



The Territorial Dispatch

VOL 8, NO. 1

COLORADO DIVISION SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS
CAMPS 2104, 1492, 676, 2224, 2126, 175

JAN-FEB, '14



The Lee-Jackson postage stamp signified a necessary demonstration of national unity of the New Deal. By printing their images on U.S. stamps, the Confederate generals were no longer traitors but American war heroes who looked out from postage equally alongside the portraits of George Washington, William Sherman, and Ulysses S. Grant. The 4-cent stamp was issued in 1937.

LEE - JACKSON MEMORIAL BANQUET

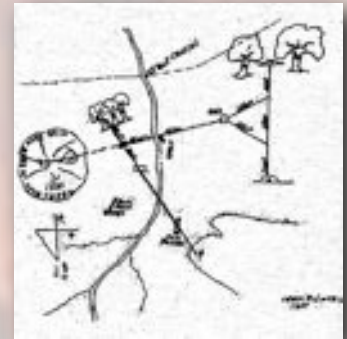
**HOSTED BY
THE COLORADO DIVISION
SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS**

**Saturday, January 11, 2014, 11:00 am to 3:00 pm
The Village Inn, Castle Rock
207 W. Wolfsenberger Rd.**

SPECIAL PRESENTATION:

THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE IN COLORADO,

WITH COMPATRIOT GARY PARROTT



**GREAT FOOD WITH A SOUTHERN FLAIR FROM VILLAGE INN
PAY AT THE DOOR, \$25 PER ADULT; \$15 PER YOUTH**

*To assist Compatriot Bob Milner with the planning of the Banquet, please contact the
Camp 676 Lt CC macpoole001@gmail.com, or, 303.940.6505 if you are attending.*

Colorado Division Reaches Graves Registration Milestone

Submitted by Scott D. Myers

The Colorado Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans reached a significant milestone for registering Confederate Veteran Graves in Colorado with the SCV Graves Registration Project this spring. The Division recorded its 500th grave registration in Colorado.

The Division Project was started in the spring of 2010 when we started registering the graves of Confederate Veterans buried in Colorado with the SCV Graves Registration Project.

The Division registered 412 graves by the end of 2010, 455 graves by the end of 2011, 470 by the end of 2012 and registered our 500th grave in May 2013.

To date, we have registered 505 graves in Colorado as well as 23 more graves in other states, for a total of 528. In addition to graves registrations, the Colorado Division has also ordered and set 23 Veterans Administration Headstones for Confederate Veterans' graves that were previously unmarked.



The origins of this project date back to 2009, when we started reconciling a WORD document listing Confederate and Union Veterans buried in Colorado

that the United Daughters of the Confederacy provided to the Division with the Colorado Interment List on the Colorado Division website. Evidently, the UDC had started the list back in the 1940's and it was given to the SCV and the MOSB (Military Order of the Stars and Bars) around 2000 and included about 130 names. Several SCV and MOSB Compatriots did quite a bit of work to separate Confederate and Union graves. After several reconciliations of the WORD Document with the Interment List as well as many new additions, we are now up to 506 known Confederate Veterans' Graves in Colorado.....and the search for more continues.

Graves research requires a lot of work, effort, dedication and time. But it is all worth it, when we find a Confederate Veteran that is buried in Colorado. It can/does involve many of these activities: surveying or walking cemeteries to identify men who were of age during The War for Southern Independence, searching through cemetery records, searching War/Military databases, searching old newspapers and obituaries, searching through state and national census data, and research at local libraries. After confirming service to the Confederacy and burial in Colorado, we add the veteran to our website Interment List (www.coloradoscv.org/interment/interment.htm) and register his grave with the SCV Graves Registration Project (<http://cgr.scv.org/#>). If the grave is not marked, we order a VA Headstone to properly mark it and honor the Confederate Veteran for his service to the CSA.



Graves Milestone, continued

There are many Colorado SCV Compatriots who have contributed significantly to graves research and registration as well as getting VA Headstones for unmarked Confederate Graves.

