

NORTH AMERICAN
Preservation of Monument's

PRESERVING OUR NATIONAL HISTORICAL HERITAGE

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ROBERT E. LEE PARK & ARLINGTON HALL

3333 TURTLE CREEK BLVD. - DALLAS, TEXAS

**Features Monuments of ROBERT E. LEE and others,
in addition to ARLINGTON HALL and its Beautiful Gardens**

Compiler: Bobby W. Smith



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NORTH AMERICAN
Preservation of Monument's

Editor- Compiler : Bobby W. Smith Sr.

NAPOM, 2017

**PRESERVING OUR NATIONAL
HISTORICAL HERITAGE**

**PUBLISHED MONTHLY IN
THE INTEREST OF CONFEDERATE
ASSOCIATIONS AND KINDRED TOPICS**

Meeting at Van Community Center
310 Chestnut Street
Van, Texas
2nd Saturday of Each Month 7:00PM

Committee Members

Bobby W. Smith Sr.
Russell Volk
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Col. Charles DeMorse's
29TH TEXAS CAVALRY
SCV CAMP # 2269



Commander Bobby W. Smith Sr.

After the SCV Texas Division Reunion, On my way back to East-Texas, I had to make a stop in Dallas, Texas. While I was doing Monument Research, I found a place, that I didn't even know existed, and being a native of Dallas, I was very surprised, but very proud and glad.

My interest in our Southern Heritage, like many others, runs in my Veins. The Controversy over our Confederate Monument's, has really raised my dandruff up, among other things.

The Robert E. Lee Park, and Arlington Hall is a very Beautiful Park, with a trail along Turtle Creek, off of Turtle Creek Blvd. The Park area covers about 15 acres, of beautiful shaded tree's and flower gardens, along with a beautiful creek, with water falls, and fountains. While there, I visited Arlington Hall, A replica of the Lee Home in Arlington, Virginia. It was like walking back in time. A very precious, and GOLDEN NUGGET, in the heart of Dallas, Texas. If You haven't seen this Golden Jewell, make plans.

DEO VINDICE

Bobby W. Smith





THE ROBERT E. LEE MONUMENT



**FEATURED MONUMENTS
AUGUST 2017**

**Robert E. Lee Park &
Arlington Hall Conservancy**

Lee Park & Arlington Hall Conservancy (LP&AHC) was formed in 1995 by constituents of the Dallas Southern Memorial Association, The Turtle Creek Association, Oak Lawn Forum, The Oak Lawn Committee, and Dallas Tavern Guild. Lee Park & Arlington Hall Conservancy then assumed the responsibility for renovation, further development, and conservation of the historic site of Lee Park and Arlington Hall. A contractual arrangement with the City of Dallas was executed three years later.

For over thirty years, **Arlington Hall, a two-thirds replica of the Custis-Lee Mansion in Arlington, VA**, and its surrounding public park area had suffered significant neglect and decay. Through a public-private effort between the City of Dallas and LP&AHC, the Hall underwent a complete rehabilitation and major expansion, which was completed in December 2003. The Conservancy raised \$2,150,000 in private monies for the project. The city provided an additional \$500,000 in bond money

After completion of the Hall, the Conservancy turned its attention to the surrounding parklands. The current project is designed by Armstrong-Berger and includes the addition of new features to the portions of the park contiguous to Arlington Hall.

Nearly \$3,000,000 in private funds have been raised and invested so far in new gardens and other park amenities. A future project will include the portion of Lee Park across Turtle Creek Boulevard from Arlington Hall. This is an outstanding example of public/private partnership.

Through its Board of Directors, the Conservancy has enlisted the volunteer help and oversight expertise of engineers, architects, attorneys, bankers, designers and project managers who actively participate in fulfilling the Conservancy's mission. This group of volunteer professionals has worked closely with the landscape architect and the City of Dallas Park and Recreation Department to ensure well-planned and expertly executed projects for Lee Park.

Robert E. Lee Revisited

As we celebrate the 75th anniversary of Lee Park and Arlington Hall, it is only fitting that we reexamine the honor the park bestows on its namesake. Our culture has changed much in the last 75 years and while Robert E Lee was no doubt a hero to the South and Texas then and a 150 years ago, we must ask ourselves, do we still find he is the measure of a man today?

