

From the Commander's Tent

## Sons of Confederate Veterans



PO Box 5641

High Point, NC 27262

Ron Perdue, Commander

[www.fraziercamp.org](http://www.fraziercamp.org)

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### JULY 2010

Headquarters, Lt. F.C. Frazier Camp 668  
Near High Point

The next meeting of the Lt. F.C. Frazier Camp 668, North Carolina Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans will be **Tuesday, July 13, 2010 at 7:00 pm**. The location of our meetings is the Jamestown Public Library, 200 West Main Street, which is located in the former Jamestown High School building in historic Jamestown, North Carolina.

In observance of the Birthday of Jefferson Davis, June 3, 1808, we enjoyed an educational program "*Jefferson Davis, A Success Story*" in our June meeting. Chaplain W. Herman White covered five intriguing aspects of the life of the President of the Confederate States of America.

Please plan on joining us in our July meeting as we welcome Compatriot Ronnie Roach representing the Graham Camp. We are looking forward to his presentation on Admiral Rafael Semmes and the *CSS Alabama* of the Confederate States Navy. The title of the program is "Semmes and the *Alabama* - Privateers, Pirates, or Patriots?"

We look forward to seeing you there on Tuesday evening, and you're welcome to bring visitors.

In Honor of our Confederate Veterans,

Ronald Lee Perdue  
Commander



## Calendar of Events

- July 13, 2010 Meeting- Speaker Ronnie Roach, "Admiral Semmes and the *CSS Alabama*- Privateers, Pirates, or Patriots?"
- July 21-24, 2010 SCV National Reunion
- August 10, 2010 Meeting- Speaker Alex Cheek, "Confederates on Lake Erie"
- Sept. 14, 2010 Meeting- Speaker Michael Hardy "North Carolina Remembers Gettysburg"

*Then call us Rebels, if you will, we glory in the name; for bending under unjust laws, and swearing faith to an unjust cause, we count as greater shame.*

Richmond Daily Dispatch, May 12, 1862

## This Month in Confederate History

- July 1-3, 1863- Battle of Gettysburg
- July 4, 1828- General James J. Pettigrew Birthday
- July 7, 1862- F.C. Frazier enlisted in NC Troops
- July 10, 1833- General Lucius E. Polk Birthday
- July 13, 1821- Nathan Bedford Forrest Birthday
- July 20, 1861- First Meeting of the Confederate Congress in new Capital of Richmond, Virginia.
- July 21, 1861- Battle of First Manassas
- July 30, 1864- Battle of Petersburg

Lt. F.C. Frazier Camp 668 High Point, NC  
Commander Ron Perdue 336-880-8243

1<sup>st</sup> Lt. Commander- Keith Jones  
2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Cmdr-Charles C. Crowell III, MD  
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You are welcomed to visit our website: [www.fraziercamp.org](http://www.fraziercamp.org), maintained by Past Commander Keith Jones, Webmaster.

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT** with contributions to our General Fund for camp activities, events, newsletters, and projects and the Jack Perdue Memorial Heritage Defense Fund. Donations tax-deductible to our 501(c)(3) non-profit organization.

## Lt. F.C. Frazier

Felix Cicero Frazier was born on January 15, 1838, the son of Allen M. and Nellie Burton Frazier. He passed away on May 8, 1916 and is buried at the old Prospect Church in High Point, North Carolina. His fellow Confederate soldiers conducted the last rites at his burial.

On July 7, 1862 Felix Cicero Frazier enlisted in Halifax County, NC as a private in the "Wilmington Horse Artillery," later designated 1st Company A, 36th Regiment North Carolina Troops, (2nd Regiment North Carolina Artillery). On April 30, 1863 he was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant and assigned to Company A, 10th Battalion North Carolina Heavy Artillery. He rose to the rank of First Lieutenant in September-October of 1863.

Frazier's first involvement in the war came on December 13-14, 1862 with his battery in battle around Kinston, NC. On December 17, 1862 at the Battle of Goldsboro Bridge, they were successful in driving the Federals back. After assignment to Company A, 10th Battalion, Frazier was likely among some friends he had grown up with men from Davidson, Randolph, and Guilford Counties.

This company saw very little action from April of 1863 through December 10th when it was ordered to Fort Caswell in Brunswick County. Lt. Frazier described the events in Clark's Histories of the Regiments. "The battalion was at Fort Caswell some months in 1863. While there the Ad-Vance, State blockade runner, grounded on the bar, off the fort one and a half miles. The writer, Sergeant Harris and fifteen men were sent aboard to keep the Federal gunboats off; a storm coming up, we were not relieved for three days. The steamer was loaded down with stores for our North Carolina soldiers; we did not know for some time whether we were going to Hart's Island or 'Davy Jones' locker.' While out there a blockade-runner passed by and entered the Cape Fear at 10 a.m. Governor Vance presented the writer with a suit of English grey, a small fortune at the time."

There were other assignments at Forts Campbell and Anderson in Brunswick County until November 24, 1864 when they were sent to Georgia to reinforce Lt. Gen. William J. Hardee's command in resisting Sherman's advance on Savannah. After being moved around to various positions around Savannah, Frazier was moved up the Central Railroad forty-five miles towards Macon, GA. At a place called Jenks' Bridge, Frazier and twenty-four other men were taken prisoner after an engagement with some of Sherman's advance troops.

Frazier was held prisoner at Hilton Head, S.C. for two months along with 160 other Confederate officers on "retaliation." Frazier described this as meaning "one pint of corn meal a day and some pickles, no meat, no fire in the buildings, meal old and bitter, bran and bugs in it." He also stated that "one third of the officers could not walk when moved north to Fort Delaware." He was paroled on June 17, 1865.

A final note of tribute to Felix Cicero Frazier was paid him by Charles S. Powell who served as a 2nd Lieutenant and Adjutant of Company B, 10th Battalion, N.C. Heavy Artillery. While writing a piece for Clark's histories of the N.C. Regiments, he stated Felix Cicero Frazier was "the best gunner in the army."

