

A photograph of a lit candle in a glass lantern. The lantern is made of clear glass with a metal base and a handle. The candle is white and is lit, with a bright flame. In the background, there is a folded American flag with its stars and stripes visible. The scene is dimly lit, with the candle providing the main source of light.

SONS -of- CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Lt. John T. Bullock Camp No. 2205 · June 2013

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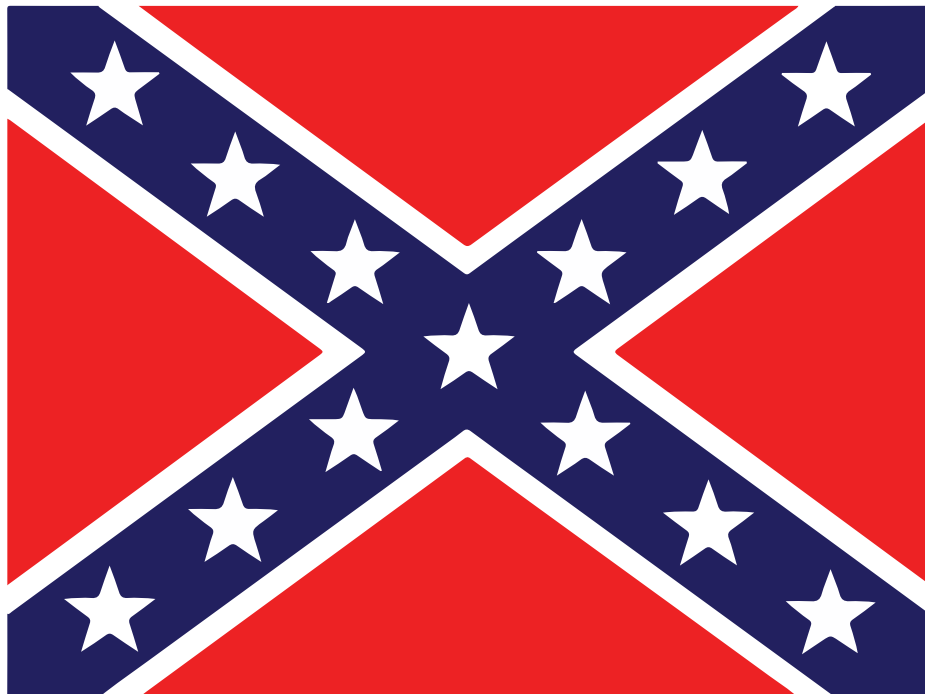
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North Carolina Division
Sons of Confederate Veterans

RESOLUTION....

WHEREAS, the Zebulon Baird Vance birthplace, the Vance family homestead, is a historical landmark in Western North Carolina and an important part of North Carolina History and

WHEREAS, Zebulon Baird Vance honorably served the State of North Carolina defending liberty, self-government and State's Rights as a Confederate Officer in the 26th Regiment, North Carolina Troops and as the Governor of North Carolina from 1862 to 1865 during the War for Southern Independence and

WHEREAS, Zebulon Baird Vance was one of the most loved Governors in North Carolina history and his birthplace is of great significance to the people of North Carolina and

WHEREAS, this historical site was named on a list for closing in a recent budget cuts proposal from Governor Pat McCrory and the State of North Carolina and

THEREFORE IT BE RESOLVED, by the delegates present at the Oak Level Ruritan Club, Rocky Mount, North Carolina during the 2013 North Carolina Division Reunion of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, hereby appeal to Governor Pat McCrory and delegates of the State of North Carolina to remove the Zebulon Baird Vance Birthplace near Asheville, along with any other historical sites, from the list for closing in their proposed budget cuts.

Unanimously adopted this 18th day of May 2013.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand this
18th day of May 2013.

Thomas M. Smith, Jr., Commander



CAMP NEWS

NEXT MEETING

When: Tuesday, June 4 2013 at 5:30pm
Where: Bob's Barbecue, Creedmoor, NC

Speaker: Thomas Smith



Thomas Smith joined the Sons of Confederate Veterans in 1988 as a member of the Henry L Wyatt Camp in Raleigh. He would help found the Colonel Henry Burgwyn Camp in 1991. He would serve as Camp Commander of that camp for the next 21 years. During this time he would be elected Capitol Brigade Commander in 2000 and would serve four terms as such. In 2004 he would be elected to the position of iNorth Carolina Division Lt Commander. He would serve in this capacity until his election as Division Commander, a position he currently holds, in 2008. He also serves as the Chairman of the Oakwood Cemetery Confederate Restoration Committee a position he first began serving in 1989. Commander Smith lives in Raleigh NC where he still works full time. He is married and has a set of Twin Daughters. In his spare time he likes to collect relics and do metal detecting.