It is important that we all be careful making heroes of mere mortals, as none will ever measure up to our expectations fully. But we all seek to exalt them in order to select particular character traits that we ourselves wish to emulate. A careful examination of Robert E Lee provides plenty of opportunities to do so. Pictures of Lee show a very handsome man, but no picture exists of him smiling. His "white teeth and winning smile were irresistible," said an admirer. In the diary of English Col James Fremantle, who kept an engaging account of his tour of the Confederacy in 1863, Fremantle noted he was "the handsomest man of his age he ever saw." At 5-10 and 165 lbs., he had short legs, but sat very tall in the saddle. He was the epitome of not only what southern Christian gentlemen looked like and a symbol of nobility, but also what one acted like.



It was a powerful combination that made those who knew him, or even knew of him, to love and respect him.

History buff or not, every American has to reconcile and make peace with the Civil War and its participants. It is the core to understanding who we are as a nation. Reconciling the Confederacy through its tragic hero, Robert E. Lee, gives one the opportunity to bind America from its divided past. Ulysses S Grant noted in his memoirs about Lee's surrender at the McLean House in Appomattox,

“What General Lee’s feelings were I do not know. As he was a man of much dignity, with an impassible face, it was impossible to say whether he felt inwardly glad that the end had finally come, or felt sad over the result, and was too manly to show it. Whatever his feelings, they were entirely concealed from my observation; but my own feelings, which had been quite jubilant on the receipt of his letter, were sad and depressed. I felt like anything rather than rejoicing at the downfall of a foe who had fought so long and valiantly, and had suffered so much for a cause, though that cause was, I believe, one of the worst for which a people ever fought, and one for which there was the least excuse.”

Perhaps Grant had over simplified it. Fighting for slavery was a horrible cause and it was the core cause of the tension of secession. However, Lee actually freed his slaves before Grant and many other Northerners did, so it wasn't just about slavery. What if Grant had been faced with the question of his native state seceding from the Union, against his wishes? Would he bring arms against it? Criticism of Lee being perhaps a traitor to the Union is most easily dealt with by putting oneself in his

situation. His home state, Virginia votes to stay in the Union, Abraham Lincoln “invades” the South, and then Virginia votes out of the Union. As he saw it, he did not want to secede, but does he fight family and friends and defend the “wrong” of invasion? Or, does he side with family and friends and defend the wrong of slavery? In Lee's mind, slavery would die a natural death and he was not proslavery, but he was against invasion and war, and it left little choice but to side with his native state. Either way, the decision was not easy. No one would want to be faced with such a gut wrenching decision. In the end, Lee summed it up this way,

“So far from engaging in a war to perpetuate slavery, I am rejoiced that Slavery is abolished. I believe it will be greatly for the interest of the South. So fully am I satisfied of this that I would have cheerfully lost all that I have lost by the war, and have suffered all that I have suffered to have this object attained.”

While Lee was human, and flawed, and chose to fight on the losing side of the war, he had a reasonableness to his thought process that reconciled to his admirable character traits.

Lee is most known for his acumen as a General. He had dashing, brilliant victories against all odds, as in Chancellorsville, that are studied by millions, even today. He had his disappointments as well, as in Gettysburg. Much has been written about the South and what “ifs” on the Civil War, but Lee never partook in it. Even during the war, he never called them Yankees or even enemies, but always, “those people”. He was always about making amends and being part of the Union again. There is a good story about this:



Back in Richmond, soon after the war was over, the congregation of St. Paul's met again for the usual Sunday services, which were to be the Episcopal Order of Holy Communion...

When it came time for the faithful to kneel before the altar and take the Eucharistic bread and wine, a joyful young black man strode forth and knelt at the altar rail alongside the white congregants. A silence and a gasp went across the segregated congregation...

From the back of St. Paul's a lone figure in a gray suit walked forward and knelt beside the freed slave. With a look of command he nodded to the priests, who gave both him and the black man Holy Communion together, eating bread from the same paten and drinking wine from the same cup.

The lone figure was Robert E. Lee, who knelt beside the man whose slavery, among other things, he had only recently fought to defend. And when the vanquished Southern commander came to the altar, the rest of the congregation followed him as well.

