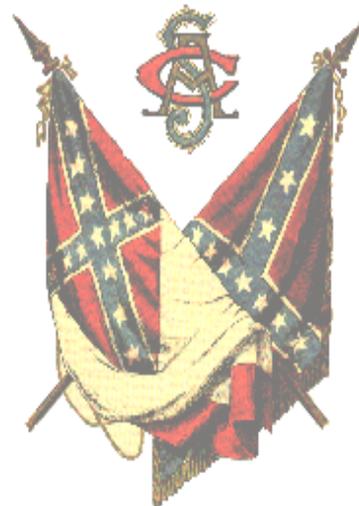
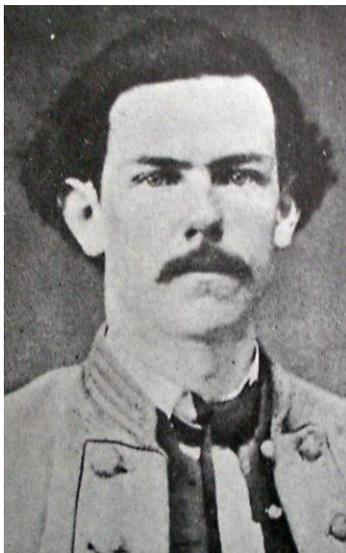

NEWSLETTER OF STATE OF DADE CAMP NO. 707



**THE
SILVER
GRAY**

Vol. 17

January 2012

No. 1



Re-enactor portraying Robert E. Lee with Traveler.



BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA

A PROCLAMATION
CONFEDERATE HISTORY MONTH

WHEREAS: April 2012 marks the second year of the Sesquicentennial of the creation of the Confederate Government and the start of the War Between the States. Confederate Memorial Day on April 26 is a time when Georgians honor the more than 90,000 brave men and women who served the Confederate States of America. Georgia joined the Confederacy in January 1862 when a convention ratified the ordinance of secession, and Georgia has long cherished her Confederate history and the great leaders who made sacrifices on her behalf; and

WHEREAS: Among those who served the Confederacy were many Georgians who work in non-combatant roles that were essential to Georgia and the Confederate War effort. One such individual who made a significant contribution to the state's history was William Allen Fuller; and

WHEREAS: William Allen Fuller was born on April 15, 1836, in Henry County and began to work for the Western & Atlantic Railroad on September 8, 1855, at the age of 19. At the beginning of the War Between the States, William A. Fuller served as a conductor on W & A RR running trains out of Atlanta. On April 12, 1862, while having breakfast at the Lacey Hotel in Big Shanty, Federal spies stole the General and headed northbound to destroy the railroad bridges along the way. He first pursued the General by foot and then by handcar. He would later commandeer the Texas and continue with the 80 mile pursuit of the General in reverse. Due to Fuller's relentless pursuit, the spies gave up the General at Ringgold "thereby preventing the destruction of the bridges of the railroad and the consequent dismemberment of the Confederacy." On February 17, 1950, the General Assembly voted to posthumously present the gold medal to William Allford Fuller, the son of Captain William Allen Fuller for his work in the Great Locomotive Chase; and

WHEREAS: The Georgia General Assembly on November 6, 1862, noted that, "The conduct of Mr. Fuller, the Conductor, and of some others in the hazardous pursuit, while the spies were in possession of the train, deserves the highest commendation and entitles them to the consideration of the General Assembly." As the request of Governor Joseph Emerson Brown, a gold medal was suppose to be presented to Fuller for his services to the W&A RR and the State of Georgia, in successfully pursuing the Federal spies on April 12, 1862, but was not given due to the War Fuller was commissioned by Governor Brown on August 5, 1863, as a captain in the Independent State Road Guards. He hired and trained militia to serve as guards on Georgia's railroads to prevent a recurrence of another raid. The gallant effort of Fuller can still be seen in movies, museums, and books. The General and the Texas are on display at the Southern Museum in Knoxville and the Cyclorama in Atlanta respectively for future generations to enjoy; and

WHEREAS: It is important that Georgians reflect upon our state's past and honor and respect the devotion of her Confederate leaders, soldiers and citizens; now

THEREFORE: I, NATHAN DEAL, Governor of the State of Georgia, do hereby proclaim April 2012 as CONFEDERATE HISTORY MONTH and April 26, 2012, as CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY in Georgia.

