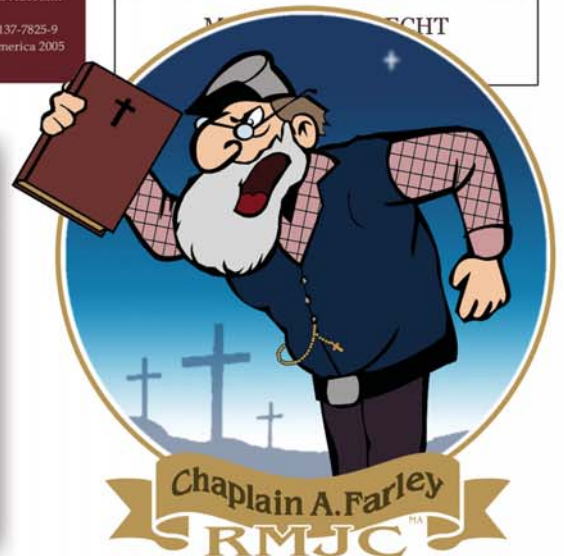
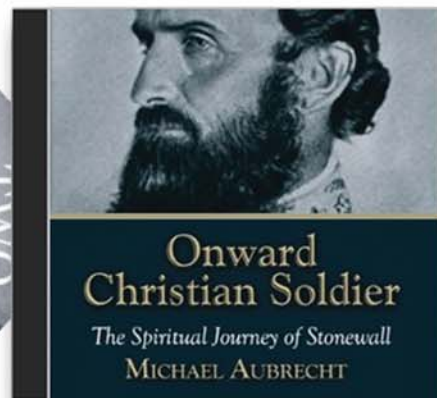
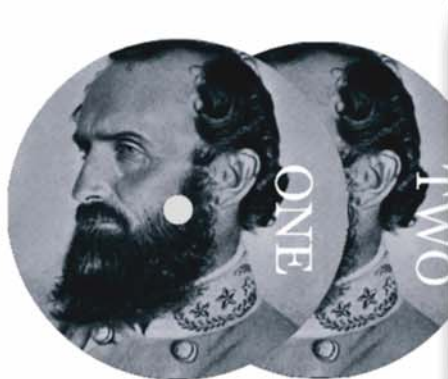
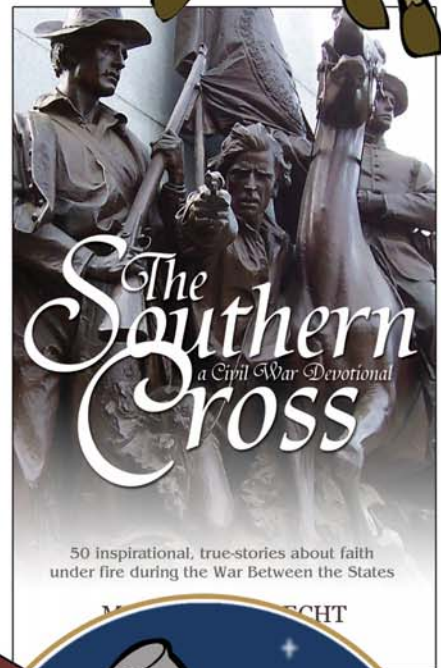
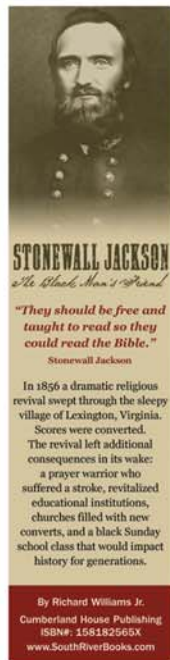
