

# THE SHARPSHOOTER

COMMON MEN UNCOMMON DEVOTION TO THE CAUSE



## Commander's Corner

To my fellow Compatriots:

Confederate Memorial Day in Old City was one of our finest events held on one of Florida's most beautiful mornings. The Confederate Memorial Service was a collaboration between the Martha Reid Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and Kirby-Smith Camp #1209. We have supported them in the past at their Confederate Section in Evergreen and this was our chance to host them at our Confederate Section in Old City Cemetery. The Kirby-Smith Color Guard did an outstanding performance in posting the Colors and providing the cannon and musket salute. Commander Calvin Hart spoke on the men buried in the Confederate Section. This month's newsletter highlights many camp activities including Camp 1209 presenting CSS Hunley Awards to desiring local area ROTC High School Cadets.

Additionally, we have already had several inquiries wanting the Confederate Submarine at different events. It is important that we continue to push our goal of educating the public on the valor of the Confederate Soldier.

Our camp meeting on May 21st, is being held in Museum of Southern History. The program will cover Fort Clinch and its long history as a 19th-century masonry coastal fortification, built as part of the Third System of seacoast defense conceived by the United States.

The planning for the 2020 SCV National Reunion hosted by Kirby-Smith is picking up speed. The web-site is up and running at [www.scv2020reunion.com](http://www.scv2020reunion.com). The 2020 registrations are now available to be purchased on line at the website as well as the numbered 2020 Reunion medals. If you have not yet sent your name and ancestors name to be listed in Memorial Section of the 2020 Program, I would encourage to do so as space is limited. The program will be commemorate the 125th SCV Reunion and will be one of the great collectibles provided with the registration.



God Bless the South Commander  
Calvin Hart  
Camp #1209 Jacksonville, Florida

**"Ours is a just war, a holy cause. The invader must meet the fate he deserves and we must meet him as becomes us, as becomes men."**

**John Pelham**



## CAMP #1209 CALENDAR

### ◆ -Camp Meeting

May 21, 2019

Tuesday 7:00 pm @

Museum of

Southern History

### ◆ Executive Board

meeting At Uncle

Dave's June 3,

2019 @ 6:30pm



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I AM A PROUD  
DESCENDANT  
OF A CONFEDERATE  
SOLDIER



## CONFEDERATE SHARPSHOOTER - THE NEWSLETTER OF CAMP #1209

Kirby-Smith Camp has awarded five H. L. Hunley JROTC Awards to outstanding cadets in area high schools. The Hunley JROTC Award is awarded to cadets of the United States Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps who have demonstrated strong corps values, honor, courage and commitment to their unit during the school year.

Jacksonville, Florida (April 16, 2019)—Cadet Petty Officer Jacob Soulby (right) is congratulated by Commander Odeen L. Tyre, U. S. Navy (Retired) during the annual awards ceremony at Bishop Kenny High School. The Naval Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC) instructors selected Cadet Soulby from among his second year peers who best exhibited the core values of honor, courage and commitment during the school year. Commander Tyre presented the prestigious Horace L. Hunley Award on behalf of Kirby Smith Camp #1209, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Florida Division in the Carla Harris Performing Arts Center on the Jacksonville campus in front of a packed audience of cadets, faculty, administrators, families and community friends of the cadet corps.



### This Month's Program: Confederate Occupation of Fort Clinch between April 1861 and March 1862



For our May monthly meeting we will have Frank Ofeldt III, Fort Ranger at Fort Clinch in Fernandina. Frank began as a Fort Clinch volunteer in the fort's interpretive program in the 1980s. After college, he began a career in 1993 with the Florida Park Service, for which he has served 26 years. He is currently a Park Service Specialist with the Florida Park Service and Author of one book about Fort Clinch with another more extensive volume due out this Summer. He is an avid reader, researcher, and collector of American military antiques. Frank's presentation will be on the Confederate Occupation of Fort Clinch between April 1861 and March 1862. The meeting is Tuesday May 21st. Hope everyone can attend.

Assit. Adj. Gary Thomas

## Yankee Grave Robber's Story

Private William Southerton, Co. B, 75th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, wrote about finding such cast iron coffins in use while stationed in the vicinity of Jacksonville Florida, during the Spring/Summer of 1864...

