



Deo Vindice

Summer 2008 Volume 1, Issue 3

Special Notices:

- **July 20** – Old South Picnic at Buena Vista
- **Aug 4** - Camp Meeting
- **NO Meeting** in September
- **Sept 19-21** – Battle of Stanardsville Reenactment

Individual Highlights:

Annual Picnic	2
New Members	2
Vets Honored	2
Gildersleeve	3
Our Generals	4
My Ancestor	6
Davis Birthday	7
The Charge	8
About Us	8

We Need Your Stories!

Please submit stories to:

SCVNewsletter@Comcast.net

Confederate Memorial Day at UVA

Our camp joined with the Albemarle UDC Chapter 154 for a Confederate Memorial Day ceremony on Saturday, May 24 at the UVA Confederate Cemetery.

Our camp provided the opening comments for the event and the "Albemarle Rifles" provided a uniformed presence, including an infantry salute. The guest speaker was **Howard Kittrell**, of the Shenandoah Valley Battlefields Foundation.

The weather was nearly perfect on the day of the event. There were approximately 50 in attendance, with some passersby looking in on the ceremony.



After a charge by the chaplain of the Albemarle

Rifles and a talk on battlefield preservation by Mr. Kittrell, the attendees were treated to some foods and drinks prepared by the UDC ladies.



It was an honor to stand before the Confederate memorial statue that had been dedicated in 1893. Confederate generals William H. F. Payne, William McComb, and Fitzhugh Lee were present at the dedication along with Colonel Charles S. Venable. The statue was unveiled by Miss Sallie Baker, daughter of former Confederate soldier, James B. Baker.



Following the food and fellowship, some of the girls placed flowers on the graves of the Confederate soldiers.



We Welcome Your Newsletter Submissions!

Please forward to the email at left any of your articles that may fall into

the categories of: Coming Events, Quotations, News from the Past and

Present, Southern Humor, Ancestor Stories, and War-Era Stories.

Fifth Annual Old South Picnic



Our fifth annual picnic for SCV and UDC members and guests will be held on Sunday, July 20, from 5:00 to 8:00 pm at "Buena Vista" (1754 Stony Point Road -- Route 20 North). The estate's main house was built during the WBTS and is one of the very few such structures known to have been completed hereabout during those tumultuous years. For the second time, Clara

Belle Wheeler, owner of "Buena Vista" since the 1960's, has generously offered her home and its magnificent tree-shaded grounds for our event.

Camp quartermaster Harvey Stoner will provide the picnic's prime entrée and a brass quintet will provide period music for the event. **We encourage each and all to contribute other homemade dishes -- salads, desserts, whatever you would like to share.** Please join us for this enjoyable event.

Our Newest Members

We welcomed new members **Paul E. Mays, Jr.** and **Auburn "Page" Mann, Jr** at our June meeting.



Paul (on left) and Page

Paul's great-grandfather **Pvt. Mathew Arbuckle Johnston**, from what was then Lewisburg, VA served in the **14th Virginia Cavalry**.

The 14th was organized in September, 1862, with nine companies, some of which had previously served in Jackson's Squadron Virginia Cavalry. It skirmished in western Virginia, saw action at Droop Mountain and Lewisburg, and took part in the operations in the Shenandoah Valley. Pvt. Johnston was wounded and captured in September 1864 and escaped from a Union field hospital a month later by hiding in a herd of hogs.

Page had a number of ancestors who served including his grandfather **Pvt. Andrew**

(Continued on Page 3)

May Meeting – Honoring Our Veterans

May brought a continuation of a meeting theme we employed the last fall, of hearing from current members of the camp who are veterans of 20th century conflicts. **John Gurr** and **Clarence Holloway** spoke on their Vietnam war experiences.



John Gurr

John shared his recollections as

an Army officer serving from the early parts of the war and the challenges of race relations during the 60s and 70s.