On January 14, 1992 the Lt. F. C. Frazier Camp 668, High Point, was chartered by the Sons of Confederate Veterans in honor Lt. Frazier and all the Veterans who wore Gray.



# WE INVITE YOU TO A MEETING

SECOND TUESDAY OF EACH MONTH

Jamestown Public Library  
Jamestown, North Carolina

We welcome you to attend one of our meetings and join us in the study of our history, honoring our ancestors, and the preservation of our heritage.

Our guest speakers focus on the education of the culture, heritage, and history of our ancestors. The inspirational and motivational programs are very interesting and promote the learning of the true history of the South.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans is comprised of people just like you. We make positive contributions to society and serve our respective communities throughout the United States. We are proud of our Heritage and of the many contributions made to the fabric of society by our ancestors. We believe history should be seen, taught, and understood – not removed from view, disparaged, or deliberately manipulated.

This Historical Honor Society was established in 1896 as direct heirs of the United Confederate Veterans. We have focused on programs designed to preserve truth in history, protect the good names of our ancestors, and honor our Southern Heritage.

The Frazier Camp is in the North Carolina Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and is not affiliated with any other group, and we are non-political.

The Frazier Camp rejects any groups whose actions demean or distort the image of the Confederate soldier's good name, and their reasons for fighting. We do not support, condone, or embrace any group whose philosophy involves racism. Neither do we accept such as members to our organization.

Qualification for membership is a male descendant of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederacy. Membership can be obtained through documented genealogy of either direct or collateral family lines. The minimum age for membership is 12. The Frazier Camp invites you to become a part of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. If any help is needed to find a Confederate's military record, we will be glad to assist you.



## SCV Sesquicentennial Society

You are welcomed to join the Sons of Confederate Veterans Sesquicentennial Society and support our goals

- To promote the observance of the activities leading up to, during, and following the War Between the States;
- To cooperate with and assist national, state, and local organizations with programs and activities suitable for the commemoration;
- To ensure that any observance of the sesquicentennial of the War Between the States appropriately recognizes the experiences and points of view of the citizens and soldiers of the Confederate States of America;
- To develop and promote assistance for the development of programs, projects, and activities commemorating the 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the War Between the States that have lasting educational value.

<http://www.theconfederatemuseum.com/files/flyerc.pdf>.

Please join me as a member of the Sesquicentennial Society and support our efforts during the 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary.

Information is available at the website listed above for details on how you can join today.

Sons of Confederate Veterans Sesquicentennial Society Medal and Certificate are presented to new members by Headquarters.



## Charge to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

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

## Commander's Column

We're excited and proud to report that our camp continues to experience growth with new members who have joined, new members who have transferred to our camp, new applications for membership, and more new faces each month at our meetings. We express our appreciation to all of these men for selecting our camp, our members for bringing visitors, and everyone's commitment to our "Charge." We have also been blessed with donations from unexpected sources in support of our efforts.

We had the pleasure to present Certificate of Membership to Ron Hughes in Honor of his Great Grandfather, 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt. Emsley Lee Harris who served in Company I, 42<sup>nd</sup> Regiment of the North Carolina Troops during our meeting. Chaplain White and Commander Perdue presenting certificate to Ron Hughes during our ceremony.



Photo Courtesy of Damon Webb

Thank you for attending our June meeting as we observed the 202<sup>nd</sup> Birthday of President Jefferson Davis, June 3rd, 1808 with Chaplain Herman White's program on the achievements of real American Hero who served our country as Statesman, Soldier, Senator, Secretary of War, and the President of Confederacy. This newsletter is dedicated to his legacy as defender of state's rights and the Constitution in difficult period in our history.

We are proud to announce the **Jack Perdue Dedication Service** will be on Saturday, July 10<sup>th</sup> at 3:30 pm at the old Perdue Family Cemetery on Oak Level Baptist Church Road near Guilford/Rockingham County line in Stokesdale, NC adjacent to Baptist Church. The Frazier Camp and North Carolina Society of the Military Order of Stars and Bars joined in partnership to provide a Memorial Plaque in memory of our Past Commander. On behalf of the family, we express our sincere appreciation to Jack Ryan of the Freeman's Battery of Forrest's Artillery Camp 1939 of New York for his donation, the Frazier Camp, MOSB, and the support of all involved in making this tribute possible.

I would like to share my experience of true Southern Hospitality last month during my visit to Montgomery, Alabama. I had the privilege to join the meeting of the Thomas Goode Jones Camp 259. The speaker, Mr. Robert Bradley, Chief Curator from the State of Alabama Department of Archives and History reported the current status of the State's Flags Restoration projects. Special thanks to Commander William Scanlan and members of the Thomas Goode Jones Camp 259 for their warm welcome.

The Alabama Division, Camp 259, Mr. Bradley and all of those involved in this preservation of history deserve recognition for their success in the conservation of these flags from the Alabama Troops. We appreciate Bob Bradley's years of work and his positive comments on the success of his friend Mr. Tom Belton of the North Carolina State History Museum and the North Carolina Division's efforts in our Flag Restoration projects.



North Carolina Division Commander Tom Smith presented a check to Mr. Tom Belton with the North Carolina State History Museum for the conservation of the 23<sup>rd</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup>, 34<sup>th</sup>, and 38<sup>th</sup> Regiment Flags. The North Carolina Division raised nearly \$36,000 for this donation which also provided funds for new storage rack system for flags in the Museum. The four flags were sent to West Virginia for conservation. The North Carolina Division is currently raising money for the conservation of the 39<sup>th</sup> Regiment Flag which is in rather poor shape. The goal is to raise enough money to send the 39<sup>th</sup> flag when the other four are returned in about one year.

**39<sup>th</sup> Regiment North Carolina Troops-** We do not have a lot of information on this flag. According to the information we received when it was donated it was made by the ladies of Asheville, North Carolina in May 1862. I believe that is in error and suspect this is an army issued flag. The unit became part of McCown's Division in February, 1863 for a brief period. The flag was not captured and was carried home by the ensign or color bearer (J. Wesley Shelton) who donated it to the museum in 1916. The 39<sup>th</sup> North Carolina went farther than any other Confederate units at Chickamauga. It is that feat that makes up part of North Carolina's military slogan, "First at Bethel, Farthest to the Front at Gettysburg and Chickamauga, and Last at Appomattox."

