



"CONFEDERATE GRAYS"



Newsletter of the Norfolk County Grays

SCV Camp No. 1549

Volume 3

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May 2011

Officers

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Lt. Commander

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Color Sergeant

Frank Earnest
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Treasurer

Edward James Sawyer
Chaplain

.....
Contact information:

Mark B. Johnson, Cmdr

Norfolk County Grays Meeting

May 18, 2011
Gus & George's Spaghetti & Steak Restaurant
4312 Virginia Beach Blvd.
Virginia Beach, Va.
(757-340-6587)
Just east of Independence Blvd
Map on Last Page of Newsletter

**Guest Speaker for the May Norfolk County Grays
meeting will be:
Frank Ernest**

Topic: Captain Wirtz

Next Norfolk County Grays Camp Meeting
June 15, 2011
Speaker: To Be Announced

IN THIS ISSUE

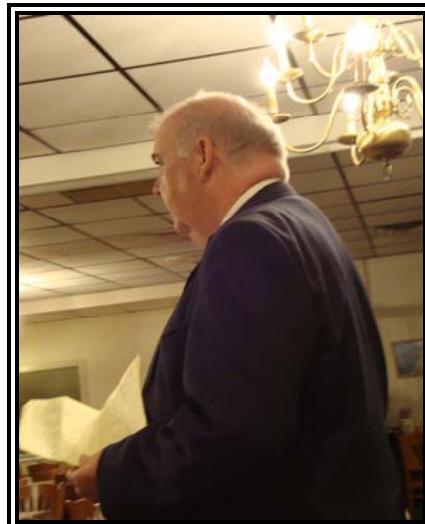
- Page 1 Officers, Meeting Information
- Page 2 Thank you to Mr. Wallace Harding
- Page 3 Special Invitation to Charter Presentation of Gen. Wise Refugees SCV Camp #2189
- Page 4..... War Between the States Almanac
- Page 5..... War Between the States Almanac, The Wheeling Convention
- Page 6..... Almanac -The Wheeling Convention, Maj. Gen. Sterling Price
- Page 7..... Almanac - Maj. Gen. Sterling Price
- Page 8..... Almanac - Maj. Gen. Sterling Price
- Page 9..... Upcoming Events
- Page 10.....The Old Brunswick Camp #512 Southern Heritage Picnic
- Page 11.....Map to Meeting and Lt Gen. Stephen D. Lee's Charge

***Thank you to Mr. Wallace Harding for his speech on
Fort Sumter at the April Meeting!***



Mr. Harding provided details regarding the moments leading up to, during, and after the firing on Fort Sumter. Many of us learned something new from his presentation.

Mr. Harding's stories made it feel like you were there at Fort Sumter when it happened. He also interjected his speech with humor every now and then, which was very welcome!



A candle was lit in loving memory of Floyd Akers.

***Invitation to the Charter Presentation
of the
General Wise Refugees SCV Camp #2189***
Sunday, May 22, 2011

What: Charter Presentation of General Wise Refugees SCV Camp #2189
When: Sunday, May 22, 2011 2:00 PM
Where: Parksley, Va. Firehouse (Eastern Shore – Directions Below)

Greetings,

You are invited to the Charter Presentation for the Gen. Wise Refugees Camp # 2189 SCV on Sunday, May 22, 2011 at 1400 hrs (2:00pm) at the Firehouse in Parksley, Va.

Directions: Cross the Bay Bridge, continue on about 50-60 miles, turn left on VA 176 (Royal Farms store on corner of Rt. 13 & 176), travel on a few miles and you will come into town. 176 becomes Bennett St. Turn left on Dunne Ave. The firehouse is on the right almost to end of street. Park in lot at north end of building and enter through door marked “training room.” If the lot is full, use the town lot to the south across the street or park on street.

