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SCRAPBOOK
of

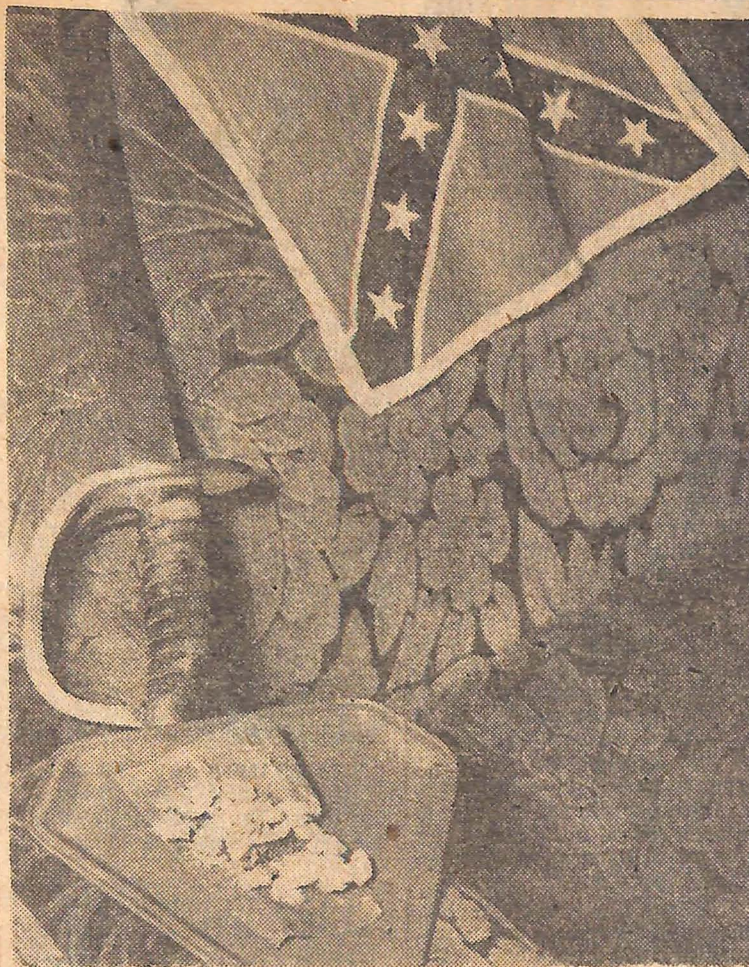
Southern History

Compiled by The
Dixie Gray Chapter,
Children of The
Confederacy,
of Roanoke, Virginia

PATRICIA AMOLE, Historian

Salem Woman Has Cluster of Flowers Put on Lee's Grave Soon After Death

NOVEMBER 15, 1949



FROM LEE'S GRAVE—The tiny cluster of flowers shown here is part of a wreath placed on Gen. Robert E. Lee's grave shortly after he was interred, according to Mrs. Rosalynd Evans of Salem. She claims they were taken by the late Mrs. Florence Snell who was a playmate of the Lee girls. Mrs. Snell's brother, the late John Boone of Salem, gave the bits of flowers to Mrs. Evans. The sword pictured belonged to Mrs. Evans' father, who was a captain in the Confederate Army.

A Salem woman, Mrs. Rosalynd R. Evans of 517 E. Main St., is the proud owner of a cluster of fragile and age-browned flowers which are part of a wreath placed on the grave of General Robert E. Lee soon after his death.

Birthdays Is Jan. 19

Mrs. Evans, for many years an admirer of the Civil War hero whose birthday falls Jan. 19, was given the bits of flowers by the late John Boone who lived in Salem a number of years.

According to Mrs. Evans, Mr. Boone was left the flowers by his sister, the late Mrs. Florence Snell. The latter as a girl played with the Lee girls and with them visited the Civil War hero's grave and removed part of a wreath of flowers, Mrs. Evans said.

She explained that the wreath was made by Louisiana children. A frayed note said to have been written by Mrs. Snell declares that the wreath extended "two feet around the marble slab that covered his grave."

General Lee died Oct. 12, 1870 at the age of 63.

It was the wish of Mrs. Snell, Mrs. Evans said, that the memento flowers be given to someone who admired Lee and would treasure the bits of the wreath. She explained that Mr. Boone, knowing of her interest in the general, gave her the flowers.

Mrs. Evans is a former president of Southern Cross Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, of Salem. Her father, the late Capt. Thomas A. Roberts, served in the quartermaster corps of the Grey Army in the Civil War.

Mrs. Evans said she plans to give the bits of flowers to the Lee Museum in Lexington.

Va. Capital Chosen as UDC Center

The announcement that Richmond had been chosen as the permanent national headquarters for the United Daughters of the Confederacy was made by Miss Louise Dyer, president of the Roanoke Chapter of UDC, at a recent chapter meeting.

"Sons of the South in World War I and II" was the subject of a discussion led by Mrs. Josie Peck Shumate and Miss Margaret Peck as a part of the program.

Outstanding men mentioned in the discussion were Woodrow Wilson, George G. Patton, General Alexander A. Vandergrift, General George C. Marshall and General Dwight Eisenhower.

A report on the progress of the Dixie Gray Chapter, a newly organized children's UDC chapter, was given by Mrs. E. J. Yost, sponsor. The devotional service was led by Miss Nell Thompson.

Mrs. James E. Miller was welcomed into the club as a new member. Hostess for the meeting was Mrs. S. F. Moody.



STUDENT REMEMBERS "REBEL" GRANDFATHER—Miss Beverly Howell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Barnes Howell of San Antonio, Tex., and a student at Virginia Interment College, Bristol, Va., places a vase of flowers in front of the portrait of Gen. Julius F. Howell, former commander of the United Confederate Veterans. She is the granddaughter of the late general. The portrait was presented to the college Jan. 17, 1948 when General Howell was 102 years old, and many leaders in Southern life gathered to pay him tribute. He died eight months later.

THE ROANOKE TIMES, ROANOKE, VIRGINIA: SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1950.

Jan. 13, 1950



STUDENTS HONOR MEMORY OF LEE—The dances of today were temporarily forgotten when these girls of Miss Nancy Sloan's eighth grade physical education class at Lee Junior High School performed the Minuet and the Virginia Reel during the annual Lee Day assembly. Left to right are: (front) Edith Simmons, Barbara Jenkins, June Lawhorn, Iris Woolridge, Mary Virginia Hutson, Janet Childers, Iris Byrd, (back row) Peggy Pownall, Olivia Smith, Barbara Fortune, Pat Amole, Jane Stockman, Winnie Costello and Rose Painter.

Edwards Lauds Lee as Man All Might Emulate

Richard Edwards, vice-mayor of Roanoke, told Lee Junior High School students at their annual Lee Day Assembly this morning that "General Robert E. Lee—gentleman of Virginia—was the type of man we should all want to emulate".

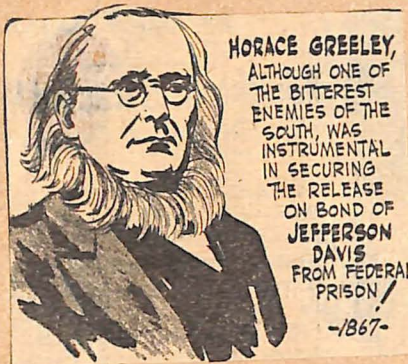
Mr. Edwards was the principal speaker when eighth grade students presented a special program to commemorate the birth of Robert E. Lee.

In tracing the history of Virginia from the early 1800's Mr. Edwards said that one of her greatest sons, Lee, helped to bring her from the economic deficit that she was at the close of the Civil War to set her on the road to becoming the economic asset that she is today.

Edward Schoen, master of ceremonies, introduced the speaker.

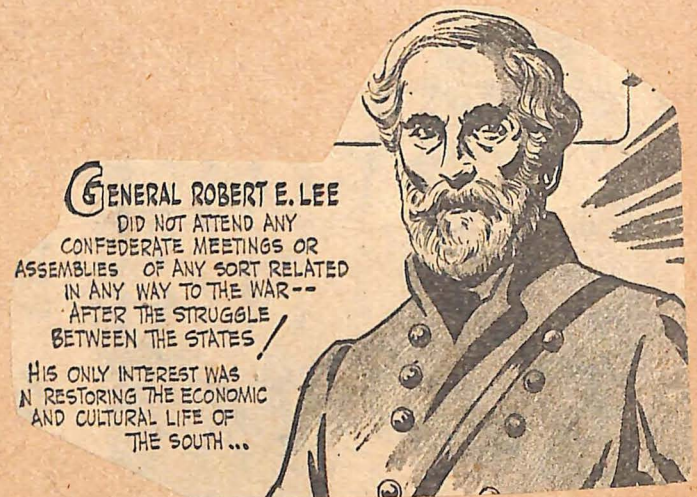
Wilton Sale led the entire student body in the pledge of allegiance to the flag and the salute to the Confederate flag.

To the music of ante bellum days, girls of Miss Nancy Sloan's eighth grade physical education classes danced the minuet and the Virginia Reel. They were: Peggy Pownall, Edith Simmons, Iris Woolridge, June Lawhorn, Barbara Jenkins, Rose Marie Painter, Janet Childers, Pat Amole, Olivia Smith, Mary Virginia Hutson, Winnie Costello, Barbara Fortune, Jane Stockman and Iris Byrd.



HORACE GREELEY, ALTHOUGH ONE OF THE BITTEREST ENEMIES OF THE SOUTH, WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN SECURING THE RELEASE ON BOND OF JEFFERSON DAVIS FROM FEDERAL PRISON! -1867-

Roanoke Times
January 6, 1950



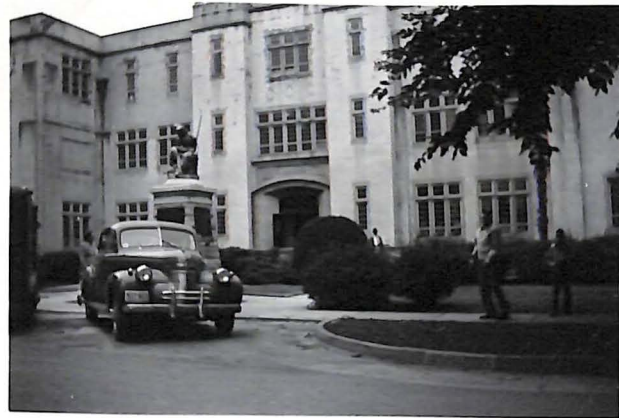
GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE DID NOT ATTEND ANY CONFEDERATE MEETINGS OR ASSEMBLIES OF ANY SORT RELATED IN ANY WAY TO THE WAR-- AFTER THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE STATES! HIS ONLY INTEREST WAS IN RESTORING THE ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL LIFE OF THE SOUTH...

Roanoke Times

Photographs Taken of points
of interest on Trip to
Lexington



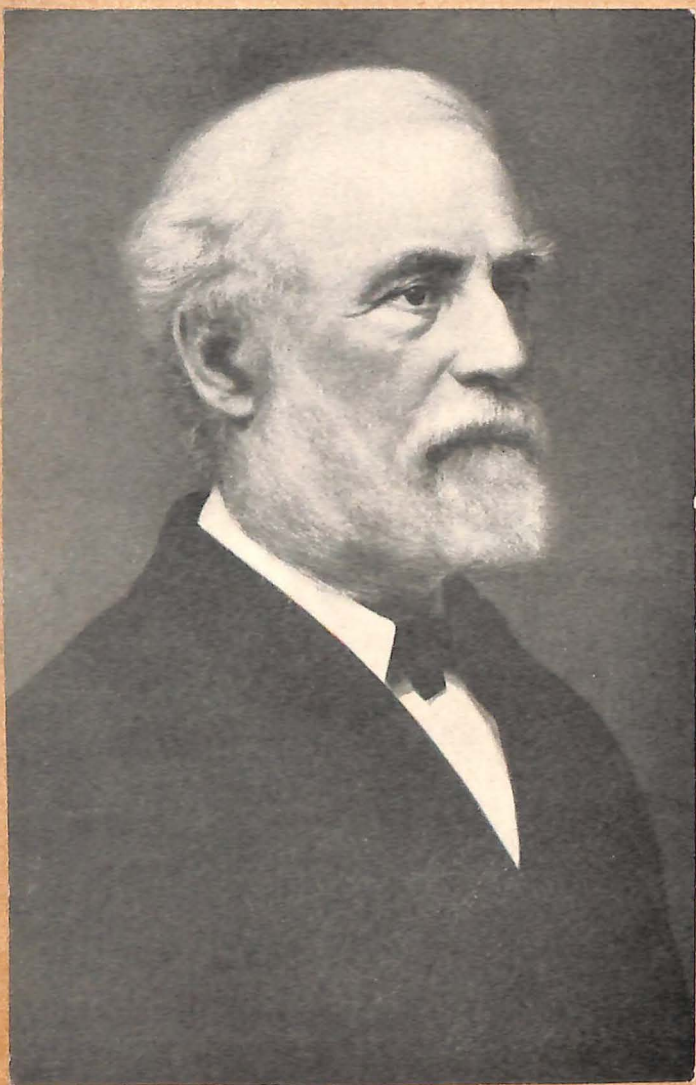
Statue of Stonewall
Jackson in the
Cemetery at Lexington



Library at Virginia
Military Institute



Group picture taken before
the statue of Jackson.



