

## "Adeela"

Dear Mr. Staelin, volumes could be written about why the monument should be removed. It is so sad that more citizens don't read more about the harm done by white supremacy indoctrination. Obviously, the County should take ownership by whatever means to right a wrong from 1900; why isn't eminent domain the easiest, most expedient route to take since all Association members, Board of Supervisors and representatives of the General Assembly are deceased? When I moved here, I was shocked to learn how many Virginians expressed "heritage, not hate" as reasons for lauding the Confederacy. Having taught state history for 25 years, I **know** the facts are clear that the south fought for states' rights-TO OWN HUMAN PROPERTY. It is implied on the statue and explicit in Jefferson Davis's own words. So what is there to be proud of? And people of color and conscience don't need a public reminder of what was at stake during the Civil War. In conclusion, the statue should go; the only conscionable alternative is conceptualization at the site.

## Stephen W. Brunk

Over the past year our country has born witness to tragedies leading to public outrage that included the destruction, desecration, and removal of many different monuments, to include Civil War related monuments across Virginia and our nation. I believe this effort is led by a comparatively small number of small number of misguided or ill-informed individuals who do not represent the majority of Americans or American values.

To be clear, I am a military service member who believes **ALL** men are created equal and **racism and racial inequality have no place in the world or in our nation**. Monuments that promote or minimize the institution of slavery should definitely be removed; however, removing memorials to Civil War dead-North or South-is disrespectful and tantamount to erasing history. The Monument Committee's report posted on YouTube and the Clark County website provides an excellent recount of the monument's history. This monument was erected to honor fallen Clark County Soldiers, whose names are recounted in clear testament to the monument's intention. These men-indeed the monument itself-are part of Clark County's history. We owe it to our nation and to future County Citizens to protect this monument where it stands in order to teach future generations the history of Clark County, Virginia, and indeed all of the United States. The Civil War was not fought on a distant European battlefield; it was fought here by our great-grandfathers, grandfathers and great uncles.

About the same time the Clark County monument was erected, reconstruction was coming to an end, the number of living Civil War Veterans was dwindling, and private funds were gathered to erect memorials before the last Veterans perished. About the same time, in 1898, President McKinley opened National Cemeteries, including Arlington, to Confederate Dead as an act of reconciliation. A few years later, U.S. Public Law 85-425 established pensions for Confederate widows, and made it official that

Confederate Veterans were still American Veterans. Consider your reaction if 75 years from now our descendants removed monuments to Veterans of World War II? Or if in 150 years memorials to the fallen soldiers of the Iraq and Afghanistan Wars were torn down?

These are chilling thoughts, especially if you have a beloved ancestor or family member who fought the Nazis or a brother or sister serving in the Armed Forces today. Clark County's example should be one of inclusion and education, not exclusion. The Civil War was the most tragic moment in our Nation's history. We owe it to our nation to educate our youth and future citizens on why these memorials were erected. ***Leave the monument where it stands, and educate future generations on why it was erected.***

In closing, we live in difficult times, and I offer these thoughts to you as a 24 year veteran and private citizen whose desire is to make our community, State, and nation a great place to live for the current and future generations. I regret that circumstances beyond my control and health considerations prohibit my in-person attendance.

### David Clarke

I, have been a history buff all my life, and currently volunteer at the Cedar Creek Battlefield. I have very strong feeling that the removal of any monuments deprives not only the present but the future generations from knowing how this country has developed. Soldiers of both sides of the Civil War served because in their hearts they felt it was the right thing to do. As a veteran, I can relate to that feeling. It is my earnest opinion that the removal of any monument is wrong, especially if it is due to the culture question. Please pass on to the Committee my thought on this subject and pray that they will do the right thing and keep the monument where it is. Thanking you for all you have done and are doing for Clarke County.

### Dorothy Davis

I've often wondered if any of the local historians realize that men of color from Clarke County also fought in the Civil War (of course, they fought on the Union side). Do these men also deserve a monument on the court house lawn ??

### Susan Diggs

As a lifetime Clarke County resident, as were most of my ancestors on my father's side of the family, Clarke county is very dear to me. I am begging you to leave Old Appomattox alone, where he has stood for many years. The names of the men inscribed on this statue represent many fine families from Clarke, whose sons and fathers gave their life for the state of Virginia and Clarke County. So many of those names are still represented today by county residents, mine included! Those men had to choose sides and fight in a war to defend their farms and those of their neighbors, trying to keep the entire county safe. Sorry, but I don't think of slaves (my relatives didn't own any) or the Lost Cause when I see this statue. I think of the brave men who gave their life for what

they believed, right or wrong, and protected their County. To move it elsewhere would "offend" me, sort of like trying to hide or remove it from history. Let the real story be told and let Appomattox stand right where it has been. It is our history and represents good men of Clarke County. Thank you for all you have done for Clarke County!

### Maria Luisa Esparolini

Let's save the money for the long legal process to address this statue issue and use it towards erecting a statue/monument honoring enslaved person, Thomas Laws, who ran intelligence reports to Union troops across enemy lines. Another example of a true hero in our county.

### Barbara Q. Ferrari

My vote is to remove the statue from the Court House "yard". No one should have to look at a statue that celebrates not only the Civil War but especially the Jim Crow Era. We need our community, our state and our country to be welcoming, inclusive and respectful to all. Thank you.

### Bonnie Howell

Dear Sir and Madam:. I do not understand your reasoning for cancel culture. The monument honors your citizens of the 1800's who were hard working, religious, some educated; some not educated. Nevertheless, today's citizens do not know history and follow others like Black Lives Matter, who destroyed the UDC building, businesses, private homes, and monuments in Richmond, VA. If you want to blame Jim Crow era, just look at the Dem. Party. Also the KKK was the backbone of the Southern Democrats. today's young people are not taught any history about our state and our foundation for the USA. They are brain washed and told lies in order to hate ours flag and pledge of allegiance. please visit a cemetery and look at the tombstones. These are citizens who have fought in American Revolution War for life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness. My ancestor was 80 yes. old and furnished supplies such as corn, beef, etc. If he had been caught, he would have been hung for treson. Other ancestors fought in War of 1812 or the second Amer. Rev. Today. the word militia is used as a negative word. However, if both wars did not have the backup of local militias, we would not be the USA. They were farmers, storekeepers, plantation owners, and blacks. Our anthem, TheStar Spangled Banner was written here by Francis S. Keys while he witnessed the bombardment and fight between the British and Americans. It is not racist! Next, the war between the states was caused by "States Rights" when a fight broke out on floor of Congress concerning opening up new Western States. The south was agriculture and the north had become more industrial. Both had slaves. The slave issue had been discussed when we became a country; whether to free them or send back to Africa. It was an issue like our govt. today. Just kick the can down the road! Slaves from Africa were brought to the new world by Spanish to work in the silver mines in South America. Then other countries like Italy, Holland, England moved into the slave trade. In fact, the first slaves dropped off at Jamestown were from a Dutch ship that had got caught in a hurricane.

One of these slaves later became Anthony Johnson, was freed, lived on Eastern shore, and was owner of slaves.

Last, I would like you to understand about why monuments are erected. Many of Virginians can trace their ancestors back to Jamestown. The Virginia Company was an investment to find riches but it turned into a means for people to find a freedom from persecution and king and queen rule. So why are you picking out monuments that honor Virginians whose ancestors settled Virginia you're you realize young men, old men, blacks were conscripted or drafted? Why do you feel it is okay to wipe out their names and sacrifices? Most of my Conf. ancestors were in their teens, early twenties, and my great grandfather was in late 60's. Many could not read or write. Put yourself in their shoes. Would you stand out in a battle with 50 Cal. bullets and grapeshot exploding and wheezing by you? Once again, I suggest you visit a cemetery where some Conf. soldiers are buried and if tombstones or monuments erected, remember there is a person, citizen, soldier buried in the ground In fact, I have a Conf. ancestor who died at Fisher's Hill, or the Winchester Battle who is supposedly buried in a mass grave. He was only 17yrs old. Please think about the stories of our Conf ancestors before you remove your monument. Stop this cancel cultural!

## Bonnie Howell 2

Thank you for your response. I hope the committee understands these Conf. soldiers were human beings and citizens of your county. They were sons, husband's, and father's of your area. They we're conscripted (drafted) as were citizens for WWI and WWII, etc. If people would research history, they would find out that the first slaves on North America lands were one tribe of Indians capturing other Indian tribes. Also there were indentured servants and individuals that we're apprentenced for many years. Slavery is not a good thing; however, it continues in our world today. If we want to cancel all our history because a person is offended by a flag or because we fought for the Confederacy, then we are losing history of our ancestors and the era of the 1800's. As far as the battleflag of the Army of Northern Virginia is concerned, it was based on the Scottish flag (bars crossing with the Stars rep. the southern state). It has been illegally used by groups that do not understand how it was used during a battle. Now you have people offended by the U.S. Flag. Why? Because they have been told stories not based on true facts. The same is true with the flag of the Army of Northern VA. It was used to ID the the difference between the Union and the Conf. Not a hate group. People criticize Gen. Lee on his choice to fight for the Confederacy. His decision was based on his birth place - Virginia. He was a Christian as well was Gen. Stonewall Jackson. How do you think Arlington cem. happened? The U.S. Govt. took over Arlington for taxes. The govt. required that Lee or his wife come to Wash.,D.C. in person to pay the taxes. The plan was probably to capture Lee. When Lee did not reply, the Union Army begin to bury soldiers on Arlington land to punish the Lee's. This is how Arlington Cemetery started. Don't you thinks the Lee's suffered losing the home of Mary Custis Lee's parents home? We need to research and study true facts before making a judgement. I am tired of the Jim crow and KKK reasons to take away our Southern History and Cultural. I am not ashamed of my ancestors because there is no perfect human being and that is why we

look to God and Jesus for guidance. Remember the Salem Witch Trials! If we as country would debate and talk, we can solve problems. But the internet and TV Have spread lies and facts not based on the truth. We do not teach history to our young children in school. We do not observe holidays such as Memorial Day and the Fourth of July as they should be observed. We go boating, fishing, vacation but not observing the reason for the days. Memorial Day is based on a Conf.Southern Day called Decoration Day to memorialize the Conf dead. A Union officer and his wife were visiting Richmond, VA.and observed southern women decorating Conf. soldiers graves in Hollywood Cem. The Union officer took the honoring Conf. soldiers graves back to Wash., D.C. Eventually, Congress enacted Memorial Day. The Fourth of July is important because it is the birth of our country. We were now Americans, not British subjects under King George III. Need I say any more? Therefore, these Conf. soldiers that may be listed or memorialized on the monument had ancestors who fought for the freedom of a new country. They we're White, Black, Indian, etc. Thank You.

### Joy Hudson

The history of our nation is a love story. Our founding fathers loved God, loved freedom, love family and loved the freedom to pursue happiness. Our history reflects the incredible courage of many who were ready to risk all that they owned and sacrifice their lives to live in a new country where their children can live free, love and prosper. Sadly, many lives were lost while this nation was being formed. Native americans were murdered, captured, and sent to camps. They fought with courage and died to defend their land. But they lost. Many brave and courageous enslaved were also mistreated and died for this country. America stands for freedom. Freedom that anyone who works hard can pursue wealth and happiness. "The American Dream" is a beacon of hope for the entire world. These statutes don't have anything to do with slavery. A statue is not erected to raise the issues that one fought for, but to recognize the courage of one who fought and sacrificed in service of our country. We need to unite as courageous Americans against our common enemy before we lose our country to a wealthy group of people who believe they are better than others and entitled to rule over us. They call it a "One World Order". Here you will find your "White Supremacy". We are in the fight of our lifetime between Good and Evil. America has a majority of good people who want to do good. Who's side are you on?

### Andrew Johnson

Please don't erase our history. Add interpretive markers, additional memorials, etc. we have to know about our past in order to progress into the future.

### Freeman Jones

As a veteran, citizen of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and an American, I am concerned over the future of the Clark County memorial monument. Over the past year our Nation bore witness to tragedies leading to public outrage that included the destruction,

desecration, and removal of monuments across Virginia. Not only have Civil War monuments been targeted but also Lincoln, Columbus, Lewis and Clark, US Grant, Thomas Jefferson, Woodrow Wilson, and other US Presidents. All misguided efforts are in an effort to appease a misconceived perception of the African American story. It would appear that the nation is bent on destroying our rich heritage and the story that goes with it. This effort is led by a comparatively small number of either ignorant or close-minded individuals who do not represent the majority of Americans or American values; yet many local governments have supported these radical individuals at the expense of real American values and the great story of the evolution of this country. I am a patriot who believes **ALL** men are created equal and *racism and racial inequality have no place in the United States of America*. Monuments that promote or minimize the institution of slavery should be removed; however, removing memorials to Civil War dead, both North and South, our Presidents, and other leaders is disrespectful, offensive, and tantamount to erasing history. The Monument Committee's report posted on YouTube and the Clark County website provides an excellent recount of the monument's history. The Clark County monument was erected to honor fallen Clark County soldiers, whose names are recounted in clear testament to the monument's intention. These men and the monument itself are part of Clark County's history. They were caught up in the issues of their time: States Rights vs a more powerful Central Government, and yes, slavery. We owe it to posterity to protect this monument where it stands in order to teach future generations the history of Clark County, Virginia, and indeed all of the United States. The monument depicts a reflective county resident, unarmed, with a somber expression. The monument is a symbol of the end of the war at Appomattox and reconciliation. No one can truly claim it is offensive. About the same time the Clark County monument was erected, the number of living Civil War veterans was dwindling and private funds were gathered to erect memorials before the last veterans perished.

They wanted their sacrifice remembered. Consider your reaction if 75 years from now our descendants removed monuments to veterans of World War II? They were deemed xenophobic. Or if in 150 years memorials to the fallen soldiers of the Iraq and Afghanistan Wars were torn down? It was determined that they were Islamophobic imperialists. These are chilling thoughts, especially if one has a father or grandfather who fought the Nazis or Japanese imperialists or a brother or sister serving the Armed Forces today fighting the global terrorists. I proudly served the US Army and defended US national security for twenty-six years on active duty. Clark County's example should be one of inclusion and education, not exclusion. The Civil War was the most tragic moment in our Nation's history. We must strive to educate our youth why these memorials were erected. ***Leave the monument where it stands and educate our children why it was erected. The African American story is great story as well; it is not being told.*** We live in difficult times and I offer these thoughts to you as a citizen whose sole aim is to make our community a great place to live for the current and future generations. Thank you for reading this and your consideration.

Garry Judy

Thank you to you and your committee for allowing for public comments to be submitted. I have to submit my comment this way due to a conflict during tomorrow's meeting. I strongly feel that the monument should stay where it is. This monument is not like any others at Courthouses in the State of Virginia. This monument was erected at the turn of the previous century to remember Clarke County deaths from the Civil War. Many Civil War veterans were still alive when this was erected. The statue depicts an unarmed soldier experiencing defeat. These are important distinctions. The fact that this soldier is a Confederate is just a historical accuracy as these soldiers were fighting on that side. This is a memorial to the locals that fought and died. This is not any statement of social or political opinion. This is nothing like statues erected during the Civil Rights Era that depicted armed fighting Confederate soldiers. Pretending that these scenarios are the same is not comparing apples to apples. If the cost of maintaining the statue or any other associated costs are considered a burden for the county I would be willing to assist in this area. I think it is important to remember history respectfully. This monument does exactly that. This allows us to remember where we came from so we can strive for continual improvements and progress. Pretending this history didn't exist does not solve anything. I am available for comment at any time. I apologize again that I can not make the meeting this week. Thank you very much for reading this.

### Archie Justice

In regard to the monument on the courthouse lawn, I have three suggestions as a way forward

- 1) Set up a joint committee of County and Berryville Town officials to, with citizen input, look at all streets, highways, parks, etc. that are currently named after Confederate Officers, and to work to rename them. These would include Beauregard Ct, Jackson Dr., Mosby Blvd., Ewell Ct., Early Dr., Stuart Ct., Ashby Ct., Breckenridge Ct., etc.
- 2) Encourage formation of a Clarke County citizens' group with the objective of raising private funds for a statue similar to the current one on the courthouse lawn in honor of Thomas Laws, or whomever the citizens' group deems appropriate.
- 3) Clarke County Board of Supervisors should work towards putting a referendum on the ballot in Clarke County to decide the ultimate fate of the current statue.

### Joseph Lewis

Hi To Who It May Concern my name is Joseph Lewis 56 years old I live in Clark County most of my life and in Prairie County in Charlottesville and live in Clark County now and interracial married hat for kids I never been offended by that statue the Civil War was not fought for slavery it was separated of the states if people think that wasn't a black Confederates hat wrong the Confederates had free blacks being Spies and the Buffalo Soldiers I think it'd be dishonor to take it down it Dishonored 2 black and White Civil War was brother against brother no matter what color they were correct me from

wrong we put up headstones to honor our loved ones that's Soldier standing there at the courthouse dishonoring the Confederate men that died as Jesus said in the Bible those with no sin cast the first stone so that leaves us all right cuz none of his what I've sin ..Corwin Amendment that is what the North offered the South to rejoin the Union and still keep their slaves the South declined. Jest putting it out there I THANK you for time and hard work I disagree of the movement of the statue I don't deny slavery happen but if we look around everyone was a slave if you didn't have no money one way or another and it was bad let's move on the love one another like we supposed to

### Caroline McKay

As a Clarke County resident with three family names on the monument I believe that it should be removed from the Courthouse yard. As a monument to deceased family members, erected by their families, it should be housed in an area that holds other like monuments, such as a private cemetery.

### Sara Stern

My cousins and I, who are great-grandchildren of A. Moore, Jr., one of the surviving members of the Clarke County Confederates, have been listening to Ty Seidule's talk at Hamilton College and reading his book "Robert E. Lee and Me" as well as following the discussion surrounding the Confederate Statue at the Clarke County Court House that was placed there to commemorate fellow Clarke Countians, neighbors and friends, who died in the War Between the States.

For what it's worth, if the funds can be found to move the statue, I would like to see it moved to Greenhill Cemetery; and if the funds are not available or cannot be raised, and/or the consensus is to leave the statue in place, then a plaque that contextualizes and recognizes the awakening of our sensibilities about the injustices of the time would be in order.

Thank you and the committee for taking this job on and doing such a great job, researching and summing up all the issues and complexities surrounding this subject. I look forward to the resolution.

In case you are interested in listening to Ty Seidule's lecture about "Robert E. Lee and Me" at Hamilton College, I am attaching the link.

<http://www.hamilton.edu/offices/lits/projects-and-initiatives/couper-phi-beta-kappa-library-lecture-series>

### Mary Veilleux

Dear friends,

Thank you for the time you have taken to address the issue of "What to Do with The Confederate Statue in front of the Berryville Courthouse?"



I would like to address this as well. I feel strongly, so I hope I can communicate with kindness and respect! I also feel I have a measure of authority on the subject- in three ways:

1. I have a decent grasp of American history
2. I know what it takes to maintain a Democratic Republic- and it is by no means an easy task!
3. I know what the power of forgiveness is.

With those in view, allow me to ask my first questions: “Who is the Authority who deems himself/herself the Moral Judge to determine whether a statue in any city or town in America is vile and offensive and should be removed? I’d like to know, since it leads to my second question, “What happens when a new Moral Authority becomes popular and changes the rules? What happens if this Judge determines that anyone who cheated on the spouse is no longer worthy? Or if this person did not pay taxes for several decades? Or this former hero fought in Vietnam? Or in Korea? Or in Europe? The list of “wrongdoings” as you can see is endless depending on the “Judge”. In *today’s* cancel culture with its own list of heinous “sins”, I doubt if removing statues will be enough to redeem oneself, or one’s town, state or country. There will be more and more demands. So why not stand up to those who are demanding that all former slave owners be eradicated from memory? My opinion is that this “authority” is a cold, calculating, unmerciful group- that we did not vote for! Why can’t Clarke County leaders say, “No” to this ugly and profoundly destructive trend? It will take courage and resolve to do what is right.

I quote Anthony Esolen here with the best summary on the topic:

**“Every statue of an old and all-too-human benefactor or hero that comes tumbling down is a memorial raised to our intolerance, our unwillingness to forgive. We find fault where there is fault to find, and we are glad to find it, because we have so little that is virtuous and beautiful to show on our own account.”**

Secondly, America’s history is filled with great statesmen who sought the best for the new Union. There were many mistakes made, with the greatest blot being the continuation of slavery from the foundation. As we all know however, leaders were raised up who sought to change this. The beauty of our republic which boasts of such high and lofty standards as issued in the Declaration of Independence is that we have the freedom and ability to change! And we have! Do we still have problems? Of course! Will race relations be an issue in the future? Yes! As long as the earth remains, there will be this troubling reality called human nature. Which one of us, as asked by Christ in John 8, can be the one to throw the first stone? This statue reminds me that we are humans together in all of its joys and sorrows!

Lastly, there is the wonder and power of forgiveness- what raises human beings above our animal counterparts and allows us to deal with hurts and pains from the past,

present and all in between. If for no other reason than this, we let the statue stay. There are ways to improve upon it, however! One idea is to have a service- yes, of a religious nature ( a bit like what we did in the park on the Day of Unity) and publicly ask forgiveness for our local past-of abusing African Americans, stifling their growth in Reconstruction, etc. Then, a creative mind can add a memorial of all those who served the Union Army from Clarke County- a true memorial to all those who fought in a the troubling conflict we name the Civil War.

Thank you for caring enough to hear others' opinions,

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**GEORGE ARCHIBALD**  
101 NORTH CHURCH STREET  
BERRYVILLE, VIRGINIA 22611-6007

TELEPHONE (540) 303-1477  
EMAIL: <archibaldgeorge65@gmail.com>

January 21, 2021

Re. Clarke Courthouse Monument Committee Resources for Determination of Options  
HAND-DELIVERY

Mr. John R. Staelin, Chairman, and Members  
Clarke Courthouse Monument Committee  
of the Clarke County Board of Supervisors  
Berryville/Clarke County Governmental Center  
101 Chalmers Court, Second Floor  
Berryville, Virginia 22611-1387

Dear Mr. Staelin and Members of the Committee,

I write to you as Berryville resident and voter whose home and residence window view on Church Street directly opposite both the General District and Circuit Court buildings on North Church Street is of the Appomattox Memorial Monument which has sat there since circa 1900.

As a complete surprise, only recently did this community memorial to 19th Century war dead erected on its plot owned by the former Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry become subject of your committee's formation as result of unsubstantiated request for removal by one Martin Rosser Oldham of Ashby Gap on Clarke's border with Fauquier County some miles away at Paris, Virginia 20130.

My love of history, as British childhood immigrant to this area in the 1950s, and because history/political science were my college co-majors, cause me to express deep gratitude for your volunteering to serve and necessary important work to be done.

