

SUMMARY TIMELINE FOR THE CONFEDERATE MONUMENT IN BERRYVILLE, VA

This summary timeline was collected and compiled by Maral S. Kalbian from June 18-June 30, 2020 at the request of Clarke County. A more detailed timeline was also completed. The purpose of the research was to gain a better understanding of the history of the monument, which was erected in Berryville on July 21, 1900. Melanie Garvey, Archivist at CCHA helped considerably by finding and transcribing relevant minutes of the *Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry*. Research intern, Maggie Wise, transcribed most of the newspaper articles as well as searched through the *J. E. B. Stuart Camp of Confederate Veterans: Minute Book 1891-1915* held in the CCHA Archives for relevant materials. Cathy Kuehner, Clarke County Public Information Officer, aided by conducting independent research and providing newspaper articles from the *Clarke Courier*, which are held in her office and are not available digitally.

August 30, 1884: At their 1st Annual Reunion, the *Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry* adopted a resolution that a 10-member committee be formed to look into “the question of the erection of a suitable monument at some convenient point in this county, to the memory of citizens of Clarke county, and of members of military organizations from said county that participated in the late war, who were killed upon the battlefield, who died from wounds received in action, or from disease contracted in the military service of the Confederate States. Said committee to be authorized to seek and receive contributions of money and to raise money by any proper means for such purpose.”

August 18, 1885: After their 2nd Annual Reunion, the committee of the *Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry* published an article in the *Clarke Courier* and in the form of a circular addressed to the citizens of Clarke about the purpose of the association and desire to erect a monument. They were looking for voluntary subscriptions. They resolved that it be located in Berryville either at the courthouse, the head of Church street or Green Hill Cemetery.

February 13, 1886: The *Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry* held a meeting in the courthouse to discuss possible locations for the monument. It was decided that it should be erected in the “Court House yard.” They indicated that they would communicate with Senator Marshall McCormick to request that he pass enabling legislation so they could receive title to the site of the monument.

March 1, 1886: An Act of General Assembly to incorporate the *Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry* passed. It allowed the group to hold real estate and be exempt from taxation.

March 1, 1886: An Act of General Assembly authorized the Clarke County Board of Supervisors to sell and convey to the *Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry* a part of the public square in Berryville (not to exceed 25 feet in diameter) for the purpose of erecting thereon a memorial monument to “their deceased comrades in arms.”

August 24, 1887: The *Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry* reported that about \$1,000 had been raised for the monument fund in subscriptions, but they didn't feel this was enough to commence work.

1888, 1889, August 27, 1890: The *Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry* met at least annually. By 1890 they decided that "owing to the stringency of the times it was not deemed advisable to attempt to raise the funds necessary for the prosecution of the work."

August 12, 1891: Capt. William N. Nelson requested that the *Association* turn over their funds to the *Ladies Memorial Association of Millwood* who were going to erect monument at Old Chapel to the memory the "soldier dead." The *Association* denied the request and said they wanted their monument to be in Berryville.

August 12, 1891: J.E.B. Stuart Camp of Confederate Veterans was organized with purpose of "preserving local history connected with the war...."

June 18, 1892: Unveiling of a Confederate monument at Old Chapel. Newspaper accounts state that 2,000 people attended and that the monument was made by Messrs. Deahl & Bro., of Charlestown, WV.

1892-1896: No reports were made about the monument by *Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry* in their minutes.

August 18, 1897: The *Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry* formed a new committee for the memorial. They had \$283 cash in hand.

August 10, 1898: The *Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry* formed an auxiliary committee of women to help with the monument.

April 1899: The *Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry* had \$625 in hand and needed \$1,000 for the monument. The Daughters of the Confederacy helped to raise the remaining funds by holding fundraisers such as lectures. The J. E. B. Stuart Camp of Confederate Veterans also cooperated.

December 20, 1899 & January 3, 1900: The *Clarke Courier* published names to be engraved on Confederate Monument hoping to make sure they had not missed anyone. Names were to be communicated to the "joint committee of Clarke Cavalry Association, the J.E.B. Stuart Camp C. V., and the Daughters and Sons of C. V. "

January 24, 1900: The *Clarke Courier* announced that Messrs. Campbell and Burns, of Petersburg, had been awarded the contract for the monument and that the design chosen was known as "Appomattox," "representing a Confederate soldier when there dawns upon him a realization that all for which he had fought for four long years is irretrievably lost." The granite figure was to rest on a pedestal twelve feet in height and erected in the courthouse yard. The unveiling was scheduled for July 21st, the anniversary of the first battle of Manassas. The

monument would include inscriptions together with the names of all the Confederate soldiers from Clarke County who were killed.

January 27, 1900: At a meeting of the J. E. B. Stuart Camp of Confederate Veterans, "A. Moore, Chairman of Monumental Committee, reported that the monument had been contracted for and hoped that the committee would have it ready to be unveiled on the 21st of July, 1900."

June 19, 1900: Deed from The Board of Supervisors of Clarke County to the *Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry* for "a lot circular in form with the diameter of twenty-five feet.. to be used solely for the purpose of erecting thereon a monument of the Confederate dead of Clarke County."

July 18, 1900: *Clarke Courier* article describes arrival of granite shaft to Berryville Courthouse, "The monument came in six sections, the largest weighing six tons."

July 25, 1900: The *Clarke Courier* publishes a thorough account of the monument unveiling ceremony on July 21, 1900.

On the front of the pedestal is the inscription:

ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF
THOSE SONS OF CLARKE
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES
IN DEFENSE OF THE RIGHTS
OF THE STATES AND OF CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT

FORTUNE DENIED THEM SUCCESS,
BUT THEY ACHIEVED IMPERISHABLE FAME

On the other three sides of the pedestal are the names of those whose memories the monument commemorates. Names of the Clarke Cavalry 6th Virginia Regiment: Company D—Second Virginia Infantry Stonewall Brigade; Company C; Company I; and other companies.

Burns & Campbell, of Petersburg, were the contractors. The ceremonies were concluded with the singing of a choir of 150. The crowd in total numbered 3,000 persons.

August 22, 1916: At the 32nd Annual reunion of the *Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry*, "on a motion comrades [names] were appointed to a committee to call on the Stone Wall Chapter of the U D Vs [?] of Berryville Va and request that their organizations take charge of the Confederate Soldiers Monument which stands in Court House grounds in Berryville, Va when this organization ceases to exist."

1932: The Stonewall Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy ceases to exist.