Robert E. LEE in
his later years



View of the campus of
Washington & Lee
University



SHE DISCUSSES ROLE WITH CLARK (RHETT) GABLE

MARGARET MITCHELL

On Aug. 16, five days after she was hit by a speeding car, Margaret Mitchell, 49, author of *Gone with the Wind*, died in Atlanta.

Since its publication in 1936, about 6 million copies of her prodigious novel have been sold. The sale, which once set a record of 50,000 copies in a day, is still moving at 50,000 copies a year. In 30 languages people are still reading about Scarlett O'Hara, Rhett Butler and the opulent old South. The three hour film version of the book is still being exhibited in many corners of the world.

Contrary to folklore, Miss Mitchell was not a simple housewife who scribbled a novel and hit the jackpot. Before she wrote *Gone with the Wind* she was an able newspaper reporter (*next page*). She had spent years studying the history of Atlanta and the war before starting to write her book. Partly because of the book's wealth of background, critics who razed *GWTW* at first admitted that it was better than most of the historical novels that followed. She was enormously respected in Atlanta—the flag on the state capitol flew at half staff, and hundreds of people crowded into the cemetery for her funeral. She was an amiable, shy woman who had harsh words for no one—not even for the thousands of readers who constantly pestered her with queries about what finally happened after Rhett walked out on Scarlett. To them she constantly replied, "I don't know."



FIVE-FOOT AUTHOR WEIGHED 100 POUNDS. HER 1,037-PAGE BOOK WEIGHED 2½



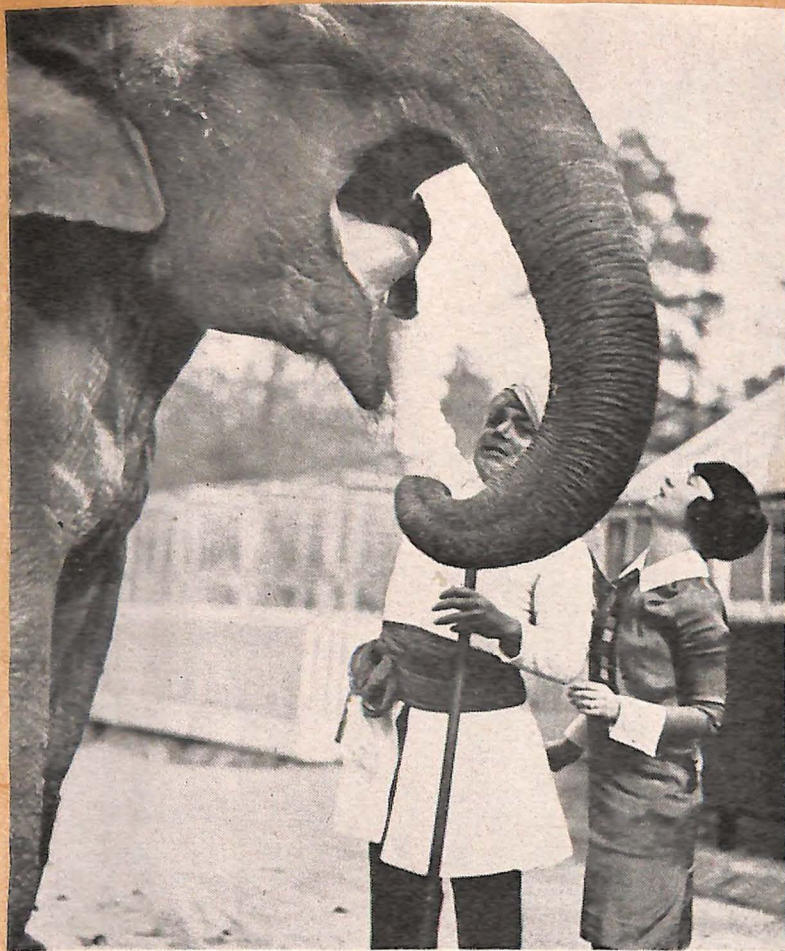
MAN WHO KILLED HER is Hugh Gravitt, here grinning in Atlanta jail. He has a record of 22 traffic violations, was charged with drunken driving, then murder.



HER HUSBAND, retired businessman John Marsh, sadly watches the funeral. He was standing with his wife when she was struck by car, just missed death himself.



SERVANTS AND FRIENDS attend service. Because her book championed South's past glories, innumerable Southerners considered her the world's greatest author.



AT THE ZOO she picks up feature story about elephants and an Indian traveler, supposedly an expert on the subject, who was passing through town. Miss Mitchell wrote the last paragraphs of her stories first, then did the beginning.



WORLD PREMIERE of *Gone with the Wind* in 1939 was the most exciting event since Sherman set fire to the city. At one point Miss Mitchell was wedged in a crowd and rescued by Clark Gable, who swept her up and carried her out.

Observant By Citizen W. C. Stouffer

A recent visitor to the Confederate Museum, in what was once the White House of the Confederacy near the center of downtown Richmond, remarked to the attendant upon seeing a glass case filled with the personal effects of General Robert E. Lee.

"Is this the sword about which there has been so much controversy? The one that General Lee did not surrender to General Grant?"

"Yes it is," replied the guide with a smile. "And there's the pen he signed the surrender with," he added, pointing to that object. According to the eminent Lee biographer, Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman of Richmond, all Confederate officers were allowed to keep their sidearms by terms of surrender, certainly a case in point that at least on one occasion a sword was mightier than a pen, the adage to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. Freeman also points out that the first formal surrender document was actually written and signed with borrowed Confederate ink. The Confederate Museum contains thousands of mementos from the war between the states comprising the most complete collection of this memorabilia in America. One complete room for each Confederate state has been set aside to display its relics.

Approximately four blocks from the museum, Lee's sword played another part in America's history, for it was in the Old Hall of the House of Delegates, situated in the state capital building, that Lee accepted command of the Army of Northern Virginia. This is the same room where many years before, Chief Justice John Marshall tried the treason charge against Aaron Burr, according to the Virginia Travel Council.

The Capitol itself was designed by Thomas Jefferson who patterned it after a Roman built structure he had seen in Nimes, France. With its tremendous white pillars and open porch overlooking a beautifully landscaped lawn, it houses many of Richmond's and the Nation's rarest historical art treasures. It is here the famous Houdon statue of George Washington stands beneath a large circular dome which is artfully concealed from the outside by the building's triangular roof. The legend of the statue tells of Washington's remarking upon seeing the finished work that it was indeed a good likeness. Actually the French sculptor Houdon had made a plaster like-mask of Washington's face from which the marble statue was expertly copied. Though no actual value has ever been placed on this work of art, the guide will tell you that the State of Virginia once turned down an offer of five million dollars for it, putting its worth on a par with that of da Vinci's painting of the "Mona Lisa" and making it America's most expensive art treasure.

But there are many places of interest in Richmond, dating back to pre-revolutionary days. Amid ancient grave markers atop Richmond's Church Hill stands St. John's Church, where Patrick Henry made his "Liberty or Death" speech, a shrine still used as a place of Sunday worship. The records explain that this location was chosen for that memorable meeting because the church had the largest seating capacity of any building in Richmond at the time.

Other places of note from the pages of Richmond's revolutionary era include the Poe Shrine, a memorial to Edgar Allan Poe, housing many of this famous American author's original manuscripts; the John Marshall House, where original furniture and paneling as well as many fine portraits may be seen.

Pertaining to the era of the 1860's, there is the Richmond National Battlefield Park, marking the actual places where some of the fighting during the War Between the States occurred; Battle Abbey, known also as the Confederate Memorial Institute where the fine Hoffbauer murals of the "Four Seasons of the Confederacy" are preserved; the old Bell Tower standing in Capital Square, built in 1824 to signal fire and other important events including the calling out of reserves for the defense of Richmond in the middle 1860's, and among many more the General Robert E. Lee Home, housing an interesting collection of historical treasures from all Virginia.

As to modern Richmond, there are many hotels, department stores and other facilities equaling the Nation's best. Byrd Park, with its cool green picnic sites and nearby swimming accommodations, is always a welcome respite for the travel weary visitor, who finds Richmond a convenient center for trips to the many historical shrines and natural wonders that are found throughout Virginia.

—Virginia Press Book

SPEAKING OF PICT

LIFE

MAY 30, 1949



THESE 68 VETERANS ARE ALL THAT SURVIVE OF THE 3,000,000 YOUNG SOLDIERS WHO WORE THE BLUE OR THE GRAY IN THE GREAT WAR THAT ENDED 84 YEARS AGO



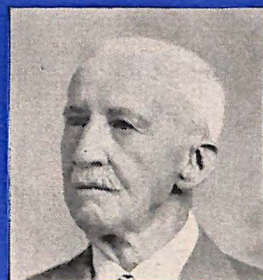
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SUTHERLAND, IOWA



THEODORE PENLAND, 100
LA JOLLA, CALIF.



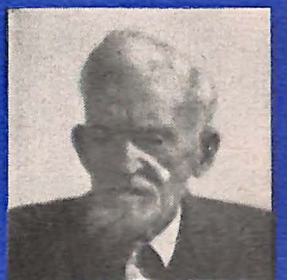
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SEATTLE, WASH.



DANIEL CLINGAMAN, 102
WAUSEON, OHIO



CHARLES CHAPPEL, 101
LONG BEACH, CALIF.



ROBERT BARRETT, 102
PRINCETON, KY.



WILLIAM PETER, 100
HERON LAKE, MINN.



ALBERT WOOLSON, 102
DULUTH, MINN.



JOHN HUTCHINSON, 103
STROUD, OKLA.



CHARLES BAILEY, 100
BALDWIN, KAN.



JAMES HARD, 107
ROCHESTER, N.Y.



GEORGE GRIZZLE, 104
HOLDENVILLE, OKLA.



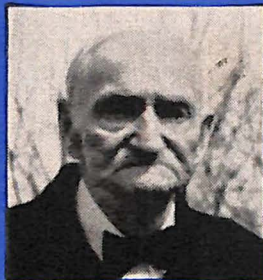
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NEW YORK, N.Y.



JOHN S. DUMSER, 101
OAKLAND, CALIF.



JAMES LURVEY, 101
GOFFS FALLS, N.H.



LEWIS FABLINGER, 102
DOWNERS GROVE, ILL.



LANSING WILCOX, 103
CADOTT, WIS.



ISRAEL BROADSWORD, 102
SAMUELS, IDAHO



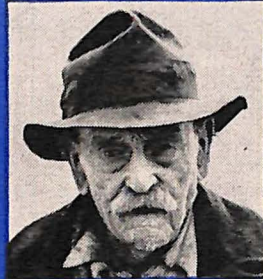
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JOHN BRANAMAN, 101
SPRINGFIELD, MO.



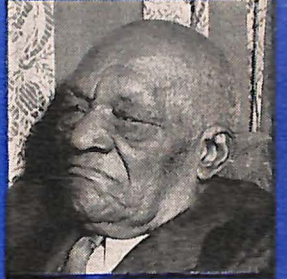
JOHN GRATE, 103
ATWATER, OHIO



JAMES SMITH, 106
LEBANON, ORE.