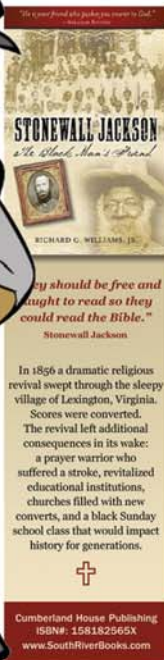
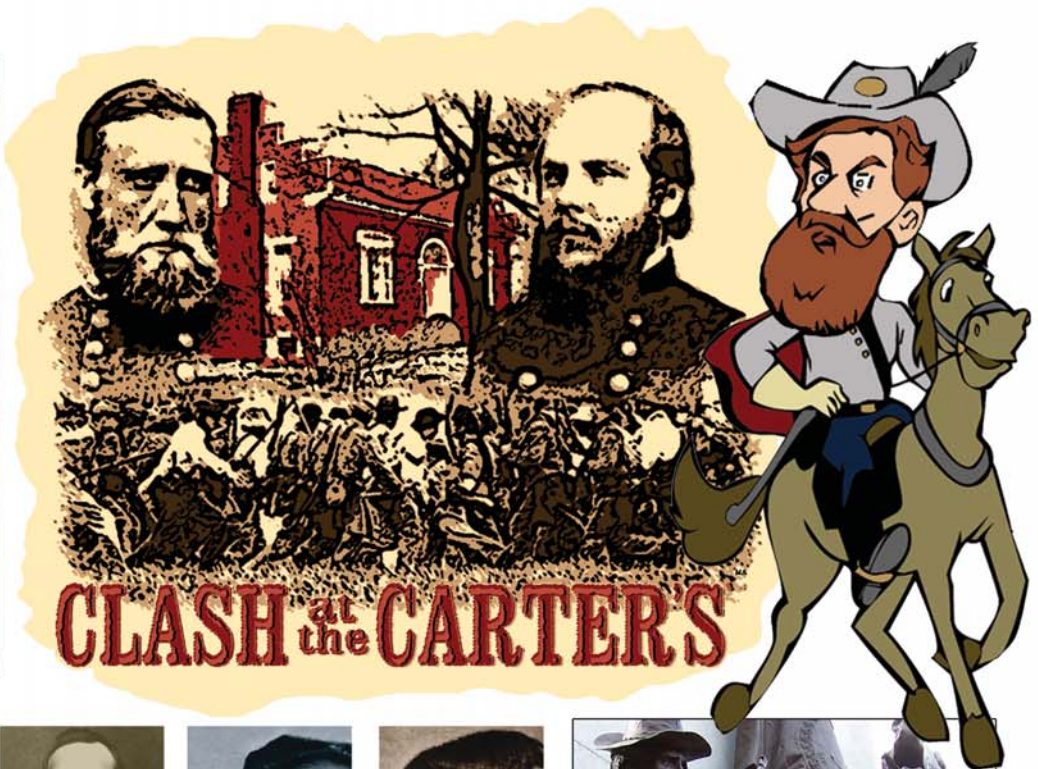
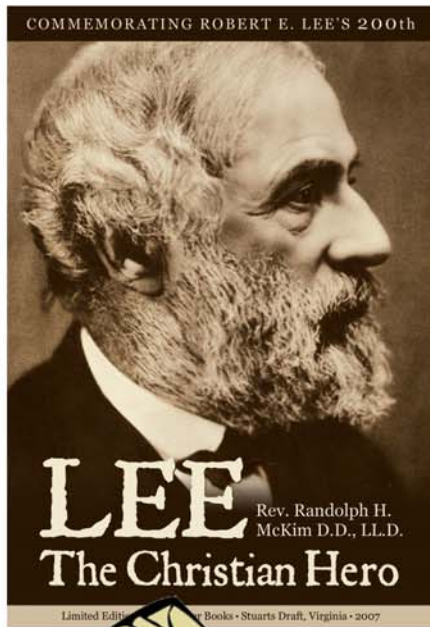
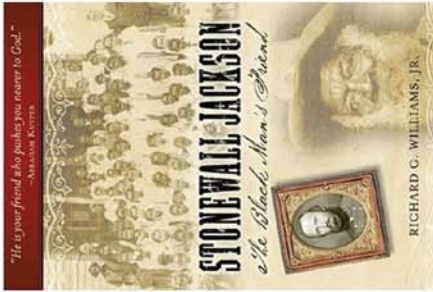






