

William West  
Chapls  
Mrs Crute

MRS CRUTE 1932











# ROSTER OF THE FAMOUS AMELIA TROOP, C. S. A.

## Roll of Members of Company "G"—Part of First Regiment, Virginia Cavalry—Fought Under the Dashing Stuart.

This roster was compiled from memory by George M. Wilson, with the assistance of William A. Gresham, B. E. Vaughan, James A. Mann, William R. Wilson and other members of the company. It was published twice in the Amelia County News, and corrections and criticisms requested. It has been recently revised and corrected by Major Charles R. Irving (our first wa. captain), Norvell W. Harris and Charles M. Harris. It is believed to be as nearly correct as it is possible after so many years.

The Amelia Troop was organized about fifteen years prior to the War between the States, and was mustered into the service of the Confederate States at Ashland, Va., on the 24th day of May, 1861, by Colonel (afterwards Lieutenant-General) R. S. Ewell. It was ordered thence to Winchester, and assigned to Colonel J. E. B. Stuart's First Regiment of Virginia Cavalry, and was designated Company "G."

This company participated in all the principal battles fought by the Army of Northern Virginia, besides many cavalry engagements, from the First Battle of Manassas to Appomattox Courthouse. The history of the First Regiment of the First Brigade is its history, for it helped to make it; and wherever praise is bestowed on J. E. B. Stuart, it reflects credit on Company "G," to which, in conjunction with the other companies composing the First Regiment, General Stuart used to say he was largely indebted for his military achievements and promotion. We should each and every one feel a pardonable pride in having been associated with such a regiment, and with officers who bore so honorable a record.

### Officers and Men.

Weisiger, Samuel S., captain at the beginning of the war; resigned July 21, 1861.

Irving, Charles R., promoted captain July 21, 1861; promoted major of the regiment July 16, 1863.

Gills, J. M., second lieutenant; promoted first lieutenant July 21, 1862, and held the office until the reorganization in May, 1862.

Gills, Robert, junior second lieutenant; resigned in May, 1861.

Wilson, William R., elected junior second lieutenant in May, 1861; appointed assistant surgeon of the regiment in May, 1862. He, with many other surgeons was left behind after the battle of Sharpsburg, to assist in attending to the wounded of both armies, and when their duties were done they were imprisoned in Fort McHenry.

Southall, Frank W., elected first lieutenant at the reorganization in May, 1862; promoted captain July 16, 1863; wounded in the Valley campaign in 1864.

Jeter, Henry Allen, elected second lieutenant in May, 1862; promoted first lieutenant in July, 1862.

Johns, Richard D., elected junior second lieutenant in May, 1862; promoted second lieutenant July 16, 1863; wounded at Cedar Creek.

Adams, Edward T., private.

Adams, William, wounded at Spotsylvania C. H.

Archer, Adolphus, died in the service.

Bland, Robert E., wounded at Haw's Shop.

Bland, John, died in the service at Fredericksburg.

Blanton, James A., corporal.

Blanton, Robert W., quartermaster-sergeant during the whole war.

Booker, Henry.

Booker, Peyton, second corporal; died in the service.

Boissau, Watson, lost an arm at Nance's Shop.

Boissau, John P., wounded in the Valley, and died from the effects of the wound after the war.

Burton, Sidney, second sergeant; killed at Todd's Tavern, near Spotsylvania C. H.

Briggs, George B.

Bridgforth, Robert E., discharged on account of disability in 1861.

Carter, Thomas.

Carter, Hill, captured and imprisoned at Point Lookout.

Chapman, A. B., wounded by sabre cut at Ely's Ford.

Clark, Nick, a Marylander, fourth sergeant; died in the service.

Clark, John.

Cosby, James.

Cousins, E. S.

Deppish, E. C., a Marylander; came in as a substitute.

Dunnivant, John Phill.

Dunnivant, William R.

Eldridge, William M.

Egleston, William, second sergeant at the beginning of the war.

Egleston, Geo. Cary, transferred to artillery.

Farley, Frank, captured and imprisoned at Point Lookout.

Featherston, John, over the military age and discharged.

Fowlkes, Adrian, a model soldier.

Foster, Edmund, third sergeant in the service at Fairfax C. H.

Foster, John Booker.

Gills, Miller, put in a substitute, an Irishman, who soon deserted.

Gile, Geo. Dabney, second corporal.

Glen, Lee, wounded at Winchester.

Godsey, Wm. A., captured at Spotsylvania C. H.

Goode, John C., put in a substitute.

Goode, Robert, detailed as a courier for General Stuart.

Gresham, William A., wounded at Fort Harrison; captured and imprisoned.

Gresham, Edwin.

Haskins, John, elected sheriff of Amelia county.

Harris, Charles M., wounded at Reams Station.

Harris, Norvell W., a model soldier.

Harvie, Charles Irving, transferred to General Jenkins's staff; mortally wounded at Cedar Bls., October 12, and died at Winchester, October 14, 1864.

Hargrove, James, wounded at Haw's Shop.

Hume, ———, a Marylander; killed while scouting in Maryland.

Imboden, J. A. R., transferred to General Imboden's staff.

Jackson, Edward, died in the service.

Jackson, William, mortally wounded at Spotsylvania C. H.

Jackson, Thomas, elected orderly sergeant at reorganization.

Jackson, William F., captured and imprisoned at Point Lookout.

Jenkins, Fernando.

Jeter, S. B.

Johnson, Jack W., wounded at Five Forks.

Johnson, Willis T.

Johnson, J. W. (Bose.)

Johnson, Wm. Wrt., captured, exchanged and died during the war.

Johns, Walter, wounded at Culpeper C. H.

Justis, Luther.

Levy, Leopold, detailed in the commissary department.

Levy, Sampson.

Mann, Lawrence, over the military age and discharged in 1861.

Mann, James A., detailed as courier for General J. B. Hood; captured.

Mann, Wm. Field, first sergeant at the beginning; afterwards, sergeant-major and commissary sergeant of the regiment.

Marshall, Richard H.

Marshall, Joseph W.

Marshall, A. J.

McMahon, E. W., a Marylander; came in as a substitute for Miller Gills.

Meade, W. Z., transferred to the Western Army and killed.

Miller, Anderson P., captured and imprisoned at Point Lookout.

Mitteldorfer, Marx.

Motley, Joel, captured and imprisoned at Point Lookout.

Motley, Lou.

Motley, Charles, died in the service.

Morris, Harry J.

Myers, Herman J., shot through the body near Mt. Sidney, in 1864; recovered and returned to his command.

Nobles, Joseph.

Overton, James M.

Parrott, James, killed at Spotsylvania C. H.

Phaup, George W.

Phaup, Thomas.

Porter, John E., substitute for J. C. Goods.

Pride, Thomas B.

Redford, Peter, third sergeant at the start; captured and imprisoned.

Rud, Lawson, a gallant soldier; killed at Catlett's Station.

Robinson, Cass.

Robinson, Henry, killed at Waynesboro.

Robertson, Booker.

Rocket, Harvie, captured.

Sanderson, Wm. D.

Sanderson, George.

Sanderson, John, killed at Spotsylvania C. H.

Sanderson, Thomas, discharged.

Sanderson, Olin.

Scruggs, Joseph, lost his leg at Spotsylvania C. H.

Schell, Dr. Joseph, a Marylander.

Sezy, Joseph, fourth corporal at the start; died in the service.

Southall, Dr. Joseph, discharged for disability in 1862.

Southall, Giles.

Southall, John T., wounded twice at Spotsylvania C. H.; captured.

Steger, Roger W., captured at Fredericksburg.

Stringer, Sidney, killed at Front Royal.

Taylor, Armistead G., transferred to General Robertson's staff.

Taylor, Geo. K.

Taylor, Henry, drowned at Fredericksburg.

Thweatt, Alfred F.

Tucker, Joel, died during the war.

Vaughan, Frank, killed at Winchester.

Vaughan, Benjamin B., captured at Sailor's Creek.

Warriner, Thomas.

Wiley, William F., first corporal at the start; sergeant later.

Wilson, Geo. A.

Wilson, Frank C.

Wilson, Albert A.

Wilson, George M., wounded while riding in column at Manassas, July 21, 1861, by the accidental discharge of a comrade's gun.

Wilson, Edward H.

Wingo, Elmore E., wounded at Spotsylvania C. H.

Wilkinson, William S.

Wood, Henry, killed near Mt. Sidney, in November, 1864.



Miss Rutherford

### PRESIDENT GENERAL, U. D. C.



MRS. WILLIAM E. R. BYRNE, Charleston, W. Va., president general, United Daughters of the Confederacy.



**GREAT CONFEDERATE LEADER**

**Commander-in-Chief**



General Richard A. Sneed, of Oklahoma City, commander-in-chief, United Confederate Veterans, ranking official of the 40th Reunion. General Sneed is a native of Mississippi.

**THE HISTORIC HOME OF JEFFERSON DAVIS**



"Beauvoir," signifying beautiful view in French, the pretentious mansion of Jefferson Davis. Here he spent his last years in peace and solitude.

**PRESIDENT-GENERAL, C. S. M. A.**



Mrs. A. McD. Wilson of Atlanta is President-General of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association.

**ADJUTANT GENERAL**



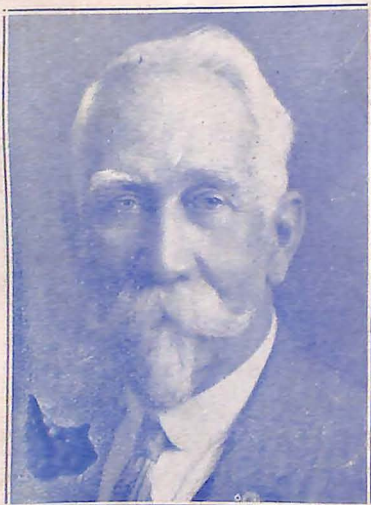
Gen. Harry Rene Lee, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, United Confederate Veterans.

**COMMANDS ARMY OF -  
NORTHERN VIRGINIA  
DEPARTMENT**



General Homer Atkinson of Petersburg, Virginia, is the Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia Department for the United Confederate Veterans.

**QUARTEMASTER GENERAL**



General C. A. DeSaussure, Quartermaster General, United Confederate Veterans.

**LINES DEDICATED TO THE WOMEN OF THE CONFEDERACY.**

(By Mrs. Dunbar Rowland.)  
Oh, 'tis not all of war to see  
The army in its glory,  
Nor does the blood-stained battlefield  
Tell all of war's sad story.

Far from the cannon's sullen roar  
Where lay the soldier dying,  
Pale faces bent above their tasks,  
Where Southern winds were sighing.

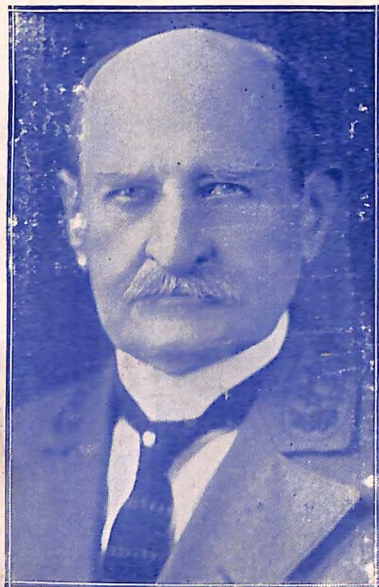
And women heard with anxious hearts  
The distant roar and rattle,  
While through the smoking valleys  
flashed  
News of the dreadful battle.

A sudden moan! A cold, dead face!  
Stiff hands a letter holding—  
Its news had chilled fore'er the breast  
A hapless babe enfolding.

Oh, 'tis not all of war to see  
The army in its glory,  
Nor does the blood-stained battle field  
Tell all of war's sad story.

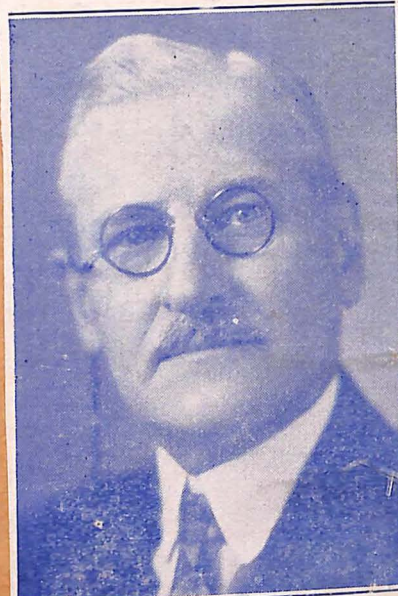
The author has a faint recollection of having seen the idea contained in the first and last verse of the above poem expressed somewhere before, whether in verse or prose, and wishes this note to safeguard herself from imputation of plagiarism.

**LEADS FORREST CAVALRY -**



General John N. Johnson, commander of the famous Forrest Cavalry, which will be a feature of Friday's grand parade. General Johnson resides at Chatanooga, Tenn.

**DEPARTMENT  
COMMANDER**



Col. Charles T. Norman of Richmond, Va., is the Commander of the Army of Northern Va. Department Sons of Confederate Veterans.





The Confederate veteran with the cane is John M. Burch of Lynchburg, who will celebrate his 101st birthday next Sunday. Standing beside him, a mere boy in Mr. Burch's estimation, is Commander R. G. Wood of Garland-Rodes Camp, Lynchburg. He is only 86, the youngest man of the organization.

## Wounded Five Times, Veteran Lives To Be 101

James Marshall Burch of Lynchburg, to Celebrate His Birthday Next Sunday

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] LYNCHBURG, VA., Feb. 6—James Marshall Burch, Confederate veteran and native of Amherst County, will celebrate the 101st anniversary of his birth here next Sunday, February 14. Having led an active life as a railroad section foreman and employee of the city for more than half a century, Mr. Burch is still in good health, though he is not as robust as he was up to the time of an attack of pneumonia several years ago. He retains all of his faculties and generally is well.

### Wounded Five Times.

During the War Between the States, Mr. Burch was with Company G, Fifty-First Infantry. He was wounded five times, and participated in more than twenty-five engagements. His regiment was in the Virginia Peninsula campaign, in the Virginia Valley campaign, around Richmond and Petersburg and in Eastern Tennessee. He also fought in one of the battles of Manassas.

He was a son of the late Stevens and Mrs. Elizabeth Burch, and married the daughter of the late Nelson and Mary Coleman. Mrs. Burch died March 19, 1923, at the age of 72 years. At the age of 100 years, Mr. Burch was one of the converts in a revival at Fairview Christian Church, and later he connected himself with College Hill Baptist Church.

### Descendants Are Numerous.

Mr. Burch was the father of eight children, six of whom are still living. There are twenty-eight grandchildren and eighteen great-grandchildren in the family. His children, all of whom live in Lynchburg, are: Mrs. W. P. Toler, Mrs. L. J. Figg, John H. Burch, Mrs. A. L. Ewers, Mrs. A. G. Costan and Mrs. J. S. Kersey.

During the war Mr. Burch was captured a number of times but always managed to make his escape before he could be gotten to prison. One of these experiences occurred near the scene of the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox. After he was captured he was put astride a horse and when the detail guarding him turned its attention to something else for a few moments, he climbed a tree, secreted himself in the foliage and waited until the detail gave up its search. It never occurred to the men to search for him up the tree, he said.

Another time after he had been captured he managed to give his watchers the slip and crawled under a pile of brush. Again they could not find him.

### Returns to Farming.

After the war Mr. Burch returned to Amherst County and engaged in farming for a time. For nearly twenty-five years he was engaged as a section foreman, on the Southern Railway for fifteen years and the Chesapeake and Ohio for nine years. He was the driver of one of the first horse cars ever operated in Lynchburg and he continued at that work for several years. For seventeen years before his retirement he was employed by the city.

Although a hundred years old a year ago, Mr. Burch went hunting in the country and was able to kill partridges, rabbits and squirrels. He says he never had a tooth to ache him but one in his life and he attributes this to the fact that never was he a user of a tooth brush. He washed his teeth with soap and water just as he cleanses his hands and occasionally he rinsed his mouth with salt water. He has no teeth and says all of them came out without extraction and none of them had cavities. He never has been ill in his life excepting twice. Once he had a severe attack of erysipelas and several years ago he recovered from a severe spell of pneumonia.

Wednesday Mr. Burch was jointly honored by Kirkwood Otey Chapter, U. A. A., with R. G. Wood, commander of Garland-Rodes Camp, U. C. V., Mr. Burch being the oldest member of the camp and Mr. Wood the youngest.

At this party, which was held at Fort Hill Club in the afternoon at 4 o'clock Mr. Burch's son, James Henry Burch, his grandson, John, and his great-grandson, John Jr., were introduced to the assembly.

## Lexington Man Has First Shot Fired Into Town

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

LEXINGTON, Feb. 6—J. McD. Adair of Lexington has in his possession a solid iron ball about three inches in diameter, said to be the first shot fired into Lexington in June, 1863, by General Hunter of the Federal forces during his raid up the Valley.

The shot was given to Mr. Adair by Ernest L. Rhodes of Atlanta. Mr. Rhodes got it from his mother, the late Mrs. Frank P. Rhodes, who was in Lexington at the time visiting her sister, Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Kirkpatrick. Mrs. Rhodes was walking along Main Street at the time. The ball struck about where the present Baptist Church stands and rolled along the street, and Mrs. Rhodes picked it up and carried it home. Hunter's battery was on the heights north of Lexington near Cameron's pond.

## LOCAL VETERANS READY FOR TRIP

### Seventy-Eight Survivors of Confederacy Will Leave Roanoke Tomorrow For Gettysburg Celebration.

The roster of the Confederate veterans of Roanoke who will leave for Gettysburg has been completed and divided into squads of nine men each. The veterans will assemble on the lawn of the city hall at 9 o'clock Monday morning and march in a body to the N. & W. passenger station, where they will board a special train leaving over the Shenandoah division at 11:35. The veterans are especially urged to remember the time. In case any veteran fails to catch the 11:35 train, they can catch the regular train following just after the special.

Below are given instructions for Southern veterans. In the squads where no commander is given the sergeant will have charge of the squad. William Watt's camp will go to Gettysburg under unprecedented conditions. They will go with a member of the G. A. R. at the head of the column carrying the stars and stripes. About seventy-eight will go from Roanoke and vicinity.

The veterans are urged to remember that the Virginia veterans will be in charge of General J. Thompson Brown when they reach the great battlefield. Each tent is numbered in which the veterans will be assigned, and the streets on which the tents will be placed are given. They are as follows:

West 41st St. Nos. 1 to 15, 2 to 18, 100 to 144.

West 40th St. Nos. 1 to 17, 2 to 16, 103 to 145, 100 to 144.

West 39th St. Nos. 1 to 15, 2 to 18, 101 to 145, 100 to 144.

West 38th St. Nos. 1 to 17, 2 to 16, 101 to 145, 100 to 146.

Following are the instructions for the veterans from the Southern States:

If you arrive on a special veterans train, it will be run down to the camp. Do not get off at the station in town of Gettysburg.

On entering the camp you will have to show your credentials to prove that you are a veteran. This regulation is necessary to keep out imposters.

Then make your way to the tents allotted to your State.

Refer to third page hereof and learn the number of the street on which your State will be quartered.

Look for large numbers on every street, to direct yourself.

If you do not see what you want, use your mouth and ask questions to secure information.

The tents for the Southern States are along West Confederate avenue, all west of the rail road running clear through the camp and down to Round Top.

On reaching your State camp report to the Representative of your State and he will assign you to your tent.