CHARLES DOUGLASS, 102
NEW HAVEN, CONN.



JOSEPH CLOVESE, 105
PONTIAC, MICH.



ALVIN TRUE, 104
FOWLER, COLO.



WILLIAM MAGEE, 102
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.



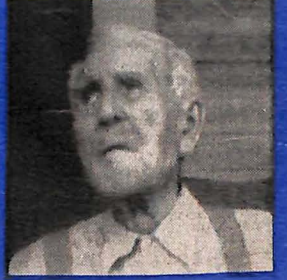
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LOS ANGELES, CALIF.



HENRY UMPHRES, 104
CALHOUN, MO.



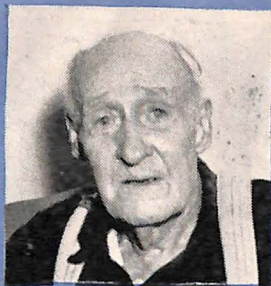
M. J. THRALLS, 106
NAMPA, IDAHO



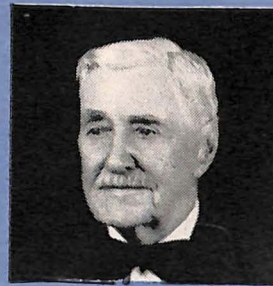
JOHN MALOTT
FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.

The men on these pages are, by the latest count LIFE could make, all the veterans left from the Civil War. To get this collection, LIFE wrote every Civil War veteran on the government lists. Those who did not answer were located by LIFE correspondents. In the process a few were discovered whom even the government agencies did not know about.

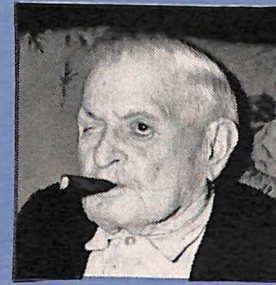
Of the three million men who fought in the Civil War, 2,500,000 survived when peace came in 1865. Today all that are left are these 38 Confederate and 30 Union veterans (left). Their last years are helped by pensions, a federal one averaging \$120 a month for Union men, state allotments of \$5 to \$100 for the Confederate veterans, who are not entitled to the federal pension. Most Civil War veterans are still alive because they were in their teens during the war and lied about their ages to get into the fighting. Because of that fact it is doubtful that the veterans of World War II will look as hale and hearty in 2029, 84 years after V-J Day, as these veterans do today.



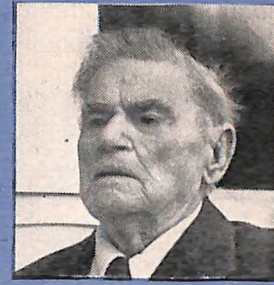
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BEN HUR, ARK.



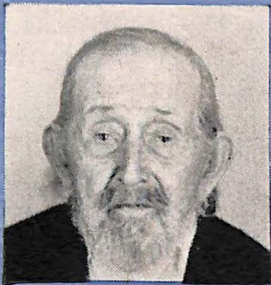
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COOPER, TEXAS



WILLIAM BUSH, 103
GORDON, GA.



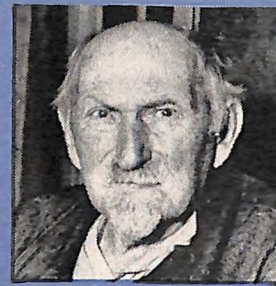
R. K. BOYT, 101
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.



ARNOLD MURRAY, 101
ORANGEBURG, S. C.



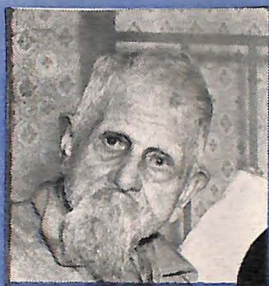
T. B. IDEN, 99
LOVELADY, TEXAS



JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, 104
KIRBYVILLE, TEXAS



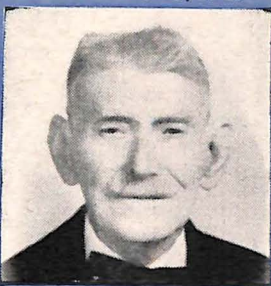
J. H. WHITSETT, 101
BONHAM, TEXAS



BURREL MARICLE, 105
ELIZABETH, LA.



THOMAS RIDDLE, 103
WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS



W. N. WHITTON, 102
TIMPSON, TEXAS



WILLIAM TOWNSEND, 102
OLLA, LA.



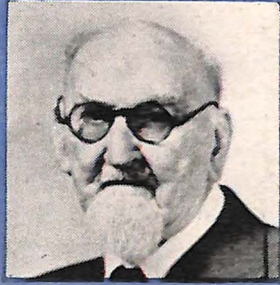
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TAMPA, FLA.



AUGUST SAUCIER, 105
LAKE CHARLES, LA.



JAMES ARNN, 102
MARLOW, OKLA.



STEPHEN DUPRE, 104
BROWNFIELD, TEXAS



WILLIAM JAMES, 100
GRAND SALINE, TEXAS



CHARLES MATTHEWS, 100
BLUEFIELD, W. VA.



FRANK DALTON, 101
ANGLETON, TEXAS



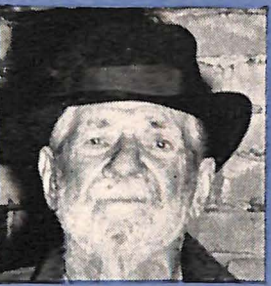
GEORGE BANISTER, 100
RICHMOND, VA.



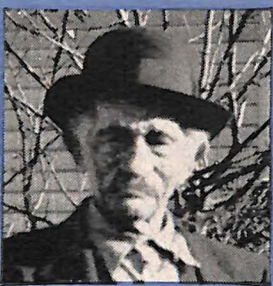
WILLIAM KEITH, 99
CARYVILLE, FLA.



J. W. MOORE, 97
SELMA, ALA.



WILLIAM LUNDY, 101
LAUREL HILL, FLA.



SAM BENNETT, 99
RELIEF, N. C.



WALTER WILLIAMS, 103
FRANKLIN, TEXAS



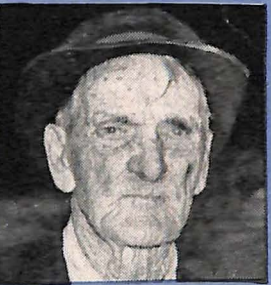
AARON COCKERHAM, 100
MITCHELL RIVER, N. C.



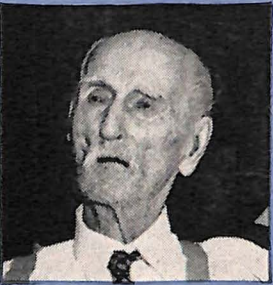
JOHN MARCUM, 96
BERTA, ARK.



WILLIAM BUCK, 96
MUSKOGEE, OKLA.



P. R. CRUMP, 101
TALLADEGA, ALA.



JOHN GRAVES, 107
HIGGINSVILLE, MO.



GEORGE KEITH, 97
GRACEVILLE, FLA.



JOHN SALLING, 101
SLANT, VA.



W. M. LAUDERMILK, 101
JONESBORO, ARK.



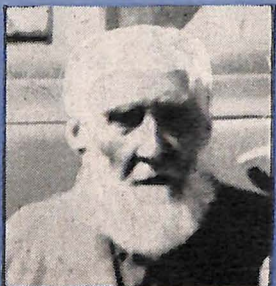
JOHN SHEPHERD, 103
ARDMORE, OKLA.



V. E. LIFRAGE, 101
SALTERS DEPOT, S. C.



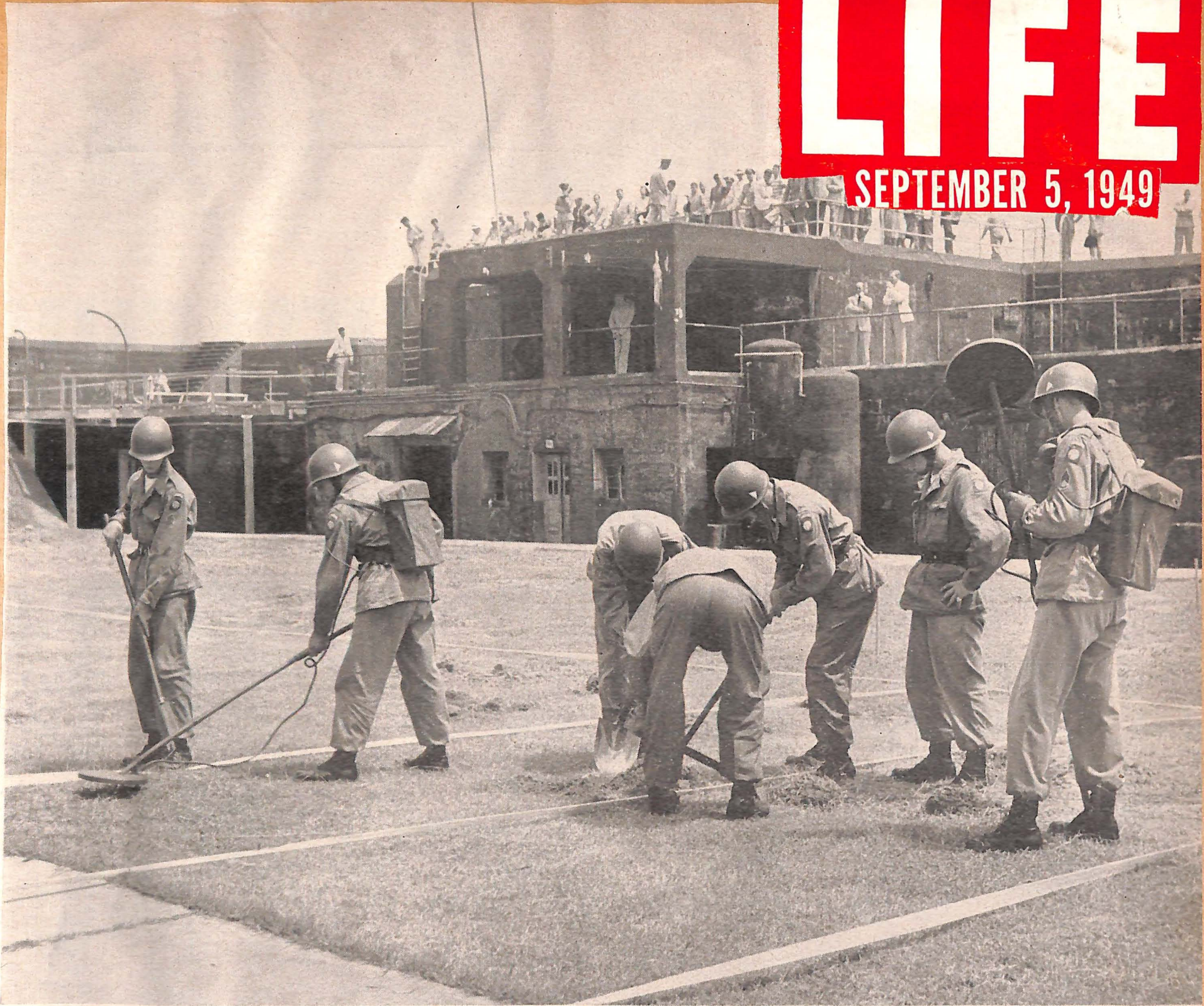
JOSHUA JONES, 101
TULSA, OKLA.



SAMUEL RANEY, 102
MOUNT VERNON, TEXAS



RUFFIN COLLIE, 105
FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.



ON SUMTER PARADE GROUND 82ND AIRBORNE ENGINEERS USE MINE DETECTORS TO LOCATE SHELLS WHILE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS AND PRESS LOOK ON

LAST SHOTS OF CIVIL WAR

Demolition experts find old shells at Fort Sumter are still explosive

As it prepared to make the Fort Sumter national monument ready for tourists, the Department of the Interior felt a sudden twinge of anxiety. What about the old rusty shells that have lain buried for 84 years and more beneath Sumter's parade ground and in the crumbling masonry? Could they still explode? To find out, the department sent Army engineers into the fort on Aug. 20. After a few minutes' work with mine detectors they had the answer. The place was full of live shells which could be exploded very easily (right). It took eight days to locate and dispose of them.

