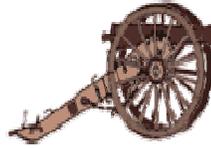




DEO VINDICE



September 2012

**Kenneth Phibbs**  
Commander

**John Moody**  
Lt. Commander

**Stuart Townes**  
Adjutant

**Andrew Seamons Jr.**  
Treasurer

**Bishop Dennis Campbell.**  
Chaplain

**Dr. Ronald W. Toney**  
Surgeon

**Malcolm Campbell Jr.**  
Color Sergeant

**Vacant**  
Aide-De-Camp

**Vacant**  
Quartermaster

**Kenneth Phibbs**  
Camp Historian

**Gordon Drumheller**  
Judge Advocate

**Paul M. Houser**  
Editor TCR  
Webmaster

# *The Cannon Report*

## *The Powhatan Troop, SCV Camp 1382*



### *Commander's Comments*

Compatriots:

We will have our regular meeting on Sep 23 at the Italian Delight, starting at 1:00, with the business meeting at 2:00. I have not scheduled a speaker due to officers being sworn in and business items that I believe need our full attention. One thing that I would like to make as policy for the camp: if any member has a problem--of any kind--with anything I do or have done, I want that person to come to me to discuss--first--before talking to other members. This is my first year as Commander and I will need everyone's help doing a good job for the camp. I wish to thank the members who saved my butt by marching in the Labor Day Parade.

*Kenneth Phibbs, Commander*

### *2012 Labor Day Parade, Powhatan County Virginia*



Pictured from left to right: Bishop Dennis Campbell beating cadence, pictured centered back row is Stuart Townes, Kenneth Phibbs III (our newest camp member), and Commander Phibbs on the far side. Front row is Malcolm (Skeeter) Campbell, John Moody and Paul Houser on the far side. In the lead is AJ Seamons. Unfortunately, I did not have a picture of Commander Phibbs two grandchildren that were carrying our Camp Banner.

## *Cannon Report*

I hope everyone had a great summer but now it's time to get back to business. Our SCV dues are due. Please remit them as soon as possible. As past Commander Moody mentioned in the June Cannon Report, "Our camp dues for next year will remain at \$5.00, but one of the first items of business in the new year will be a review of the dues issue." The current \$5.00 does not cover operating expenses of the Camp. These operating expenses have been covered by donations to the Camp in the past; however, it would be advantageous to the Camp if our bare operating expenses were at least covered by our Camp dues and any additional donations could go toward special projects initiated by the Camp. You can include donations to the Camp on the SCV Renewal Statement along with any other donations to SCV special funds or send them to our Camp Treasurer at any time.

*There were very few battles fought in Virginia in September 1862, I have posted two of them.*

The **Battle of Ox Hill** took place on September 1, 1862, in Fairfax County, Virginia, as the concluding battle of the Northern Virginia Campaign. Stonewall Jackson's Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia attempted to cut off the line of retreat of the Yankee Army but was attacked by two Union divisions. During the ensuing battle, both Union division commanders were killed but the Union attack halted Jackson's advance. The fighting was tactically inconclusive. Although Jackson's turning movement was foiled and he was unable to block the Union retreat or destroy Pope's army, historians count Ox Hill as a strategic Confederate victory because it neutralized any threat from Pope's army and cleared the way for Lee to begin his Maryland Campaign. The Confederates claimed a tactical victory as well because they held the field after the battle. Two Union generals were killed, while one Confederate brigade commander was killed. Pope, recognizing the attack as an indication of continued danger to his army, continued his retreat to the fortifications around Washington. Lee began the Maryland Campaign, which culminated in the Battle of Sharpsburg, after Pope retreated out of Virginia. The Army of the Potomac, under Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, absorbed the forces of Pope's Army of Virginia, which was disbanded as a separate army.

The **Battle of Harpers Ferry** was fought September 12–15, 1862, as part of the Maryland Campaign. As Gen. Lee's Army invaded Maryland, a portion of his army under Stonewall Jackson surrounded, bombarded, and captured the Yankee garrison at Harpers Ferry, a major victory at relatively minor cost. As Lee's Army advanced down the Shenandoah Valley into Maryland, he planned to capture the garrison and arsenal at Harpers Ferry, not only to seize its supplies of rifles and ammunition, but to secure his line of supply back to Virginia. Although he was being pursued at a leisurely pace by Maj. Gen. McClellan's Army of the Potomac, outnumbering him more than two to one, Lee chose the risky strategy of dividing his army and sent one portion to converge and attack Harpers Ferry from three directions. Col. Dixon S. Miles, Union commander at Harpers Ferry, insisted on keeping most of the troops near the town instead of taking up commanding positions on the surrounding heights. The slim defenses of the most important position, Maryland Heights, first encountered the approaching Confederates on September 12, but only brief skirmishing ensued. Strong attacks by two Confederate brigades on September 13 drove the Union troops from the heights. During the fighting on Maryland Heights, the other Confederate columns arrived and were astonished to see that critical positions to the west and south of town were not defended. Jackson methodically positioned his artillery around Harpers Ferry and ordered Maj. Gen. A.P. Hill to move down the west bank of the Shenandoah River in preparation for a flank attack on the Federal left the next morning. By the morning of September 15, Jackson had positioned nearly 50 guns on Maryland Heights and at the base of Loudoun Heights. He began a fierce artillery barrage from all sides and ordered an infantry assault. Miles realized that the situation was hopeless and agreed with his subordinates to raise the white flag of surrender. Before he could surrender personally, he was mortally wounded by an artillery shell and died the next day. After processing more than 12,000 Union prisoners, Jackson's men then rushed to Sharpsburg, Maryland, to rejoin Lee for the Battle of Sharpsburg

*Paul M. Houser  
Cannon Report Editor*