Looking forward to seeing you,
Eastern Shore
Joe Killough
Lt. Cdr. Camp # 2189

WAR BETWEEN THE STATES - ALMANAC



May 1861



- May 1, 1861 - Robert E. Lee orders Stonewall Jackson to remove the weapons and equipment from the arsenal at Harpers Ferry
- May 3, 1861 - General Winfield Scott orders troops to seize Arlington Heights, overlooking Washington D. C.
- May 6, 1861 - Arkansas secedes from the Union
- May 6, 1861 - Tennessee votes to put the question of secession before the people in a popular referendum
- May 10, 1861 - Nathaniel Lyons [US] takes control of St. Louis to end rioting, seizing Camp Jackson (Confederate militia) and 1,200 1855 Springfield Rifles
- May 12, 1861 - Benjamin Butler takes control of Federal Hill and threatens to fire on downtown Baltimore if Southern sympathizers protest.
- May 13, 1861 - George McClellan [US] appointed Commander, Department of Ohio. The following day he is promoted major general, his rank in the Ohio militia. Only General-in-Chief Winfield Scott held a higher rank
- May 13, 1861 - **The First Wheeling Convention (May 13 - May 15)**
- May 13, 1861 - North Carolina elects delegates to the Secession Convention
- May 15, 1861 - Robert Anderson promoted to Brigadier General
- May 15, 1861 - Nathaniel Lyons [US] occupies Jefferson City, capital of Missouri
- May 20, 1861 - Kentucky declares its neutrality in the War Between The States
- May 20, 1861 - Delegates to the North Carolina Secession Convention vote to withdraw from the Union
- May 21, 1861 - Missouri declares its neutrality in the Civil War
- May 21, 1861 - Confederate Congress votes to move its capital from Montgomery to Richmond
- May 21, 1861 - Sterling Price signs an agreement with William Harney, essentially handing Missouri over to federal forces.
- May 23, 1861 - Virginia ratifies the Secessionist Convention (Ordinance of Secession) referendum by a vote of 132,201 to 37,451
- May 23, 1861 - John Floyd commissioned a brigadier general in the Confederate States Army
- May 23, 1861 - Thomas Jackson strikes the B&O Railroad, capturing 56 locomotives
- May 24, 1861 - Federal forces occupy Alexandria
- May 24, 1861 - **Sterling Price** refuses to disband his troops
- May 24, 1861 - Col. Elmer Ephraim Ellsworth of the 11th New York Fire Zouaves is killed in the Marshall House Inn in Alexandria, Virginia, after he and his men removed a Confederate flag. He is generally regarded as the first officer killed while on duty in the War Between the States.
- May 24, 1861 - Benjamin Butler uses the term "contraband" to describe slaves who have crossed into the Northern camps

WAR BETWEEN THE STATES - ALMANAC

May 1861 (continued)

- May 28, 1861 - Robert Anderson assumes command of the Department of Kentucky. Irvin McDowell assumes command of the Department of Northeastern Virginia
- May 28, 1861 - Confederates seize the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Point of Rocks to Cumberland
- May 30, 1861 - At a convention in Knoxville, a group of Unionists denounce Tennessee's secessionist actions.
- May 31, 1861 - P. G. T. Beauregard ordered to assume command of the Alexandria Line



THE WHEELING CONVENTION - HOW WEST VIRGINIA CAME TO BE



Taken from Wikipedia. Follow this link to the full article: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wheeling_Convention

The 1861 Wheeling Convention was a series of two meetings that ultimately repealed the Ordinance of Secession passed by Virginia, thus establishing the *Restored Government of Virginia*, which ultimately authorized the counties that organized the convention to become West Virginia. The convention was held at what became known as West Virginia Independence Hall in Wheeling. The Restored Government was recognized by the Union, including President Lincoln, as the State of Virginia with its capital in Wheeling. In part motivated by early Union successes, including the Battle of Philippi Races, it was preceded by the Clarksburg Convention and led to the Constitutional Convention of West Virginia.

First Wheeling Convention

The First Wheeling Convention was held on May 13 through May 15, 1861. Twenty-seven western Virginia counties were represented. Of the 429 delegates who attended, over one-third of whom were from the area around Wheeling. Most had been chosen at public meetings, while others attended on their own initiative. Immediately a debate ensued over which delegates should be allowed to participate in the Convention: Gen. John Jay Jackson of Wood County suggested seating all northwestern Virginians, but John S. Carlile insisted that only those who had been legitimately appointed by their constituencies be allowed to participate. Chester D. Hubbard of Ohio County ended the debate by proposing the creation of a committee on representation and permanent organization.