I would like to thank Charlie Hogan and Phillip Self of President Jefferson Davis Camp 175 in Colorado Springs, Roy Poole of General Sterling Price Camp 676 in Denver, Terry Wabnitz of Colonel Abram Fulkerson Camp 2104 in Greeley, Gary Parrott and Jim Davenport of Governor Charles S. Thomas Camp 2126 in Grand Junction, Ken Garrison of Private George Dudley Lee's Escort 39th VA Cavalry Battalion Camp 2224 in Grand Junction and Chris Mathis of Private C.W. Lucas - Forrest's Escort Camp 2316 in Prescott, Arizona.

Additionally, we owe a big thank you to Rick Reed of President Jefferson Davis Camp 175 in Colorado Springs for adding all of our entries onto the Division website Interment List and to Ms. Andrea Prouse of Orange, Texas for inputting our registrations into the SCV Graves Registration Project database.

Thank you all for your hard work and dedication and helping the Colorado Division to reach this important milestone!



Colorado Sons of Confederate Veterans Mechanized Cavalry

Welcome to the Colorado Sons of Confederate Veterans Mechanized Cavalry website.

1ST BATTALION, COMPANY I

This is also the home of National SCV-MC Company "I".

We are not a "MC" or Motorcycle Club, but an organization who has members who ride in support of our Confederate ancestors. You have to be *born* into this organization through verified Confederate ancestry, you can not just join.

Please feel free to enjoy our site and if you have a desire, and can prove your confederate heritage, then please contact us and help us stand up for our forefathers in support of the country and beliefs.

Company "I" has camps in Arizona, Colorado and California. Together we hope to be a driving force in not only recruiting new members but in establishing a heritage-borne brotherhood of camps that help educate the public by being proud that we have a long history in protecting our country and it's values.

"I Am My Brothers Keeper"

This is a statement to affirm our dedication to each of our other brothers in the Colorado Mechanized Cavalry. We will stand together as a brotherhood to make sure each and every member is always safe, is someone we can rely on and to always be there in a time of need.

We will over the course of time do our best to give back to the community we live in by helping educate the public on our Southern roots. We will strive to be an organization that the community can call on to help in what ever way we can.

"Sic Semper Tyrannis"

Sic semper tyrannis is a Latin phrase meaning "thus always to tyrants."

The Top Rocker patch we wear on our backs. Meaning to us that it is time we put the government back into the hands of the people and citizens of whom it was meant to protect. All the way back to the time of Caesar it has been a rallying cry of the people to stop the abuse of power by the governmental elite.

THE SOUTH EXPERIENCES THE FIRST MODERN TOTAL WAR



The Stephen Dill Lee Institute is pleased to announce that we will meet in historic Chattanooga, Tennessee, on February 7-8, 2014 at the downtown Doubletree Hotel. As of this date, the following speakers have agreed to be included in our seminar.

- Kirkpatrick Sale — *Violating the Leiber Code: The March From the Sea* — 9am
- David Aiken — *Monsters of Virtuous Pretensions* — 10am
- Muriel Joslyn — *The Effects of Total War on Prisoner Policy* — 11am
- James Russell — *My Family's Personal History and the Devastation of our South Carolina Plantation* — luncheon
- Don Livingston — *Total War and the Creation of American Nationalism* — 1pm
- Marshall DeRosa — *Living in the Ruins: The American Civil War and the Subversion of Christian Civilization (Question and Answer)* — 2pm
- Douglas Bostick — *Violation of The Law of Nations in the Siege of Charleston* — banquet

Please mark your calendars and register for both the hotel and the Institute. See you in February.

[Register for the event now.](#)

Lodging

A block of rooms have been reserved for February 6, 2014 - February 10, 2014. The special room rate will be available until January 25th or until the group block is sold-out, whichever comes first. Booking a reservation from our site is simple. To begin the process, [book a room now.](#)



To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we submit THE VINDICATION OF THE CAUSE FOR WHICH WE FOUGHT;

To your strength will be given the DEFENSE OF THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIER'S GOOD NAME, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, THE PERPETUATION OF THE PRINCIPLES HE LOVED and which made him glorious and which you also cherish.

