

1: Confederate Memorial - Find A Grave Memorial

Contents: Historical sketch of the Ladies Memorial Association of New Bern, by Rev. L. C. Vass -- Biographical sketch of Gen. James Johnston Pettigrew, by Capt. H. C. Graham -- Address on unveiling the Confederate Monument, by Rev. L. C. Vass -- Poem, "Dux foemina facti," by Mrs. Mary Bayard Clarke -- Proceedings at the unveiling of the.

Army Ret Ladies and Gentlemen, descendants of Confederate military and sympathizers. I wish to thank Bill James for inviting me to speak on this occasion. This is my first visit to Hazel Green. I know of it however through my own family history. My 2nd Great Grandfather, Ambrose Amburgey, settled here between and with his family, including his youngest son, Jefferson Davis Amburgey. We have gathered here today to honor those Southern patriots who gave so much in answer to the call of their country. We pause annually to recall the honorable attributes of our ancestors and kinsman who placed themselves in harms way in defense of their country and family. We come not only to honor them, but also for camaraderie and to comfort our own souls in a time when honoring our Confederate heritage invokes malice and derision from some fellow Americans. He was so impressed with the way the South honored their dead with a special day; he became convinced that such a day must be created to honor Union dead. He observed that the battlefield graves around Richmond were marked with little white flags, faded wreaths of laurel. The family and friends of Confederate soldiers had placed them there. Logan was deeply touched, and he said he wished he could issue an order designating a day for decorating the grave of every soldier in this land. Today, all the veterans of the civil war, North and South, are U. Veterans by act of Congress, and they all have earned any recognition that we might render. In this age of political correctness, our small ceremony today might be viewed with a jaundice eye by many. We may even be criticized, and yes, defamed because of our act of tribute this day. We stand here today, however, united in our purpose "to pass on to our children and communities the truth. This ceremony sends a strong message to all those who would stand against us. They who would like to see history rewritten. They who wish to obliterate the signs and symbols of our heritage. They who would desecrate graves, vandalize statues, and disparage the culture of the South. They who would ban the Stars and Bars from any public display. Our message must be strong and secure in its foundation. It is the same message that our forefathers sent at the turn of the last century. We are proud of our veterans, and we are proud that they fought and died and sacrificed for the Cause in which they believed. In the words of Lt. Lee, the first commander of the United Confederate Veterans, who gave us our challenge: Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations. Kentucky, as you may well know, had two state capitals, essentially two militias, and its sentiments were clearly divided. Families were even split with brothers and fathers fighting against one another. The choice they made required of them a deep reflection on their heritage, life, duty, and loyalty. They rose to defend their Cause: General Lee was a career soldier, the best in the Army in As South Carolina and other deep-south states voted for succession he was offered command of all the Union forces. His love of his country, his fellowship with his Army comrades, and his sense of duty to his country made his choice extremely difficult. The day that Virginia succeeded he felt forced to make a decision, indeed, his commander, General Winfield Scott, the commander of the Army, demanded he do so. His roots in the United States ran very deep indeed. In January he wrote to his son, The South, in my opinion, has been aggrieved by the acts of the North "I would defend any state if her rights were invaded. But I can anticipate no greater calamity for the country than a dissolution of the Union. It would be an accumulation of all the evils we complain of, and I am willing to sacrifice everything but honor for its preservation. I hope that all constitutional means will be exhausted before there is a recourse to force. Secession is nothing but revolution" I shall mourn for my country and for the welfare and progress of mankind. If the Union is to be dissolved and the Government disrupted, I shall return to my native state and share the miseries of my people, and save in defense, will draw my sword on none. They will be ruined, if they do not go with their state. I cannot raise my hand against my children. That evening, he paced the floor most of the night, finally dropping to his knees in prayer "later, long after midnight, he asked his wife to read his letter of resignation to General Scott in which he reiterated: Save in defense of my native state, I never desire again to draw my

sword. And to his sister Ann he wrote: Now we are in a state of war which will yield to nothing. The whole South is in a state of revolution, into which Virginia, after a long struggle, has been drawn. Furthermore, his life, works, and words truly reflect the character and values of southern gentry. His decision and action stood as an example for every Southerner of that age, and stand for us yet today. I can imagine that the comrades at rest around us today shared a similar dilemma. They were men of conviction, men who were forced to choose their country. I spoke earlier of the virtues, values and attributes that we should acknowledge of these Veterans today. In conclusion, I invite you to consider silently how our veterans may have exemplified these: Integrity – Truth and virtue, unblemished by evil and self-serving desires and actions. Courage – In the face of adversity, overcoming fear to do the right thing. Let us go forth today, and proudly carry the banner of our ancestors.