Clarence Holloway

Clarence shared his Army combat experiences, including the incident that led to him receiving a silver star for exemplary service under fire

after receiving very serious facial injuries from a mortar.

The camp also presented SCV war service medals to **Vaughn Wagnon** and **Ray Thacker** who had spoken to the camp about their service in WWII and Korea, respectively.

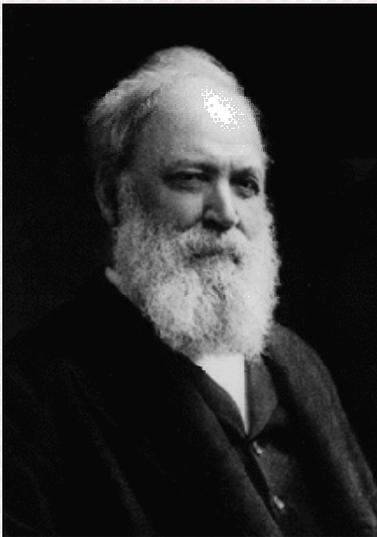


Ray and Vaughn

June Meeting: Basil Gildersleeve



Camp member **Bill Wilson**, a faculty member of the UVa religion department, spoke at the June meeting on UVa Greek and Latin scholar and Confederate staff officer **Dr. Basil Gildersleeve**. Bill also shared about such Southern greats in American literature as Henry Timrod and Sidney Lanier and how their reputations and contributions have been eclipsed because of their association with the Confederacy. Bill and the **Abbeville Institute** are working to have these men restored to the pantheon of American scholars where they belong.



**Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve
(1831-1924)**

Basil Gildersleeve was one of the South's great scholars, and in his day was one of the best known professors in the world. Born in Charleston and trained at

Princeton and Gottingen, he began his career in 1856 teaching Classics at the University of Virginia. Throughout the WBTS he would take up arms when classes were not in session, fighting in the Shenandoah Valley and guarding the Rock Fish Gap. He was wounded in 1864 at the Battle of Weyers Cave and walked with a pronounced limp for the rest of his days.

During his years in Charlottesville he also took to journalism, publishing many essays explaining the Southern Cause. Two of his best essays have become widely known and treasured and remain a resource for reflection on the mind, heart, and soul of the South. "A Southerner in the Peloponnesian War" and "The Creed of the Old South" should be read by all who claim the proud name of "Southerner." They also represent the very best examples of 19th Century prose one can find.

In 1876 Gildersleeve was one of five professors chosen to begin the new Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. Here he worked tirelessly to foster classical learning and to advance the style of Southern scholarship he had learned in his early years. He feared the centralization of education as much as he feared the centralization of political power and fought for humane letters in Baltimore as hard as he did for states' rights in Virginia.

Gildersleeve's legacy is profound. To this day classical scholars everywhere are in his debt; and his work is a testimony to what was great in the Old South and how its sons and daughters had the will and grit to survive and endure.

New Members (Cont.)

Ellinger, who served in the 5th Virginia Infantry, and his great-uncle **Pvt. Auburn Mann**, who served in the 10th VA Cavalry.

The 5th Infantry was organized in May, 1861 and became part of the Stonewall Brigade. and served under Generals T.J. Jackson, R.B. Garnett, Winder, Paxton, J.A. Walker, and W. Terry. It saw action at First Manassas, First Kernstown, and in Jackson's Valley Campaign. Later the 5th participated in the campaigns of the Army of Northern Virginia from the Seven Days' Battles to Cold Harbor, then was active in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations and around Appomattox. The unit was also present and engaged at Gettysburg.

The 10th Cavalry was organized in May, 1862 and served in Hampton's, W.H.F. Lee's, Chambliss', and Beale's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. After fighting in the Seven Days' Battles, it saw action at Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Brandy Station, Upperville, Gettysburg, Bristoe, and Mine Run. The regiment was involved in The Wilderness Campaign, the defense of Richmond and Petersburg, and the Appomattox Courthouse operations.