H.L. Hunley Award

The Lieutenant John T Bullock Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp 2205, Southern Granville County had the honor of presenting the H.L. Hunley Award to South Granville High School JROTC Cadet Sergeant Courtney Bowling. This is the first awarding of the HL Hunley Award in Granville County. The JROTC H. L. Hunley Award is presented to the cadet who most demonstrated the core values of HONOR, COURAGE, and in particular COMMITMENT to their unit during the school year. These were the same values exhibited by the last crew of the Hunley who courageously made the commitment to honorably risk, and ultimately give their lives in defense of their country, and the city of Charleston, after two crews had already suffered tremendous loss in previous training exercises.



Pictured is Cadet Courtney Bowling and Camp Lieutenant Commander Craig Pippen.

CAMP NEWS

Distinguished Camp Award

In May, Camp 2205 received the Lt Colonel Tazwell Lee Hargrove Distinguished Camp Award. The Distinguished Camp Award is presented to the Camp that earns the most points from March 31st to April 1st of the following year. It is presented annually at the NC Division Reunion. As our camp is young and new, this is our first time earning this award.



Camp 2205 Commander Joey Dickerson being presented the Lt Colonel Tazwell Lee Hargrove Distinguished Camp Award by Division 2nd Lt Commander Harold Dagenhart.

CAMP NEWS

Onions

We still have 40 bags of onions to sell, at \$10 a bag.

Dates and Important Information

August 3, 2013

Division Executive Council Meeting. It will be held in Sanford this time. As more details are made available I will pass them along

November 2, 2013

2:00pm at the Museum of History in Raleigh, the NC Division will be re-dedicating 4 flags (24th, 34th, 38th, and 39th Regiments) Please try and attend this event. Michael Hardy will be delivering the Keynote address.

At the NC Division 2013 Reunion it voted on and passed to change the Constitution to set the Reunion date as the 3rd Saturday in April, so please mark your Calender now for next year. The Division also, voted to preserve the General Rufus Barringer Headquarters Flag so that it can be displayed in the History Museum.

Please take note that the Distinguished Camp Award form on the Division Website has been updated. Camps that Award an HL Hunley Award will now get 10 points per each Awarding they make.

Camp Awards

Lt Colonel Tazwell Lee Hargrove Distinguished Camp Award
Lt John T Bullock Camp 2205

Silas Malkin Website Award
Colonel Samuel McDowell Tate Camp 836, Morganton NC

Leonidas L. Polk Newsletter Award
Colonel William A Stowe Camp 2142, Dallas NC

CAMP NEWS

A LOOK AT THE LAST MEETING



CAPITOL BRIGADE NIGHT

On Tuesday, June 11, 2013, the Colonel Leonidas L. Polk Camp #1486 of Garner will host a Brigade Night for the Capitol Brigade. The meeting will begin at 6:00 PM at Carolina Barbecue in Garner on Hwy. 70.

The speaker for the evening will be Bob Zeller. I include in this post the works and accomplishments of Mr. Zeller. After reading the information below, I am sure you will agree this is one meeting you will want to put on your calendar and be sure to attend!

Writer Bob Zeller is the author or co-author of a dozen trade books and publications on topics ranging from the history of the Daytona 500 to the photography of the Civil War. The common thread is his love for storytelling.

With his discoveries in Civil War photography, his award-winning work as a NASCAR motorsports writer, his early career as an investigative newspaper reporter and his other pursuits, Zeller has made a career of digging up hidden stories and bringing them to light.

His most recent book is *Lincoln in 3-D*, (Chronicle Books, 2010), co-authored with John J. Richter. His *The Civil War in Depth – History in 3-D*, (Chronicle Books, 1997) was the first book to show Civil War photos in their original stereoscopic format. He also wrote the only book-length, scholarly history of Civil War photography, *The Blue and Gray in Black and White: A History of Civil War Photography*, (Praeger, 2005).

Jacob's Run (Whittler's Bench Press, 2007), co-

authored with John Beshears, is Zeller's first novel. It's a story of slave life insurance fraud in Wilmington, N.C. and the Yankee insurance adjuster who comes south on the eve of the Civil War to expose the crime.