The immense gathering has made it absolutely necessary to crowd up. Nine veterans will therefore be placed in each tent.

If any State has not veterans enough to fill tents allotted to it, the veterans of some other State have not tent room enough for its veterans, and then the first will be expected to accommodate the latter. Never mind what State he may be from, no veteran should want a place to sleep, if any place, anywhere is vacant. Accommodate each other.

Following are the squads of the William Watt's camp No. 205, of the United Confederate Veterans, and the numbers of the tents to which they will be assigned at Gettysburg:

TENT NO. 1.

Wm. L. Grabbill, commander; F. J. Heckman, lieutenant commander; S. L. Crute, adjutant and honorary commander; P. G. Magann, chaplain; C. A. Murphy, quarter master; Jos. H. Earman, sergeant major; W. E. Elliott, colonel and sergeant; J. E. W. Robertson; Chas. Bilhartz, post commander. Colonel S. S. Brooke, P. S. commander, honorary guest of Wm. Watts camp.

TENT NO. 2.

Colonel Armstrong, D. M.; Jos. H. Barnett; E. J. Reed, D. M.; J. Ogden Murray, colonel; George F. Richardson, guest; Major J. B. Updike; John J. A. Page, colonel and sergeant; T. M. Barna, major; L. S. Dyer, second lieutenant.

TENT NO. 3.

J. W. Pearsall, sergeant; W. A. Chumbly, guest; W. H. Burch, guest; G. M. Cannaday, second colonel; E. H. Drewry; A. A. Turner; J. T. Baker; G. W. Chittum; R. D. Cardwell.

TENT NO. 4.  
J. R. Daniel, sergeant; C. W. Eddler; W. H. Franklin; G. T. Franklin; J. J. Ferrill; R. A. Pollard; S. K. Laughon; C. E. Jennings; J. K. Flowers.

TENT NO. 5.  
Rev. J. B. Keister, sergeant; R. L. Layne; J. W. Lakes; W. F. Lockett; P. W. Markham; D. M. Moss; J. R. Marshall; S. W. Pace; S. W. Hutson.

TENT NO. 6.  
W. H. Tate, sergeant; J. E. Smith; J. B. Smith; W. T. Kingrey; T. M. Wright; H. B. Stokes; J. A. Blount; Q. P. Stanley; T. R. Porter.

TENT NO. 7.  
E. A. Wills, sergeant; J. O. Thomason; W. O. Wade; B. F. Semones; W. F. Allison; J. J. Blanton; R. H. Crady; U. H. Haller; J. A. Blount.

TENT NO. 8.  
J. A. Patterson, sergeant; John A. Pfeiffer; W. L. Ammy; John McCawley; A. W. Pury; J. H. Wheeler; F. M. Turner; Frank Stinn, bugler; P. C. Aliff.

### WELCOME "OLD REBELS" (Dedicated with love to all Confederates)

We welcome you "Old Veterans," with loving hearts today, and most sincerely hope that you will have a pleasant stay in the Magic City of the State you've loved so long and true. And feel assured that all Roanoke will join to welcome you.

"Our sweetest thoughts," the poet says, "are those of saddest things."

And to each one of you today we know that memory brings many loving recollections of the comrades that once met joyfully and proudly with you, comrades you cannot forget.

Time rolls on the wheels of progress, but the ages yet to be, come what may of human struggles, braver hearts shall never see than the loyal men we honor as our heroes here today. Such valor and self-sacrifice God will not let decay.

Rally noble men and women, that this Veterans' meeting here, may be so enthusiastic that to them it will be dear;

Make life's evening sunshine brighter, gilding age with heavenly thought;

They deserve our noblest efforts—with our peerless Lee they fought.

So we trust that this reunion in our hearts will always stay,

And we hope each one will gladden some Confederate on the way—

With the voice of passion sleeping—in the way the Leader trod,

Let us love them as we find them, leaving all the rest to God.

—E. S. F.

## Mysterious Tunnel With War History Found In Winchester

Winchester, March 1 (AP).—Curiosity as to an old tunnel under the residential property of the late Major Holmes Conrad, attorney and Confederate soldier, was left unsatisfied again today when municipal authorities refused to permit exploration of the passage and blocked up an opening accidentally made.

Dynamite used in excavating for a storm sewer in front of the city hall made an opening into a tunnel found to extend in the direction of the Conrad property. A number of persons asked permission to enter and explore the passage but authorities ordered the sewer work to proceed and the opening closed again.

Friends of Major Conrad's family recalled that many years ago the tunnel was uncovered at another place, during building operations and when efforts were made to explore it Major Conrad stood guard with a shot gun across the building line and defied any one to go in it, saying no one had entered it since the War Between the States and what it contained concerned no one.

Tradition holds that the tunnel, with east and west and north and south passages, leads to a sealed entrance in the basement of the Conrad mansion, now an apartment house, and that during the War Between the States conferences were held there by Confederate leaders. Major Conrad served as a staff officer under General Thomas L. Rosser in the Confederate army and later was solicitor-general of the United States under President Cleveland.



# Texas Veteran First to Arrive For Reunion

J. H. Whitsett Arrives by Car; Welcome to DeSaussure to Open Program Fifth Meeting Here

1,500 Wearers of the Gray Are Expected to Attend

The first veteran arrived in Richmond yesterday for the forty-second annual Confederate reunion.

He is J. H. Whitsett of Bonham, Texas. After four days on the road and an automobile, he and his daughter and two grandchildren checked in at reunion headquarters yesterday. Mr. Whitsett appeared in good spirits, but uses crutches due to infirmities.

Richmond's welcome to General C. A. DeSaussure, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, and the dedication of the Petersburg National Military Park, both on Monday, will be the preliminary main events to the reunion which will be held here next Tuesday through Friday. Assistant Secretary of War Frederick H. Payne will deliver the address in Petersburg, where the dedication program will include both morning and afternoon events. Next Friday the president of the United States for the first time will review Confederate veterans and receive them at the White House as the final event of a full program, including many activities not only for the veterans, but by the Sons of Confederate Veterans and other Confederate organizations.

### Fifth Reunion Here.

The reunion, the fifth to be held in Richmond since the U. C. V. was organized in New Orleans in 1889, generally is regarded as probably the last big reunion at which any appreciable number of the dwindling band of gray will attend. It is expected that about 1,500 will be here. Tents already have been erected in the wooded park adjoining the Soldiers Home here, where the veterans may have an "encampment" near the permanent home of Virginia comrades at arms.

Richmond always has supplied a dedication for every reunion—statues of Jeb Stuart, President Davis, Stonewall Jackson, and Maury at the reunions of 1898, 1907, 1915 and 1922.

This year—on next Wednesday—the Richmond Battlefield Parks will be dedicated and Richmond will honor her defenders.

Dr. George Bolling Lee of New York and Newport, only living grandson of General Robert E. Lee, is expected at both the Petersburg dedication and for the reunion. Colonel U. S. Grant III, of Washington, grandson of General Grant, will be unable to attend the Petersburg ceremonies, it was announced yesterday. Both had been asked to speak next Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock at dedication exercises at the Home for Confederate Women. Representative Andrew Jackson Montague of Richmond will speak.

### Drewry Will Preside.

In Petersburg, Representative Patrick Henry Drewry will preside and introduce Assistant Secretary Payne, who will be accompanied to the battlefield by Mrs. Payne and their son and daughter. The morning ceremonies will be at Battery 5 on the Hopewell Road just outside Petersburg. The afternoon events will be at Fort Stedman, just across the road. Mayor John R. Jolly will welcome the visitors; J. C. Reed, Blackstone veteran, will offer invocation. A historic pageant in seven episodes and an epilogue will be at 2:15 o'clock and the program will be concluded by cavalry maneuvers at 4:15 o'clock. There also will be a flag presentation ceremony.

Members of the Grand Army of the Republic and sons of veterans of both armies and other distinguished visitors are expected for the dedication and reunion.

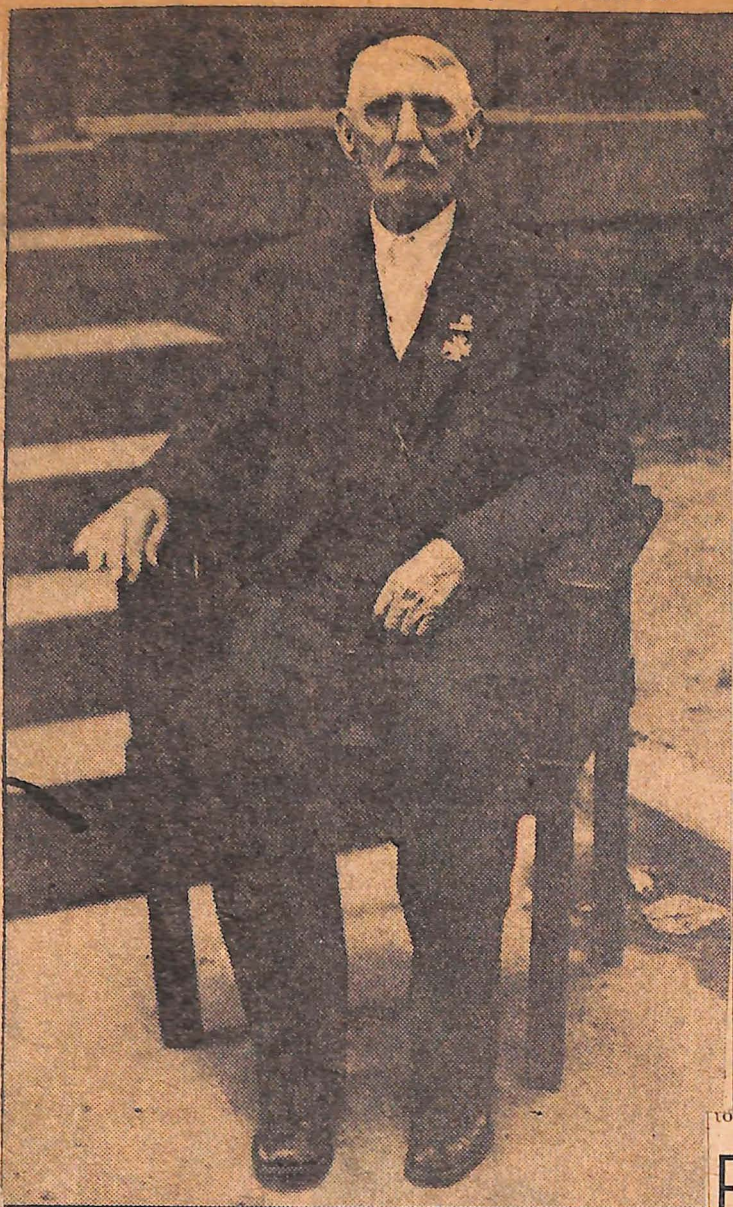
### Military Escort Provided.

A military escort composed of details from the Richmond Light Infantry Blues and Richmond Howitzers has been arranged for General DeSaussure and his party when they arrive at the Broad Street Station next Monday morning at 10:40 o'clock for the four-day reunion exercises, it was announced yesterday at the offices of the State Adjutant-General.

Major Mills F. Neal of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues will command the escort and all participating units will be in position at the station not later than 10:15 o'clock.

The Blues will form inside the station and a detail of the Howitzers will fire a seventeen-gun salute when General DeSaussure enters the station.

## First Confederate Arrives for Reunion



J. A. Whitsett of Bonham, Texas, who spent four days in a mobile making the trip to Richmond for the forty-second a gathering of veterans to open here Tuesday. His daughter and grand children accompanied him.

In addition to the local military units, the escort will include the Little Rock, Ark., High School Band which is part of General DeSaussure's entourage.

The line of march from the Broad Street Station to the Capitol is as follows:

Broad Street to Davis Avenue, thence to Monument Avenue and east through West Franklin Street to Belvidere Street. There the parade will turn north and proceed to Broad Street. The march will then be east on Broad Street to Ninth Street when the units will turn south and enter the Capitol Square.

After the distinguished guests have entered the Capitol, they will be formally greeted by Governor John Garland Pollard and Mayor J. Fuller Bright. Following will be brief flag raising ceremonies at the Jackson Monument after which General DeSaussure and his party will be taken to the Jefferson Hotel.

The general expectation is that the reunion this year will be the most festive occasion since the dedication four decades ago of the Lee statue on Monument Avenue. On this occasion, probably the longest and most colorful parade ever seen in Virginia was held. Then there were thousands

of Confederates able to march, but now they are all old men, few of them able to do more than sit in cars and receive the homage of their children in co-operation with other Confederate groups.

At Richmond's 1896 reunion there were no less than forty Confederate generals. There was a big reception at the White House of the Confederacy with Mrs. Jefferson Davis and the generally adored Winnie in the receiving line.

### Full Program Arranged.

The fullest program ever arranged has been announced by the general reunion committee, headed by Major Robert T. Barton. Among the highlights of the reunion proper will be the following: The welcome by Governor Pollard and Mayor Bright and the address of General DeSaussure on Wednesday, along with the introduction of distinguished visitors and routine reports, committee appointments and other business and announcements. Wednesday's program will include the Richmond Battlefield Park's dedication, the reception in honor of the United Confederate Veterans, the Confederated Southern Memorial Association and the Sons of the Veterans at the Mossie and the opening ball.

Thursday's program will include routine business sessions, the U. C. V. grand ball at the Grays' Armory and another ball in the Blues' Armory.

On Friday the grand parade is the big event with the S. C. V. ball at the Grays' Armory.

# Confederate Museum Is Center of Reunion Interest

War-Time White House Contains Many Mementoes of 1861-65.

Much of the interest of visitors to the Confederate Reunion centers about the White House of the Confederacy, now the Confederate museum, which remains architecturally unchanged from the days of the war between the states. From this beautiful and historic old home, President Davis directed the affairs of the Confederate states until the evacuation of Richmond in 1865.

In order that all visitors to the reunion may visit it, the house and its collection will be open free of charge from 9 to 5 P. M. daily through Friday and from 9 to 2 on Saturday.

The old gray brick building, with its wide columned portico overlooking a spacious garden in the rear, is located at Twelfth and Clay streets, which was at the time of the war the fashionable part of the city, or what was described by the late Edward Valentine, noted Richmond sculptor, as "the court end."

The structure is 114 years old and was built in 1818 by Dr. John Brockenbrough, a prominent Richmond physician, and was at that time the center of much elaborate entertaining. The architect was Mills, who also designed historic old Monumental church and the Valentine-Wickham house.

Following the secession of the

Southern states from the Union the house was purchased by the city of Richmond from Lewis Crenshaw, the owner at that time, and was furnished and offered as a gift to President Davis. He declined to accept it, but it was subsequently rented by the Confederate states for his residence.

It was there that the beloved Winnie Davis was born and there also that a great personal tragedy befell the Confederate president, for his little boy Joe fell from the East portico and was killed.

The building is of grey stuccoed brick and the rooms are unchanged since the days of President Davis. The solid south room and the Georgia room were the reception rooms of the house. The present Mississippi room was President Davis' study where he met his generals for conference, the Virginia room was the dining-room and the Alabama room his private office.

### Original Furniture.

Some of the original old furniture used by the president and his family still remain there. A sofa, a little "lady" chair and six other chairs that once furnished one of the reception rooms, several old bureaus, and a small chair that Winnie Davis used in her own room are among it.

Of interest also is an inkwell which was taken from President Davis' office during the war and which was recently presented to the museum by a Northerner into whose hands it had come.

The provisional constitution of the Confederate states is also among the treasures which the museum houses, as is the great seal of the Confederacy which was made in London during the war and which mysteriously disappeared. It was recently discovered and presented to the museum.

The uniform in which President Davis was captured is one of the especially interesting Davis relics. It is on display in the Mississippi room, his home state.

General Lee's sword and uniform, the military equipment of Generals Stouewall Jackson, J. E. B. Stuart, Joseph E. Johnson and A. P. Hill, are there also.

The original banner of the Ku Klux Klan, in the Mississippi room, always attracts much attention from visitors.

The museum also has a remarkable collection of Confederate swords, including those of General Richard Taylor, of Louisiana, and of General Sterling Price, of Mississippi. The flag carried by General Bradley Johnson's troops is in the Maryland room.

More than 20,000 original papers and over 1,000 books on the Confederacy, with large collections of daguerreotypes and portraits are also in the rooms of each state.

The house was turned over to the Confederate Memorial Literary Society in 1893 by the city of Richmond and was opened as a museum in 1896.

## Gen. Freeman, 89, Flies to Reunion

General W. D. Freeman, 89, and former commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, Sunday flew to Richmond from the Virginia seashore, where he is spending the summer.

General Freeman was pleased by the new method of transportation which allowed him to be with his family until within an hour of his stepping from the plane at Byrd airport.

He did comment, however, on the apparent slowness of the plane, the ground far beneath seeming merely to creep by. The plane was averaging 110 miles an hour.

## FLAG FROM BATTLE OF MANASSAS HERE

Banner Carried in Parade in Possession of Unit From Alabama.

A flag from the first battle of Manassas, belonging to the Alabama delegation, was among the historic banners carried in the reunion parade here as the old veterans proceeded for what will probably be the last time down the streets of the capital of the confederacy.

The battle relic came into the possession of the Alabama delegation as a gift from Mrs. John Coffee, wife of General John Coffee.

April 1861 saw the banner leave Alabama for the battle front in the possession of C. D. Stuart, the standard bearer. Seven times the flag changed hands, its bearer being sent down under the fire of the enemy. Decendant of the original color-bearer, Mrs. A. W. Brann, of Arkansas, and Mrs. James W. Stuart, of Florence, Ala., carried the historic banner in the final procession yesterday.

## S. C. V. HAD BIRTH IN CITY IN 1890

The Sons of Confederate Veterans meeting for their thirty-ninth annual convention have returned to the city of the organization's birth.

It was in 1890 that the first organization of sons was formed in Richmond to take part in the dedication of the Lee monument. It became R. E. Lee Camp, No. 1, and is the parent camp of all those scattered around the country.

The United Confederate Veterans, in 1896, at their reunion in Richmond officially approved the national organization of sons.

Lee O. Miller is commander of the original camp at the present time.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans not only was organized here, but maintains national headquarters in Richmond, with Walter L. Hopkins, national adjutant, in charge.

Charles L. Norman, commander of Stonewall Jackson camp, of Richmond, is a past national commander of the S. C. V.

Features on the program thirty-third convention, Confederate Memorial Association, include the following: Tuesday, conference of officers and State delegates will be held in the morning followed by greetings and a session, a tea and the opening of the Sons of Confederate Veterans honoring the veterans, ladies and members of the nation; Wednesday, the main conference, followed by a luncheon "Evening of the Old South" Mosque in the evening and announced for all the Confederate groups.

### Memorial Addresses.

Thursday's program calls for memorial addresses, a luncheon, the country club and other co-operation with other Confederate groups.

Highlights of the thirty-third convention, Sons of Confederate Veterans, will include: Address of Governor and Mayor, install officers, presentation of General DeSaussure, and greetings from persons. Wednesday, roll call reports on historical relief matters and joining in the parks dedication and other Camp DeSaussure in the Home park will have old time entertainment by radio and other nightly. The City will be band concerts and there numerous historic pilgrimages and dedications.

Those in charge of the hope that the reunion will be spot in the life and that R. can say with Byron that

The old capital had gathered Her beauty and her chivalry bright The lamps shone o'er faire and Brave men."



# Colonel Knowles Croskey, 89, Awarded Two Medals on His Visit to Virginia

Philadelphia Resident in Return Gives Roster of His Old Company.