Some, including Jackson, argued that preemptive action against the Ordinance of Secession before it was ratified was unwise: the Ordinance had not yet been presented to the citizens of Virginia for a vote, and would not be until May 23. Others, including John Carlile, insisted on immediate action to "show our loyalty to Virginia and the Union", and on May 14, he called for a resolution creating a state of New Virginia. Waitman T. Willey responded to Carlile's plan by saying that it was "triple treason" — treason against the state of Virginia, the United States, and the Confederacy. Carlile's motion was condemned as revolutionary, and most at the Convention instead supported resolutions offered by the Committee on State and Federal Resolutions, which recommended that western Virginians elect delegates to a Second Wheeling Convention to begin on June 11 if the people of Virginia approved the Ordinance of Secession.

Second Wheeling Convention

With the adoption of Virginia's Ordinance of Secession on May 23, the Second Wheeling Convention began on June 11 as decided at the First Convention. The meeting was held in Washington Hall and later the Custom House. The first measures adopted at the Convention ruled that 88 delegates representing 32 counties were entitled to seats in the convention, though other delegates would be accepted later. Arthur I. Boreman was selected to serve as president, and he declared, "We are determined to live under a State Government in the United States of America and under the Constitution of the United States."

On June 13, John Carlile introduced to the convention "A Declaration of the People of Virginia," a document calling for the reorganization of the state government on the grounds that Virginia's secession had in effect vacated all offices of the existing government. Carlile presented an ordinance for this purpose the next day, beginning the debate. Virtually all the delegates at the

WAR BETWEEN THE STATES - ALMANAC



THE WHEELING CONVENTION (CONTINUED)



Taken from Wikipedia. Follow this link to the full article: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wheeling_Convention

Convention recognized the differences between eastern and western Virginia as irreconcilable and supported some sort of separation; the disagreement was over how this separation should occur. Dennis Dorsey of Monongalia County called for permanent and decisive separation from eastern Virginia. Carlile, however, though he had called for a similar plan during the First Convention, persuaded the delegates that constitutional restrictions made it necessary for the formation of a loyal government of Virginia, whose legislature could then give permission for the creation of a new state. On June 19, delegates approved this plan unanimously.

The next day, June 20, the convention selected new officers of the Virginia state government (usually called the "Restored Government of Virginia" to avoid confusion with the secessionist government in Richmond). Francis Pierpont of Marion County was elected governor. On June 25, the Convention adjourned until August 6.

Archives

The proceedings of the First Wheeling Convention were recorded by Judge Gibson Lamb Cranmer of Ohio County, Charles B. Waggener of Mason County, and Marshall M. Dent of Monongalia County. Judge Cranmer was also the Secretary of the Second Wheeling Convention and custodian of the manuscript proceedings, journals, and other documents of the Convention. Judge Cranmer's records for the convention were lost during the flood of 1884 of Wheeling Island. Copies of the records were sought in Alexandria and Richmond but no such copies were found. The records of these Conventions were reconstructed by Virgil A. Lewis, State Historian of West Virginia, from daily records printed in the Wheeling *Daily Intelligencer*. They were published by Lewis as *How West Virginia Was Made* in 1909.

Further Reading

- [First Wheeling Convention information](#)
- [Second Wheeling Convention information](#)
- [Text of Carlile's "A Declaration of the People of Virginia"](#)
- [Text of Carlile's "An Ordinance for the Reorganization of the State Government"](#)



MAJ. GEN. STERLING PRICE



Taken from Wikipedia. Follow this link to the full article: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sterling_Price

Governor of Missouri

Back in his home state, Price became a slave owner, and farmed tobacco on the Bowling Green prairie. Popular due to his war service, he was easily elected Governor of Missouri, serving from 1853 to 1857. During his tenure, Washington University in St. Louis was established, the state's public school system was restructured, the Missouri State Teachers' Association was first initiated, the railroad network was expanded and a state geological survey was created. Although the state legislature passed an act during his tenure to increase the governor's salary, he refused to accept any more remuneration than he had been receiving prior to the law's adoption. After the expiration of his term, Price became the state's Bank Commissioner from 1857 to 1861. He also secured construction of a railroad through his home county, which now forms part of the Norfolk and Western Railway.