One of several good news articles by The Winchester Star's reporter Mickey Powell, including the most recent on Tuesday enclosed, have referenced an important written land title review provided to the Board of Supervisors at their request by attorney Robert Mitchell of Winchester-Leesburg law firm Hall Monahan Engle Mahan & Mitchell.

The published revelation that Mr. Mitchell's review was shared with our community press makes very important that it be immediately provided to your committee completely and incorporated as part of your document record. All such publicly disclosed records obtained at taxpayer expense should be available under the Virginia Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) without exemption, and I request a copy of Mr. Mitchell's review myself with your assistance. Thank you.

Sincerely,  
*George Archibald*

Enclosures  
see over  
Clarke monument committee will hold 1st meeting Thursday, by Mickey Powell, PA 6 The Winchester Star, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 2021

**'It's good to help out your community'**

After wrapping up a 24-hour shift at the Harrisonburg Fire Department on Maryland Avenue on Monday, Alan Wampler headed to his other fire station — the Weyers Cave Volunteer Fire Company.

**Full Story AT**



# Clarke monument committee will hold 1st meeting Thursday

By **MICKEY POWELL**  
The Winchester Star

**BERRYVILLE** — A committee formed to determine potential options for the Civil War monument outside the Clarke County Courthouse won't be in a rush to complete its work.

The panel will hold its first meeting at 6:30 p.m. Thursday in the main upstairs meeting room at the Berryville-Clarke County Government Center on Chalmers Court.

Committee members won't drag their heels, but "certainly we're not in a race," said committee Chairman John Staelin. The more time that is taken to consider the relevant issues, the more appropriate the outcome will be, he said.

"Hopefully, we can come up with some ideas ... the community can support," Staelin said.

Installed in 1900, the monument — called "Appomattox" — depicts an unnamed Confederate soldier. It stands in front of the courthouse on North Church Street in downtown Berryville.

Last summer, county resident Ross Oldham told the Clarke County Board of Supervisors the monument is a painful reminder of the South's support for slavery. He asked the county to move the monument to "a more appropriate location of historical learning," such as the Clarke County Historical Society or the Battle of Berryville site.

Research revealed the monument is not on the courthouse

grounds, but rather on a small piece of land technically owned by the Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry (ASCC). The county cannot legally move the monument because it doesn't own the parcel, its part-time attorney, Robert Mitchell, determined.

To complicate matters: Records show the ASCC disbanded many years ago, having apparently held its last annual meeting in 1918. Two years earlier, the association asked the Stonewall United Daughters of the Confederacy to take responsibility for the monument, but the latter organization disbanded in 1932.

According to Mitchell, the county's dilemma stems from the parcel having been titled to the incorporated association rather than its in-

dividual members. So descendants of the ASCC's members technically own the property now. Nobody knows who they are, whether any are alive and, if so, how they can be reached.

What to do with the monument is "an issue that needs to be investigated" thoroughly, Staelin said.

County officials say they've heard comments both for and against keeping the monument at its current location.

Staelin is a former supervisor who represented the Millwood District. Serving on the committee with him will be Gwendolyn Malone, Bob Stieg, Will Nelson, Meg Roque, Lee McGuigan, Daniel Nelson and John Burns. They are among people who expressed interest in serv-

ing and were interviewed by county officials.

Based on phone conversations he's had with them, Staelin said he believes the committee can find viable possible solutions for the supervisors to consider.

Thursday night's meeting will focus on developing a work plan for the committee, he said.

"Then we can figure out how long" it will take for the panel to do its work, he added.

Committee meetings will be open to the public. A public hearing eventually will be held. However, the committee will not hear any public comments Thursday night, Staelin said.

— Contact Mickey Powell at  
mpowell@winchesterstar.com

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All –

As Clarke's 'Monument Committee' prepares to have its second meeting next Thursday Feb. 4<sup>th</sup> at 6:30PM, about what to do with the Berryville Courthouse statue commemorating Clarke's fallen in the war of secession (aka civil war), it is time to take a closer look at that committee, appointed by the BOS last November (after discussing it in closed session).

The county website indicates that the committee has been tasked with the job of providing the BOS with "*a recommendation that has broad community support and will move the community forward in united manner*". So, a few questions:

1) Does the committee represent the community as a whole?

No, not really. Of the 8 members:

- 3 are from the Town of Berryville proper (Supervisor Matt Bass),
- 3 are from Millwood district, including the Chairman J. Staelin (Supervisor Terri Catlett),
- 1 is from Russell district (Supervisor Doug Lawrence),
- 1 is from Buckmarsh district (Supervisor David Weiss).
- 0 from White Post district (Supervisor Bev McKay). White Post is not represented at all.

2) Does the committee represent the current demographic of the county?

No, not really.

While the male/female balance is not too bad – with 3 women and 5 men – the committee is composed of 3 Blacks/African-Americans plus 1 White who is Secretary of the Josephine School Museum = 4 members – fully 50% of the committee, even though the U.S. Census Quick Facts indicates that Clarke County has a Black/African American component of only 4.7% (less than the Hispanic 6.4%, for example).

At the committee's first meeting, the historian Maral Kalbian gave a PowerPoint presentation of the statue's history – it was erected by the now-defunct Clarke Cavalry Association – and although she mentioned that "*Inscriptions on other three sides contain names of those soldiers who died along with their companies*", she did not list any of the names. I found some of them contained in the blurry news snippet she included from the 1900 unveiling of the statue, which listed both Clarke's cavalry and infantry companies – recognizable names that are still in profusion in Clarke's land-records and Clarke's residents today:

Alexander - Allen – Ashby – Bell – Benham – Broy – Burwell – Calmes – Castleman – Copenhaver – Dearmont – Gibson – Grady – Grubbs – Hammond – Hite – Milbourne –

Mitchell – Morgan – Reardon – Richards – Ritter – Russell – Shepherd – Shumate – Smith – Swartz – Timberlake – Welch – Wilson, among others.

I wonder what those Clarke families today might say about their ancestors being relegated to the dust-bin of history, if the statue is moved elsewhere to be less intrusive because of one man's complaint?

One last name I **didn't** find is that of Oldham (the Complainer - who apparently arrived in Clarke less than 3 years ago and bought a house up on the mountain).

### 3. Ironic or Schizophrenic?

At their January 19<sup>th</sup> regular meeting, the BOS just approved the receipt of a grant from the American Battlefield Protection Program (ABPP) to study the Battle of Berryville boundaries and develop a preliminary information form for a potential future National Register Nomination, hiring a NJ firm, Richard Grubb and Associates, to do the study for \$39,427.

So, do I have this straight? While debating what to do with a historic monument honoring those who died in the Battle of Berryville – (in order to avoid offending anyone who complains) – the BOS has just approved a grant to try and have that same battle listed in the historical National Register??

Given that the Monument Committee may not in fact, adequately represent the views of the broader community, may I suggest that you take the time to email your comments concerning the statue's disposition to your Supervisor, as well as to the county administrator who can forward them to the committee members for their consideration:

Chris Boies: [cboies@clarkecounty.gov](mailto:cboies@clarkecounty.gov).

If desired, you can also email the 8-member committee directly, at:

John Staelin -	<a href="mailto:jstaelin@clarkecounty.gov">jstaelin@clarkecounty.gov</a>
Bob Stieg -	<a href="mailto:Robert.stieg@clarkecounty.gov">Robert.stieg@clarkecounty.gov</a>
Will Nelson -	<a href="mailto:will.nelson@clarkecounty.gov">will.nelson@clarkecounty.gov</a>
Gwen Malone -	<a href="mailto:Gwen.malone@rocketmail.com">Gwen.malone@rocketmail.com</a>
Meg Roque -	<a href="mailto:meg.roque@clarkecounty.gov">meg.roque@clarkecounty.gov</a>
Lee McGuigan -	<a href="mailto:lee.mcguigan@clarkecounty.gov">lee.mcguigan@clarkecounty.gov</a>
Daniel Nelson -	<a href="mailto:daniel.nelson@clarkecounty.gov">daniel.nelson@clarkecounty.gov</a>
John Burns -	<a href="mailto:jburnsil@shentel.net">jburnsil@shentel.net</a>

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Please note that I have not changed my opinion that, should the committee and/or BOS decide to move the statue from its' current location in front of the courthouse, there should be a public referendum on the matter beforehand.

Robina Rich Bouffault

① #3

Dear Mr. John Staelin:

I am a sixth generation Russell, born in Winchester. My family name is one of several inscribed and honored on the Berryville monument. My very strong opinion is to keep the statue intact for historical reasons, with possible consideration of adding an additional plaque or monument to commemorate others who offer proper and appropriate historical evidence that would qualify them for equal recognition.

The history of the Russell family's role in the Civil War can be best exemplified by offering the story of two individuals, who were brother and sister, one being my great grandfather. James Baker Russell and Matilda M. Russell both contributed in their own way. Here are their stories.

James Baker Russell was a private at age 16 when he joined the staff of General Stephen Dodson Ramseur and served as an aide to Generals John Pegram and John George Walker at the Battle of Cedar Creek. General Ramseur was mortally wounded, and James Russell accompanied him to Belle Grove where he cared for him until he died. General Pegram served throughout the South and died at the Battle of Hatcher's run. His funeral took place at the same church in which he was married less than 3 weeks earlier. John George Walker was a well thought of general in the War, commanding Walker's Greyhounds, named for the speed of his infantry troops movements from one battle to another. He is buried in Stonewall Cemetery in Winchester. He is the only one of the three to not die in battle.

Russell came back to Winchester where he opened a dry goods business, James B. Russell & Brothers. He later helped found and was president of the first gas and electric utility in Winchester, serving on the board of two railroads. He helped found the Union Bank, and served as its chairman for 62 years. When he and a friend discovered that the headquarters of George Washington were to be demolished, they bought the property and donated it to the city with the stipulation that it could never be dismantled. It is in operation today as George Washington Headquarters Museum.

Russell's sister, Matilda M. (Aunt Tillie) Russell is best remembered as the angel who, along with a few friends, went to the Cedar Creek Battleground to volunteer to help the wounded. She came upon a wounded member of General Ramseur's staff who was groaning. He asked her to hold his head, and she did so. A surgeon came up and seeing Miss Russell with her charge told her that she was doing the only thing that would save the soldier's life. The man, he added, "had been riding many days and nights without sleep and was unstrung." So Miss Russell sat supporting the young officer all night. The moon passed meridian and sank behind the mountains. The lamentations of the dying filled the air. Her fatigue was most distressing. When morning came her arms were so benumbed that she could scarcely move them. Then relief came." The soldier survived.



John Esten Cooke heard of the incident and described it in the *Winchester Times*, suggesting it as a worthy subject for a painting. Two artists, Minor K. Kellogg and O.E. Williams read the article and each transferred the scene to canvas. One of these paintings hangs in the Corcoran Museum. A copy is in the archives at Handley Library. Miss Russell was the heroine in a beautiful story entitled "A Night on the Battlefield" written by Major John Esten Cooke. ( Quoted from the *Alexandria Gazette*, Alexandria, D.C, March 2, 1897, page 2)

There is a movement to deconstruct the history of our country by those who hope to destroy our country. Monuments are being destroyed around our country, names like George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Columbus have been desecrated. Historical figures like Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and Harry F. Byrd have been removed from Richmond, Lexington, and other cities around the country, including Winchester. We are taught reconciliation and forgiveness of sins as children in the study of religion and the Bible. What better example of reconciliation could there possibly have been than the forgiveness the young men from the North and the South felt for one another after each of them killed one another by the thousands during what turned out to be a terribly unjust war, though unrealized at the time.

During the Russian Revolution in 1917, the Bolsheviks under Lenin were attempting to destroy all vestiges of the Russian ruling class, monuments, art, and museums. I have attached the speech of the leading left wing writer of the time, cautioning his countrymen from destroying the artifacts of their history. Without drawing a parallel of the overthrow of the Tsar Nicolas III and the birth of Marxism with the actions of protestors in our country today, you might present his case to those with the opposite opinion of mine here today.

I served in the United States Marine Corps and believe in our country. We as Americans should respect our history, learn from our mistakes, honor those who fought, and understand that while mistakes may have been made, we shall study and learn from them.

Sincerely,  
John Barnes Carr Jr.  
3304 Darby Road  
Keswick, Virginia 22947  
434 923 4548  
USMC, 10 November 1961-1968

David Russell, Isaac Russell, James Russell, Harry Russell, Mary Greenway Russell (Carr), John Barnes Carr Jr.

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*The Russian Revolution, By Alan Moorehead Harper & Brothers 1958*

There was one other voice that counted among the Petrograd socialists and that was Maxim Gorky's. He was the outstanding left-wing writer of the day, and he represented something which was more permanent than the day-to-day politics of the revolution and the excitement in the streets. He saw an extreme danger in the violence of the mob, and he knew better than any Bolshevik that neither this nor any other revolution could entirely sweep away the past. His manifesto written at the height of this crisis has a prophetic dignity.

Citizens (he wrote), the old masters have gone away and a great heritage is left behind. Now it belongs to the whole people. Citizens, take care of this heritage, take care of the palaces---they will become palaces of your national art; take care of the pictures, the statues, the buildings---they are the embodiment of the spiritual power of yourselves and of your forefathers. Art is the beauty which talented people were able to create even under despotic oppression and which bears witness to the power and beauty of the human soul. Citizens, do not touch one stone; preserve the monuments, the buildings, the old things, the documents---all this is your history, your pride. Remember that this is the soil from which you will grow your new national art.\*

\*Joel Carmichael's translation of Sukhanov, *The Russian Revolution, 1917*

### Clarke County Public Schools – Facility Use Request and Fees

#### Applicant Information (please print legibly)

Organization: Clarke County Government

Is this organization a 501(c)(3) non-profit?:  No  Yes (please provide copy of non-profit status)

Applicant's Name: Chris Boies

Mailing Address: 101 Chalmers Court Berryville VA 22611  
City State Zip

Daytime Phone: 955-5191 Cell Phone: 917-1066 Email Address: chboies@clarkcountygov

Alternate Contact: N/A

Daytime Phone: N/A Cell Phone: N/A

#### Facility Use Information (to be completed by applicant)

Day(s): M T W **Th** F Sa Su

Date(s): 3-4-21 (include year)

Start Time(s): Set up time 6:00  AM  PM Event time 6:30  AM  PM

End Time(s): Event time 8:30  AM  PM Break down time 8:45  AM  PM

Number of People Expected: (Under 18 yrs.) \_\_\_\_\_ (18+) 30 (50+) \_\_\_\_\_

Frequency:  One-time  Weekly  Bi-Weekly  Monthly  Other

Event Description (be thorough and specific): Monument Committee public forum

Will Admission Be Charged?  Yes  No Fees Collected?  Yes  No

Donations Solicited?  Yes  No If "Yes", Please Explain: \_\_\_\_\_

Will Anything Be Sold?  Yes  No If "Yes", What? \_\_\_\_\_

#### Facility Type (to be completed by applicant)

	CCHS	JWMS	Boyce	Cooley UC	Cooley LC
Facility (1 <sup>st</sup> Choice)	X				
Facility (2 <sup>nd</sup> Choice)					
<b>Area(s) Requested (check all that apply)</b>					
Auditorium	X				
Dressing Room					
Gymnasium					
Multipurpose Room					
Cafeteria					
Kitchen (Food service employee must be present; additional fees apply)					
Stadium					
Athletic Fields/Grounds					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Baseball <input type="checkbox"/> Softball				
Library/Media/Computer Lab					
Parking Lot					
Classroom					
Other (please specify)					



Person(s) Responsible For Any Damage that May Occur: Chris Boies

Other Facility Needs:  tables  chairs  electricity  technology

**Liability Insurance Information** (to be completed by applicant)

Insurance Carrier: VACORP

Policy #: VA-CL-022-19  Certificate of Insurance provided.

**ASSUMPTIONS**

*on file at IAS*

I agree to indemnify and hold the County, and its officers, agents and employees harmless from any and all liability, damages, actions, claims, demands, expense judgments, fees and costs of whatever kind or character arising from, by reason of, or in connection with the use of the facilities described herein. It is the intention the parties that the County, and its officers, agents and employees shall not be responsible for injury, damage, liability, loss or expense resulting to me and all participants and spectators at the specific activity. I expressly assume full responsibility for any and all damages or injuries, which may result to any person or property by reason of or in connection with the use of the facilities pursuant to this agreement, and agrees to pay the County for all damages caused to facilities resulting from user's activities.

Clarke County Public Schools must be notified of cancellations by applicant within 24 hours of the original requested facility use date/time. Applicant will be held financially responsible for all reservations not cancelled within the allotted time.

In accordance with Policy KG Community Use of School Facilities, on behalf of our organization, I agree to the terms noted therein, including possible payment of a fee and the insurance requirements. The undersigned hereby certifies that he/she has read, fully understands, and agrees to abide by School Board Policy for the use of school facilities.

For all organizations sponsoring athletic activity for student-athletes, and all non-interscholastic youth programs: I certify the organization/program complies with Policy JJAC-CCPS, Section VIII.

My signature on this form indicates: that I am requesting the facility listed be reserved for the day(s), date(s), and time(s) specified; that I understand that all fields of this form must be completed for my request to be considered, that my request may be denied, and that I agree to pay all costs associated with any damage to any facilities, equipment, or other property (real or personal) owned by the School Board, that I also agree to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the School Board and the County, their officers, and their employees from any and all claims, liabilities, damages, attorney's fees and/or costs directly related to my use of the facilities, that I understand that I am responsible for obtaining liability insurance with sufficient limits as required by the School Board to insure against liability that may arise out of my use of the facilities, and that failure to return the facilities to their original condition will result in additional charges.

SIGNATURE: *UBoies* TITLE: County Administrator DATE: 3-1-21

**DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE**

**FOR SCHOOL USE ONLY**

Principal's Recommendation:  YES  NO

Principal's Signature

Date

**FOR DIVISION USE ONLY**

This application is hereby approved based upon condition(s) checked below:

Group A: Internal school organizations and associated cooperative organizations (e.g., PTA, PTO, boosters)	No charge
Group B: Entities with cooperative agreements with School Board (includes CCP&R)	Per Agreement
Group C: Governmental Agencies	Exempt from fee but responsible for incurred labor
Group D: Organizations identified in Title 36, Title 58.1 Chapter 36, etc.	Exempt from fee but responsible for incurred labor
Group E: All other groups (e.g., church, non-profit service, civic, cultural, sports clubs and leagues, and educational organizations)	Rental and Labor Fees Apply

Basic fee:

\$	Per day per KG-CCPS-R <u>Fee Schedules and Payments for the Use of School Facilities</u>
\$	Custodial per KG-CCPS-R
\$	Food Service employee per KG-CCPS-R
\$	Estimated Total

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

APPROVED \_\_\_\_\_ NOT APPROVED \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Superintendent/Designee \_\_\_\_\_ Date

## FEE SCHEDULES AND PAYMENTS FOR THE USE OF SCHOOL FACILITIES

The use of school facilities is governed by School Board policy KG. Facilities shall generally be made available on a not to interfere basis with school activities for community, educational, recreational, civic, and cultural activities.

Facility rentals may start immediately following student dismissal on those days school is in session based on availability. Applicants requesting use of a facility on multiple dates must submit a calendar showing each date the area(s) is to be rented.

<u>Schedule of Rental Fees</u>	<u>Fee Per Day</u>	<u>Fee Per ½ Day (4 hr. maximum)</u>
<u>Athletic Fields</u>		
HS Baseball / Softball Field	\$220	N/A
JWMS Football Field	\$110	N/A
HS Practice Field	\$40	N/A
JWMS and Elementary School Field	\$40	N/A
<u>Gymnasium</u>		
CCHS	\$400	\$200
HS Auxiliary and JWMS	\$220	\$110
Cooley and Boyce	\$140	\$70
Primary Multi-Purpose Room	\$100	\$50
<u>Auditorium</u>		
JWMS (includes Chorus Room)	\$180	\$90
CCHS (includes Green Room)	\$500	\$250
Note: Facility Use Attendant required for use of lights and/or sound system at additional hourly cost.		
<u>Cafeteria and Kitchen</u>		
CCHS	\$150 (\$50)	\$75 (\$50)
JWMS	\$130 (\$50)	\$65 (\$50)
Boyce / Cooley	\$100 (\$50)	\$50 (\$50)
Note: Additional fee for use of kitchen (\$50) plus food service employee at additional hourly cost.		
<u>Classroom</u>		
CCHS	\$60	N/A
JWMS, Boyce and Cooley	\$40	N/A
<u>Library/Media Centers/Labs</u>		
CCHS	\$60	N/A
JWMS, Boyce and Cooley	\$40	N/A
<u>Parking Lots</u>		
	\$60	N/A
Note: Fee applies only when the parking lot is used without a concurrent facility rental.		

### Labor Fees

Technology Support	\$30.00 per hour	Custodian	\$25.00 per hour
Auditorium Facility Use Attendant	\$25.00 per hour	Food Service Employee	\$25.00 per hour

Labor fees will be invoiced at the end of the rental agreement, except in the cases of extended or prolonged use, where the user will be billed monthly for the number of labor hours used in support of the agreement at the rates shown above.

### Payment by User

Payment for rental and labor fees must be by money order or check drawn on a United States bank, made payable to "Clarke County Treasurer." Rental and Labor fees are payable as noted above. Failure to pay outstanding charges after more than thirty (30) calendar days may result in a suspension of any current approved rental agreements and will be grounds for disapproval of any new applications until payment is received.

### Fees for Non-Profit Organizations

Non-profit organizations may qualify for a discount on facility fees provided that 60% or more of the participants are K-12 students currently residing in Clarke County, Virginia. A copy of the 501(c)(3) form must be provided at the time of application.



**General Guidelines**

1. No organization may use the building or grounds at any time or in such a manner as would interfere with the educational program of the school.
2. Third Party requests for reservations should be directed to Clarke County Public Schools and will be honored on a first-come, first-served basis.
3. The School Board or its representative must have free access at all times.
4. The right to revoke a permit at any time is reserved by the Superintendent.
5. Signs are permitted two hours before the event and must be taken down immediately after the event.
6. Any organization desiring to move special properties into the school or onto the grounds prior to the date of use should discuss the arrangement with Clarke County Public Schools, who will in turn discuss the arrangement with the school's principal and/or Superintendent.
7. Chair arrangements and such are the responsibility of the organization.
8. The parking of automobiles shall be restricted to the designated areas.
9. The organization that uses the building and grounds shall be responsible for the conduct of its members.
10. Any damage done to school property shall be compensated for by the sponsoring organization. Policy protection must be provided by any group or organization at its own expense if the School Board deems it advisable.
11. A custodian must be hired as part of the rental agreement during non-business hours. (Exceptions may be made for field use.) A food service worker must be hired to supervise the use of the kitchens.
12. The use of tobacco products on School Board owned property is prohibited.
13. There shall be no alcoholic beverages brought onto the grounds or into the buildings.
14. Premises are rented with the understanding that "tipping" of custodians or other school personnel is not permitted.
15. Except by special permission, a group shall not be permitted to remain after midnight (12:00 am).
16. Building keys will not be provided to any group.
17. A certificate of insurance is required with rental application and will be kept on file at the Clarke County School Board office.
18. Clarke County Public Schools is not responsible for any items lost or stolen.
19. Clarke County Public Schools reserves the right to cancel any scheduled facility use due to unforeseen circumstances at any time.