Colonel Knowles Croskey, age 89, of Upper Darby, Philadelphia, the only Confederate veteran to march the entire length of the grand reunion parade here yesterday, today has in his possession two medals for distinguished military service, one from Virginia and the other from the city of Richmond.

Brig.-Gen. S. Gardner Waller, adjutant-general of Virginia, acting for Governor John Garland Pollard, who was absent from the state, presented Colonel Croskey with a Virginia national guard service medal during his brief stay in Richmond for the reunion, while Colonel J. Fulmer Bright, mayor of Richmond and commanding officer of the First Virginia regiment, also presented him with a medal from the city of Richmond.

In appreciation of these tokens, Colonel Croskey presented both General Waller and Colonel Bright with copies of the only complete roster of old Company C, First Virginia regiment, of which he is believed to be the last surviving member. They were accepted with deep gratitude by the two recipients.

### Receives Applause.

The aged Confederate officer arrived in Richmond for the parade, after traveling the previous night in an automobile, getting little sleep en route. In spite of this fact and his age, he walked the entire length of the line of march, nearly four miles, and received cheers and applause from the thousands who witnessed the spectacle.

Colonel Croskey is a veteran not only of the war between the state, but also of the Indian war, the Spanish-American war, Boxer Uprising, Philippine Insurrection and served three years in the world war. He is now a retired colonel in the United States army and a consulting engineer for an oil burner establishment.

Accompanying Colonel Croskey to Richmond were eleven members of the Archer Epler Post, No. 979, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Upper Darby, Philadelphia, with whom he marched in the parade.

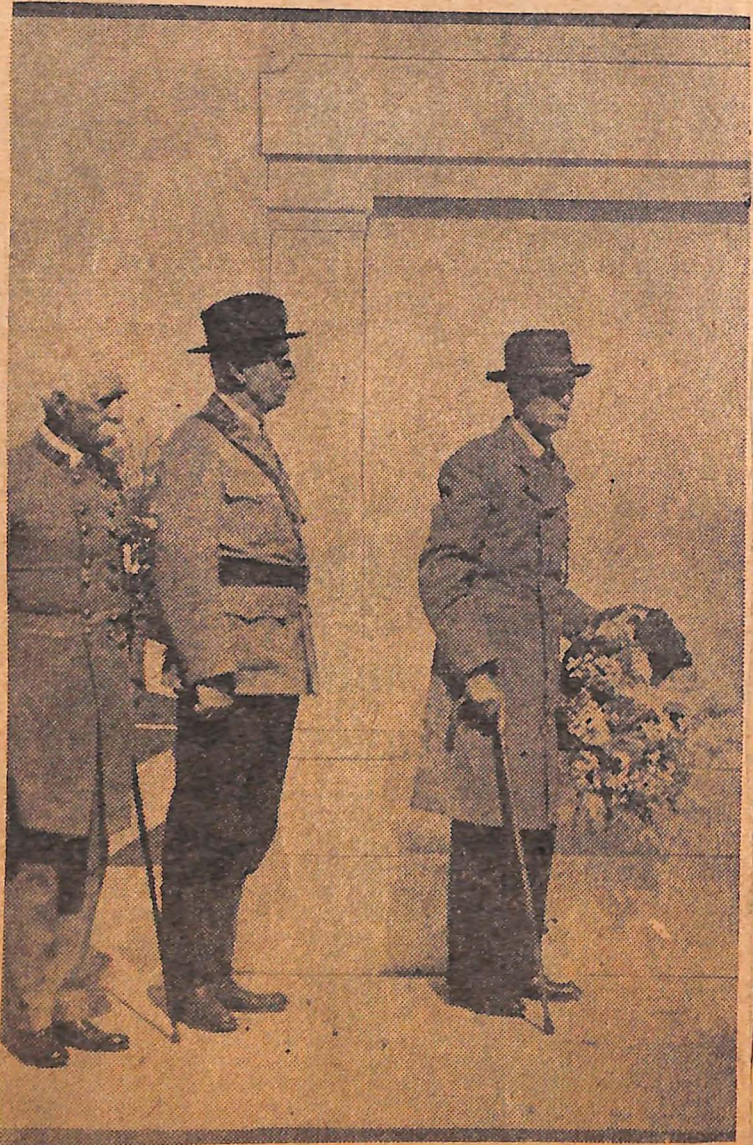
During their short stay here, Colonel Croskey and his veteran comrades placed a wreath at the base of the monument of General Lee on Monument avenue as a token from the Upper Darby post.

While here, Colonel Croskey and the veterans were entertained by Raymond J. Pacini, commander of the Richmond Post, No. 1426, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and John H. Davis, adjutant and quartermaster, at the post home, Seventh and Broad streets.



The picture shows Colonel Knowles Croskey, age 89, of Upper Darby, Philadelphia, who was the only Confederate veteran to march the entire length of the grand reunion parade here yesterday. He received many cheers from the thousands who witnessed the event along the line of march of nearly four miles, and was presented with distinguished military medals from the state of Virginia and city of Richmond. [News Leader photo by Dementi.]

## Confederate Heroes Honor Unknown Soldier



—Staff Photo.

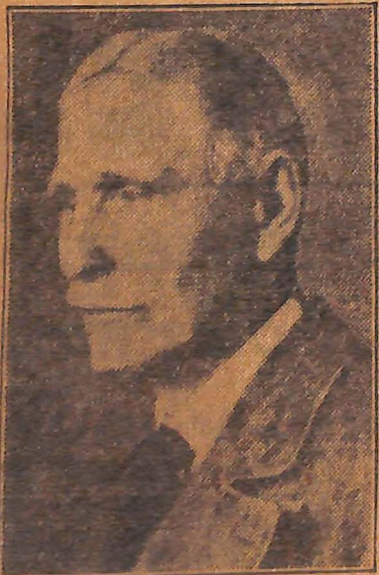
General Homer Atkinson of Petersburg, new commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, shown as he placed a wreath on the Unknown Soldier's tomb in Arlington Cemetery yesterday after the gray veterans had paraded through Washington. Left to right are shown General DeSaussure, General William McK. Evans of Richmond, and General Atkinson.

## Saying Farewell to His Commander



T. S. Gibson, Confederate veteran, Louisa, Va., as his last act at the reunion, visited the monument of General Robert E. Lee and there gave a farewell salute to his beloved commander. He represented the sentiment in the hearts of all his comrades as he paid this final tribute to their great military leader. [News Leader photo by Dementi.]

## New U. C. V. Chief



Associated Press Photo

General Homer T. Atkinson, of Petersburg, new commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans.



George Taylor Lee, of Johnson City, Tenn., 82 years of age, a nephew of General Robert E. Lee and son of Charles Carter Lee, of Powhatan county, Va.

## Historic Flag to Go to Museum

Confederate Banner Has Been Badge of Honor Memorial Day Parades for Year

A Confederate flag which has been carried proudly in Memorial Day parades for twenty years will be presented shortly to the Confederate Museum. The flag, the property of the Daughters of the First Virginia Regiment, will be given by them to the museum for safe keeping. It was originally presented to them by the local Daughters of the Confederacy, and has been their badge of honor in every Memorial Day parade since 1913, being held by one of the Daughters of the First Regiment as they rode through Richmond's streets, at in carriages, and later in automobiles.

Mrs. Henry Dickerson, preside of the Daughters of the First Virginia Regiment, has appointed the following committee to arrange for the presentation of the flag to the museum: Mrs. W. V. Percy, Mrs. Morris and Mrs. L. T. Matthews.

"We love this flag so that we it to be safely kept," says Mrs. Dickerson. "And we know it cannot be preserved as stately anywhere else as it will be in the Confederate Museum."



# Confederate Museum Houses Many Priceless Relics of Old South

By CARTER WORMELEY

Richmond, Aug. 11.—No historic shrine in the City of Richmond surpasses in interest that of the Confederate Museum. It is housed in the building which for four years was occupied by the Confederate Government, and was known as the White House of the Confederacy. The house was originally erected by Dr. John Brockenbrough in 1818, three years after the Battle of Waterloo. President Jefferson Davis occupied the mansion with his family during the War Between the States, the house serving him in both a private and official capacity.

On February 22, 1896, the White House of the Confederacy was formally dedicated as a museum for relics of the War Between the States. Governor Charles T. O'Ferrill, with his staff, was present on that occasion, after which the historic building was thrown open.

### Visited By Grant

Following the evacuation of Richmond President Abraham Lincoln visited the city, and stopped for a few hours in the building which had been recently abandoned by Jefferson Davis.

The Confederate Museum is divided into several apartments, each of which is dedicated to one of the Southern states. Among the outstanding collections of Confederate relics is the glass case housing the Robert E. Lee collection. Here one sees the uniform and boots worn by the great southern chieftain when he surrendered at Appomattox. The silver

mounted saddle of General Morgan, the raider, who performed such notable military achievements in the west, is also on exhibition, as is the plumed hat of General J. E. B. Stuart the dashing cavalry commander of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Within the Jackson collection may be seen the uniform, hat, sword, field glasses, and other personal military effects of the leader of "Stonewall's" command. The uniform of Captain James Powers Smith, still stained with the blood of "Stonewall" Jackson, whose body he lifted from the field after the Southern commander had been desperately wounded, is also on exhibition.

It is estimated that more than 20,000 original manuscripts, in addition to the largest and most complete library of books and newspapers dealing with the Confederacy, are collected at this great Southern museum.

### Most Valuable

Probably the most valuable relic in the institution is General Lee's parole. Another outstanding manuscript is the original provisional constitution of the Confederate States of America. This is not kept on exhibition because of the danger of fading.

The original great seal of the Confederacy, the treasury seal and plates from which the Confederate money was printed, are also among interesting exhibits.

Thousands of visitors from outside of the city annually inspect the former executive mansion, which is without doubt among the most interesting and instructive museums in the entire South.

# Figures Identified In Famous Lee Photograph



A controversy waged for over 60 years is brought to a close with acceptance of identification of figures appearing in what is generally regarded as the nation's most historic photograph, by the committee sponsoring the annual Robert E. Lee Week festival. Culminating in the invitation Lee Monument ball to be given August 30 at the Greenbrier, the festival will be held the entire week of August 25 in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., where the photograph was taken in 1869.

### Conducts Research

The identifications accepted by the committee are the result of many years' research by Leonard L. Mackall, well-known authority on Leana, of Savannah, Ga. His report submitted to the committee is substantiated by documents and other old photographs, leaving no room for doubt that each of the historic personages appearing in the film is now properly named and as such will be accepted as authentic at one of the ceremonies at the Lee Week celebration.

Although the photograph has been reproduced many times since 1869, never in recent years, and probably not for at least 50 years, has the

photograph shown names correctly, either in newspapers, magazines or historical works, according to Mackall, who, in his report says: "In 'The Photographic History of the Civil War,' edited by Francis Trevelyan Miller, the photograph is described as 'Soldiers and Citizens: Robert E. Lee With Former Union and Confederate Leaders After the Armies' Work Was Done.' Beneath, the Confederate general, Gary, is identified as the Union general, John W. Geary, General Lawton is mistaken for the Union General Lew Wallace! In another work General Conner is described as General George H. Thomas, of the Union army. In an important history issued within the last two years, in which the photograph is reproduced, of all those standing only General Beauregard is correctly indicated, the other seven names being wrongly placed and also partly incomplete or entirely inaccurate.

### Figures Identified

According to the now accepted identifications, subjects seated in the photograph, commencing from the left, are (1) Blaque Bey, Turkish minister to the United States, 1867 to 1873; (2) General Lee; (3) George

Peabody, of Massachusetts, philanthropist; (4) W. W. Corcoran, of Washington, philanthropist, donor of the Corcoran Gallery; (5) Judge James Lyons, of Richmond, lawyer, member of the house of representatives in the First Confederate congress, 1862-64, intimate friend of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States of America.

All subjects standing are Confederate generals. Commencing from the left (1) is General James Conner, of South Carolina, attorney general of that state under Wade Hampton; (2) General Martin W. Gary, of South Carolina; (3) Major General J. Bankhead Gruder, of Virginia; (4) General Robert D. Lilley, of Virginia; (5) General Beauregard, of Louisiana; (6) General Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, appointed quartermaster general of the army of the Confederate States when wounds received at the battle of Antietam prevented his return to active service; (7) General Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, governor of Virginia during the period of John Brown's raid; (8) General Joseph L. Brent, of Maryland, who died in 1905, last survivor of all Americans in the photograph.

# Letters of 'Ham' Chamberlayne, Distinguished Virginian

HAM CHAMBERLAYNE—VIRGINIAN. Letters and Papers of an Artillery Officer in the War for Southern Independence, 1861-1865. Edited by C. G. Chamberlayne. Profusely illustrated. The Dietz Printing Company. \$6.00.

### By Virginius Dabney

In editing and publishing the wartime correspondence of his distinguished father, Dr. Churchill G. Chamberlayne of Richmond has performed a valuable service. His father, John Hampden Chamberlayne, familiarly known as "Ham" was widely regarded at the time of his death as one of the ablest Virginians of his generation. Founder and editor of the Richmond State, writer of trenchant prose and eminent as a conversationalist and raconteur, his death in 1882 at the age of 43 was a shock to his wide circle of friends and a blow to the cause of intersectional peace in this country.

As editor of the State, Captain Chamberlayne sought during the last six years of his life to allay the bitterness between the North and the South. It also was his constant endeavor to inspire the citizens of his beloved Virginia with a determination to overcome the tremendous obstacles which still confronted them, and to win for their State a future which was worthy of her splendid past.

Although he had plunged into the War Between the States with all the ardor of his impetuous nature, and although he was so overwhelmed with grief at the fall of the Confederacy that he seriously contemplated spending the rest of his life abroad, he soon concluded to cast his lot with Virginia once more, and to help to rebuild her shattered civilization. His point of view underwent a gradual change, and instead of nursing his bitterness and remaining "unreconstructed" to the end, he became a leading champion of reconciliation between the North and the South.

The last letter in the book is dated 1932, and comes from the Rev. Dr. S. A. Steel of Hansfield, La., who states that while he was standing on a street corner in Petersburg with Captain Chamberlayne some years after the war, a company of soldiers marched past with the Stars and Stripes. Dr. Steel remarked to his friend that it was a beautiful flag, and the latter replied:

"Yes, it is the most beautiful flag in the world. I fought against it, but I love it."

Captain Chamberlayne's son has acted wisely, it seems to me, in ending the book on this note. The anecdote shows that "Ham" Chamberlayne was not a man to cherish bitterness in his heart forever, and that he was big enough emotionally and intellectually to adjust his viewpoint to changing circumstances, no ordinary man who fought through the war under the Stars and Bars would have voiced such a sentiment as this in the seventies or the early eighties. But that is the point. Captain Chamberlayne was no ordinary man.

scattered through the book in great profusion, and they show the members of Captain Chamberlayne's family, numerous friends of both sexes, Confederate generals, old Virginia estates, and so forth.

Among Captain Chamberlayne's friends who are mentioned in the letters and whose photographs appear are Edmund Fontaine Jr., Lieutenant L. M. Blackford, Major Conway R. Howard, Major Thomas A. Brander, Colonel Archer Anderson, Captain R. C. Macmurdo, Major Mann Page, Lieutenant John H. Munford, Captain Charles L. C. Minor, Private C. N. Berkeley Minor, Captain W. Gordon McCabe, Captain Robert B. Munford, Lieutenant Norborne Starke, Captain Alexander F. Mathews, Dr. George William Bagby, Major William B. Myers, Sergeant Cary Robinson, Lieutenant W. Roane Ruffin, Colonel Robert Ould, Brigadier-General W. H. Payne, Major-General I. R. Trimble, Brigadier-General J. J. Archer, Lieutenant John E. Dooley, Captain F. Y. Dabney, Lieutenant Lewis E. Harvie, Major John J. Reeve, Captain Philip Haxall, Major R. T. Daniel, Major and Mrs. Legh R. Page and numerous others.

A good many of the letters are written to belles of the war period, and photographs of some of these are included. Among them is Lucy Grattan, subsequently Mrs. W. F. Alexander, to whom "Ham" felt himself engaged in 1861; Sally Grattan, afterward Mrs. Otho G. Kean; Champe Conway, Helen Bernard, Mattie Paul, Mattie Waller, Augusta Daniel, Charlotte Haxall, Hallie Haxall, Lucy Ridgeway Minor, afterward Mrs. W. R. Abbot; Fanny Robinson, afterward Mrs. Llewellyn Hoxton; Ellen Robinson, Lila Andrews, and last but not least, Lucy Ward May, over whose beauty "Ham" was particularly rhapsodical, and who subsequently became Mrs. J. B. Young of Henrico.

In conclusion, a word must be said concerning the thoroughness with which Dr. Chamberlayne has edited the letters. There is a voluminous index, together with a quantity of illuminating notes, and two maps showing Captain Chamberlayne's theatre of operations in the war. It is difficult to see how the editing could have been improved upon.

confirmed.

Will Return Flag

Brother Of Roanoker To Take Faded Confederate Emblem To Atlanta.

One of the spoils of General W. T. Sherman's march through Georgia, a faded Confederate flag seized at Atlanta on September 2, 1864, will be returned to the Southern city within the next few days by George W. Barnes, of Florida, a brother of H. C. Barnes of this city.

Since 1900 the small flag, simply framed, has adorned the walls of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Club, of Boston, Mass., having been presented to the club by George W. Hills, son of Joel H. Hills, to whom it was given on December 25, 1864, by General Sherman.

Mrs. Barnes, daughter of George Hills, asked the artillery club to return the gift to her, saying she had "married a Johnny Reb" and "never wanted a North and South again in my family."

Mr. Barnes, who is visiting his brother here en route to Florida, said he plans to stop at Atlanta and present the flag to the city.

