

EXPANDED TIMELINE FOR THE CONFEDERATE MONUMENT IN BERRYVILLE, VA

This timeline was collected and compiled by Maral S. Kalbian from June 18-June 30, 2020 at the request of Clarke County. A less detailed timeline was also completed. The purpose of the research was to gain a better understanding about 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*. My 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 . The chair appointed said committee, A. Moore Jr, P. M. McCormick, W. J. Milton, William C. Morgan, P. H. Powers, J. S. Ware, George C. Shepherd, Dr. C. McCormick, John Crow, M. R. P Castleman, R. O. Allen.” (*Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry Minute Book 1884-1918*; CCHA 1939.00106.001, p. 29).

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 “as a lasting memorial to their dead comrades and urging upon them a practical recognition of the obligation to pay this tribute.” Also, they were looking for voluntary subscriptions. Dramatic performances and musical concerts in held Berryville, White Post and Millwood were to raise money. Public opinion as to where the monument should go is “divided between the Old Chapel, the C. H. Square, the head of Church Street, and “Green Hill” cemetery.” After much discussion it was resolved that Berryville was the most suitable place, including possibly Grace Episcopal Church. (*Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry: Minute Book 1884-1918*; CCHA 1939.00106.001, pp. 32, 33).

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 and request that he pass enabling legislation so they could receive title to

the site of the monument. (*Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry: Minute Book 1884-1918*; CCHA 1939.00106.001, pp. 36, 37).

March 1, 1886: An Act of General Assembly to incorporate the *Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry* was passed. It allowed the organization to hold real estate and be exempt from taxation. (*Acts of Joint Resolutions of General Assembly 1885-1886*, Chapter 357, pp. 392, 393).

1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Virginia, that Jos. McK. Kennerly, R. O. Allen, Nathaniel Willis, Wm. A. Riely, Wm. T. Milton, J. S. Ware, M.R.P. Castleman, Province McCormick, Cyrus McCormick, A. Moore, Jr., and such other surviving members of company "D" Sixth Virginia Cavalry Confederate States army, as may be associated with them, be and they hereby are constituted a body corporate, under the name and style of the Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry, and by that name may sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, and do every act necessary to enjoy the powers conferred by this charter.
2. The object of this association shall be the promotion of social intercourse among its members, providing for the wants of the indigent members and their families, and preserving and perpetuating the memory of such citizens of the county of Clarke, as lost their lives in the service of the Confederate States of America.
3. The association may hold real estate not exceeding one acre, and erect thereon such memorial monuments as they desire.
4. The association shall have power to adopt a constitution and by-laws, rules and regulations for the admission of members, and for their government.
5. The said association shall have power to vest its government in such officers as it shall deem best, and shall define their duties to provide for the safe-keeping and disbursement of its funds, and the preservation and adornment of its real estate, and from time to time to alter, or amend, or repeal its constitution, by-laws, rules or regulations; provided that the same be not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States or of the State of Virginia.
6. The above named incorporators shall be and they hereby are constituted a board of trustees, with the power of maintaining their organization, and securing the perpetuation of its aims.
7. The real estate fund held by said association shall be exempt from taxation
8. This act shall be in force from its passage.

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.” (*Acts of Joint Resolutions of General Assembly 1885-1886*, Chapter 358, p. 394).

August 25, 1886: The *Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry* held their third annual meeting and it was reported that about \$850 in subscriptions had been raised for the monument fund. (*Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry: Minute Book 1884-1918*; CCHA 1939.00106.001, p. 41).

August 24, 1887: The *Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry* held their fourth annual meeting and it was 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. (*Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry: Minute Book 1884-1918*; CCHA 1939.00106.001, p. 43).

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.” (*Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry: Minute Book 1884-1918*; CCHA 1939.00106.001, pp. 47, 58, 68).

August 12, 1891: At a meeting of the *Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry*, a letter was read from Capt. William N. Nelson requesting the association to turn over “upon certain conditions the fund raised by this organization (known as the monument fund) to the Ladies Memorial Association of Millwood for the purpose of erecting a monument at the Old Chapel to the memory of our soldier dead. After a full discussion of the subject, it was deemed advisable not to recede from our former determination. To locate our proposed monument either in Berryville or our cemetery adjacent thereto.” (*Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry: Minute Book 1884-1918*; CCHA 1939.00106.001, pp. 73-74).

August 12, 1891: J.E.B. Stuart camp of Confederate Veterans was organized with Col. J.C. Moore as Commander with purpose of “preserving local history connected with the war....” (Thomas Gold. *History of Clarke County, VA*. Berryville, VA: Chesapeake Book Company, 1962 reprint of 1914 original, p. 313).