Welcome Paul Mays and Page Mann to the 19th Virginia Infantry, Camp 1493!



Confederate Generals Buried Nearby -- by Bob Tatum

Charlottesville and Albemarle County escaped the worst that the War Between the States had to offer to other parts of the Old Dominion. The hospital at the University of Virginia, a few nearby skirmishes, and the passage through the area by both Confederate and Union troops at various times, appear to be the only important war-related events worth mentioning.

It may then come as a surprise to some to learn that there are five former Confederate generals buried in our immediate area—one at nearby Monticello, three within Charlottesville's city limits, and one at the University Cemetery. Two died of wounds sustained in battle, one died of illness shortly after the War, and two died as old men, respected both for their wartime and post-war careers.

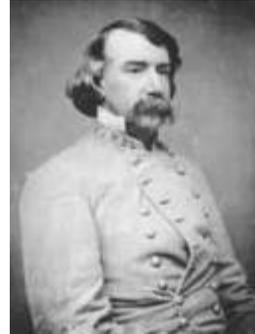


The first to be buried here was **Brigadier General Carnot Posey** who was mortally wounded at the Battle of

Bristoe Station on October 14, 1863. Posey, at the time of his wounding, commanded a brigade of Mississippians in Major General Richard Anderson's division of A. P. Hill's Third Corps.

Born in Mississippi in 1818, Posey attended the University of Virginia's law school, returned home to practice law and manage his plantation, served ably in the Mexican War, and was appointed colonel of the 16th Mississippi in 1861. Posey and his regiment served with distinction in the Seven Days campaign, at Second Manassas, and at Sharpsburg. In late 1862, he was promoted to brigadier general and assumed command of the Mississippi brigade. After a sub-par performance at Gettysburg, he was wounded in the left thigh by a piece of shrapnel at Bristoe Station. His wound was not considered mortal and he was sent to Charlottesville, where he was given the best care possible in the home of his old friend, Dr. John Staige Davis. Unfortunately his wound became infected and he died on November 13. Interment was in the University's cemetery a few rows east of the wall surrounding the Confederate burial ground. His marker is inscribed simply as "Brig Genl C. Posey, CSA."

Brigadier General John Marshall Jones was buried in Maplewood Cemetery in downtown Charlottesville following his death at the Battle of the Wilderness on May 5, 1864.



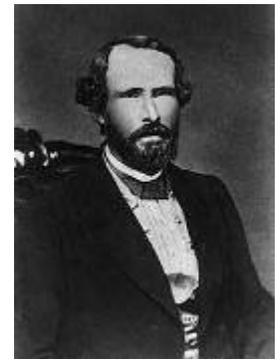
A native of Charlottesville, Jones was born on July 26, 1820. His family home, known as "Social Hall", still stands on the northwest corner of Jefferson and East Second Street, just across from Lee Park. Jones attended West Point and served at various frontier posts and at the Military Academy until 1861 when he resigned his commission and entered Confederate service. Jones served in several staff positions until May 1863 when he finally was promoted to brigadier general.

Although he was known as capable and brave, Jones evidently had a long-standing problem with alcohol, a factor that may well have impeded his career. He led a brigade in Major General Edward Johnson's division at Gettysburg, Rappahannock Bridge, and at Mine Run in 1863.

He sustained two wounds during this six month period.

On May 5, 1864, Jones' brigade fought on the southern edge of Saunders Field along the Orange Turnpike during the opening stages of the Battle of the Wilderness. A powerful Federal thrust into Jones' unprotected right flank drove his brigade into flight, and he was killed astride his horse while trying to rally his troops.

Jones' body was returned to Charlottesville and buried in the northwest corner of Maplewood Cemetery. The original stone was recently replaced with a standard VA marker that we see at many Confederate graves today.