"We always had a few days in camp between raiding expeditions. Once a bunch of us went to see what was in a queer round building, about twenty-five feet in diameter, just west of the city. The lock on the door was broken, so we just walked in. A mausoleum! Three tiers of coffins arranged around the circular wall, the head of each one placed toward the center of the building. Each coffin had a glass lid over the upper half; anyone could view the corpse within. I didn't care to look at dead bodies; but near the door I noticed one coffin with the corpse of a young lady in it. She was fair, with long black hair. She had been a beautiful person. We never thought of molesting those structures; we went out and closed the door."

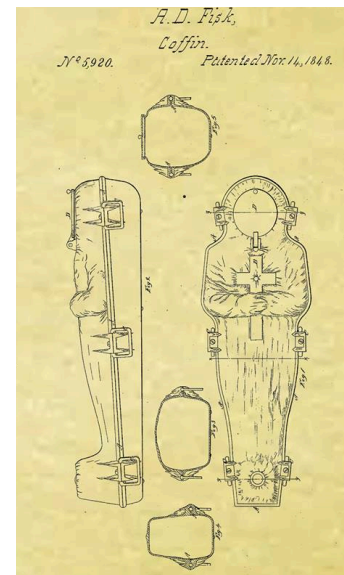
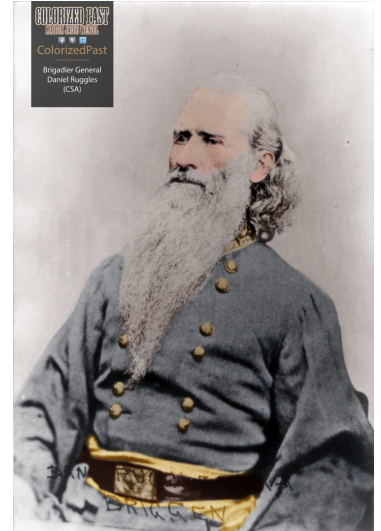


Diagram of a cast iron coffin from 1848

## Brigadier General Daniel Ruggles

Civil War Confederate Brigadier General. Born in Barre, Massachusetts to a respectable family, he had an early interest in the military, and graduated from West Point at the age of twenty-three. He was first assigned to the Fifth Infantry in the northwest until the Florida War of 1840, then was stationed in Wisconsin and Michigan until 1845 when he took part in the military occupation of Texas. With the onset of the Mexican-American War, he proved his worth as a leader in the Battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma and was promoted to captain. In 1847 he was at the battles of Vera Cruz, San Antonio and Molino del Rey, earning a promotion to brevet major, then at the Battles of Contreras, Cahpultepec and Churubusco, where he earned his brevet lieutenant-colonel rank. From the end of the Mexican War until 1858 he remained stationed in Texas. When the Civil War broke out in 1861, he immediately resigned from the United States Army and was commissioned a brigadier general of the Virginia Volunteers for the

Confederacy, his area of command being the Fredericksburg area of northern Virginia. He led his troops in the Battles of Aquia Creek and Mathias Point before he was ordered south to Pensacola, Florida, then to New Orleans, Louisiana. Early in 1862, he was personally requested by General Bragg to organize a brigade headed for Shiloh. Ruggles commanded the First Division of Bragg's Corps, where he was specifically noted for his bravery on the field and camaraderie with his men. At one point Union troops rallied against the Confederates and would have succeeded if Ruggles had not made a spur-of-the-moment decision to concentrate the artillery to the right flank of the opposing army, driving back any hope of reinforcement. The second day of the battle, he led the charge of the Seventeenth Louisiana Regiment, carrying the flag himself. On May 9th he served in the Battle of Farmington and by June had been ordered to the Gulf Coast. Fighting with distinction in the Battle of Baton Rouge, he was given command of the First Military District of Mississippi. Moving his headquarters to Columbus in April 1864, he led his men one last time at the Battle of Vicksburg before being ordered to the rear due to his advancing age. Determined to serve any way he could, he accepted a post as commissary-general and at the end of the War in 1864, oversaw the exchange and release of POWs. With the Civil War ended, the old general moved to Fredericksburg, still working with the military as a member of the visitors board for the United States Military Academy from 1884 until his death at the age of eighty-seven.



Report of Brig. Gen. Daniel Ruggles, C. S. Army, Commanding First Division.  
April 6-7, 1862...--Battle of Pittsburg Landing, or Shiloh, Tenn.

HDQRS. RUGGLES' DIV. 2D CORPS, ARMY OF THE MISS.,  
Corinth, Miss., April 25, 1862.