Sumter stands on a sand bar in the harbor at Charleston, S.C. At 4:30 a.m. on April 12, 1861, after weeks of bickering between the newly formed Confederacy and the Union, one shell arched out from the shore and burst over the fort. A few moments elapsed, so that there could be no doubt that this was the first defiant, lonely shot of the Civil War, and then the heavy bombardment began.

In the next 34 hours Confederates poured 2,192 shells into Sumter, blasting away with everything

from 12-pounders to 13-inch mortars. Then the garrison, with the fort in flames, surrendered. Surprisingly not one man had been killed, although one did lose his life when a saluting gun blew up during the evacuation ceremony.

Immediately Confederates moved in, cleaned up the mess and got ready to fight off Union counterattacks. When they came, beginning in 1863, they were savage. Union troops launched an amphibious assault and were repulsed with the loss of four boats and 115 men. Nine ironclads tried to reduce the fort and five were sunk. For 567 days Sumter was besieged. A Confederate soldier, keeping track of shells that struck the fort, counted up to 46,053—3,500 tons of them. Again and again Sumter was wrecked and rebuilt under fire, but the Confederates never surrendered it. Finally, when the war was almost over, and with Sherman and his Union army near at hand, they simply called it quits and moved out. After the Civil War, Sumter was recommissioned. In World War II it served again. A coast defense unit was stationed there.



100-POUNDER GOES UP with a majestic blast on a beach where it was gingerly carried to be set off by radio.

CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL LIBRARY, "THE LAST CAPITOL OF THE CONFEDERACY", DANVILLE, VA.



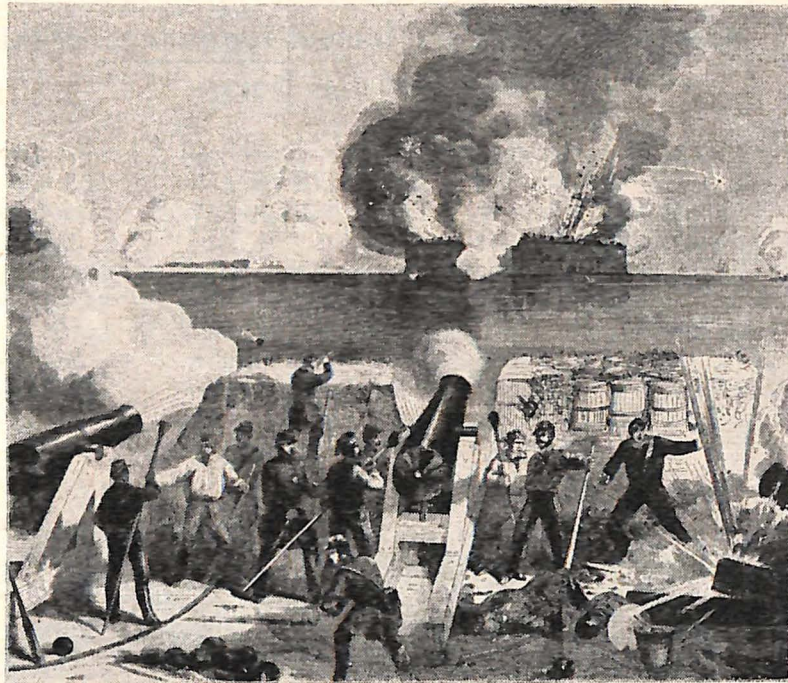
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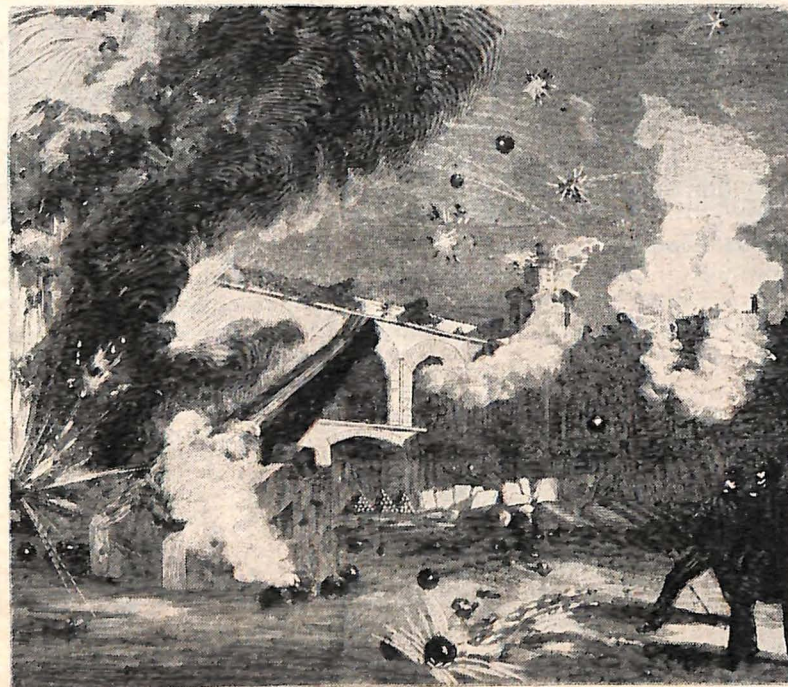
OPPOSITE VIEWS OF THE BATTLE



UNION WIVES AND CHILDREN were evacuated after war became a possibility. Here they sail north while one of Sumter's guns fires a parting salute.



FROM CONFEDERATE SIDE bombardment looked like this, with forts and gun emplacements on all sides of harbor blasting away at island in center.



FROM UNION SIDE the artist saw heavy shellbursts but few troops. Fort commander had wisely ordered men off parapet to work sheltered guns below.



The Perfect Squelch

SOUTHERN girls are constantly annoyed at Northerners who cling to the idea that we are all old-fashioned, beruffled damsels, straight out of a magnolia garden, who must be treated with exaggerated gallantry.

Years ago, when I went up from Richmond to New York to be a bridesmaid in a schoolmate's wedding, I encountered this situation at its worst. The ushers were all Harvard men—not a bad thing in itself—but one of them insisted upon calling me "you-all" and roaring with delight every time I opened my mouth.

Soon he had me feeling like the comedy relief of the entire occasion.

"Sugar," he breathed down my neck at the wedding party, "you are for me. I'm going to take you like Grant took Richmond." Enchanted by this brilliant comparison, he boomed loudly, "Yes, sir, boys, I'm going to take this little girl just like we Yankees took Richmond. . . . How about it, honey?"

"Mercy," I cried, "do you mean that I have to put up with four years of this?"

—VIRGINIA W. CANN.

Saturday Evening Post Magazine

Confederate Veteran Had No Uniform During War

FITZGERALD, Ga., Jan. 4 (AP)—Gen. William J. Bush, 106, Georgia's last surviving Confederate veteran, recently accommodated a motion picture company by attending the premiere of a picture dealing with the War Between the States.

He wore a rented outfit because he never owned a Confederate uniform. "In that war," he said, "we were pretty lucky to keep our bottom covered up. When I got into it we wore overalls. In 1865, when the army surrendered, I didn't even have a pair of shoes.

Today the General—his title is honorary—donned a tailor-made replica of Robert E. Lee's uniform, presented by the film company (20th Century Fox).

Roanoke World-News
Jan. 4, 1951

Editorials --- The Roanoke

World-News

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 15, 1951

The Jefferson Davis Casement Restored

An unusual feature but one with poignant memory will be staged at Ft. Monroe on June 1 in connection with the final Confederate Reunion May 31-June 3 at Norfolk across Hampton Roads.

The Jefferson Davis casemate, restored and refurnished as it was during two-year imprisonment of the Confederate President, will be reopened and dedicated. Newport News and Hampton people have contributed several interesting items such as a bedspread made in 1861 and much like that described by historians, a Bible published in 1861, a personal letter from Davis, and a replica of the pipe he smoked.

★ ★

The casemate was a prison cell for Davis from the time of his capture by Union soldiers in Georgia on May 10, 1865, until May 4, 1867, when he was released on bail and permitted to go to Canada.

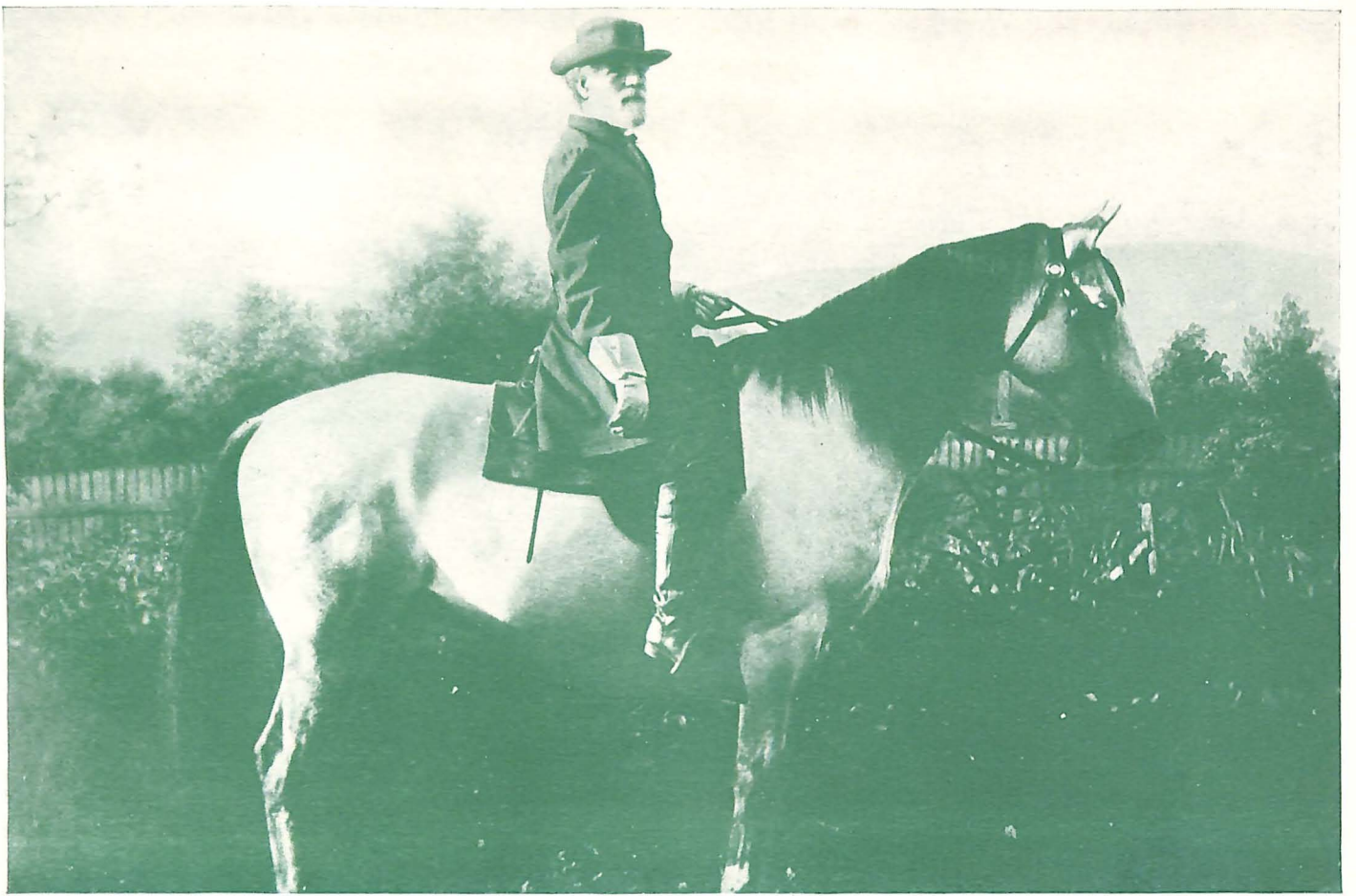
Davis' confinement was one of the many sorry blots on the Union record after its victory. He was treated as a common criminal and lived constantly under threat of treason trial. For months, he was manacled and chained in the dingy, damp room beneath the Fort ramparts with only a barred

gunport for light. His health was permanently impaired but he lived until Dec. 6, 1889. He died at New Orleans and his body was dis-interred and brought to famous old Hollywood Cemetery at Richmond on May 31, 1893, where it rests in the heart of the Confederacy.