-Tom Belton, North Carolina State History Museum

We're proud to announce the release of a new book by one of our newsletter sponsors Mike McNeil recording the many years of research to date by an elite group consisting of authors, collectors, and historians known as CSA Trainmen. I had the honor of sharing comments on my Confederate ancestor, George Washington Custis Lee in the book on page 125 on the subject of GWC signature research on pages 122 - 126. (Ref: Page 10)

I would like to express my appreciation to all our members for their loyalty, new members for their enthusiasm, past and current officers for their service, and all our visitors. Let's pray for God's Blessings to our camp, compatriots, families, friends, neighbors, servicemen, and our nation in these difficult times.

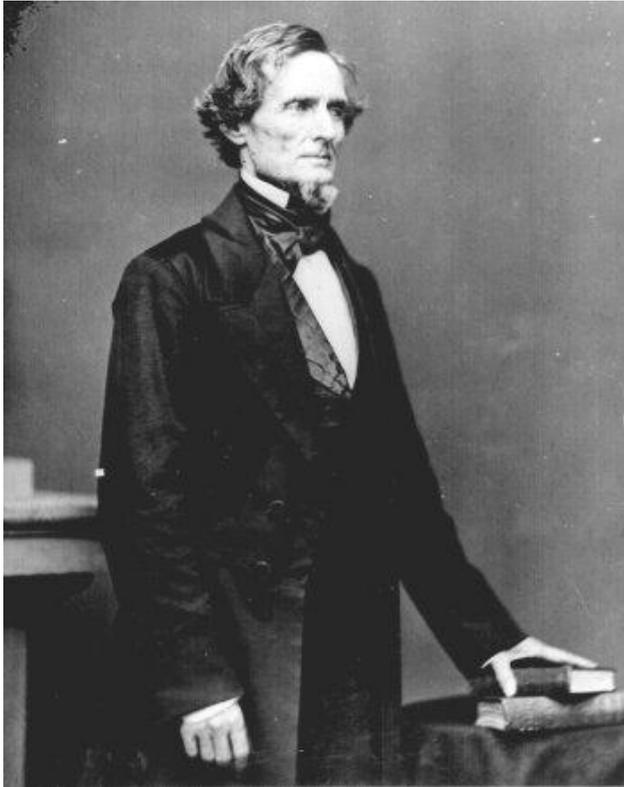
**For the Guardianship of their Memory,**

**Ronald Lee Perdue  
Commander**



# Jefferson Davis

## President of the Confederate States of America



Jefferson Finis Davis, American Statesman, Soldier, Senator, Secretary of War, and President of Confederate States of America, born on June 3, 1808 near Fairfield, Kentucky. His father who had fought in Revolutionary War, named his last son for his political idol, Thomas Jefferson. The family moved to a plantation near Woodville, Wilkinson County, Mississippi. He attended the country schools, St. Thomas College, Washington County, Kentucky, Jefferson College, Adams County, Mississippi, Wilkinson County Academy, and Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky. In 1824, he was appointed by President Monroe to the West Point Military Academy where he graduated in 1828.

Following graduation, Lieutenant Davis served in the army at a number of posts in Wisconsin and Illinois, and he served in the Black Hawk War in 1832. He resigned from the army in 1835, married the daughter of Colonel Zachary Taylor, and moved to his plantation, 'Brierfield,' in Warren County, Mississippi, and engaged in cotton planting. Davis's marriage was cut short by his wife's sudden death three months later of malaria. For ten years, Davis tended to his plantation.

In 1845 Davis married the eighteen year old Varina Howell of Natchez. That same year he was elected as a Democrat to the Twenty-ninth Congress and served from March 4, 1845, until June 1846, when he resigned to command the First Regiment of Mississippi Riflemen in the war with Mexico.

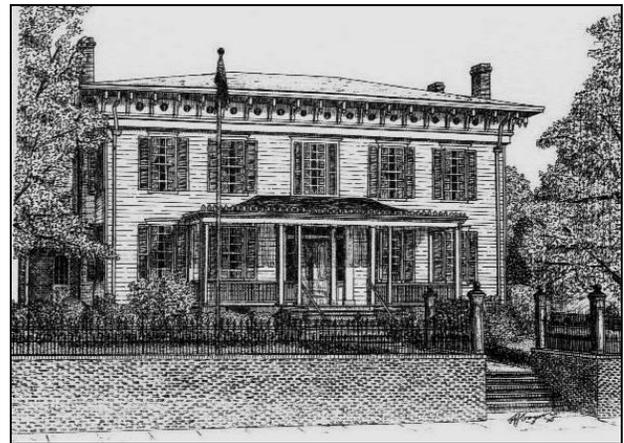
In August, 1847, the governor of Mississippi appointed Mr. Jefferson Davis to the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Senator Speight, subsequently elected and served from August 10, 1847, until September 23, 1851, when he resigned. He served as Chairman, Committee on Military Affairs (Thirtieth through Thirty-second Congresses) and was unsuccessful candidate for Governor in 1851. When Franklin Pierce was elected President in 1852, Davis became his Secretary of War. In this position he earned an unsurpassed reputation. With the close of the Pierce administration, he returned to the Senate and again was elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1857 until January 21, 1861.

The State of Mississippi adopted the ordinance of secession on January 9, 1861, and immediately after receiving the official notice, Davis resigned from his seat. Governor John J. Pettit commissioned Davis as Major General of the Mississippi State Militia on January 25, 1861.

