



Patriots Periodical

Upshur County Patriots, Camp #2109
Sons of Confederate Veterans
Gilmer, Texas

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September 2014

COMMANDER'S CORNER

by Eddie "Spook" Pricer



It's time for our third newsletter and I look forward to more readers this month and in the future as we build on our newly started distribution list. My challenge still stands for others to research and write articles, biographies, or detail their activities in fulfilling the Charge.

The focus of this month's Commander's Corner is the participation in other Camp's activities, especially their meetings. We have many excellent programs and so do they. Don't miss out on the opportunity to hear and learn more history. You may even see something that you want to use or bring to the attention of our Camp.

This past month, I had the opportunity to attend meetings at the Walter P. Lane and John Gregg Camps in Longview. The programs were interesting and I learned more useful information. I also had the pleasure of speaking and spreading the word about our activities. Attendance allows you to strengthen the bond of friendship and develop relationships to aid in promoting the true history of the South.

Many compatriots from other Camps attend our meetings and functions and provide a different perspective. Remember when John Hanisee made his presentation at the July meeting. He spent the first 10 minutes standing on a chair to emphasize the art of looking at things from a different point of view and thus being better able to approach, deliver, and successfully promote and teach the facts of the War of Northern Aggression and the succeeding reconstruction period.

The strength of our organization comes through the interaction between our members, learning our

strengths and weaknesses, forming plans and utilizing those strengths to win the war with our detractors and those who are historically challenged so to speak. Don't be shy, don't miss the chance to share in the comradery, they don't bite.

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

Charles Leland Davis, P. O. Box 334, Gilmer, TX 75644, (903) 331-6632, (Pvt. Reubin Jackson Davis, Co. G, 35th Texas Cavalry)



UPSHURPATRIOTS.ORG

This month the following changes have been made to our web site: <http://www.upshurpatriots.org>

- I've added some new Biographies to our Camp Roster, but I would eventually like to add a bio for each member's ancestor hero.
- I've added some new pictures of the awards presented at last month's meeting.

- I've added a small web site for the Order of the Confederate Rose and linked to it from our site.
- I've added pictures of tombstones on our Guardian page. (If you wish to submit a better or more updated photograph then please e-mail it to me.)

If you have any suggestions, recommendations or comments you can send me an email to: Joe.Reynolds@upshurpatriots.org and I promise to give it my full consideration.

Our Charge...

"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, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations!"

UPCOMING EVENTS

Cemetery Memorial – Grice Cemetery, Upshur County, for 17 Confederate Soldiers. September 6th, 2014:

Muster at 9:00 AM and service starts at 10:00 AM.
Lunch will be provided.

Directions:

From Gilmer, take Hwy 154 west, then turn on FM 852 and go across Lake Gilmer. Then go about 4 miles or so and you will see the Grice Cemetery sign on the right and you will turn left and Grice Cemetery will be on the left.

Cemetery Memorial, White Cemetery, Longview September 27th, 2014

Cemetery Memorial for Pvt. George F. Harper, GG-Grandfather of Larry Harper who is a member of the Walter P. Lane Camp.

Muster at 10:00 AM and service starts at 11:00 AM

Directions from Gilmer:

Take Highway 300 South to Longview. At intersection (Wal-Mart will be on the left) turn right (west) on Reel Road and go about 1 mile to Fort Street and turn right (north) and you will run into White Cemetery.

NEXT MEETING

Tuesday, September 2, 7 p.m. refreshments at 6:30
Walking S Steakhouse
Hwy 852, Gilmer, Texas

2013-14 National Commendation Award

The Upshur County Patriots were honored with 8 of their members being awarded the Commendation Award at the 119th Annual Reunion in North Charleston, South Carolina. This award is presented to members for meritorious service or achievement at the Camp, Brigade, or Division level. Our members were bestowed this award for involvement in several activities, most notably the placement of a monument on the grounds of the Historic Upshur Museum extolling the virtues of the Confederate Soldiers calling Upshur County home.

Medals and Certificates were presented at the August meeting of the Upshur County Patriots to the following compatriots:

✚ Phil Davis
✚ Rickie Gipson
✚ Jack Hamil
✚ Ron Jones
✚ George Linton
✚ Chris Loyd
✚ Eddie Pricer
✚ Bill Starnes

Their success and recognition would not be possible without the efforts of other Compatriots, family, and friends.