★ ★

As may be seen in the foregoing, the month of May played a prominent part in his life. The casemate dedication will come just two days before the 143rd anniversary of his birth in Kentucky. It serves also to recall that imprisonment restored him to the good graces and love of the South where he was vastly unpopular at times during the War Between the States. This was only natural for a leader in a losing cause. However, Virginians in particular will never forget his personal faith in Robert E. Lee, a faith he maintained in adversity and defeat.

It is highly fitting that the prison cell President Davis occupied for so long should be reopened as the remaining handful of gallant soldiers who followed him in the Lost Cause say their last farewells. Like them, he represents a great and noble chapter in American history, a chapter whose glories cannot be dimmed by time.



LEE ON "TRAVELER", LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA.



WHITE HOUSE OF THE CONFEDERACY—NOW THE CONFEDERATE MUSEUM, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.



LIBRARY OF A REAL KENTUCKY COLONEL. HOME OF COLONEL EVANS, DANVILLE, KY.



FALL OF RICHMOND ON THE NIGHT OF APRIL 2, 1865.



CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS HOME—ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, HIGGINSVILLE, MISSOURI.



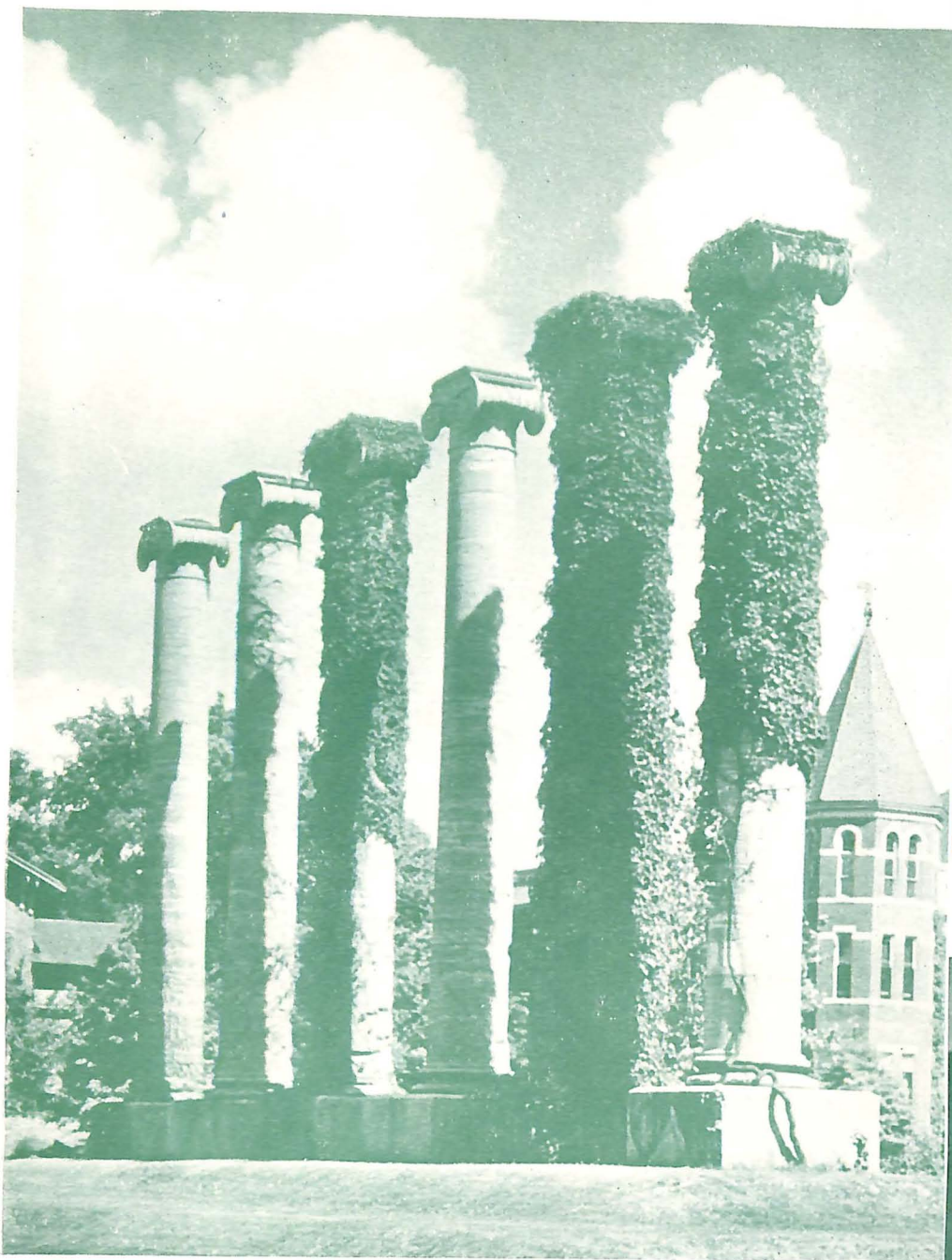
BATTLE OF BULL RUN—"THERE STANDS JACKSON LIKE A STONE WALL".



JEFFERSON DAVIS AND HIS GENERALS.



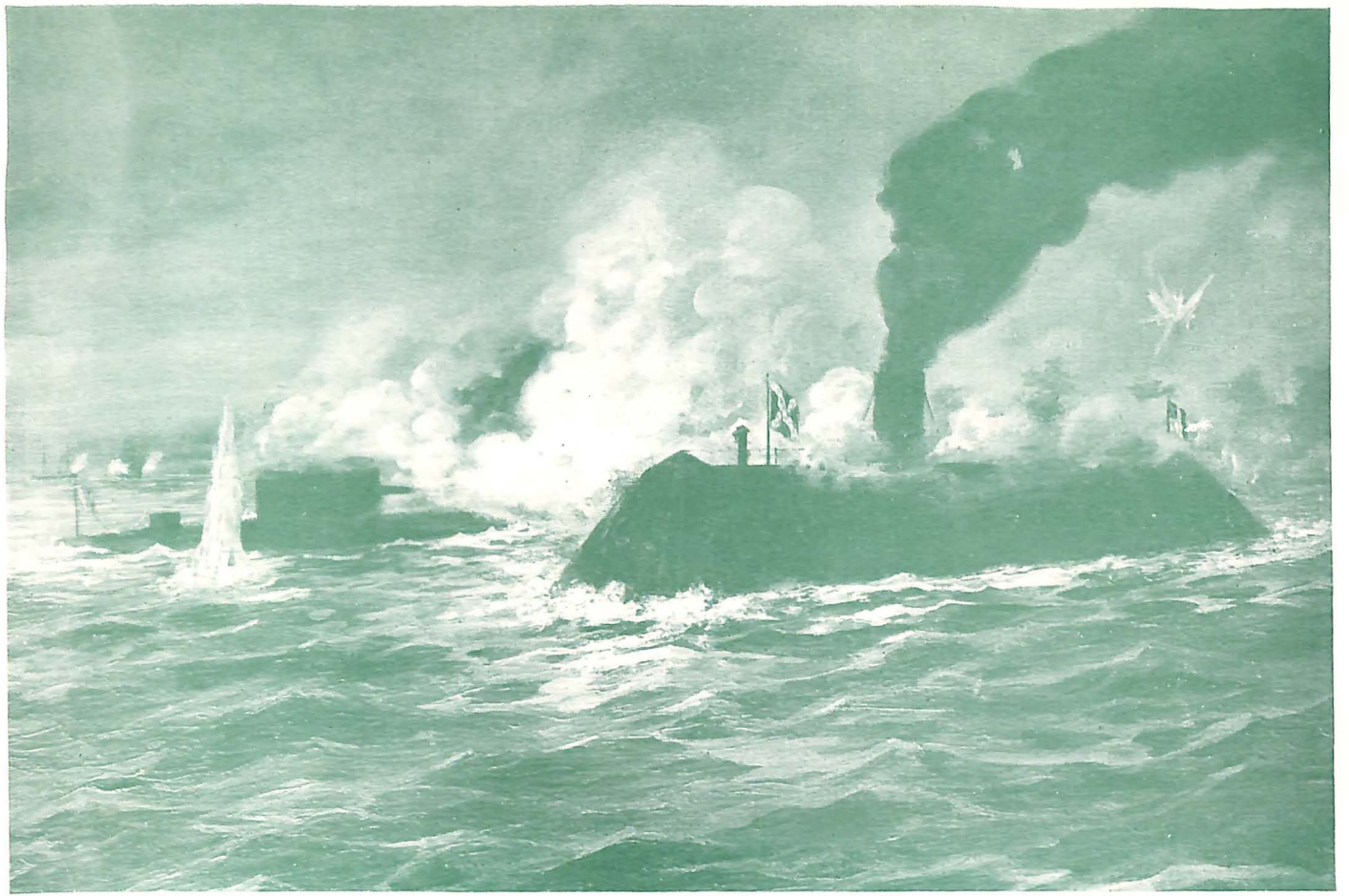
GENERAL JOHN B. GORDON, CAPITOL SQUARE, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.



THE COLUMNS—REMAINS OF ACADEMIC HALL, COLUMBIA, MISSOURI.



CHARGE OF THE V. M. I. CADETS AT NEW MARKET, VIRGINIA.



FIGHT BETWEEN THE "MERRIMAC" AND "MONITOR", HAMPTON ROADS.



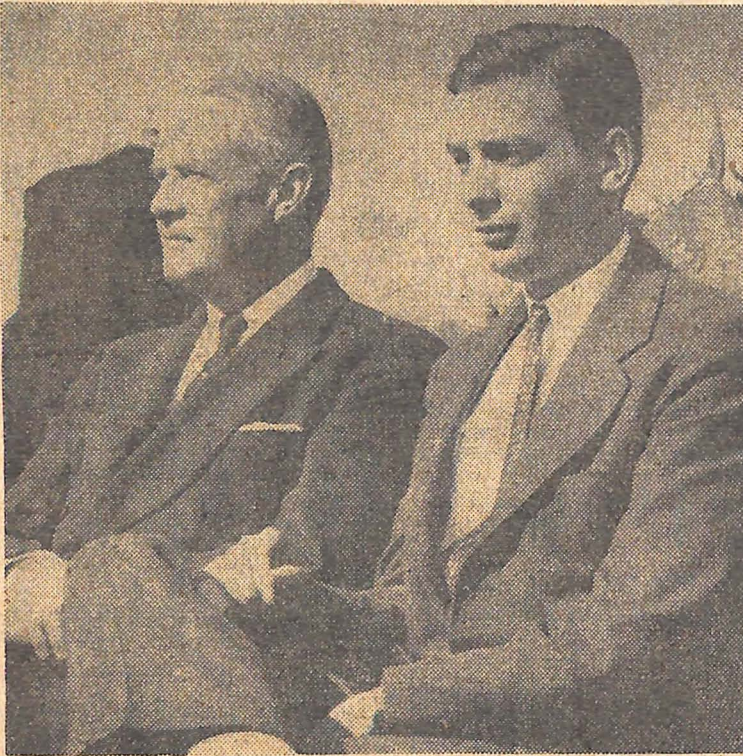
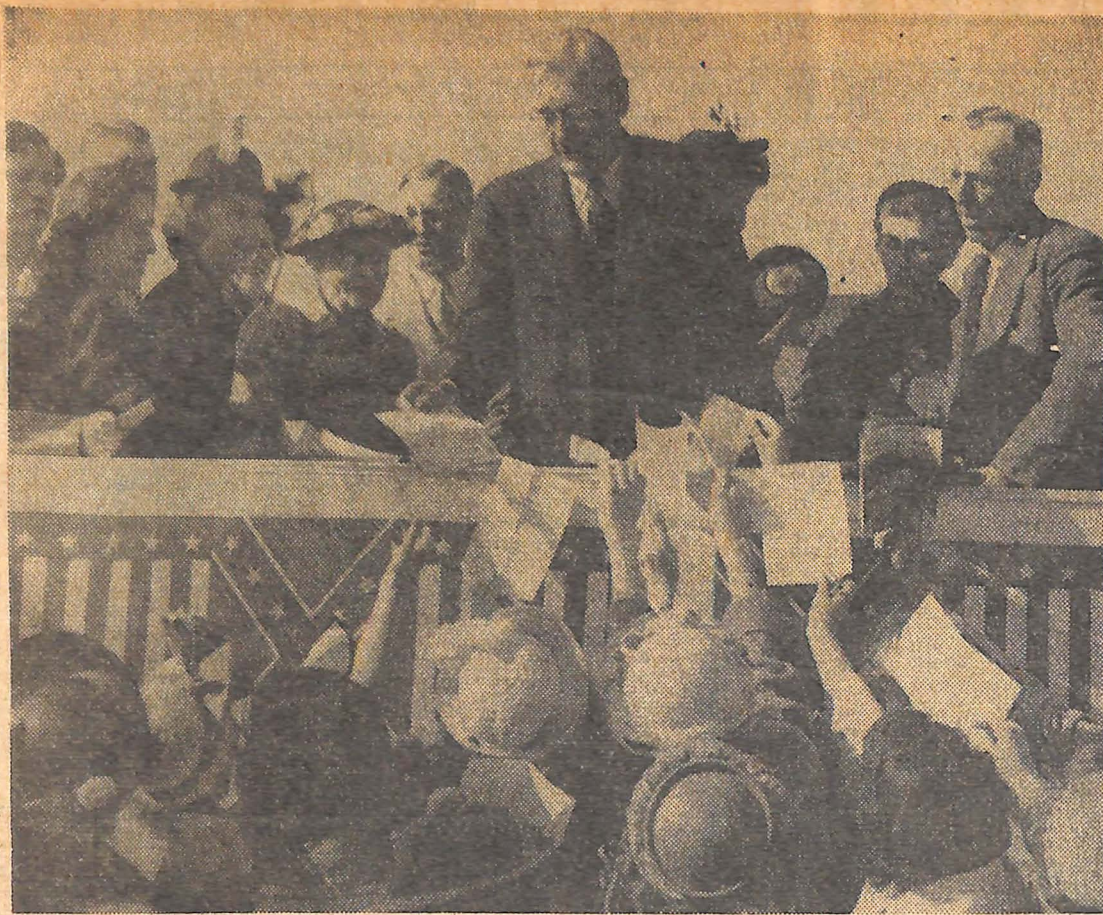
BATTLE OF THE CRATER, PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.