*"Then, Senators, we recur the principles upon which our Government was founded; and when you deny them and you deny us the right to withdraw from a Government which, thus perverted, threatens to be destructive to our rights, we but thread in path of our fathers when we proclaim our independence and take the hazard. This is done, not in hostility to others, not to injure any section of the country, not even for our own pecuniary benefit, but from the high and solemn motive of defending and protecting the rights we inherited, and which is our duty to transmit unshorn to our children."*

Jefferson Davis- from farewell speech to the Senate

Though a most reluctant secessionist himself, Jefferson Davis was the unanimous choice as the President of the Confederacy by the Confederate Provisional Congress and was inaugurated in Montgomery, Alabama on February 18, 1861. He was faced with challenges of leading the creation of a new nation during invasion and occupation. It was a considerable feat to organize a nation in such a short period of time complete with Congress, courts, foreign ambassadors, military, postal service, and treasury while fighting northern aggression. (Continue on Page 8)



*First White House of the Confederacy  
Montgomery, Alabama*

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Sesquicentennial  
Society

## Memorials to Our Confederate Ancestors

<p><i>In Honor of My Great Grandfather</i>            Private William Burton "Burt" Joyner            CO. C 43rd REGT. N.C. TROOPS            One of nine standing at Appomattox out of 140            at the beginning of the War            JAMES JOYNER</p>	<p>IN MEMORY OF MY GREAT-GREAT            GRANDFATHER  <b>PRIVATE J.M. DOUTHIT</b>            COMPANY K, 57th REGIMENT            NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS            BY C.G. DOUTHIT</p>
<p><b>NC 22nd Regiment, Co. H Infantry</b>  <b>"Stokes Boys"</b>  <i>*John A. Corn, Private POW Pt. Lookout, MD</i>  <i>*Jesse A. Corn, Corporal POW Pt. Lookout, MD</i>  <i>*John C. Corn, Private Killed May 31, 1862 Seven Pines, VA</i>  <i>*John C. Corn, Jr., Private Wounded twice in battle</i>  <i>*Joshua A. Corn, Private Wounded and captured</i>  <i>Gettysburg, PA POW Pt. Lookout, MD</i></p>	<p>In Memory and Honor of  <b>PRIVATE LOUIS STRAUGHN</b>            A Confederate Veteran and Prisoner of War            that survived Point Lookout Prison.            The Dedmon Family</p>
<p>In Honor of our Confederate Ancestor  <b>2ND LIEUTENANT ELI CROWELL, MD</b>            J.C. Speck's Company            57th Regiment            North Carolina Troops            Charles C. Crowell III, MD            Great, Great Grandson            Charles C. Crowell IV            Great, Great, Great Grandson</p>	<p><i>In Honor of My Grandfather</i>  <b>PRIVATE DAVID EDWARD WHITE</b>            COMPANY G, 21st REGIMENT, N.C. TROOPS            WOUNDED AND CAPTURED MAY 25, 1862, AT            WINCHESTER, VA. P.O.W. AT FORT MCHENRY, MD.            CAPTURED AT FISHER'S HILL, VA, SEPT. 22, 1864.            P.O.W. AT POINT LOOKOUT, MD.            W. HERMAN WHITE</p>
<p>To Honor the Memory of My Grand-Uncles  <b>PRIVATE JOHN C. DOUGH</b>  <b>PRIVATE THOMAS T. DOUGH</b>            Co. B, 8th Regiment N. C. Troops            Captured in 1864 and transferred to the Union            Prison in Elmira, New York—            Both men died in 1865 in            Elmira Prison and are buried at Elmira, N. Y.  <b>W. R. "BILL" DOWE</b></p>	<p>To Honor the Memory of My Grandfather  <b>PRIVATE CHESTER J. DOUGH</b>            Co. B 8th Regiment N.C. Troops            Captured Roanoke Island Feb. 1862, exchanged            Captured Pineville April 15, 1865            Paroled April 27th (parents died)  <b>W. R. "BILL" DOWE</b></p>
<p><i>In Memory of Past -Commander</i>  <b>JACK PERDUE</b>  <i>In Honor of our 2<sup>nd</sup> Great-Grandfather</i>  <b>JEHU JACKSON PERDUE</b>            Co. C, 45<sup>th</sup> Madison Greys, NC Troops            Confederate States of America            Ronald Lee Perdue</p>	<p>IN HONOR OF MY PEGRAM ANCESTORS            General John Pegram, Major James West Pegram, Jr.,            Col. William Ransom Johnson Pegram, Captain John            Cargill Pegram, Captain Robert Baker Pegram, Captain            Richard Gregory "Crater" Pegram, Pvt. Joseph Pegram,            Pvt. Jacob Yances Pegram, General Peter Burwell            Starke, &amp; General William Edward Starke  <b>RONALD LEE PERDUE</b></p>
<p><i>In Honor of Those Brave Men Who Went Before Me,</i>  <i>In Praise of their Sacrifice to Preserve their Freedom, their</i>  <i>beloved state, Virginia and the Confederacy</i>  <b>Patrick Henry Marshall</b>            2<sup>nd</sup> Va. Cavalry, Co. "K"            Albemarle Light Horse Brigade            Captured by Col. George Custer, February 1864            Interred at Ft. Delaware, Md., Escaped October 1864  <i>In Awe &amp; Loving Memory, great grandson</i>  <b>Graham Benton Patterson Jr.</b></p>	<p><i>Yet, "preferred to continue fighting,</i>  <i>preferring death to capture"</i>  <b>George Benton Marshall</b>            5<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry, Payne's Brigade            Wounded November 1964, Hope Mills, VA  <i>In Awe &amp; Loving Memory, great grand nephew</i>  <b>Graham Benton Patterson Jr.</b></p>

(Continue from Page 5)

President Davis announced to the world the South's desire for peace and the hope that it would be able to establish independence without the hostilities of war. He proclaimed the South was not motivated by interests to invade the rights of others and only wanted peace with all nations. He declared the South was actuated solely by desire to preserve its own rights. The lack of free commerce and lack of tariff collection fueled the remaining States to launch attacks against the new nation.