"They should be free and taught to read so they could read the Bible."
Stonewall Jackson

In 1856 a dramatic religious revival swept through the sleepy village of Lexington, Virginia. Scores were converted. The revival left additional consequences in its wake: a prayer warrior who suffered a stroke, revitalized educational institutions, churches filled with new converts, and a black Sunday school class that would impact history for generations.



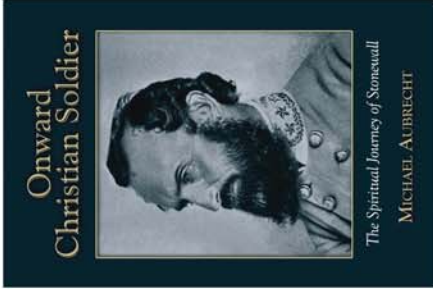
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My religious belief teaches me to feel as safe in battle as in bed. God has fixed the time for my death. I do not concern myself about that, but to always be ready, no matter when it may overtake me.

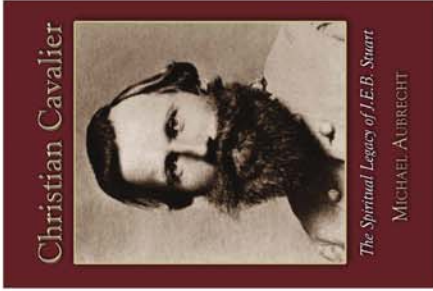
Thomas J. Jackson

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Onward Christian Soldier
by Michael Aubrecht

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We must nerve our hearts for the trial, with a firm reliance in God. We must plant our feet firmly with a determination to die rather than submit.

J.E.B. Stuart

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Christian Cavalier
by Michael Aubrecht

ISBN: 1-4137-7825-9
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This is a story about faith. It is a story filled with the kinds of heartache and hardships that would leave many Christians questioning their own beliefs. It is a love story that is filled with sorrow, testimony, hope and despair. It is a life story that reaffirms the power of prayer and that all things in Him are possible. It is the story of a man who suffered greatly, but chose to embrace the will of his Lord and Savior Jesus Christ as the foundation for a legendary life.


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Founding member of the Good News of the Gospel through the spiritual legacy of Confederate General Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson
 Spreading Glory Through Stonewall's Story
The Jackson Society
 - Thomas J. Jackson