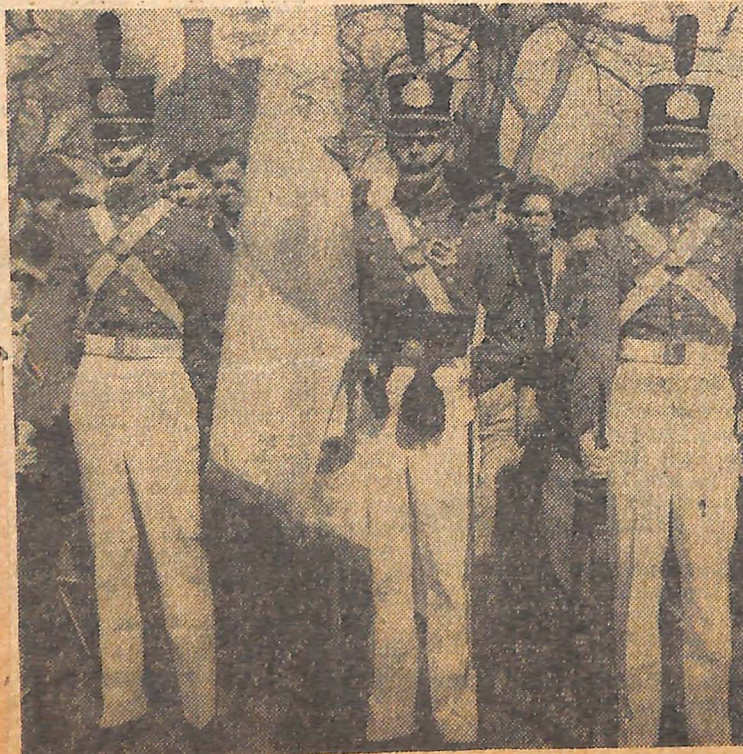
A PLANTATION CHRISTMAS "FO' DE WAR" BY W. T. SMEDLEY.



ONE "GATEWAY TO THE SOUTH" IS THROUGH A LOUISIANA HOME IN THE GRAND MANNER.



DEDICATION HIGHLIGHTS— Gov. John S. Battle is pictured in the top photo above as he was deluged by autograph seekers at the conclusion of dedication ceremonies Sunday at Appomattox. Robert E. Lee, IV, and U. S. Grant, III, direct descendants of the wartime leaders are pictured in the center photo and the VMI color guard in the bottom photo. Mrs. Roy E. Kyle of Hillsville, who also spoke, is pictured in the photo above. A number of notables assembled at Appomattox for the dedication of the McClean House as a national shrine. (Times Staff Photos)



Lee, Grant Meet Again at McClean House

By John Daffron

APPOMATTOX, April 17 (AP)—The last note of oratory faded among the bare oaks and locust trees. The crowd that stood row on row to see and hear the restored McClean Civil War surrender house dedicated broke ranks and milled about the speakers platform.

Most had stood for nearly two hours under a bright warm sun to hear the story of Lee's surrender to General Grant on that April day 85 years ago. And they heard one speaker echo the hope of other speakers—that the red brick McClean house would stand as a shrine to a great nation united in peace.

Robert E. Lee IV of San Francisco and Major General U. S. Grant III, retired, of Washington had joined in snipping a ribbon that formally opened the surrender house as a battlefield park shrine of the National Park Service. This was to point up the theme of national unity.

But after the bands had played and the speakers had spoken, the pro-southern crowd of 10,000 or more seemed loath to leave. Dr. Douglas S. Freeman had just been telling them about the events of the surrender on April 9, 1865, and how Lee's tattered men held back almost in disbelief at word that the end had come.

It was something like this, too, here yesterday. And many of the crowd were milling around Robert E. Lee IV.

But this time they only tugged at him for autographs. And the handsome 25-year-old descendant of the Confederate leader obliged until friends rescued him.

State Police figured that there were just about as many visitors as Lee had left in his once irresistible army of northern Virginia at the time of surrender.

Roanoke World-News
April 17, 1950

Roanoke Times
April 18, 1950

Restored McLean Surrender House Dedicated as Shrine; 15,000 Watch

By FRED LOEFFLER
Times Staff Writer

APPOMATTOX, April 16—While a throng of over 15,000 persons watched under a bright, warm sun, the restored McLean house, scene of the surrender which ended the War Between the States, was dedicated as a national shrine today.

Grant And Lee Meet

The event, which brought out one of the largest crowds ever seen in this section of the Old Dominion, also witnessed a meeting between U. S. Grant and Robert E. Lee—this time descendants of the famed Army commanders.

The pair, Robert E. Lee, IV, a Washington and Lee University graduate, now living in San Francisco, and Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, III, retired, of Washington, snipped a ribbon, formerly opening the shrine.

The exchange between descendants of the war-weary Armies' leaders was brief. The 25-year-old Lee cut the silken strand with one snip of a pair of scissors. Grant was without scissors, and so a National Park Service official handed him an open-bladed knife. He declined it with a smile, saying "I don't think Lee would trust me with this sharp weapon."

A short time later, Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman, distinguished historian of the Confederacy, recounted the story of the surrender on a foggy Palm Sunday in 1865 and the events leading up to it.

People were still attempting to get into the grounds as Freeman began to talk; they were still arriving when the program was almost at its conclusion. The tremendous influx of spectators appeared to be more than the meager facilities or the State Troopers on duty could handle.

"Eye Witness" Assault

The biographer of Lee and now of Washington told the huge audience of the climax to the titanic struggle in such a manner that one would have believed him an eye witness.

Dr. Freeman stated that earlier defeats had forecast the surrender. The Confederacy, he told, had lost vital manpower and equipment which could not be replaced. With a voice full of emotion, Freeman repeated the chronology of the closing chapter in the war.

Dr. Freeman pointed to a ragged, tattered Confederate flag which fluttered from the speaker's stand while he spoke. It had been purchased in Connecticut by the historian, and he told the throng that when he died, he would have it brought to Appomattox as a symbol of the reconciliation of gentlemen.

Such was the theme of the dedication program devoted to the obliteration of any remaining bitterness left over from the tragic struggle. Dr. Freeman termed the McLean House a shrine of peace that would be a monument to a Nation now united.

However, the crowd at the gathering was mostly Southern in makeup and the Stars and Bars were very much in evidence.

Nodded Answer

Freeman spoke of Lee's dignity in surrender, and his nodded answer to the question of his devoted men: "General, General, are we surrendered?"

The Quantico Marine Band marched as symbols of the North-

ern forces to the ribbon-cutting ceremony, and a contingent of VMI cadets walked over with young Lee from the direction of the Confederate leader's field headquarters.

Virginia's Gov. John S. Battle called the ceremonies here commemorative of "not the close of an internal war but the real beginning of a firmly united Nation which was envisioned by our first President."

"I can think of no higher tribute to those valiant men who fought for what they believed in the War Between the States than to envision as their indestructible monument the great victories for democracy in two world wars," Battle said.

The governor added that he

was delighted that the State of Virginia could take part in re-furnishing the McLean House... the 1950 Legislature appropriated \$5,000 to furnish a room.

"It is indeed a privilege and a high honor to accept on behalf of the Commonwealth of Virginia this addition to the public shrines of America," the governor said.

Speaking also on the program was Sen. Virgil Chapman (D-Ky); Mrs. William Haggard, president-general of the UDC; and Mrs. Roy Kyle, president of the Virginia Federation of Garden Clubs.

Among those present at the ceremonies also were Lt. Gov. L. Preston Collins; Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, Jr.; and Congressmen Clarence Burton and Thomas B. Stanley.

Traffic Snarl Almost Steals Show at Appomattox Event

By OZZIE OSBORNE
Times Staff Writer

Until yesterday, Appomattox was a small Virginia town noted throughout the United States chiefly because it's the place where Lee and Grant met to bury the hatchet.

Greatest Traffic Jam

But after the dedication services there yesterday, it will no doubt be referred to by future historians as the place where Virginia's greatest traffic jam took place. And don't be surprised if you see a scholarly work published sometime soon explaining the causes of the great traffic snarl, tactics employed and the significance thereof.

As soon as we had left the sleepy town of Bedford, we noticed a definite increase in the number of cars on the highway. But not until we were about ten miles this side of Appomattox did we become involved in any really heavy traffic. By the time we had gotten within five miles of the place, however, we were in the middle of a 10-mile long string of cars and we were forced to stop altogether.

We'd no sooner stopped than Reporter George Kegley started muttering nasty things about some train holding up the wheels of progress. However, I was fairly certain this was one traffic jam that a railroad wasn't responsible for and I asked Reporter Fred Loeffler if he'd go investigate.

He came back in about five minutes claiming that "a couple of cars from Connecticut and Pennsylvania have come down here and balled up the whole thing." I looked out at the cars myself and could see plainly that they were sporting Confederate flags just like ourselves so I couldn't quite believe they were causing this whole thing on purpose.

Practically everybody took the traffic mix-up good-naturedly although some people seemed to think that those handling the situation should be given the large size booby prize. At least four cars were involved in accidents, one 1950 Pontiac having its grill

Lee, who had been a classmate at Washington and Lee. He, however, having obtained some measure of fame was busy autographing programs and talking to some of the rather distinguished guests. He had to leave on a plane last night for San Francisco, where he has a job with a printing company.

The crowd—estimated at 20,000, not counting the approximately 50,000 right behind our car—made no effort to leave the Appomattox area after the ceremony. In fact, close scrutiny of the area around the McLean House today would probably turn up some folks who deployed themselves to various spots.

completely squashed.

Whether or not Yankees were in any way responsible, we ended up by de-machinizing ourselves and taking off on foot for the celebration. Loeffler had pleaded with some State trooper to let us go through by auto with our cameras and other equipment but the man apparently wasn't too impressed. So we walked.