*We feel that our cause is just and holy; we protest solemnly in the face of mankind that we desire peace at any sacrifice save that of honour and independence; we ask no conquest, no aggrandizement, no concession of any kind from the States with which we were lately confederated; all we ask is to be let alone; that those who never held power over us shall not now attempt our subjugation by arms.* 'Jefferson Davis - 29 April 1861'

Davis was a Jeffersonian Democrat dedicated to the principle of State's Rights under the Constitution. He had inherited his ideas on politics from his father and George Washington. He contended that he would rather be out of the Union with the Constitution than to be in the Union without the Constitution. Jefferson Davis was elected First President of the Confederacy by the people for a term of six years and inaugurated in Richmond, Virginia on February 22, 1862.

In his second Inaugural Address, Davis announced to the world that the South was fighting for the principles of the rights and liberties of our revolutionary fathers and suffering from invasion. *"The people of the States now confederated became convinced that the Government of the United States had fallen into the hands of sectional majority, who would pervert that most sacred of all trusts to the destruction of the rights which it was pledged to protect... They therefore determined to sever its bounds and established a new Confederacy for themselves..."*

*The experiment instituted by our revolutionary fathers, of a voluntary Union of sovereign States for purpose specified in a solemn compact, had been perverted by those who, feeling power and forgetting right, were determined to respect no law but their own will. The Government had ceased to answer the ends for which it was ordained and established...*

*True to our traditions of peace and our love of justice, we sent commissioners to the United States to propose a fair and amicable settlement of all questions of public debt or property which might be in dispute. But the Government at Washington, denying our right to self-government, refused to even listen to any proposals for peaceful separation. Nothing was then left to do but to prepare for war...*

-from Inaugural Address in Richmond, February 22, 1862

Davis was a patriotic American who tried to save the old constitutional republic from abolitionist revolutionaries who did not acknowledge Constitution and State's rights of self-government. He stated, *"I tried in all my power to avert this war. I saw it coming, and for 12 years, I worked night and day to prevent it, but I could not. The North was mad and blind; it would not let us govern ourselves, and so the war came..."*



*White House of the Confederacy  
Richmond, Virginia*

There were many difficulties that taxed him and his administration while trying to establishing a new government. They were faced with a war that burdened the people, land and economy of the South. He did his best to help the Confederacy succeed through five long years of war.

Davis left Richmond with many of his staff shortly before General Lee surrendered at Appomattox on April 9, 1865. He was captured by Federal troops near Irwinville, Georgia on the evening of May 10, 1865. He was illegally incarcerated at Fort Monroe on May 22, 1865 and then charged with treason by the U.S. Circuit Court, District of Virginia in June of 1865, but no trial was set. The Confederate President was not guilty of treason and demanded a fair trial in order to argue the constitutionality of the South's actions in 1860-1861. This was denied by his revolutionary tormenters, and the reason was revealed by Chief Justice of the *US Supreme Court*, Salmon P. Chase, in 1867. Chase admitted that: *"If you bring these leaders to trial, it will condemn the North, for by the Constitution, secession is not a rebellion. His capture was a mistake. His trial will be a greater one. We cannot convict him of treason."*

Davis was finally released on \$100,000 bail posted by businessmen on May 13, 1867, almost two years after he was captured. He traveled extensively all over the world, until 1869 when his indictment was finally dropped. He made several public appearances, and spent the remaining years of his life writing including *"The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government"* at his final home in Biloxi, Mississippi. When a fellow traveler remarked that the cause of the Confederates was lost. Davis replied: *"It appears so. But the principle for which we contended is bound to reassert itself, though it may be at another time and in another form."*

In 1881, Davis was critical of the Gilded Age corruption and political ignorance of the United States Constitution and remarked: *"Of what value then are paper constitutions and oaths binding officers to their preservation, if there is not intelligence enough in the people to discern the violations; and virtue enough to resist the violators?"*

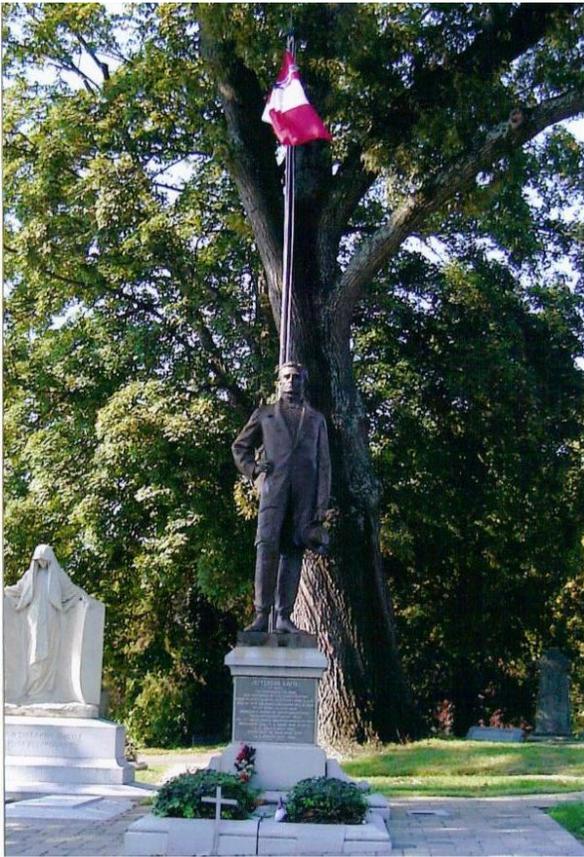


Image of Monument in Hollywood Cemetery by Ron Perdue

The death of the President occurred at New Orleans about 12:45 a.m., December 6, 1889. It was reported that more than 70,000 people viewed the body at New Orleans City Hall and estimated 200,000 people attended the funeral ceremony at Metairie Cemetery. Distinguished men pronounced eulogies on his character while citizens mourned the loss in many other Southern towns and cities, and the flags of State capitals were dropped to half mast. The press universally from the North and the South contained articles on his character.