Maj. GEORGE G. GARNER,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the services of my division at the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., on the 6th and 7th instant: On Sunday morning, the 6th instant, at daybreak, the three brigades composing my division occupied the position in line of battle in double column at half distance, which had been, under the orders of the previous day, indicated, extending from the Bark road on the right toward Owl Creek on the left, a distance of some 2 miles. Major-General Hardee's advance, extending from the Bark road a short distance toward my left, constituted the first line. About sunrise I sent orders to the commanders of brigades to advance with deploying intervals, taking the First as the brigade of direction. Soon afterward, receiving orders from Major-General Bragg, I directed Col. R. L. Gibson's First Brigade to march by the right flank across the Bark road and then advance in support of the first line, as previously ordered. I then made dispositions as rapidly as possible to insure conformity on the part of the other brigades of my division with this change of plan. The commander of the Third Brigade, Col. Preston Pond, had been already directed to throw one regiment of infantry and a section of Captain Ketchum's guns into position on the Owl Creek road and prevent the enemy turning our left flank. Four companies of cavalry, under Capts. T. F. Jenkins, commanding, A. Tomlinson, J. J. Cox, and J. Robins, covered our right and left flank. Returning from a rapid supervision along the line, when approaching the Bark road the enemy opened fire from point to point in rapid succession, driving back some troops of the first line. The Washington Artillery, under Captain Hodgson, was then brought forward, and two howitzers and two rifled guns, commanded by Lieutenant Slocumb, with two guns under Captain Shoup, were put in position on the crest of a ridge near an almost impenetrable boggy thicket ranging along our front, and opened a destructive fire in response to the enemy's batteries, then sweeping our lines at short range. I also sent orders to Brigadier-General Anderson to advance rapidly with his Second Brigade, and as soon as he came up I directed a charge a (contined on next page)



# **Continued :Report of Brig. Gen. Daniel Ruggles**

against the enemy, in which some of the Sixth Mississippi and Second Tennessee joined. At the same time I directed other troops to move rapidly by the right to turn the enemy's position beyond the swamp and that the field artillery follow as soon as masked by the movement of the infantry. Under these movements, vigorously executed, after a spirited contest, the enemy's whole line gave way, and our advance took possession of the camp and batteries against which the charge was made. I then sent orders to Colonel Pond to advance rapidly the Third Brigade, swinging to the right, meeting the development of the enemy's line of fire, sweeping the camps on the left, and to prevent surprise on his left flank. Subsequently I sent orders to Colonel Looney's (Thirty-eighth Tennessee) regiment and the section of Ketchum's battery, then on the Owl Creek road, to conform to these movements. In the mean time the First Brigade (Gibson's) united with Brigadier-General Hindman's advance, after having driven the enemy from their camp on our right, engaged in repeated charges against the enemy's new line, now held on the margin of an open field swept by his fire. The enemy's camps on our left being apparently cleared I endeavored to concentrate forces on his right flank in this new position, and directed Captain Hodgson's battery into action there. The fire of this battery and a charge from the Second Brigade put the enemy to flight. Even after having been driven back from this position the enemy rallied and disputed the ground with remarkable tenacity for some two or three hours against our forces in front and his right flank, where cavalry, infantry, and artillery mingled in the conflict. As the enemy finally gave way I directed the movement of the Second Brigade toward the right along the crest of the ridge following the line of the enemy's continued resistance, and sent a section of Ketchum's battery into action on a road leading toward Pittsburg, in a position overlooking the broken slope below, to reply to batteries nearly in front and in the forest to the right, with which the enemy swept a large circuit around; sending also Colonel Smith's (Louisiana Crescent) regiment, Third Brigade, to support this battery, then harassed by skirmishers, and to seize the opportunity to charge the enemy's position. I then put a section of guns, commanded by First Lieut. James C. Thrall, belonging to Capt. George T. Hubbard's (Arkansas) battery, in position on the road reading along the ridge, still farther to the right, which was soon forced to retire under the concentrated fire of the enemy's artillery'. Discovering the enemy in considerable numbers moving through the forest on the lower margin of the open field in front, I obtained Trabue's and Stanford's light batteries and brought them into action, and directed their fire on masses of the enemy then pressing forward toward our right, engaged in a fierce contest with our forces then advancing against him in that direction. I directed my staff officers at the same time to bring forward all the field guns they could collect from the left toward the right as rapidly as possible, resulting in the concentration of the following batteries, commencing on the right and extending to the left: 1st, Captain Trabue's Kentucky; 2d, Captain Burns' Mississippi; 3d, First Lieutenant Thrall's section of Captain Hubbard's Arkansas; 4th, Captain Swett's Mississippi; 5th, Captain Trigg's, and 6th, Captain Roberts' Arkansas; 7th, Captain Rutledge's; 8th, Captain Robertson's (12-pounder Napoleon guns) Alabama; 9th, Captain Stanford's Mississippi; 10th, Captain Bankhead's Tennessee; 11th, Captain Hodgson's Washington Artillery, of Louisiana, extending in succession to the left, toward the position already designated as occupied by Captain Ketchum's (Alabama) battery. For a brief period the enemy apparently gained ground, and when the conflict was at its height these batteries opened upon his concentrated forces, enfilading Prentiss' division on his right flank, producing immediate commotion, and soon resulted in the precipitate retreat of the enemy from the contest.