**Guidelines for use of Auditorium and Dressing Rooms**

1. No food or drinks are allowed in the auditorium. During rehearsals, water bottles that can be sealed are allowed in, but their contents must be consumed outside the auditorium.
2. All trash is to be picked up in the seating area, backstage, and dressing rooms. Trash must be disposed of properly in the dumpster behind the building.
3. The stage is to be swept and cleaned after use to help maintain the finish.
4. Use only painter's tape or regular masking tape to mark out areas on the stage. It should carefully be removed after each performance. The following materials are not to be used to reduce damage: duct tape, electrical tape, and heavy-duty masking tape.
5. Exercise care in moving set pieces, equipment, etc., onstage to prevent damaged wood.
6. The sponsoring group is responsible for all damages and repairs.
7. Any changes to the curtains must be approved by the school.
8. Any changes to the lights must be approved by the school.
9. The Chorus Room **IS** a classroom during the day and must be returned to its original setup.
10. The piano is a teaching tool, not an instrument for personal use. Please do not play the piano unless approved by the music department.
11. The dressing rooms should be cleaned after each event. Trash must be disposed of properly.
12. No one is allowed to climb the tables in the dressing room.
13. Lights must be turned off when the facility is locked up after a performance.

I have read and agree to the above rules and regulations for facility use of Clarke County Public Schools, including payment schedule, insurance requirements, and charges.

W Bow  
Signature

Clara Bow  
Please Print Name

3-1-21  
Date

To the Clark County Monument Committee,

Over the past year our Nation bore witness to tragedies leading to public outrage that included the destruction, desecration, and removal of Civil War monuments across Virginia and Nationally. I believe this effort is led by a comparatively small number of loud individuals who do not represent the majority of Americans or American values.

To be very clear, I am a patriot who believes ALL men are created equal and racism and racial inequality have no place in the United States of America. Monuments that promote or minimize the institution of slavery should be removed; however, removing memorials to Civil War dead—North and South—is disrespectful and tantamount to erasing history. The Monument Committee's report posted on YouTube and the Clark County website provides an excellent recount of the monument's history. This monument was erected to honor fallen Clark County Soldiers, whose names are recounted in clear testament to the monument's intention. These men—indeed the monument itself—are part of Clark County's history. We owe it to posterity to protect this monument where it stands in order to teach future generations the history of Clark County, Virginia, and indeed all of the United States. The Civil War was not fought on a distant European battlefield; it was fought here by our grandfathers and great uncles.

About the same time the Clark County monument was erected, reconstruction was coming to an end, the number of living Civil War Veterans was dwindling, and private funds were gathered to erect memorials before the last Veterans perished. About the same time, 1898, President McKinley opened National Cemeteries, including Arlington, to Confederate Dead as an act of reconciliation. A few years later, U.S. Public Law 85-425 established pensions for Confederate widows, and made it official that Confederate Veterans were still American Veterans. Consider your reaction if 75 years from now our descendants removed monuments to Veterans of World War II? Or if in 150 years memorials to the fallen soldiers of the Iraq and Afghanistan Wars were torn down?

These are chilling thoughts, especially if you have a beloved grandfather who fought Nazis or a brother or sister serving the Armed Forces today.

Clark County's example should be one of inclusion and education, not exclusion. The Civil War was the most tragic moment in our Nation's history. We owe it to posterity to educate our youth and the future why these memorials were erected. Leave the monument where it stands, and educate our children why it was erected.

In closing, we live in difficult times, and I offer these thoughts to you as a citizen whose soul aim is to make our community a great place to live for the current and future generations. I regret that circumstances beyond my control and health considerations prohibit my in-person attendance.

Very respectfully,

*Robert H. Floyd*

Hi, my name is Mike Herbaugh, I spent the first 19 years of life my life in Clarke County and reside in Winchester now. I still spend my weekends in Clarke County on the river bank. I am completely against even thinking about moving the statue! It is ridiculous that these out of towners come in here and wanting to push their agenda, their cancel culture into my home county. The war was not about slavery. Yes, slavery is wrong. Yes, slavery was legal then. Yes there were slaves on both sides, north and south. But no slaves were freed in the United States until December of 1865 in the 13th Amendment. If the war was about slavery then why did it take 5 years of war for the north(United States) to legally free their slaves? There were FREE black folks that fought side by side along with the white men in the Confederacy, in the North they had separate regiments. Many don't know that the Union offered the South, the Corwin Amendment. Which it allowed the southern states that seceded to rejoin the union and they would be able to keep their slaves, but the Southern states declined. Just think about that for a second...

This statue has been here for over 100 hundred years and all of a sudden it "offends" people. This statue is in honor of the Clarke County citizens that died fighting against a tyrannical government! Virginia voted against secession until Lincoln decided to call upon 75,000 troops to enter the south.

Thank you for your time, and I hope you listen to what the majority of the people want. Not the select few that want to take it down.

Leave the statue alone!

God Bless



Chris - good afternoon. I read the coverage in today's Winchester Star and three points stood out to me. One - the statue IS a work of art. Two - the comment by Bob Mitchell that if the ownership issue proves to be insurmountable, then committee work may be moot. Three - Maral's description of the soldier.

I feel that ownership WILL be a sticking point to a resolution accepted by all. All my life I have walked by this statue and always thought that the soldier DID look sad, lost and defeated. Head down. Stripped of his weapon, dejected. Certainly nothing to celebrate. My great-great-great grandfather served in the 12th Virginia Calvary as a Clarke County resident and is buried at Old Chapel. I've never looked at this statue with pride.

Since it is probable that the statue will remain where it is, I think the committee should work on verbiage that describes in honest terms what the community as a whole would accept as the truths that this statue could represent going forward. Once this statement is completed, a plaque of some permanent material should be created and mounted to the sides of the statue. Future generations who have a curiosity as to what the statue represents would receive a non-biased history lesson upon walking up to it and reading the message on the base of the statue - a history lesson that all local citizens can unite behind.

Thanks for listening.

John Hudson

①45

Members of the Monuments Committee

Edward.jeep@gmail.com

You are charged with formulating alternatives for what, if anything, should be done with the Confederate Monument. I believe that task is unfair, and nearly impossible, without a binding statement of ownership for the monument and its land.

Ownership of the land depends on the law on the one hand, and on the other, action by the County leadership to establish or avoid ownership based on that law. I believe it will be too confusing for your Committee to formulate alternatives for the Monument without resolution of this basic and central issue at the appropriate level first. I think it is the responsibility of the County to act now on the ownership issue and allow your committee to focus on what to do about it – not spinning your wheels about who owns it.

So far, statements in the press regarding ownership have been vague and at times misleading. They have created a general impression of complication and confusion. Though I am not an attorney, a brief study of Virginia law provides ample clarity and identifies actions the County could take to resolve the issue.

Therefore, I recommend that this Committee make a preliminary report to the County, requesting that the County take action to be recognized as the owner of the land based on the information found in this paper. While they are doing so, the Committee could take two simple scenarios, and formulate recommendations based upon them:

- A) The County takes ownership of the land and monument.
- B) The County passes ownership to some third party.

This paper contains a brief overview of the law. I am not an attorney; however, the concepts discussed here are straightforward and sufficient to form the basis of informed discussion with County legal authorities. Other avenues exist that are not included in this paper; the main point is that the State and County possess numerous avenues with which to resolve the ownership issue. This paper merely lists what appear to be the easiest and most obvious.

(2) \* 5

The land upon which the Berryville Confederate Monument stands was donated to the Association of Veterans of the Clarke Cavalry. That Association was granted property and income tax exemption, and deeded the land. Donations to the Association funded the monument itself, which was also property of the Association. The Association planned to transfer ownership to a second body, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, upon the termination of their Association. However there is no evidence that transfer or any other occurred.

Since 1918 the Association, by its own admission<sup>1</sup>, has ceased to exist. For 103 years, evidence suggests that the Clarke County government has paid for the upkeep and insurance of the monument. The County did so since it eventually believed itself to be the owner of both land and monument.

Now comes the County of Clarke in 2021, to determine alternatives about disposition of the monument; however, the question arises, "who owns it?" Virginia law defines owner this way<sup>2</sup>:

"Owner" means any person (individual; firm; cooperative; association et cet ) who owns property, provided that the person's ownership of the property is of record in the land records of the clerk's office

The cavalry association, which does not exist, cannot be the owner. As an incorporated association, the descendants of the members are not entitled to inheritance; even if they were, their time to claim it has long passed. To our knowledge the property was never listed as liable to "Escheat<sup>3</sup>" by the Treasurer, as the law requires. Property held by those who decease without a will ("intestate") is disposed through a process called Escheat, which allows the County to establish proper title to those properties for which no other arrangement has been made.

The tax exemption of the property and Association also defines its most important characteristic. Even if other individuals *were* entitled to that land, they would not likely be

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<sup>1</sup> See minutes of meeting where transfer to UDC was proposed. This was in preparation for such time "when this organization ceased to exist," thus indicating there was nothing in their articles of organization providing for continued existence of the Association past the death of the last cavalry veteran.

<sup>2</sup> § 25.1-100. Definitions. edited for brevity

<sup>3</sup> § 55.1-2404

(3) of 5

entitled to the tax exemption. *They* were not Confederate Veterans. Their ancestors were, and were therefore the only ones able to execute the intent for which the land and exemption were designated.

Virginia code also states that the County shall maintain an inventory of all exempt real property, and calculate the value of the tax due if the property were not exempt, and publish that information annually<sup>4</sup>. I would guess that the cavalry association is not included in that annual listing. This further suggests that the County does not recognize another entity other than itself as the owner of the Monument land. The County can require that exempt organizations file a confirmation of the use of the land triennially, and remove exemptions by presenting the General Assembly with petition to do so. This simply to point out that the exemption once granted is not itself without review. It is temporary and at the discretion of the County.

Virginia still has ample regulations on tax-exempt organizations, and some of that information is useful to the Committee. Virginia grants exemptions by classification (i.e. kind of organization) and designation (a specific organization). Over time, for clarity, even for those organizations exempt by classification have been listed by name.

The Virginia Constitution classifies historical organizations as eligible for tax-exemption; however, the Cavalry Association does not appear on either the list of Classified or Designated organizations. Interestingly, the United Daughters of the Confederacy does appear<sup>5</sup>. This however is not constructive in the Berryville case, as the UDC are not directly involved in the ownership of the Monument and never have been, though it appeared that the Cavalry Association intended them to be.

The most clear and reasonable legal concept to be applied here seems to be ***adverse possession***. Under the concept of adverse possession, if one entity has taken real property (which in Virginia means land as well as improvements, structures or appurtenances on the land) from another, and occupied it for more than 15 years, that property is said to have

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<sup>4</sup> See §58.1-3604 and 3605

<sup>5</sup> See §58.1-3609 and 3607

been possessed adversely, and is then owned by the “taking” entity. There are several stipulations to adverse possession<sup>6</sup>:

- **'Hostile' Possession** - The property is taken without permission from the property owner.
- **'Actual' Possession** - The claimant must physically possess the property in order to claim title.
- **'Open and Notorious'** - Possession of the property must be open and obvious to casual onlookers.
- **'Exclusive and Continuous' for a Specified Period of Time** - The person claiming title must have been the exclusive possessor of the property for 15 years (in Virginia).

All of these requirements are met. The County assumed the monument was their property – however reasonable this assumption was, it was “hostile” merely because they had no title to the land. By caring for it, insuring it, and defending it with City and County security procedures, it established actual possession. Moreover, open and exclusive possession is pretty clear; no more public manner of display exists than one literally on “the courthouse lawn”. It is also important to note that lands taken by adverse possession are legitimately held outside the Escheat process, which further supports a proposal of adverse possession in this case – as the monument was never treated as property intestate.

The question of cost and surrendered value should also fairly be discussed. The case of the Robert E. Lee Camp Confederate Soldiers’ Home is a particularly well-suited example.<sup>7</sup> In 1883 this Home for former soldiers was established. Financial difficulties led to the Camp to petition the State for an annual appropriation. Eventually this funding was increased in 1892 in exchange for a deed to the property. The Home continued under the Virginia Dept. of Public Welfare until the death of the last resident in 1941.

Therefore a proper accounting of this situation might be the following: the County of Clarke is designated the owner of property and monument, owing to the fact of adverse possession, lack of escheat, and non-existence of a qualified legal inheritor.

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<sup>6</sup> § 8.01-236

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.lva.virginia.gov/public/guides/opac/campabout.htm>

Further, the total value of the tax exemptions granted from 1900 till 2021, added to the cost of upkeep and insurance in those years, should, as in the case of the Lee Home, be considered sufficient “repayment” to the now non-existent Cavalry Association for the donations received and used for construction of the monument. That monument has served the purpose for which it was donated. Its full value has been “amortized” back to the County, which now can legally and morally accept ownership.

**It is my position that the Clarke County government should file a motion with the appropriate higher court, recognizing their ownership of the monument by adverse possession<sup>8</sup>.**

This action is appropriate not only because it accurately reflects what has in fact happened, but also because it remedies a legal limbo that today contributes to public grievance. Such a move by the Board of Supervisors would show good faith, and would allow that grievance to be addressed directly and with a clean slate.

Possession would not preclude the County from taking other alternatives should it choose. The County might attempt creation of a new or existing entity, and allow the property to be transferred to it. It might also then choose to allow a new exemption to be granted. However in both of these cases, the grievance would still exist, and be expressed during the normal public approval process for granting new exemptions as set in Virginia law. Possession simply gives everyone a clean slate from which to begin consideration of the issue – with alternatives all on the table, and none the product of perceived limitations.

I would even say the County is obligated to assume the deed. County possession would end the official favor of tax exemption and cease public expenditures on un-owned land and a monument with uncertain public mandate. Further, removing the ownership issue once and for all would be a good faith effort to enable the process of citizen comment and recommendation that they themselves initiated.

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<sup>8</sup> I am not an attorney, so this is a guess at the name of the appropriate procedure.

Date: March 2 2021  
To: Committee Reviewing Confederate Statue/John Staelin, Chair  
From: Jean Lee  
P.O. Box 293  
Millwood, VA 22646  
540-837-1790,540-247-9964  
[msilee@comcast.net](mailto:msilee@comcast.net)

**Please place the following comments in the official minutes of the Public Forum to be held on March 4,2021.**

I believe a decision must be made as to the ownership of the 25 feet in diameter of space where the confederate monument sits. I would like the County Board of Supervisors to move forward with the one of the two options laid out in the Information Sheet. If it is accurate that these are the only two options available to the current board of supervisors for a clear and legal disposition of the ground and the statue, ownership must be achieved first. Otherwise, it will simply be said that the BOD cannot vote to remove because there is a lack of ownership. This would not be a satisfactory outcome.

In the event that the Board of Supervisors is able to act on this activity that happened 121 years ago because it now has possession of the ground. The county can then proceed with applying HB1537 which also allows for an advisory referendum.

If the county assumes ownership of the property, I have the following comments to make about the **disposition** of the civil war monument. I believe the replica of a confederate soldier should be removed from the middle of the Court House grounds. Our public places **should no longer** play a role in distorting history by allowing a monument to remain that does not reflect all the people of the county. The statue is a **negative symbol** for many in our community and country. It was placed at the courthouse to be a reminder to all who visited the most public place in our community that this is what we value; we honor the confederacy, we honor the rationale for the war, we honor slavery. It is a **painful reminder** of the past and does not reflect our current efforts to create unity among all our citizens.

The years these types of statues were being placed is significant. This one came thirty-five years after the end of the civil war. At that time states began to enact Jim Crow laws to disenfranchise the newly freed African Americans and re-segregate society. Creating and placing these monuments was an effort to make the strategy a very visible one. The next time there was an increase in placing these types of symbols came during the civil rights movement of 50's and 60's. Both suggest that there was concerted effort by the leadership to make it clear who was in charge.

Our democracy is based on equality under the law and public entities should not prominently display symbols that undermine that concept and alienate an entire segment of the population. The confederacy and thereby this unknown soldier represents a government founded to preserve a system of subjection of one people by another for economic benefit.

By removing the "generic" statue from the grounds of the Court House we are **not** attempting to erase history but rather it is an effort to end government endorsement of a time in our history that represented the necessary subjection of African Americans in order to retain economic solvency for some.

I think a far better home for the unknown soldier, if you chose to preserve it, is to move it where it can rest in context. The site of the Battle of Berryville may be appropriate, or to a cemetery where all deceased people are honored and remembered. The men who are listed will retain their honor as having paid a very large price to assist an effort that they may or may not have supported. As we visit the battlefield or the cemetery and come upon the unknown soldier statue, we can reflect on the men who died for the confederacy and perhaps be incentivized to research the lives of the boys and men who gave their lives. The research will assure that their history is preserved and that we understand.

Below is the opinion on the Confederate Monument from Josephine Street resident Dee Dee Liggins.

John

Good Morning,

I agree with Ms. Davis move the monument to a battle field location. How can we learn from our history if we keep accepting that slavery and racism should be celebrated. Questions are these monuments bringing together hate groups? Must we allow symbols of racism on public land? When have African-Americans in Clarke/or the Town really had a voice,

As for the County not being aware they didn't own the land what is knew about that excuse, the land is on Clarke's insurance policy.



*To Gwen Malone*

*February 22, 2021*

*I would like to ask you to please somehow present this at the meeting on March 4th, as a "Citizen Comment".*

I am very interested in the "Monument Issue", but due to Covid-19 I cannot attend a public meeting at this time. I have followed progress on this issue in the news and on-line as well as I can.

I strongly advocate moving the statue for many reasons: political, moral, and historical. One additional reason is the financial/reputational health of Berryville, and Clarke County in general. In the past month Berryville has been mentioned in the national news repeatedly for its unfortunate association with the Jan. 6 attack on the Capitol. As other regional and state towns and counties remove their confederate related statues, do we want to gain further attention as "the little town that clings to the Confederacy"? A lot of new houses are being built in Berryville, who will buy them? The town and the County obviously benefit from the tax revenue new residents will generate. We should promote ourselves as charming and rural, but not backwards and racist. This is 2021!

The legalities can be figured out. If there is sufficient public will to move this statue, a way can be found. Also, I have heard the cost of moving the statue cited as a reason to keep it where it is. If the County is unwilling to pay this cost, I am sure the money could be raised in a voluntary public fund-raising campaign. I know many people who would happily contribute.

*Thank you so much,*

*Michele Worthing  
84 Wickliffe Road  
Berryville, VA 22611  
540-550-3471  
mcworthing@gmail.com*

To: The Clarke County Virginia Monument Committee.

Ladies and Gentleman, I am submitting this written document to express my thoughts regarding Monument to the Sons of the County of Clarke, who gave their lives... Let me first state that I am not a resident of Clarke County, but a lifelong resident of Winchester and Frederick County. My ancestors resided in the same and also Clarke County since the late 1700's. My interest in the monument is that three of my ancestors fought for their County and for Virginia. They were not slave owners...they were dirt farmers and laborers. Let me introduce them:

Conrad Pope (3rd Great Grandfather) born in Germany in 1921, emigrated to the US and settled in Clarke County. He enlisted at the age of 40 in the 122 Virginia Militia, comprised of men from Clarke County. He survived the war and continued farming Clarke soil until his death at age 74. He is buried in Stones Chapel Cemetery.

Two of his sons also entered the service of the Confederacy also.

William Henry Pope (2nd great-granduncle) enlisted on June 20, 1861 at age 20 in Co. A, 2nd Virginia Infantry at Bolivar Heights, VA. He was captured twice, 9 Feb 1863 in Clarke County, Virginia and confined first at Wheeling, WV and then transferred to the horrid conditions at Camp Chase, OH. He was held there until exchanged, 1863-07-15. He was captured again on 12 May 1864 at Spotsylvania Court House, Virginia. He was transferred to Point Lookout Prison in Maryland then to Elmira, "Hellmira" NY where he somehow survived the brutal conditions and was released after signing his Oath of Allegiance 21 June 1865. He somehow made it back to Clarke County. He was wounded twice in battle at Winchester, 25 May 1862 and Staunton 01 Jun 1863.

Edward Washington Pope (2nd great-granduncle) enlisted on 18 Apr 1861 at age 18 in Co. A, 2nd Virginia Infantry at Charlestown, Virginia. He was captured in Clarke County on 17 Jul 1864 on the first day of the Battle of Cool Spring. Like his brother he was transferred to Wheeling and then to Camp Chase. He died at Camp Chase on 23 Dec 1864. His body lies in Plot# 655 Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery (Columbus, OH)

The Monument needs to stay where it has stood for nearly 121 years, honoring the memory of all fought to protect their home and hearth. It does not need any contextualization or interpretation.... the purpose of the Monument is written in stone right on it. As has been stated in your meetings and by Mr. Mitchell, the County Attorney, the Monument and land are not owned by the County....they are owned by the descendants of the men of Clarke County that fought for what they believed in. I am one of those descendants.

Sincerely,

*Scott C. Manuel*

Scott C. Manuel

Winchester, Virginia

> On Mar 3, 2021, at 9:32 AM, Jesse Russell <[russelljesse49@gmail.com](mailto:russelljesse49@gmail.com)> wrote:

>

>

> Hi David,

>

> Hope all is going well. I know that there is a public hearing about the statue at the courthouse coming up and I have some thoughts on this

>

> If you have looked at other Confederate statues, they are in many ways unlike ours. Our statue shows a man with no weapon, his hat removed and his head slightly bowed. To me this indicates the sadness at the deaths of those Clarke Countians who died in the war. Yes, the war was about preserving slavery, but there is maybe a better way to go about this.

>

> This "memorial statue" is the only physical memorial to those in Clarke Co. who died in war and I believe that all wars in which Clarke Countians died should be represented equally, including the black troops who may have died fighting for the Union who were born in Clarke Co. At my last count, there had been 20 or more blacks born in Clarke Co. that fought for the Union.

>

> I would suggest that we should think about constructing a low wall around the statue (sort of like the Vietnam wall) that lists each war and under that war, the names of those from Clarke who died as a result of the war. We can't bury history altogether, but we can honor those who died in all wars. Quite honestly, I don't know why we haven't done something like this decades ago.

>

> I don't expect the Clarke Co. government to pay for a wall with these other names and wars on them by themselves but to have civic groups join together such as the VFW, American legion, CCHA, Josephine Museum, etc. etc. Make it a public/private venture and bring everyone together. Not all people will be pleased, but then when are all the people pleased about anything that is done? If you can get 80% or even more, of the people agreeing to this compromise, then we have accomplished a great deal and maybe addressed some things that needed to be addressed for a very long time.