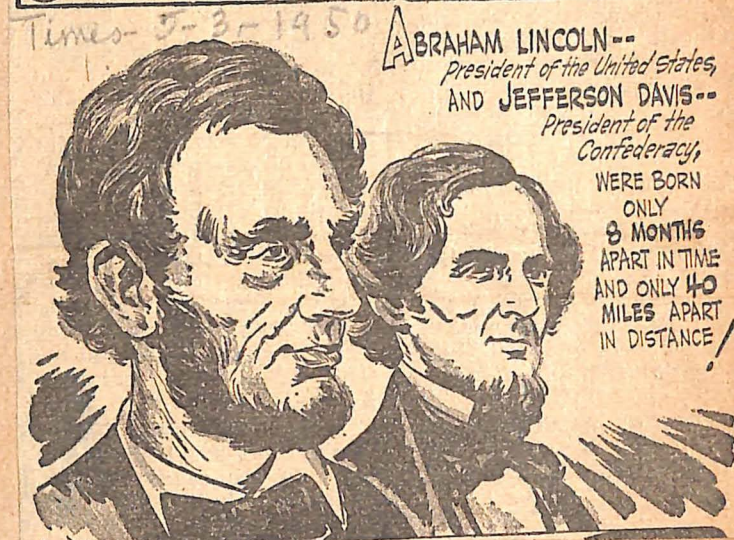
Crowd Best Part

Although the speakers blasted socialism, made snide remarks at the welfare state and manifested some rather noticeable anti-Yankee sentiment, the crowd was by far the best part of the show. They drank thousands of soft drinks, took pictures of everything in sight and hardly seemed to mind the speakers at all.

When Robert E. Lee, IV, and U. S. Grant, III, were introduced together about 20 photographers, amateurs as well as those representing newspapers, snapped pictures.

After the ceremony, Loeffler and I went up to talk with Bob

STRANGE AS IT SEEMS by ELSIE HIX



Roanoke Times
May 3, 1950

Southern Navy Relics Will Be Shown at Reunion

NORFOLK, May 14 (AP)—The most complete display of Southern Navy relics and records ever assembled is in prospect for Norfolk during the final Confederate reunion, to be held here May 30-June 3.

Now being gathered by John Davis Hatch, Jr., director of the Norfolk Museum of Arts and Sciences, it will be a phase of an exhibit depicting "Life in the Confederacy and Confederate Seapower." The naval section will be subdivided into three parts—"rams, raiders and runners."

Under "rams" will be featured the ironclad Virginia (Merrimack), which fought the Monitor to a draw in Hampton Roads March 9, 1862, and the Albemarle, which was constructed near Scotland Neck, N. C., on the Roanoke, and terrorized Union gunboats in North Carolina waters for six months of 1864 before she was destroyed at her berth by a daring Federal officer.

Hatch has obtained loan of souvenirs made from the scuttled Merrimack, along with a piece of her iron plating and models of her before and after conversion by the Confederates.

Of special interest will be a contemporary watercolor of the embarkation of General Wool's Union Army from Hampton, with a pencilled notation of the Monitor's and Merrimack's positions in the Roadstead. Also in the show will be a number of tracts proclaiming the Merrimack's prowess.

The Albemarle's famous smokestack—eight feet tall and riddled with shell holes—will be in the exhibit, under loan from the North Carolina Division of Archives and History. Those holes nearly cost the ram her life; she acquired so many during battle that her furnaces were without suction and steam power dwindled. But her captain saved the day. He ordered stokers to throw in bacon, and, while this burned without draft, eased his victo-

rious ship from the range of Federal guns.

Of principal interest in the raiders display will be the log of the Shenandoah, the Confederate cruiser that destroyed most of the Yankee whaling fleet in the Pacific and continued to fight the war single-handed for months after General Lee—unknown to Capt. James Waddell and his company—had surrendered at Appomattox. Loaned by the North Carolina Division of Archives and History, this will be accompanied by a contemporary photograph of Waddell, who was from that state. Other papers from the Shenandoah will be sent by the Chicago Historical Society.

Pictures of the CSS Alabama and her nemesis, the USS Kearsarge, will be included in the display. The Alabama, commanded by Capt. Raphael Semmes, was most famous of all the southern raiders, destroying shipping for which the United States claimed \$6,547,609. At last blockaded at Cherbourg, France, by the Kearsarge, she challenged the more powerful ship to a duel and was sunk in fighting it.

Captain Semmes, who was rescued by the British yacht Deerhound and continued to fight the Federals on land as well as sea, will be represented by his sword and some of his writings, provided by the Virginia Historical Society.

Hatch said that the activities of blockade runners will be reflected in pictures and luxuries imported from abroad, including a child's China doll, newspaper advertisements, and records of export and import companies obtained from the South Carolina Historical Society.

Confederate Life

"Life in the Confederacy" will be illustrated in many of its phases. An exhibit of clothes will feature women's hats made from corn stalks, pine needles and wheat straw. Even a straw splitter—a needle-like knife—has been

found. Poke bonnets and dolls' hats will be shown too.

Printing, both equipment and products, will have a major place in the exhibit. Augustus Dietz of Richmond, head of the Dietz Press there, has loaned a hand press on which the Confederacy printed much of its currency. Paper money, postage stamps, newspapers, broadsides, textbooks, Bibles, long sheets, periodicals, songs, the Confederate Prayer Book, a Palmetto dictionary, a proclamation by the Presbyterian Synod—these and dozens of other items will be displayed. Price lists will be arranged to tell the story of Confederate inflation. Duke University is the principal contributor to this display. The Valentine Museum of Richmond, which is sending down a selection of children's books, and the Georgia Historical Society con-

tributing wallpaper-bound volumes, also will be represented.

The Charleston (S. C.) Museum, oldest in the country (and therefore in the world), the Confederate Museum at Richmond, the Mariners' Museum at Newport News and the Naval Shipyard Museum at Portsmouth are among the other institutions cooperating with Hatch in the exhibition.

Appomattox Comes Into Its Own

Dedication of the restored McLean house at Appomattox Court House 85 years and one week after the gallant Lee surrender tattered remnants of his Army to U. S. Grant was allowed to pass scarcely noticed by most of the country.

What a strange contrast to the dedication of Gettysburg battlefield by Abraham Lincoln within a year of the date of that bloody conflict which marked high tide of the Confederacy!

The United States long ago had memorialized the final victory of Revolution at Yorktown. It had joined in dedicating fitting markers on spots where the two World Wars ended. Yet Appomattox, except for a few markers and monuments erected by other states, had been permitted to decay in obscurity.

After the War Between the States the county seat was moved to the new town a mile or two away. The few buildings there fell into disrepair. The courthouse, jail and residences gradually became ghostly sentinels on a side road. The United States Government had the historic house of actual surrender torn down. It was to be erected in Washington for an exposition, but the plan never was fulfilled.

As far as Virginia and the South were concerned Appomattox became a bitter word over which many a tear was shed. The beaten Confederacy wanted to forget. But time has a way of healing all wounds. With Reconstruction a fading memory and with the dawn of a new day for a reunited Nation, Appomattox drifted gently into the yesterdays.

The movement to make of the surrender grounds a national peace shrine is a comparatively modern thing. Only since World War II has a national park been created there. The old courthouse grounds have been cleared. The road rebuilt before 1942, has been landscaped. The McLean house was restored as it was that Palm Sunday of April 9, 1865.

It was a nobly conceived idea which brought together on April 16, 1950, two descendants of Lee and Grant, both bear-

ing the same great names, to re-enact the conclusion of a terrible conflict. None better qualified could have been chosen for the dedicatory honor than Douglas S. Freeman, Virginia's eminent historian of that war.

When these grounds are fully developed as they should be they will become a shrine second to none in the entire country. For here it was that America found itself at last and began marching forward to its greater destiny.

The Nation is 85 years late in recognizing the importance of this hallowed ground.

2-13-50 W. News
UDC Essays Submitted
For National Contest

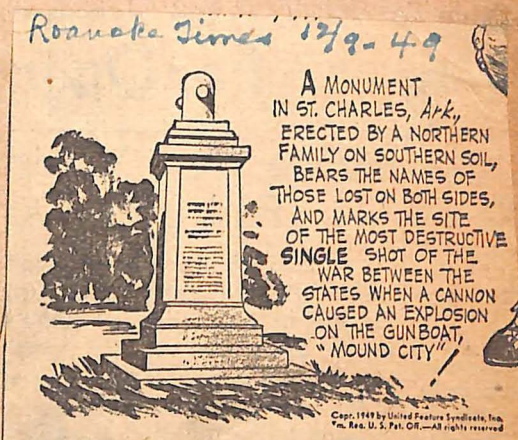
Two essays read at the meeting of the Roanoke Chapter, UDC, Saturday, have been entered in the national UDC contest, it was announced yesterday.

Mrs. Leonard O. Key's essay review is a commentary on the life and times of Varina, wife of Jefferson Davis, and shows the unfolding of the heroine's character, as portrayed in the book "Bride and Fortune" by Harnett Kane.

Mrs. Lacy Edgerton's essay on "John C. Calhoun, Apostle of States' Rights" is an exposition of the part played by this statesman as the exponent of the fundamentals of state sovereignty.

Roanoke World News

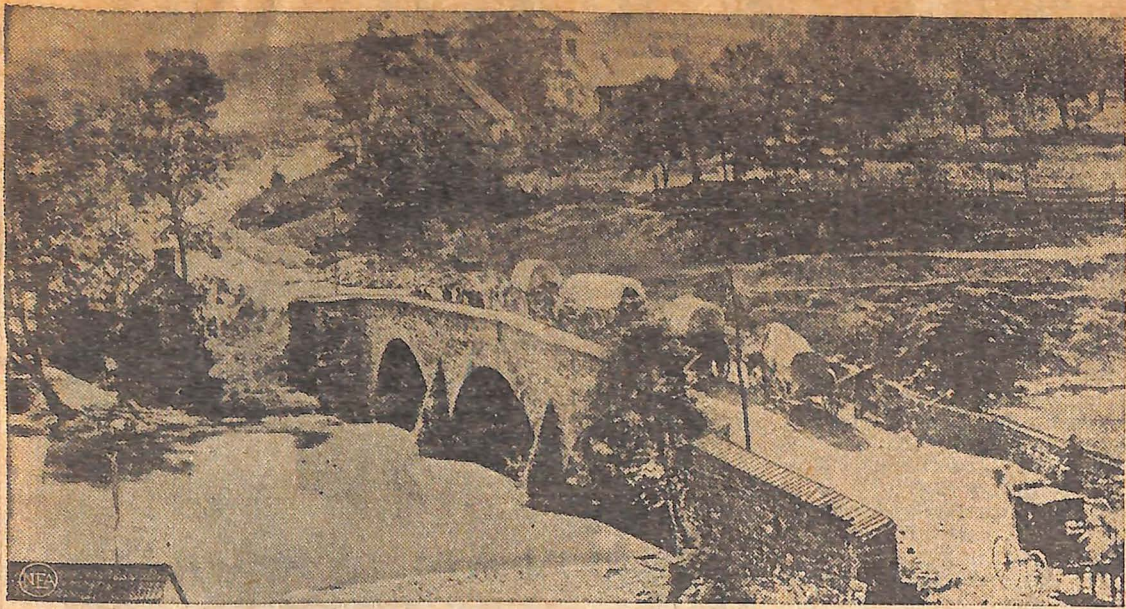
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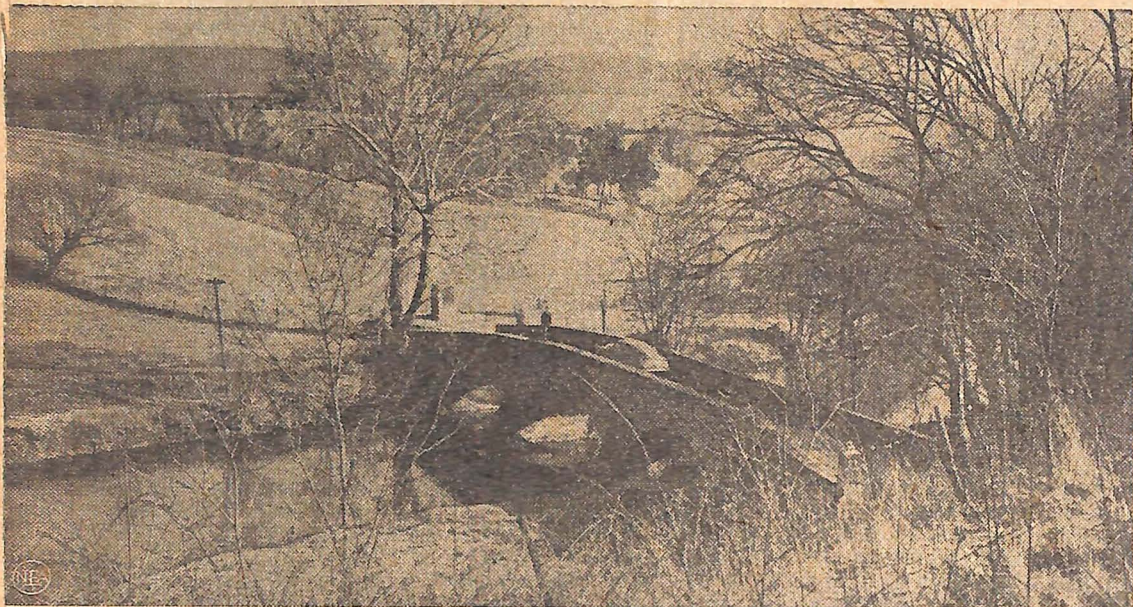
Roanoke Times
Dec. 9, 1949