May 28, 1892: A meeting was called by the *Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry* to accept the invitation for unveiling of the Confederate Monument at Old Chapel and told to wear their “badges.” (*Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry: Minute Book 1884-1918*; CCHA 1939.00106.001, p. 82).

June 18, 1892: Unveiling of a Confederate monument at Old Chapel.

June 21, 1892: “A handsome monument was unveiled to the Confederate dead of Clarke at Old Chapel, near Berryville, on Saturday. Col. R. H. Lee delivered the address. (*Alexandria Gazette*. Alexandria, Virginia. 21 June 1892, p. 2).

June 21, 1892: *Richmond Times* account of Old Chapel monument unveiling. “The only regret felt by the hundreds gathered at the unveiling was caused by the absence, on account of sickness, of the gallant soldier who suggested the idea of the monument, Captain William N. Nelson.”

June 23, 1892: *Alexandria Gazette* briefly describes appearance of monument erected at Old Chapel, “the monument is a shaft of Virginia granite fifteen feet high, which broadens at the top into a graceful cap-stone. On the east side of this cap-stone are crossed sabres, on the west crossed cannon, on the south the flag of the Confederacy and on the north a stack of muskets, while surmounting the whole is a pile of cannon balls. The sides of the shaft are inscribed with the names of the dead soldiers of Clarke County.” (*Alexandria Gazette*. Alexandria, Virginia. 23 June 1892, p. 2).

July 1, 1892: Accounts of Old Chapel monument unveiling. June 18th unveiling had 2,000 people present. “The monument is the work of Messrs. Deahl & Bro., of Charlestown, and shows that the committee who ordered from this firm committed the work to skillful hands.” (*Shenandoah Herald*. Woodstock, Virginia. 1 July 1892, p. 3).

1892-1896: No reports were made about the monument by *Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry* in their minutes. (*Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry: Minute Book 1884-1918*; CCHA 1939.00106.001, pp. 85-108).

August 18, 1897: The *Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry* report on the committee- the present committee was discharged and a new committee with one member from each magisterial district was created; \$283 cash in hand. (*Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry: Minute Book 1884-1918*; CCHA 1939.00106.001, pp. 112, 116).

August 10, 1898: At the *Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry* meeting, A. Moore reported that \$283.10 cash; \$220 were subscribed. An auxiliary committee (of women) be formed to help with “the erection of a Monument to the Memory of the Confederate Soldiers from Clarke County Va, slain in battle, or who died from wounds or in sickness incurred in the Confederate Army.” (*Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry: Minute Book 1884-1918*; CCHA 1939.00106.001, pp. 125, 126).

April 19, 1899: An article in the *Clarke Courier* briefly describes work of the *Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry* in “securing subscriptions to the monument fund and getting an act passed by the Legislature authorizing the board of supervisors of this county to grant enough ground in the court house yard for the erection” of a monument to the memory of the Confederate dead in Clarke County. The article notes that additional funds need to be raised in order to complete the monument. “\$1,000 is needed for the purpose, of which \$625 is already in hand, leaving \$375 to be obtained. The Daughters of the Confederacy will be appealed to use their influence in behalf of collecting funds for this object.” (*Clarke Courier*. Clarke County, Virginia. 19 April 1899).

April 21, 1899: At a meeting of the *Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry*, “the committee heretofore appointed to erect the monument to the Confederate dead from this County, long contemplated by this Association be discharged, And the chair appoint a committee of three to confer with a committee to be appointed by the camp of their plan by the daughters of the Confederacy and by the Sons of Veterans with respect to the character of said monument and the time of its erection has said committee being authorized to depart from the design heretofore adopted by this Association.” (*Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry: Minute Book 1884-1918*; CCHA 1939.00106.001, pp. 135, 136).

April 22, 1899: At a meeting of the J. E. B. Stuart Camp of Confederate Veterans, a committee was appointed, “to ascertain and report to the Camp whether or not the Charter of the Association of Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry is such as to render it capable of holding the title to the parcel of land that is to be donated by the Board of Supervisors of Clarke County as a site for the Monument to the Confederate Dead.” They resolved to cooperate with “the Association of Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry, the Sons of the Confederate Veterans, and the Daughters of the Confederacy in the work of erecting a monument to the Confederate dead.” The appointed committee was made up of R. Powel Page, S. J. C. Moore, and A. Moore Jr. (*J. E. B. Stuart Camp of Confederate Veterans: Minute Book 1891-1915*; CCHA 1939.00107.001, pp. 88, 89).