Remember, it is your duty to see that THE TRUE HISTORY OF THE SOUTH IS PRESENTED TO FUTURE GENERATIONS.



Recently a movie was quietly released, and is surely now available from rentals or Netflix or Amazon Instant Video. The movie is simply, "Copperhead," and focuses on the hopes for an upstate New York family which would like to see the nation in civil war, return to peace.

What *IS* a "Copperhead?"

Support for President Lincoln was far from unanimous in the Northern States, and the same was true of the State of Ohio. Although Ohio was the home of influential Abolitionists and the main passage of the Underground Railroad, there were many Southern sympathizers living within Ohio's borders, specifically near the Ohio River. Even though these individuals were not permitted to own slaves in Ohio, many of them still had slave-owning families in the South and supported their rights to own slaves.

Among this group of Lincoln's Northern critics were the Peace Democrats, better known as "Copperheads." During the presidential election of 1860, Stephen Douglas was the Northern Democratic candidate opposing Republican candidate Abraham Lincoln. After Lincoln won the 1860 election, Douglas worked to negotiate peaceful solutions between North and South. However, after the South seceded, Douglas supported Lincoln's use of military force to reunite the country.

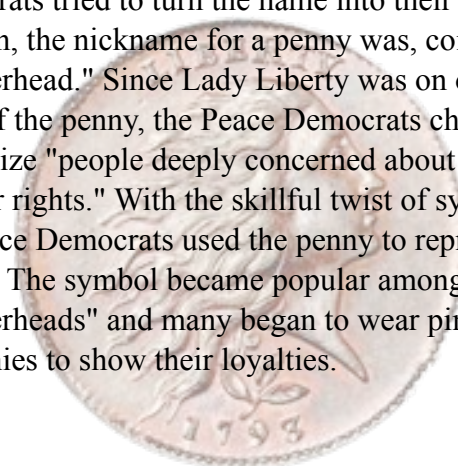
Two months after the Battle of Fort Sumter and the outbreak of the Civil War, Stephen Douglas died on June 3rd, 1861. His death caused the Northern Democratic Party to split. The two different factions were known as the Peace Democrats, Northern Democrats critical of Lincoln and seeking to find a peaceful resolution to the secession, and War Democrats, Northern Democrats supportive of President Lincoln's military action against the South.

The copperhead party - in favor of a vigorous prosecution of peace!

The name "Copperhead" was coined after an anonymous letter was sent to the Cincinnati Commercial. The writer of the letter suggested that the

motto of the Ohio Peace Democrats should be derived from Genesis 3:14: "Upon thy belly shalt thou go, and dust shalt thou eat all the day of thy life." From the motto came the name "Copperhead", after the venomous snake with the name found in Ohio.

By 1862, the name became widespread and the Peace Democrats tried to turn the name into their own. In addition, the nickname for a penny was, coincidentally, "Copperhead." Since Lady Liberty was on one of the faces of the penny, the Peace Democrats chose her to symbolize "people deeply concerned about incursions on their rights." With the skillful twist of symbolism, the Peace Democrats used the penny to represent their beliefs. The symbol became popular among the "Copperheads" and many began to wear pins made out of pennies to show their loyalties.



KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE

The secret society known as the Knight of the Golden Circle (KGC) were responsible for spying for the Confederates and other acts to undermine Union military efforts to defeat the South. The KGC was formed a decade before the Mexican-American War as the Southern Right's Club (SRC) by George W. L. Bickley.

By 1855, the SRC evolved into the KGC. Several chapters had developed by this time, including cities in the North.

Throughout the Civil War, Northern KGC members facilitated the Confederate government by providing classified information on Union activities. Ohio KGC spies used their ties to Ohio to freely cross Union and Confederate lines to deliver secret messages and supplies.