As co-founder and president of the non-profit Center for Civil War Photography, Inc., www.civilwarphotography.org. Zeller is a leading authority on the subject. As a motorsports writer, Zeller has written or co-written books with NASCAR drivers Jeff Gordon, Mark Martin and Rusty Wallace, and former crew chief Larry McReynolds. He is also the author of *Daytona 500 – An Official History* (David Bull Publishing, 2002). He is a two-time winner of the Russ Catlin Award – the most prestigious American motorsports journalism award – in 1997 and 1998, for articles in *Car and Driver* magazine. In 2010, he was motorsports editor for AOL FanHouse.

Zeller, 60, is a native of Washington, D.C., and a graduate of the University of Missouri School of Journalism (B.J. '74). He spent 25 years as a newspaper writer and investigative reporter before becoming a self-employed writer in 1999. From 1976 to 1990, he was an investigative reporter at newspapers in Mississippi and southern California. From 1991 through 1998, he covered NASCAR as the motorsports writer for the Landmark Newspapers chain.

Put this meeting on you calendars now!

Always for the Cause,
William G. O'Quinn
Commander, Capitol Brigade

WHAT TO CALL THE WAR

So Just What is the Official Name For the Conflict That Took Place Between 1861 and 1865?

There have been numerous alternative names for the conflict that took place between 1861 and 1865 that reflect the historical, political, and cultural sensitivities of different groups and regions.

What It Was Not

Political scientists use two criteria to define a civil war and the war must meet both to be classified a “Civil War”:

One

The warring groups must be from the same country and fighting for control of the political center, control over a separatist state or to force a major change in policy.

Two

At least 1,000 people must have been killed in total, with at least 100 from each side.

While the conflict does meet requirement number two it does not meet requirement number one. The American conflict was fought to defeat or defend a secession movement. The combatants, armies, and battles of the war also had distinctive names and were two countries at the time and historically separate.

Naming the war

The following names have been, or are, used to describe the conflict itself, listed roughly by frequency

of use. The first two names have seen enduring usage; the remaining names have been more isolated.

Enduring Names

Civil War

Civil War is the most common term for the conflict; it has been used by the overwhelming majority of reference books, scholarly journals, dictionaries, encyclopedias, popular histories, and mass media in the United States since the early 20th century. The National Park Service, the government organization entrusted by the United States Congress to preserve the battlefields of the war, uses this term. It is also the oldest term for the war. Writings of prominent men such as Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant, William Tecumseh Sherman, P.G.T. Beauregard, Nathan Bedford Forrest, and Judah P. Benjamin used the term “Civil War” both before and during the conflict. Abraham Lincoln used it on multiple occasions.

English-speaking historians outside the United States usually refer to the conflict as the “American Civil War” or, less often, “U.S. Civil War.” These variations are seldom used in the United States except in cases in which the war might otherwise be confused with another historical event (such as the English Civil War).

War Between the States

The term War Between the States was rarely used during the war but became common afterwards in the South.

WHAT TO CALL THE WAR

In 1862, the United States Supreme Court used the terms “the present civil war between the United States and the so called Confederate States,” as well as the “civil war such as that now waged between the Northern and Southern States.”

The Confederate government avoided the term “civil war” and referred in official documents to the “War between the Confederate States of America and the United States of America.” There are a handful of known references during the war to “the war between the states.”

European diplomacy produced a similar formula for avoiding the phrase “civil war.” Queen Victoria’s proclamation of British neutrality referred to “hostilities ... between the Government of the United States of America and certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America.” After the war, the memoirs of former Confederate officials and veterans (Joseph E. Johnston, Raphael Semmes, and especially Alexander Stephens) commonly used the term “War Between the States.” In 1898, the United Confederate Veterans formally endorsed the name.

In the early twentieth century, the United Daughters of the Confederacy led a campaign to promote the term “War Between the States” in the media and in public schools.

Efforts to convince the United States Congress to adopt the term, beginning in 1913, were unsuccessful. Congress has never adopted an official name for the war.

The name “War Between the States” is inscribed on the Marine Corps memorial at Arlington National Cemetery.

References to the “War Between the States” turn up in federal and state court documents from time to time. The names “Civil War” and “War Between the States” have been used jointly in some formal contexts. In 1922 President Warren G. Harding signed a document stating the name of the conflict that took place between the period of 1861 and 1865 was to be known as the War Between the States because, it was not one group trying to overthrow the government of the United States but an attempt at establishing a separate nation of individual states and was therefore a “War Between States.”

The war’s centenary in the 1960s created the “Georgia Civil War Centennial Commission Commemorating the War Between the States.”

In 1994, the U.S. Postal Service issued commemorative stamps entitled “The Civil War / The War Between the States.”