See their pictures at:

<http://upshurpatriots.org/08-05-2014.html>

Scottsville Cemetery

By David Palmer

The Scottsville Cemetery is in the Scottsville community just east of Marshall Texas. On Monday August 11th, I went to the cemetery to check on and tend to any needs of my ancestors' graves. There are many graves of Confederate Heroes including my ancestor Private Francis Marion Scott, Company H, 19th Texas Infantry at this beautiful old cemetery.

Besides removing debris and straightening a flag, I took the opportunity to take a few photos including those of acclaimed sculptor Frank Teich honoring my ancestors. The "Weeping Angel" is considered his most artistic creation. Anyone who is in the Marshall area and has a few extra minutes should take the time to visit the Scottsville Cemetery and see significant architecture and stunning monuments.

Lastly, I turned in my first guardian application and saw plenty of others awaiting adoption.



Our Heroes Need A Guardian

By Eddie Pricer

We all know, a Guardian is someone who watches over someone or something else. The Guardian is a person who typically takes an oath to protect and ensure for the wellbeing of that individual or thing that needs his care. Becoming a Guardian is as significant a lifelong obligation as becoming a parent. There are no shortcuts to fulfilling this sacred trust and there is no substitute for this duty. This is the foundation of The Guardian Program.

In the Sons of Confederate Veterans, a program was initiated several years ago in South Carolina to provide for the identification and care of the final resting place of our Confederate Heroes in their state. After determining the needs of the program,

creating a unified operating format, and the criteria for entering guardianship, their program was approved.

From the humble beginnings of this program, other states followed suit. A National Guardian Program was also developed to ensure that compatriots, from around the globe or living in states where no program yet existed, and who wanted to participate had the opportunity to do so.

Dennis Todd was tasked with developing and implementing the National Guardian Program and was named the Chairman of the National Guardian Program. He has faithfully executed his duties for many years as the first and only National Chairman of the National Guardian Program. However, he has now recently retired from that position and we praise his dedication and hard work in advancing this program to honor our Confederate Heroes.

As many of us know, our program in Texas was formed through the efforts of Compatriot Phil Davis of the Upshur County Patriots. He has pushed, prodded, cajoled, and even twisted the occasional arm to promote and elevate the Texas Guardian Program toward its necessary and ultimate end of locating, identifying and caring for the final resting place of all Confederate Heroes. His efforts have not gone unnoticed.

On Monday August 11th, Phil was contacted by the new Commander in Chief, Kelly Barrow, and entrusted with the honor of becoming the new National Chairman of the National Guardian Program. Having been bestowed with this accolade, Phil graciously accepted the new duty and will work toward starting programs in states and other countries where our Confederate Heroes repose in their final resting place. By the way, for those of you who have not yet chosen a hero to honor, Phil has not yet finished advancing the cause of The Guardian in Texas. He says he has a lot of unfinished business. To coin his phrase,

Are you a Guardian?

If not why not?

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The Cemetery Conclave

By Eddie Pricer

Thursday August 7th was a bright and beautiful day when Phil Davis and I sallied forth to slay dragons, pursue evil doers, and play practical jokes while heading to central Texas. On the way, we picked up another compatriot, my uncle, Wayne Pricer of the Robert E. Lee Camp # 239 in Fort Worth.

As we headed south out of town, the stories got taller and the truth a bit scarcer. The trip to Iredell took just about an hour and the stories of bygone times and past family events was a welcome respite from the daily grind of what ails us from the idiocy of what the world has become.

Upon arriving in Iredell, our first stop was the Riverside Cemetery where we met Compatriot Michael Gephart of Terry's Texas Rangers Camp # 1937 in Cleburne. Michael lives in the Iredell area and is the new President of the Riverside Cemetery Association, as well as caretaker, historian, and so on and so forth. I think you get the picture now. We delivered a shipment of flags to Michael and he then visited with Phil as he went over his multiple guardian applications to ensure correctness. I have adopted 10 Confederate Heroes' graves at this cemetery, including my great-great grandfather Private George Hamilton, Co G, 16th Texas Infantry. Michael is adopting 13 others including his great-great grandfather L. Westerman, Co E, 26th Arkansas Infantry.

While there, we placed 25 various flags of the Confederacy on the graves. Michael pointed out where he had located a new grave since our last trip. It was marked but you needed mighty sharp eyes to see the inscription. Of equal and maybe even greater importance, Michael was able to locate the unmarked grave of a Confederate Hero that I had been searching the grounds of the cemetery for well over a year. We had clues, but the cemetery had been in need of much care before Michael took over his post on the Riverside Cemetery Association. This grave, belongs to Levi Newton and now has a flag prominently displayed. It may take a few months, probably longer, but we are going to try for a VA marker first, before dipping into the well.