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MEET THE GENERALS

Major General Isaac Ridgeway Trimble
Portrayed by David C. Trimble



COMMEMORATING ROBERT E. LEE'S 200th



LEE

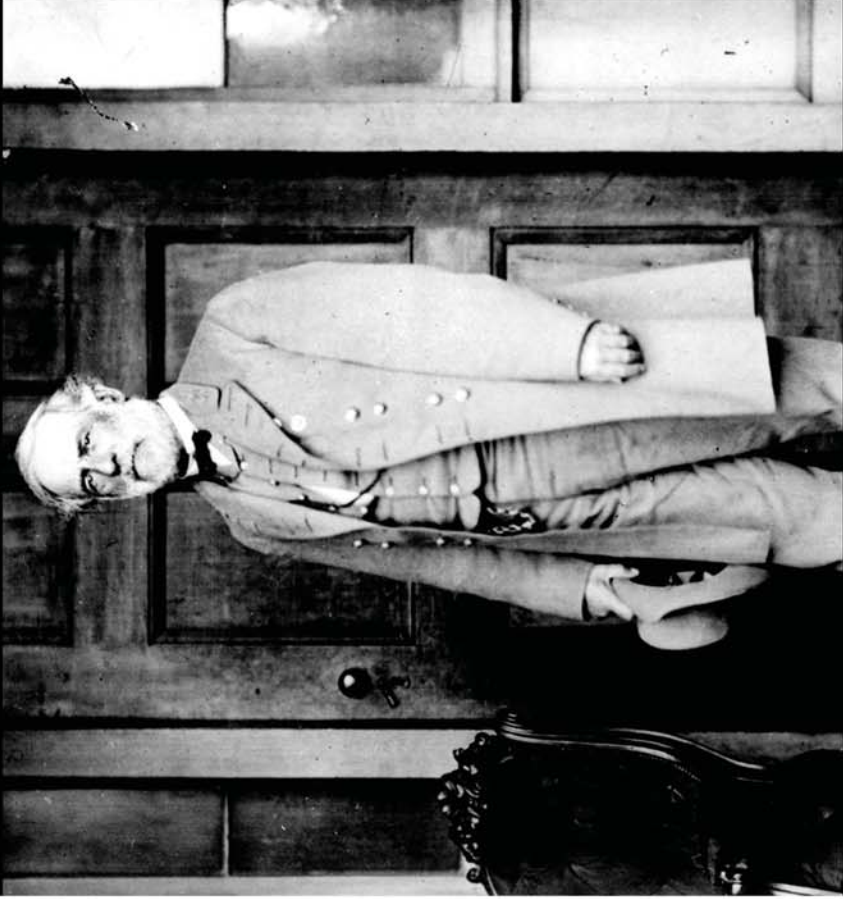
The Christian Hero

Rev. Randolph H.
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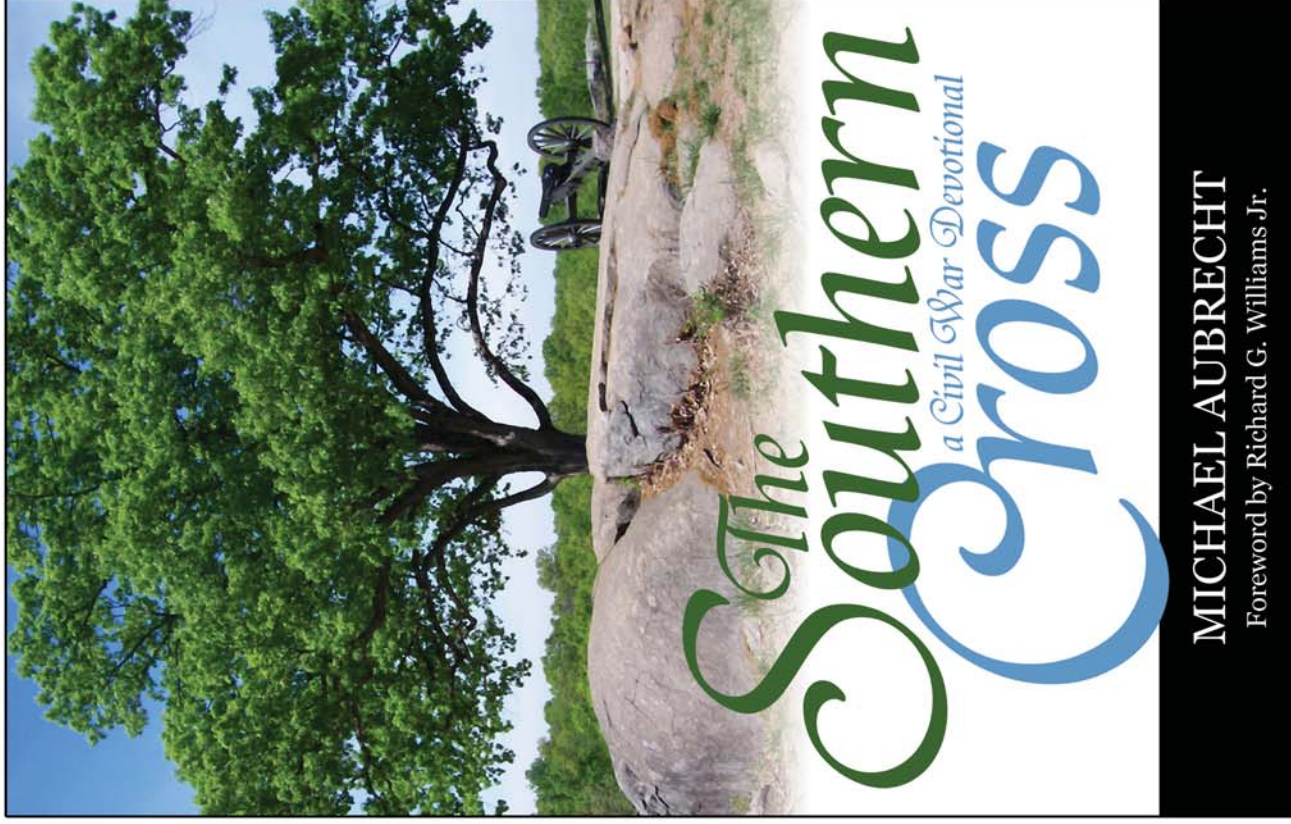
LEE