Brigadier General George Wythe Randolph died in Charlottesville on April 3, 1867 after a long bout with tuberculosis. The grandson of Thomas Jefferson, he was born at Monticello on March 10, 1818. After the death of his grandfather, →

Confederate Generals (Continued from Page 4)

Randolph lived in Boston and Washington, D.C., and, at age 13 secured a commission as a midshipman in the United States Navy where he served on active duty until 1837. He then left the Navy, returned to Charlottesville to study law at the University of Virginia, and practiced in town until 1851 when he moved to Richmond. There Randolph became active in the local militia and organized the famed Richmond Howitzers which was mustered into Confederate service in April 1861.

Randolph's rise in rank was almost meteoric. First commissioned a major, he was appointed brigadier general on February 13, 1862 after serving with distinction at Big Bethel and as commander of defenses on the Virginia Peninsula. However, before he could serve as an active general officer, Randolph was nominated to serve as Secretary of War after a shake-up in the Davis administration. He served in this position from March to November 1862 when he resigned over health problems and conflicts with President Davis.

Randolph sought medical help in England and was living there when the Confederacy collapsed in 1865. He returned to Virginia, still very ill, in August 1866. Eight months later he died at

Edgehill, the family estate east of Charlottesville and was buried in the Jefferson family plot at Monticello at the base of his grandfather's monument.

Twenty-four years later in 1891, the next Confederate general was interred in the Charlottesville area. This occurred following the death of **Brigadier General Armistead Lindsay Long** on April



29th of that year. Long was born September 3, 1825 in Campbell County, Virginia. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1850 and was commissioned as a lieutenant of artillery. Over the next decade Long served in a variety of posts all over the country. In 1860 he married Mary H. Sumner, the daughter of Brigadier General E. V. Sumner who appointed Long to his staff in 1861.

Long resigned from the U.S. Army in June 1861 and was appointed major of artillery in Confederate service. Over the next two years Long served as a staff officer with

General R. E. Lee functioning as a military secretary. In September 1863, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general to command the artillery of Ewell's and then Early's 2nd Corps. After an extended illness in late 1864 and early 1865, Long returned to duty just in time to participate in the disastrous battle of Waynesboro on March 2, 1865.

After the war, Long and his wife Mary settled in Charlottesville where he became chief engineer for the James River and Kanawha Canal Company. Unfortunately, Long became totally blind in 1870. He and his family were saved from possible financial ruin when, in 1876, President Grant appointed Mrs. Long postmistress for Charlottesville. At the time it was almost unheard of for a woman to serve in such an influential position. Her father's long service in the United States Army undoubtedly had a bearing on her assignment, nonetheless, Mrs. Long served ably as postmistress for 22 years until her death.

Despite his blindness, Armistead Long was able, using a special slate, to write numerous articles on Lee's army. In 1886 he published his classic biography of General Lee under the title *Memoirs of Robert E. Lee: His Military and*

Personal History. Long died on April 29, 1891. He and Mary are buried in Maplewood Cemetery beneath a large, tasteful granite marker near the center of the graveyard.



Major General Thomas Lafayette Rosser died in Charlottesville on March 29, 1910 and is buried in Riverview Cemetery in the east end of town beneath a majestic obelisk inscribed as follows: "Major General C.S.A., Followed Lee from Manassas to Appomattox; Brigadier General of Volunteers, Spanish-American War; Engineer and Locator of the Northern Pacific Railroad 1870-1880; Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railroad 1880-1882."

Rosser was born on October 15, 1836 also in Campbell County, Virginia. During his youth his family moved to Texas where he lived until his appointment to West Point in 1856. Before his graduation in 1861, he left school to

(Continued on Page 7)

My Ancestor: Lt. William Winston Wagnon – by Vaughn Wagnon

My great granduncle, **Lt. William Winston Wagnon** along with my great-great-grandfather, my great-grandfather, my grandfather, and my father are all buried in



Rose Hill Cemetery in Macon, GA. Lt. Wagnon is one of 602 Confederate veterans buried at Rose Hill.