>

> Even though half the names on this statue have the names of my own ancestors on both sides of my family, I don't have a strong feeling about that one way or the other. What I am more concerned about is how to remember ALL our war dead and find a way to bring our community together by not letting this one statue about only one war represent us when others are being sadly forgotten.

>

> Well, that is my 2 cents worth. If you want to pass my email onto others, please feel free to do so.

>

> Jesse

1/2

Dear John:

Please accept the attached letter in support of protecting the Clark County Memorial. We have a rich history; you can't get it back if you throw it away.

My family, like many Virginia families, fought on both sides. I am proud of all of them. We were with Braddock and Washington, my great, great grandfather fought at Guilford Courthouse; he was at Yorktown. Like many Virginians, my family has fought and died in every American War; their sacrifice built the great Nation we have [today](#). [Today](#) I care for a family cemetery in Hanover County that dates to the 1650's; there are family stones and the graves of former slaves that stayed with the family into the early 1900's. They all have a story and they are all remembered.

Rather than destroy or remove this monument; protect it. Tell its complex story and with it the evolution of modern America, the Civil Rights Movement, and Clark County [today](#).

The Best in History,

Jim Whitehead, SAR Member/Mason  
Warrenton Virginia

To the Clark County Monument Committee,

Over the past year our Nation bore witness to tragedies leading to public outrage that included the destruction, desecration, and removal of Civil War monuments across Virginia, Lincoln, Columbus, Lewis and Clark and other US Presidents. All to appease a misconceived perception of the African American story. It would appear that the nation is bent on destroying our rich heritage and the story that goes with it. This effort is led by a comparatively small number of loud individuals who do not represent the majority of Americans or American values; yet, many local governments has supported these radical individuals at the expense of real American values and the great story of the evolution of this country.

I am a patriot who believes ALL men are created equal and racism and racial inequality have no place in the United States of America. Monuments that promote or minimize the institution of slavery should be removed; however, removing memorials to Civil War dead—North and South—, to our Presidents and leaders is disrespectful and tantamount to erasing history. The Monument Committee's report posted on YouTube and the Clark County website provides an excellent recount of the monument's history. The Clark County monument was erected to honor fallen Clark County Soldiers; whose names are recounted in clear testament to the monument's intention. These men and the monument itself are part of Clark County's history. These men were caught up in the issues of their time, States Rights vs a more powerful Central Government; and yes, servile slavery. My family fought on both sides; I have a picture of one member with Gen. George Custer; another fought with the 6<sup>th</sup> Va. Cavalry and they faced each other at Brandy Station. They both have a proud story that created modern America. Tell the story. We owe it to posterity to protect this monument where it stands in order to teach future generations the history of Clark

County, Virginia, and indeed all of the United States. The Civil War was fought here among us all by our grandfathers and great uncles. Maryland actually attempted to remove a WW1 memorial because of a Christian Cross at the entrance to the cemetery. While we respect all religions; this nation was formed in the name of a Christian God. Will we pull that down as well. Where does this end.

About the same time the Clark County monument was erected, the number of living Civil War Veterans was dwindling, and private funds were gathered to erect memorials before the last Veterans perished. They wanted their sacrifice remembered; it should be. About the same time, 1898, President McKinley opened National Cemeteries, including Arlington, to Confederate Dead as an act of reconciliation. A few year later, U.S. Public Law 85-425 established pensions for Confederate widows, and made it official that Confederate All these Veterans were American Veterans, blue and gray alike. Consider your reaction if 75 years from now our descendants removed monuments to Veterans of World War II? Or if in 150 years memorials to the fallen soldiers of the Iraq and Afghanistan Wars were torn down? These are chilling thoughts, especially if you have a beloved grandfather who fought the Nazis or a brother or sister serving the Armed Forces today fighting the Taliban.

Clark County's example should be one of inclusion and education, not exclusion. The Civil War was the most tragic moment in our Nation's history. We owe it to posterity to educate our youth and the future why these memorials were erected. **Leave the monument where it stands, and educate our children why it was erected.** *The African American Story is great story as well; it is not being told.*

We live in difficult times, and I offer these thoughts to you as a citizen whose soul aim is to make our community a great place to live for the current and future generations. I regret that circumstances beyond my control and health considerations prohibit my in-person attendance.

Very respectfully,

*James W. Whitehead*

*To Gwen Malone*

*February 22, 2021*

*I would like to ask you to please somehow present this at the meeting on March 4th, as a "Citizen Comment".*

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*Thank you so much,*

*Michele Worthing  
84 Wickliffe Road  
Berryville, VA 22611  
540-550-3471  
mcworthing@gmail.com*

**GEORGE ARCHIBALD**  
**101 NORTH CHURCH STREET**  
**BERRYVILLE, VIRGINIA 22611-6007**

TELEPHONE (540) 303-1477  
EMAIL: <archibaldgeorge65@gmail.com>

Thursday, March 4, 2021

Public Forum Statement to Retain Berryville's 120-year-old "Appomattox"  
Court House Memorial Statue In Gratitude to War Dead of 1861-1865

Members of the Monument Committee of Clarke County Board of Supervisors,

Please accept gratitude to Chairman John R. Staelin for "coming out of retirement" for this opportunity initiated by single resident Martin Rosser Oldham of Paris, Virginia, who lives on Clarke County's outermost boundary with Fauquier County at Ashby Gap, to take head-on the apparent anti-history prejudice called "Cancel Culture" which Mr. Oldham apparently advocates. His voter registration address is 575 Windwood Lane in Paris, Virginia, where historic markers and memorials adorn that countryside, and please let him inform you at this forum whether his similar public ire is next to be directed at these historic fixtures as well.

On my positive hope, since the memorial sits directly across the street in spectacular view from my own residential window on North Church Street, and also has great personal meaning for my own sister Valerie Archibald Embrey, who lives just a block away on Academy Street, I was recently privileged to meet a Ken Burns-like documentary filmmaker taking pictures of our "Appomattox" Memorial on Sunday, February 21, who kindly offered to help us ensure this monument and others "continue to be made publicly accessible and serve the commemorative and educational purposes originally intended." (see Attachment 1). This is most heartening.



Jon Kohl of Philadelphia (where my own second daughter Alexandra and husband Stephen also live) has offered to help our effort, telling me in his kind email on Tuesday, February 23:

“I’m sure you know that there are some wonderfully-preserved Battlefields in the Shenandoah Valley, and many of them lack the kinds of monuments that other places like Gettysburg have.”

Moving our statue after 120 years of wonderful uninterrupted access to public view and appreciation, as Mr. Oldham wants, must not become the next horrible “Cancel Culture” disaster like Shenandoah University’s insane action stripping our late U.S. Senator Harry F. Byrd Jr.’s name off its School of Business building which the Senator generously financed.

My sister Valerie Archibald Embrey, two years younger than me and resident of adjacent Academy Street, Berryville, was Shenandoah’s director of development for many years before retirement under President Jim Davis’s leadership, and worked closely with Senator Byrd and previously with wonderful Maggie Ohrstrom-Bryant to raise many millions of charitable dollars given for two of the university’s most magnificent public venues and parking complexes loved by thousands in Winchester.

We cannot stand idly by and allow this “Cancel Culture” disaster to continue happening to destroy our community unity and historical legacy.

As part of your process, many local people we know, including some marvelous elected officials, hope you will make it top priority to carefully vet all 106 names chiseled into the beleaguered “Appomattox” monument edifice, and spelled out fully in online Committee Documents 15 and 16.



The 106 names and their wonderful listed military units that drew Jon Kohl's attention are here also reproduced as part of my own accreditation in this Public Forum before you (see Attachment 2) in my own rendering of the statue's wording from all four sides.

To accomplish this task I simply used traditional reporter eyewitness and document skills to create a rough double-checked accurate hand-written record on legal paper of each engraved line on all four sides of the monument, then reproduced in type-written form for easier reading and another careful comparison with your own Committee Documents prepared by County staff from records brought together with help from professional historian Maral S. Kalbian, your earlier presenter in open session.

Your effort is thus assisted to have vetting accomplished, however you choose, of same-named people and families now living locally and nearby must be identified and interviewed for their views as possible monument parcel owners descended from ill-fated Daughters of the Confederacy forbears 120 years ago.

We have the original March 1886 General Assembly statute, capable Sheriff's Office, Town Police, State Police, Commonwealth's Attorney, and Attorney General of Virginia, if necessary, to assist this process as needed and requested.

The names of monument creator-owners who placed the monument in July 1900 simply jump off the marble :—

Alexander, Ashby, Broy, Carter, Castleman, Gibson, Hite, Janney, Keeler, Marts. McCormick, Mitchell, Moreland, Nelson, Page, Randolph, Royston, Russell, Smith, Whiting, and so forth.

Here we note surnames ironically even including that of present famed attorney Robert T. Mitchell Jr., also adorned on other Court House plaques.

It was the mystery legal advisory of Robert T. Mitchell, Jr. of Hall, Monahan, Emgle, Mahan & Mitchell Law Firm in Winchester — paid for with taxpayer funds — that was and continues to be vigorously denied to me as requested under the Virginia Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

In case you have not been provided this history, a complete 17-page document of my December 9, 2020 Certified U.S. Mail appeal to County Administrator Chris Boies is herewith provided (*see Attachment 3*).

According to intrepid reporting of this unfolding story by Winchester Star reporter Mickey Powell, Mr. Mitchell's formal legal analysis must also be central to your own ongoing committee review and analysis. So let's make it public as formally requested as soon as possible, without the need for local and perhaps even federal litigation if improper denial of full transparency and approval of my aged FOIA request continues.

Herein also included with this presentation, in folders prepared for each of you, is chronological selection of reporter Mickey Powell's good stories over past months regarding this committee's genesis and formation (*see Attachments 4.*)— indicating Mr. Powell's own ability to ferret-out various scenarios spelled out completely by Mr. Mitchell, with whom I have had many years of memorable and expensive personal experience.

My own deep interest in safeguarding our unobtrusive dignified local memorial first includes that I was personally drafted into U.S. military service in 1967 only days after receiving my own American citizenship as an emigré from England and giving up my native British citizenship.

I was at the time completing my three-year stint as history and political science major pursuing a bachelor's degree at Old Dominion College in Norfolk, Virginia, awarded before my own military service.

Many thanks for this opportunity to support your own pledge of "listening to the public, investigating all options, and recommending actions with the broadest level of acceptance across the County." (See County Document 1 which capable County Administrator Boies posted at <<https://www.clarkecounty.gov/Home/ShowDocument?id=7046>>.

Then this committee should have everything needed to analyze and discuss all statutory and legal issues outlined formally by Robert Mitchell in order to recommend final resolution and preventing the matter from having to go to federal court in Harrisonburg or Washington, D.C. for resolution in the face of Martin Rosser Oldham's prejudice.

Request Number Three involves actual recoupment of expenses caused by this "Cancel Culture" exercise foisted upon us by Mr. Oldham of 575 Windwood Lane, Paris, Virginia 20130, who should be made to pay the cost, just as FOIA requestors like yours truly have had to pay thousands of dollars in costs based upon man-hours expensed by local officials to fulfill such request.

As the old expression states, "What's good for the goose is good for the gander." Equal treatment under law. Mr. Oldham's request should be treated just the same as Clarke County, Town of Berryville, Clarke County Public Schools and School Board treat FOIA demands.

I know from personal experience that FOIA fees can be considerable, and request that appropriate accounting be arranged and results documented for your committee's final report to the Board of Supervisors.

I also attach herewith a further good and helpful Wikipedia collection of historical information regarding the named Virginia military units, particularly 2<sup>nd</sup> Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, the Stonewall Brigade, and 6<sup>th</sup> Virginia Cavalry that are all chiseled into the monument marble, from which one readily appreciates the welcome honesty of forementioned Jon Kohl of History Making Productions, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Thank you.



George Archibald <archibaldgeorge65@gmail.com>

2/21/2021 MEETING

message

Sun, Feb 21, 2021 at 3:07 PM

George Archibald <archibaldgeorge65@gmail.com>  
To: Jon Kohl <jon@historymakingproductions.com>

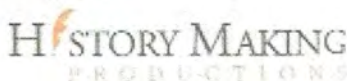
Dear Jon,

It was my distinct pleasure this afternoon to find you at the Berryville (VA) Court House memorial statue as I was walking home (opposite across the street as shown below). Many thanks for emphasizing the importance of the memorial's listed Stonewall Jackson Brigade, which will help my formal input for the Public Hearing. I am attaching the most recent good story by The Winchester Star's reporter Mickey Powell which was published just yesterday, along with the story's accompanying JPG picture, hoping this might be helpful for your own file. I shall also send you by mail a copy of my 2009 published paperback, *Journalism Is War*, as further introduction.

Coincidentally, my second daughter, Alexandra, whose 37th birthday occurred just yesterday, lives at 4340 Freeland Avenue in Philadelphia. Her boutique clothing business is called Petite Tenue.

Kind regards, George

George Archibald  
101 North Church Street  
Berryville, Virginia 22611-6007  
540-303-1477



Jon Kohl

Associate Producer, Editor, Researcher

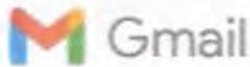
jon@historymakingproductions.com  
340 N. 12th St. Suite 300  
Philadelphia, PA 19107 - 1107

cc: 267.324.5381  
mc: 610.390.3053

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@historyofphilly



Winner of three Emmy Awards



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**Re: [External] Re: 02/21/2021 MEETING**

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Jon Kohl <jonkohl@temple.edu>  
To: George Archibald <archibaldgeorge65@gmail.com>

Tue, Feb 23, 2021 at 5:44 PM

Hello George,

I apologize for my delay in getting back to you. It was wonderful meeting you at the Berryville Courthouse, adjacent to your home, on Sunday. I thoroughly enjoyed our discussion and learning about your family's connection to the area.

I'm glad that I followed my instinct to stop and photograph this monument. I hadn't known about the forum or tentative discussion about its removal from that site. I plan to visit and document as many Civil War monuments and public artworks across Virginia as I can. A year ago, I managed to photograph the statues in Richmond before they were vandalized and removed.

It's my sincere hope that, if monuments like the one in Berryville are removed from their original locations, that they continue to be made publicly accessible and serve the commemorative and educational purposes originally intended. I'm sure you know that there are some wonderfully-preserved battlefields in the Shenandoah Valley, and many of them lack the kinds of monuments that others places like Gettysburg have.

Thank you for sharing these images and articles with me. I will continue to follow the situation with this particular monument. And as we discussed, I'd love to contribute anything I can - perhaps in the form of writing - to your local supervisors and officials.

That's also very kind of you to send me a copy of your book! Thank you very much. Have you mailed it yet? If not, may I give you a different address than the one on my business card? (If not - no worries! Our office has been closed, and I can still pick up the mail.)

Many thanks,  
Jon Kohl

On Sun, Feb 21, 2021 at 3:22 PM George Archibald <archibaldgeorge65@gmail.com> wrote:  
Sorry, intended attachments below, George

On Sun, Feb 21, 2021 at 3:07 PM George Archibald <archibaldgeorge65@gmail.com> wrote:

Dear Jon,

It was my distinct pleasure this afternoon to find you at the Berryville (VA) Court House memorial statue as I was walking home (opposite across the street as shown below). Many thanks for emphasizing the importance of the memorial's listed Stonewall Jackson Brigade, which will help my formal input for the Public Hearing. I am attaching the most recent good story by The Winchester Star's reporter Mickey Powel which was published just yesterday, along with the story's accompanying JPG picture, hoping this might be helpful for your own file. I shall also send you by mail a copy of my 2009 published paperback, *Journalism Is War*, as further introduction. Coincidentally, my second daughter, Alexandra, whose 37th birthday occurred just yesterday, lives at [4340 Freeland Avenue](#) in Philadelphia. Her boutique clothing business is called Petite Tenue.

Kind regards, George

--

George Archibald  
101 North Church Street  
Berryville, Virginia 22611-6007  
540-303-1477

WEST — FRONT

1861

1865

ERECTED  
TO THE MEMORY OF  
THE 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

SOUTH — RIGHT

Co 6<sup>TH</sup> VA REGT CAV

LT D H ALLEN

LT C G SHUMATE

SERGT W. B. MOORE

L. ASHBY            J. BELL

JAS. BELL          J. BARBEE

T. BANEY           M. CALMES

J. DEARMONT        W. GIBSON

T. GRADY           W. M. HITE

F. HITE            W. T. HAMMOND

W. JANNEY          J. LINDSAY

F. MOORE           J. MILBURN

P. C. MITCHELL      R. MITCHELL

D. G. MORGAN        B. RUSSELL

G. H. SHUMATE      T. SMITH JR.

L. SWARTZWELDER

T. TIMBERLAKE      P. F. TOPPER

C. WHITING



EAST — BACK

2ND. VA. INF. STONEWALL BRIG.

LT. COL. W. W. RANDOLPH

SERGT MAJ. N. BURWELL

CAPT R. G. RANDOLPH

LT. D. KEELER            LT L. T. GRUBBS

W. C. COPENHAVER        J. DEBTOR

L. DISHMAN            J. M. GRUBBS

W. G. GRUBBS            D. KERFOOT

A. PARKINS            J. PULLER

J. REARDON            G. H. RICHARDS

G. W. WHITTER        B. S. WILSON

P. GRUBBS            J. RITTER J. WELCH

LT. A. S. ALLEN        T. BARR

S. E. BONHAM    W. BRABHAM

J. BROY    G. DOLL    G. BEACH

G. D. CASTLEMAN        J. DAVIS

J. J. DOBBIN            J. DOUGHERTY

J. FULLER            C. WHEELER

J. GILL            J. GEARING

E. HALL            D. MERCER

J. MURPHY            G. PATTERSON

C. RILEY            E. M. RETTER

G. RIGGLE            W. C. SHEPHERD

J. K. WILLINGHAM

NORTH — LEFT

OTHER COMMANDS

MAJ. H. M. NELSON

LT R. P. BURWELL

LT E. PENDLETON

T. ALEXANDER            C. ASHBY

G. N. BARNETT           N. ANDERSON

J. CARTER                J. CARROLL

W. CASTLEMAN          G. L. DEAHL

M. COPENHAVER          G. ELYETT

J. EVERHART             J. FELTNER

J. T. KEENE              V. GREENE

W. T. MORELAND          A. MARTS

W. B. PAGE                B. RANDOLPH

T. G. RUSSELL           T. T. ROYSTON

J. W. SMITH              W. M. SHUMATE

W. M. SOWERS            A. SHORES

M. TAYLOR                G. THOMPSON

J. VOROUS                C. WILEY

SURG. CHAS. McCORMICK

J. W. ASHBY

1861



1865

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TO THE MEMORY OF  
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SOUTH - RIGHT  
Co D 6th VA REGT CAV  
LT D H ALLEN  
LT C G SHUMATE  
SERGT W. B. MOORE  
L ASHBY J. BELL  
JAS. BELL J. BARBEE  
T. BANEY M. CALMES  
J. DEARMONT W. GIBSON  
T. GRADY W. M. HITE  
F. HITE W. T. HAMMOND  
W. JANNEY J. LINDSAY  
F. MOORE J. MILBURN  
P. C. MITCHELL R. MITCHELL  
D. G. MORGAN B. RUSSELL  
G. H. SHUMATE T. SMITH JR.  
L. SWARTZWELDER  
T. TIMBERLAKE P. F. TOPPER  
C. WHITING



EAST (BACK)

2nd VA INF, STONEWALL BRIG.  
LT. COL. W. W. RANDOLPH  
SERGT MAJ. N. BURWELL

CAPT R. G. RANDOLPH  
LT. D. KEELER      LT L. T. GRUBBS  
W. C. COPENHAVER      J. DEBATOR  
L. DISHMAN      J. M. GRUBBS  
W. G. GRUBBS      D. KERFOOT  
A. PARKINS      J. PULLER  
J. REARDON      G. H. RICHARDS  
G. W. WHITTER      B. S. WILSON  
P. GRUBBS      J. RITTER      J. WELCH  
LT. A. S. ALLEN      T. BARR  
S. E. BONHAM      W. BRABHAM  
J. BROY      G. DOLL      G. BEACH  
G. D. CASTLEMAN      J. DAVIS  
J. J. DOBBIN      J. DOUGHERTY  
J. FULLER      C. WHEELER  
J. GILL      J. GEARING  
E. HALL      D. MERCER  
J. MURPHY      G. PATTERSON  
C. RILEY      E. M. RETTER  
G. RIGGLE      W. C. SHEPHERD  
J. K. WILLINGHAM



NORTH-LEFT

OTHER COMMANDS

MAJ H, M, WELSON

LT R, P, BURWELL

LT E, PENDLETON

T, ALEXANDER C, ASHBY

G, N, BARNETT N, ANDERSON

J, CARTER J, CARROLL

W, CASTLEMAN G, L, DEAHL

M, COPENHAVER G, ELYETT

J, EVERHART J, FELTNER

J, T, KEENE V, GREENE

W, T, MORELAND A, MARTS

W, B, PAGE B, RANDOLPH

T, G, RUSSELL T, T, ROYSTON

J, W, SMITH W, M, SHUMATE

W, M, SOWERS A, SHORES

M, TAYLOR G, THOMPSON

J, VOROUS C, WILEY

SURG, CHAS, McCORMICK

J, W, ASHBY

GEORGE ARCHIBALD  
101 NORTH CHURCH STREET  
BERRYVILLE, VIRGINIA 22611-6007

TELEPHONE 540-300-1477  
FAX 540-300-1478

September 4, 2009

Request for Re-Review of Public Records on Attorney Document  
Number Memorial School Records

Mr. Alan Batts, County Administrator,  
Berryville, Clarke County Government Center,  
101 Chalmers Court, Second Floor  
Berryville, Virginia 22611-6007

Dear Mr. Batts:

The enclosed news story regarding community dispute in Falls Church over proposed reopening of ancient school building named after Founding Fathers of Virginia is highly of necessity litigation now pending filing in federal court which requires access to the arguments raised by our own Clarke County attorney, denied to me months ago under the Virginia Freedom of Information Act.

I stated my need at the time to appeal your denial in federal court on personal monetary grounds, but it has become necessary, owing to the new Falls Church dispute to renew my request for the copy of county attorney Robert Mitchell's document in order to contest the pending Falls Church school community — a larger assault on the essential underpinnings of our Commonwealth's historic legacy.

It is my hope that this new development will enable you to convince our leaders to release the needed Robert Mitchell advisory to me as a way to forego necessary time-consuming and expensive federal court litigation to force release of this needed public record under the Virginia Freedom of Information Act, as requested.