THE CHRISTIAN HERO



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MEET the GENERALS

Hosted by
**HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF
NORTHERN VIRGINIA**

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA



General Robert E. Lee portrayed by **Al Stone** The son of Henry "Lighthorse Harry" Lee, a favorite general of George Washington, Robert Edward Lee entered the U.S. Military Academy at West Point where he finished 2nd in the class of 1829. In April of 1861, duty and his oath to the United States Constitution forced then Colonel Lee to refuse command of the army that was about to take the field against the seceding states. Shortly afterwards he accepted a general's position in the newly formed Confederate States Army where he served the first year as a Senior Military Advisor to President Jefferson Davis. In June of 1862, he assumed command of the Army of Northern Virginia, leading it to numerous victories for the next three years, in spite of the Union's overwhelming numbers and resources. In early April of 1865, it was obvious that continued fighting would result in the needless effusion of blood. On April 9th, he met with General U.S. Grant at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia where he surrendered the once great army that had defended the Confederate States of America so valiantly. On October 1, 1865, he assumed the presidency of Washington College where he continued to serve until his death on October 12, 1870.



General James Longstreet portrayed by **Jay Vogel** Referred to as "Lee's Old War Horse," James Longstreet received his appointment to West Point and graduated 60th out of a class of 62 in 1842. A few years later, he was one of several thousand troops involved in the conflict with Mexico. Following the war, Longstreet was reassigned to Albuquerque as a paymaster, where he stayed until resigning his commission from the U.S. Army. On July 1, 1861 he received his commission as a brigadier general. He was assigned to Manassas Junction under the command of General Beauregard. From this point forward, James Longstreet was quickly promoted to major general and then lieutenant general. By the middle of 1862, he found himself under the command of General Lee. A very brave but cautious commander, Longstreet remained one of the few high-ranking Confederate commanders to survive the war. He was severely wounded in the Battle of the Wilderness, where his right arm was partially paralyzed. Through connections with the Republican Party, Longstreet obtained a number of governmental appointments after the South's surrender and spent the rest of his life near Gainesville, GA where he died in 1904.



General John B. Gordon portrayed by **Ron Cole** General Gordon was born on February 6, 1832 in Upson County, Georgia and for more than 40 years he was one of the most celebrated citizens of Georgia. Gordon attended the University of Georgia but did not graduate. In 1854 he studied law in Atlanta and by the end of the year he passed the bar examination and was a partner in an established law firm. Shortly after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, Gordon helped to organize a rebel company of volunteers from Georgia and on May 15, 1861 the company mustered into Confederate service as part of the Sixth Alabama. General Gordon's brigade was in the thick of it at Sharpsburg. During this battle General Gordon was wounded five times once in the head. If it had not been for a whole in his hat, he would have drowned in his own blood. At Appomattox his men made the last charge of the Army of Northern VA. Gordon went on to a distinguished career in politics, serving as governor and senator and was active in veterans' affairs. During the last decade of his life, Gordon remained extremely active as an author and lecturer. He died in Miami, Florida on January 9, 1904 and was buried in the Oakland Cemetery in Atlanta.



General Thomas Jackson portrayed by **Jim Pence** Thomas Jackson was born on January 21, 1824 in Clarksville, Virginia. He entered West Point in July 1842 and, in spite of his poor childhood education, worked hard to finish 17th in his class in 1846. Following graduation, Jackson was sent to fight in the war against Mexico. In 1851, he became professor of Artillery Tactics and Natural Philosophy at the Virginia Military Institute in Lexington. Perhaps best known as "Stonewall," Jackson earned his nickname at the First Battle of Manassas, after refusing to withdraw his troops in the face of total carnage. Inspired by the bravery of his subordinate, General Bee immediately rallied the remnants of his own brigade while shouting, "There is Jackson standing like a stone wall." Jackson later distinguished himself repeatedly in the Valley Campaign, Second Manassas and the Battle of Fredericksburg. On May 2, 1863, he was wounded by friendly fire at the Battle of Chancellorsville. Despite surviving the amputation of his left arm, Jackson developed severe pneumonia and died several days later on May 10th. His death was a severe setback for the Confederacy. General Lee stated, "He has lost his left arm; I have lost my right."