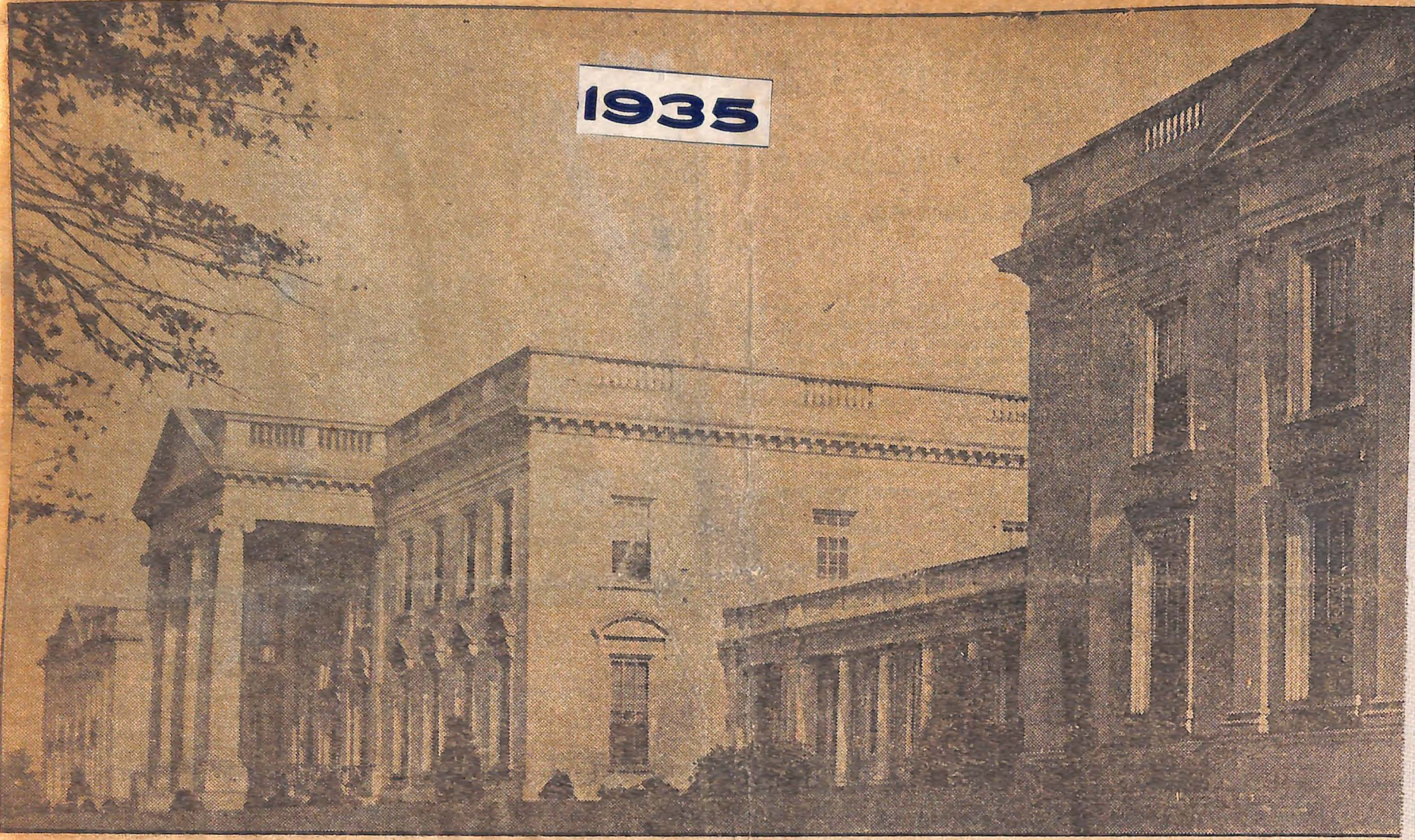
The flag is small—sixteen and one-half by eleven inches. It has two red horizontal stripes and one of white, and a blue square in the upper left corner is dotted with seven white stars. The material appears to be flannel, blue serge and cotton sacking. It is faded, and pierced by several holes—possibly caused by bullets.

Joel Hills received the flag from General Sherman at a dinner, given at Savannah, Georgia.

Musical feature films are to be produced in Argentina.



1935



The \$250,000 building which houses the Confederate Home for Women, a gleaming white Indiana limestone structure.

# THE SOUTHLAND'S "HOUSE OF MEMORIES"

BY JACK BURGESS

A HOME of gleaming white Indiana limestone, beautiful in its simplicity, emulating in its pillared front and classic lines the First Home of the nation, a home of a hundred rooms, a home for the Confederacy's brave women—that is the Southland's "House of Memories."

On North Sheppard Street, in Richmond, on hallowed ground—land deeded for this "living, breathing shrine" to the women of the South by the Robert E. Lee Camp of Confederate veterans—stands this quarter of a million dollar home. It houses today about fifty-five women to each of whom the "Lost Cause" is still "her" cause, for which they gave their all in father, husband or brother.

And as the front portal latches behind the incoming visitor, Richmond of 1935 is shut without and that Richmond of the period of lavender and old lace, of crystal chandeliers and glass-domed curios, of horsehair furniture and stately rooms, envelops one.

It is a fitting atmosphere in which these belles of yesteryear dwell with their memories of the land they held so dear, of deeds their loved ones dared to do, of sacrifices offered, and of those dear, sweet days of youth.

HERE, rocking peacefully the hours away, sits Mrs. William Grady. It will be just one hundred years ago that she first saw the light of this fair world if she is permitted to rock away just another three short months. April 30 is her birthday anniversary, and still mentally alert, she lives and relives the glorious achievements of her mate and son.

"I am the mother of Captain John Grady and the wife of Captain William Grady," she announces proudly to the visitor. "It was my boy who ran the famous cannon-ball train when no others dared take that precious ammunition to the front. It was my man who kept the railroads on their tracks, who made the wheels go round when others said it couldn't be done," she boasts, and she nods her head in vague acceptance of the visitor's acknowledgement of those heroic deeds.

Mrs. Grady also relates that she was the first of that lengthening list of Confederate women to seek the shelter of the home when it was opened thirty-five years ago in a most inadequate domicile on Grove Avenue.

"Then it was a shelter and that is about all one can say for it," reminisces Mrs. Grady. "There were five small beds crowded into one small chamber, hardly space enough to get between them. In those days all of us women did the work of the home, took care of it and even had to take our

## Confederate Home for Women Is 'Living, Breathing Shrine' Where Homage to the Mothers Of the South Never Dims

market baskets and go out and get our own food supplies."

MRS. GRADY recalls vividly several incidents of her life when she and her family lived at Wilson's Depot, on the canal. In those days most of the women wove their own cloth and the loss of a bolt meant a real tragedy in their domestic lives.

"One day," she relates, "the canal was rising. It had passed flood stage and the waters were creeping into all our homes. I had only just finished several bolts of cloth and they were piled around my dining-room. Swiftly the canal waters poured in and my entire stock of cloth was threatened. There was a merry scramble for a while as I salvaged old boxes and everything else available to put under the legs of my dining-room table in order to raise it high enough to keep the water from ruining my precious bolts of cloth."

It was with some of that very same cloth

that Mrs. Grady created something of a sensation when she entered the home, for she wore one of her homespun dresses, she recalls.

"How the ladies talked about it," she laughs. "I could hear them passing remarks about 'where do you suppose she got it?' and 'what kind of cloth can it be?'"

"Yes, there have been plenty of changes in my time, and it is hard for me to say what I think has been the greatest one. Perhaps I consider one of the greatest a matter that isn't usually placed among benefits to mankind when that question is asked. But I think the spreading feeling of good-fellowship between the North and South, the unity of the nation again, is one of the most wonderful things I have been permitted to see. Little did I ever think that those two great factions could ever be brought together again. After that,

I guess the electric light and the radio should be classed together as benefits."

Mrs. Grady, with Miss Virginia Cook, her nearest competitor for the "oldest" honors in the home, Miss Cook being 95 years old, dwell with several others in the infirmary, where they have constant nursing care. Both, however, are able to be up, dressed and move about the home every day, although not attending meals.

ANOTHER of the spry "young" nonagenarians is Mrs. L. B. R. Smith, whose 91 years in no way interfere with her ability to finger out fetching Southern airs on the piano which was once the cherished possession of the daughter of Jefferson Davis. Mrs. Smith plays frequently for the women in the home, and her rendition of those old favorites, "Dixie," "Swanee River" and "Old Black Joe," never fail to cheer as the stirring tunes ring through the solariums. Too, when feeling fit, she plays the hymns for the home's religious gatherings.

The "girls" of the home, those not confined to the infirmary, each have their own room and the meals are served in a large, cheery community dining-room.

Many of the hours are spent by these women in amusing debates among themselves as to the relative merits of "husbands they have known," and two of the home's guests have each been married twice and consider themselves qualified experts in these debates.

Mrs. Leila Gills, daughter of Patrick H. Butler, is the proud narrator of how her father served the Confederacy as an official of the treasury, and among her most cherished possessions are some pieces of mosaic jewelry he brought her after one of his trips to Italy.

"My father frequently ran the blockade in order to get back and forth to Europe to buy paper for the Confederacy to print its money on," she relates. "It was on one of his return trips that he sailed from Italy with this jewelry, and it was on the Virginia Dare that he attempted to run the blockade, but was prevented from landing in Virginia by the Yankee blockade squadron. He succeeded in being put ashore in North Carolina and made his way back to Richmond overland."

AMONG the most prevalent memories of these Mothers of the South are those having to do with the various localities they used to live in.

"I remember when Nineteenth Street was one of the prettiest streets in Richmond," Mrs. Gills says. "Sometimes, no matter how far down there and try to visualize that street



Mrs. L. B. R. Smith, 91 years old, entertains the home inmates with tinkling Southern melodies on this piano, once the cherished instrument of the daughter of Jefferson Davis.



Kittinger, Martin.  
Lamb, J. A.  
Lamb, Andrew.  
Launder, J. A. Promoted to 3d  
Lieutenant.  
Lemon, John.  
Lemon, Thomas.  
Ledbetter, J.  
Looney, William.  
Mills, Pleasant W.  
Minnich, Henry.  
Miller, Charles.  
Moseley, James.  
Mowles, Henry.  
Myers, John.  
McClanahan, Elijah.  
Murray, J. E.  
Offlighter, Joseph.  
Owens, Joseph.  
Parish, Abner.  
Petty, Smith.  
Roberts, William.  
Robinson.  
Routt, John.  
Stanback, Leroy.  
Trout, Jacob.  
Waldon, Laban.  
Wertz, Noah F.  
Wertz, Kyle.  
Worley, Ed. Died in 1864 in army  
at South Anna Bridge.  
Worley, Henry.  
Worley, David.  
Zirkle, Lewis.

### Wythe County Soldiers.

Brigade, Pickett's Division, Long-  
street's Corps.  
1st. Captain William Horne.  
2nd. Captain Washington Musser.  
1st Lieut. H. B. Groseclose.  
2nd. Lieut. Frank Shaver.  
3rd. Lieut. N. T. Vaught.  
Ord. Sergeant Eli A. Creger.  
Sergeant G. W. Davis.  
Sergeant Henry Wynn.  
Sergeant J. H. Clark.  
Corporal C. D. Doak.  
Corporal Alex Buchanan.  
Corporal Joe Steffey.

#### PRIVATES.

Andrews Henry.  
Atkins G. W.  
Blackard A. C.  
Bennington Mat.  
Barkett Mich.  
Barkett Geo.  
Buchanan Wm. A.  
Buchanan Will N.  
Basley B. F.  
Chatwell Strother,  
Collins Charles.  
Coley Chris.  
Coley Jas.  
Coley Isaac.  
Coley Jeff.  
Copenhaver Dan.  
Copenhaver Isaac.  
Copenhaver Pierce.  
Creger Frank.  
Creger James.  
Catron John.  
Catron Joe.  
Catron Peter.  
Deckard Jno.  
Deckard Geo.  
Deckard Peter.  
Davis J. M.  
Davis Geo.  
Dutton Jim.  
Dutton Tom.  
Dutton Dave.  
Etter E.  
Evans John.  
Flanagan Wm.  
Flanagan Mat.  
Flanagan A. C.  
Fuller West.  
Fuller James.  
Freeman Geo.  
Foglesong Crockett.  
Groseclose Steve.  
Gray Marsh.  
Gray E. C.  
Groseclose John.  
Huddle Ben.  
Huddle Emory.  
Howdyshell Andy.  
Horn Isaac.  
Horn John.  
Hughes Jno.  
Howdyshell —  
Hillenberg Eli.  
Hackler Winton.  
Hackler Jno.  
Hubble Smith.

JULY 30 1909.

Killed.

Dead.

Dead.

Irvin Jno.  
Ivins Jno.  
Johnson, —  
Johnson Gus.  
Johnson Thomas.  
Jonas W. P.  
Jones Frank.  
Lindsey Wm.  
Lity J. F.  
Lamber Riley.  
Litz J. K.  
Moore Sidney.  
Moore Orvil.  
Miller J. M.  
Miller Wint.  
Miller Felix.  
Mussey John.  
Musser Mat.  
Musser Wash.  
Musser Wesley.  
Musser Sanders.  
Musser Walter.  
McAllister —  
Mitchell Geo.  
Newman David.  
Newman J. A.  
Neff Jacob.  
Neff Pearson.  
Painter Sidney.  
Painter James.  
Painter Thomas.  
Painter Ezra.  
Phillippi Daniel.  
Phillippi Andy.  
Phillippi Chris.  
Phillippi Jno.  
Phillippi Ephriam.  
Phillippi L. K.  
Phillippi Lige.  
Phillippi Alex.

Dead.

Dead.

1st. Lieut. and Chaplain.

Poff Harvey.  
Phelps Geo.  
Steffey Andrew.  
Steffey Peter.  
Sutton David.  
Sutphin E.  
Scott Andrew.  
Smith Jim.  
Tobler Steve.  
Vaught J. Z.  
Vaught Michel.  
Vaught Chris.  
Vaught —  
Vaught Dave.  
Vaught Geo.  
Vaught Frank.  
Wampler David.  
Wampler Henry.  
Wright Sam.  
Weatherly H.  
Wilkinson Sam.  
Walters Jas.  
Walters Posie.  
Wood —

2nd Lieut

Dead

Wounded. know him best. 1909

#### Autograph Album of Confederates.

Sir.—In your issue of the 11th I noted  
a list of the Confederate soldiers  
who signed their names in some lady's  
autograph album. My father was  
Captain John Arrington, Company I,  
Forty-second Virginia. He was a pris-  
oner of war at Fort Delaware, and I  
have in my possession his autograph  
album giving the names of many fel-  
low officers, their regiments and  
homes. My husband is a traveling  
man and I accompany him, and we  
have visited many of the towns named,  
and I have made it a point to look the  
old veterans up. Now and then we will  
find one alive; more oftener they have  
passed away. You can imagine when  
I do find one alive how happy he is to  
look at the old book. Here are the  
names of many: A. Dobyns, captain  
Company B, Forty-second Virginia,  
Floyd county Courthouse, Va.  
William C. Cherry, lieutenant Com-  
pany D, Fourth Georgia, West Point,  
Ga.  
Thomas A. Moon, captain Company  
G, Sixth Virginia Cavalry, Wolf Trap,  
Halifax, Va.  
Thomas M. Gobble, captain Company  
I, Forty-eighth Virginia, Abingdon, Va.  
J. A. Drake, captain Company H,  
Twelfth North Carolina, Battleboro, N.  
C.  
W. H. Kitchens, captain Company G,  
Twelfth North Carolina, Scotland  
Neck, N. C.  
W. D. Ballentine, captain Company A,

### What Judge Mann's Home People Think of Him.

(Editorial Blackstone Courier.)

The real test of a man's  
character is what his home  
people think of him. In view  
of the attacks that have been  
made upon Judge Mann in  
this campaign, it is interest-  
ing to note that every minis-  
ter of the Gospel, every law-  
yer, every county official and  
every newspaper man is his  
home county of Nottoway is  
cordially supporting him for  
Governor. In the primary  
four years ago, but two votes  
were cast against him at his  
own precinct. The esteem  
in which he is held by his  
home people is well expressed  
in the resolutions passed dur-  
ing this campaign by the Confed-  
erate Veterans of Nottoway  
in answer to an attack made  
upon their comrade, and which  
concluded as follows:

"Knowing Judge Mann as  
we do, we take pleasure in de-  
claring to the people of this  
Commonwealth, that as a sol-  
dier, a judge, a senator, a  
neighbor, a friend and a  
Christian gentleman, he has  
measured up to the full stand-  
ard of all that we would re-  
quire of him; that his private  
and public life have been pure  
and clean; and that he enjoys  
the full confidence, affection  
and esteem of his neighbors,  
his countymen, and all who

Second Florida, Pensacola, Fla.  
A. C. Gibson, captain Compa  
Fourth Georgia, La Grange, Ga.  
W. H. Adams, lieutenant Com  
Fifty-first Tennessee, Covington  
C. D. Hall, lieutenant Com  
Forty-eighth Virginia, Jamesvil  
county, Va.  
Thomas M. Allen, captain Co  
E, Fourth North Carolina, Fair  
C.  
William M. Tuck, lieutenant Co  
K, Third Virginia, Omega, I  
county, Va.  
John L. Lemon, captain Com  
Fourth Louisiana, New Orlea  
C.  
Daniel Mahoney, lieutenant Co  
A, Tenth Louisiana, New Orleans  
J. W. Helm, captain Compa  
Forty-second Virginia, Floyd town, N. C.  
Courthouse, Va.  
W. F. Murphy, captain Com  
Fifty-first North Carolina, Cl  
C.  
Murdo McLeod, lieutenant C  
H, Twenty-sixth North Carolina  
age, N. C.  
L. B. Meacham, captain Fift  
Carolina, Yorkville, S. C.  
William H. Day, captain Fir  
Carolina, Halifax county, N. C.  
W. T. Jeffries, lieutenant  
Infantry, Port Gibson, Miss.  
J. Stanton King, lieutenant C  
B, Thirty-seventh Virginia, A Tenn.  
Va.  
V. E. Manget, captain E  
Georgia Cadets, Camden S. C.  
Robert Childs, lieutenant  
G, Fourth Georgia, Forsyth, G  
T. J. Cary, lieutenant Com  
Forty-third Georgia, Jefferson  
Springs, Va.  
Will E. Allen, lieutenant Co  
Sixtieth Tennessee, Newport,  
James T. Heath, lieutenant  
F, Sixty-seventh North Caroli  
bern, N. C.  
Frank McIntosh, captain Com  
Twenty-first Virginia Cavalry,  
don, Va.  
A. R. Harnes, captain Com  
Twenty-first Virginia Cavalry,  
don, Va.  
J. A. Barnett, lieutenant Company E,  
Fiftieth Virginia, Bristol, Tenn.  
Z. W. Ewing, lieutenant Company H,  
Seventeenth Tennessee, Lewisburg,  
Tenn.  
T. J. King, lieutenant Forty-second  
Battalion, Virginia Cavalry, Horse  
Pasture, Henry county, Va.  
T. M. Hammack, captain Company D,  
Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, Morganfield,  
Ky.  
C. Irvine Sims, captain Company I,  
Eighth Virginia Cavalry, Cannelton,

Kanawha county, Va.  
James R. Kelly, lieutenant Company  
H, Fourth Virginia, Duolin Depot, Pu-  
laski county, Va.  
Thomas S. Mitchell, lieutenant Com-  
pany G, Forty-second Virginia, Mar-  
tinsville, Va.  
F. N. Graves, lieutenant Sixty-first  
Georgia, Lumpkin, Ga.  
W. H. Hendrix, lieutenant Company  
A, Twenty-fifth Virginia, Fairmount,  
W. Va.  
Thomas J. Hudson, lieutenant Com-  
pany B, Ninth Louisiana, Evergreen,  
La.  
J. W. Critz, captain Forty-second Vir-  
ginia, Starkville, Miss.  
Greenville Penn, captain Company H,  
Forty-second Virginia, Penn's Station,  
Patrick county, Va.  
A. Walter Ransom, lieutenant Com-  
pany H, Twenty-first Virginia, Aspen  
Wall, Charlotte county, Va.  
Lucius Green, lieutenant, Fifth Vir-  
ginia, Petersburg, Va.  
C. C. Grace, lieutenant Twelfth  
Georgia, Perry's Mills, Ga.  
W. T. Dunlap, lieutenant Company F,  
Second Kentucky Cavalry, Holly  
Springs, Miss.  
B. D. Merchant, lieutenant Company  
A, Fourth Virginia Cavalry, Manassas  
Junction, Va.  
R. J. Parks, lieutenant Company F,  
First Kentucky Cavalry, Richmond, Ky.  
John W. McMichael, lieutenant Com-  
pany C, Morgan's Cavalry, Hobbs Sta-  
tion, Ky.  
William Hays, M. D., lieutenant Third  
Kentucky, Covington, Ky.  
P. D. Grady, captain Forty second  
Virginia, Leatherwood, Henry county,  
Va.  
James R. Thomason, lieutenant Com-  
pany C, Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry,  
Georgetown, Ky.  
J. A. Munday, lieutenant Company H,  
Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, Howesville,  
Ky.  
James W. Hewitt, lieutenant Company  
E, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, Louisville,  
Ky.  
J. M. Riddell, lieutenant Company D,  
Seventh Kentucky Cavalry, Irwine, Ky.  
Ben S. Drake, lieutenant Company L,  
Second Kentucky Cavalry, Lexington,  
Ky.  
George C. Nast, lieutenant Company  
I, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, Owenton,  
Ky.  
Dudley Tribble, lieutenant Company  
E, First Kentucky Cavalry, Richmond,  
Ky.  
Jesse Child, lieutenant Company A,  
Forty-second Virginia, Richmond, Va.  
Jerry W. Moorman, lieutenant Forty-  
second Virginia, Big Lick, Va.  
A. A. Finks, captain Tenth Virginia,  
Madison Courthouse, Va.  
Gaston Finley, captain First Florida  
Cavalry, Marianna, Fla.  
James E. Hodges, captain Company  
K, Thirty-second Virginia, Portsmouth,  
Va.  
John L. Latane, captain Fifty-third  
Virginia, Pickett's Division, Aylett,  
King William county, Va.  
Samuel F. Carson, lieutenant Com-  
pany D, Fifth Virginia, Steele's Tavern,  
Augusta county, Va.  
J. W. Gilkerson, lieutenant Twenty-  
fifth Virginia, Mint Spring, Augusta  
county, Va.  
J. D. Greever, lieutenant Company C,  
Fiftieth Virginia, Burke's Garden, Va.  
William H. Ivey, lieutenant Company  
H, Second North Carolina, Jackson, N.  
C.  
Daniel Arrington, captain Fifty-ninth  
Virginia, Glade Hill, Va.  
Samuel H. Hines, captain Company I,  
Forty-fifth North Carolina, Milton, N.  
C.  
W. G. Herrington, lieutenant Com-  
pany E, Twenty-fifth Virginia, Swangs-  
ton, N. C.  
W. D. Ivey, lieutenant Company D,  
Twelfth Georgia, Milford, Ga.  
Hiram Coffey, lieutenant Company I,  
First Texas Legion, Dangerfield, Texas.  
O. H. P. Lewis, lieutenant Company  
F, Thirty-first Virginia, Beverly, Va.  
James H. Bludworth, lieutenant  
Fourth North Carolina Cavalry, Wil-  
mington, N. C.  
L. J. Johnson, captain Company K,  
Twenty-fifth Tennessee, Coakville,  
Tenn.  
I. I. McMillan, lieutenant Company C,  
First North Carolina, New Hanover  
county, N. C.  
Richard Woodram, major, Twenty-  
sixth Virginia Battalion, Red Sulphur  
Springs, Va.  
O. W. Spriggs, captain Forty-second  
Virginia, Yellow Branch, Campbell  
county, Va.  
J. McD. Carrington, captain Carrin-  
ton's Battery, Charlottesville, Va.  
SALLIE ARRINGTON CRANS.





GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE, FROM HIS LAST PHOTOGRAPH.

JANUARY 20, 1907.

# ROANOKE HONORS MEMORY OF LEE

Great Outpouring at Centennial Exercises in the Academy of Music Last Night, Citizens Attesting Their Admiration of Great Chieftain.

## GOVERNOR C. A. SWANSON WAS THE CHIEF SPEAKER

Chief Executive of the State Delivers Historical Address That Wins Hearty Applause—Paints Beautiful Pen Picture of Private Soldier and Lauds the Leaders—South Not Whipped, But Surrendered Because of Starvation—Remarks by Roanokers—Crosses of Honor Pinned on Breasts of Battle-Scarred Veterans by Daughters of the Confederacy.

The celebration held at the Academy of Music last night, under the auspices of the Confederate organizations of the city was one of the most brilliant affairs ever held in Roanoke, and adds another successful achievement to the many excellent undertakings of these societies in Roanoke. The Daughters of the Confederacy have the happy faculty of knowing how to do things well and their success has been nothing short of wonderful, for the chapter is very young; and, with the veterans and Sons doing most excellent work in getting up the program, making the arrangements and really taking care of the affair, it could hardly have been anything but successful. The Academy never looked prettier than it did last night, with the flags of the Confederacy and the Virginia flag gracefully arranged about the boxes and the stage, with the throngs of handsome women and gallant gentlemen present.

Conspicuous on the stage was a magnificent picture on an easel, of "Marse Robert on Traveller," while other pictures of the beloved leader were suspended at various points about the stage.

In everything, indeed—in the programs which contained General Lee's picture, in almost every word spoken, the dominating idea and feeling was for "Lee." That magic name was on everybody's lips. There was no thought of anything except to honor the great Virginian.

Those seated on the stage as guests of the Confederate organizations of Roanoke were:

Capt. J. V. Hooper, Col. Thomas Lewis, Hon. L. E. Johnson, Mayor Cutchin, Mr. E. B. Jacobs, Mr. C. F. Byrne, Judge Woods, Col. J. P. Woods, Captain Meadows, Mr. J. P. Hooper, J. P. Meadows, S. H. Graves, J. W.

Cooke, W. B. Beville, J. B. Fishburn, Judge King, Dr. J. A. Gale, Prof. Harris Hart, Superintendent Rust, Rev. Dr. Milton, Joseph B. Lacy, A. N. Pitzer, N. D. Maher, S. P. Figgatt, Col. I. V. Johnson; Captain Moehler, of the Valley of Virginia; Dr. Campbell, James B. Botts, Hon. L. H. Cocke, B. C. Moomaw, R. H. Angell, J. H. Wilkinson, Dr. Neighbors, Judge Parrish, F. B. Thomas, T. W. Goodwin, C. M. Armes, J. R. Bryan, L. S. Davis, P. C. Leary, Judge Hairston, Captain Mitchell, A. S. Crawford, Col. Brooke, Col. Talliaferro, W. H. Lewis, Jos. W. Cox, E. A. Thurman, Major S. Griffin, J. W. Hancock, A. F. MacArthur, John A. Templeton, F. E. Foster, W. K. Carr, S. B. Cary, Judge Gordon Robertson, R. C. Camp, Everett Perkins, Col. Battle, Col. Burwell of Salem, and scores of others, including a number of ladies.

The ushers were: T. W. Miller, chief usher, and Messrs. John Trout, S. R. Price, S. Staples, Bev Berkeley, S. R. Price, Henry Gray, J. M. Kyle, W. E. Airheart, S. J. Evans, Tom Anderson.

In the lower boxes on one side, were seated the officers of the William Watts chapter, U. D. C., of this city: Mrs. J. H. Morris, first vice-president; Mrs. J. B. Baskerville, the third vice-president; Mrs. Robert G. Johnston, registrar; Mrs. M. B. Ficklin, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. I. V. Johnson, treasurer; and the president of "Southern Cross" chapter, of Salem, Mrs. Rosalynd R. Evans, Mrs. Hairston, president, and Mrs. Samuel J. Evans, second vice-president, of the Roanoke chapter, occupied seats on the stage.

Mrs. John Trout, Miss Gabbert, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Work, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Baker, Mr. Robert Hunt, and

others were in the second box. On the opposite side, the guests of the Confederate organizations to occupy seats in the boxes were: Mrs. T. W. Miller, Mrs. E. W. Speed, Mrs. Jas. P. Woods, Mrs. Jacobs, Mrs. Talliaferro, Miss Elizabeth Moon, and others.

When the Salem car was due, with the Salem Daughters and veterans, the house was so crowded that the committee were unable to get out to meet them, but they were escorted back to the stage and occupied places there.

At least an hour before the beginning of the exercises, a mass of humanity was waiting at the door to gain admittance, and such was the size of the crowd attending that it was utterly impossible to reserve the seats which had been set aside for organizations. Hence, as many as possible of these were put upon the stage. Hundreds of people stood in the aisles, and many were turned away at the door.

At half-past seven o'clock, the Roanoke Machine Works Band began a concert, the program of which has never been surpassed in all the performances of the band. Prof. Carr and his men were at their best, and their music was a feature of the occasion.

While the concert was in progress at the academy, the Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias, headed by the Red Men's Band, with a delegation of Sons and Veterans, and Col. J. P. Woods, escorted Governor Swanson from Hotel Roanoke to the academy. Arriving at the theatre, as the governor entered upon the stage, the R. M. W. band played "Dixie," and like a flash, every one in the house was on his or her feet, cheering with might and main. For fifteen minutes the house resounded with the applause. Never was there such enthusiasm. The band continued to play for quite a while, and then Capt. J. V. Hooper, commander of William Watts Camp, C. V., called the assemblage to order and presented Dr. T. O. Keister, of St. Mark's church, who led in prayer. Capt. Hooper then, in most graceful way, presented Comrade Henry S. Trout, as the master of ceremonies. The roll call was at once made by Adjutant S. L. Crute.

"The Bonnie Blue Flag" was sung by a quartette, consisting of Mrs. John T. Trout, Miss Daisy Gabbert, Mr. Gordon Baker, and Mr. Robert Hunt, accompanied by Mr. Samuel F. Work on the piano, and hearty applause brought forth as an encore, "Suwanee River," sung by Miss Gabbert in sweetest voice, with the quartette singing the chorus.

The presentation of crosses of honor to seventeen veterans and two descendants then followed. Mrs. N. H. Hairston, president of the chapter, presented the crosses, as Capt. Crute called the names, and young ladies, attired in pretty costumes and wearing the colors of the U. D. C. pinned them on for the veterans, while Col. Burwell, of Salem, a cousin of Gen. Lee, presented the cross of Mrs. W. Gordon Robertson, who receives her father's cross, to little Peachy Robertson. Mr. T. F. Barksdale's cross was received by his son. It was a pretty picture to see the old vets receive these coveted badges of honor. Those receiving the crosses were: W. S. Jones, J. S. Harris, James W. Scott, John Driscoll, Andrew J. Davis, G. L. Bush, H. G. Brown, J. J. Adams, M. Matheny, M. B. Obenchain, W. C. Overbey, Robert Morris, Barney Murray, H. S. Layne, Wm. H. Layman, Norborn Fuqua, N. J. Vineyard, Julian N. Barksdale and Mrs. Robertson.

The young ladies pinning the crosses, were: Misses Virginia Caldwell, Grace Buford, Belle Hooper, Eleanor Budwell, Isabel Ruthford, Vernon Claytor, Belinda Mitchell, Rosalie Miller, Jessie Scott, Dot Kindred.

By request, Mrs. Trout then sang—and sang it exquisitely,—that old favorite of war-time song, "Lorena," and was encored to the echo; the quartette responded.

Mr. Trout then introduced Hon. James P. Woods, who in a few most pleasing words introduced Governor Swanson.

When the governor arose and faced the immense audience, there was such a volume of cheers from some two thousand throats, and such vociferous applause, that it was some time before he could speak. Finally, after quiet was obtained, he began his address, which was one of the most beautiful ever delivered in this city, delivered in exquisite and yet simple language, with an ardor and earnestness such as characterizes the chief executive of the Old Dominion. Mr. Swanson said, in part:

Sons and Daughters of the Confederacy, Confederate Veterans, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am, indeed, pleased at the kind introductory remarks of Colonel Woods, and I am glad he designated himself as a "lieutenant" governor. He might have also introduced me as "lieutenant" governor, for, some years ago, as he did, I married a lady from Pittsylvania county, since which time I have been a "lieutenant" governor, and every sensible man will be glad to continue for all time a "lieutenant" governor at home.

I preferred coming here to going anywhere else and refused other in-

itations to be here. There is no city in this state that stands closer to me in grateful appreciation and loving remembrance than the metropolis of the great Southwest.

I will not deliver any studied eulogium upon the life and character of Robert E. Lee. The pressure of my work has been too great for me to prepare a studied address.

You heard today a magnificent oration on the life and character of Robert E. Lee, so I will say very little in regard to his private life and character, but confine my remarks mostly to his achievements in the Confederacy, the great and splendid record of himself and the Army of Northern Virginia; but I cannot refrain from congratulating Virginia on this year. This is an exceptional year in the history of this commonwealth. This year we celebrate our commencement three hundred years ago as a state—that beginning at Jamestown, marking alike the beginning of the state and the nation both born together. In that 300 years Virginia has made many contributions to national and human greatness. I never was so stirred in my life as I was a few years ago when Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, an illustrious son of an illustrious commonwealth, said that no state, no civilization, no people anywhere, had produced so many illustrious men as Virginia in her 300 years of existence. Virginia gave this state Washington, whose sword won our independence; Virginia gave to the nation Thomas Jefferson, the great apostle of liberty; Virginia gave to the nation the man whose mind conceived the great scheme of democratic government; James Madison, the father of the federal scheme of our constitution; Virginia gave to the world the man who propounded the greatest doctrine of international law, Chief Justice Marshall; Virginia gave to the world James Monroe who, when we were weak and

feeble, did that which cemented the great Western world against foreign aggression. She gave to the world the greatest orator of modern times that ranks with Demosthenes and Cicero, whose burning and eloquent language precipitated a revolution.

From this old commonwealth has come the greatest of Anglo-Saxon greatness and glory—Robert E. Lee. If you will visit Washington a year from now and go in that great galaxy of greatness where every state places her most distinguished sons, you will find representing Virginia the matchless Lee.

Lee's character is all that we can desire. He had the princely courtesy, all the elegance and polish of a king; the greatest example of Christian virtues and superb genius, the combination of character and capacity unexcelled in modern times. What was the keystone of his life. It was his unselfish devotion to duty, the determination to do what was right under all circumstances. As a cadet at West Point, he passed through four years without a single demerit against his name. \*\*\*

Coming home from the field of Appomattox, offers were made him that would have made him wealthy, with nothing to do but lend his name to a commercial scheme. He said: "It is my pleasure to remain in Virginia. Virginia and the South needs her sons more now than ever before and I will serve her, if she will permit me to remain." A salary equal to that of the president of the United States was offered him merely for the use of his name, but he said, "All I have left is my name, and that is not for sale." And he accepted the professorship in Washington and Lee University. O, that we could feel again, as he did, that public honor was private honor; that public disgrace was private disgrace; that public success, private success, and that the women of Virginia would once more prefer companionship with noble men rather than with men who with means can purchase the tinsel that mere wealth offers.

Lee's life and achievements are inseparably interwoven with the renown and glory of the Confederate cause. I am here to say something about the Confederate cause. I can say this without any lack of loyalty to the present Union and the present Federal government. The sectional lines have disappeared, North and South, East and West. I stand here tonight and say I believe in the Confederate cause. I believe it was right and justice. They contended for the sovereignty of the states; they fought for the great doctrine of local self-government, the most precious right man ever possessed, the right for which more blood has been sacrificed than for any right for which man ever contended. We have recently had from the Federal government an endorsement of Southern secession. There are many people who condemn the Southern cause because it failed. There are many people who think righteousness is measured by its failure of success. Those who would judge or condemn the Confederate cause are ignorant of history and do not know its profound truths.

Lee was the supreme figure, the supreme commander in the greatest war the world ever saw. In action and duration, for continuous warfare, the late civil war was the greatest war of all times and ages. After it started, it averaged more than two battles a day. There is nothing in



# rites today for DAVID S. POLLOCK

## Veteran of Stonewall Brigade and Former Pulaski Leader Dies at 92

Pulaski, July 23 (Special).—David Stratton Pollock, 92, Confederate veteran and a former well known county and town official and member of the legislature, died at 6:20 this morning at the home of his daughter, Mrs. G. J. Wallinger, at Austinville, of infirmities of age. He had served Pulaski county in many official capacities. In recent years he had spent most of the time with his daughter at Austinville.

The body was brought to a local funeral home today. Funeral services will be held in Newbern cemetery Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, with the Rev. W. M. Morrell, of the Methodist church, officiating. It was especially requested that sons of Confederate veterans attend the services.

### Knew Stonewall Jackson.

Mr. Pollock was the last member of the Company C, Pulaski Guards, which became a part of Company C, Fourth Virginia regiment, Stonewall brigade. He claimed the distinction of having dined with Stonewall Jackson on one occasion while serving as a guard at the headquarters company. He was appointed as one of the guards to escort General Jackson's body to Richmond, where it lay in state several days before being removed to Lexington for burial.

The Pollock family came from Scotland to Charleston, S. C., in the early 1700's, later locating in Albemarle county, Virginia. Mr. Pollock was born at Christiansburg August 21, 1842, and was a son of Jame E. and Mary Pollock. He received his early education at the old Montgomery Academy. His parents dying early in life, he came with an uncle to Newbern, where he enlisted for military service. A brother, James E. Pollock, was killed at the First Battle of Manassas.

### Served As Mayor.

After the war, he returned to Newbern and began the study of law. He took active part in county affairs. He filled an appointment for a time as clerk of the court under the old regime. He was the second superintendent of county schools, to which position he was again named, after having served for 20 years as commonwealth's attorney. He represented the county in the legislature in the session of 1899-1900. From 1908-10, he was mayor of Pulaski, having defeated the late John T. Loving by a small majority. It was during his term that the present water system was installed. He also was presidential elector from the Ninth district.

Mr. Pollock was married at Newbern to Miss Margaret MacRoberts McCaull, a native of Stranleigh, Scotland, in 1880, who died some years ago. Four daughters, born of the union survive: Mrs. Charles R. Venable, Roanoke; Mrs. Wallinger and Miss Lillian Pollock, Austinville, and Miss May Pollock, Marion. There are two grandchildren, Margaret Pollock Venable and Charles R. Venable, Roanoke.

### Silas F. Flick.

Harrisonburg, March 28 (Special).—Funeral services were held at Dayton Tuesday for Silas F. Flick, 88, one of the members of McNeill's Rangers who participated in the celebrated Civil War exploit of capturing U. S. Generals Crook and Kelley at Cumberland.

He was the father of City Councilman L. T. Flick, of Harrisonburg, and Charles H., and Dr. William A. Flick, of Keyser, W. Va.

Mr. Flick, at the age of 14, joined Major George Chrisman's famed "Boy Company," which was composed of West Rockingham youths. He later joined the more celebrated McNeill's Rangers across the mountains in West Virginia. He was one of the 100 picked men selected for the Cumberland raid. The Yankee generals who were taken by surprise in a Cumberland hotel were brought across the mountains to Virginia.

### John W. Mills.

Funeral services for John W. Mills, 47, Norfolk and Western yard conductor who was killed by a locomotive Saturday, will be conducted from his residence, 1029 Hanover avenue, N. W., this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. The service will be conducted by Dr. George Dewey Stevens, pastor of Melrose Baptist church, and interment will follow at Fairview.

Active pallbearers will be: T. T. Trout, R. L. Boothe, J. L. Tulloch, C. B. Deyerle, O. P. Cooper and J. C. Minter. Honorary pallbearers will be: L. M. Richardson, W. B. Houchins, C. D. Glass, Dr. J. M. Ropp, L. H. Blankenship, A. W. Staley, J. P. Smith, John W. Brown, K. M. Akers, D. E. Cunningham, J. P. Marshall, G. E. Trout and E. C. Lucado.

The deceased came to Roanoke from Botetourt county in 1897, and had been employed by the Norfolk and Western railway for 24 years.

### MRS. LULA BELL MOORE

Lexington, July 20 (Special).—Mrs. Lula Bell Moore, 67, widow of Edgar D. Moore, died at her home here early this morning. Mrs. Moore was born and reared in Goshen. She was a member of the Lexington Presbyterian church and the United Daughters of the Confederacy. She conducted the Blue Hotel here for more than fifteen years.