War Between the States Service - Early months

At the beginning of the Civil War, Price was personally opposed to secession. He was elected presiding officer of the Missouri State Convention on February 28, 1861, which voted against the state leaving the Union. Things changed drastically, however, when Francis Preston Blair, Jr. and Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon seized the state militia's Camp Jackson at St. Louis. Outraged by this act, Price

WAR BETWEEN THE STATES - ALMANAC



MAJ. GEN. STERLING PRICE (CONTINUED)



Taken from Wikipedia. Follow this link to the full article: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sterling_Price

threw in his lot with the Southerners, and was assigned by pro-Confederate Governor Claiborne Fox Jackson to command the newly reformed Missouri State Guard in May 1861, leading his young recruits (who affectionately nicknamed him "Old Pap") in a campaign to secure Missouri for the Confederacy. One of the major engagements in this endeavor was fought at Lexington, where Price defeated Colonel James A. Mulligan's Union force in the "battle of the hemp bales" and secured the city for the South—albeit only temporarily, as it turned out. An even greater victory was won by Price at the Battle of Wilson's Creek, which resulted in Lyon's death and temporary Confederate ascendancy in southwestern Missouri. However, growing Union numbers and power in the state ultimately negated his triumph.

War Between the States Service - Pea Ridge, Iuka, and Corinth

Still operating as a Missouri militia general (rather than as a commissioned Confederate officer), Price was unable to agree with his Wilson's Creek colleague, Brigadier General Benjamin McCulloch, as to how to proceed following the battle; this led to the splitting of what might otherwise have become a sizable Confederate force in the West. Price and McCullough became bitter rivals, leading to the ultimate appointment of Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn as overall commander of the Trans-Mississippi district. Van Dorn reunited Price's and McCullough's formations into a force he named the Army of the West, and set out to engage Unionist troops in Missouri under the command of Brig. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis. Now under Van Dorn's command, Price was commissioned in the Confederate States Army as a major general on March 6, 1862.

Outnumbering Curtis's forces, Van Dorn attacked the Northern army at Pea Ridge on March 7–8. Although wounded in the fray, Price pushed Curtis's force back at Elkhorn Tavern on the March 7, only to see the battle lost on the following day after a furious Federal counterattack. Price next crossed the Mississippi River to reinforce Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard's army at Corinth, Mississippi. Price was able to seize the Union supply depot at nearby Iuka, but was driven back by Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans at the Battle of Iuka on September 19, 1862. A few weeks later, on October 3–4, Price (under Van Dorn's command once more) was defeated with Van Dorn at the Second Battle of Corinth.

Van Dorn was replaced by Maj. Gen. John C. Pemberton, and Price, who had become thoroughly disgusted with Van Dorn and was eager to return to Missouri, obtained a leave to visit Richmond, the Confederate capital. There, he obtained an audience with Confederate President Jefferson Davis to discuss his grievances, only to find his own loyalty to the South sternly questioned by the Confederate leader. Price only barely managed to secure Davis's permission to return to Missouri—minus his troops. Unimpressed with the Missourian, Davis pronounced him "the vainest man I ever met."

War Between the States Service - Arkansas and Louisiana

Price was not finished as a Confederate commander, however. He contested Union control over Arkansas in the summer of 1863, and while he won some of his engagements, he was not able to dislodge Northern forces from the state. In early 1864, Confederate General Edmund Kirby-Smith, in command of the Western Louisiana campaign, ordered General Price in Arkansas to send all of his infantry to Shreveport. Confederate forces in the Indian Territory were to join Price in the endeavor. General John B. Magruder in Texas was instructed to send infantry toward Marshall, Texas, west of Shreveport. General St. John R. Liddell was instructed to proceed from the Ouachita River west toward Natchitoches. With a force of five thousand, Price reached Shreveport on March 24. However, Kirby-Smith detained the division and divided it into two smaller ones. He hesitated to send the men south to fight Union General Nathaniel P. Banks, whom he believed outnumbered the Confederate forces, a decision which drew the opposition of General Richard Taylor. But the western campaign was nearing its conclusion.

WAR BETWEEN THE STATES - ALMANAC



MAJ. GEN. STERLING PRICE (CONTINUED)



Taken from Wikipedia. Follow this link to the full article: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sterling_Price

War Between the States Service - Price's Missouri Raid

Despite his disappointments in Arkansas and Louisiana, Price managed to convince his superiors to permit him to invade Missouri in the fall of 1864, hoping to yet seize that state for the Confederacy or at the very least imperil Abraham Lincoln's chances for reelection that year. Confederate General Kirby Smith agreed, though he was forced to detach the infantry brigades originally detailed to Price's force and send them elsewhere, thus changing Price's proposed campaign from a full-scale invasion of Missouri to a large cavalry raid. Price amassed 12,000 horsemen for his army, and fourteen pieces of artillery.