General Jubal Early portrayed by **Mike Mehaffey** Born on November 3, 1816 in Franklin County, Virginia, Jubal Anderson Early was a diehard Unionist who fought tooth and nail to keep Virginia from seceding from the Union. Once the fighting started, he swiftly became one of the South's most hard-hitting generals. As an officer, he was outspoken and opinionated. Lee referred to him as "My Bad Old Man." When Lee wanted to threaten Washington, D.C. and take some of the pressure off the Army of Northern Virginia, when defending Richmond in 1864, it was Early whom he chose to lead an army down the Shenandoah Valley. Early got closer to the Union capital than any other Confederate general during four years of war, reaching the very gates of Washington itself. He fought and licked Phil Sheridan's far greater Union force in the Shenandoah Valley, only to experience disaster when Sheridan rallied his fleeing troops and smashed Early's forces. Confederate authorities lost confidence in him and he rode southward, a beaten general. After Lee's surrender Early left the country. In 1869, he returned to Virginia, living and practicing law in Lynchburg, where he lived until his death on March 2, 1894.



General J.E.B. Stuart portrayed by **Bill Fries** James Ewell Brown Stuart was born in Patrick County, Virginia on February 6, 1833. From 1848 to 1850, J.E.B. attended Emory and Henry College. In 1850, he entered the U.S. Military Academy. In the years that followed his graduation, Stuart received various commissions for exemplary service in Texas, Kansas, and Washington. Following the secession of his beloved home state of Virginia in 1861, Stuart resigned his commission in the U.S. Army and was appointed to serve as a cavalry commander under Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson. According to General Robert E. Lee, Stuart was an ideal soldier; and because of his tremendous riding skills, and sharp instincts as an intelligence officer, he regarded him as the "eyes of the army." Dramatic in his appearance, Stuart always rode a grand horse, lined his gray coat with red material, and wore his hat cocked to one side with a peacock's plume spraying from it. On May 9, 1864, Federal cavalry headed for the Confederate capital to stage a siege of the city. It was during this battle on May 11, 1864 that J.E.B. Stuart was fatally wounded by a Federal trooper. He died the following day, and was buried in Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, VA.



MEET the GENERALS

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HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF
NORTHERN VIRGINIA

UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA



General Grant

General U.S. Grant portrayed by Barry Meadows Born in 1822 in Ohio, Ulysses S. Grant graduated from West Point in 1843. He fought in the Mexican War, served out west and then resigned from the U.S. Army in 1854. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Ulysses was working in his father's leather store in Galena, Illinois. He gained national attention with his victories at Forts Henry, Donelson, Shiloh and Vicksburg. After his victory at Chattanooga, Lincoln appointed him general-in-chief of all U.S. armies in March of 1864. Grant assumed command of the Army of the Potomac and for the first time faced Robert E. Lee, commander of the Army of Northern Virginia. Lee surrendered after the bloody battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor. At Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865, Grant delivered magnanimous terms of surrender that prevented treason trials. He was elected president of the United States twice (1869-1877). In 1884 he started writing his autobiography. He completed the book a few days before dying of throat cancer in July of 1885. Author Mark Twain promoted the book as "the most remarkable work of its kind since the Commentaries of Julius Caesar."

General George A. Custer portrayed by Joseph Topinka George Armstrong Custer was born in New Rumley, Harrison County, Ohio on December 5, 1839. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in June of 1861 and was assigned, as a lieutenant, to the 5th Cavalry. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Custer participated in the First Battle of Bull Run. At Gettysburg his brigade helped to defeat General J.E.B. Stuart's efforts to turn the Federal's left flank. In May of 1864, he was recognized for gallant and meritorious services in the Battle of Yellow Tavern. Perhaps the highest honor Custer received was in being chosen to receive the first flag of truce from the Army of Northern Virginia at the surrender at Appomattox Court House. Remaining in the army after the war, he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the newly authorized 7th Cavalry, remaining its active commander until his death. He took part in the 1867 Sioux and Cheyenne expedition, but was court-martialed and suspended from duty for one year for paying an unauthorized visit to his wife. Custer's army career ended June 25, 1876, at Little Big Horn, which resulted in the extermination of his immediate command and a total loss of some 266 officers and men.