2: Confederate Memorial Day Address - Colonel Ben E. Caudill Camp

The Confederate Memorial Park is located at the turn of Rt. 5 going into the Point Lookout State Park. It was established by the Point Lookout Descendant's.

Meigs instituted a ban on the decoration of Confederate graves at Arlington National Cemetery. The first military burial at Arlington a white soldier, William Henry Christman was made on May 13, , [1] close to what is now the northeast gate in Section Some were prisoners of war who died while in custody or who were executed as spies by the Union, [3] but some were battlefield dead. For example, in , General Meigs decided to build a monument to Civil War dead in a grove of trees near the flower garden south of the Robert E. Lee mansion at Arlington. Some of the dead had been interred on the battlefield, but most were full or partial remains discovered unburied where they died in combat. Although Meigs had not intended to collect the remains of Confederate war dead, the inability to identify remains meant that both Union and Confederate dead were interred below the cenotaph he built. The week Spanishâ€”American War of marked the first time since prior to the Civil War that Americans from all states, North and South , were united in defending the United States in war against a foreign foe. The war marked the end of strong sectional feeling and the "healing" of the wounds of the Civil War. The Wilmington Insurrection of lasted several days, led to many black deaths, and caused the mass exodus of 2, blacks from the city turning Wilmington from a black-majority city into a white-majority city. The Confederate section at Arlington[edit] Dr. Lewis, The McKinley speech encouraged Dr. Lewis to seek additional improvements to the care and treatment of Confederate graves. He discovered identifiable Confederate graves, far more than the six or seven cemetery officials assumed existed. The graves were scattered all over the existing burial grounds, and the headstones were similar to those of civilian employees and African American " contrabands " runaway slaves. The similarity to the headstones of black people especially angered Lewis. McKinley approved of the idea. The reasons for this resistance were complex and varied. Some groups perceived the offer of a Confederate section at Arlington as a sign of Southern accommodationism with the United States. The CSMA feared being absorbed by the UDC, which had formed in both as a commemorative body and as a benevolent society for Confederate women and patriotic goals. He secured the endorsement of a Confederate section by a number of former high-ranking Confederate officers. He also polled other chapters of the United Confederate Veterans and found they approved of the legislation as well. Critically, Lewis won the support of Hilary A. Herbert argued that leaving the Confederate graves at Arlington made a greater impression on the public than isolating them in the pro-Confederate South. He did so in part by winning the support of other key Southern groups. First he won over his own organization, the United Confederate Veterans, which in March unanimously passed resolutions asking the government to proceed with creation of the Confederate section. Lewis realized that these groups continued to thrive in part because they set the dates for and organized Civil War commemorations. After the process of informing families ended, reburials began in April and were completed the following October. One historian says just bodies were reinterred, [24] although the majority of sources say [18] [31] [32] [33] [34] [35] [29] or [10] [36] [37] [38] [39] bodies were reburied. Other sources pin the number of reinterments at , [40] , [41] , [42] [43] [44] [45] [46] [47] [48] and bodies. They were made of granite or marble, as the others in the cemetery were. The circular area contained a cruciform set of walkways whose north-south axis was parallel to the road that is now McPherson Drive. At the intersection of the walkways was a grassy area surrounded by a circular path. Although the reburial legislation did not mention a memorial, on its maps the Army Corps of Engineers marked this central grassy area with an "M"â€”indicating that it was reserved for a memorial. Her request was not granted. She asked again in and , but was turned down each time. Stonewall Jackson Chapter No. Thompson tried again to win approval for a monument in Williams called for a monument to be built, and suggested an inscription which was not used. Stone conducted most of the fund-raising for the Confederate Memorial, and chaired the design committee. On June 7, , John M. Hickey of Camp No. According to Hilary A. Herbert, the resolution in its final form established the ACMA. Herbert says the board consisted of himself as well as Hickey, J. Hare, the Reverend Doctor Randolph H. McKim, and