After a few thoughts and a salute, we moved on to uncharted territory, at least for us. We headed to

the Chalk Mountain Cemetery in of all places, Chalk Mountain, Texas. This place is aptly named. Everything was chalky white and dusty for as far as the eye could see. Did I mention that it was dusty, very dusty? We stopped here to honor the ancestor of our own Compatriot Bill Starnes. He said when you walk in the gate the grave is just a bit in front of you. Mind you he didn't say which gate and he left out the fact that you needed to be part mountain goat to traverse the grounds at this cemetery. Nevertheless, we found Thomas Hadden McDermott and took a few photos. The picture taking prowess of this group is another story that requires more room than I have available. I will only say that there was a great deal of muttering under our breaths followed by lots of laughter. Smart phones and smart cameras in our hands are like oil and water, we don't mix well.

We then placed 5 flags on 7 of the Confederate graves. No, we didn't run out but someone had placed new ones on 2 of the graves that were obviously related. It's nice to know that there are others who care. After a few more thoughts and a salute, we headed off to our dietary lunch at the Mexican restaurant in Glen Rose. It was most tasty after all that hard work of wandering through the cemeteries and raucous laughter from poking fun at one another while traveling from place to place.

If Phil and I can travel 461 miles round trip to fulfill our guardian duties, I know you can find a hero to honor locally. Aside from the responsibility and oath to fulfill the Charge, this is our most sacred duty.

Thank You!

Thank you for paying for Camp. I'm having fun. The activities, facilities, and people are fun. I will give a report. Thanks again.

Sincerely,
Joseph Moss

This Thank You note was sent to Commander Pricer by Compatriot Joseph Moss from the Sam Davis Youth Camp acknowledging his sincere thanks to the Order of the Confederate Rose ***Upshur Patriot Rose Chapter # 45*** and the ***Upshur County Patriots Camp # 2109*** for sponsoring him and allowing him the opportunity to meet like-minded teens, participate in wholesome activities, and learn about the True History of the South.

The Guardian

By Phil Davis

In this September issue of our Newsletter I want to give you a few statistics on the Texas Division Guardian Program and our own Upshur County Patriot Camp's involvement in this program

As of this writing there have been 300 applications submitted by 78 different compatriots. There is at least one application from each of our eleven brigades. Of these 300 applications 195 are Full Guardians. As we continue to spread the word it is my hopes that others will be willing to take on this honorable and rewarding duty.

I am especially proud of our camp. Out of our 43 members we have 11 members tending 78 graves. As we get new members most of them fill out a guardian application as soon as they are sworn in. I am expecting more to come.

As I have told you before, I believe that every honorable man that has Confederate ancestry should be in the Sons of Confederate Veterans and I firmly believe that ever member, if he is physically able, should be a Guardian. Gentlemen there are thousands upon thousands of our Confederate's

graves in cemeteries and areas long forgotten, that need us to care for, preserve and honor their final resting places, so that they are not forgotten. They fought for a just cause.

I believe with all my being in the Guardian Program and I hope that in some way I can convince you of its importance in fulfilling the Charge. As always I leave you with this question-

Are you a Guardian?

If not why not?

Our Honored Ancestors

John Martin Pricer

Private

**Company C, 21st Regiment of the Georgia
Infantry**

Although no definite evidence has been found, John Martin Pricer according to later census records reports his birth place as South Carolina circa 1843. Oral family history indicates that his parents died while he was young and he was placed with another family. It is unknown if that family was other relatives, friends or someone looking for an added hand. He is reported to have left the family due to discord and moved to Georgia.

Shortly after the outset of the War of Northern Aggression, John Martin Pricer enlisted as a Private in Company C, 21st Regiment of the Georgia Infantry. There are varying reports as to whether the enlistment occurred in Rome or Atlanta, however they are in close proximity.

The 21st Regiment participated in over 50 engagements including the Battle of Bull Run,

Battle of Antietam, Chancellorsville, and most notably, for our family, The Battle of Cedar Creek and Belle Grove. At the Battle of Cedar Creek, John Martin Pricer was struck in the hand and wrist by a cannon ball on Oct 19, 1864. He was subsequently captured and taken to a field hospital where his hand, wrist, and lower arm were amputated. John Martin Pricer was later transferred to Point Lookout for exchange.