The loss in the Civil War was so great to the South, many speculate that some pride had to be salvaged somewhere. And in Lee, they had that. He was handsome, charming, classy, religious, noble, humble, humorous, most all traits any mother would want to instill in her son with pride. He grew up with George Washington as his idol and hero, graduated second in his class at West Point, while receiving no demerits. He later became Superintendent there, served with distinction in the Mexican War, served in outposts in Texas,

and then became General for the Army of Virginia in the Civil War. By all accounts he was a great, loving husband and father. After the war, many companies, including Northern ones, solicited him to be a part of, or lead their organization for huge sums of money. Always feeling his name was not for sale, he became President of Washington College, today's Washington and Lee, until his death in 1870.

There was a subtle balance in Lee between his ability to lead and inspire by his mere presence and yet he was conscious of and humbled by such power. He trusted others to do their "duty" and always spoke of it. Confiding to the Prussian Fremantle, "I plan and work with all my might to bring the troops to the right place at the right time. With that, I have done my duty. As soon as I order the troops forward in battle, I lay the fate of my army in the hands of God." This Laissez-faire type of approach cost him at Gettysburg, but mostly served him well throughout the war as subordinates loved and fought for him more so than any northern soldier ever fought for a Union General by the same terms. As a leader he was exceptionally good at handling egos, prima donnas and varying types of personalities. Always a good listener, always respectful, his gentlemanly class and nature enabled him to handle men without trying to "break" them by not "needlessly and unnecessarily reminding an offender of a wrong", as he would say.

Some would say he was the ideal portrait of a soldier. Winston Churchill said, "his noble presence and gentle kindly manner were sustained by religious faith and exalted character." Theodore Roosevelt said he was, "the very greatest of all the great captains that the English-speaking peoples have brought forth." Though of society and status, General Lee once retorted, "What do you care about rank?"



I would serve under a corporal if necessary!" "My chief concern is to try to be a humble, earnest Christian," he once said. As President of Washington College he said, "We have only one rule here- to act like a gentlemen at all times." Other notable quotes that give an insight to his character are: "We must expect reverses, even defeats. They are sent to teach us wisdom and prudence, to call forth greater energies, and to prevent our falling into greater disaster." "Do your duty in all things. You cannot do more, you should never wish to do less." "I cannot trust a man to control others who cannot control himself."

He once proclaimed, "I think it better to do right, even if we suffer in so doing, thus to incur the reproach of our consciences and posterity." And on another occasion he said, "All I ever wanted was a Virginia farm, no end of cream and fresh butter and fried chicken-not one fried chicken, or two, but unlimited fried chicken!" He did not smoke, drink, curse or indulge in crude humor. Once, while attending a gathering, an individual inquired if any ladies were present before telling an off color joke, he replied, "There are no ladies present, but one gentlemen is." And the joke was not told.

Another story in Charles Flood's "Lee the Last Years" as an example of his efforts to reconcile with the north, goes as such:

After the War, prominent southern families and northerners vacationed at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. Among the southerners, there was a custom known as "The Treadmill" which involved groups of people walking up and down the long parlor exchanging greetings, followed by a dance. The northerners were not made to feel welcome participating in the promenade or the dance.

There was a particularly beautiful young woman whose father had been a Union man who had made a fortune during the War. While the young southern men may have been more than willing to overlook the sins of the father, the southern women would have none of it. The sons dared not incur the wrath of their mothers. So the lovely girl sat alone, reading while the party and dance went on. Then, "She became aware that a brilliantly shined pair of black shoes had stopped before her. Looking up from her book, her eyes met those of General Robert E. Lee. He smiled, bowed, and asked for the honor of her company in the Treadmill." When General Lee led her to a seat as the next dance was about to begin, there was a rush of young men. Mothers didn't dare forbid their sons to dance with a girl who had been introduced by General Lee.

War era Georgian Senator Benjamin Haney Hill in a speech before the Southern Historical Society on February 18, 1874, just four years after Lee's death, said: "When the future historian shall come to survey the character of Lee, he will find it rising like a huge mountain above the undulating plain of humanity, and he must lift his eyes high toward heaven to catch its summit. He was a foe without hate, a friend without treachery, a soldier without cruelty, a victor without oppression, a victim without murmuring. He was a public officer without vices, a private citizen without wrong, a neighbor without reproach, a Christian without hypocrisy, and a man without guile. He was a Caesar without his ambition, a Frederick without his tyranny, a Napoleon without his selfishness and a Washington without his reward. He was obedient to authority as a servant, and



loyal in authority as a true king. He was gentle as a woman in life, modest and pure as a virgin in thought, watchful as a Roman vestal in duty, submissive to law as Socrates, and grand in battle as Achilles.”