In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Executive Department to be affixed this 6th day of December in the year of our Lord two thousand twelve.



Nathan Deal
GOVERNOR

ATTEST
Ch. ...
CHIEF OF STAFF

Lee-Jackson Banquet

Saturday evening, January 21, 2012

7:00 p.m. EST

Gordon-Lee Mansion
Chickamauga, Georgia

The State of Dade Camp # 707, Sons of Confederate Veterans invites you to join with us and our North Georgia and Chattanooga SCV brothers for our annual celebration of the birthdays of Generals Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson. Our featured speaker is SCV Commander-in-Chief Michael Givens.

Suggested attire for the evening is coat and tie for gentlemen and "church-type" attire for ladies. Period dress is also welcome.

Cost of the buffet style meal is \$12.50 per person. The menu includes: chicken breast, roast beef, green beans, baked potato, salad, rolls, desert, tea and coffee.

Reservations and payment should be made as soon as possible. Space is limited, as the facility only accommodates 90 people. Reservations should be received by January 15, 2012. Checks should be payable to "State of Dade Camp 707, SCV"

The physical address for the Gordon-Lee Mansion is: 217 Cove Rd. Chickamauga, GA. Please contact Freddy Parris at 423-298-4544 or Denny Forster at 423-802-6570, if you need more information.

Member name:

Member telephone #:

Member e-mail address:

Number attending: _____ X \$12.50= \$_____.

Please return reservation request and payment to:

Denny Forster

State of Dade Camp # 707

Sons of Confederate Veterans

48 Stuart Rd.

Ft. Oglethorpe, GA 307420

Robert Edward Lee



He was born Jan. 19, 1807, at Stratford, Westmoreland co., Va.; son of Henry (“Light-Horse Harry”) Lee. After graduating second in his class from West Point in 1829, Lee was commissioned in the Corps of Engineers. He married (1831) Mary Anne Randolph Custis, a great-granddaughter of Martha Washington, and Arlington House, her father’s residence in Virginia, was their home until the Civil War (see Arlington House National Memorial). In the Mexican War, Lee made a brilliant record as captain of engineers with Gen. Winfield Scott’s army, winning three brevets; his reconnaissance during the advance on Mexico City was important to the American success.

Lee was superintendent at West Point from 1852 to 1855, when he was made lieutenant colonel of the 2d Cavalry and sent to W Texas. He commanded that regiment from 1857 to 1861. While at Arlington House on an extended leave, he was called to lead the company of U.S. marines that captured John Brown at Harpers Ferry in Oct., 1859.

In Feb., 1861 (after the secession of the lower South), General Scott, with whom Lee was a great favorite, recalled him from Texas. Lee had no sympathy with either secession or slavery and, loving the Union and the army, deprecated the thought of sectional conflict. But in his tradition, loyalty to Virginia came first, and upon Virginia’s secession he resigned (April 20, 1861) from the army. His resolve not to fight against the South had already led him to decline (April 18) the field command of the U.S. forces.

On April 23 he assumed command of the military and naval forces of Virginia, which he organized thoroughly before they were absorbed by the Confederacy. Lee then became military adviser to Confederate President Jefferson Davis and was made a Confederate general. After the failure of his efforts to coordinate the activity of Confederate forces in the western part of Virginia (July–Oct., 1861), Lee organized the S Atlantic coast defenses.