My need to litigate the FOIA violation has in order to pursue federal relief in the now-unfolding more consequential Falls Church matter will be pursued anyway, but your reluctance to obtain our board or Superintendents agreement to release the earlier Robert Mitchell legal advisory, or I make it unnecessary to make Clarke County's full financial disclosure of that litigation, and the attendant defense costs in preparation Clarke County, as well as the two legal inquiries now forced to be filed by this FOIA violation.

Thank you for your effort to make further unnecessary waste of county taxpayer dollars in the midst of this pending unfolding historic legal dispute over historic monuments' destruction.

Sincerely,

George Archibald



<[https://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2020/dec/9/thomas-jefferson-george-mason-schools-to-be-rename/?utm\\_source=Boomtrain&utm\\_medium=manual&utm\\_campaign=newsalert&utm\\_content=newsalert&utm\\_term=newsalert&bt\\_cc=ioIWYwn9LKL5X1gpZVUXFc3pLDviY4x2OgOe5dml%2Fk%2FbjBepMGkKwAKzbaCARlcK&bt\\_ts=1607538892189](https://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2020/dec/9/thomas-jefferson-george-mason-schools-to-be-rename/?utm_source=Boomtrain&utm_medium=manual&utm_campaign=newsalert&utm_content=newsalert&utm_term=newsalert&bt_cc=ioIWYwn9LKL5X1gpZVUXFc3pLDviY4x2OgOe5dml%2Fk%2FbjBepMGkKwAKzbaCARlcK&bt_ts=1607538892189)>

## Thomas Jefferson, George Mason schools to be renamed in Va. district so everyone can 'feel safe'



The Thomas Jefferson Memorial is seen in this general view. Monday, March 11, 2019, in Washington D.C. (AP Photo/Mark Tenally)

By [Jessica Chasmar](#) - *The Washington Times* - Wednesday, December 9, 2020

A Virginia school board voted unanimously Tuesday to rename two schools named after Founding Fathers Thomas Jefferson and George Mason due to their owning of slaves — even after the majority of community members said they opposed the idea. The Falls Church School Board voted 7-0 to rename Thomas Jefferson Elementary School and George Mason High School following a six-month-long process sparked by the George Floyd unrest.

The process included a community [survey](#) in October that found 56% of respondents opposed the name changes.



The first paragraph of the letter states that the author is a member of the Washington Post's editorial board and that the author is writing to express his/her opinion on the issue of the proposed changes to the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The author states that he/she believes that the proposed changes are a step in the right direction and that they will help to ensure that all citizens have an equal opportunity to vote.

The second paragraph of the letter discusses the author's concerns about the proposed changes. The author states that he/she is concerned that the proposed changes will result in a loss of federal oversight and that they will allow states to pass laws that discriminate against certain groups of people. The author also expresses concern that the proposed changes will weaken the enforcement of the Voting Rights Act.

The third paragraph of the letter discusses the author's support for the proposed changes. The author states that he/she believes that the proposed changes will help to restore the original intent of the Voting Rights Act and that they will help to ensure that all citizens have an equal opportunity to vote.

The fourth paragraph of the letter discusses the author's concerns about the proposed changes. The author states that he/she is concerned that the proposed changes will result in a loss of federal oversight and that they will allow states to pass laws that discriminate against certain groups of people. The author also expresses concern that the proposed changes will weaken the enforcement of the Voting Rights Act.

The fifth paragraph of the letter discusses the author's support for the proposed changes. The author states that he/she believes that the proposed changes will help to restore the original intent of the Voting Rights Act and that they will help to ensure that all citizens have an equal opportunity to vote.

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10/20/2020 REGULAR MEETING/CLARKE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS/  
Motion to Enact Resolution Regarding Proposal to Remove Civil War Memorial  
Statue

George Archibald <archibaldgeorge65@gmail.com> Fri, Oct 16, 2020 at 2:08 PM  
To: Chris Boies <cboies@clarkecounty.gov>, Brianna Taylor <btaylor@clarkecounty.gov>, Tiffany Kemp  
<tkemp@clarkecounty.gov>, David Weiss <dweiss@clarkecounty.gov>, Bev McKay <bmckay@clarkecounty.gov>, Terri  
Trimble Collett <tcollett@clarkecounty.gov>, Douglas Lawrence <dclawrence@clarkecounty.gov>, "Matthew E. Bass"  
<matthew.bass@clarkecounty.gov>

Dear Clarke County Administrator Chris Boies,

Here is PDF copy (9 pages with Attachments) of proposed Motion to Enact Resolution Regarding Proposal to Remove  
Civil War Memorial Statue, which by this email, following our prior correspondence and agreement on hopeful  
resolution of this matter. I am repeating my prior request for this item to be on your Agenda for the Tuesday, October  
20 Regular Meeting, and also requesting my Supervisor Matthew E. Bass by Motion at the appropriate time during  
Tuesday's meeting to offer the attached Resolution Regarding Proposal to Remove Civil War Memorial Statue --- as  
an appropriate courtesy to me his registered voter constituent. Thank you.

With kind regards, George Archibald

George Archibald  
101 North Church Street, Apt. 101  
Berryville, Virginia 22811-6003  
540-303-1477

10/20/2020-Motion to Enact Resolution Regarding Proposal to Remove Civil War Memorial Statue (9  
pages).pdf  
1613K

(Note: Supervisor Bass received request  
to offer following Resolution for  
up-or-down vote by Supervisors as my  
representative, but rudely declined to  
do so as requested. See pages 14-15  
herein.)

2020 \_\_ Resolution Regarding Request to Remove Civil War Memorial, Section  
Resolution Regarding Request of Martin Rossiter Oldham to Remove Section \_\_

Whereas, Martin Rossiter Oldham, resident of the Aubrey Gap historical area of eastern Clarke County bordering Spaulding County at Park, Virginia addressed the September 16 Regular Meeting of the Clarke County Board of Supervisors during Civil War Centennial with respect to the 120 year-old historic Civil War era marker monument located within the Clarke County Courthouse grounds on North Church Street, Berryville (see attached);

Whereas, Clarke County General Registrar Barbara E. Borchertman, following review of Miss K' Ann Oldham's follow-up email titled "Request Appointment to Review Document" sent to each supervisor and County Administrator Carl Toles from [oldhamkann@comcast.net](mailto:oldhamkann@comcast.net) on Sunday, September 20, 2020, confirmed his voter registration at address 575 Windward Lane, Park, VA 20150 (see Attachment 1, 3 pages);

Whereas, several recent published news stories in The Winchester Star and other area media have explored "It will take months to peak the 'cost' of the selected Oldham monument target in light of many hundreds of century-old county records researched and found by local experts associated with the Clarke County Historical Society and within our government agencies;

Whereas, records searched and found in response to request of September 16, 2020 under Virginia Freedom of Information Act also showed the Clarke County attorney not reviewing the monument situation and concluded that "the county would legally move the monument [forward] ... the structure is ... not on the courthouse lawn but rather on a small parcel, technically owned by the Association of the Survivors of the Clarke Cavalry (ASCC), (which) disbanded years ago ... (see Attachment 2) 4 pages);

Whereas, the subject of FOIA request was former resident George Archibald of 131 North Church Street, Berryville, whose residence is directly in line of sight of the monument in question. Responsive records detailed that in 1900 to 1919 had requested that another group associated with the Confederate side of the Civil War, and now disbanded, would take responsibility for the monument which ever way has made no attempt to do so since commemorative festival was done, wrote The Winchester Star reporter Mickey Howell whose story was published Saturday, September 19, 2020 (see Attachment 3 4 pages);

Whereas, the War & Peace Overhaul signed in 2003 has and should continue, need for deeper evaluation of the individual agent to get needed input and picture of the region where a multitude of other historical projects and state markers also surround his own work residence; the globehood marker along Aubrey Gap, Smokestack Pike, and the Tower of Friendship which it is hoped, remain unaffected from the current campaign of erasure;

Monuments, the importance of historical monuments, and other graveyards. The monuments must be preserved with reverence because they inform young children now growing up and of students of our past important history and individuals who helped form and define our civil social order which underpins the great heritage of our country for the future generations.

Now, the more we have removed and such longstanding historic artifacts are recognized and appreciated by the Clarke County Board of Supervisors for their beneficial impact in commemorating all that has shaped our families, our community culture, growth, or identity. That is to survivors of our ancestors truly represented by such as the memorial statue within the Historic Courthouse grounds, now wrongly targeted for removal!

So it further resolved that when U.S. Board's request is thereby denied, and new such further efforts within Clarke County, Virginia by any opponent or critic of our immutable heritage are strongly discouraged and disavowed.

So it passed this 20th day of October, 2020, by Supervisor Matthew S. East, Chairman, Voting Clerk M. Matthews, at Request of Mr. Corrado.

Witness:

Matthew S. East, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, County of Clarke, Virginia

- Matthew S. East
- Tommy L. Spitzer -
- Debra M. Lewis -
- Robert E. Mingo -
- David S. Winder -

Witness:  
Clerk M. Matthews

**RA REQUEST WHETHER CLARKE COUNTY RESIDENT F. ROSS OLDHAM IS  
REGISTERED VOTER**

On the 28th day of November 2018, I, the undersigned, Clerk of the Board of Elections and Registration for Clarke County, Georgia, received a request from the undersigned to determine whether the following person is registered to vote in Clarke County, Georgia.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City/County: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

I have searched the records of the Board of Elections and Registration for Clarke County, Georgia, and have determined that the person named above is/ is not registered to vote in Clarke County, Georgia.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Clerk of the Board of Elections and Registration

Dear General Register Barbara B. Zimmerman:

Thank you for your telephone call requesting whether one Mr. Ross O'Brien is a registered voter in this County.

I do not have Mr. O'Brien's residence or social address, but he submitted a Declaration with the County Clerk's Office on October 24, 2011. The address on the Request for Admission to Office submitted from email address "Ross O'Brien" was [redacted].

This form was received to me by County Administrator Steve Dams and is presently under consideration by the Board. When submitted a full request for the Board of Supervisors was made for the matter and asked that Mr. O'Brien's initiative — discussed at their prior meeting — be placed on the Board's agenda again for their October Regular Meeting.

I will try to help you further in any way regarding Mr. O'Brien's voter status.

With kind regards, George A. ...

George A. ...  
[Redacted]  
[Redacted]

Zimbra

6062@clarkcountynv.gov

Request Appointment to Citizen Committee

From: Bill Williams [mailto:billwilliams@clarkcountynv.gov] Sent: Wednesday, August 10, 2011 11:56 AM  
 Subject: Request Appointment to Citizen Committee

To: Board Chair > [mailto:BillWilliams@clarkcountynv.gov],  
 Jay Wiley > [mailto:jaywiley@clarkcountynv.gov],  
 Lisa J. Gorman > [mailto:lisa.gorman@clarkcountynv.gov],  
 Doug Lawrence > [mailto:doug.lawrence@clarkcountynv.gov],  
 Matthew Nelson > [mailto:matthew.nelson@clarkcountynv.gov],  
 Chris Hester > [mailto:chris.hester@clarkcountynv.gov],  
 Thomas Walker > [mailto:thomas.walker@clarkcountynv.gov]

Dear Board Chair, Doug Lawrence, Jay Gorman, Lisa Gorman, and Doug,

I hope you and the Board's continued focus on discussion on my request to relocate the Washington Monument to a more appropriate location. I'm also grateful for the time and effort the county has dedicated to the thorough historical research that my request required. I can only imagine how difficult it has been to wade through project files and records from the 1980s.

In my opinion, the Board's decision to form a citizen committee to help determine the monument's final outcome is the right call. I realize that this issue has faced reasonable criticism on both sides. But I firmly believe that when all sides come together, have to live with their choice for records, and have physical, historical, and cultural discussions that the outcome benefits all.

Thank you for requesting an appointment to the committee to do a final discussion and recommendation to determine the monument's final status.

Best Regards,

Bill Williams





Re: Reply CLARKE COUNTY/COMMITTEE BEING FORMED TO DEVELOP MONUMENT'S FATE

Tiffany Kemp <tkemp@clarkecounty.gov>  
To: archibaldgeorge65 <archibaldgeorge65@gmail.com>

Thu, Sep 24, 2020 at 4:50 PM

Mr. Archibald,

The document requested is an attorney-client privileged document and is not required to be produced under the Freedom of Information Act; therefore, this document will not be produced in response to this request.

Thank you.

Tiffany Kemp  
Records Manager  
Executive Assistant - County Administration  
County of Clarke  
101 Chalmers Court, Suite B  
Berryville, Virginia 22611  
[540] 955-5186  
tkemp@clarkecounty.gov

From: "archibaldgeorge65" <archibaldgeorge65@gmail.com>  
To: "Tiffany Kemp" <tkemp@clarkecounty.gov>  
Sent: Sunday, September 20, 2020 3:07:35 AM  
Subject: Re: Reply CLARKE COUNTY/COMMITTEE BEING FORMED TO DEVELOP MONUMENT'S FATE

Dear Tiffany Kemp,

Thank you for your response. Please note as the county's formal FOIA officer that I appeal use of the discretionary provision of the Virginia FOIA statute to withhold documents regarding counsel's advice, which are very important for me to have as we move forward on this matter. I







SECRETARY OF THE STATE

# Fate

1900

The first of the year was a  
 very dry one, and the  
 crops were very poor.  
 The weather was very  
 hot, and the crops  
 were very dry.  
 The first of the year  
 was a very dry one,  
 and the crops were  
 very poor. The weather  
 was very hot, and  
 the crops were very  
 dry. The first of the  
 year was a very dry  
 one, and the crops  
 were very poor. The  
 weather was very hot,  
 and the crops were  
 very dry.

SECRETARY OF THE STATE





Re: CONSTITUENT REQUEST FOR YOUR ACTION AT FORTHCOMING OCTOBER 20 BOARD OF SUPERVISORS REGULAR MEETING

George Archibald <archibaldgeorge65@gmail.com>

Tue, Oct 20, 2020 at 11:42 AM

To: Matthew Bass <matthew.bass@clarkecounty.gov>

Cc: David Weiss <dweiss@clarkecounty.gov>, Bev McKay <bmckay@clarkecounty.gov>, Terri Tremble Gallett <tgallett@clarkecounty.gov>, Douglas Lawrence <d.lawrence@clarkecounty.gov>, Chris Boles <cboles@clarkecounty.gov>, Barbara Byrd <bbyrd1971@verizon.net>, Robina Souffault <robina.rich5@gmail.com>, Mark Griffin <mark@clintonvirginia.com>, "Mather P. Leeds" <chairman@clarkogop.com>, Mickey Powell <mpowell@winchesterstar.com>, Cynthia Burton <cburton@winchesterstar.com>, "Timothy R. Johnson" <TRJohnson@trjlegal.com>, Ellen Rogers <erogers5c@gmail.com>, jkeelor@rvdaily.com

Dear Matthew Bass,

Thank you for your response, but "forming a committee" is not sufficient. I'm asking you and the Board to take a stand and mount a vote against Martin Luther King's request, having spent many hours myself to gather necessary materials to protect my own North Church Street residence view directly across from the Courthouse memorial statue. My FOIA response from Tiffany Kemp is attached, along with my prepared statement to the Board at today's scheduled October 20 Regular meeting at 1 p.m. Tuesday. Please offer motion to accept my Resolution as requested, and I shall not accept "no" from you as an answer. Please do your job, Mr. Candidate, November 3 is just around the corner. Thank you.

George Archibald  
101 North Church Street, Apt. 101  
Berryville, Virginia 22611-6003  
540-303-1477

On Mon, Oct 19, 2020 at 10:12 AM Matthew Bass <matthew.bass@clarkecounty.gov> wrote:

Good Morning Mr. Archibald,

I appreciate your interest in this issue. As you know, the Board has decided to form a citizen's committee to determine next steps with respect to the statue.

My understanding is that will be the next concrete step taken, and it will inform future action by the Board.

Thank you,

Matthew E. Bass  
Clarke County Board of Supervisors  
Berryville District  
matthew.bass@clarkecounty.gov  
(540) 955-5175

From: "George Archibald" <garchibald@gmail.com>  
 To: "Matthew L. Bass" <mbass@clarkecountyga.gov>  
 Cc: "Matthew L. Bass" <mbass@clarkecountyga.gov>  
 Sent: Friday, October 10, 2020 2:51:04 PM  
 Subject: CONSTITUENT REQUEST FOR YOUR ACTION AT FORTHCOMING OCTOBER 20 BOARD OF SUPERVISORS REGULAR MEETING

Dear Matthew Bass,  
 Here is my personal request (already sent to you along with email to County Administrator Chris Daise) for your courtesy at next Tuesday's BoS meeting in offering the motion for enactment of the statue resolution as my appointed superior, also running in the forthcoming November 3 election with opposition for a full term as our Berryville Voting District supervisor.

This does not obligate you to vote for the resolution, although I strongly hope you will, as I have given a lot of thought to this matter as 75 year old former citizen and military veteran who himself served at U.S. Air Force pilot training base in Arizona 1967-71. (My service included temporary duty in combat zone as part of production of documentary film showed extensively at civilian killzones by myself and former released prisoner-of-war Major Joe Victor Carpenter. This film titled *There Is A Way* can still be seen on YouTube and helped turn the tide of public opposition to our Vietnam involvement.)

Thank you for your own service, and hope you will help allow the statue removal issue to be resolved as I am requesting.

Kind regards, George Archibald

George Archibald  
 101 North Marsh Street, Apt. 134  
 Berryville, Virginia 22811-6000  
 540-893-1477

George Archibald  
 101 North Marsh Street  
 Berryville, Virginia 22811-6000  
 540-893-1477

2 attachments

- 10-20-2020-George Archibald Citizen Comment and Resolution Motion to Clarke County Board of Supervisors Regular October 2020 Meeting re. Denial of Proposal to Remove Civil War Memorial Statue (14 pages).pdf (247K)
- 10-06-2020-Tiffany Kemp, FOIA Response Confederate Statue to George Archibald (170 pages).pdf (1207K)



GEORGE ARCHIBALD  
101 NORTH CHURCH STREET  
BERRYVILLE, VIRGINIA 22611-6007

Mr. Chris Bolea, County Administrator  
Berryville/Clarke County Governmental Center  
101 Chalmers Court, Second Floor  
Berryville, Virginia 22611-1389

December 9, 2020  
FOIA Request for Re-Review of Prior Denial of Attorney Document  
Re: War Memorial Removal Proposal

Case 5:20-cv-00001-  
PT-S  
Howe



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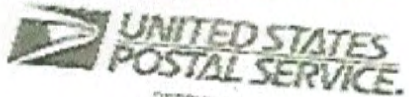
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Berryville VA 22611

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7035 3010 0000 1272 8809

To: *Chris Bziles*  
191 Chalmers Ct, 2nd Floor  
Berryville VA 22611-1387



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Berryville, VA 22611 Weight: 0 lb 1.80 oz Estimated Delivery Date Mon 12/14/2020			
Certified Mail® Tracking #:			\$3.55
			7035301000012728809
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$4.25</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>\$4.25</b>
Cash			\$10.00
Change			-\$5.75

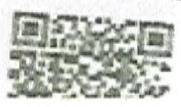
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# LOCAL

Winchester • Frederick County • Clarke County

clayton@winchesterstar.com

## Brewery's 'plans coming to fruition' after \$250,000 grant

Backroom Brewery has been awarded a \$250,000 USDA grant that will allow it to add canning and bottling services. Owner Billie Giffon said the plan is to brew once a week — or twice with a double batch if things progress — producing about 1,000 barrels of beer a year.

Full Story **A9**

The  
Winchester Star  
Wednesday  
October 21, 2020

**A6**

## Suit threat doesn't sway Clarke BOS position on statue

By **MICKEY POWELL**  
The Winchester Star

**BERRYVILLE** — A threat of a lawsuit didn't persuade the Clarke County Board of Supervisors on Tuesday to rescind a previous decision to let residents help determine the fate of a Confederate monument outside the county courthouse.

Officials maintain they haven't done anything for a court to consider reversing.

Berryville resident George Archibald, who lives near the monument, presented a resolution calling for the supervisors to deny Ross Oldham's request for the monument to be removed. Archibald previously expressed support for keep-

ing the monument, erected in 1900 to honor soldiers from the county who died during the Civil War.

"The rich history of the Civil War dead from each of the eight Shenandoah Valley Campaigns of 1864, properly amplified by this serene memorial, is more than amenable reason to preserve its prominence in the center of town in order to help people know that Berryville is a special place," Archibald said during a public comment period, referencing a new promotional campaign that the town is implementing.

"Let us try to do this the easy way," Archibald said, adding that if the supervisors didn't adopt the resolution, it might result in "my

having to file an appeal petition with the U.S. District Court in Harrisonburg."

Archibald called upon Berryville District Supervisor Matthew Bass to make a motion for the board to adopt the resolution. Bass did not.

Addressing the supervisors in June, Oldham said he thinks the monument is a painful reminder of the South's support for slavery during the Civil War. He asked the supervisors to move it to "a more appropriate location of historical learning," such as the Clarke County Historical Society or the Battle of Berryville site.

That cannot be done, a lawyer determined, because the county doesn't own the small piece of land

on which the monument sits. The parcel was determined to be owned by descendants of a cemetery whose members died many years ago. Research has not uncovered who their descendants are, let alone whether any are alive today.

The supervisors are forming a committee to find options for what to do with the monument. In a letter that he recently sent to board Chairman David Weiss, Archibald asked to be appointed to the committee "so that I might work with you further in behalf of the monument's retention."

None of the supervisors commented on the issue following Archibald's remarks on Tuesday.

See **Status**, page **A7**



1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for consistent data collection procedures and the use of advanced analytical techniques to derive meaningful insights from the data.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in data management and analysis. It discusses how modern software solutions can streamline data collection, storage, and analysis processes, thereby improving efficiency and accuracy.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data management, such as data quality, security, and privacy. It provides strategies to mitigate these risks and ensure that the data remains reliable and secure throughout its lifecycle.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key findings and recommendations. It stresses the importance of continuous monitoring and evaluation of the data management process to ensure it remains effective and aligned with the organization's goals.



**County of Clarke**  
Tiffany Kemp, Freedom of Information Officer

October 7, 2020

George Archibald  
101 North Church St., Apt. 2  
Berryville, VA 22611  
[archibaldgeorge65@gmail.com](mailto:archibaldgeorge65@gmail.com)  
(540) 303-1477

Mr. Archibald,

On September 16, 2020, you requested "our file" on the Confederate Statue per the Freedom of Information Act.

On September 18, 2020, you were provided documents, except for legal opinions per code §2.2-3705.1 (2). Please refer to that email for our formal response to your request for why those were withheld and are still being withheld.

On September 29, 2020, we provided documents relating to the search term "Oldham" after many emails to clarify what you were requesting. We provided a [link](#) to the minutes where Mr. Oldham spoke, and the letter received from Mr. Oldham asking to be considered for the committee.