The burial place in New Orleans was temporary as a tomb and monument was planned at Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, Virginia, the Capital of the Confederacy. The movement of his body was by a special funeral train from New Orleans to Richmond, passing through several States as many people lined the tracks to pay their respects, and stops at many places to receive affectionate tributes including the State Capitals of Alabama, Georgia, and North Carolina. Finally the casket was deposited in the last final resting place witnessed by 75,000 people in Hollywood Cemetery on May 31, 1893.

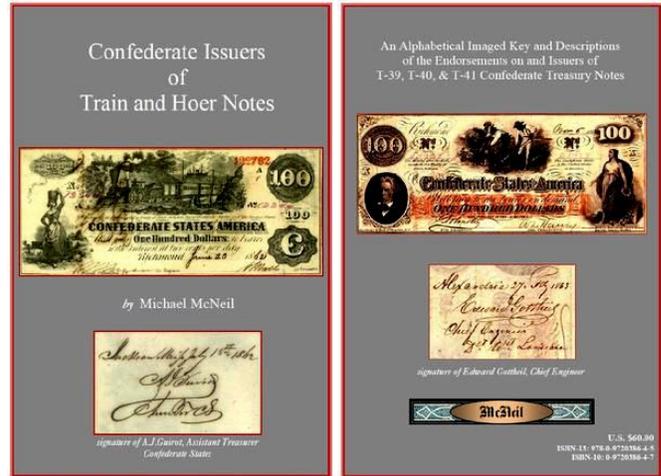
The legal disabilities placed upon him were removed, and he was restored to the full rights of citizenship, effective December 25, 1868, pursuant to a Joint Resolution of Congress (Public Law 95-466), approved October 17, 1978.

Sources- The First White House of the Confederacy publication; *The South was Right* by James & Walter Kennedy; Confederate Military History, Vol. 1, Officers of Civil and Military Organizations; SCV Mississippi Division Year of Davis Brochure by Cassie A. Barrow; The Papers of Jefferson Davis; and other various articles, material, publications and history provided by many sources.

## New Book Release Confederate Issuers of Trains and Hoers

I had the privilege of joining the "Trainmen" last year. The Trainmen are collectors of Confederate Currency who study the history of the 7.3% interest bearing notes issued by the Confederacy. These \$100 notes known as T-39, T-40, and T-41 were issued from May 9<sup>th</sup>, 1862 to January 8<sup>th</sup>, 1863 by the Confederate Treasury. These notes were hand-dated on front by authorized issuers with various interesting endorsements, issue stamps, and interest paid stamps. More information on the Trainmen and these notes can be found on the website, [www.csatrainmen.com](http://www.csatrainmen.com), managed by the Founder of the Trainmen and newsletter sponsor Col Crutch Williams CSA.

Col Ron Perdue CSA, TM36



A new book for the collector of Confederate Treasury notes which will revolutionize the perception of the military and civil endorsements on the backs of T-39, T-40, and T-41 interest-bearing \$100 notes.

Features:

- 288 pages, most in full color.
- Civil War history is popular, and this book identifies the military Quartermasters and Commissaries of Subsistence who used these interest-bearing notes to purchase supplies for the Confederate war effort. The book also identifies many of the civil agents who disbursed these notes for the Confederate Treasury Department.
- Gathered as a group effort by the members of the Trainmen, this new information is now available to all collectors.
- Rich historical data and anecdotes are provided for many of the endorsers of these notes.
- Full images of the front and back of each note are provided, allowing the collector to quickly identify these signatures.
- The book format is a compact 9" by 6", and is easily packed into a briefcase for ready reference.
- The appendix is rich in detail, including essays on the classification of these endorsements.

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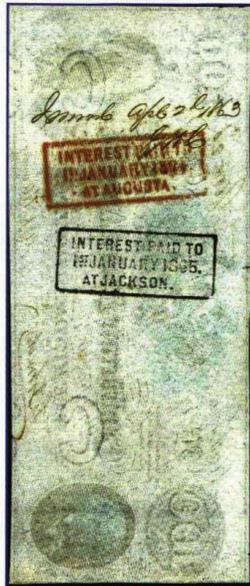


Johnston\_Harvey\_W\_51076\_20NOV1862\_Adamek  
Thian lists the date as 24NOV1862

**MILITARY AGENT**

We find only the initials "G.W.C.," and in the same script the "Issued (date)." Several examples have been observed. Amanda Sheheen initially proposed this as the shorthand for G.W.C. Lee. Others have pointed out that it is unusual, if not unique, for a signer to use only first initials. The handwriting match of the initials on the note and the signature of G.W.C. Lee is close enough to lend serious consideration to Sheheen's theory, but no other examples of Lee's signature exist without his last name. A serious complication arises in the existence of a Geo. W. Caldwell, Capt. & AQM, listed in the records of the CWSS National Parks database. We do not have enough data to make a determination on this endorsement at the present time. Here follows the research to date, in approximately the order in which it was received, with interesting information on G.W.C. Lee. *McNeil*

Crutchfield Williams researched this signature and determined that it is likely the signature of G.W.C. Lee, Adjutant to President Jefferson Davis. Corroboration is found in an email from Vaughn Stanley to Crutchfield Williams:



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Dear Mr. Williams,  
In my opinion the signatures and initials shown on the web page:  
[http://csatrainmen.com/TRAINMEN/GWCLee/G\\_W\\_C\\_Lee.html](http://csatrainmen.com/TRAINMEN/GWCLee/G_W_C_Lee.html)  
are indeed those of G.W.C. Lee.