Echoed by President Eisenhower in response to why he had a picture of Lee in his office, “General Robert E. Lee was, in my estimation, one of the supremely gifted men produced by our Nation. He believed unswervingly in the Constitutional validity of his cause which until 1865 was still an arguable question in America; he was thoughtful yet demanding of his officers and men, forbearing with captured enemies but ingenious, unrelenting and personally courageous in battle, and never disheartened by a reverse or obstacle. Through all his many trials, he remained selfless almost to a fault and unflinching in his belief in God. Taken altogether, he was noble as a leader, and as a man, and unsullied as I read the pages of our history. From deep conviction I simply say this: a nation of men of Lee’s caliber would be unconquerable in spirit and soul. Indeed, to the degree that present-day American youth will strive to emulate his rare qualities, including his devotion to this land as revealed in his painstaking efforts to help heal the nation’s wounds once the bitter struggle was over, we, in our own time of danger in a divided world, will be strengthened and our love of freedom sustained.”

This beautiful park has been here a long time, and yes, its namesake and likeness of him, his horse Traveler, and his home, stand the test of time and culture to bring together a beautiful place so that when a visitor looks up at the statue of General Robert E. Lee

a true gentlemen with heroic character can be reflected on, discussed, and celebrated with pride as examples of traits that we all should aspire. As Lee said it,

“You can have anything you want - if you want it badly enough. You can be anything you want to be, have anything you desire, accomplish anything you set out to accomplish - if you will hold to that desire with singleness of purpose.”

**By Dory Wiley
Robert E. Lee Park &
Arlington Hall Conservancy
Board Member**

PRESERVING OUR NATIONAL - HISTORICAL HERITAGE



“ MOUMENT’S MATTER’S “



Arlington Hall at Lee Park



Arlington Hall at Lee Park ..3333 Turtle Creek Blvd. Dallas, Texas.

Arlington Hall, Our Historic Building sits on a Beautiful Fifteen-Acre Park, allowing us to accommodate events as small as ten and as large as 1,000.

Beyond our extraordinary building, we offer a Formal Garden, two Terraces, a stately Portico, and The Allman Pavilion. We host events such as birthday parties, meetings, luncheons, teas, non-profit events, retirement parties, seminars, networking events, bridal luncheons, weddings and corporate parties. We can host lavish weddings for 500+ or intimate luncheons for ten. The flexibility of our space is as dynamic as our range of clients! We pride ourselves in our ability to accommodate you and your budget.

<http://www.arlingtonhallatleepark.com/>

Events at Arlington Hall Visit
The Arlington Hall at Lee Park Website For Rental and Event Information



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Arlington Hall at Lee Park (Easterly View) 3333 Turtle Creek Blvd. Dallas, Texas.

Our Mission

The mission of the Conservancy is the continued conservation, preservation, further development and maintenance of Lee Park and Arlington Hall. The Conservancy is dedicated to the belief that Lee Park is truly a jewel in the crown of the Dallas Parks System, and invites everyone to enjoy and cherish this "Timeless Treasure."

The Conservancy has raised and invested more than \$2.5 million in private funds to restore and expand historic Arlington Hall, and almost \$3 million in gifts for new gardens and features in Lee Park. We spend over \$200,000 annually for general maintenance, repairs, reforestation, color changes, garden damage, plant replacement, utilities, and more. Join with us in our efforts to create a restored sense of community at Lee Park and Arlington Hall by becoming a member of the Conservancy.

Lee Park & Katy Trail Ramp Project

The Lee Park & Arlington Hall Conservancy is excited to connect Lee Park with the Katy Trail! A ramp will connect Lee Park to the mid-point of the Katy Trail at Snyder's Union, a popular plaza on the trail. Construction of the ramp should be completed in late September, 2014.

Funding for the \$1,743,333 million dollar ramp project has been provided by a \$1.2 million dollar gift by the Dallas-based Snyder Foundation and an additional \$523,000 from the City of Dallas from funds approved by voters in the 2006 bond election.





CONFEDERATE MONUMENT DALLAS TEXAS

This Imposing Monument, originally erected in City Park, stands today in Pioneer Cemetery, beside the Dallas Convention Center. It was commissioned by the Dallas Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, which began raising funds for it in 1894. Sculptor Frank Teich of San Antonio, who began work on the \$17,000 monument in 1896, designed it. It was completed in 1897.