The first major engagement in Price's Raid occurred at Pilot Knob, where he successfully captured the Union-held Fort Davidson but needlessly slaughtered many of his men in the process, for a gain that turned out to be of no real value. From Pilot Knob, he swung west, away from St. Louis (his primary objective) and towards Kansas City, Missouri and nearby Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Forced to bypass his secondary target at heavily-fortified Jefferson City, Price cut a swath of destruction across his home state, even as his army steadily dwindled due to battlefield losses, disease and desertion. Although he defeated inferior Federal forces at Glasgow, Lexington, the Little Blue River and Independence, Price was ultimately boxed in by two Northern armies at Westport, located in today's Kansas City, and forced to fight against overwhelming odds. This unequal contest, known afterward as "The Gettysburg of the West", did not go his way, and he was forced to retreat into hostile Kansas. A new series of defeats followed, as Price's battered and broken army was pushed steadily southward towards Arkansas, and then further south into Texas, where Price remained until the war ended. Price's Raid would prove to be his last significant military operation, and the last significant Confederate campaign west of the Mississippi.

Post-War Activities

Instead of surrendering at the war's end, Price led what was left of his army into Mexico, where he unsuccessfully sought service with the Emperor Maximilian. This episode of Price's life later became an inspiration for the John Wayne and Rock Hudson film *The Undefeated*. Price became leader of a Confederate exile colony in Carlota, Veracruz, but when the colony proved to be a failure, he returned to Missouri.

While in Mexico, Price started having severe intestinal problems, which grew worse in August 1866 when he contracted typhoid fever. Impoverished and in poor health, Price died of cholera (or "cholera-like symptoms") in St. Louis, Missouri. The death certificate listed the cause of death as "chronic diarrhea".

On October 3, 1867, the funeral of Price was held at the First Methodist Episcopal Church (on the corner of Eighth and Washington), and the funeral procession, with his body carried by a black hearse drawn by six matching black horses, was the largest funeral procession in St. Louis up to that point. He was buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery.

Further Reading

- [Greene County biography of Price](#)
- [Biographic sketch at U.S. Congress website](#)





UPCOMING EVENTS

May 21, 2011

The Annual Lynchburg, Va. Civil War Gun/Relic Show from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm at the Shilling Center, Liberty University, 1971 University Blvd., Lynchburg, VA 24502. Admission fee is \$5.00 per person, \$3.00 all students w/ID, 12 and under free. Co-hosted by The National Civil War Chaplains Museum and Garland-Rodes SCV Camp # 409. Visit www.garland-rodes.com for more information.

May 22, 2011

The Charter Presentation Meeting for the General Wise Refugees SCV Camp #2189 on the eastern shore of Virginia You are invited to the Charter Presentation for the Gen. Wise Refugees Camp # 2189 SCV on Sunday 22 May 2011 at 2:00pm at the Firehouse in Parksley, Va. Directions: Cross the Bay bridge, continue on about 50-60 miles, turn left on VA 176 (Royal Farms store on corner of Rt. 13 & 176), travel on a few miles and you will come into town. 176 becomes Bennett St. Turn left on Dunne Ave., the firehouse is on the right almost to end of street. Park in the lot at north end of the building and enter through door marked "training room." If the lot is full, use the town lot to the south across the street or park on street.

May 28, 29 2011

Pungo Strawberry Festival, 9:00 AM – 7:00 PM – The Norfolk County Grays Camp #1549 will have our recruitment booth up at this festival – Volunteers Welcome!

May 30, 2011

The Norfolk County Grays will hold a Memorial Day Service at 9:00 AM at the Jackson Greys Monument in Chesapeake, Virginia. After the service we will meet at Elmwood and Cedar Grove Cemeteries in Norfolk to place flags on Confederate Graves.