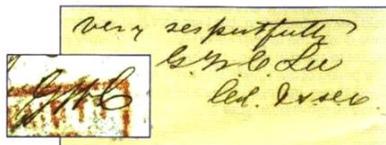
Vaughan Stanley  
Special Collections Librarian  
Washington and Lee University  
Lexington, Virginia 24450  
Phone: (540)458-8649  
E-mail: stanleyv@wlu.edu

*Crutchfield and Sheheen*

G. W. C. Lee - Virginia, Captain, Corps of Engineers, Provisional Confederate Army, to take rank March 16<sup>th</sup>, 1861. *Wyllie*

Deciphering handwriting can be a real challenge. There are still questions I have why anyone would leave off their last initial on an important document such as a treasury note that required a signature to issue. GWC Lee may have been well known to his close associates as GWC or Custis, but anyone else would be puzzled by the initials alone. Custis, I think was his mother's maiden last name, which most people would not want generally known if they did business at banks. It was often asked as identification of a person wishing to cash a check, and it is sometimes asked of people to this day doing business with banks. In any case, here is a letter with Lee's signature done in August, 1863 which may be useful for comparison. It is from a Heritage lot sold in June 2007, Auction 663, lot 72030. *Ashmore*

Editor's note: A cropped image of the initials "GWC" from the previous page is also placed here for comparison.



Dear Mr. Williams,  
My colleagues in the Reference Department of the Virginia Historical Society have passed on your recent query, asking me to respond. I am just back in the office this week after several days away from the Society, so please excuse the delay in responding to you.  
I have looked with one of my archival colleagues at the items posted on your website signed with the initials "GWC," and we in turn have examined a number of documents in

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our collection written and signed by George Washington Custis Lee to compare with those items. I am afraid we have to part company with Mr. Stanley in this matter, for several reasons.

First, in every example we have been able to find in our collection, Custis Lee either signs himself as Custis (to family members before the Civil War), as G. W. Custis Lee (to professional colleagues before the War), or as G. W. C. Lee (invariably after the War). We have found no instances of his signing anything by just his initials (G. W. C. L.), although we may simply not have examples of that. Characteristically, however, when he does sign his name, he links all of the letters and puts periods after each. The only exception to this is when he writes out his name rather than signing it (such as in the case you have on your site showing his return address). While there are similarities to the letters in the various images you provide, we think there is enough difference to question these as the initials of Custis Lee.

Also, it seems strange to us that if Lee were simply using his initials on the CSA bonds he would not include the "L" in his name. Unless he was trying to hide his identity—and to what end and purpose?—that would not make sense.

What I would like to do is send you photocopies of two postwar letters written and signed by Lee, one in the early 1870s and one in 1906 from Burke, Virginia, for your own comparison. We have looked not only at the signatures, but also at the writing of the letters to compare with the brief notations on the notes. There are some distinctively shaped letters on those notes, and we do not see them repeated in the letters written by Custis Lee.

Also, I might recommend that you consult Dr. Lynda Crist, chief editor of the Jefferson Davis Papers at Rice University ([lrc@rice.edu](mailto:lrc@rice.edu)). Since Custis Lee served on Davis's staff, I suspect she would be familiar not only with his writing and signature, but with any work he might have done in regard to the treasury notes. Please feel free to mention that I recommended you consult with her.

Having disagreed with the identification of Custis Lee as GWC, I wish I had an alternative to offer. We have checked information about officers and clerks of the CSA Treasury Department but have not come up with anyone whose initials match those for which you are looking. Perhaps work in the CSA Treasury Dept. records at the National Archives might yield more information, but I suspect that would involve a lot of work.

Although we have one of the largest collections of Lee family papers in the world here at the Society, I regret to say that we do not have original letters or signatures of Custis Lee from during the period of the Civil War. If you are interested in copies of those later examples mentioned above, however, please let me know and I will be happy to send them to the address you provided in your email.

With best wishes,  
Lee Shepard

E. Lee Shepard  
Director of Manuscripts and Archives  
Virginia Historical Society  
P.O. Box 7311  
Richmond, VA 23221

*via Crutchfield*

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I agree with the evidence that the initials are those of Custis Lee. One reason for the lack of the final "L" may be that he was called Custis, and the "L" making four initials probably seemed odd to him as well. He was well known, not to mention his respect for his Custis side of the family.

G.W.C. Lee was not ashamed of his last name, Lee, by any means, but there may have been political issues. Many Lees were in ranking positions, and some might think that he and others (a cousin Fitzhugh Lee and brother Henry Fitzhugh "Rooney" Lee in Stuart's Cavalry) gained their position by virtue of his father's influence. I've heard a speaker at one Camp Meeting state that there were politics in the Confederate Army, as in any army, and some felt the Lees received favoritism.

I personally think signing "GWC" on these notes would not be odd, because his last name was not necessary, and "GWC" would be very recognizable to his peers. I think he would sign Lee to the end of his name only on important or official documents. *Perdue*

**Historical notes of interest on G.W.C. Lee:**

G.W.C. Lee's grandfather (George Washington Parke Custis) built Arlington House in honor of George Washington with many artifacts from his estate. George Washington had raised him with his grandmother Martha after his father was killed at Yorktown. George Washington was Martha Dandridge Custis' second husband.

George Washington Parke Custis had only one child, G.W.C. Lee's mother, Mary Randolph Custis Lee, who inherited the house with Robert E. Lee (husband) following G.W.P. Custis' death in 1857. During the Civil War, Robert E. Lee moved the family south for their safety. The Union generals who attended West Point with Robert E. Lee commenced burying soldiers all around the Arlington House to insult the Lee's, as they were convinced Robert E. Lee had betrayed the United States. Following the Supreme Court's ruling to Congress that this was Lee's estate and should not have been taken during war, they approved a settlement to G.W.C. Lee, eldest son, and the land became what is now known as Arlington Cemetery.

The Lee's never returned to the house, and moved to Lexington in 1865 following the Civil War. Robert E. Lee reluctantly accepted the position of President of Washington College (destroyed by the Union) with concerns of more trouble from others. His presence there until his death in 1870 helped raise the funds needed to rebuild the college from Union damage. G.W.C. Lee accepted the position of President of the college following his father's death until his retirement.