She is survived by the following children: Dr. Marshall Moore, Kingston, W. Va.; Miss Charlotte Moore, superintendent of Jackson Memorial hospital, Lexington; Ernest Moore, Los Angeles, Cal.; Lieutenant Alexander Moore, Clarendon, Va.; Mrs. T. R. Bowers, Bristol, Tenn.; a son, James Allen Moore, died in Illinois two weeks ago; two brothers, John Bell and James Bell, Waynesboro.

Funeral arrangements have not been completed.

Brown of ...

# REPORTS ARE READ AT U. D. C. MEETING

## Life and Character of Lee and Jackson Discussed by Mrs. L. A. Durham

Reports and activity plans were presented for the approval of the William Watts chapter, U. D. C., at its monthly meeting held yesterday afternoon in the S. H. Heironimus assembly room.

Mrs. L. A. Durham, chapter historian, spoke on the life and character of Gen. Robert E. Lee and Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson, postponing the program planned for the meeting until February.

A full report of Christmas work done by the chapter was given by Mrs. S. L. Crute, third vice president, who also announced plans for annual Lee-Jackson turkey dinner which will be held Monday at 1 p. m. in the Ponce de Leon Coffee Shop. Major Carleton Penn will be presented a U. D. C. Military Cross of Service at the dinner, it was said. Veterans of the War Between the States, special guests and "Daughters" wishing to pay for their plates may come.

In the absence of Mrs. C. R. Williams, president, the meeting was presided over by Mrs. E. C. Whitehurst, first vice president, who announced that one new application for membership had been received.

### Pay Dues on Time.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read by Miss Georgia Cannaday, secretary; and Mrs. Bruce M. Davis, treasurer, reported that a number of the members have been paying their dues on time and expressed the hope that others will do so.

Mrs. Crute read the report of Miss Elizabeth Barnett, second vice president of the William Watts auxiliary, noting that the organization is caring for one family in the city this winter. Mrs. Crute was honor guest at the meeting of the auxiliary and witnessed the installation of officers.

Had Lee and Jackson contributed nothing else to the nation, their characters might serve as models of Christian gentlemen, a rich heritage for youth of the land, Mrs. Durham told members during her talk on the fine features in the lives of the two famous southerners.

A little known fact is that "Stonewall" Jackson's right arm is buried in a garden at Chatham, near Fredericksburg, Mrs. Durham said.

It was also announced that Dr. Nolan B. Harmon, Jr., pastor of Greene Memorial Methodist church, has invited Civil War veterans as special guests at the Sunday morning service this week, which is Lee's birthday.

## Sunday, December 30, 1934

### PROMINENT VETERAN DIES AT PETERSBURG

Petersburg, Va., Dec. 28 (AP).—Robert Gilliam, Sr., Confederate veteran and former mayor and clerk of the courts of Petersburg and long prominent in public life in Virginia, died here last night at his home on Fillmore street within less than a month of being 88 years of age.

He had been active in Confederate veteran affairs, being at one time commander of the Virginia division, United Confederate Veterans. He was one of the first presidents of the Virginia Conference of Charities and Correction, and together with the late Dr. William F. Drewry was principally responsible for the establishment of the State Colony for the Epileptic and Feeble Minded. He was mayor of Petersburg during the World War and had served as chairman of the Fourth district Democratic committee.

Funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon at St. Paul's Episcopal church in Petersburg, of which he had been a member for a long time. He is survived by several children and grandchildren.

### Petersburg U. D. C. Unit To Aid Gilliam Rites

PETERSBURG, Dec. 29—The Petersburg Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, will meet tomorrow afternoon in the vestibule of St. Paul's Episcopal Church to attend in a body the funeral of Robert Gilliam Sr., Confederate veteran, which will be held at 3:30 o'clock with interment in Blandford Cemetery. Rev. J. M. B. Gill, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, will officiate.

Members of A. P. Hill Camp, U. C. V., will attend in a body and will meet at the home of General Homer Atkinson, on Tabb Street for that purpose. They will assemble at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Gilliam died after a short illness just a few days before reaching the age of 88 years. He was prominent in the State and in the affairs

of the U. C. V. He also was active in politics and civic affairs. He formerly was clerk of courts of Petersburg and twice served as mayor of the city.



## STATE DEATHS

**Benj. J. Hodges.**  
Boone Mill, March 5 (Special).—Benjamin Jacob Hodges, 94, died this morning at the home of Roy Dunahoe near here, after several weeks' illness. His wife survives. Funeral will be conducted at the dwelling at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon and burial will be in the family cemetery. The Revs. E. E. Bowman and R. D. Hoyer will conduct services.

**Samuel McClure.**  
Chilhowie, March 5 (Special).—Samuel McClure, 89, justice of the peace in the St. Clair district of Smyth county for 38 years, died Sunday night at his home south of Chilhowie, after an illness of several weeks. Funeral services will be conducted from the home Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock by the Rev. Hugh Blevins. Burial will be in the family cemetery.

Surviving are four children: Mrs. E. M. Denny, Mrs. A. R. Dolinger, A. P. McClure and John McClure, all of Chilhowie.

### Noah B. Sutherland.

Clintwood, March 15 (Special).—One of the oldest pioneers of Dickenson county, Noah B. Sutherland, died on last Wednesday of old age and complications. Mr. Sutherland, who was 93 years old, was one of the first settlers of what is now Dickenson county.

He served in the War Between the States in the 21st Virginia Cavalry under Col. Peters, and since the war had lived at the old homestead, serving in various positions of trust in the county. He is survived by his wife and five daughters and two sons, Mrs. Elizabeth Counts of Cleveland Va.; Mrs. Fhoebie Counts of Tenso; Miss Ida Sutherland of Colley; Mrs. Nancy Sutherland of Colley; and Mrs. Margaret Bowman of Bee; M. C. Sutherland of Colley; and N. D. C. Sutherland of Colley.

## City Deaths

### JOSEPHUS ALL

Josephus All, 86, died Wednesday at the home of his son, R. R. All, Blacksburg. Funeral services were conducted yesterday at the residence, with interment in the family cemetery in Montgomery county.

Surviving are four sons, H. B. and Y. W., Roanoke; B. W., Botetourt county, and R. R., Blacksburg; two daughters, Mrs. R. H. Blankenship, Bluefield; Mrs. J. C. Alls, Montgomery county. He is also survived by 39 grandchildren, 64 great grandchildren and three great, great grandchildren.

**Mrs. Ellen Davis Gregory.**  
Bedford, Feb. 24 (Special).—Mrs. Ellen Davis Gregory, widow of the Rev. Edward S. Gregory, died at her home here this morning following several years of invalidism. She was a daughter of the late Judge Micajah and Ellen Phillips Davis, and was born at Chestnut Hill, the Davis home, May 17, 1845. She was reared in Bedford and spent the greater portion of her life here. She was the last member of a large and prominent family. Her eldest brother, the late Thomas Davis, was editor of the New Orleans Picayune for thirty-six years. Surviving is one son, Edward D. Gregory, president of the American Pigment Corporation, of Bedford, and two grandsons.

Mrs. Gregory was engaged in newspaper work during her early life, serving as local correspondent for the Richmond Dispatch and the Lynchburg News. Mr. Gregory was editor of the Petersburg Index-Appeal at the time of their marriage, giving up his newspaper career to enter the ministry.

She was actively identified with social, civic and welfare organizations, the Thursday club, King's Daughters, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Library Association and other organizations. She had been a member of the Episcopal church since girlhood and active in its various departments.

Funeral services will be conducted from St. John's church, Sunday afternoon at 4:30, by the Rev. William C. Marshall and Dr. J. H. Grey. Burial will be in Longwood cemetery.

### Judge J. L. S. Kirby.

Staunton, July 29 (Special).—Funeral services were held this afternoon for Judge Joseph Lee Smith Kirby, 92, who died here at his home yesterday morning. He had been in declining health for several years. The Rev. Walter S. Thomas, of the Methodist church, conducted the rites, and burial was in Thornrose cemetery. Masons had charge of the committal services.

In 1860, Judge Kirby was appointed to the United States Military Academy by President Buchanan. At the outbreak of the War Between the States he resigned his cadetship, returning to Virginia and joining the Confederate army.

Judge Kirby served under his cousin, General Edmund Kirby-Smith, in the trans-Mississippi department, participating in all of the battles of the Red River campaign. At the close of the war he was a captain. Following the war he was a member of the Virginia judiciary.

He is survived by two sons, Edmund and Joseph, Jr., of San Francisco, and two daughters, Misses Mary Barclay and Massie Gibbs Kirby, of Staunton. He was an hereditary member of the Society of the Cincinnati of the state of Rhode Island, a member of Staunton Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., and the last charter member of Stonewall Jackson camp, United Confederate Veterans, of this city.

### Powhatan W. Reynolds.

Christiansburg, Feb. 20 (Special).—Powhatan W. Reynolds, 86, long resident of Christiansburg, and known throughout the western part of the State, for many years as a traveling salesman, died here this morning after an illness of several weeks. Mr. Reynolds lived in Roanoke for many years before coming here and was a remarkable man for his many activities at his age. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Sallie Word Reynolds, and one adopted daughter, Mrs. Anne Word Davies, of Detroit, Mich. Funeral services will be held at the home at 2 o'clock Wednesday and burial will be in the Fairview cemetery at Roanoke.

# Dr. McIlwaine Librarian Of State, Is Dead

## Had Held That Office For More Than a Quarter Of A Century—Victim Of Pneumonia—End Came At Richmond Hospital —Was 69 Years Old.

Richmond, Va., March 16 (P).—Dr. Henry Read McIlwaine, Virginia State librarian for more than quarter of a century, died at a hospital here this morning as result of pneumonia developing from an attack of influenza suffered ten days ago. He was 69.

While achieving a wide reputation as a collector and editor of historical data and through his efforts to bring much of the priceless material bearing on the colonial history of Virginia within the reach of students of the period, Dr. McIlwaine extended the influence of the library into all parts of the State through his development of a traveling library and mail-loan system.

His personal charm, combined with his erudition and gifts as an expositor made him in wide demand as a speaker and brought him recognition in the various patriotic and scholarly societies to which he belonged.

Related to some of Virginia's most widely known families, Dr. McIlwaine is survived by a brother, Judge Richard McIlwaine, of Norfolk; and four sisters, Mrs. Hugh A. White, and Mrs. Harrington Waddell, of Lexington, Va.; Mrs. Nannie Cabell Moore, of Warrenton, N. C., and Mrs. Samuel McPheters Glasgow, of Savannah, Ga. He was unmarried.

### Outstanding Scholar.

Dr. McIlwaine had been State librarian for more than twenty-seven years and was regarded as among the outstanding scholars of Virginia. His work in collecting, editing and making easily accessible the records of the early days of the State had made him known to genealogists and historians from all parts of the country.

He was born in Farmville, Va., on July 12, 1864, but spent most of his youth in Petersburg and on Hog Island in the James river. His father was Joseph Finley McIlwaine.

Dr. McIlwaine received his early education in private schools in Petersburg, including McCabe's University School, and entered Hampden Sydney. He was granted an A. B. degree from that institution in 1885 and received his Ph. D. from Johns Hopkins University in 1893. He taught in private school in Mecklenburg county and in the southwestern part of the State for several years before becoming professor of history and English at Hampden-Sydney.

Twelve years later, on July 6, 1907, he came to Richmond as State librarian and began the work for which he was later to become almost nationally known.

As his work in the State archives attracted attention, honors were heaped upon him. Only a year after becoming State librarian he was made an honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa fraternity by the college of William and Mary and in 1918 Hampden-Sydney conferred an honorary LL. D. on him.

Dr. McIlwaine was, during his years at the State library, an indefatigable prospector into its voluminous but unclassified collections. He believed that the State library was the richest mine of information regarding colonial America in existence and, despite often meagre appropriations, sought to build it into the finest reference field in the country.

Several volumes of the journal of the House of Burgesses and the minutes of colonial councils are available today to research historians through Dr. McIlwaine's work in editing.

### Priceless Documents.

A collection of photostat copies of priceless documents is also open to the student through Dr. McIlwaine's efforts.

During the war he served as director for Virginia of the American Library Association's library service. He was also a member of the Virginia State Council of Defense. Subsequently he was one of the most active members of the Virginia War History Commission and devoted much time to the collection and editing of data relative to the part played by Virginians in the European struggle.

He was a member of the American Library Association, the American Historical Association, the Virginia Archeological Association, the Virginia Societies of the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution, the Virginia Historical Society, the Beta Theta Pi undergraduate fraternity, and the Westmoreland Club of Richmond.

Funeral services for Dr. McIlwaine will be held at the grave in Old Blandford cemetery, Petersburg, tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

### MRS. LUCY NUNLEY

Christiansburg, Nov. 28 (Special).—Mrs. Lucy Nunley, 90, died yesterday morning at her home near here as the result of injuries received in a fall. Funeral services were held at the home this afternoon. She is survived by the following nieces and nephews: Mrs. Vivian Walters, Mrs. Leslie Jewell and Mrs. James Gary, of Roanoke;

Miss Wilma Barnett, Elliston; H. C. and T. F. Barnett, Roanoke, and H. D. Barnett, Elliston. A sister, Miss Sallie Barnett, of Alleghany Springs, and two brothers, Hugh and Emmett Barnett, of Shawsville, also survive.

# CAPTAIN CHAPPELL DIES IN RICHMOND

## Veteran Both of Confederate Army and Navy Was 103 Years Old.

Captain Samuel J. Chappell, a native of Hanover county and a veteran both of the Confederate navy and army, died late yesterday at R. E. Lee camp, soldiers home, this city, where he had made his home during the past year or more. He was 103 years of age. Funeral services will be held at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon at Sweeny's funeral home, Grace street near Madison street, and burial will be in Riverview cemetery.

Captain Chappell, who had long been in remarkable health for a man of his great age, passed away quietly at 6:30 P. M. yesterday, his death being due to a gradual increase of the infirmities incident to his years.

He was born at Hanover court house September 10, 1829, and was widely related among well known families in Hanover and other nearby counties. When he was twelve years old he ran away to sea and shipped on a sailing vessel known as the "Abner Bethany." In May, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army but in December of that year was transferred to the navy, in which he continued to serve until the close of the war between the states.

After the close of the war "Captain" Chappell as he was then known became the master of freight and passenger steamers plying in the waters of James river and Chesapeake Bay and gained a remarkable knowledge of the channels and all the contour of the river and bay bottom. He was credited with knowing the location of every shoal, rock and inlet in the bay and the river. He also for some time worked as a harbor pilot and piloted the first steamship from South America that came up the river to this city after the close of the war.

Captain Chappell had very unusual eyesight and despite his age had never had to use glasses for reading purposes. When he was already 102 years of age he used to assist with the house work at the home of his niece and nephew, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Chappell, with whom he lived before taking up residence at the Soldiers home.

Captain Chappell is survived by two sons, William H. Chappell and Frank H. Chappell, both of Richmond; also by twelve grandchildren; and eleven great-grandchildren. His wife, who before her marriage was Miss Emma Harris, died about forty years ago.

### Mrs. Mary V. Hutson.

Iron Gate, July 23.—Mrs. Mary V. Hutson, 96, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. G. T. Lemon, Monday morning, after an illness of four months. Funeral services will be conducted from the home Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock by the Rev. E. C. Davis. Burial will be in Mount Mariah cemetery, Botetourt county.

Mrs. Hutson is survived by the following children: F. T. Hutson, of Roanoke; M. W. Hutson, Welch, W. Va.; Mrs. Lemon and Mrs. O. M. Sizer, of Iron Gate; Mrs. D. E. Hoover, of Pocahontas, and Mrs. C. P. Hoover, of Monmouth, Ill. She also leaves 30 grandchildren, 55 great grandchildren, and four great great grandchildren.

### Mrs. Sue H. Kerr.

Lexington, April 19 (Special).—Mrs. Sue Hogshead Kerr died at the home of her nephew, C. H. Crute, Sunday night. She had lived in Lexington three months. Mrs. Kerr was born in Campbell county, July 10, 1848. She was the widow of Charles J. Kerr. Mrs. Kerr had lived almost her entire life in Greensboro, N. C., where the body was taken Tuesday for burial.



# TODAY In Virginia History

By Edward Hale Brush, for the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

May 5. Grant Orders Advance "All Along the Line."

In February, 1864, Congress of the United States revived the grade of Lieutenant General and Lincoln sent to the Senate the name of Ulysses S. Grant for that honor. The appointment was at once confirmed. Grant was invested March 9. On the 12th he was appointed to chief command of all the armies of the United States.

He left Tennessee and made his headquarters with the Army of the Potomac in Tennessee. He found himself at the head of a mighty force and provided with immeasurable resources for the prosecution of the war. He had over 700,000 men under his command and his military plan contemplated active and continuous operations at all seasons to bring those plans to success.

An advance "all along the line" was ordered for May 5, 1864. The Army of the Potomac had been reorganized with three corps under the charge of Hancock, Sedgwick and Warren, the chief commander continuing to be Meade under the general direction of Grant. The Army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan on May 4, driving the Confederate pickets and pushing through the dismal shades of the wilderness in a southerly direction. Burnside at Warrenton guarded the line of communication with Washington. The army of Lee was also divided into three corps commanded by Longstreet, A. P. Hill and Ewell and these were posted around Orange Courthouse, southwest of Fredericksburg.

Early on the morning of the 5th Ewell's vanguard collided with the Federals on Wilderness Run. A desperate battle opened and continued all day without decisive results for either side. At nightfall the respective forces confronted each other on much the same ground as in the morning. The Confederates, however, had checked the advance of the Federals whose efforts to outflank them on the right and to wedge themselves between them and Richmond had failed. The struggle was renewed on the 6th and hand-to-hand contests occurred in the tangled woods. The fortunes of war swayed back and forth and at one time the Confederates seemed in danger of serious disaster, but this was averted by the timely arrival of Longstreet, who shortly after was shot from his horse but not fatally wounded.

# TODAY In Virginia History

By Edward Hale Brush, for the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

May 10.—Federals Lose Sedgwick.

Although General Longstreet was shot from his horse during the fight in the Wilderness by one of his own men just as he had averted the crushing of the Confederate right wing, the hurt fortunately did not prove mortal. But shortly afterward the Confederates received a blow in the loss of the popular and able "Jeb" Stuart, while the Federals lost one of their ablest commanders in Sedgwick.

General Grant decided to make Fredericksburg his base of operations, letting go of Germanna Ford but holding the other passages of the Rappahannock. Grant having made this change, Lee fell back slightly on May 8 from his advanced position. He saw that Grant was aiming to seize the important position of Spotsylvania Court House. General Anderson having taken command of Longstreet's corps during the latter's disability from wounds, took possession of Spotsylvania Court House and was holding it when a large body of Federal infantry came up.

Lee reinforced Anderson, who continued to hold the position. General Sedgwick was in command of the Federal force and during an exchange of shots on the 9th this brave Union commander was killed. He was struck by a rifle ball near his eye. The determined Grant ordered another charge the same afternoon and the right wing of the Federal force crossed to the south bank of the Po but after a sharp engagement withdrew to the north side of that river.

On the tenth there was terrific fighting and the losses on the Federal side were great. The Confederates were driven back into their breastworks but held their principal positions. They, too, suffered heavy losses and were feeling the effect of Grant's policy of dogged determination. It was at the conclusion of the six days' struggle from the first day's fighting in the Wilderness that Grant in his famous dispatch to Secretary Stanton wrote: "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

# TODAY In Virginia History

By EDWARD HALE BRUSH,  
For the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

May 11.—General J. E. B. Stuart mortally wounded. On the 9th of May, 1864, Sheridan led the Federal cavalry against Lee's communications and entering the outer Confederate entrenchments around Richmond they were met by General J. E. B. Stuart and his cavalry and a brisk fight took place. While at the head of his men this dashing cavalry officer was shot from his horse.

