along with the "Peacock's Old Clan," started hunting the Captain. Through the distorted Radical press, the feud appeared as an effort of an armed band of rebels to exterminate the Union men. (Remember, a band of men, even for protection purposes, under martial law was illegal.) Peacock made an alliance with General Reynolds, who was head of the local military district. Hugh Hudson was paid \$300 by the Clan for killing Dr. Pierce, but was later tracked down by the "Lee Raiders" and killed on the prairie. "Doc" Wilson and Jim Maddox went to South Texas to escape Bob Lee.

A full scale feud broke out and according to whose estimate you believe, between 50 and 200 men were killed, mostly in Fannin, Hunt, Collin and Grayson counties. A few days before his death, Captain Lee told one of his Raiders that he had personally killed 43 men during the feud.

On May 24, 1869 Bob Lee was shot from ambush and killed near his home in Southwest Fannin County, Texas. He was hit in the chest by a load of buckshot from a double barreled shotgun at the hands of Henry Boren

During the war, Henry Boren had joined Captain J. K. Bumpass' Farmersville Company of Colonel L. M. Martins 5th Texas Partisan Rangers. He then deserted in March of 1863 and became leader of a group of brush men who were mostly deserters trying to stay out of the army and living as highwaymen.

Lewis Peacock owned 160 acres with Desert Creek running through it. The creek had springs and firewood in its bottom land. So many brush men camped along this creek during the war that it became known as "Deserter Creek." Henry Boren may have been among them.

After killing Bob Lee, Henry went home and held a dance. The next morning he was called to his gate by his nephew William "Bill" Boren and they quarreled about the killing of Bob Lee. Both were armed with shotguns. Bill later wrote, "Not being a bad hand with a gun myself, I was the quicker." Henry Boren had been "Paroled to Jesus" by his nephew. Bill, who was a Lee Raider, had also been a private under Captain Lee throughout the war.

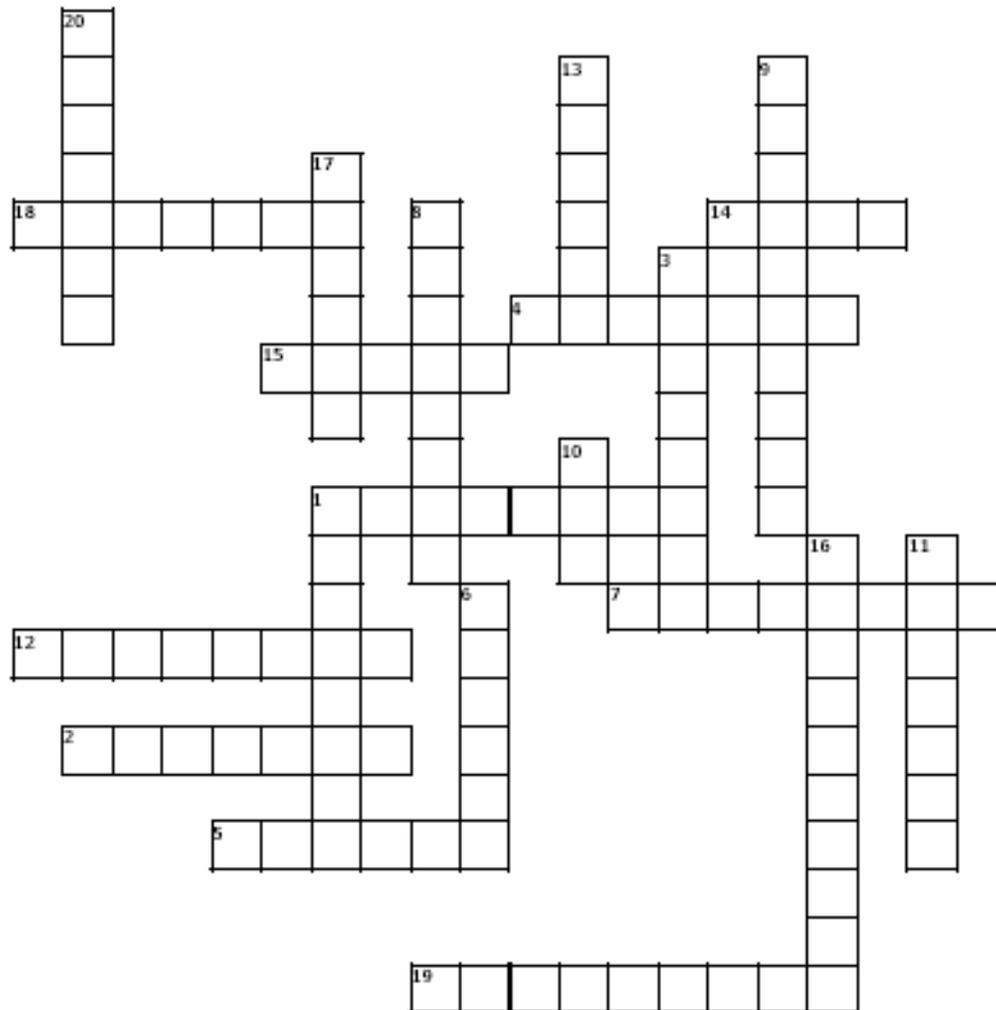
Bob Lee is buried in the Lee family cemetery. It is located on the south edge of his father, Daniel Lee's farm, just inside Hunt County, Texas.



Ronnie Atnip is a twenty year member of the Fannin County Historical Commission, a hobby historian and member of the Bob Lee Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in Bonham, Texas.

Answers can be found at <http://www.captbobbie.org/answers.htm> after December 18, 2011
and in the next issue of the "Lee's Dispatch"

Generals and Battles



Across:

1. Blamed for the loss of both battles of Bull Run
2. Known for being a good cavalry general defamed by the KKK
4. Known for a march through Georgia
5. Brevetted to General for cavalry leadership, boy general
7. Known as the bloodiest battle
12. Grants cavalry commander burning of Shenandoah Valley
14. addiction to laudanum added to his bad decisions in the west
15. Known for drinking whiskey and smoking cigars and being a determined General
18. Was commander of the ill fated charge in Pennsylvania
19. Where the CSS Alabama was sunk

Down:

1. Southern name of battle where Jackson got his nickname
3. Known as Pickett's Charge of the west
6. Where the first shots were fired
8. Incompetent General lost Fredericksburg
9. Where Lee signed surrender papers
10. Always a gentleman, referred to the enemy as Those People
11. Received a now famous nickname at the 1st Bull Run
13. Grant narrowly escapes defeat against Beauregard
16. 3 day battle in July 1863 possible the turning point
17. Lee's eyes and ears during movements
20. Last battle of the Civil War a month after Lee surrendered