On September 30, 2020, you clarified "every document relating to this topic." We understood that to be the search term "Confederate Statue." Those documents were provided to you on October 6, 2020.

At this time, you have been given every document and email held in Clarke County relating to the Confederate Statue, except for the legal opinions, as stated on September 18, 2020.

Thank you,

*Tiffany Kemp*

Tiffany Kemp  
Freedom of Information Officer  
County of Clarke Virginia  
(540) 955-5186  
[tkemp@clarkecounty.gov](mailto:tkemp@clarkecounty.gov)

September 18, 2020

George Archibald  
101 North Church St., Apt. 2  
Berryville, VA 22611  
[archibaldgeorge65@gmail.com](mailto:archibaldgeorge65@gmail.com)  
(540) 303-1477

Dear Mr. Archibald

This letter is in response to your request for records made in accordance with the Virginia Freedom of Information Act (§ 2.2-3700 et seq.) on September 16, 2020. Please be advised that portions of the records you have requested relating to the Confederate Statue are exempt from disclosure under §2.2-3705.1(2), *Written advice of legal counsel to state, regional or local public bodies or the officers or employees of such public bodies, and any other information protected by the attorney-client privilege.* Therefore, these protected portions have been withheld from the records being released to you. If there are any other specific documents you are requesting, please let me know.

Thank you for contacting this office.

Sincerely,

Tiffany R. Kemp  
Freedom of Information Office  
County of Clarke Virginia  
(540) 955-5186  
[tkemp@clarkecountv.gov](mailto:tkemp@clarkecountv.gov)



George Archibald <archibaldgeorge65@gmail.com>

---

## Reply CLARKE COUNTY/COMMITTEE BEING FORMED TO DEVELOP MONUMENT'S FATE

---

Tiffany Kemp <tkemp@clarkecounty.gov>  
To: archibaldgeorge65@gmail.com

Fri, Sep 18, 2020 at 4:47 PM

Good Afternoon Mr. Archibald,

Attached to this email you will find the response to your FOIA request. Have a good weekend.

Thank you,

Tiffany Kemp  
Records Manager  
Executive Assistant - County Administration  
County of Clarke  
101 Chalmers Court, Suite B  
Berryville, Virginia 22611  
[540] 955-5186  
[tkemp@clarkecounty.gov](mailto:tkemp@clarkecounty.gov)

On Sep 16, 2020, at 4:44 PM, George Archibald  
<[archibaldgeorge65@gmail.com](mailto:archibaldgeorge65@gmail.com)> wrote:

George Archibald  
101 North Church Street, Apt. 2  
Berryville, Virginia 22611-6007

Telephone (540) 303-1477

Email: <[archibaldgeorge65@gmail.com](mailto:archibaldgeorge65@gmail.com)>

September 16, 2020

David Weiss, Buckmarsh District Supervisor and Chairman  
Clarke County Board of Supervisors  
Post Office Box 349  
Berryville, Virginia 22611-0349  
Email: <[dweiss@clarkecounty.gov](mailto:dweiss@clarkecounty.gov)>



Dear Chairman Weiss and fellow Supervisors,

I write regarding the enclosed news story today by reporter Mickey Powell on Pages A6 and A7 of The Winchester Star, "Clarke County/Committee being formed to develop monument's fate," with this respectful request that you take immediate declarative action by recorded vote to deny the reported request submitted in June by county resident identified as Ross Oldham. As the story relates, you have no apparent legal or statutory authority to remove the courthouse historical monument that was erected in 1900 and been enjoyed by generations of our community ever since.

I moved to my current address in July exactly because my front window looks directly upon this historical monument. Certainly my own rights and desires should be equally considered and upheld in a non-discriminatory fashion alongside those of said Ross Oldham. You have known me for many years as a resident active in civic affairs who appreciates your own tireless efforts in behalf of our community — and the story today emphatically reports that "the county's part-time attorney . . . told the board it has no power to do anything to the memorial on its own."

Therefore, Mr. Oldham's request should be properly denied, which I ask my supervisor Matthew Bass to move as a matter of "old business" at your very next regular meeting — and before the forthcoming general election vote regarding Mr. Bass's own interim appointment to the board for which another candidate is also contending.

Regarding your consideration of forming a special committee to consider this matter in complete detail, I further request being included by the board as an appointee to this panel so that I might work with you further in behalf of the monument's retention. The county attorney's legal work already done at taxpayer expense apparently affirmed this conclusion.

>>> More on following page >>>

Page Two

David Weiss, Buckmarsh District Supervisor and Chairman  
Clarke County Board of Supervisors  
Post Office Box 349  
Berryville, Virginia 22611-0349  
Email: <dweiss@clarkecounty.gov>

September 16, 2020

Your entire file should thereby become publicly available under the Virginia Freedom of Information Act, which I also invoke herein, asking that fees be waived in the public interest. Thank you.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

/s/ George Archibald

Enclosure as stated.

Cc: Vice Chair Bev McKay  
White Post District Supervisor  
Post Office Box 1  
Millwood, Virginia 22646-0001  
Email: <[bmckay@clarkecounty.gov](mailto:bmckay@clarkecounty.gov)>

Doug Lawrence  
Russell District Supervisor  
Post Office Box 107  
Berryville, Virginia 22611-0107  
Email: <[dlawrence@clarkecounty.gov](mailto:dlawrence@clarkecounty.gov)>

Matthew E. Bass  
Berryville District Supervisor  
c/o Burnett & Williams Law Firm  
105 Loudoun Street SE  
Leesburg, VA 20175-3106  
Email: <[matthew.bass@clarkecounty.gov](mailto:matthew.bass@clarkecounty.gov)>

Terri Trimble Catlett  
Millwood District Supervisor  
2234 Old Chapel Road

Boyce, Virginia 22620-2314

Email: <[tcattlett@clarkecounty.gov](mailto:tcattlett@clarkecounty.gov)>

—  
George Archibald  
101 North Church Street, Apt. 2  
Berryville, Virginia 22611-6007  
540-303-1477

<09-18-2020-George Archibald to Clarke County Board of Supervisors re.  
Clarke County Committee being formed to develop monument's fate" (4 pages).pdf>

--  
George Archibald  
101 North Church Street, Apt. 2  
Berryville, Virginia 22611-6007  
540-303-1477

☛ - 2020-09-18\_FOIA\_Response\_George\_Archibald.pdf  
— 4888K



# LOCAL

citydesk@winchestertar.com

CLARKE COUNTY



The 1900 granite monument called "Appomattox" sits in a field in 1946. Clarke County Commissioners in December 2019 voted to demolish it. The monument is owned by the Board of Commissioners. A lawsuit is currently pending to determine what to do with the site.

## Winchester gets 5th drive-through CVS Covid-19 test site

As some health experts are predicting another wave of the coronavirus to hit this fall, CVS Health has expanded its testing for COVID-19 across the country. The company is adding 2,000 new COVID-19 drive-through test sites at CVS Pharmacy locations nationwide, including 21 in Virginia.

Full Story A9

The Winchester Star

September 19, 2020



## Deciding Confederate monument's fate will take months

By MICKEY PERELL  
The Winchester Star

**BERRYVILLE** — It will take months to decide the fate of a controversial Confederate monument outside the Clarke County Courthouse, county officials maintain.

As of Friday morning, at least six people have shown interest in serving on a citizens committee that will explore options, Clarke County Board of Supervisors Chairman David Welch said. The board announced its plans to form the committee earlier this week.

"People are very interested in how the committee is to be set up and will find a resolution to the quandary we were presented with," said Welch, who represents the Backmarsh District.

County Administrator Chris Boles said it hasn't yet been determined how appointments to the committee will be made or what the panel's exact scope of work will be.

"We need a little time to make sure we develop strategies to support the committee, but that enables it to succeed," Boles said, referring to county officials.

It will take "a number of months" just to establish the committee, Weiss said.

The courthouse is on North Church Street in downtown Berryville. Welch said he's hearing comments both for and against keeping the monument.

See Page A7

With its Civil War connection, the monument has been a painful reminder of the South's support for slavery, county residents Ross Olfman believes. In June, he asked the county to move the monument to "a more appropriate location of historical learning," such as the Clarke County Historical Society or the Battle of Berryville site.

But the county legally cannot move the monument, according to lawyer Robert Mitchell, because it doesn't own the small piece of land on which the monument sits.

One person seeking to keep the monument outside the courthouse is Berryville resident George Archibald. He wants to be appointed to the committee "so that I might work with you further in behalf of the monument's retention," he wrote on Wednesday in a letter to Welch, a copy of which he emailed to The Winchester Star.

Archibald wrote that the monument has "been enjoyed by generations of our community ever since" it was erected in 1900. He mentioned that one of the reasons why he moved to his apartment on North Church in July was because "my front window looks directly upon this historical monument."

"Certainly my own rights and desires should be equally considered and upheld in a non-discriminatory fashion" alongside Olfman's, he wrote.

His letter asks that Olfman's request be denied.

Olfman's remarks to the supervisors started conversation about the monument, Weiss said. "But the conversation is continuing at the board's discretion," he emphasized.

Motivated by the Petersburg Granite Co., the monument was erected more than 90 years after the Civil War ended to honor the county's Confederate veterans. The soldier depicted in its statue is based on a 1880 bronze sculpture by M. Caspar Robert and titled "Appomattox," according to county historical Architectural Historian Maral Kallhan. The sculpture is based on a painting of the same title by John Adams Elder a year earlier.

Research has revealed that the monument is not on the courthouse lawn but rather on a small parcel technically owned by the Association of the Survivors of the Clarke County (ASCC). The association disbanded long ago — its last annual meeting on record was held in 1918. Kallhan told the supervisors.

Sixty-four surviving members of the Clarke County established the ASCC in 1884. Kallhan said.

In 1918, the ASCC asked the Stonehill United Daughters of the Confederacy to take responsibility for the monument when the association ceased to exist.

(over)



# Index

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...

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# Monument

By Page A7

The monument is a symbol of the people's struggle for freedom and justice.

The monument is a symbol of the people's struggle for freedom and justice.

The monument is a symbol of the people's struggle for freedom and justice.

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The monument is a symbol of the people's struggle for freedom and justice.

# LOCAL

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**First National Corp. to acquire Fincastle bank**  
First National Corp., the parent company and bank holding company of First Bank of Virginia, is acquiring The Bank of Fincastle. The two banks jointly announced the merger Thursday evening.  
**Full Story A9**

The Winchester Star  
Saturday  
February 20, 2021

**A6**

## Forum on Clarke County Confederate monument scheduled

By **MICKEY POWELL**  
The Winchester Star

**BERRYVILLE** — In two weeks, a public forum will be held to hear opinions on a Confederate monument outside the Clarke County Courthouse.

The county-appointed citizens committee charged with determining options for the monument — and ultimately making recommendations on its fate — will hold the forum at 6:30 p.m. March 4 in the Clarke County High School auditorium.

A six-page "information sheet" summarizing the monument's history, the controversy surrounding its statue and potential options is posted on the committee's section of the county's website. In fact, it goes online to clerkcountry.gov, click on "government," then scroll down to "monument controversy" and click on it.

Other information about the monument also is posted. Earlier this week, County Administrator Chris Beckel told the Clarke County Board of Supervisors that more is likely to be posted before the forum.

"It would be nice if they could read this before they come" to the event, said board Chairman David Welch, the Backmarsh District supervisor. "The information may contain the answers to any questions people may have," he said.

That "Apposition," the granite monument is in front of the court house on North Church Street in downtown Berryville. It was erected in 1900 to honor fallen Civil War soldiers from the county. Now it is a statue of an unnamed Confederate soldier. As far as anyone knows, the soldier is an artist's depiction rather than anyone in particular.

"Today, some people look at the monument and see a 'symbol' of the

the memory of the Civil War dead. Others see it as a symbol of oppression and Jim Crow," the information sheet states, explaining the controversy.

Recent research uncovered that the monument isn't on the court house grounds, but rather on a plot 25 feet in diameter owned by the Association of the Survivors of the Clarke County. The county can't legally move the monument because it doesn't own the site.

Nevertheless, "Clarke County has relinquished the monument and its surrounding site for as long as anyone can remember," the information sheet reads. "In fact, the Board of Supervisors was surprised when it learned that the county did not own the monument and its site. This fact had long been forgotten."

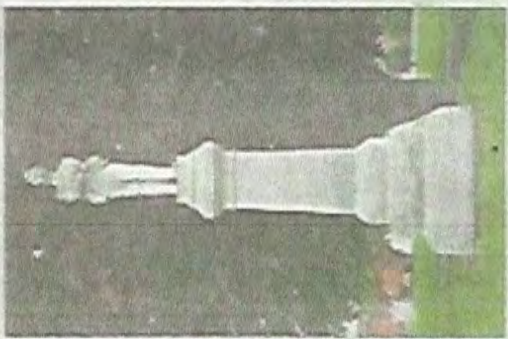
Beckel said there are no surviving ASCC members. A lawyer determined that the plot and monument are not technically in town, instead

by descendants of the association's members. Yet nobody apparently knows whether any descendants are alive and — if so — how they can be reached to find out whether they have any interest in helping to determine the monument's fate.

Legally, the county has two options for acquiring the monument. One is condemnation; the other is adverse possession, seeking quiet title's rights. Both options require approval by a circuit court judge, and both could be contested by citizens groups or individuals.

Should the county be able to acquire ownership, potential options for the monument include leaving it alone, moving it to a battlefield or similar historical site and/or installing "interpretive signs" explaining its history, according to the information sheet.

— Contact Mickey Powell at mpowell@winchesterstar.com

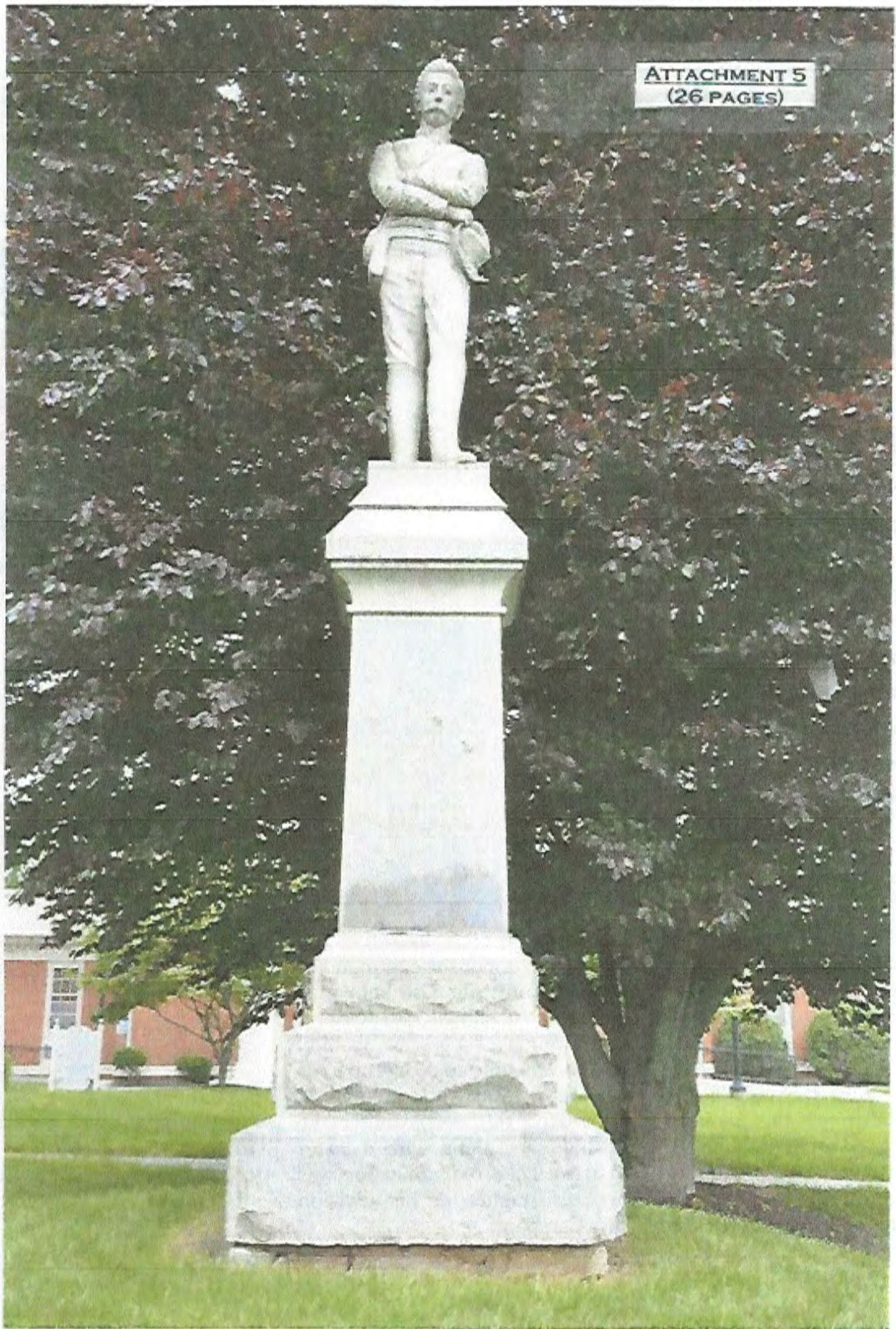


**SUBMITTED PHOTO**

This 1900 granite monument called "Apposition" stands outside the Clarke County Courthouse in Berryville.



ATTACHMENT 5  
(26 PAGES)





# Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia

The **Second Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia** was a military organization within the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia during much of the American Civil War. It was officially created and named following the  Battle of Sharpsburg  in 1862, but comprised units in a corps organization for quite some time prior to that. The Second Corps developed a reputation for hard fighting under famed early commander Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson.

## Contents

### Background

#### Command under Lt. Gen. T. J. Jackson

#### Temporary commands under Maj. Generals A.P. Hill and J.E.B. Stuart

#### Command under Lt. Gen. R. S. Ewell

#### Command under Lt. Gen. J.A. Early

#### Command under Maj. Gen. J.B. Gordon

### See also

### References

### Notes

### Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia



Battle flag of the Confederate States Army

<b>Active</b>	1862–1865
<b>Country</b>	<span><span></span></span> Confederate States
<b>Branch</b>	<span><span></span></span> Confederate States Army
<b>Type</b>	Corps
<b>Part of</b>	Army of Northern Virginia

## Background

The troops comprising the Second Corps originate known as the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac, under the command of Major General Gustavus W. Smith. This unit was also known as the Second Division and was eventually subsumed into General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia as a reserve in Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill's Division. When Lee was able to reorganize his army after finishing battles with Union Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan on the peninsula, he created this corps under the command of Lieutenant General Jackson, along with a sister corps under Lt. Gen. James Longstreet. Lee's reorganization was based on his evaluation of the performance of his division commanders during the Seven Days Campaign.



Map to Show Lines of March of Second Army Corps and The Enemy, Oct. 14, 1863

## **Command under Lt. Gen. T. J. Jackson**

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General Jackson commanded what became the Second Corps from the end of the Seven Days Campaign on July 13, 1862, until his death after the Battle of Chancellorsville in May 1863. Jackson's official promotion to lieutenant general was made on October 10, 1862, and "Jackson's Corps" began going by the title Second Corp about 6 November. Jackson simultaneously commanded the "Valley District" of the Department of Northern Virginia, and operated his corps near Winchester, Virginia, guarding the lower Shenandoah Valley when not fully needed by Lee to be close at hand to the main army. Jackson commanded the corps at the Battle of Fredericksburg and in the subsequent series of engagements along the Rappahannock River. The corps' finest moment came during the Battle of Chancellorsville when Jackson led the famous enveloping left flank attack that routed much of Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker's Federal Army of the Potomac. However, the subsequent loss of Jackson was devastating to Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia, and is considered to be a turning point for Lee's ability to command the army without occasionally needing to personally see to the details of corps command.



Lt. Gen. T. J.  
"Stonewall"  
Jackson

## **Temporary commands under Maj. Generals A.P. Hill and J.E.B. Stuart**

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From May 2 to May 30, 1863, the Second Corps was commanded temporarily by Maj. Gen. A. P. Hill, with the exception of one day under Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart on 2 May, during the crucial loss of 1<sup>st</sup> mortally wounded Jackson.

## **Command under Lt. Gen. R. S. Ewell**

---

Following the mop up actions and temporary commands after the Battle of Chancellorsville, General Lee formally assigned the Second Corps to Lt. Gen. Richard S. Ewell, who had recently recovered from a previous amputation of his leg after the Second Battle of Manassas. Ewell had commanded a division and worked under Jackson, and was native to this organization. Jackson had recommended Ewell for the command to Lee before he died. However, the Second Corps was reduced in size when Ewell took command, because General Lee favored creating a Third Corps under A. P. Hill. Ewell led the Second Corps through the Gettysburg Campaign, after smashing the Union VIII Corps and decimating Maj. Gen. Robert H. Milroy's command at the Second Battle of Winchester. Ewell continued to command the corps through the opening campaigning of 1864 at the Battle of the Wilderness and the Battle of Spotsylvania. However, Ewell's ability as a corps commander waned, and Lee felt it was necessary to reassign Ewell to the Department of Richmond on May 29, 1864.

Lt. Gen. Richard  
S. Ewell

## **Command under Lt. Gen. J.A. Early**

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With Ewell's reassignment, Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early took command, bringing a wealth of experience. He had already temporarily commanded both the Second and Third Corps during the incapacitation of Ewell and Hill during The Battle of the Wilderness. Early had much experience as a division commander and had served under Generals Jackson and Ewell. Therefore, Lee decided in June 1864 to use the Second Corps on yet another invasion of the Union in an attempt to cause General Ulysses S. Grant to fall back from pressing Lee's front. Early took the Second Corps, technically as a detached Army of the Valley, down through the Shenandoah Valley and up to the outskirts of Washington, D.C., raiding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and countryside of Maryland and Pennsylvania along the way. But the invasion was short lived, as the Union was able to respond with a counter campaign under Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan, who pressed Early back into Virginia with overwhelming Union forces. As Sheridan fought Early up the Shenandoah Valley, Sheridan commenced upon his famous "Burning" of the Valley, destroying crops, livestock, farms, barns, homes and destroying everything in his path. Early's Army of the Valley, the bulk of which came from the Second Corps, sustained heavy losses in the battles at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. In November and December, the greater part of Early's forces were ordered back to Richmond, first Kershaw's division in November, followed by the three divisions of the Second Corps in December. <sup>[1]</sup>

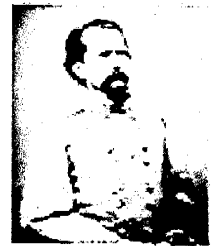


Lt. Gen. Jubal  
A. Early

## Command under Maj. Gen. J.B. Gordon

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The Second Corps thus rejoined the main body of the Army of Northern Virginia, and Maj. Gen. John B. Gordon was placed in command on December 20, 1864. Gordon commanded the corps, the "left wing" of Lee's depleted army, until it was surrendered at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, on April 9, 1865. A significant action conducted while Gordon was in command was the Battle of Fort Stedman, which began with a surprise attack by the corps, which achieved some success before it was repulsed by Union reserves. Gordon's command also was in the van of the army during its last combat near Appomattox Court House. Gordon and Second Corps led the surrender parade of Confederate infantry.