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Unlike most such monuments found in Texas, generally a lone soldier atop a short pedestal, the Dallas Monument is quite elaborate. Located atop the 25 feet tall shaft stands an 8½ feet tall statue of a Confederate Soldier, facing south. It is said to be a likeness of Lt. Robert Hickman Gaston, brother of Dallas banker and civic leader Capt. William Henry Gaston. The lieutenant was killed in action at the Battle of Shrapshurg, carrying a Lone Star flag supposedly made in part of silk from the wedding gown of Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

At the Monument's base are four more statues, one at each corner. They are life-sized representations of Confederate President Jefferson Davis and Generals Robert E. Lee, Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, and Albert Sidney Johnston. Inscriptions on the four sides of the plinth pay tribute to the Confederate Infantry, Cavalry, and Navy, as well as the Daughters who Commissioned the Monument. The Monument is made almost entirely of native Texas granite from Teich's quarries near Llano, except for the statues, which were sculpted out of Carrara marble imported from Italy. Affixed to the south side of the plinth is a head and shoulders likeness of General William L. Cabell. Known affectionately as "Old Tige," General Cabell was not only a Civil War hero but also four times mayor of Dallas and a founder of the Sterling Price Camp of the United Confederate Veterans.

On the day of the Monument's dedication, April 27, 1897, between 40,000 and 50,000 people were in attendance at City Park. Old Soldiers and their families made up a large part of the crowd and there were many dignitaries present. Perhaps the most notable was former Confederate Postmaster General John H. Reagan of Anderson County, who had also served his state as a U.S. Congressman and Senator. Guests of honor included the widow of Stonewall Jackson and the daughter of Jefferson Davis, Mrs. Margaret Hayes, who attended with her two children, Lucy Hayes and Jefferson Davis Hayes. On the eve of the unveiling, a grand ball was held, as well as a "Love Feast" at City Hall and a downtown parade.

Following much oratory, Mrs. Katie Cabell Currie, president of the Dallas Chapter of the UDC, and a "bevy of beautiful girls representing the thirteen states and territories of the Confederacy" were called upon to unveil the statue of the soldier on top. A reporter on the scene recalled that the ladies joined hands and pulled a cord that removed a large veil. "As it slowly dropped, a band played "Dixie" and the voice of nearly every individual in that vast multitude of people joined in round after round of applause."

The Monument stood in the northwestern portion of City Park until 1961, when construction of the R. L. Thornton Freeway required the removal of several acres of land. At that time the Monument was moved to its present location.

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“ MOUMENT'S MATTER'S “





President Jefferson David



Gen. Robert E. Lee



Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson



Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston





Located atop the 25 feet tall shaft stands an 8½ feet tall statue of a Confederate Soldier, facing south. It is said to be a likeness of Lt. Robert Hickman Gaston, brother of Dallas Banker and Civic Leader Capt. William Henry Gaston. The Lieutenant was killed in action at the Battle of Shrapsgurg, carrying a Lone Star flag supposedly made in part of silk from the wedding gown of Mrs. Jefferson Davis.



REMOVAL NEWS.....

Dallas NAACP to meet about local Confederate Landmarks

Jason Wheeler , KHOU
10:48 AM. CDT June 25, 2015

DALLAS – What happened in South Carolina a week ago has put a spotlight on what happened across the country more than a century ago.

"I love America, but America can do better, and I expect she will," said Arthur Fleming, president of the Dallas chapter of the NAACP.

He applauds current efforts in some places across the nation to recognize the Confederate battle flag as a banner of hate that should be removed from public places.

"If we are going to move forward in America, as Americans, we have to let go of those symbols," Fleming said. *"They can keep the symbols. They can take them to a house or put them in a museum."*

But the fallout has moved beyond the flag.

At the University of Texas, statues of Confederate leaders were defaced this week, and some students are calling for them to be taken away.

"We're in a period of time when we can change some things," Fleming said.

The NAACP will meet next week to talk about Confederate landmarks in North Texas and decide which ones they will push to have removed. Fleming says seeing that kind of monument.