In March, 1862, Davis recalled him to Richmond. Lee’s plan to prevent reinforcements from reaching Gen. George B. McClellan, whose army was threatening Richmond, was brilliantly executed by T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley. When Joseph E. Johnston was wounded at Fair Oaks in the Peninsular campaign, Lee assumed command of the Army of Northern Virginia (June 1, 1862). His leadership of that army through the next three years has placed him among the world’s great commanders.

Lee immediately took the offensive, and after ending McClellan's threat to Richmond in the Seven Days battles (June 26–July 2), he thoroughly defeated John Pope at the second battle of Bull Run (Aug. 29–30). McClellan, however, checked him in his first Northern invasion, the Antietam campaign (Sept.). Advances by Ambrose E. Burnside and Joseph Hooker were brutally repulsed in the battles of Fredericksburg (Dec. 13; see Fredericksburg, battle of) and Chancellorsville (May 2–4, 1863), though in the latter victory Lee lost his ablest lieutenant, Stonewall Jackson.

Lee's second invasion of the North resulted in the Confederate defeat in the Gettysburg campaign (June–July). He sorely missed the services of Jackson, and some historians attribute his defeat at Gettysburg to the failures of his subordinates, particularly James Longstreet. Other authorities argue that Lee underestimated his opposition and failed to impose his will upon his subordinates. Lee assumed full blame for the defeat, but Davis refused to entertain his offer of resignation. After Gettysburg, Lee did not engage in any major campaign until May, 1864, when Ulysses S. Grant moved against him. He repulsed Grant's direct assaults in the Wilderness campaign (May–June), but was not strong enough to turn him back, and in July, 1864, Grant began the long siege of Petersburg.

Lee's appointment as general in chief of all Confederate armies came (Feb., 1865) when the Confederacy had virtually collapsed. On April 2, the Army of the Potomac broke through the Petersburg defenses, and Lee's forces retreated. One week later Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Courthouse

Lee hoped to retire to a farm of his own, but he was too much a regional symbol to live in obscurity. He accepted an offer to serve as the president of Washington College (now Washington and Lee University) in Lexington, Virginia, and served from October 1865 until his death. The Trustees used his famous name in large-scale fund-raising appeals and Lee transformed Washington College into a leading Southern college. Lee was well liked by the students, which enabled him to announce an "honor system" like West Point's, explaining "We have but one rule here, and it is that every student be a gentleman." To speed up national reconciliation Lee recruited students from the North and made certain they were well treated on campus and in town.

On September 28, 1870, Lee suffered a stroke. He died two weeks later, shortly after 9 a.m. on October 12, 1870, in Lexington, Virginia from the effects of pneumonia. According to one account, his last words on the day of his death, were "Tell Hill he must come up. Strike the tent", but this is debatable because of conflicting accounts and because Lee's stroke had resulted in aphasia, possibly rendering him unable to speak.

He was buried underneath Lee Chapel at Washington and Lee University, where his body remains.

Stonewall Jackson



Thomas Jonathan Jackson, 1824–63, Confederate general, was born at Clarksburg, Va. (now W. Va.), and graduated from West Point, 1846. He served with distinction under Winfield Scott in the Mexican War and from 1851 to 1861 taught at the Virginia Military Institute. He resigned from the army in Feb., 1852. At the beginning of the Civil War, Jackson, in May, 1861, Jackson was given a brigade in Johnston's army and made a Confederate brigadier general. At the first battle of Bull Run, he and his brigade earned their sobriquet by standing (in the words of Gen. Barnard Bee) "like a stone wall."