Maj. Gen. John  
B. Gordon

## See also

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- First Corps, Army of Northern Virginia
- Third Corps, Army of Northern Virginia
- Fourth Corps, Army of Northern Virginia
- Cavalry Corps, Army of Northern Virginia

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- Douglas, Henry Kyd, *I Rode with Stonewall*, The University of North Carolina Press, 1940. ISBN 978-0-8078-0337-0
- Gallagher, Gary W., *Lee and His Army in Confederate History*, The University of North Carolina



Press, 2000, ISBN 978-0-8078-2631-7

- Hotchkiss, Jedediah and McDonald, Archie P., *Make Me a Map of the Valley: The Civil War Journal of Stonewall Jackson's Topographer*, Southern Methodist University Press, Reprint edition, 1998, ISBN 978-0-87074-270-5
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## Notes

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1. OR 43.1, 584-587 (<http://ebooks.library.cornell.edu/cgi/t/text/pageviewer-idx?c=moawar;cc=moawar;idno=war0090;ncde=war0090%3A1;view=image;sec=604;size=100;page=root>)
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Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Second\_Corps,\_Army\_of\_Northern\_Virginia&oldid=996681391"

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# Stonewall Brigade

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The **Stonewall Brigade** of the Confederate Army during the American Civil War, was a famous combat unit in United States military history. It was trained and first led by General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, a professor from Virginia Military Institute (VMI). His severe training program and ascetic standards of military discipline turned enthusiastic but raw recruits into an effective military organization, which distinguished itself from the First Battle of Bull Run (First Manassas) in 1861 to Spotsylvania Court House in 1864. Its legacy lives on in the 116th Infantry Brigade which bears the unofficial nickname "Stonewall Brigade".

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General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson

## 1861

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The brigade was formed by Jackson at Harpers Ferry, April 27, 1861, from the 2nd, 4th, 5th, 27th, and 33rd Virginia Infantry regiments and the Rockbridge Artillery Battery of Rockbridge County, 1 unit recruited in or near the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Thirteen companies of the brigade were recruited from western counties that would become part of West Virginia.<sup>[c]</sup> It was officially assigned to the Virginia Provisional Army, then to the Army of the Shenandoah on May 15, and the Valley District on July 20.

The Stonewall Brigade was initially armed with weapons captured from the arsenal at Harpers Ferry; its regiments went to First Bull Run carrying a wide range of muskets from Model 1816/1822 muskets converted to percussion to modern Model 1855 rifles to VMI cadet muskets (a Model 1842 musket downsized to .58 caliber). Company K of the 33rd Virginia, the Shenandoah Sharpshooters, had the misfortune of getting flintlock muskets. In September, Jackson received a request from Virginia

<sup>[c]</sup>

governor John Letcher asking for the return of the VMI muskets (carried primarily by Company H of the 4th Virginia, known as the "Rockbridge Grays"). Jackson replied back that the muskets could not be returned until better weapons became available.<sup>[2]</sup>

Jackson's brigade was referred to informally as "Virginia's First Brigade" until July 21, 1861, when, at First Manassas, both the brigade and its general received the nickname "Stonewall". General Barnard E. Bee of South Carolina is said to have made his immortal remark as he rallied his brigade for the final phase of the battle. Although the exact words were not recorded at the time, he probably said, "There stands Jackson like a stone wall. Rally behind the Virginians!"<sup>[3]</sup> This is considered the turning point of the first major battle of the American Civil War, and the Union troops were repulsed and sent reeling back toward Washington D.C. in defeat. Jackson was promoted to higher command, but the brigade remained under his overall command until his death. Upon Jackson's promotion, he was replaced as brigade commander by Brig. Gen. Richard B. Garnett that fall.

In the fall of 1861, Jackson was promoted to division command and reassigned to the Shenandoah Valley and Potomac River area, where they overwintered. During this time, a trickle of better weapons reached the Stonewall Brigade as Confederate agents began purchasing rifles from Europe. However, the brigade still had a large number of smoothbore muskets until the Gettysburg Campaign, by which time the majority of its men had .58 caliber rifles.

## 1862

---

On March 13, 1862, the Valley District was incorporated into the Army of Northern Virginia, under General Joseph E. Johnston. Jackson and the Stonewall Brigade operated in the Valley as part of the left wing of Johnston's army. During Jackson's Valley Campaign, Jackson's only defeat of the Civil War occurred at the First Battle of Kernstown on March 25, 1862. After receiving faulty intelligence, the brigade was ordered to attack a much larger Union force. Out of ammunition and almost surrounded by the superior force, Garnett ordered a withdrawal. Jackson was infuriated by this action, taken without his explicit permission, and Garnett was relieved of command and subject to court martial (Garnett was later killed during Pickett's Charge in the Battle of Gettysburg, attempting to restore his military honor).

For the remainder of the Valley Campaign, Brig. Gen. Charles S. Winder commanded the brigade and there were no more defeats in store. The brigade marched over 400 miles in four weeks, was victorious in six significant battles, and helped Jackson achieve a strategic victory in the Eastern Theater. The brigade's mobility in the campaign (particularly a 57-mile march in 51 hours) earned it the oxymoronic title "Jackson's foot cavalry".

At the end of the Valley Campaign, the brigade moved to reinforce General Robert E. Lee in the Seven Days Battles on the Virginia Peninsula. In the Battle of Gaines' Mill, the brigade assaulted the Federal right and helped Lee achieve a victory. In the Northern Virginia Campaign, the brigade suffered high casualties at the Battle of Cedar Mountain and General Winder was killed on August 9, 1862. Jackson personally rallied his old brigade and won the battle. The brigade would suffer more casualties in the Second Battle of Bull Run. On August 30, 1862, the Stonewall Brigade repulsed the attack of the Union's Iron Brigade and rallied for a counterattack. Its acting commander, Colonel William C. Baylor, was killed. Colonel Andrew J. Grigsby assumed command and led the brigade through the

Maryland Campaign and the Battle of Antietam. The brigade defended the West Woods, where the fighting was so severe and attrition so high that Grigsby was commanding the division ("Jackson's Division") by the end of the day.

Grigsby did not receive permanent command of the brigade, for reasons Jackson did not record. Instead, Brig. Gen. Elisha F. Paxton, former commander of the 27th Virginia Infantry, moved from Jackson's staff to brigade command, which he performed in the Battle of Fredericksburg. There, under the division command of William B. Taliaferro, the brigade was on the right flank of the Confederate defense and counterattacked the encroaching Union division of George G. Meade, but was overall lightly engaged.

In 1862, casualties in the brigade surpassed 1,200.

## 1863

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At Chancellorsville, the brigade was part of Isaac R. Trimble's division and participated in Stonewall Jackson's audacious flanking movement of May 2, 1863. The brigade attacked on the Union right flank along the Orange Plank Road, falling in behind J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry. More than 600 men out of 2,000 were killed or wounded, and among the killed was General Paxton. This was the same night that Stonewall Jackson was mortally wounded. As Jackson and his staff were returning to camp on May 2, they were mistaken for a Union cavalry force by a Confederate North Carolina regiment who shouted, "Halt, who goes there?" but fired before evaluating the reply. Jackson was hit by three bullets, two in the left arm and one in the right hand. The men of the brigade were devastated to learn that their commander had been struck down by friendly fire and they renewed their attacks on May 3

with extra determination. The commander of the 13th Virginia, Colonel James A. Walker, was promoted to brigadier general to replace Paxton.

In the Gettysburg Campaign, the brigade was part of Edward "Allegheny" Johnson's division. At the Second Battle of Winchester, the brigade launched a spirited counterattack at Stephenson's Depot that captured six Union regiments. The brigade arrived late in the afternoon of the first day of the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863. They participated in two hard days of futile assaults against Union entrenchments on Culp's Hill.

## 1864

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In the Overland Campaign, at the Battle of the Wilderness, the brigade fought along the Orange Courthouse Turnpike. At Spotsylvania Court House, the brigade was on the left flank of the "Mule Shoe" salient, in the part of the line known as the "Bloody Angle", where Winfield S. Hancock's II Corps launched a massive assault. All but 200 men of the brigade were killed, wounded, or were among the 6,000 captured Confederates following the bloody hand-to-hand fighting. The prisoners included Johnson, the division commander, while Walker was seriously wounded. The Stonewall Brigade was officially dissolved after Spotsylvania and consolidated into a single regiment.

The remaining regiment fought as part of Brig. Gen. William Terry's brigade (which itself was the remnant of the Stonewall Division) in the Valley Campaigns of 1864 under Jubal A. Early. It figured prominently in the Battle of Monocacy on July 9, 1864, routing the Union defenders and opening the road to Washington. Early's army was eventually defeated in the Valley by Philip Sheridan and they

rejoined Robert E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia for the Siege of Petersburg and the Appomattox Campaign. Of the 6,000 men who served in the Stonewall brigade during the war, by the time of the surrender at Appomattox Court House, only 219 soldiers were left, none above the rank of captain.

## Legacy

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The military lineage of the brigade has reached modern times in the form of the 116th Infantry Regiment, formerly the 1st Brigade "The Stonewall Brigade" of the 20th Infantry Division (Light), Virginia Army National Guard, which counts historical ties to the 5th Virginia Infantry, one of the five original regiments in the Civil War Stonewall Brigade. As a result of US Army modularization, the 1st Brigade is now the 116th Infantry Brigade Combat Team. The brigade's colors carry battle streamers for the Stonewall Brigade's actions in the Civil War.

## Command history

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Brig. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson	April 27, 1861 – October 28, 1861	Died May 10, 1863 after Chancellorsville	West Point 1846
Brig. Gen. Richard B. Garnett	November 14, 1861 – March 25, 1862	KIA July 3, 1863 at Gettysburg	West Point 1841
Brig. Gen. Charles Sidney Winder	March 25, 1862 – August 9, 1862	KIA August 9, 1862 at Cedar Mountain	West Point 1850
Col. William S. Baylor	August 9, 1862 – August 30, 1862	KIA August 30, 1862 at Second Manassas	VA Militia
Col. Andrew J. Grigsby	August 30, 1862 – November 6, 1862	Survived the war	Washington College
Brig. Gen. Elisha F. Paxton	November 6, 1862 – May 3, 1863	KIA May 3, 1863 at Chancellorsville	Washington College
Brig. Gen. James A. Walker	May 14, 1863 – May 12, 1864	Survived the war	VMI 1852
Brig. Gen. William Terry	May 20, 1864 – April 9, 1865	Survived the war	UVA 1848, VA Militia

## See also

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- List of Virginia Civil War units
- Stonewall Brigade Band

## Notes

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- "Archived copy" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170924182219/http://www.stonewallbrigade.net/weapons.html>) Archived from the original (<http://www.stonewallbrigade.net/weapons.html>) on 2017-09-24. Retrieved 2017-09-24.
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- Stonewall Brigade ([https://web.archive.org/web/20031215211248/http://stonewall.hut.ru/leaders/stonewall\\_brigade.htm](https://web.archive.org/web/20031215211248/http://stonewall.hut.ru/leaders/stonewall_brigade.htm))
- Lineage of 116th Infantry (<http://www.staunton.com/116th/Lineage.html>)

## External links

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- Stonewall Brigade in *Encyclopedia Virginia* ([http://encyclopediavirginia.org/Stonewall\\_Brigade](http://encyclopediavirginia.org/Stonewall_Brigade))
- Stonewall Jackson Resources - VMI Archives (<https://www.vmi.edu/archives/stonewall-jackson-resources/>)
- Archive of Stonewall Brigade group (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130108110802/http://www.stonewallbrigade.org:80/>)

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# 6th Virginia Cavalry



Col. John "Shac" Shackelford Green

The **6th Virginia Volunteer Cavalry Regiment** was a cavalry regiment raised in Virginia for service in the Confederate States Army during the American Civil War. It fought mostly with the Army of Northern Virginia.

Virginia's 6th Cavalry completed its organization in November, 1861, at Manassas, Virginia. Men of this unit were raised in Loudoun, Rappahannock, Clarke, Rockingham, Pittsylvania, Fairfax, Halifax, Fauquier, and Orange counties.

The unit served in Robertson's, "Grumble" Jones', Lomax's, and Payne's Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia. It fought in Jackson's Valley Campaign and in the conflicts at Second Bull Run, Brandy Station, Upperville, Fairfield, Bristoe, Mine Run, The Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Spotsylvania, Haw's Shop, and Cold Harbor. The regiment went on to take part in Early's Shenandoah Valley operations and the Appomattox Campaign.

Only 3 men surrendered on April 9, 1865, as most of the cavalry cut through the Federal lines and later disbanded. The field officers were Colonels Charles W. Field, Thomas Flournoy, John S. Green, and Julien Harrison; Lieutenant Colonels J. Grattan Cabell and Daniel T. Richards; and Majors Cabell E. Flournoy and Daniel A. Grimsley.

Commanding officer Thomas Flournoy had been a United States Congressman as well as an unsuccessful candidate from the American Party for Virginia governor.

Company A was known as both the Loudoun Dragoons and The Calany Troop, Company E was known as the Pittsylvania Dragoons and Company K was known as the Loudoun Cavalry.

## 6th Virginia Volunteer Cavalry Regiment



Flag of Virginia, 1861

<b>Active</b>	November 1861 – April 1865
<b>Disbanded</b>	April 1865
<b>Country</b>	<span><span></span></span> Confederate States of America
<b>Allegiance</b>	<span><span></span></span> Virginia
<b>Branch</b>	<span><span></span></span> Confederate States Army
<b>Role</b>	Cavalry
<b>Engagements</b>	Jackson's Valley Campaign Seven Days' Battles Second Battle of Bull Run Battle of Antietam Battle of Fredericksburg Battle of Chancellorsville Battle of Brandy Station Battle of Gettysburg Bristoe Campaign Overland Campaign Siege of Petersburg

Company I was known as the Orange Rangers.<sup>[1]</sup>

## Field officers

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- Colonel Charles W. Field
- Colonel Thomas S. Flourney, Commanding Officer on the Sharpsburg Campaign<sup>[2]</sup>
- Colonel John S. Green
- Colonel Julien Harrison
- Lieutenant Colonel J. Grattan Cabell
- Lieutenant Colonel Daniel T. Richards
- Major Cabell E. Flournoy
- Major Daniel A. Grimsley<sup>[3]</sup>

## See also

---

- List of Virginia Civil War units

## References

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- ↑ MacLean, Michael D. *With 160000 Cavalry*. Lynchburg, Va.: H. L. Howard, 1998.
  - ↑ Antietam: 6th Virginia Cavalry ([http://antietam.aotw.org/officers.php?unit\\_id=713](http://antietam.aotw.org/officers.php?unit_id=713))
  - ↑ 6th Regiment, Virginia Cavalry (<https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-battle-units-detail.htm?battleUnitCode=CVA0006RC>), *NPS*.
- This article incorporates public domain material from the United States Government document: "Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System (<http://www.civilwar.nps.gov/cwss/regiments.cfm>), *National Park Service*".

Valley Campaigns of 1864

Appomattox Campaign  
Battle of Five Forks

### Commanders

<b>Notable commanders</b>	Colonel Charles W. Field
	Colonel Thomas S. Flournoy
	Colonel John S. Green
	Colonel Julien Harrison



Civil War veteran Thomas Bernard Amico in U.S. Army uniform, enlisted in the 6th Virginia Cavalry as 3rd Sgt., Co. B.

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# List of Virginia Civil War units

Virginia provided the following units to the Virginia Militia and the Provisional Army of the Confederate States (PACS) during the American Civil War. Despite the state's secession from the Union it would supply them with third most troops from a Southern state (next to Tennessee and North Carolina) along with the newly created West Virginia totaling at 22,000. Also listed are the units of Virginian origin in the service of the Union Army.

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- Artillery Battalions
- Light Artillery Batteries
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- Horse Artillery

### Virginia State Units

- Virginia State Line
- Virginia Militia Regiments
- Virginia Local Defense Battalions

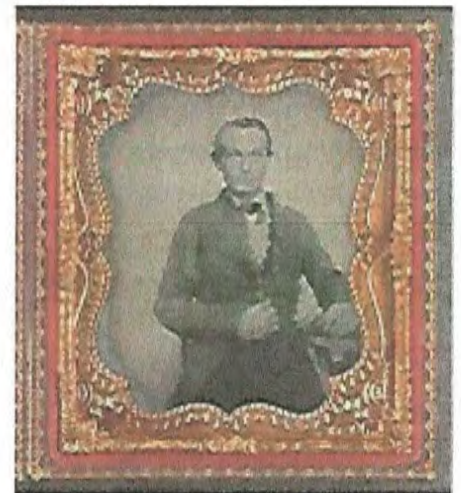
### Union Virginia Units

See also

References



Flag of Virginia during the Civil War



Unidentified soldier in Confederate uniform with state of Virginia buttons

## Infantry Units (PACS)



## Infantry Brigades

- 1st Virginia Brigade (Stonewall Brigade)
- 2nd Virginia Brigade
- 3rd Virginia Brigade
- Wise Legion

## Infantry Regiments

- 1st Virginia Infantry (Old First)
- 2nd Virginia Infantry (Innocents)
  - Company D, 2nd Virginia Infantry
- 3rd Virginia Infantry
- 4th Virginia Infantry
- 5th Virginia Infantry
- 6th Virginia Infantry
- 7th Virginia Infantry
- 8th Virginia Infantry (The Bloody Eighth)
- 9th Virginia Infantry
- 10th Virginia Infantry
- 11th Virginia Infantry
- 12th Virginia Infantry
- 13th Virginia Infantry
- 14th Virginia Infantry
- 15th Virginia Infantry
- 16th Virginia Infantry
- 17th Virginia Infantry
- 18th Virginia Infantry
- 19th Virginia Infantry
- 20th Virginia Infantry
- 21st Virginia Infantry
- 22nd Virginia Infantry
- 23rd Virginia Infantry
- 24th Virginia Infantry
- 25th Virginia Infantry (Heck's Regiment)
- 26th Virginia Infantry
- 27th Virginia Infantry (The Bloody 27th)
- 28th Virginia Infantry
- 29th Virginia Infantry
- 30th Virginia Infantry
- 31st Virginia Infantry
- 32nd Virginia Infantry (Lousey Reg)
- 33rd Virginia Infantry
- 34th Virginia Infantry
- 35th Virginia Infantry (did not complete organization)
- 36th Virginia Infantry
- 37th Virginia Infantry
- 38th Virginia Infantry
- 39th Virginia Infantry
- 40th Virginia Infantry
- 41st Virginia Infantry
- 42nd Virginia Infantry
- 44th Virginia Infantry
- 45th Virginia Infantry
- 46th Virginia Infantry
- 47th Virginia Infantry
- 48th Virginia Infantry
- 49th Virginia Infantry (Extra Billy Smith's Boys)
- 50th Virginia Infantry
- 51st Virginia Infantry
- 52nd Virginia Infantry
- 53rd Virginia Infantry
- 54th Virginia Infantry
- 55th Virginia Infantry
- 56th Virginia Infantry
- 57th Virginia Infantry
- 58th Virginia Infantry
- 59th Virginia Infantry
- 60th Virginia Infantry
- 61st Virginia Infantry
- 62nd Virginia Mounted Infantry (1st Partisan Rangers)
- 63rd Virginia Infantry
- 64th Virginia Mounted Infantry

## Infantry Battalions

- 1st Virginia Infantry Battalion (Irish Battalion)
- 2nd Virginia Infantry Battalion
- 44th Virginia Infantry Battalion (Petersburg City Battalion)
- 45th Virginia Infantry Battalion (Beckley's)

- 5th Virginia Infantry Battalion (Archer's)
- 9th Virginia Infantry Battalion (Hansbrough's)
- 21st Virginia Infantry Battalion (Pound Gap Battalion)
- 22nd Virginia Infantry Battalion
- 23rd Virginia Infantry Battalion (Hounshell's or Derrick's)
- 25th Virginia Infantry Battalion (Richmond City Battalion)
- 26th Virginia Infantry Battalion (Edgar's)
- 28th Virginia Infantry Battalion (Tabb's)
- 30th Virginia Sharpshooters Battalion (Clarke's)
- Cohoon's Battalion Virginia Infantry (6th North Carolina Infantry Battalion)
- French's Battalion Virginia Infantry
- Goggin's Battalion Virginia Infantry
- Keen's Battalion Virginia Infantry
- Montague's Battalion Virginia Infantry
- Tomlin's Battalion Virginia Infantry
- Charlottesville and University Battalion Virginia Infantry

## Cavalry Units (PACS)

### Cavalry Brigades

- 1st (Stuart's) Virginia Cavalry Brigade
- 2nd Virginia Cavalry Brigade
- 3rd (Wickham's) Virginia Cavalry Brigade
- 4th Virginia Cavalry Brigade (Laurel Brigade)

### Cavalry Regiments

- |  |                                   |                         |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ▪ 1st Virginia Cavalry (Jones')                                    | ▪ 12th Virginia Cavalry           | ▪ 23rd Virginia Cavalry |
| ▪ 2nd Virginia Cavalry (Munford's)                                 | ▪ 13th Virginia Cavalry (2 units) | ▪ 24th Virginia Cavalry |
| ▪ 3rd Virginia Cavalry   | ▪ 14th Virginia Cavalry           | ▪ 25th Virginia Cavalry |
| ▪ 4th Virginia Cavalry (Co. H was the <i>Black Horse Cavalry</i> ) | ▪ 15th Virginia Cavalry           | ▪ 26th Virginia Cavalry |
| ▪ 5th Virginia Cavalry   | ▪ 16th Virginia Cavalry           | ▪ 64th Virginia Cavalry |
|  | ▪ 17th Virginia Cavalry           |                         |



Second Lieutenant Theodore S. Garnett of Co. F, 9th Virginia Cavalry

- 6th Virginia Cavalry
- 7th Virginia Cavalry (Ashby's)
- 8th Virginia Cavalry
- 9th Virginia Cavalry (Johnson's)
- 10th Virginia Cavalry
- 11th Virginia Cavalry
- 18th Virginia Cavalry (Partisan Rangers)
- 19th Virginia Cavalry
- 20th Virginia Cavalry
- 21st Virginia Cavalry
- 22nd Virginia Cavalry (Bowen's Mounted Riflemen)