At this moment the Second Brigade and the Crescent Regiment pressed forward and cut off a considerable portion of the enemy, comprising Prentiss' division, who surrendered to the Crescent Regiment, of my command, then pressing upon its rear. Subsequently, while advancing toward the river, I received instructions from General Bragg to carry forward all the troops I could find, and while assembling a considerable force ready for immediate action I received from Colonel Augustin notice of General Beauregard's orders to withdraw from the further pursuit, and finding soon afterwards that the forces were falling back, I retired with them, just as night set in, to the open field in rear, and as I received no further orders I directed General Anderson and Colonel Gibson to hold their troops in readiness, with their arms cleaned and cartridges supplied, for service the next morning. For the movement of the Third Brigade during the day, sweeping the left around toward the enemy's center, and the position held during the night, reference is made to the report of Colonel Pond, the brigade commander. On the morning of the 7th, at about 6 o'clock, a messenger from Colonel Pond gave notice that the enemy were in his front in force, and that he would endeavor to hold him in check until he should receive re-enforcements. My First and Second Brigades moved immediately to the field and joined Colonel Pond in his position. Some time afterward Colonel Pond's brigade was ordered to the right, and Colonel Gibson's then occupied the left, with a part of which and some two companies of cavalry we made the attempt to charge the enemy's right flank and silence a battery there, in which we only partially succeeded with Colonel Fagan's (First Arkansas) regiment, the exhausted condition of the infantry, and fruitless attempt of the cavalry. We succeeded, however, after having silenced and dislodged the battery, in maintaining a position well advanced upon the enemy's flank, until recalled and moved to the center and left of our line, where the conflict raged most fiercely for some hours, with varying fortune, until on the approach of night our troops were withdrawn from the field. In falling back I commanded the artillery, infantry, and cavalry constituting the second line or rear guard of the movement. In these successive conflicts, covering a period of nearly two days, the troops of my division displayed almost uniformly great bravery and personal gallantry worthy of veterans in the cause. The regiments were remarkable for their steadiness in action, the maintenance of their organization in the field, and their good conduct generally from the beginning to the end of these battles. In consequence of the hurried nature of my report I shall not enter into details touching the personal conduct of many officers and men distinguished for their gallantry or the special and signal services of regiments, commending, however, the reports of brigade, regimental, and independent company commanders, in all particulars, to special consideration. It gives me pleasure to acknowledge the services on the field, promptly and gallantly rendered, of Capt. Roy M. Hooe, assistant adjutant-general, and First Lieut. M. B. Ruggles, aide-de-camp, throughout the successive conflicts; of Lieut. L. D. Sandidge, acting assistant inspector-general, the greater part of both days; of Maj. John Claiborne, chief quartermaster, a part of the first day; of Surg. F. M. Hereford, chief surgeon, slightly wounded, who rendered important services on the field until the wounded required his professional services; of Maj. E. S. Ruggles, volunteer aide-de-camp, until disabled in the left arm by the explosion of a shell near the close of the first day; of Capt. G. M. Beck, volunteer aide-de-camp, and of Col. S.S. Heard (Louisiana Volunteers), who volunteered and rendered important services on the field both days, and of Dr. S.S. Sandidge, who volunteered professionally, and although partially disabled by being thrown against a tree, accompanied me to the end of the contest. Major Hallonquist, chief of artillery, rendered me important services during a part of the second day.