Judge Seth Shepard. This resolution was approved by the UDC. The first meeting occurred on December 12, , but no agreement was reached. The board of directors consisted of a representative from each state in which the UDC had a chapter, with this individual to be appointed by the President-General of the UDC in consultation with the UDC state division president. An Executive Committee was also created. An Executive Board oversaw the organization between meetings of the board of directors. The executive board consisted of the first vice president who served as chairman , treasurer, recording secretary, and corresponding secretary. A representative chosen from the board of directors served as its vice-chairman, and five other members of the board of directors served as members of the executive board. The ex officio chairman of the committee was the President of the Division of the District of Columbia. Lee strongly endorsed the memorial project in September and asked all UCV camps to contribute to the fund-raising drive. One of her last acts was to propose the appointment of a memorial design committee. She asked the UDC convention to ratify her choice as well as pick a seventh member to act as chair. The convention approved her resolution, and selected Stone as the seventh member. According to Herbert, the six members included Mrs. Marion Butler, Hilary A. Many artists made inquiries with the UDC about designing the memorial in , and some submitted proposals, but the ACMA declined to consider any design because it was still raising funds. McKim made the motion that the memorial should depict an event in which General Robert E. Lee attempted to ride into the Battle of the Wilderness to rally his troops. His motion was accepted. For one, he was rumored to be highly temperamental. For another, he had lost several competitions for federal Civil War monuments including the prominent Admiral David G. Farragut memorial in Washington, D. To placate him, the UDC design committee agreed ahead of time to give Ezekiel complete artistic authority in designing the memorial. He visited President William Howard Taft at the White House before traveling to the university, and it was while waiting to see Taft that the idea for the Confederate Memorial came to him. Herbert, Page, and Ezekiel then visited the Confederate section at Arlington National Cemetery and discussed the size and placement of the memorial. Keith also could not attend, but offered no proxy. Cox, however, says that the ACMA design committee worked with Ezekiel to ensure that the memorial adhered to the theme of "peace for the living and honor to the dead". He changed the words to "Constitution" after a visit to his studio by a friend. He declined to give them. He asked, however, that these be kept private to reduce interference with his work. Work on the memorial proceeded on schedule. The UDC claimed it was the first time the convention had been held outside the boundary of the old Confederacy [] although that was not true, as the convention was held in San Francisco, California , in It was widely expected that Taft would cancel his speech, but Taft reaffirmed his commitment to speak at the cornerstone-laying event. It was considered an important speech, since it was his first speaking engagement since losing the election. The turnout of about 6, people was, however, lighter than expected. Tanner , former Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic a veterans organization for Union soldiers to briefly address the crowd. Nonetheless, there were murmurs of disapproval from the audience when Tanner spoke. The cornerstone contained a time capsule in which a large number of objects and documents were placed, including a certified copy of the Act of June 6, ; the letter from Secretary of War Taft giving the ACMA permission to build the memorial; membership rosters of the UDC and other organizations; flags of the states which joined the Confederacy; and examples of Confederate and modern paper money and coins. Randolph McKim delivered the benediction. It was named "Robert E. Lee" in honor of General Lee. While work on the monument initially progressed on schedule, delays began to occur. Funding was not the issue: About July, Ezekiel said he needed 10 more days to complete casting, and the UDC changed the dedication date to November But on August 19, an accident occurred in the casting process which delayed delivery of the memorial by yet another three months. But the company could not furnish enough granite in time to meet the April 27 dedication deadline. Dedication of the Confederate Memorial was the most prominent project the UDC had ever undertaken, and the organization desired to make it a special occasion. She called it a "disagreeable job", for it involved declining hundreds of requests from people who wanted to read speeches, sing or play songs, and recite poetry. Butler, however, was convinced that there should be a bare minimum of speeches, and none of them should be lengthy. But its leaders could not be reached and no representative from the unit attended. Lee, then addressed the audience on the meaning of the memorial.

3: LSU Health Sciences Center Shreveport || A Chronological History

Cox Cemetery, Hazel Green, May 24, Mark Carroll, Lt. Col., U.S. Army (Ret) Ladies and Gentlemen, descendants of Confederate military and sympathizers.