Lt. Wagnon volunteered and was the second in command of Captain Thomas J. Pritchett's Company B, 64th Georgia Volunteer Infantry, Bibb County, GA. He entered service April 8, 1863, was hospitalized in October 1864 in Macon, and surrendered at Appomattox, VA on April 9, 1865 with the Army of Northern Virginia. He returned to Macon after the war and became a farmer, married Mary Crawford, and they had 9 children, 6 boys and 3 girls. Mary lived to be 72 years old in Macon. William was 56 yrs. old.

I recently went back to Macon for visit to reminisce and find my ancestor's grave. Among the pictures is

one of Macon's Armory the entrance to which is dedicated to the Macon Volunteers and has the replicas of both General Lee and General Jackson on the edifice above the inscription.

It was in this building and on the city square adjacent, that I as a child watched my father, the company first sergeant, drill the men of the "Macon Volunteers" after the First World War.



The heritage of the south, its role in the War Between the States, lived on in the memory of Maconites with the Georgia 2nd Infantry Regiment. This regiment had been federalized to become the 121st Infantry Regiment with the original 42nd "Rainbow" Infantry Division, commanded by General Douglas MacArthur. Incidentally, my high school principal had been my father's company commander, Captain Albert Swann. The Macon militia had gone to war as a unit; again it was the "Macon Volunteers".

In the War against Northern Aggression, Macon produced three companies of infantry soldiers; the Macon Hussars, the Floyd Rifles and the Macon Volunteers. I suspect that the "Macon Volunteers" became company "B" of the 64th Regiment, Georgia Volunteers, in which Lt. Wagnon was to fight against the Yankee invasion.

The 64th Georgia was first stationed at Camp Randolph, FL and trained there through the summer and fall of 1863, well away from the war's immediate reach. In February 1864, all of that changed when a Federal invasion force landed at Jacksonville to attempt the conquest of Florida and installation of a Union state government. Despite the 64th's ragged makeup and total lack of combat experience, the regiment would distinguish itself in the only major land engagement fought in Florida. At Ocean Pond, near the hamlet of Olustee, east of Lake City, the Union force was routed; driven back to Jacksonville in disorder, and Florida remained unreconstructed for the balance of the war.

After this battle the 64th Georgia was transferred to the Army of Northern Virginia in early May of 1864. The regiment was placed under the command of General Ambrose P. Hill and ordered to relieve Hill's picket stationed on Swift Creek. Eventually the unit was placed again under the command of General Beauregard and took a prominent part in the siege of Petersburg through the summer of 1864. By June its strength was down to 400 from its original 800.

A major engagement ensued on June 21, when the Federals assaulted Battery 16. There was thirty miles of trenches around Petersburg. Assisted by the 25th and 44th Tennessee, the 64th Georgia Regiment repulsed the attack and captured most of the Federal force. The 64th Georgia also was involved in the famous Battle of the Crater during the siege of Petersburg, Va. on June 30, 1864. The remnants of the 64th Georgia surrendered at Appomattox in April 1865.

Confederate Generals (Continued from Page 5)

join the Confederacy. Strangely, one of his fellow cadets was George A. Custer a life-long friend despite the war years. The two would renew their friendship in the Northern Plains in the 1870s.

Rosser's initial assignments in Confederate service were with the Washington Artillery of New Orleans, but he was promoted to a colonelcy with the 5th Virginia Cavalry in June 1862. His career as a cavalry leader was uneven, and he never lost an opportunity at self-promotion. Always brave and in the "thick of the fight", he was considered by some to be impetuous and lacking in important leadership skills. He fought well during 1862 and 1863 and was finally promoted to brigadier general in October 1863 to lead the famed Laurel Brigade.

In 1864 Rosser was assigned to command the cavalry under Lieutenant General Jubal Anderson

Early in the Shenandoah Valley. In November 1864 Rosser was promoted to major general despite having suffered some spectacular failures fighting Sheridan's cavalry. His performance at the Battle of Tom's Brook on October 9, 1864 has been described by one eminent historian as "the most disastrous defeat of the war for any major cavalry component of the Army of Northern Virginia."