I have to regret the loss of Lieut. Benjamin King, acting assistant adjutant-general, killed during the first day, and of Private Manuel W. Chapman, of the Seventh Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, my secretary, toward the close of the second day, and of Corporal Adam Cloninger and Private John Stalnaker, of Captain Cox's cavalry, who were killed while serving as couriers under my immediate orders.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

**DANIEL RUGGLES, Brigadier-General, C. S. Army, Commanding Division.**



## 125<sup>th</sup> National Reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans Medal

2020 marks the 125th Anniversary of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. To mark this momentous occasion we are proud to introduce the 2020 Sons of Confederate Veterans Limited Edition and Numbered 125th Anniversary Medal. The Limited Edition 2020 Reunion features a rendition of General Edmund Kirby-Smith (*the last general with a major field force*) and embodies the ideals and honor set forth by our Confederate Ancestors.

**Medal Characteristics:** Pattered after a 1927 United Confederate Veterans Florida Reunion Medal

**Obverse:** A profile of General Edmund Kirby-Smith (born in St. Augustine Florida) and the Battle Flag with a Florida top hanger

**Reverse:** Each Limited Edition Numbered Medal engraved with a number (1- 100)

**Display Box:** Each Limited Edition medal comes in a red custom display box with the SCV Crossed Pistol Design Logo with the motto "*We Don't Reconstruct We Reload*"

**Numbered Medal Request:** Specific numbered medal requests granted if in stock, if not in stock lowest numbered medal will be sent to fulfill order

### Payment Information:

Send \$75.00 check made out to:


Kirby-Smith Camp SCV along with numbered medal request

### Mail payment to:

Calvin Hart  
4884 Victoria Chase Ct  
Jacksonville, FL 32257

**Questions:** calvinhart@bellsouth.net

**Limited Edition and Numbered  
2020 Reunion Medal and Presentation Box  
125th National Reunion  
Sons of Confederate Veterans  
FLORIDA**



**\$75.00**  
includes  
Presentation  
Box  
(1 - 100)

[www.scv2020reunion.com](http://www.scv2020reunion.com)

*Requested Specific Medal Numbers Granted if in Stock*





*The 49th Annual Florida Division Reunion*  
*Ocala, Florida - June 7-9, 2019*

**Reunion REGISTRATION FORM**

Quantity Total \_\_\_\_\_

**Registration Fee: Members Only**

If Postmarked by May 20th \_\_\_\_\_ X \$35.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

After May 20th \_\_\_\_\_ X \$45.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Luncheon on your own \_\_\_\_\_

Awards Banquet: note chicken or pork \_\_\_\_\_ X \$38.00 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

*The banquet meal includes – Herb Crusted Chicken or Sliced Pork Loin with salad, mixed vegetables, roasted potatoes, rolls and butter, dessert, tea and coffee.*

Total Remitted: \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTE: We will not be able to take meal reservations received after May 20h**

**Special Note: Friday night Social Under the Oaks a \$5 donation at the event is appreciated but not required.**

**Please do not park on the north side of the Oaks area- New hotel's lot.**

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

Guest: \_\_\_\_\_

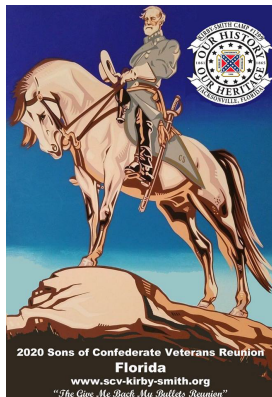
ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

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

CAMP NAME & NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

**Please Mail Registration Form & Check to:**

**SW Region Lt. Commander David King 11206 Partridge Dr. Tampa FL.  
 33625-4971 Please Make Checks Payable To: SCV Florida Division Inc**



*All Kirby-Smith Camp #1209 Ancestor Memorials will be  
Put in Camp Section of 2020 Program  
Help Us Fill It Up!*

2020 National Reunion Web-site: [www.scv2020reunion.com](http://www.scv2020reunion.com)

125th Annual National Reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

2020 Reunion Held in Florida

Ancestor Memorial (Recognition in the Kirby-Smith Section 2020 Reunion Program) \$10.00 each  
Your name and your ancestor's name and unit will be printed in the Kirby-Smith Memorial section of the 2020 SCV Reunion Program, which every attendee will receive.