Other historical terms

War of the Rebellion

Main article: Official Records of the American Civil War

During and immediately after the war, U.S. officials and pro-Union writers often referred to Confederates as “Rebels” and to the war itself as “the Rebellion.” In modern usage, however, the term “War of the Rebellion” usually refers only to the collection of

WHAT TO CALL THE WAR

documents compiled and published by the U.S. War Department as *The War of the Rebellion: a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1880–1901. This 70-volume collection is the chief source of historical documentation for those interested in Civil War research.

War for Southern Independence

The War for Southern Independence was a name used in reference to the war. While popular on the Confederate side during the war, the term's popularity fell in the immediate aftermath of the South's failure to gain independence. The term resurfaced in the late 20th century. To Southerners, the terminology paralleled usage of the term "American War for Independence", as demonstrated by the popular poem published in the early stages of the hostilities under the title *South Carolina; the prologue of which unambiguously refers to the war as the "Third War for Independence"* (specifically naming the War of 1812 as the Second such War) C.f. "The tea has been thrown overboard. The Revolution of 1860 has been initiated." -- 8th Nov. 1860, *Charleston Mercury* (regarding post-election 'fall-out').

War of Northern Aggression

This term emphasizes claims by Confederate partisans

that the North invaded the South. The term has never been widely adopted throughout the nation as an explicit name for the war.

Examples of usages of close variations during the War are extant ("War of Northern Subjugation;" "War of Yankee Invader(s)"). Certain limited use of this term continues.

Other terms

Other terms for the war have seen even less frequent usage, particularly in modern times.

In the South

War in Defense of Virginia

Mr. Lincoln's War

War of Secession

In the North

War of the Insurrection

Slaveholders War

Great Rebellion

War to Save the Union.

Later writers invented terms such as War for Abolition, War of Southern Reaction and War to Prevent Southern Independence, which were rarely used in print or conversation.

Wreaths, Flowers And Flags Honor “Old Granville’s” Own Heroes On Confederate Memorial Day, 2013



On May 10, 2013, Confederate Memorial Day in North Carolina, some 27 flags of the Confederacy, 16 flowers surrounded by magnolia leaves, and 12 standing wreaths were placed at various sites in Granville, Franklin, Warren and Vance Counties to commemorate local heroes of the Confederate States of America.

The project was spearheaded Stovall, N. C. resident, Betty J. King and John T. Bullock Camp member Mark A. Pace. Acknowledgements of assistance also go to Granville County citizens, Kitty Humphries, Wayne Gooch and Carl Hann. Special thanks are given to the John T. Bullock Camp for providing the flags for display, as well as some financial assistance for this worthy endeavor. The criteria for the placement of acknowledgments is as follows:

A. Public Monuments Commemorating The Confederacy, Confederate Soldiers or Leaders located within the confines of “Old Granville County”, i.e. present-day Granville, Franklin, Vance or Warren County, North Carolina.

B. Members of the 1861 North Carolina Secession Convention, who lived in, or are buried within the confines of “Old Granville County.”

C. Citizens of The Confederate States Of America, acknowledged by a North Carolina State Highway Historical Marker, who lived in, had intimate association with, or are buried within the confines of “Old Granville County”

All in all, 17 public monuments and cemeteries, and 16 individuals meeting the above criteria in the four-county area were acknowledged. As a matter of fact the only ones “left out” of the list were the Generals Matthew and Robert Ransom (who have a historical marker in Warren County.) Access the the Ransom Family Cemetery could not be obtained, but it is hoped that situation will be rectified by Memorial Day, 2014. Also next year it is planned to add to those honored, the seven members of the “Immortal 600” with Old Granville connections.

Additionally, while “out and about” placing these memorials to our courageous ancestors, three other individuals and three additional public sites with connections the Confederacy were also honored with flag displays.

This Memorial Project, now in its second year, represents the most wide-ranging acknowledgment of Confederate Memorial Day in Granville, Franklin, Vance and Warren Counties in many decades and it is hope that this will be the beginning of a long-running annual tradition in which We Honor Our Own.

NOTE: The following pages document the places and individuals honored by County, including a picture followed by a caption denoting name, accomplishment and location.



GRANVILLE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA



Thomas Lyon,
Granville Co. Delegate,
N. C. Secession Convention
Tombstone, Mapleview
Cemetery, Durham, N. C.



Abram Watkins Venable,
Granville Co. Delegate,
N. C. Secession Convention
Tombstone, Shiloh
Presbyterian Church
Cemetery, Stovall, N. C.



Leonadis C. Edwards,
Granville Co. Member,
Secession Convention,
Tombstone, Elmwood
Cemetery, Oxford, N. C.



Confederate Soldier, Monument,
Richard H. Thornton Library, Oxford, N. C.