April 26, 1899: A *Clarke Courier* article details a J. E. B. Stuart Camp of Confederate Veterans meeting: “A committee, consisting of comrades S. J. C. Moore, A. Moore Jr., and R. Powel Page, was appointed by the commander, in obedience to a resolution of the camp, to act with committees from other Confederate organizations in selecting a design for the proposed monument to be erected in the court house yard. A report was adopted urging members of the camp to use their influence with the female members of their families by persuading them to unite with the Daughter of the Confederacy organization. It was reported to the camp that the Daughters intended to make a systematic canvass for funds to pay for the erection of the monument afore mentioned.” (*Clarke Courier*. Clarke County, Virginia. 26 April 1899).

July 6, 1899: A *Clarke Courier* brief announces the lecture that will be put on at the Berryville courthouse on June 16, 1900, by Hon. Robert T. Barton, of Winchester. The lecture will discuss Jefferson Davis. It is being put on by the Daughters of the Confederacy to raise funds for the erection of the monument. Admission fee is 10 cents. (*Clarke Courier*. Clarke County, Virginia. 6 July 1899).

August 9, 1899: A *Clarke Courier* brief advertises the Gibson Pictures presentation and Minstrel Show on August 15th at Winston Hall. The entertainment will raise money for the Episcopal Chapel and the Confederate Monument. (*Clarke Courier*. Clarke County, Virginia. 9 August 1899).

August 30, 1899: The *Clarke Courier* announces lecture by George R. Wendling in Berryville on September 8, 1899. Wendling will present his “great lecture on Stonewall Jackson,” to raise

funds for the Confederate monument. Reviews of Wendling's popular lectures are further detailed. (*Clarke Courier*. Clarke County, Virginia. 30 August 1899).

September 20, 1899: Board of Supervisors meeting: "On motion the following resolution was adopted: Resolved that a space or lot of ground within the Court House yard be donated to the _____ said lot shall be circular, not more than twenty five feet in diameter, and shall be located upon any part of said yard bounded by the following lines: Beginning at the South-west corner of the Court House building, thence by a straight line in a southerly direction to the north-west corner of the jail, thence by a straight line in a westerly direction to the iron fence in front of said yard, thence along said fence in a northerly direction to the brick walk leading to the Court House, thence along said walk in an easterly direction to the Court House porch and then to the beginning around the outer edge of said porch. This lot is to be used only for the purposes of erecting thereon a monument to the Confederate dead of Clarke County, and this resolution is adopted in accordance with an act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed, _____, see Acts 1885-1886, page." (*Clarke County Board of Supervisor's Records*. Volume 2, September 20, 1899, page 190).

December 20, 1899 & January 3, 1900: The *Clarke Courier* publishes names to be engraved on Confederate Monument in hopes that the public will communicate any additional names to the joint committee of Clarke Cavalry Association, the J.E.B. Stuart Camp C. V., and the Daughters and Sons of C. V. (*Clarke Courier*. Clarke County, Virginia. 20 December 1899, 3 January 1900).

January 24, 1900: The *Clarke Courier* announces monument designer and design details with names to be further engraved:

"The contract for the erection of a monument here to the Confederate dead has been awarded to Messrs. Campbell and Burns, of Petersburg, by a committee, composed of the survivors of the Clarke Cavalry, J. E. B. Stuart Camp Confederate Veterans, J. E. B. Stuart Sons of Confederate Veterans, and the Stonewall Chapter of Daughters of Confederacy, which has the matter in charge. The design chosen is one 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 figure is to be of granite, of heroic size, placed upon a pedestal twelve feet in height. The monument is to be on plot of ground granted by the county authorities, in the court house yard. The contract calls for the completion of the monument in 6 months, and its unveiling will probably take place on July 21st next, the anniversary of the first battle of Manassas, when fitting ceremonies will be observed. The inscriptions, "Erected in memory of the Sons of the county of Clarke, who gave their lives in defense of the rights of the States and Constitutional Government," and "Fortune denied them success but they achieved imperishable fame," together with the names of all the Confederate soldiers from Clarke County who were killed in battle or who died during the war as the result of wounds or diseases contracted in service, will be put on the pedestal." A list of the names to be engraved were included in this article. (*Clarke Courier*. Clarke County, Virginia. 24 January 1900).

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." (J. E. B. Stuart Camp of Confederate Veterans: Minute Book 1891-1915; CCHA 1939.00107.001, p. 102).