Many of the Ohio KGC members lived near the Ohio River, close to the Mason-Dixon line. While not necessarily supporting slavery, they had many relatives, across the river in Kentucky.

Northern members of the KGC may also have been publicly known as Copperheads.

Another Colorado Town, founded by a Confederate Veteran

THE TOWN OF HARMAN

“This used to be a fine little town of its own back in the 1880’s,” a Harman native states, “and the people here had nearly everything they needed, a good government, their own police and volunteer fire department, and an honest, good life. They used to hitch-up their buggies and wagons and go riding over to Denver across the open fields and the countryside. Well, all that’s gone now and people drive right through here and think it’s just another old part of Denver. Even some people who’ve lived here all their lives don’t know our history and, like people from other parts of town, call it the ‘Cherry Creek Shopping Center area’; but that’s not right! We should all know our own history.”

The old Town of Harman is contained within the Denver Planning Office’s Cherry Creek Neighborhood, a much larger area than the 320 acre townsite purchased from 1869 to 1872 by Edwin P. Harman and his wife, Lou. The Harmans arrived in Arapahoe County, Colorado Territory, in June of 1872 from Friar’s Point, Mississippi. Harman, a successful lawyer, had resigned his Judgeship quite suddenly to come to Colorado. Local folklore tells that, as a thrice wounded and highly decorated Confederate veteran, Harman sought new opportunities as a land and water specialist in the rapidly developing Denver area.

During their journey to Arapahoe County, the Harmans traveled on the Smokey Hill Trail which curved near the north bank of Cherry Creek, through the future townsite, and across the grounds where the Harman school would be built. Harman had purchased the west quarter section in 1869 and had deeded it over to his wife before they were married. Perhaps they camped at Point Loma (now the intersection of Alameda Avenue and Harrison Street) after watering their horses at Cherry Creek, and were struck by the beauty of the land.

By 1882, the Harmans acquired the entire 320 acre half-section and attempted to add it to the City of Denver as “Harmans’ Addition” on March 2, 1882. By 1885, the parcel had been plotted into individual tracts for home sites, and approximately 140 persons owned land.

By 1886, talk of annexing Judge Harman’s subdivision into Denver or of organizing a new town circulated throughout the community. Articles of Incorporation were drawn and filed with the Secretary of State on November 17, 1886, and the Town of Harman, Colorado, was born.

From 1887 until its voluntary annexation into Denver in 1895, Harman grew and prospered as a residential and agricultural community. Streets and sidewalks were graded and finished, lighted by street lamps. Irrigation pipes, ditches, and canals were constructed to insure a water supply, a Town Hall was built, and a business district developed and matured around what is now Third and Detroit.

Shortly, Judge Harman would be nominated to serve as the register of the Denver Land Office for the US Government:

Executive Mansion, August 14, 1893.

*To the Senate of the United States:
I nominate Edwin P. Harman, of Denver, Colorado, to be register of the land office at Denver, Colorado, vice John A. McBeth, to be removed.*

Grover Cleveland.





The old Town Hall still stands today at the corner of 4th Avenue and St. Paul Street. It is a two story brick building of the “Denver Square” style, built at a cost of \$5,000 in 1891. During the Town’s life, it contained the Mayor’s office, the Police Magistrate’s office and courtroom, the Marshal’s office and jail, the volunteer fire department’s cart and hose room, the Town Board’s meeting chamber, a library and a reading room, and a public hall which could seat 300. In August, 1934, the City and County of Denver sold it to the Masonic Lodge which has preserved the historic structure and meets there to this day.

Today, the 320 acre townsite is totally contained in the larger Cherry Creek Neighborhood designated by the Denver Planning Office, with boundaries from Colorado Boulevard to University Boulevard and from Alameda Avenue to Sixth Avenue.

The Cherry Creek Shopping Center has had the greatest impact on the community’s economy and appearance. Around 1925, Temple Buell, a local architect with a national reputation, startled his profession by planning a shopping center on 57 acres of land that had been used as a refuse dump.