June 4, 2011

Please join the Jefferson Davis Memorial Committee on Saturday, June 4th, 2011, at 9:00 am, at Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, Va. Our keynote speaker will be Bert Hayes-Davis, great-great grandson of Jefferson Davis. We will have lots of pageantry, colorful flags, and a family friendly event that all can enjoy, as we celebrate the 150th anniversary of the War Between The States, and our first and only Confederate President's birthday. We will be dedicating a new flag pole at Davis Circle, donated by the Armistead-Hill-Goode SCV Camp # 749. Folding chairs, porta-johns, and limited refreshments will be provided for your convenience. Ceremonial flags which fly on the Presidents flagpole and come with a certificate will be available. There will be rifle squads, honor guards, a bagpipe band, a wreath presentation, and a great cannon salute on the banks of the James River. For further information, contact Everett Ellis at rebel.yonder2@verizon.net, or, to place a wreath or to participate in the event, contact Jim Cochrane at JimmyC825@aol.com. Hope to see you there. For info on other events planned for the 150th anniversary, see the Virginia Division website at www.scvva.org.

June 5, 2011

The Old Brunswick Camp #512 Twelfth Annual Southern Heritage Family Picnic, Lawrenceville, VA (see attached flyer on page 10). For Information Contact Tracy Clary: (434) 848-4556 or (434) 774-4341.

June 9, 2011

Ladies Memorial Association of Petersburg presents: The 146th COMMEMORATIVE SERVICE OF THE 'BATTLE OF OLD MEN AND BOYS" at Blandford Church, Petersburg, VA - Time: 5 pm, Cost: FREE, For more information, contact: Martha Atkinson, (804) 733-2396. (This annual Memorial Service will be held to honor the sacrifices of the Home Militia of the City of Petersburg who gave their lives defending this City during the first skirmish which began the "Siege of Petersburg" in 1864.)

June 17-19, 2011

First Battle of Martinsville, VA hosted by the Stuart-Hairston Camp #515 Camp. Located on more than 60 acres of open fields at Martinsville's Smith River Sport Complex. Battles Saturday and Sunday with artillery night fire. Join us as history comes alive! General Jerry R. Parsons, Commander, Confederate Forces. General Keith Cornelius, Commander, Federal Forces. Contact Daniel Young, The Blacksmith at 276-629-7355 or 276-358-1557. For info and pre-registration form, e-mail scv515@gmail.com. [Click here to print a flyer for this event.](#)

The Old Brunswick Camp # 512

Twelfth Annual

Southern Heritage Family Picnic

Sunday, June 5th, 2011 - Noon Until, Eat 2-3 PM

Fun, Food, Music, Door Prizes,
Lots of Southern Hospitality

Moon Bounce/Barrel Train for the kids

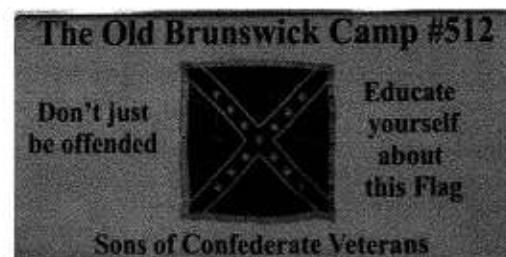
Dukes of Hazard car/"The General Lee"

Old Hit & Miss Engine Making Homemade Ice Cream

**NEW this year*, A Dunking Booth & Antique Tractors

Live Cannon Firing, Musket Demonstrations & an Encampment

If you value your Southern Heritage, Then this event is for YOU!!!



Bring a lawn chair



Bring a dessert



Bring the kids



Our Sutler Store Will Be Open with New Items. Raffling Off Another Big Grill This Year! There Will Be Activities for the Kids and the Adults