G.W.C. Lee designed and built Lee Chapel on the campus while his father was President. The college was later renamed Washington & Lee University. Lexington rewards visitors with the historic Washington & Lee University, Lee Chapel, VMI (where Stonewall Jackson was a professor before the war), Stonewall's house, and his final resting place in Stonewall Jackson Cemetery. *Perdue*

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"...The other example is Arlington Estate, the home of George Washington Custis, who had died in 1857, and willed it to his grandson, George Washington Custis Lee, with a life estate to his daughter, Mary Ann Randolph Lee, wife of Robert E. Lee. In May 1861, the property, consisting of 1,073.4 acres, was occupied by the United States because of its strategic location "within the military lines and the immediate scene of important military operations against an enemy then in arms against the government." Since Mary Lee failed to appear to pay the taxes on the land, in 1863, title passed to the United States "for Government use for war, military, charitable, and educational purposes." Of course a portion became Arlington National Cemetery and the remainder Fort Myer.

After the Civil War and after the death of his mother, G. W. C. Lee filed suit, claiming the government's seizure was illegal. In 1883, the Supreme Court ruled in Lee's favor. Since the government did not want to move the thousands of bodies already there, to say nothing of giving up the use of Fort Myer, and since the Lee family did not want to move back into Arlington House, with the memories of those graves, the United States accepted an offer of Lee to retain title in return for \$150,000.

On March 31, 1883, the Secretary of War (ironically he was Robert Todd Lincoln!) paid G. W. C. Lee \$125,000, conveying the estate in fee simple. The remaining \$25,000 was retained until the legislature of Virginia passed the necessary law required by Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution. On March 25, 1883, Virginia having agreed to the transfer, Robert Lincoln paid Lee the remaining \$25,000."

<http://www.civilwarhome.com/sumterownership.htm>

via McNeil



Custis-Lee Mansion, Arlington, Va.

## George Washington Custis Lee

George Washington Custis Lee was born at Fort Monroe in Virginia on September 16, 1832, and bore the names of his maternal grandfather, and great-grandfather. The eldest of Robert E. Lee's three sons, Custis was educated in private schools in Virginia, and then received an at-large appointment to West Point from President Zachary Taylor in 1850. After graduating first in his class in 1854, he became 2nd Lieutenant with Corps of Engineers, working on improving harbor and river facilities. Lee was then assigned the office of chief engineer in Washington, D.C.

On May 2, 1861, 1<sup>st</sup> Lieutenant Lee resigned his commission in the U.S. Army to serve in the Confederate Army, which he joined on July 1, 1861. Although he would have preferred a field command, Lee spent majority of war as a trusted advisor and aide on the staff of Confederate President Jefferson Davis. Promoted to Brigadier General on June 25, 1863, and Major General on October 20, 1864. Lee was entrusted with numerous important missions by the President, and was assigned commander of the Local Defense Troops, which were composed of Richmond's government workers.

In the last month of war, General Lee commanded a Division that included Local Troops, a naval contingent assigned to land, and artillery performing as infantry. In the Battle of Saylor's Creek on April 6, 1865, Lee and his men were captured, but Lee was quickly paroled to visit his sick mother.

After the war Lee became a professor of engineering at Virginia Military Institute in Lexington, VA. In 1871, he succeeded his father as President of Washington and Lee College. He resigned because of poor health on July 1, 1897, and retired to family estate, Ravensworth. He died on February 18, 1913, and is buried at Lee Chapel on campus of WLU in Lexington, Virginia.



Source- Ezra J. Warner, Generals in Gray, Stephen T. Foster, Atlas Editions, USA. Photo: Library of Congress

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## Camp Activities & Events

North Carolina Sesquicentennial Committee- Frazier Camp member, Brigade Commander Keith Jones has volunteered for History Newspaper Project, designed as 1860's style newspapers with stories and events from actual publications during the war. Plans are to provide the newspapers as history resource from 150 years ago to educators and libraries.

Oakwood Memorial Park Confederate Section- the markers are becoming unreadable, plans are to research more information on these fifty soldiers by identifying their full names, birthdates, birthplace, military records, and home state, and request replacement stones from the Veterans Administration or provide plaques.

Thomasville Memorial Day Parade- The Frazier Camp would like to thank the Thomasville Rifles for their invitation to join them again in this year's event. Photo below with Graham Patterson with "Rocky" in parade.



Jack Perdue Dedication Service- Frazier Camp and the NC Society Military Order of Stars and Bars are proud to announce the unveiling of Memorial Plaque in Tribute to our Past Commander. Service will be on Saturday, July 10, 2010, 3:30 pm at the old Perdue Family Cemetery on Oak Level Baptist Church Road in Stokesdale, NC (Guilford/Rockingham County line)

Wayside Confederate Hospital of High Point Project- the book currently at High Point Public Library has never been indexed or abstracted. Need volunteers to assist in group effort to decipher the handwriting for recording the records from 1863 to 1865. Plans are to archive this history as resource for historians and to the descendants of these soldiers.

### Our Thoughts and Prayers

Please Remember Mr. & Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Dedmon, Mrs. Betty Jones, Jack Macon, Mrs. Norman, and Joe Rash in your thoughts and prayers. Also remember our compatriots, families, friends, members, neighbors, and soldiers.

## The Great Seal of the Confederacy



The Great Seal of the Confederate States of America was adopted by the Confederate Congress February 22, 1862. The Meaning of the Symbols is Clear- an Equestrian Statue of George Washington Surrounded with a Wreath Composed of the Principal Agricultural Products of the Confederacy-Cotton, Tobacco, Sugar Cane, Corn, Wheat and Rice. The Confederate States of America, 22 February, 1862, with the following Motto "Deo Vindice" (God Favor Our Cause)

The Original Print was engraved by Joseph S. Wyon, Chief Engraver of Her Majesty's Seals of London, England. This Print is from the Original Print from the Collection of the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond, Virginia with Permission by the Museum in 1992

## Upcoming Events

### Sons of Confederate Veterans 115<sup>th</sup> Annual National Reunion



July 21\* - 24<sup>th</sup>, 2010  
Civic Center  
Anderson, South Carolina

[www.mansejollycamp6.com](http://www.mansejollycamp6.com)



### 75<sup>th</sup> Diamond Anniversary Convention

August 12-15, 2010  
Richmond, Virginia

[www.csalliance.org](http://www.csalliance.org)

**"Ne Obliviscaris..." Lest We Forget**