**Jefferson Davis
Highway Marker,**
U. S. 15, Stovall, N. C.



**Jefferson Davis
Highway Marker,**
U. S. 15, Oxford, N. C.



Jefferson Davis Highway Marker,
U. S. 15, North Carolina/Virginia State Line.



**Jefferson Davis
Highway Marker,**
U. S. 15, Creedmoor, N. C.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA



Confederate Monument,
Justice, N. C.,
Community Cemetery



Confederate Soldier, Monument,
North Main Street, Louisburg, N. C.



Confederate Monument,
Franklinton, N. C.,
Town Cemetery



Archibald Davis Williams,
Franklin County Delegate,
N. C. Secession Convention,
Tombstone, Family Cemetery,
Centerville, N. C.



Orren Randolph Smith Monument,
Franklin County Courthouse, Louisburg, N. C.

WARREN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA



Confederate Soldier, Monument,
Fairview Cemetery, Warrenton, N. C.



Confederate Soldier, Monument,
Warren County Courthouse, Warrenton, N. C.



Anne Carter Lee,
has N. C. State
Highway Historical
Marker, Tombstone,
Jones Family
Cemetery, Shocco
Community, N. C.



Weldon Nathaniel Edwards,
has N. C. State Highway Historical
Marker & was President of the N. C.
Secession Convention, Tombstone,
Family Cemetery, Ridgeway, N. C.



Francis Alexander Thornton,
Warren Co. Delegate, N. C.
Secession Convention
Tombstone, Family
Cemetery, Oakville, N. C.



Gen. Braxton Bragg,
has N. C. State
Highway Historical
Marker, Boyhood
Home, Bragg St.,
Warrenton, N. C.



John White,
has N. C. State
Highway Historical
Marker, Tombstone,
White Family
Cemetery,
Warrenton, N. C.



**Rev. William S.
Pettigrew,**
Delegate, N. C.
Secession Convention,
Tombstone, Chapel Of
The Good Shepherd
Cemetery, Ridgeway,
N. C.

VANCE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA



**Lt. Colonel
Tazwell Lee Hargrove,**
Granville County Delegate,
N. C. Secession Convention,
Tombstone, Family Cemetery,
Townesville, N. C.



Confederate Soldier, Monument,
Vance County Courthouse,
Henderson, N. C.



Confederate Cemetery,
has N. C. State Highway
Historical Marker,
Town Cemetery, Kittrell, N. C.



Orren Randolph Smith,
Designer of the First
Confederate Flag,
also has Monument at
Franklin County, N. C.
Courthouse, Tombstone,
Elmwood Cemetery,
Henderson, N. C.



Confederate Soldiers Section, Elmwood Cemetery, Henderson, N. C.

OTHER SITES & INDIVIDUALS HONORED



Wayside Confederate Hospital Cemetery, Weldon, N. C.



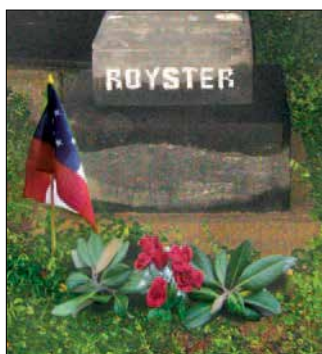
**Benjamin Franklin Ayscue,
C. S. A.,
Tombstone, Liberty
Church Cemetery, Epsom, N. C.**



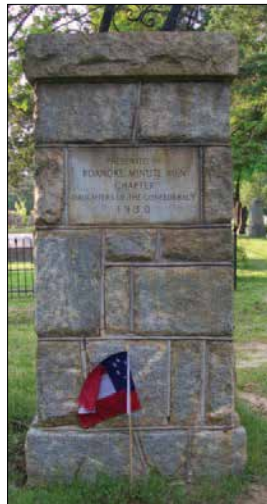
**Capt. George T. Baskerville,
C. S. A., killed at Gettysburg
Tombstone, Shiloh
Presbyterian Church
Cemetery, Stovall, N. C.**



**Battle of Boon's Mill,
N. C. State Highway
Historical Marker & Battlefield
Site near Jackson, N. C.**



**Stephen S. Royster,
Granville Co. Delegate,
N. C. Secession
Convention
Tombstone,
Family Cemetery,
Williamsborough, N. C.**



**Sunset Hill Cemetery,
Entrance Gateposts,
Sunset Cemetery, Littleton, N. C.**



**Gen. Thomas Jefferson Green,
N. C. Delegate, 1860
Tombstone, Fairview Cemetery,
Warrenton, N. C.**