In the beginning of planning stages, the staff were great to work with and communicated well. The person who usually assisted with weddings was out of town the week of our wedding. We had communicated with person who covering what time All Occasion rentals would arrive to set up the day before. All Occasions arrived with no there to let them in. The person did not show up till 3 hours later. On that same day we notices that the grounds flowers and greenery had been sprayed the week before. Plants were dead and there were no flowers. We had to rush out and buy ferns and flowers to fill in the empty spaces. On the day of the wedding my family and I arrives at 9am to finish setting up. Again there was no one there to let us in. The person covering did not have her phone on and my uncles had to remove the bolts on the gates so we could set up. The house was locked and photographers were there to take pictures of the our rings and the dress. We had to call Board Members to come and unlock the house. About an hour before the wedding we were finishing up pictures the parking lot security was allowing people to walk through house. She then decided to give a tour of house while the wedding party was still in the house. I had to go hide in a bathroom because i did not want to be seen before the wedding. As a bride be prepared for lack of professionalism and over communicate. By Jonathon Haug Great little point of history. History buffs like me will enjoy it By R. Scott Frank Attended a wedding there. The family told us the lady they had to work with at the house was extremely kind and helpful. By Jennifer Young We were at a wedding here it was beautiful. So much history in one house. If you get the chance take the tour. By Katie Sams I have photographed several sessions at Bleak House and am always inspired by the house and grounds. It photographs so beautifully! And the lake views are stunning. The staff have always been so kind and helpful, and have always been gracious to clients. I highly recommend this beautiful venue for your event!

4: Confederate Memorial Park, Marbury | Reviews | Ticket Price | Timings | Address: TripHobo

Confederate Memorial The history of Arlington National Cemetery is steeped in the Civil War, for it was this great national struggle that necessitated the establishment of this cemetery to bury its many dead.

Summary Stories Gallery The Pelham Chapel was erected in in memory of the more than , Confederate war dead and as a place of worship for the veterans who resided in the R. The Confederate Veterans themselves, many of them disabled and impoverished, funded the construction. More than 1, Confederate Veterans "Last Roll Calls" were held here, until the last resident veteran died in The Chapel was restored in and is now known as the "Confederate War Memorial Chapel", granted with the same status of a Confederate Monument. None of her monuments speak more eloquently of the cause for which so many of the flower of the South laid down their lives ; none of them appeal more powerfully to the generation now upon the stage to cherish the memory of the deeds and sacrifices of their fathers. The Home is now in better condition financially and in respect of accommodations than it has been since its establishment, and to-day is fulfilling its noble mission more thoroughly than it has ever done. But that is not saying that it is compassing its sphere of possible usefulness. The calculation is that within the next quarter of a century most of the youngest of those who served in the Confederate army will have answered the last roll-call and grounded their arms in the citadel of graves. Yet within the next ten or twelve years the numbers whom exposure and wounds will have incapacitated for work will materially increase, and it follows that any further donations to, or enlargement of the facilities of the Home would be in the line of patriotic duty. In March, , seven gentlemen met in this city and informally talked over the matter of raising funds to support a few disabled Confederate veterans whose condition had been brought to their attention. They decided to put an advertisement in the city papers calling upon all Confederate veterans who felt an interest in the matter to assemble on April the 18th following. To this call thirty-eight men responded, and then and there organized Lee Camp, No. The purpose for which the camp was organized was to take care of needy ex-Confederate soldiers, and no time was lost in giving this purpose practical shape. Williams was elected First Commander of the Camp. In May, , a bazaar was held in the armory with Mrs. Webb as manager, assisted by about one hundred other ladies, and Colonel H. Purcell as a committee from the Camp. Corcoran, of Washington, Captain A. Located in a grove of original growth, it is, from the road, the picture of restfulness and peace. The cottages and chapel are to the left of the main building as one approaches, and the new hospital to the right, and everything is as neat as a pin. On a nearer inspection, however, the frowning guns upon the lawn and the maimed and battle-scarred veterans carry one back to anything but a scene of peace. Many of the inmates are totally disabled for work of any sort, and all they can do is to fight their battles over. Those who are able to perform physical labor police the grounds and wait upon the sick in the hospital. The entire premises are regularly inspected twice a week. Since the establishment of the Home it has cared for veterans. In addition to Virginians there have been on the rolls: As may well be imagined, the number of deaths in proportion to the inmates has been very large. The first president of the board was Captain Charles U. Williams, and the first Executive Committee consisted of N. Purcell, and Colonel Henry C. Captain Williams resigned after serving about a year, and General Fitzhugh Lee succeeded him. General Lee retired about a year before his term as Governor expired, was succeeded by General John R. Cooke, who served until the time of his death, and the next president was Mr. The present board is as follows: Randolph, president; Lieutenant-Colonel A. Reeve, Colonel Hugh R. Hume, Portsmouth; Colonel D. In the latter part of General William R. Terry was elected superintendent, and has held that position ever since, but on the 8th of November, , owing to physical infirmities resulting from wounds received during the war, tendered his resignation, to take effect January 1st next. General Terry was one of the most gallant officers in the Confederate army. At the breaking out of the war he entered the service as captain of cavalry, but was soon thereafter promoted to the colonelcy of the Twenty-fourth Virginia regiment. This arrangement afforded greatly-needed financial relief, and enabled the Home to increase the number of its inmates. Yet, as above stated, there is still a wider field before it if the hands of the board are upheld by further substantial aid. The labor of those who have managed its affairs has been truly a labor of love and of patriotism, in which, in

CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL ADDRESS pdf

season and out of season, they have made sacrifices of time and money.

5: Confederate memorial addresses : Monday, May 11, , New Bern, N. C

Get directions, reviews and information for Confederate Memorial Park in Marbury, AL.

6: Confederate Memorial Park E US Tampa, FL Parks - MapQuest

Get directions, reviews and information for Confederate Memorial Park in Tampa, FL.

7: Confederate Memorial Chapel, Richmond: Place, pictures and information - www.enganchecubano.com

General Bennett H. Young, commander in chief of the United Confederate Veterans, made the dedicatory address. Young had been a trooper in John Hunt Morgan's 8th Kentucky Calvary. First Lieutenant Young also led the Confederate raid from Canada to attack St. Albans, Vermont, the northernmost land action of the Civil War.

8: Confederate Memorial Hall, Knoxville | Reviews | Ticket Price | Timings | Address: TripHobo

An Annual Southwest Georgia Confederate Memorial Service has been hosted by the Albany Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) Camp Lt. Col. Thomas M. Nelson in conjunction with the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) each April since

9: Confederate War Memorial (Dallas) - Wikipedia

near Arlington County, Virginia, U.S. The Confederate Memorial is a memorial in Arlington National Cemetery in Arlington County, Virginia, in the United States, that commemorates members of the armed forces of the Confederate States of America who died during the American Civil War.

The conflict, by Clarice V. McCauley. The Shamers daughter Personal Experiences In Spiritualism TRANSMUTATION, A Novel about Eternal Love The Mother Tongue Grey told by christian grey 1870-1879: from the ruins The anatomy of aging in man and animals. The Superman Radio Scripts St.Kilder Tales (CTS) What is a living thing? Terrestrial and cosmic polygenism, by R. J. Pendergast. Bury me at wounded knee Training for Organizational Transformation: Part 1 Handbook of the economics of education volume 1 Lhasa the Holy City Mishkin money and banking Europa universalis 4 guide Essential calculus early transcendentals 2nd edition rapid share Improving credit availability and banking services in Prince Georges County, MD Address delivered before the Aquidneck agricultural society, at their annual exhibition, 1853 Feminism in The Netherlands Petra de Vries The new crime against humanity. Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy (Old Time Radio Comedy) Morgan Spirit (Spirit of the Horse) Using information for sustainable urban regeneration Workers experiences Song lyrics Sketchup to layout book Shell scripting ebook Jenni rivera book unbreakable The Computer in reading and language arts Psychotherapy: experience, behavior, mentation, communication, culture, sexuality, and clinical practice Mark Twains Speeches Can Religious Believers Accept Evolution? 25 Questions Answered Regarding the Conflict Between Evolution Building Our Future Queering anarchism Economics of pakistan book by saeed nasir Java book by mala gupta Camping with the corps of engineers