Jackson was promoted to major general, and in November, Johnston assigned him to command in the Shenandoah valley. Jackson's attack on James Shields's division at Kernstown on March 23, 1862, was repulsed but forced the retention of Union troops in the valley. In April, Robert E. Lee suggested that Jackson fall upon Nathaniel P. Banks's force in the lower valley, hoping that Irvin McDowell's army would thereby be diverted from joining George McClellan before Richmond. Jackson's renowned Valley campaign resulted. He first defeated part of John C. Frémont's force at McDowell on May 8, 1862, and then, returning to the Shenandoah, routed Banks at Front Royal and Winchester (May 23–25) and drove him across the Potomac. The Federal administration, fearing that Jackson would now advance on Washington, sent Shields from McDowell's army to join Frémont, advancing from the west, in cutting off Jackson. Stonewall, however, retreated rapidly to the head of the valley and on June 8–9 defeated his pursuers at Cross Keys and Port Republic. With the diversion in the Shenandoah Valley a complete success, Jackson joined Lee in the Seven Days battles. After the brilliance of the Shenandoah campaign, his service in that week of fighting was disappointing. But he soon redeemed himself. The speedy turning movement executed by his "foot cavalry" against Pope late in Aug., 1862, at the battle of Cedar Mt. set the stage for the crushing victory at the second battle of Bull Run, and in the Antietam campaign he marched promptly to Lee's aid after he had captured the Harpers Ferry garrison.

When Lee reorganized the Army of Northern Virginia after Antietam, he made Jackson commander of the 2d Corps, and Stonewall was promoted to lieutenant general. He ably commanded the Confederate right in the battle of Fredericksburg in December. In the battle of Chancellorsville, Lee and Jackson repeated the tactics of second Bull Run. Jackson's turning movement completely crumbled Hooker's right (May 2, 1863).

Pressing on in the darkness, Stonewall Jackson was mortally wounded by the fire of his own men. His death was a severe blow to the Southern cause. Jackson was a tactician of first rank and, though a strict disciplinarian, had the affection of his men. His devout Calvinism, fighting ability, and arresting personal quirks make him one of the most interesting figures of the war. He was Lee's ablest and most trusted lieutenant.

The Chaplain's Corner



The Bible is full of words for praise for heroes, as if to give a blessing to the normal wish of the heart to honor those who serve and have served.

As we go into the month of January, we need to remember two great generals of the Confederacy that were born in this month. Generals Lee and Jackson were men who went through many battles to show their devotion to their country and its citizens.

So as we honor these great generals this month by going to a Lee-Jackson Banquet or some other function, let us also remember the military person that is defending our country now.

1 Samuel 4:9 *"Be strong and quit yourselves like men.....quit yourselves like men and fight."*

Prayer List: Let us All pray for a better New Year.

Happy New year to all in the SCV.

James Fletcher, Chaplain
SCV Camp #707
Ph. 256-657-5998
E-mail jdfletcher@stateofdade.com



UPCOMING EVENTS

- January 21: Lee-Jackson Dinner: The annual Lee Jackson Dinner will be held at 7 p.m. on Saturday, January 21, 2012 at the Gordon Lee House in Chickamauga, Georgia. National S. C. V. Commander in Chief Michael Givens will be the feature speaker. The cost will be \$12.50 per person. If you plan to attend it is very important that you contact Freddy at 423-298-4544 or Denny at 423-802-6570 as soon as possible. This will count as our monthly meeting for January. Next meeting will be in February.
- February 4-5: Dalton Relic Show: More information in next newsletter.
- February 21: Camp Meeting: The February 2012 meeting of the State of Dade Camp 707, Sons of Confederate Veterans will be held at 7:00 P.M. on Tuesday, February, 2012 at Randy's Restaurant in Trenton. This is an important meeting and all members need to attend. Election of officers for the New Year will be held and a vote will be taken on the future of the Camp sales booth. We will meet to eat at 6:00 P.M. – there will be no retreat! Call (423) 298-4544 for directions.



STATE OF DADE CAMP No. 707
Sons of Confederate Veterans
Larry D. Wheeler (Adjutant)
639 Canyon Park Dr.
Trenton, Georgia 30752-2640

HONORING OUR CONFEDERATE HERITAGE