"Just says certain things have not changed," Fleming said *of his thoughts when he sees a Confederate monument. "That's what it means to us."*

But in Turtle Creek, Gay Donnell of the Lee Park and Arlington Hall Conservancy, which oversees a large statue of Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee, said *"Monuments like this one are valuable relics of the Civil War.*

"People can learn from it and apply it to race relations today, states' rights today, local control today. That's good," he said. *"This is not a symbol of hate."*

As the country takes on a renewed discussion about the intersection of race, history, and violence, Donnell argues *the best way to keep the dialogue alive is to leave reminders like the Lee statue in place.*

"If you remove every visible link to that time in history, do we run the risk of losing the discussion and the opportunity to learn from it?" he said. *"That's the other side of the coin."*

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“ MOUMENT’S MATTER’S “



REMOVAL NEWS.....

Dallas Councilman Blasts ‘Racists’ Who Want To Keep Confederate Monument’s

ROBSHIMSHOCK

11:39 AM 06/02/2017 Education Reporter

A Dallas city councilman blasted “racists” who want to preserve Confederate monuments Thursday, but not all residents agreed with his opinion.

Philip Kingston, a councilman for the Oak Lawn area of Dallas, Texas, said that some of his constituents want a statue displaying Robert E. Lee and a Confederate soldier removed, in an interview with NBCDFW.

“This is an effort not to preserve history but to distort history,” Kingston said. “This issue is not about history, it’s not about the Confederacy, it’s about racists in Dallas trying to create a distorted picture of history for the purpose of preserving their ability to discriminate.”

“I do understand how it is wrapped up and symbolizes a certain kind of hatred that’s not healthy,” explained resident Kyle Bridges, “but from a historical perspective it makes some sense that it remains, and we can’t go blotting out the parts of history that we don’t like.”

The memorial contains statues of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, as well as generals Robert E. Lee and Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson.

“I mean it’s beautiful to look at, but what it represents I’m not sure if that’s for the majority,” a resident said, remarking that there is a lot of “hate” in America currently.

“It’s not a slavery issue,” said Gary Bray, commander of the Texas chapter of The Sons of Confederate Veterans. “It’s an issue of their service.”

“Unfortunately, hatred exists,” Bray added. “But taking down statues and trying to change history doesn’t change that.”

Mike Rawlings, mayor of Dallas, weighed in on the discussion in a Reddit “Ask Me Anything” forum for Dallas Morning News, in which he stated that he did not believe mayor’s should be deciding the maintenance or removal of statues.

“That being said, I’ve always been open for discussion for how we create new monuments for the heroes post-Civil War,” said Rawlings, “and I think I would entertain intelligent discussion about how Robert E. Lee’s statue would be moved someplace else.”

The Daily Caller News Foundation reached out to Kingston for comment, but received none in time for publication.

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“ MOUMENT’S MATTER’S “



NORTH AMERICAN
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INTODUCING MONUMENT GUARDIAN PROGRAM

The NORTH AMERICAN PRESERVATION OF MONUMENT'S (NAPOM) has instituted a special program to HONOR, GUARD, and keep a CLOSE VISUAL of our CONFEDERATE MONUMENT'S and to help ENSURE the PRESERVATION of these MONUMENTS, by reporting VANDALISM or a THREAT of REMOVAL. Each Guardian must Report such activities to the NORTH AMERICAN PRESERVATION OF MONUMENT'S COMMITTEE.

All, Son's of Confederate Veteran's , and United Daughter's of the Confederacy, who is willing to serve in this special capacity, All Compatriot's and Daughter's are encouraged to participate in this most worthywhile program to Honor and Preserve our CONFEDERATE MONUMENT'S.

Guardian's shall care for and protect Confederate Monument's, by ensuring that the site is kept clean and well maintained year round. He/ She shall be responsible for reporting any Vandalism to the said MONUMENT, and to report such activities to proper Committee Members. He / She shall personally visit the Monument a minimum of three times a year, to include Confederate Memorial Day, or at least one week prior, when, He / She shall place either a wreath or small Confederate Flag, or both, on the MONUMENT.

Individuals who wish to become a MONUMENT GUARDIAN must complete an Application form and submit it to the Chairman of the NORTH AMERICAN PRESEVATION OF MONUMENT'S Guardian Review Committee, to be registered into the MONUMENT GUARDIAN PROGRAM. Each member will receive a MONUMENT GUARDIAN CERTIFICATE stating his MONUMENT OF GUARDENSHIP.

For more information about the program and how to apply,
Contact; Camp Commander

Bobby W. Smith Sr. 903-245-5631
770 VZ CR 1517 Grand Saline, Texas 75140