After the end of the war, he returned to Georgia, where he married Martha Eleanor Gallman. He began farming, one armed mind you, and started a family. Some of their children were born in Georgia, prior to moving to Alabama. More children were born in Alabama, yet they moved again. This time to Texas in 1893. Reconstruction issues were not so severe in Texas and they settled in Bell County. Here John Martin Pricer continued farming until his death on September 25, 1915.

John Martin Pricer is buried in the Wilson Valley Cemetery in Little River, Texas outside of Temple. His wife, Martha, lived with a daughter in Travis County until her death in 1931. She was transported back to Temple and buried next to her husband.

UNIT SPOTLIGHT

9TH TEXAS INFANTRY

By Tim Bell

The 9th Texas Infantry Regiment was organized from companies raised in Northeast Texas on November 4, 1861. They were mustered-in to Confederate service on December 1, 1861, under Colonel Sam Bell Maxey of Paris, Texas. Col. Maxey was a graduate of West Point, and had been given authority by the War Department of the Confederate States to raise an infantry regiment for service in the west. The other original field officers

of the 9th Texas were William E. Beeson, Lt. Colonel, and Wright A. Stanley, as Major. The 9th Texas has the distinction of having served in the Army of the Mississippi/Army of Tennessee longer than any other Texas regiment.

The initial organization of the 9th Texas:

Company A, Lamar County - Capt. E. J. Shelton

Company B, Red River County - Capt. Smith Ragsdale

Company C, Grayson County - Capt. William Hugh Young

Company D, Titus County - Capt. James H. McReynolds

Company E, Lamar County - Capt. James Hill

Company F, Hopkins County - Capt. James A. Leftwich

Company G, Hopkins County - Capt. Joseph A. Moore

Company H, Fannin County - Capt. Harvey Wise

Company I, Collin County - Capt. J. J. Dickson

Company K, Lamar County - Capt. Miles A. Dillard

Shortly after the organization, measles and pneumonia broke out in the regiment. Due to the sickness and the poor quality of the water at Camp Rusk, Lamar County, Colonel Maxey had to move the 9th Texas to Camp Benjamin, in Fannin County, about 26 miles distant. Despite the sickness, Maxey noted that "no pains have been spared to drill and discipline the Reg't. which on both will compare favorably with any in the service at [this] time."

On January 1, 1862, the regiment took up the line of march to Memphis. By January 25, they had arrived at Little Rock, where it was noted, "the health of the command in consequence of the long winter march has not improved since the last report."

By February 18, 1862, the regiment had arrived at Iuka, and had begun to look and feel like soldiers.

On the previous day, Lt. Col. Beeson received a much-needed requisition of 788 knapsacks, 500 haversacks, and 450 canteens. At Iuka, the men became engaged in building winter quarters, drill, and flooring the new commissary. However, their stay at Iuka would not be long.

On March 4, 1862, Col. Maxey received a promotion to Brigadier General in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States of America. Maxey's promotion, no doubt, was due to his professional training at West Point. His expertise would be needed in drilling and organizing the thousands of recruits pouring into Mississippi from throughout the South. Major Stanley was promoted to fill the vacancy of Colonel, and James Burnett was promoted to the rank of Major. Regarding Stanley's promotion to Colonel, Thomas H. Skidmore, later quartermaster of the regiment, said the following: "Major Stanley was elected Col. of the regiment, but the boys so nearly plagued him out of his life, that he would not have them." Stanley would command the regiment for only two months.

On March 19, the regiment left Iuka by rail and arrived at Corinth the next day. Here, they were placed in a camp about one mile east of town, well-situated near good water and on a level area with good drainage. However, on the 26th they were ordered to another camp one mile west of town, where it was noted "the water is very bad, the ground low and swampy. Health of the command during the month very bad, the average loss from disease being at the rate of 2 men per day since the first day of the month."

In a letter to his wife Susan, dated March 27, private Jesse P. Bates of Company G wrote "there is about 100,000 men here and near here. We are expecting a battle here every day. He further noted that "our regiment is still in bad health." Due to the terrible sickness at Corinth, Colonel Stanley noted "it is impossible to pay attention to battalion and company drills necessary to secure efficiency and good discipline therefore the military appearance and discipline of the regiment are very inferior."

When able to drill, the 9th Texas probably presented a martial, if not uniform, impression. The regiment was armed with a variety of small-arms, including "double-barreled shot-guns, sportsman's rifles, and muskets, many of them in bad order." Sick, poorly drilled and without reliable weapons, the 9th Texas was about to face the dreaded foe for the first time.