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

1. Ancestor's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Rank: \_\_\_\_\_

Ancestor's Unit: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Ancestor's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Rank: \_\_\_\_\_

Ancestor's Unit: \_\_\_\_\_

Ancestors Registration Quantity \_\_\_\_\_ x \$10.00 = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Make Check payable to: Kirby-Smith Camp #1209 2020 Reunion

Mail to: Calvin Hart, 4884 Victoria Chase Ct Jacksonville, FL 32257

## **New Members Joining Kirby-Smith Camp #1209**

**Dennis Chance II—Ancestor Solomon Pippin— 4th Fla. Infantry Regt.**

**Thomas Alexander III — Transfer from S.C.V. Ga. Division**

**Brian Ricks — Ancestor John Duane — Capt. Coleman's Co Artillery Va.**



**FLORIDA**

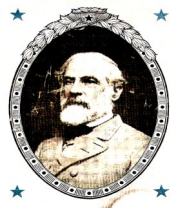
Is in the field! The piercing cries of her Eagle has been heard throughout the Confederacy, and will be answered by her noble sons !!!

Kirby-Smith encourages and needs  
all members to attend

**49nd ANNUAL FLORIDA  
DIVISION REUNION  
OCALA, FLORIDA JUNE  
7 - 9, 2019**

Contact : Camp #1209  
Lt. Commander Chris Bunton  
@ 777-5111 for More Information  
Please attend at least 1 day on Saturday





KIRBY-SMITH CAMP #1209  
 SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS  
 4884 VICTORIA CHASE CT  
 JACKSONVILLE, FL 32257

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 A Hero

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*Camp Meeting May 21, 2014 @ 7:00 pm Museum of Southern History*  
*Native AMERICAN Confederate*

After The War Between the States began, President Jefferson Davis addressed the Congress of the Confederate States of America to establish a Bureau of Indian Affairs.<sup>1</sup> While the North was apathetic concerning the plight of American Indians<sup>2</sup>, the South determinedly created a positive relationship with "Indian Country." In May 1861 Confederate envoy Albert Pike arrived in Indian Territory so that he could negotiate treaty terms with American Indians who were originally from the South. Pike found that most Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks and Seminoles immediately allied themselves with the Confederacy, but Cherokees were conflicted and bitterly divided just as other Americans. Still others in Indian Territory wanted neutrality. After their careful consideration, most American Indians living in Indian Territory or a confederated state believed that siding with the Confederacy was in their best interest. Confederate treaties were quite extensive, explicit, and inclusive which American Indians viewed favorably; one such treaty presented national sovereignty, confederate citizenship possibilities, and an entitled delegate in the Confederate House of Representatives. However, the situation was far from ideal despite treaty promises. American Indian Confederate soliders, who were expecting arms; supplies; and pay, got little or none. Confederate units often commandeered supplies that were designated for Indian Territory confederates. Such events caused friction between high ranking Confederate military leaders. The Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole; who were collectively known as the "Five Civilized Tribes;" were not the only native groups to engage in The War Between the States. Many American Indians fought on both sides of The War such as the: Caddoes, Delaware, Kickapoo, Miami, Osage, Pottawatomie, Quapaws, Shawnee, and Wichitas. The pro-Union Pimas in Arizona Territory successfully routed Confederate forces. American Indians who were located east of the Mississippi River; Choctaws, who lived in Mississippi, formed a battalion. Other American Indian Confederates were from Tennessee, North Carolina, and Kentucky. American Indians filled the Confederate ranks from private to the highest levels of military leadership. Some of the most notable Indian Territory Confederate leaders and supporters were: Winchester Colbert– Colbert was a pro-Confederacy Chickasaw Nation Governor and delegate during Pike's treaty negotiation; John Jumper– Jumper, a Seminole Nation citizen, served as a Lieutenant Colonel, Daniel N. McIntosh– McIntosh was Creek Nation citizen and a Colonel who was in the Battle of Honey Springs, Stand Watie– Watie was a Cherokee Nation statesmen and successful General, Allen Wright– Wright was a highly educated Choctaw Nation citizen and a delegate during Pike's treaty negotiation; Wright served as a private. The War muster rolls had hundreds of enlistees with interesting names: John Bear Meat, Samuel Cat, Thomas Chubby, Frog, Hogshooter, Konshattountzchette (or Flying Cloud), and George Washington. On April 9, 1865 a pro-Union Seneca at Appomattox Courthouse copied an order issued by General Ulysses S. Grant; Donehogawa, also known as Ely S. Parker. During the surrender at Appomattox General Robert E. Lee quoted: "I'm glad to see one real American is here."