## **Cavalry Battalions, Companies, and Mounted Rifle Guards**

- 1st Battalion Virginia Cavalry
- 2nd Battalion Virginia Cavalry
- 14th Battalion Virginia Cavalry (Burrough's or Chesapeake)
- 15th Battalion Virginia Cavalry (Critchler's or Northern Neck Rangers)
- 16th Battalion Virginia Cavalry
- 17th Battalion Virginia Cavalry (1st Battalion)
- 32nd Battalion Virginia Cavalry
- 33rd Battalion Virginia Cavalry
- 34th Battalion Virginia Cavalry (Witcher's)
- 35th Battalion Virginia Cavalry (White's Comanches)
- 36th Battalion Virginia Cavalry
- 39th Battalion Virginia Cavalry (Richardson's Battalion of Scouts, Guides, and Couriers)
- 40th Battalion Virginia Cavalry
- 41st Battalion Virginia Cavalry (White's)
- 42nd Battalion Virginia Cavalry
- 46th Battalion Virginia Cavalry
- 47th Battalion Virginia Cavalry
- Caldwell's Battalion Virginia Cavalry
- Ferguson's Battalion Virginia Cavalry (Guyandotte)
- O'Ferrall's Battalion Virginia Cavalry
- Davis' Battalion Virginia Cavalry
- Vandemeter's Battalion Virginia Cavalry
- 1st Battalion Virginia Mounted Riflemen
- Varina Troop (Henrico Mounted Rangers)
- 1st Congressional District, Virginia Mounted Guard
- 2nd Congressional District, Virginia Mounted Guard
- 3rd Congressional District, Virginia Mounted Guard
- 4th Congressional District, Virginia Mounted Guard
- 5th Congressional District, Virginia Mounted Guard
- 8th Congressional District, Virginia Mounted Guard
- 9th Congressional District, Virginia Mounted Guard
- 11th Congressional District, Virginia Mounted Patrol Guard
- 12th Congressional District, Virginia Mounted Guard
- 13th Congressional District, Virginia Mounted Guard
- Fairview Rifle Guards (from Wayne, WV. Became part of Co. K, 8th VA Cav)
- Harness' Independent Company, Virginia Cavalry
- McFarlane's Virginia Cavalry Company
- Moorman's Virginia Cavalry Company (Greenbrier)
- Wilson's Virginia Cavalry Company
- Young's Virginia Cavalry Company (converted Howitzers, Marine Artillery)



## Irregular Warfare Units

- 18th Virginia Cavalry (Partisan Rangers)
- 24th Battalion Virginia Cavalry Partisan Rangers (Scott's)
- 27th Battalion Virginia Cavalry Partisan Rangers
- 35th Battalion Virginia Cavalry (White's Battalion/White's Comanches)
- 37th Battalion Virginia Cavalry Partisan Rangers (37th Cavalry Battalion, Dunn's)
- 43rd Battalion Virginia Cavalry Partisan Rangers (Mosby's Rangers)
- 62nd Virginia Mounted Infantry (1st Partisan Rangers, Imboden's)
- Smith's Battalion Virginia Cavalry
- Swann's Battalion Virginia Cavalry (Carpenter's)
- Major Counts' Battalion Virginia Cavalry
- Hounshell's Battalion Virginia Partisan Rangers
- Baldwin's Squadron, Partisan Rangers Company
- Captain McNeill's Virginia Partisan Ranger Company
- Captain Thurmond's Virginia Partisan Rangers Company

## Artillery Units (PACS)

### Artillery Regiments

- 1st Regiment, Virginia Artillery
- 1st Regiment, Virginia Light Artillery (Pendleton's)
- 2nd Regiment, Virginia Artillery
- 5th Regiment, Virginia Artillery

### Artillery Battalions

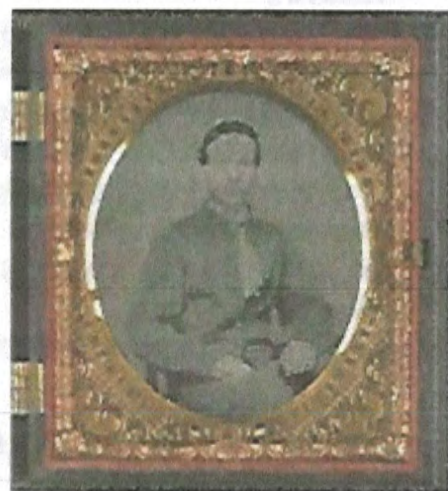
- 1st Battalion (Hardaway's, Moseley's)
- 4th Battalion, Virginia Heavy Artillery
- 7th Battalion, Virginia Heavy Artillery
- 10th Battalion, Virginia Heavy Artillery (Allen's)
- 12th Battalion, Virginia Light Artillery
- 13th Battalion, Virginia Light Artillery
- 16th Battalion, Virginia Heavy Artillery
- 18th Battalion, Virginia Light Artillery
- 18th Battalion, Virginia Heavy Artillery
- 19th Battalion, Virginia Heavy Artillery (Atkinson's)
- 20th Battalion, Virginia Heavy Artillery
- 38th Battalion, Virginia Light Artillery (Read's)



Unidentified soldier in Confederate uniform and Richmond Howitzers artillery unit hat



## Light Artillery Batteries



Private Alexander T. Harris of  
Richmond "Parker" Virginia Light  
Artillery Battery



Captain William W. Cosby of H  
Company, 2nd Virginia Light Artillery  
Regiment

- 1st Rockbridge Artillery  
(Pendleton's, Poague's)

- Fredericksburg Artillery
- Giles Artillery (McComas')

- Orange Artillery (Light)
- Page's Battery

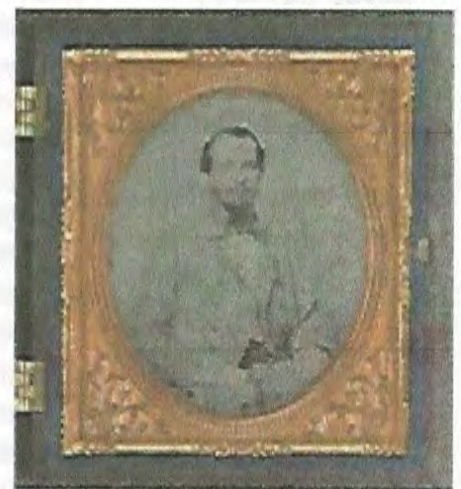
- 2nd Rockbridge Artillery (McDowell Guard)
- 2nd Richmond Battery
- Albemarle Artillery
- Gauley Artillery (Adams's)
- Alleghany Rough Artillery (Carpenter's)
- Amherst Artillery (Light)
- Barr's Battery (Light) (Levi's)
- Bedford Artillery (Light)
- Branch Field Artillery (Light)
- Bryan's Artillery
- Caroline Artillery (Light)
- Chapman's Artillery (light)
- Charlottesville Artillery (Light)
- Chesapeake Artillery
- Crenshaw Battery
- Danville Artillery (Light)
- Dixie Artillery (Light)
- Everett Artillery
- Fluvanna Artillery (Light)
- Hanover Artillery (Light)
- Henrico Artillery
- Jackson Artillery (Light)
- James City Artillery
- Lee Battery
- Letcher Artillery (Light)
- Long Island Artillery (Light)
- Loudoun Artillery (Light)
- Lowry's Artillery (Light)
- Magruder Artillery (Light)
- Manchester Artillery (Light)
- Matthews Artillery (Light)
- Middlesex Artillery (Fleet's)
- Nelson Artillery (Light)
- New Market Artillery (Light)
- Norfolk Light Artillery Blues
- Nottoway Artillery (Light)
- Parker's Battery (Light)
- Pittsylvania Artillery (Light)
- Portsmouth Artillery (Grimes')
- Powhatan Artillery
- Purcell Artillery (Light)
- Richmond Flying Artillery (Light)
- Richmond Howitzers
- Salem Flying Artillery
- Saltville Artillery
- Southside Artillery
- Staunton Artillery (Light)
- Staunton Hill Artillery
- Surry Artillery (Light)
- Turner Artillery (Light)
- United Artillery
- Winchester Artillery (Cutshaw's)
- Wise Artillery (Light)

### Heavy Artillery Batteries

- Bayley's Battery (Virginia Heavy Artillery)
- Bethel Artillery (Coffin's)
- Botetourt Artillery (Bowler's)
- Campbell Battery (Patterson's)
- Coleman's Battery (Neblett's)
- Halifax Artillery (Wright's)
- Johnston Artillery (Epes')
- Kyle's Battery
- Lunenberg Artillery (Allen's)
- Marion Artillery (Wilkinson's)
- Pamunkey Artillery (A.J. Jones')

### Horse Artillery

- 1st Stuart's Horse Artillery (Pelham's)
- 2nd Stuart's Light Horse Artillery
- Callahan's Horse Artillery



Captain James H.M. Neblett of Neblett's-Coleman's Virginia Heavy Artillery Battery



- Chew's Battery
- Moorman's/Shoemaker's Battery
- Petersburg Artillery

## Virginia State Units

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### Virginia State Line

- 1st Regiment, Virginia State Line
- 2nd Regiment, Virginia State Line
- 3rd Regiment, Virginia State Line
- 4th Regiment, Virginia State Line
- 5th Regiment, Virginia State Line

### Virginia Militia Regiments

- |  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| ▪ 1st Regiment Militia (Amelia Co.)                  | ▪ 58th Regiment Militia (eastern Rockingham Co.)              | ▪ 112th Regiment Militia (Tazewell Co.)  | ▪ 152nd Regiment Militia (Carroll Co.)     |
| ▪ 2nd Regiment Militia (Accomack Co.) <sup>[1]</sup> | ▪ 59th Regiment Militia (Nansemond Co.)                       | ▪ 113th Regiment Militia (Wood Co., WV)  | ▪ 153rd Regiment Militia (Kanawha Co., WV) |
| ▪ 3rd Regiment Militia (Orange Co.)                  | ▪ 60th Regiment Militia (Fairfax Co.)                         | ▪ 114th Regiment Militia (Hampshire Co., WV)                                     | ▪ 154th Regiment Militia (Wetzel Co., WV)  |
| ▪ 4th Regiment Militia (Ohio Co., WV)                | ▪ 61st Regiment Militia (Mathews Co.)                         | ▪ 115th Regiment Militia (Elizabeth City Co., Warwick Co., and part of York Co.) | ▪ 155th Regiment Militia (Greene Co.)      |
| ▪ 5th Regiment Militia (Culpeper Co.)                | ▪ 62nd Regiment Militia (Prince George Co.)                   | ▪ 116th Regiment Militia (western Rockingham Co.)                                | ▪ 156th Regiment Militia (Patrick Co.)     |
| ▪ 6th Regiment Militia (Essex Co.)                   | ▪ 63rd Regiment Militia (Prince Edward Co.)                   | ▪ 117th Regiment Militia (Campbell Co.)  | ▪ 157th Regiment Militia (Roanoke Co.)     |
| ▪ 7th Regiment Militia (Norfolk Co.)                 | ▪ 64th Regiment Militia (Henry Co.)                           | ▪ 118th Regiment Militia (Marion Co., WV)  | ▪ 158th Regiment Militia (Pulaski Co.)     |
| ▪ 8th Regiment Militia (Rockbridge Co.)              | ▪ 65th Regiment Militia (Southampton Co.)                     | ▪ 119th Regiment Militia (Harrison Co., WV)                                      | ▪ 159th Regiment Militia (Lee Co.)         |
| ▪ 9th Regiment Militia (King & Queen Co.)            | ▪ 66th Regiment Militia (Brunswick Co.)                       | ▪ 120th Regiment Militia (Cabell Co., WV)  | ▪ 160th Regiment Militia (Augusta Co.)     |
| ▪ 12th Regiment Militia (Bedford Co.)                | ▪ 67th Regiment Militia (Berkeley Co., WV)                    | ▪ 121st Regiment   | ▪ 161st Regiment Militia (Ohio Co., WV)    |
| ▪ 13th Regiment Militia (Shenandoah Co.)             | ▪ 68th Regiment Militia (James City Co. and part of York Co.) |  | ▪ 162nd Regiment Militia (Highland Co.)    |
| ▪ 14th Regiment Militia (Hardy Co., WV)              | ▪ 70th Regiment Militia (Washington Co.)                      |  | ▪ 163rd Regiment Militia (Hancock Co., WV) |
| ▪ 15th Regiment Militia (Sussex Co.)                 |   |  |  |
| ▪ 16th Regiment Militia                              |   |  |  |

- (Spotsylvania Co.)
- 17th Regiment Militia (Campbell Co.)
- 18th Regiment Militia (Patrick Co.)
- 19th Regiment Militia (City of Richmond)
- 20th Regiment Militia (Princess Anne Co.)
- 21st Regiment Militia (Gloucester Co.)
- 22nd Regiment Militia (Mecklenburg Co.)
- 23rd Regiment Militia (Chesterfield Co.)
- 24th Regiment Militia (Buckingham Co.)
- 25th Regiment Militia (King George Co.)
- 26th Regiment Militia (Charlotte Co.)
- 27th Regiment Militia (Northampton Co.)
- 28th Regiment Militia (Nelson Co.)
- 29th Regiment Militia (Isle of Wight Co.)
- 30th Regiment Militia (Caroline Co.)
- 31st Regiment Militia (Frederick Co.)
- 32nd Regiment Militia (Augusta Co.)
- 33rd Regiment Militia (Henrico Co.)
- 34th Regiment Militia (Culpeper Co.)
- 35th Regiment Militia (Wythe Co.)
- 36th Regiment Militia (Prince William Co.)
- 37th Regiment Militia (Northumberland Co.)
- 71st Regiment Militia (Surry Co.)
- 72nd Regiment Militia (Russell Co.)
- 73rd Regiment Militia (Lunenburg Co.)
- 74th Regiment Militia (Hanover Co.)
- 75th Regiment Militia (Montgomery Co.)
- 76th Regiment Militia (Monongalia Co.)
- 77th Regiment Militia (Hampshire Co. WV)
- 78th Regiment Militia (Grayson Co.)
- 79th Regiment Militia (Greenbrier Co.)
- 79th Regiment Militia (Greenbrier Co.)
- 80th Regiment Militia (Kanawha Co.)
- 81st Regiment Militia (Bath Co.)
- 82nd Regiment Militia (Madison Co.)
- 83rd Regiment Militia (Dinwiddie Co.)
- 84th Regiment Militia (Halifax Co.)
- 85th Regiment Militia (Fauquier Co.)
- 86th Regiment Militia (Giles Co.)
- 87th Regiment Militia (King William Co.)
- 88th Regiment Militia (Albemarle Co.)
- 89th Regiment Militia (Morgan Co.)
- 90th Regiment Militia (Amherst Co.)
- 91st Regiment Militia (Bedford Co.)
- Militia (Botetourt Co.)
- 122nd Regiment Militia (Clarke Co.)
- 123rd Regiment Militia (Tyler Co., WV)
- 124th Regiment Militia (Scott Co.)
- 125th Regiment Militia (Lewis Co., WV)
- 126th Regiment Militia (Nicholas Co., WV)
- 127th Regiment Militia (Pocahontas Co., WV)
- 129th Regiment Militia (Nicholas Co. and Logan Co., WV)
- 130th Regiment Militia (Floyd Co.)
- 131st Regiment Militia (City of Lynchburg)
- 132nd Regiment Militia (Loudoun Co.)
- 133rd Regiment Militia (Upshur Co., WV)
- 134th Regiment Militia (Marshall Co., WV)
- 135th Regiment Militia (Greenbrier Co., WV)
- 136th Regiment Militia (Shenandoah Co.)
- 137th Regiment Militia (Harrison Co., WV)
- 138th Regiment Militia (Harrison Co., WV)
- 139th Regiment Militia (Washington Co.)
- 165th Regiment Militia (Gilmer Co., WV)
- 166th Regiment Militia (Monroe Co.)
- 167th Regiment Militia (Wayne Co., WV)
- 168th Regiment Militia (Pittsylvania Co.)
- 169th Regiment Militia (Barbour Co., WV)
- 170th Regiment Militia (Ritchie Co., WV)
- 171st Regiment Militia (Wirt Co., WV)
- 172nd Regiment Militia (Halifax Co.)
- 173rd Regiment Militia (Preston Co., WV)
- 174th Regiment Militia (Appomattox Co.)
- 175th Regiment Militia (Alexandria Co.)
- 176th Regiment Militia (Marion Co., WV)
- 177th Regiment Militia (Russell Co.)
- 178th Regiment Militia (Monongalia Co., WV)
- 179th Regiment Militia (City of Richmond)
- 180th Regiment Militia (Doddridge Co., WV)



- 38th Regiment Militia (Goochland Co.)
- 39th Regiment Militia (City of Petersburg)
- 40th Regiment Militia (Louisa Co.)
- 41st Regiment Militia (Richmond Co.)
- 42nd Regiment Militia (Pittsylvania Co.)
- 43rd Regiment Militia (Franklin Co.)
- 44th Regiment Militia (Fauquier Co.)
- 46th Regiment Militia (Pendleton Co., WV)
- 47th Regiment Militia (Albemarle Co.)
- 49th Regiment Militia (Nottoway Co.)
- 50th Regiment Militia (Greensville Co.)
- 51st Regiment Militia (Frederick Co.)
- 52nd Regiment Militia (New Kent Co. and Charles City Co.)
- 53rd Regiment Militia (Campbell Co.)
- 54th Regiment Militia (City of Norfolk)
- 55th Regiment Militia (Jefferson Co., WV)
- 56th Regiment Militia (Loudoun Co.)
- 57th Regiment Militia (Loudoun Co.)
- 92nd Regiment Militia (Lancaster Co.)
- 93rd Regiment Militia (Augusta Co.)
- 94th Regiment Militia (Lee Co.)
- 95th Regiment Militia (Norfolk Co.)
- 97th Regiment Militia (Page Co.)
- 98th Regiment Militia (Mecklenburg Co.)
- 99th Regiment Militia (Accomack Co.)
- 100th Regiment Militia (Buckingham Co.)
- 101st Regiment Militia (Pittsylvania Co.)
- 102nd Regiment Militia (Powhatan Co.)
- 103rd Regiment Militia (Brooke Co.)
- 104th Regiment Militia (Preston Co.)
- 105th Regiment Militia (Washington Co.)
- 107th Regiment Militia (Randolph Co., WV)
- 108th Regiment Militia (Monroe Co.)
- 109th Regiment Militia (Middlesex Co.)
- 110th Regiment Militia (Franklin Co.)
- 111th Regiment Militia (Westmoreland Co.)
- Militia (Barbour Co., WV)
- 140th Regiment Militia (Monongalia Co., WV)
- 141st Regiment Militia (Jackson Co., WV)
- 142nd Regiment Militia (Fayette Co., WV)
- 143rd Regiment Militia (Smyth Co.)
- 144th Regiment Militia (Rockbridge Co.)
- 145th Regiment Militia (Rockingham Co.)
- 146th Regiment Militia (Shenandoah Co.)
- 147th Regiment Militia (Marion Co., WV)
- 148th Regiment Militia (Preston Co., WV)
- 149th Regiment Militia (Warren Co.)
- 150th Regiment Militia (Braxton Co., WV)
- 151st Regiment Militia (Mercer Co., WV)
- 181st Regiment Militia (Putnum Co., WV)
- 182nd Regiment Militia (Buchanan Co., WV)
- 183rd Regiment Militia (Wythe Co.)
- 184th Regiment Militia (Raleigh Co., WV)
- 185th Regiment Militia (Scott Co.)
- 186th Regiment Militia (Calhoun Co., WV)
- 187th Regiment Militia (Boone Co., WV)
- 188th Regiment Militia (Tucker Co., WV)
- 189th Regiment Militia (Craig Co.)
- 190th Regiment Militia (Wyoming Co., WV)
- 191st Regiment Militia (Pleasants Co., WV)
- 192nd Regiment Militia (Lewis Co., WV)
- 194th Regiment Militia (Wise Co.)
- 195th Regiment Militia (Franklin Co.)
- 198th Regiment Militia (Bland Co. and Clay Co.)
- 199th Regiment Militia (Webster Co., WV)

## Virginia Local Defense Battalions

- 1st Battalion, Virginia Cavalry, Local Defense (Browne's)
- 1st Battalion, Virginia Infantry, Local Defense (Ordnance Battalion)
- 2nd Battalion, Virginia Infantry, Local Defense (Waller's/Quartermaster Battalion)
- 3rd Battalion, Virginia Infantry, Local Defense (Departmental)
- 4th Battalion, Virginia Infantry, Local Defense (Naval/Navy Department Battalion)
- 5th Battalion, Virginia Infantry, Local Defense (Arsenal Battalion)
- 6th Battalion, Virginia Infantry, Local Defense (Tredegar Battalion)
- 7th Battalion, Virginia Infantry, Local Defense (1st Nitre Battalion)



Private William H. Presgraves of  
Company K, 97th Militia Virginia  
Infantry Regiment

## Union Virginia Units

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- 1st Regiment Loyal Eastern Virginia Volunteers
- 1st Regiment, Virginia Infantry
- 4th Virginia Infantry (later became 4th West Virginia Infantry)
- 5th Virginia Infantry (later became 5th West Virginia Infantry)
- 16th Regiment, Virginia Infantry
- 167th Regiment of Virginia Militia (originally a Confederate unit. Changed to Union after creation of the Restored Government of Virginia. Later became the 167th Regiment of West Virginia Militia)
- Dameron's Independent Company, Virginia Volunteers
- Loudoun Rangers
- 1st West Virginia Volunteer Infantry Regiment (3 Month)
- 1st West Virginia Volunteer Infantry Regiment (3 Year)
- 1st West Virginia Veteran Volunteer Infantry Regiment
- 2nd West Virginia Volunteer Infantry Regiment
- 2nd West Virginia Veteran Volunteer Infantry Regiment
- 3rd West Virginia Volunteer Infantry Regiment
- 4th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry Regiment
- 5th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry Regiment
- 6th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry Regiment
- 7th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry Regiment
- 8th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry Regiment
- 9th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry Regiment
- 10th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry Regiment
- 11th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry Regiment

- 12th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry Regiment
- 13th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry Regiment
- 14th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry Regiment
- 15th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry Regiment
- 16th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry Regiment
- 17th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry Regiment
- Independent Battalion West Virginia Infantry
- 1st Independent Company Loyal Virginians
- 1st West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry Regiment
- 2nd West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry Regiment
- 3rd West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry Regiment
- 4th West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry Regiment
- 5th West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry Regiment
- 6th West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry Regiment
- 7th West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry Regiment
- Battery "A" West Virginia Light Artillery
- Battery "B" West Virginia Light Artillery
- Battery "C" West Virginia Light Artillery
- Battery "D" West Virginia Light Artillery
- Battery "E" West Virginia Light Artillery
- Battery "F" West Virginia Light Artillery
- Battery "G" West Virginia Light Artillery
- Battery "H" West Virginia Light Artillery

## See also

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- Virginia in the Civil War
- List of American Civil War regiments by state
- Southern Unionists
- United States Colored Troops

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