After Early's defeat at Waynesboro in March 1865, Rosser and his command joined Lee's army for the closing scenes of the war in Virginia. General Rosser, along with Generals George Pickett and Fitzhugh Lee, was involved in the infamous "Shad Bake" at Hatcher's Run during the debacle at Five Forks on April 1, 1865. He and his command were not at Appomattox, and for a few weeks he toyed with the idea of joining either Johnston's or Kirby-Smith's army. He was finally captured by

Federal troops in Hanover County, Virginia in May and eventually was paroled.

Rosser's varied post-war career is summarized by the inscriptions on his obelisk. He and his family settled at "Rugby Hall" in Charlottesville in 1886, and in 1905 was appointed postmaster of his hometown like Mary Sumner Long before him. Among his many activities in the post-war period, Rosser was an active controversialist, arguing by turns with both former Federals and Confederates.

Another, more accomplished, controversialist had perhaps the last and best word. General Jubal Early, after a long-running feud with Rosser, called the former cavalryman a "consummate ass" and "falsifier", and suggested that he (Rosser) "might emulate Judas Iscariot and consider hanging himself." ♦

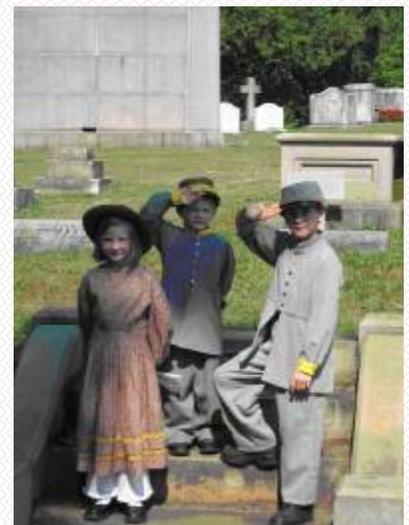
Jefferson Davis' 200th Birthday – Chaplain Doug Pruiett

Jefferson Davis' 200th birthday was celebrated June 7 at Hollywood Cemetery. The weather was clear and extremely hot. However, that did not keep folks away as the event drew around 400 people. The organizers of this event did a superb job!

The celebration started with a beautiful processional of a color guard and the Greater Richmond Pipes and Drums. Folks from as far away as Canada and Florida lined the way to pay their respects and to honor our only president.

Rifle and cannon salutes opened and closed the ceremony with many SCV, UDC, and other representatives speaking on behalf of their organizations. The keynote was given by past SCV chaplain Alistair Anderson.

My children and I were proud to represent our camp. I encourage others to bring their children and grandchildren to SCV functions. **May God bless our efforts to preserve and honor our history and heritage by passing the torch to the next generation.**



Deo Vindice

**Sons of Confederate
Veterans**
19th Virginia Infantry
Camp 1493

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We're on the Web!
See us at:
scvcamp1493.tripod.com

Charge to the Sons of Confederate Veterans

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.

Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee
Commander General
United Confederate Veterans
New Orleans, Louisiana, 1906

About Our Camp

The Charlottesville SCV Camp is named for the famed 19th Virginia Infantry. Many men from the Charlottesville area served in that unit.

The Camp provides a way to recognize the service of our ancestors who fought for the South. That recognition is enhanced by monthly meetings with speakers who share their knowledge of the

War with the Camp members.

The Camp publicly honors all the men in gray with an annual dinner named for the two most prominent Confederate Generals, Robert E. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson. The Camp donates money to activities and institutions devoted to the Confederate experience. Finally, the Camp provides a

degree of camaraderie for those today who still take pride in the Confederate military service of their forebears.

If you are a member, we encourage your participation. **If you would like to be a member, please contact our adjutant Wayne Elliott at 434-973-0314.** We would be glad to help.

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