General Sherman

General William T. Sherman portrayed by Dean Cass William Tecumseh Sherman was born in Lancaster, Ohio on Feb. 8, 1820. Showing great intellect, he was appointed to West Point in May of 1836 and graduated 6th in the class of 1840. After serving 23 years in the United States Army he resigned his commission to make his way in the civilian world. In May of 1861, he accepted a colonel's commission and raised the 13th Regiment of U.S. Infantry, which would follow him for the entire Civil War. He fought at the First Battle of Manassas as a brigade commander and his force included what would later become the famous 69th N.Y. of the famed "Irish Brigade." He later rose to the rank of major general in 1864. By the war's end he was second in command only to U.S. Grant while having command of three Federal armies and an entire theater of war. After a succession of crucial victories including the capture of Atlanta, Savannah and effectively Charleston, SC, he accepted the surrender of the Confederate Army of the Tennessee on April 24, 1865. General Sherman retired in 1884 and became a public speaker. He died on February 14, 1891.

General John Buford portrayed by Joseph Schafer After graduating 16th in his class from West Point in 1848, Buford was commissioned as a lieutenant in the 1st and 2nd Dragoons where he saw some action along the frontier. After serving a staff duty at Washington's defenses, he obtained a position on Pope's staff in northern Virginia. Soon after, he was rewarded with his brigadier's star and given command of a brigade of cavalry. While leading his troopers at Second Bull Run, Buford suffered a wound to his knee. The next spring he was given command of the Reserve Brigade, which was composed mainly of regular army units and took part in Stoneman's Raid during the Chancellorsville Campaign. Buford also directed the division at Brandy Station, Middleburg and Upperville. It was two of his three brigades that were able to hold off the Confederate assaults on the first day at Gettysburg until the infantry arrived. Buford later served in the Bristoe Campaign, but just before the end of the Mine Run Campaign, he was struck down by typhoid and forced to relinquish his command. He later died in Washington DC on December 16, 1863. His official commission to major general was presented to him on his deathbed.



General Burnside

General Ambrose E. Burnside portrayed by Mack Cothran Ambrose Burnside was born May 23, 1824 in Liberty, Indiana. In 1843 he received an appointment to West Point, where he graduated 18th in a class of 38. Among his fellow cadets were many other significant officers who participated in the Civil War including Thomas Jackson, George McClellan, A.P. Hill and George Pickett. Following his graduation from the military academy, Burnside served in Mexico, protecting the supply trains from the Mexican cavalry. After the war he served in Braxton Bragg's 3rd Artillery, fighting against the Apache in New Mexico. He left the army in 1853 to open a rifle factory, but was unable to patent his design. He returned to the army in 1861 as a colonel in the Rhode Island Brigade. He led an expedition into the Carolinas in 1862 that captured New Bern and much of the coast. He then went on to command the 9th Corps, Army of the Potomac and the Army of the Ohio. Burnside resigned from the army in August of 1864. He was elected governor of Rhode Island three times beginning in 1866 and later served as a US senator. He died on September 13, 1881.

General Winfield Scott Hancock portrayed by David Townsend Winfield Scott Hancock was a career U.S. Army officer who served with distinction as a Union general in the American Civil War. He was noted, in particular, for his personal leadership at the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1844 and was commissioned a brevet second lieutenant in the 6th U.S. Infantry Regiment. He fought in the Mexican-American War under his namesake, General Winfield Scott. In the Battle of Antietam, Hancock assumed command of the 1st Division, II Corps. He later reluctantly led his division in the disastrous attack on Marye's Heights in the Battle of Fredericksburg the following month and was wounded in the abdomen. At the Battle of Chancellorsville, his division covered Major General Joseph Hooker's withdrawal and Hancock was wounded again. His corps commander, Major General Couch, transferred out of the Army of the Potomac and Hancock assumed command of II Corps and led it until shortly before the war's end. After the war, he supervised the execution of the Lincoln assassination conspirators. Hancock was also elected president of the National Rifle Association in 1881.



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Gathering of Eagles

Where Generals Agree To Disagree