CORNHOLE & HORSESHOES

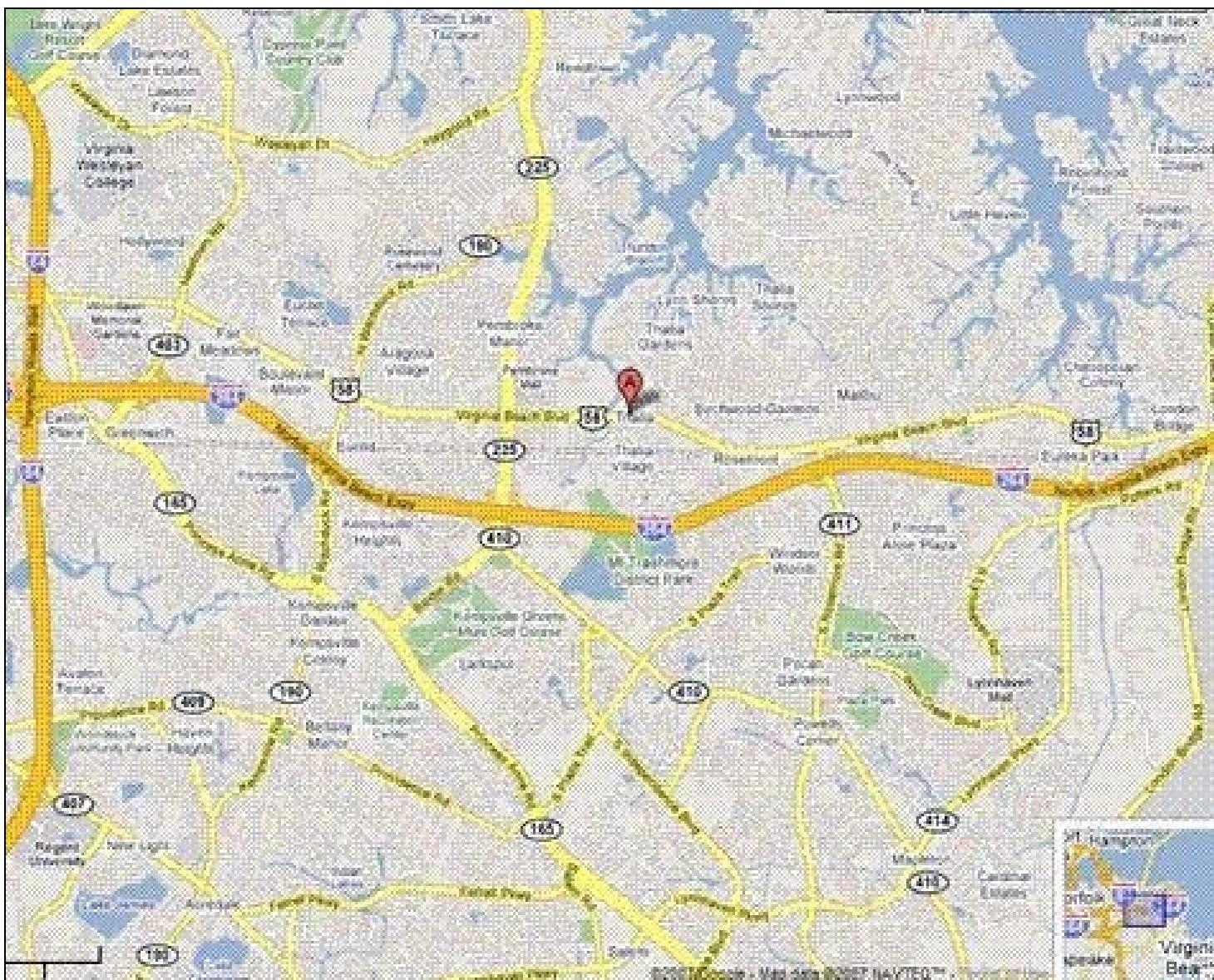
Directions: Turn off Rt. 58 at the Lawrenceville Airport. (airport is located on South side of Rt. 58 approx. 4 miles east of Lawrenceville) Turn off Rt. 58 at airport onto Airport Drive (Rt. 670) Follow Airport Drive, right down beside the airport runway, for approx 1 mile to the stop sign. At stop sign, turn right onto "Brooks xing". Follow "Brooks xing" for approx. 1 mile and turn left onto Rose Drive. Follow Rose Drive for approx. 300 to 400 yards and look for signs and flags on the left. Turn left onto gravel driveway and come on down - you can't miss us !!!

Map quest & GPS users → 2176 Rose Drive, Lawrenceville, VA

Tentative Menu, BBQ, Fried Chicken, Hot Dogs, Baked Beans, Potato Salad, Cole Slaw, Brunswick Stew, Bread, Soft Drinks & Water, and a Mountain of Sweets!!!

Cost: \$10 per person, Children 12 & Under Free. For more information, contact Tracy Clary at 434-848-4556 - home, 434-774-4341 - cell, 434-848-3542 - office

Location of Gus & George's Spaghetti & Steak Restaurant
Meetings begin at 7:00 PM



To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we submit 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 he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember that it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations.

*Lt. Gen. Stephen Dill Lee
Commander General
United Confederate Veterans
1906*