On this morning he had sent the following dispatch:

Headquarters, Ashland, May 11, 6:30 a. m.

To General Bragg: The enemy reached this point just before us but was promptly whipped out, after a sharp fight, by Fitz Lee's advance, killing and capturing quite a number. General Gordon is in the rear of the enemy. I intersect the road the enemy is marching on at Yellow Tavern, the head of the turnpike, six miles from Richmond. My men and horses are tired, hungry and jaded but all right.

J. E. B. STUART.

In the forenoon Sheridan approached from the northwest and formed his brigades. By noon the battle was joined and Sheridan was attacking in steady, ominous fashion. There were charges and countercharges as Fitzhugh Lee and his men drew and kept the weight of Sheridan's strength. There was a lull about 2 p. m. as the tired forces drew breath for another effort. Sheridan, studying the field in person, discovered that Stuart's right had proved very strong and decided on a combined attack on the left, mounted and dismounted.

This proved successful and all of Stuart's left rolled back some hundreds of yards when Stuart, learning the trouble, jumped in the saddle and galloped to the point of danger. The men were falling back crumbling into little groups.

"Jeb Stuart, gigantic in the smoke and dust, on his tall horse, collects a handful of these, some 80 men, and has his group shaken out into line in time to fire into the flank of the charge as it went by. There is shocking collision, men fight with pistols and sabres, and the blue squadrons stream back, broken. On their skirts run unhorsed troopers and Jeb Stuart, his horse forced up into his firing line, has his pistol out and shoots into the rout, calling to his men to stand steady and give it to them.

Out in front a sergeant in dusty blue running back on foot, stops in his stride, points his Colt at the big officer on the horse and fires one shot. Jeb Stuart sways in his saddle and his strong voice voice breaks. His hat falls from his head."

Some troopers look and cry out: "Oh, the General, the General."

They supported him in his saddle and tried to lead him away but he could not hold himself up. The ambulance arrives and Fitzhugh Lee comes up and he says to the latter: "Go ahead, old fellow, I know you'll do what's right." As the ambulance drove him away under heavy fire he called back: "Go back, go back, and do your duty as I have done mine and our country will be safe. Go back, go back, I had rather die than be whipped."

# TODAY In Virginia History

By Edward Hale Brush, for the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

May 12.—Death of Stuart and End of His Picturesque Career.

On the afternoon of the 11th day of May, 1864, when he was wounded, they took Stuart to a doctor's house on East Grace street, Richmond.

In the ambulance he asked the surgeon: "Honey-bun, how do I look in the face?"

"Right well," said the doctor, "you will be all right."

"Well," said Stuart, "I don't know how this will turn out, but if it's God's will that I shall die I am ready."

Crowds watched outside the house that night as he lay dying. Men as well as women wept. He passed away next day, the 12th, just before Flora Stuart, his young wife who had just borne him a little daughter, named Virginia, arrived.

He was in the 32nd year of his age, tall and manly and one of the most dashing officers of the Confederacy.

He had a strong appreciation of humor, even amid the sound of battle. One day Stuart left the porch of a house where he was staying and strolled to the gate to listen to sounds that seemed like those of approaching cavalry. He had left cloak and hat and haversack on the porch. A minute later there were pistol shots, the noise of hoofs and shouts "Yankee cavalry!" Stuart vaulted into his saddle, jumped a fence and rode off bareheaded. Among the loot of the Yankee riders was his famous plumed hat. Stuart, then a major general, tied a handkerchief around his head that afternoon to protect himself from the sun. He wrote his wife: "I had just time to mount

my horse and clear the back fence, having no time to get my hat or anything else. I lost my haversack, blanket, taima, cloak and hat that had that palmetto star. I intend to make the Yankees pay dearly for that hat."

The following August Stuart proposed to the commanding general that he be allowed to ride around General Pope's upper flank and interrupt his rail communications with Alexandria. Lee consented and taking the brigades of Fitzhugh Lee and Beverly Robertson, less two regiments, he rode toward Pope's lines, captured some prisoners, among them a negro teamster, who guided him right into Pope's headquarters. The night was very dark and

a violent storm was in progress. The camp was pushed, the camp guards fled or surrendered, the soaked gray cavalrymen upset things in general, rounded up prisoners, including staff officers, and secured Pope's correspondence and some of his uniforms. They got away safely and Pope's uniform, mounted on a frame, was carried next day through the Confederate camps. Stuart wrote his wife: "I have had my revenge out of Pope. I captured part of his staff, all his baggage and baggage train, horse equipment, by a rapid dash upon his rear near Warrenton station."

To Lee the most valuable capture was not Pope's uniform but his military papers which informed the Confederate commander just how to plan his next moves.

# TODAY In Virginia History

By Edward Hale Brush, for the Virginia Chamber of Commerce.

May 23. Brilliant Operations of Jackson in Shenandoah Valley, 1862.

The brilliant campaign of General "Stonewall" Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley in the spring and summer of 1862 was a part of the Confederate plan for the defense of Richmond. The Confederate authorities appreciated the importance of preventing the reinforcement of McClellan, whose headquarters with the Army of the Potomac were south of Richmond on the Yorktown Peninsula. By threatening Washington from the north they thought to draw away troops that otherwise would have gone to strengthening McClellan in his advance against Richmond from the south. This move was successful, largely because of the brilliant strategy of Jackson.

About the middle of April, 1862, Banks, in accordance with instructions from Washington, had advanced along the north fork of the Shenandoah and established headquarters at New Market. On his right, at Franklin, was the Union General Fremont and on his left at Fredericksburg was the Federal commander, McDowell. As Banks advanced up the Shenandoah the Confederates led by Jackson fell back and Banks telegraphed his government that Jackson was in a dangerous position and must soon be crushed. But in truth Jackson was between the troops of Banks marching from the east and the advance of Fremont under Milroy coming from the west. Withdrawing in his own rapid fashion, Jackson got away from Banks and hastened to the relief of a Confederate detachment threatened by Milroy's division. The latter was routed and then Jackson turned about and assailed Banks as he was leading his troops over difficult mountain passes with which Jackson

was more familiar than the Federal commander.

At Front Royal a small body of Federal troops under Colonel Kenly, numbering about 1,200, was encountered in one of the passes of the Blue Ridge on May 23, 1862. Jackson overwhelmed this force and captured Front Royal, Kenly being among the slain. Nearly all the Federals were killed, wounded or captured. Banks' army had been reduced by withdrawal of McDowell's corps. He at first attempted sending reinforcements to Front Royal. Then he awakened to his own peril and recalled them. Feeling that he was in danger of being cut off by the Confederates he began retreating toward Winchester. His baggage train collided with the enemy's pickets and the men were thrown into a panic, cutting the traces of horses and mules and rushing tumultuously back on the main body. When it was found that they had encountered only a detachment of Jackson's army Banks succeeded in reforming his lines and forcing his way through, reaching Winchester the evening of the 24th. The Federals kept on retreating and on the 25th again encountered the Confederates and met with defeat. They continued their retreat until reaching the Potomac.



# TODAY In Virginia History

By Edward Hale Brush, for the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce

June 3. Birthday of Jefferson Davis.

The Confederate states had but one President, Jefferson Davis. He was born June 3, 1808, in Kentucky, but when he was a few years old, his family removed to Mississippi. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy and served five years in Indian campaigns in the West.

Resigning his commission, he became a cotton planter and was elected from Mississippi to Congress but when the Mexican War broke out, he again entered the army and fought with distinction under tow Virginia soldiers and generals, Winfield Scott and Zachary Taylor. After the Mexican War, he was chosen to the United States Senate. The first Confederate Congress assembled Feb. 4, 1861, at Montgomery, Alabama. Virginia was not then represented. It was voted that a provisional President be elected to serve for one year and on Feb. 9, Jefferson Davis was chosen to this post and later elected for a full term. His inauguration took place on Feb. 18 at Montgomery. He had previously resigned his seat in the Senate and gone to his home in Mississippi where he received notice of his election. He received a continuous ovation during his progress from his home state to the temporary Confederate capital.

When, on April 17, Virginia passed the Ordinance of Secession, in May ratified by the people, it was decided to make Richmond capitol of the Confederacy. President Davis arrived on May 29 and the seat of government remained in Richmond until evacuation of the city in April, 1865. Richmond had provided an official residence for President Davis but the Confederacy decided that such a matter was a proper charge upon it and re-imbursed the city. "The White House of the Confederacy" is now the Confederate Museum.

After Appomattox and the capture of President Davis by the Federal army, he was for a time confined in fortress Monroe on charges brought against him, but was never brought to trial and, in 1866, was released and retired to his home, in Mississippi where he died in 1889. He was buried in Hollywood cemetery, Richmond, where an imposing monument now marks his resting place.

An account says: "Through every village that it passed, reverential crowds stood with uncovered heads to see the body of the only president of the confederacy disappear forever. At every stop weeping delegations filled the train with flowers until it looked like a triumphant herald from the land of flowers."

# TODAY In Virginia History

By Edward Hale Brush, for the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

June 9. Wounding of General W. H. F. Lee, 1863.

At the Battle of Brandy Station, June 9, 1863, William Henry Fitzhugh Lee, second son of General Robert E. Lee, was severely wounded and afterward captured by a Federal raiding party and carried to Fortress Monroe, where he was held as a hostage. The next spring he was exchanged. When wounded and taken prisoner, he bade farewell to his wife and children at "Hickory Hill," home of General W. C. Wickham, and inherited by his mother from her father, Robert Carter. It was used as a hospital during the war.

General Lee was born at Arlington, May 31, 1837. He was lieutenant in the 6th Infantry, U. S. A., and served in the Campaign of General Albert Sidney Johnston, and was afterward in California. In 1859 he resigned his commission and took charge of his farm, the historic "White House," on the Pamunkey, where his great grand-mother, then the Widow Custis, married George Washington.

In the spring of 1861, on the outbreak of the War Between the States, he raised a cavalry company for the Confederate service and was made a captain, was later promoted to major and made chief of cavalry to General Loring in the West Virginia campaign.

In the winter of 1861-62 he was promoted to colonel and soon after was attached to the brigade of General "Jeb" Stuart and participated in the most of his campaigns. He was a brigadier-general in October, 1862. After his capture and later exchange, he was promoted to major general of cavalry and led his division in the engagements from the Rapidan to Appomattox, where he surrendered, on the same terms given his distinguished father, General Robert E. Lee. After the war he returned to his farm on the Pamunkey, rebuilt the burned mansion and for some years was president of the Virginia Agricultural Society. In 1875 he was elected to the state senate and in 1886 to Congress where he rendered most creditable service.

# TODAY In Virginia History

By Edward Hale Brush, for the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

June 11. Lee and McClellan and the raid by "Jeb" Stuart.

General Robert E. Lee, on taking command of the Army of Northern Virginia on June 1, set to work strengthening the defenses in front of Richmond, keeping a close watch on McClellan and the Army of the Potomac, posted in his front and threatening the capital of the Confederacy. McClellan's elaborate field works extended in a semi-circle from the White Oak Swamp to the Chickahominy and enclosed in their sweep the line of railway and the roads and bridges connecting with his right wing. McClellan was awaiting a favorable moment to resume his advance against Richmond. But he was hoping for the arrival of the promised reinforcements from the division of McDowell. On June 11, 1862, the Federal secretary of war notified him that such reinforcements were on the way. Meantime frightful weather prevailed. McClellan advised his government that on this account artillery could not be moved or even cavalry. He reported: "I shall attack as soon as the weather and the ground will permit." On the 12th and 13th some of the expected reinforcements from McDowell's division arrived but not all for which McClellan was waiting. Meantime, while the commander of the Army of the Potomac was making ready to attack, something happened which gave him a surprise and revealed some of the weakness of his situation. Lee was desirous of knowing the extent, location and strength of the Federal earthworks and the forces by which they were manned. "Jeb" Stuart, always eager for an adventure with his mounted men, was ready to undertake the dangerous mission. He and Lee consulted on the 11th and on the 12th Stuart with 1,200 cavalry and two field pieces left Richmond and rode around McClellan's position and his army of 100,000 men, cutting telegraph connection, seizing supplies, scattering detachments of Federal cavalry and finally rebuilding a bridge across the swollen Chickahominy that his troops might pass over and return to Richmond, which he reached June 15. Captain Latane was killed leading a charge in this raid. The raid was conducted with the utmost secrecy and even the men did not know where they were going at first. The daring character of the adventure gave the Confederates renewed confidence.

# TODAY In Virginia History

By Edward Hale Brush, for the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

June 26. The Seven Days Battles, 1862.

The raid which General "Jeb" Stuart made in June, 1862, around the lines of General McClellan showed that Federal commander some of the weak points in his plan of campaign. At this time General Lee called upon Stonewall Jackson and his associates, flushed from their victories in the Shenandoah valley campaign, to aid in repulsing the advance of McClellan before Richmond.

From June 26 to July 2 he fought the series of engagements known as the Seven Days Battles in which day after day he struck McClellan blows which forced him to change his plans of advance against the Confederate capital. It was at this time that General Mc-

Clellan sent a dispatch to the Federal secretary of war stating he believed the Confederate force to number 200,000 and if such reports were true he would have to contend against vastly superior odds. He had meant to start a vigorous attack on the 26th but the Confederates in his front anticipated him and assaulted his right wing with a strong body that crossed the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge near Mechanicsville and then in conjunction with General Branch assailed the Federal lines at Beaver Dam Creek.

Descending the right bank of that stream, which flows into the Chickahominy, the Confederates confronted the Federals on the other side. The Confederates endeavored to cross but the fire from the breastworks on the left bank drove them back. They then took a position on the right bank and the fighting ended during the evening without definite results. The intention of Lee was to cut off that portion of the Federal army which was encamped on the left bank of the Chickahominy. Although unable to do so his move caused McClellan to transfer his base of operations to the James River and to

do so he had to march 90,000 men, cavalry and artillery, 17 miles. There were also wagon trains and cattle to be transported, all of which necessarily caused delay in McClellan's plan of attack.

# TODAY In Virginia History

By Edward Hale Brush, for the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

June 27. Battle of Gaines' Mill.

On the night of June 26, 1862, the Federal General McCall fell back to the bridges across the Chickahominy near Gaines Mill. At daylight on the 27th, General D. H. Hill's Confederate division opened a heavy fire of artillery on McCall's troops which retreated down stream. Other Confederates crossed the Chickahominy near Mechanicsville and soon the whole of their line except the right wing under Magruder was ordered to advance. The retreating corps of the Federal General Porter near the bridges was attacked but stood firm.

The Confederates gave way but, being reinforced, formed their lines anew, advanced again and again but were repulsed. As night approached the Confederates received strong reinforcement. The help of Stonewall Jackson was effective. On moving from the Shenandoah Valley to help Lee before Richmond, he found himself confronting McClellan near Mechanicsville on June 26, but owing to many obstacles did not effect a junction with Lee until the next day, the 27th, when the Battle of Gaines' Mill was raging.

His attack resulted in the Confederates winning the engagement. The Union left was driven back. A part of the center also retreated but fresh brigades arriving the retreat was stopped as night settled on the scene. The net result was a victory for the Confederates, who captured 20 guns and inflicted on the Federals a loss of 9,000 men. The Confederate pursuit was checked, however, and McClellan succeeding finally in reaching the James without the capture or destruction of his army, as at one time seemed might result. He was at this time nearer Richmond than the Confederate main army and it is said contemplated making an attack on the capital but decided that it would be attended with too great risk in view of the proximity of Lee and the apparent strength of his forces.

June 6

# TODAY In Virginia History

By Edward Hale Brush, for the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

June 6. General Turner Ashby Shot, 1862.

For the past 67 years Winchester, Va., has paid honors on June 6 to that gallant Confederate cavalry leader, General Turner Ashby, right hand man of Stonewall Jackson. On that day in 1862, the dashing "Knight of the Valley" was shot and killed in a skirmish near Harrisonburg. So the organizations of Winchester and Frederick county, which seek to keep alive the memories of the brave deeds of Confederate soldiers from that part of Virginia, go then to strew flowers on the graves of General Ashby and his brother, Richard, and their sleeping comrades in the Winchester cemeteries, where thousands of those who wore the gray now keep the solemn bivouac of the dead.

Turner Ashby was a hero whose deeds challenged the admiration alike of friend and foe. His courage was so unflinching that no exploit seemed to him too dangerous to attempt, and united to his unflinching courage was a training in horsemanship and a familiarity with the mountainous country in which he was raised that made him an ideal leader of mounted soldiers and an invaluable ally to Jackson and Lee.

He was born at Rosehill, Fauquier county, October 23, 1828. His home, "The Craigs," near The Plains, may still be seen. Entering the Confederate service on the outbreak of the war, he became, in 1862, a brigadier-general and in the campaigns in the Valley, distinguished himself time and again by daring exploits at the head of his band of fast riding, courageous men. A monument now marks the place two miles south of Harrisonburg where he was shot. There is another in his honor in Winchester.

An event of much historic interest in that city on October 26, 1866, was the re-interment of the remains of General Turner Ashby and his brother, Captain Richard Ashby, which had been at Charlestown. The two coffins were placed in front of the chancel in the Episcopal church surrounded by flowers. A plate on the general's casket read: "General Turner Ashby, Born October 23, 1828, Killed in heavy skirmish near Harrisonburg, Virginia, June 6, 1862."



# Battle for Richmond

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## As It Was Written—

The war department was without any intelligence from General Lee's army. Grant is committed to fight it out where he is by the following dispatch to Washington: "I propose to fight it out in this line if it takes all summer."

A rumor prevailed that the battle had been renewed on the southside by the enemy attacking our forces near Chester. An official dispatch was received last night from General Beauregard but the press was only allowed the copy of the following detached paragraph: "We have driven the enemy back along the whole extent of his front and have captured some prisoners."

From a trustworthy source we have the following note:

"Chester, May 20.

"The fight commenced today about 2 o'clock and lasted two hours. General D. H. Hill's troops were engaged. We drove the enemy from his breastworks but were unable to hold them. The enemy flanked us and our forces fell back."

A body of the enemy's cavalry was seen making their way up from Cold Harbor in the direction of Mechanicsville. They are supposed to be the same party who have been lurking in the neighborhood for several days past, and it is thought they are attempting to recommence their old operations on the river.

A raiding party has cut the Central railroad at Hanover Courthouse. —(Richmond Examiner, May 21, 1864.)

## As It Really Was—

SPOTSYLVANIA C. H., May 2, 1864.—While General Lee is engaged in a vigorous correspondence with the war department regarding the reinforcement and immediate movements of the army, evidence is accumulating today that General Grant will again seize the initiative and make another attempt to outflank the Army of North Virginia on the road to Richmond.

General Lee is pleading for more troops. He believes that Beauregard's victory over Butler has removed all serious threat to Richmond from the valley of the James. Grant, on the other hand, is an hourly menace to the Confederate capital. He is in the open, free to maneuver at all times, and he is apparently as strong numerically, as when the campaign opened. If he is to be opposed and defeated, Lee must be strengthened.

It is understood here that President Davis is of this opinion, but is under much political pressure to keep a heavy force in Richmond.

## LOCAL NEWS.

The war department let it be known today that no immediate concern is felt over the operations of the Union cavalry north of the Chickahominy. These troopers are Sheridan's and though they are numerous and well-equipped, they are now exhausted after their long raid and are hardly capable of immediate mischief. The war department believes Sheridan will probably move to some point where he can be revictualled and re-equipped from transports.