Shiloh

On March 26, at Corinth, the 9th Texas was placed in J. Patton Anderson's brigade, Ruggles' division, Bragg's II Corps. The other units in Anderson's brigade were the 1st Florida Battalion, the 17th Louisiana Infantry, 20th Louisiana Infantry, the Confederate Guards Response Battalion, and the 5th Company, Washington (La.) Artillery. Due to sickness and the detachment of two companies, the 9th carried only 226 officers and men into the fight. Being in Bragg's Corps, the 9th Texas was in a line 500 yards to the rear of Hardee's Corps on April, 6, 1862. Hardee's men attacked about 5:00 AM.

Colonel Stanley noted in his official report that "On the morning of the 6th we advanced in line of battle under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry from the enemy's first encampment. Being ordered to charge the battery with our bayonets, we made two successive attempts; but finding, as well as our comrades in arms on our right and left, it almost impossible to withstand the heavy fire directed at our ranks, we were compelled to withdraw for a short time, with considerable loss." He noted that the Washington Artillery, with a well-directed fire, soon silenced the enemies batteries, whereupon the 9th Texas "immediately charged, routing the enemy from their first encampment, and continued a forward, double-quick march until we passed through two other encampments of the enemy, where we found our troops again heavily engaged with a second battery and its' supports, to the galling fire of which my regiment was openly exposed."

It was here that Colonel Stanley's horse was shot from underneath him, and several men were killed and wounded. The 9th stubbornly charged, and drove the Federals from the battery, "killing a number and pursuing the remainder a considerable distance." After replenishing their ammunition, the 9th Texas was ordered in the direction of the Tennessee River. At this point, they began taking fire from the gunboats on the Tennessee, and night put a close to the contest.

The Union army had been battered, but not broken. Stephen Tanner, of Company A, noted the capture of Prentiss' Union division, which had occurred earlier that day: "We met General Prentice's 3,000 captured Union soldiers, all uniformed in blue and I think the finest looking body of men I ever saw." Tanner also noted other casualties of war: "The dead lay upon the field of strife. The wounded filled the hospital and all the tents and scores upon scores lay stretched upon the bare ground with up-turned faces, the rain coming in a steady pour."

On the morning of the 7th, the Union army, reinforced during the night by Buell's command, commenced the attack. The 9th Texas opened the day as skirmishers and supporting a battery of artillery. The battle ended, with Grant and Buell in basically the same positions that Grant's army held on the morning of April 6. The loss to the regiment was 14 killed, 42 wounded, and 11 missing. Capt. Dickson and Lt. Hamil were among the killed, and Capt. Moore died of his wound on April 11, 1862.

Following the battle, the 9th retreated to Corinth, Mississippi, along with the rest of the army. Here, they were reorganized on May 8, 1862, in obedience to the new Conscription Act passed by the Confederate Congress. All men between the ages of 18 to 35 were subject to military duty, and all those under 18 or over 35 were discharged from the service. There were certain exemptions, however. If a man owned 20 or more negroes, or if he paid another man to substitute for him, for example, he could be exempted from serving in the

army. Officers were allowed to resign their commissions and return home, if they were able to obtain a disability discharge. These exemptions produced much dissatisfaction in the enlisted ranks, who thereafter believed the war to be "A rich man's war and a poor man's fight." Desertions were numerous at this time in all of the armies of the Confederacy, and in the ranks of the 9th Texas. Also, the men were allowed to elect their own officers, and the leadership of the 9th Texas changed dramatically.

Regimental reorganization, May 8, 1862:

Company A, Capt. W. H. H. Long
Company B, Capt. J. M. Kennedy
Company C, Capt. L. F. Ely
Company D, Capt. James H. McReynolds
Company E, Capt. J. W. Moore
Company F, Capt. W. G. Brown
Company G, Capt. Joslin Hopkins
Company H, Capt. J. G. Lane
Company I, Capt. W. R. Bellew
Company K, Capt. J. H. L. Bray

The new field officers of the 9th Texas were Colonel William Hugh Young; Lt. Col. Miles A. Dillard; and Major James Burnett. Young, only 24 years old, would lead the regiment for the next two years. Dillard, of Company K, was a veteran of the war with Mexico. Burnett would soon be detached from the regiment to form the 1st Texas Sharpshooter Battalion, which would serve in Louisiana, Mississippi, and the Indian Nations.