January 31, 1900: *Clarke Courier* brief discusses details of J. E. B. Stuart Camp of Confederate Veterans meeting, "upon the suggestion of a Mr. A. Moore, Jr., the camp instructed the chair to appoint a committee to cooperate with other companies that may be appointed by the Confederate organizations of the county in making arrangements for the unveiling of the monument to be erected to the many of Clarke County's sons, who lost their lives in the Confederate service, and for the entertainment of the guests on that occasion. The committee is Messrs. A. Moore, Jr., R. O. Allen, and Joseph Price. Great stress was laid upon the necessity of having an accurate and entire list of names to be inscribed upon the monument, and in order to prevent the omission of any name that should be included on the list it is earnestly requested of all persons who know any names that should appear on the monument, to communicate same to Mr. Joseph Price." (*Clarke Courier*. Clarke County, Virginia. 31 January 1900).

February 28, 1900: *Clarke Courier* reports a comprehensive list of names to be engraved on the statue as discussed at the J. E. B. Stuart Camp of Confederate Veterans meeting. (*Clarke Courier*. Clarke County, Virginia. 28 February 1900).

April 28, 1900: Board of Supervisors meeting: "On request of the Committee of the Confederate Monument Association, the following resolution was adopted: Resolve: That the Chairman of the this Board is hereby authorized to execute a deed under his hand, with the seal of this Board and attested by the Clerk of this Board, said deed to convey to The Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry a lot circular in form, with a diameter of twenty five feet, the center of which shall be at or near a point where a peg has been driven in the ground in the public square said lot to be used solely for the purpose of erecting thereon a monument to the Confederate dead of Clarke County." (*Clarke County Board of Supervisor's Records*. Volume 2, April 28, 1900, page 203).

June 19, 1900: Deed from The Board of Supervisors of Clarke County to the *Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry*.

This Deed made this 19th day of June 1900 between the Board of Supervisors of the County of Clarke in the State of Virginia of the first part, and the Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry a body politic under the laws of the state of Virginia of the second part Witnesseth that whereas by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia assessed March 1, 1886 to be found in the Session Acts of 1885 - 86 Chapter 358 page 393. The said Board of Supervisors was authorized to sell or donate and convey to the said Association a part of the public square in Berryville in said County, not to exceed

twenty-five feet in diameter, for the purpose of erecting thereon a memorial monument to their deceased Comrades in Arms and whereas the said Board of Supervisors at a meeting thereof on the 28th day of April 1900 adopted a resolution authorizing its Chairman to execute a deed under the hand with the seal of the Board, and attested by the Clerk of the said Board, said deed to convey to the Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry a lot circular in form with the diameter of twenty-five feet, the center of which be at or near a point where a peg has been driven in the ground in the public Square. Said lot to be used solely for the purpose of erecting thereon a monument of the Confederate dead of Clarke County. Now therefore this deed witnesseth that the said Board of Supervisors for and in consideration of the premises doth hereby donate and convey to the Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry a lot in the form of a circle, with a diameter of twenty-five feet (25 feet) in said public square in the center of which lot is now designated by a planted stone. The said lot to be used for the purpose aforesaid and for no other purpose relative [?]. Witness the signature of Thomas B. Levi the Chairman of the said Board of Supervisors of Clarke County, with the seal of said Board annexed, attested by the Clerk of said Board this 19th day of June 1900. (Clarke County Deed Book Z, pp. 244, 245).

July 4, 1900: *Clarke Courier* provides a brief detail on the appearance of the Confederate monument and the organizations who helped to erect the monument. “The foundation on which the Monument to the Confederate Dead from Clarke County, is to stand has been completed. It stands on the Court House green twenty feet from Church Street and midway between the Court House and Jail. The total height of the monument will be 22 feet, and will be surrounded by an iron railing fence. As our readers know this monument is erected to the sons of Clarke, who gave their lives to the Confederate cause, and the funds to defray the cost of same was solicited through the Clarke Cavalry, largely assisted by the noble women of Clarke and the Confederate organizations. The foundation was neatly and very satisfactorily done by our master brick layer Mr. John M. Pine.” (*Clarke Courier*. Clarke County, Virginia. 4 July 1900).

July 11, 1900: An article in the *Clarke Courier* lists information regarding the unveiling of the monument. Mr. Burwell McGuire (Battletown), Mr. Thos. M. Nelson (Chapel), and Mr. Lee Burns (Longmarsh) will act as assistant marshals. The Greenway district marshal had not yet been named. An estimated 150 horsemen are said to be in line from the districts in Clarke. The Charleston Cornet Band will provide music at the unveiling. Halls of Messrs, Taylor and Coiner will be used to feed visitors. Each hall is said to set 400 people. The ladies of Clarke county will “present a Confederate Battle flag to the survivors of the Clarke Cavalry.” The presentation of the flag will occur at 10 am “in front of the Virginia House by Hon. Marshall McCormick. Col. Jos. H. Shepherd, of Clarke, will address his members of the Richmond company after the presentation. (*Clarke Courier*. Clarke County, Virginia. 11 July 1900).