Edwin Preston Harmon was born in Lexington County, SC in 1834, married the former Louisa Glover, and is buried in Fairmont Cemetery.



The last shots of the Civil War rang out a century and a half ago. But the way bluegrass legend Ralph Stanley sings “The Vacant Chair,” a nineteenth-century ballad about a fallen Union soldier, the war could have ended yesterday.

Stanley is one of dozens of artists who contributed to *Divided and United*, a new collection of thirty-two Civil War-era compositions performed by contemporary country and bluegrass musicians who span generations—from Steve Earle and Dolly Parton to Jamey Johnson and Shovels & Rope.

Some songs you will recognize. Nashvillians Karen Elson and the Secret Sisters, for instance, deliver a haunting rendition of the familiar “Dixie,” and bluegrass guitarist Bryan Sutton picks his way through “Battle Cry of Freedom.” But the mastermind behind the project, veteran music supervisor Randall Poster, unearthed a bevy of lesser-known songs, such as “Take Your Gun and Go, John” (performed on the album by Loretta Lynn), that had all but disappeared since Lee and Grant sat down at Appomattox.

Encompassing everything from anthems to dirges, Union and Confederate, the album makes the case that while many years have passed since the war’s end, the songs of the era are as resonant as ever. “You can feel the pain, you can feel the hope, you can feel the struggle.”

The collection was released by ATO Records on November 5. Click [HERE](#) for a sample or surf to www.gardenandgun.com/article/first-listen-divided-united

Texas Confederate pension applications now available online

Did you know that the Texas Confederate pension applications have all been scanned and are available on the Internet? If you go to Austin to see an application, you will no longer get to hold the original. They will print a copy for you from the Internet — so you might as well do it from your own home.

Ancestry.com has the application available on their website and are usually found quickly by their search engine. Unfortunately some of their indexing is not done in the United States, and the transcriber could not read the handwriting or was not familiar with the surnames. In case you cannot find the application, but you know the pension number, you may have to search by the number instead of the name.



Marching Orders

Calendar of events and meetings of interest to Compatriots in the Colorado Division

- Jan 1, 1863 Emancipation Proclamation goes into effect, freeing only slaves held in rebel-controlled areas
- Jan 9, 1861 Mississippi secedes
- Jan 11, 1861 Alabama secedes
- Jan 11, 1861 Florida secedes

Jan 11, 2014 Lee-Jackson Banquet of Colorado Division SCV

11:00 am to 3:00 pm

Jan 14, 2014 Camp 676 Meeting, 7:00 pm

Breckenridge Brew BBQ, Kalamath St, Denver

- Jan 18, 1862 CSA Territory of Arizona created
- Jan 19, 1861 Georgia secedes
- Jan 26, 1861 Louisiana secedes
- Jan 31, 1865 13th Amdt passed, South still fighting
- Feb 1, 1861 Texas secedes
- Feb 1, 1864 A. Lincoln orders draft of 500,000 men
- Feb 11, 1862 Battle of Ft Donelson
- Jan 14, 2014 Camp 175 Meeting, 6:00 pm**
- Maggie Mae's, Pikes Peak Ave, CS
- Feb 17, 1864 CSS Hunley submarine sinks Houssatonic
- Feb 17, 1865 Columbus, SC burned by Sherman
- Feb 21, 1862 Battle of Val Verde, New Mexico Territory
- Feb 22, 1862 Jefferson Davis inaugurated President CSA

New, Commemorative Postage Stamp available





119th National Reunion

July 16-19, 2014

1864 – H. L. Hunley - 2014

2014 SCV National Reunion , [Ancestor Memorials](#)

Ancestor Memorials are now being sold for the 2014 SCV National Reunion program. The cost is \$10.00 per memorial and there is no limit to the number of memorials that you can place in the program. The deadline for placing memorials in the program is April 30, 2014



<http://www.scv2014.org/>