The 9th Texas remained at Camp Texas, near Tupelo, for the months of May to July, 1862. Young noted the condition of the regiment at this time: "Arms of the reg't. in good order, health improving, and discipline good." Writing to his wife at about the same time, Jesse Bates, now 1st Lt. of Company G, stated "the health of the regiment is better than it has been for a long time." Writing again on July 11, Bates addressed some of the recent rumors about a forward movement by the army: "We expect to leave here in a few days, but we don't know where

we are going-some think that we will go into Tennessee."

The rumor mill had been correct. In July, 1862, the 9th Texas traveled by train and steamer to Chattanooga, where it went into camp just above Bridgeport on the Tennessee River. The army, now under the command of Braxton Bragg, proceeded on its' march into Kentucky.

Arming the soldiers of the Confederacy had been a problem early in the war, as officers relied on their own purchasing power, or weapons the men brought into service. This was an ordnance officer's nightmare, as procuring the ammunition to use in these varied firearms would be extremely difficult. On August 15, 1862, Ordnance Sgt. Ben R. Milam sent in a requisition for 400 Enfield Rifles, noting that the regiment had only 25 of these rifles at the time. He expressed his opinion of the prevalent weapon in the regiment, the smoothbore: "Much benefit will accrue to the service by putting in the hands [of the men] superior rifles, instead of the very inferior guns they now have." The 9th did not receive the much-desired English manufacture weapon, but did receive some new arms. On September 19, Col. Young's requisition of 360 Belgian rifles was received.

The 9th Texas, now in Cheatham's Tennessee Division, was present at the battle of Perryville, fought on October 6, 1862. The battle raged furiously, and was fought by about 15,000 Confederates against the larger part of the Federal army. Bragg's command fought well, and held its' own against the much larger force. The 9th Texas was not directly involved in the fight. The lone casualty of the regiment was Captain John Lane of Company G, who was killed by artillery fire.

Following the battle of Perryville, Bragg retreated back through Cumberland Gap into Tennessee, where his army encamped near Tullahoma, Tennessee. They would not remain inactive. Bates noted on November 28 that, "we come here 2 weeks ago from Tullahoma. There is but 2 regiments here

and I expect that our regiment will stay here all winter." Bates also noted that the men were subsisting on meat and bread, which was augmented occasionally by potatoes and dried fruit that they could buy from the commissary.

(Continued next Month)

Our Pledges and Salutes to Our Flags

PLEDGE TO THE U.S. FLAG:



I pledge allegiance to the Flag Of the United States of America, And to the republic for which it stands,

One nation, under God, indivisible, With liberty and justice for all.



PLEDGE TO THE TEXAS FLAG:

Honor the Texas Flag; I pledge allegiance to thee Texas, one state under God, one and indivisible.

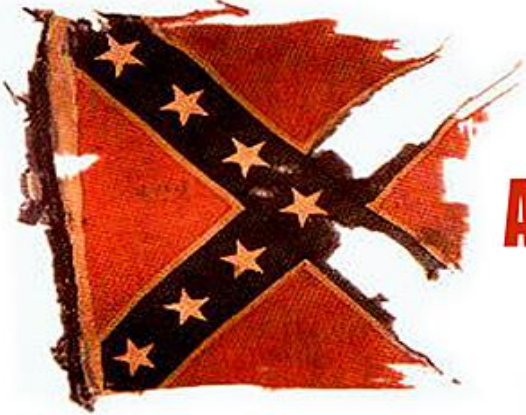


SALUTE TO THE CONFEDERATE FLAG:

I salute the Confederate Flag With affection, reverence, and Undying devotion to the cause For which it stands.

"All that the South has ever desired was that the Union as established by our forefathers should be preserved and that the government as originally organized should be administered in purity and truth."

Robert E. Lee



Save The Museum Of The Confederacy

The world's largest repository of Confederate relics, Confederate archives and mementos, The White House Of The Confederacy, has been siezed by a corporate merger that has ended the museum by removing forever its historic name, unique character and artifacts.

ACT NOW BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!

The Virginia Division and National SCV request your direct donations for the legal effort to thwart this merger and restore The Confederate Museum according to the intent of its founders.

We seek all donors or living relatives of deceased donors, who have given artifacts or financial donations by gift, loan, or other, to contact our legal team.

Reject this merger as a violation of the sacred trust confided to The Confederate Memorial Literary Society as custodian of our priceless heritage.

www.scvva.org

MoC Committee, Virginia Division, SCV, PO Box 29814 Henrico, VA 23242-0814 or 804-517-6587 James Ray Chairman, MoC Committee, Virginia Division, SCV

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