# Battle for Richmond

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## As It Was Written—

News determined on another morning by an General Lee . . . his dispatch a . . . re started . . . relation was

## As It Really Was—

DREWRY'S BLUFF, Va., June 16, 1864.—Because of a growing suspicion that a large part of the Army of the Potomac may be on the south side of the James, along with the whole of General Butler's command, General Lee today sent large detachments to the Bermuda Hundred front and himself crossed on the

# Battle for Richmond

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## As It Was Written—

Wednesday night [May 11] left the enemy just out of Richmond between the Brook turnpike and Meadowbridge road after a sharp fight. The morning of the 12th found his position but little changed and at daybreak . . . sharp skirmishing commenced on the Meadowbridge road on the farm of Mr. Edmund about 4 miles from the city —just beyond the outer line of fortifications.

Our troops were well in line of battle. Gracie's brigade held the advance of the fortifications. Behind them and inside the fortifications were other troops. The enemy shelled our troops furiously and sharp skirmishing was kept up between the advance pickets.

So it continued until 12 o'clock without any serious result on our side, when Gracie's brigade fell back out of the woods, took a position about 200 yards in advance of the line of fortifications. This was done to invite the enemy to battle and to draw him out of the woods. So the day passed and when the night came there were different rumours as to whether the Yankees maintained their front. In the fight of Wednesday evening on the Brook turnpike, the gallant J. E. B. Stuart was wounded while leading his men in a charge. On Wednesday night his pain was very violent, and for a while he was delirious, but on yesterday he rallied and was more comfortable.

Since the above was typed we learn that General Stuart died [on the night of the 12th]. "It was rumoured [that night] that the enemy at Bermuda Hundreds had laid down his pontoons and was crossing troops over to reinforce and assist his forces now gathered back of Richmond on the Meadowbridge road."

"At 10 o'clock on the night of the 12th official information had been received that the Yankees certainly abandoned their position on the Meadowbridge road moving off in the direction of Old Church. It is thought they will try to make their way back to Grant or strike the river below Chaffin's Bluff and cross over to the army on the southside."

"Information had also been received that the Yankees were marching in large force against the Danville railroad and the telegraph wire had been cut last night."

"There was nothing later from Lee's army." —(Richmond Examiner, May 13, 1864.)

The Yankee raiders succeeded in completing the retrograde movement over the Chickahominy during Thursday night and a few hours of the morning of May 13 our forces proved entirely inadequate to the task of keeping them in, our entire force at the time being not more than one-third the force of the enemy and our line consequently capable of being easily flanked if pressed too hard. The Yankees did press it repeatedly and suffered dearly for it. Between 9 and 10 o'clock on the morning of the 13th they passed Gaines' Mill and Cold Harbor, destroying considerable private property. It was thought that they would pass on down through New Kent and to the James opposite their flotilla on the Charles City shore but information was received last night that they had recrossed the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge with the intention of joining Butler by way of the White Oak Swamp road. They were travelling very slowly and apparently were in no trim for fighting. Our cavalry being unfortunately similarly fagged out could not pursue to any purpose.

Thus ends the raid on the Chickahominy.

## As It Really Was—

General "Jeb" Stuart is dead. In the battle of his brilliant career, he helped to save Richmond from capture by the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, but he paid for his devotion with a wound from which he died at the home of his brother-in-law, Dr. Charles Brewer, on the night of May 12.

Riding hard from Spotsylvania to interpose his troops between Richmond and the advancing divisions of Sheridan, Stuart arrived at Yellow Tavern about 10 A. M. on the 11th. He was in doubt, at the moment, whether he should dismount his men and throw them into the outer defenses of the city, or whether he should entrust the protection of the city to the infantry and should remain in the open to harry the flank of Sheridan. To ascertain the situation, he sent Major H. B. McClellan into Richmond. In a few hours, the major returned with assurance from General Bragg that the 4,000 reservists and gunners who had already been called out could hold the works until the arrival of three brigades of seasoned infantry that had been ordered from Petersburg.

Meantime, the Federal cavalry advanced down the Telegraph road and attacked viciously. Stuart repulsed them and then drew a line across the road from Half Sink to a hill on the left of the highway. There he mounted one gun. Two pieces of artillery were put in the road itself.

About 4 P. M. the Federals renewed their attack on the whole front, with their heaviest concentration on the Confederate left. Stuart had dismounted all his men except a part of the First Virginia cavalry, and when he learned that the enemy was turning his left, he hurried there with his staff. He found that the Federals had captured the gun and were pressing on at full speed. Collecting some eighty men, he directed them to pour as heavy a fire as they could into the flank of the enemy.

Presently the mounted Federals galloped back, having been repulsed by the First Virginia cavalry. Stuart then used his handful of men to assail the retreating foe.

At that moment, as the Union troopers roared to the rear, a Federal private, who had lost his horse in the charge, passed by on foot, following a fence line. Seeing General Stuart, he took deliberate aim at him with his pistol and then ran on.

Stuart realized at once that he was badly wounded, and, though he tried to stay on his horse, he could not control the animal. He had to dismount and wait, in imminent danger of capture, until another horse could be brought. Then he led to the rear, where an ambulance was found. The wounded general was placed in this. As he passed through the ranks of his men, who had been badly shaken by the attack, he cried out to them from the ambulance: "Go back! go back! and do your duty, as I have done mine, and our country will be safe. Go back! go back! I had rather die than be whipped!"

As the enemy by this time commanded the Brook road, General Stuart had to be brought into the city by another route. When he reached the home of Dr. Brewer, after nightfall, he was in great pain and was much weakened by internal bleeding. Surgeons could do nothing for him. He remained conscious, however, and on the 12th, after Dr. Peterkin had prayed with him, he joined in singing "Rock of Ages." Toward night he began to sink. His last words were: "I am going fast; I am resigned; God's will be done." Mrs. Stuart, who was visiting in the country, did not reach the city until after he had expired.

The South mourns an irreparable loss.



With Actual War Correspondence of Richmond  
Newspapers in Contrast to the Realities  
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As It Was Written—

GUINEAS STATION, Va., May 12, 1864.—(Correspondence of the Richmond Examiner, delayed in transmission).—This morning at daybreak the enemy, having massed heavy forces in the front of Johnson's division, made a most vigorous assault on Jones' brigade. Forces were quickly sent to the relief of those engaged and the enemy was driven back. At 10 o'clock this morning the enemy made most vigorous and repeated assaults on Field's division and were driven back with great slaughter.

At 2 P. M. the enemy are making a most desperate fight in Ewell's front, but all accounts concur that we are driving them back with great slaughter. The musketry firing was the heaviest of the war. The battle was extended along the whole line today and has been fought by the Yankees with more vim and bravery than any other fought on Virginia soil.

A heavy rain has been falling all day and a part of last night. So far, we have achieved grand results but the enemy are still pressing the battle with desperation. Our loss today is not as heavy, as we have been fighting mostly behind breastwork. The enemy are fighting in the open field and their loss must be terrible. Hill's whole corps has been extensively engaged all day recovering, in some instances, the ground lost by other troops.—Richmond Examiner, May 16, 1864.)

LOCAL NEWS.

In Richmond anxiety was on tip-toe yesterday. Nothing had been heard from the enemy since the report on the night before when they were in rapid march on Richmond. In a few hours came this dispatch from General Stuart at Ashland.

"To General Bragg:

"The enemy reached this point just before us but were promptly whipped out after a sharp fight by Fitz Lee's advance, killing and capturing quite a number.

"General Gordon is in the immediate rear of the enemy. I intersect the road the enemy is marching on at Yellow Tavern, the head of the turnpike, 6 miles from Richmond.

"My men and horses are tired, hungry, and jaded but all right.

"J. E. B. STUART."

Soon after this came a second dispatch from General Stuart stating that he had arrived at Yellow Tavern but that he had found none of the enemy there.

News came suddenly last evening at 3 o'clock that fighting was going on near Brook church. It appears that as a detachment of the 6th Virginia cavalry were on their way out with ammunition for General Stuart in the afternoon the enemy fell upon them and a sharp fight ensued, but relaxed into desultory firing which was kept up for several hours.

The point where the fight occurred is near Mr. Stewart's farm and not far from the outer line of the city fortifications.—(Richmond Examiner, May 12, 1864.)

About 9 o'clock General Stuart arrived in the enemy's rear on the Brook road and General Gordon in their rear on the Mountain road. The two roads join in the Brook turnpike at Yellow Tavern and the intention of the enemy was to come down the turnpike, cross the Brook bridge, go around to the Meadow Bridge road and thence down the Peninsula. This plan was frustrated by the burning of the Meadow bridge by our troops. This fact being discovered, the only mode of retreat left was to beat General Stuart at Yellow Tavern and go up the Brook or Mountain roads, or attack the battery on the Brook road and cut their way through.

The former method was tried and about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon they attacked General Stuart who, with Lomax's and Wickham's brigades, repulsed them.—(Richmond Dispatch, May 12, 1864.)

As It Really Was—

GUINEA'S STATION, Va., May 12, 1864.—In a powerful surprise attack before daylight this morning, nearly the whole of Johnson's division of the Second corps was captured, together with twenty-two guns, and the Army of Northern Virginia had the narrowest possible escape from an overwhelming disaster. The fighting has waged furiously all day and at this hour, 3 P. M., continues hand-to-hand, though there is reason to hope the situation will be stabilized before nightfall.

General Lee's losses are as yet unknown, but the captured division had more than 4,000 bayonets. At least half as many more men have been slaughtered since the first assault.

Both General Lee and General Grant have thrown in troops recklessly today. The confederate leader is making a desperate effort to keep his army from being cut in two. The federal general seems determined to hold and to extend the ground he gained.

In the front trenches, according to wounded men who have found their way to the rear, conditions are indescribably hideous. The confederates are on one side and the federals on the other of a line of logs and earth known as The Mule's Shoe.

This formed the apex of the confederate position, which had been advanced on that part of the front in order to include some ground from which it was feared the federal artillery could sweep our front. It was at this point that the Unionists swept over the lines this morning, and it is back toward the tip of The Mule's Shoe that General Lee has been driving the stubborn enemy all day.

Forced to the outer side of the confederate defenses, the Union troops refuse to yield another foot of ground. They are throwing muskets over the parapet, with the bayonet affixed, and wherever they can pierce the works, they are thrusting bayonets or are firing their rifles. On either side, a few men have been pulled bodily over the fortifications and have been stabbed or made prisoners of war. The bottom of the front trench is ankle-deep in blood and at some points is so nearly filled with dead men that the living have to stand on the bodies of the slain.

The success of the surprise attack is attributed to the darkness of the rainy night and to the fact that the confederate artillery in The Mule's Shoe had been removed in expectation of a further maneuver by the federals toward Richmond. It is believed, also, that the downpour fouled the weapons of the troops who were on duty at dawn.

Men who saw General Johnson before they escaped to the rear say that he was limping with his stick, on the parapet, and was exhorting his men to fight to the last. It is not known whether he was killed or captured.

General Lee himself came up as soon as he heard the enemy was in the works. He was told by Major Robert W. Hunter of the disaster to Johnson's division, and he turned immediately to bring up Gordon's division. In the face of a hot fire, he insisted on leading a countercharge and had forcibly to be turned back. This is the third time the men have sent "Lee to the rear" since this campaign began.

From the Mule's Show," which the soldiers today dubbed "The Bloody Angle," there comes a continuous roar. All along the front the artillery is in hot action and the infantry line the field-fortifications. General Lee, however, now appears to feel confident that the lines can be restored.

LOCAL NEWS.

With the enemy at her gates, Richmond today is almost bewildered in her defense because of the serious wounding of General "Jeb" Stuart at Yellow Tavern yesterday. In a brush with Sheridan, who was deflected from his direct advances on Richmond, the brilliant young chief of

# Battle for Richmond

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As It Was Written—

The great battle on the Southside was joined yesterday. The plan was decided upon Sunday night by General Beauregard. As daylight broke, our forces on the left (about a mile from Drewry's Bluff), under General Ransom, marched out against the enemy.

The enemy was strongly entrenched in some of the fortifications that had been evacuated by us with a view to inducing the enemy to assault our inner line of fortifications.

The fighting grew severe and the battle, for a time, wavered. In a moment our men swept over the fortifications like an avalanche and the enemy was soon in rapid flight, leaving our men in full possession of the fortifications.

This movement on our left was most handsomely executed and all accomplished by 7 o'clock in the morning.

The victory on the left was soon followed up, and a general advance was ordered along the lines. Our men advanced to the charge, but the enemy's fire was so terrific that certain regiments broke in confusion.

A second charge was made. The enemy's fire was terrible but steadily our men moved on.

Through a perfect sheet of fire they marched up to the fortifications and with a shout of victory leaped over the breastworks, capturing the greater portion of the enemy's force.

While this was going on along our left, our center and right were also pressing the enemy with great success.

Driven from his fortifications and pressed on all sides, the enemy began to fall back rapidly. Our army continued to press him and up to 4 o'clock yesterday we had driven him two and a half miles.

An official dispatch states that the battle was renewed yesterday evening at 6 o'clock, our forces making attack all along the line. All was going well and we were driving the enemy.—(Richmond Examiner, May 17, 1864.)

As It Really Was—

WINFREE'S HOUSE, NEAR DREWRY'S BLUFF, Va., May 17, 1864.—With a scratch force hastily assembled, General Beauregard yesterday won a partial victory over the Union army of General Butler, but was robbed of a complete triumph by the unexplained delay of the troops sent out from Petersburg to take the enemy in rear.

General Butler's advance to the Richmond-Petersburg railroad had left him in possession of the outer line of the Confederate fortifications, south of Drewry's Bluff. The Federal left held a position of some strength across the Petersburg turnpike, but the Union right was weak.

Correctly appraising this situation, General Beauregard ordered an attack at daylight yesterday. He placed Ransom's division on the Confederate left, next James river, with instructions to turn the Federal right by a strong attack. Hoke's division, on our right, was ordered to make a demonstration and was to develop this into a real attack when Ransom broke the right of Butler. From Petersburg, General Whiting was to advance to Swift Creek and then was to assail the enemy in rear while Butler was fully engaged in front.

A heavy fog delayed the advance of Ransom, which attained some measure of success and then halted because its commander believed the force in his front was too strong for him to assail. On the right, Hoke handled his troops admirably, but met with stiff resistance. When his men approached a partial second line held by the enemy, they found it defended not only by abatis, but by long strands of wire, such as have never been encountered here. At one time Johnson's brigade was cut off and a small detachment surrendered, but Lieutenant Waggoner, of the Seventh Tennessee, advanced through a hot fire and himself pulled down the white flag the troops had raised.

Nothing was heard during the whole of the day from General Whiting. His failure to attack, and the rough handling of his own men, induced General Beauregard to suspend operations. He had hoped to envelop and to capture the enemy, but he had to content himself with threatening the Federals in the hope they would retreat. This morning that hope was realized. The Federals are now back in Bermuda Neck, and General Beauregard's headquarters are advanced to the Winfree House.



## General Lee as a College President

(Continued from page 16)

words! "Stop! One good reason should be sufficient."

Idleness he regarded as not merely a negative but a positive vice. Concerning one idle student, "He is a very quiet, orderly young man, but seems very careful not to injure the health of his father's son. Now, I do not want our young men really to injure their health; but I wish them to come as near to it as possible."

At least twice during his administration he quelled mobs in Lexington that were about to take human life. On both occasions he did so not by speeches to the crowd, but by passing about quietly among them and urging that the law be allowed to take its course. He was constantly alert to prevent indiscretions that might bring obloquy upon the community; for he well knew that there were misguided Northern zealots who would fasten blame for any local disturbance upon the college, seeking to humiliate him.

Now and then students engaged in noisy evening demonstrations, called "callithumps." Preparations in progress for a big one were discontinued when the boys found on the bulletin board a notice something like this: "The young gentlemen will please not make any unusual noise tonight, as there are quite a number of sick people in town.—R. E. Lee." Thus he appealed to their sympathy instead of issuing a curt order.

When a young man was found to be living in the Lexington Hotel, contrary to regulations, he was called to the office, kindly received, gently reminded that his marks

were not so good as usual, and told to move out of the hotel. In closing the interview, the general took out one of his photographs, signed it, and gave it to the surprised boy.

But he could be stern. Upon learning that some Southern students were publicly reviling a small group of their fellows from the North, the president sent for them, denounced their cowardice, and gave them notice to leave college.

The Christmas recess was but a single day. One year the students asked for a longer period, but were refused; whereupon they drew up a paper pledging themselves not to attend classes during the interval between Christmas and New Year's. The general heard of it and remarked to a group that any man whose name was found on

that paper would be summarily dismissed; and that if all signed it, he would lock up the college and put the keys in his pocket. And one young man records that, upon hearing the penalty, he ran all the way from his room—more than a mile—to rescue his name from the paper; but the document had disappeared.

The first pronouncement of the honor system governing the conduct of students is found in the catalogue for the year 1867-'68; "The discipline has been placed upon that basis on which it is believed experience has shown it can be most safely trusted, upon the honor and self-respect of the students themselves." The honor system to this day in Washington and Lee University is one of the notably effective features of student life.

General Lee was a devout member of the Episcopal Church, and he

had an abiding interest in the religious life of the students. The first new building to be erected during his administration was a college chapel, in which he rarely missed the daily morning service. Once when a colleague, noticing that he was deeply affected as they left the chapel service, inquired what was the matter, the president replied, "I was thinking of my responsibility to Almighty God for these hundreds of young men."

In these closing years, family life in the president's house was simple, quiet, and charming. His wife, though an invalid, took great interest in his work and enjoyed with him the gatherings of young people in their home. The list of books that he drew from the library is relatively short, and his letters show that he refrained from reading books about the war. He kept up by hand a voluminous correspondence. His daily recreation was riding on Traveller, his old war horse.

He avoided rather than sought attention from the public; refusing invitations to visit other cities, declining gifts or diverting them to the college endowment, turning aside offers of lucrative positions which continued to come to him. He firmly denied his friends the privilege of nominating him for the governorship of Virginia. When orators addressing college audiences lauded his military achievements, he rebuked them on the ground that any such references kept alive the war spirit. On the rare occasions when he spoke in public, the statements that he made were simple and direct.

General Lee's abilities as a college president have not been duly recognized. He ranks with the greatest that America has produced.

Great in his vision of the importance of education to the South; great in his courage to undertake the toil of rebuilding a war-ravished college; great in his influence upon the youth under his charge; great in his daring to revamp the curriculum to meet the needs of the day; great in the new projects he initiated.

He found in Washington College an institution which was a literal wreck—and left it in good repair with additional buildings to grace a well-ordered campus. He found four teachers and left a faculty of twenty-two, with several administrative officers. He found a miscellaneous group of fifty-two students, and saw the number grow to a well-organized, well-classified student body of over four hundred. He doubled the library, and increased the endowment. He found a small classical college with a rigidly prescribed curriculum, and left a university with a flexible and diversified program of study. To the College of Liberal Arts he added what is now the School of Applied Science or Engineering, and the School of Law; and he proposed a School of Journalism, a School of Agriculture, and a School of Commerce.

He died October 12, 1870; and in partial recognition of his vision and leadership, his name was added to that of the man who first endowed the college, and the institution became Washington and Lee University.

General Lee placed the stamp of his great character upon the youth of the South at a most critical time; he made a small Southern college one of the progressive institutions of his day; and by his example he drew the attention of the country anew to the value of education.