July 11, 1900: *Clarke Courier* provides travel information for those attending the unveiling, “The N. & W. Ry. Co. will sell round trip tickets to the unveiling of Confederate Monument at

Berryville, July 21st. They will be at excursion rates, and only good for use on day of sale. Such tickets to Berryville will be sold at all points between Hagerstown and Luray. Train 28 will be held to connect at Riverton Junction with the Southern Ry. For convenience of visiting Camps.” (*Clarke Courier*. Clarke County, Virginia. 11 July 1900).

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.” The article details the unveiling program:

1. Prayer by Rev. Julian Broaddus, Chaplain of J. E. B. Stuart Camp, No. 24.
2. The singing of a hymn led by the choir under the leadership of Miss. N. W. McGuire.
3. The unveiling of the monument by Miss. Mary Gold, daughter of Col. T.D. Gold, of the J. E. B. Stuart Camp No. 24.
4. Music by the Band.
5. The reading of an original poem by Capt. Wm. Page Carter.
6. Music by the band.
7. Introduction of the orator by Hon. A. Moore, Jr., chairman of the several monument committees.
8. Oration of Hon. J. W. Marshall, of Craig county.
9. Music by the band.
10. Patriotic songs.
11. Call to dinner.

(*Clarke Courier*. Clarke County, Virginia. 18 July 1900).

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

A flag presentation and parade were held at 10am in front of the Virginia House. In the same hour, the J. E. B. Stuart Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, were presented a flag at the courthouse. At 10:30 Chief Marshall S. J. C. Moore formed the parade on Liberty Street near the depot. The procession was fully a quarter of a mile in length. Moore headed the parade. The Cornet Band of Charles Town played music that could once be heard while marching to battle during the Civil War. The Stonewall Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy arrived in carriages. Among the various Camps, The Clarke Cavalry (25 men) came “mounted and gayly attired,” while the uniformed J. E. B. Stuart Camp of Sons of C. V. marched under Commander Grigsby. The Turner Ashby Camp of Winchester (40 men), and other Camps from neighboring communities followed the Stuart Camp. Behind them were 200 horsemen from Clarke County. Rounding out the procession was the Berryville Fire Company with the ladder truck drawn by horses.

At 11:45 the procession organized on the courthouse green and the unveiling exercise began with a prayer from Rev. Julian Broaddus, chaplain of the J. E. B. Stuart Camp of Confederate Veterans. Hon. A. Moore, Jr. Chairman of the Monument Committees told of the monument movement. Finally, Miss Mary Washington Gold drew the cord to unveil the monument.

Following, Capt. Wm. P. Carter recited an original poem, entitled, "I Am Dreaming." Hon. James W. Marshall then addressed the audience in a speech free of notes.

The movement to erect the monument originated with the Clarke Cavalry Association. The Daughters of the Confederacy and the Confederate Camps of Veterans and Sons helped the Cavalry Association to raise funds. The monument's base is four feet, and with a pedestal is twelve feet. In total the monument stands at twenty feet from foundation. "There is something of hope in the expression of the face—a hope which has found fruition in the part of the soldiers of the Lost Cause have played in the progress and advancement of our united country since the close of the war." 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 of the erection of the monument, and the work of erecting it at the courthouse was in charge of the senior member of the marble firm.

The ceremonies concluded with the singing of a choir of 150. The crowd in total numbered 3,000 persons. (*Clarke Courier*. Clarke County, Virginia. 25 July 1900).

July 28, 1900: At a meeting of the J. E. B. Stuart Camp of Confederate Veterans, "This camp approves of the erection of a suitable fence enclosing the monument and requests that the Committee of arrangements take charge of the matter and make the necessary arrangement for the construction of such a fence... this camp desires to express its gratification to the firm of Burns & Campbell for their prompt, efficient and artistic work in the erection of the monument to the Confederate dead of Clarke County." (*J. E. B. Stuart Camp of Confederate Veterans: Minute Book 1891-1915*; CCHA 1939.00107.001, pp. 113-114).

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." (*Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry: Minute Book 1884-1918*; CCHA 1939.00106.001, p. 196).

1932: The Stonewall Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy ceases to exist. (Correspondence from the archivist at the United Daughters of the Confederacy Headquarters in Richmond, VA , July 22, 2020).