The Roanoke World-News
Apr. 15, 1950
Published by

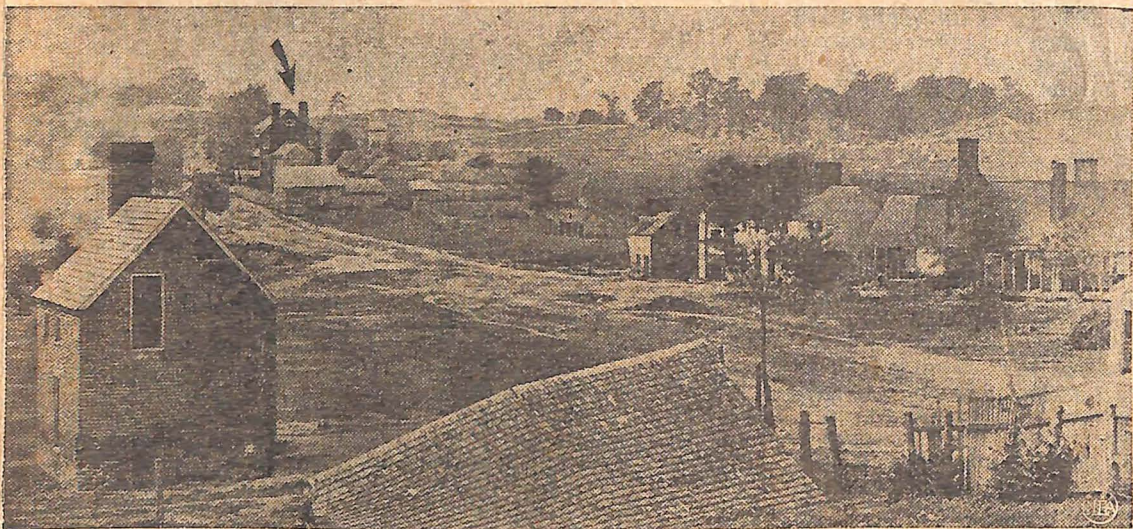
Civil War Battlegrounds, Then and Now



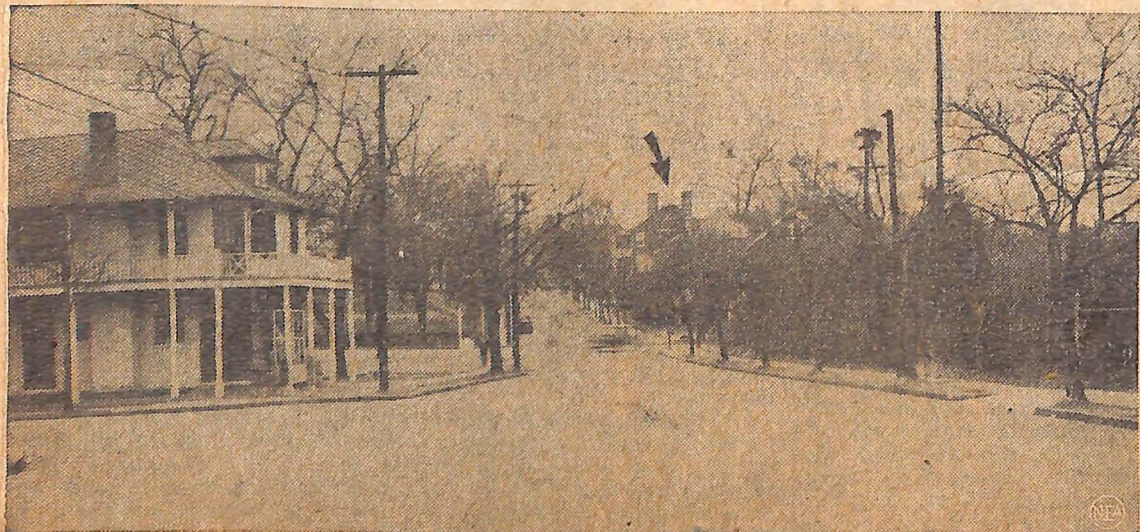
Matthew Brady's Shot of Bridge Over Antietam Creek Near Sharpsburg, Md. . .



Here Is Same Scene Today.



This Was Fredericksburg, as It Looked During Civil War (Note Arrow).



House Identified Above Still Stands on Greatly Changed Site.

Recently the Department of Defense sent a team of four photographers to visit famous landmarks of the Civil War and to take pictures of the exact scenes which famed Photographer Matthew Brady had taken 85 years before. The result was a remarkable collection of present-day photographs matching exactly the locations of the original Brady pictures, which live in history books. Above are two examples of the comparison.

KEPT FLAG ALIVE

LEWISBURG, W. Va.—Thanks to a veteran of the 14th Virginia cavalry, a large Confederate flag still reminds this small farming community that it once belonged to the Confederacy. In 1900, D. R. Thomas, now deceased, painted a huge "stars and bars" on the brick wall of a grocery store then under construction. His friends repaint the flag every few years.

Roanoke World-News
Jan. 28, 1951

Roanoke Times
March 6, 1950
←

Lee At Appomattox

It is good news that the McLean House has been restored. Many a Southerner, many a Northerner, will find a quiet thrill in visiting its famous "parlor" and perhaps visualizing the scenes enacted there. Both generals conducted themselves like great-hearted men. But the figure of Lee rises more vividly from imagination's sketch of the encounter. As the correspondent for a Northern newspaper described him:

General Lee looked very much jaded and worn, but nevertheless presented the same magnificent physique for which he has always been noted . . . During the whole interview, he was retired and dignified . . . but was free from all exhibition of temper or mortification. His demeanor was that of a thoroughly possessed gentleman, who had a very disagreeable duty to perform, but was determined to get through it as well and as soon as he could.—Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.

Roanoke Times
Apr. 20, 1950



CONFEDERATE VETERAN VISITS FAMILY IN ROANOKE—Gen. James W. Moore, 99, commander of the United Confederate Veterans, is pictured here with his great-granddaughter, Mary Penn Rutherford. A resident of Salem, Ala., General Moore is visiting his son, L. Franklin Moore, 207 Mountain Ave., S. W.

One of three living Confederate veterans, General Moore enlisted in the Army of the South when he was 13 years old. He served with General Wheeler's Cavalry in the commissary and returned to school after the surrender.

The oldest living graduate of Virginia Military Institute, General Moore graduated from the Lexington School in 1873, getting his degree in civil and mining engineering. He is active in VMI affairs and plans to attend the 1951 commencement exercises.

GENERAL MOORE SUCCUMBS AT 99

Two Sons of Confederate Vet Live in City

Death came yesterday to 99-year-old Gen. James W. Moore, commander of the 21 known living Confederate veterans, at his home at Selma, Ala.

He was a frequent visitor in Roanoke, having two sons living here—L. Franklin Moore and James W. Moore, Jr.

Attended VMI Exercises

General Moore was the oldest living graduate of Virginia Military Institute and always attended its graduation exercises—even the one last year in spite of his advanced age.

Doctors at Selma held little hope for General Moore's recovery because of his age when he was stricken four days ago with a cerebral hemorrhage. He celebrated his 99th birthday last month and was one of two surviving Confederate veterans living in Alabama.

Surviving, besides the two sons, are a daughter, Miss Kathleen Moore, Selma; nine grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

His title of general came from his rank as commander of the UCV, a post he had held for about seven years. He previously held the rank of lieutenant general of the UCV forces in command of the Army of Tennessee. He was



Gen. James W. Moore

the youngest living Confederate veteran.

General Moore ran away from his grandmother's home in Newnan, Ga., when he was 13 to join his father in the Confederate forces. The son enlisted with Morgan's partisan rangers, a unit of the famous Wheeler's cavalry.

He attended VMI after the Civil War and was graduated in 1873. While at the Lexington school he was a member of the color guard for the funeral of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

The funeral will be conducted Wednesday at Selma.

ONLY ONE OF KIND

The engagement between the U.S.S. Kearsage, which engaged and destroyed the Alabama of the Confederate States, July 11, 1864, was the only open-sea fight of the Civil War. The battle took place outside Cherbourg, France, and lasted one hour and two minutes.

Rke. Times 11/7/50

Rke. Times 1/19/51 Bradley Will Attend Confederate Meeting

NORFOLK, March 12 (AP)—The final reunion here May 30-June 3 of the Confederate Veterans will be attended by Gen. Omar N. Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Six of the 18 surviving Confederate soldiers have notified officials they will be present for the reunion, sponsored by the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Order of the Stars and Bars and Confederate Southern Memorial Association.

Roanoke World-News Nov. 17, 50

UDC Honors Gen. Bradley, Lovett at Richmond Meeting

RICHMOND, Nov. 17 (AP)—The United Daughters of the Confederacy last night pinned military service medals on General Omar Bradley and Robert Lovett.

Both Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Lovett, deputy Secretary of Defense, came here to receive the medals at the annual UDC convention.

General Walton Walker also got the UDC medal—in absentia. Walker couldn't come because he's commanding the Eighth Army in Korea.

Other recipients of the medal, highest honor the UDC can bestow, were Brig. Gen. Robert E. Lee Eaton, deputy director of the Office of Legislative Liaison, and Capt. Warren H. McClain, commander of Atlantic fleet destroyers.

To be eligible for the medal, recipients not only had to have outstanding military records, but had to be lineal descendants of a soldier or sailor who fought for the South in the Civil War.

Bradley, whose father, Thomas M. Bradley, was a private in the Ninth Confederate Cavalry, stole the show. After medal presentation by the UDC president-general, Mrs. William A. Haggard, of Miami, the five-star general was besieged by autograph-hunting ladies. He obliged, using his Army cap as a table.

But shortly after Lovett, whose grandfather was a Texas private for the South, got his medal, both men left in haste for Washington. Neither had made a speech or dropped a significant remark.

Earlier in the day, the UDC had postponed until 1951 final action on a proposed permanent headquarters in Richmond.

At the same time, the UDC convention voted overwhelmingly in favor of expending \$45,000 to place a memorial to Gen. Robert E. Lee in Washington Cathedral. Plans for the permanent headquarters were sidetracked when the UDC headquarters committee withdrew present blueprints for a building costing \$250,000.

Instead, the convention adopted a committee proposal that the cost of the headquarters be sliced to \$125,000 and that new plans be placed before the 1951 convention. Meantime, UDC divisions will be asked to approve an assessment of \$3 per member to finance the building.

The motion to erect a memorial to General Lee was passed, 1,420 to 34, by delegates to the 57th annual convention.

Mrs. L. M. Bashinsky, of Troy, Ala., chairman of the Lee memorial committee, reported that funds received prior to the convention totaled \$23,000 in cash and pledges. All of this money is earmarked for the erection of the memorial, which will be designed as a prayer chapel, with a stained-glass window depicting the life and character of the famed Confederate commander in chief.

Elect Officers

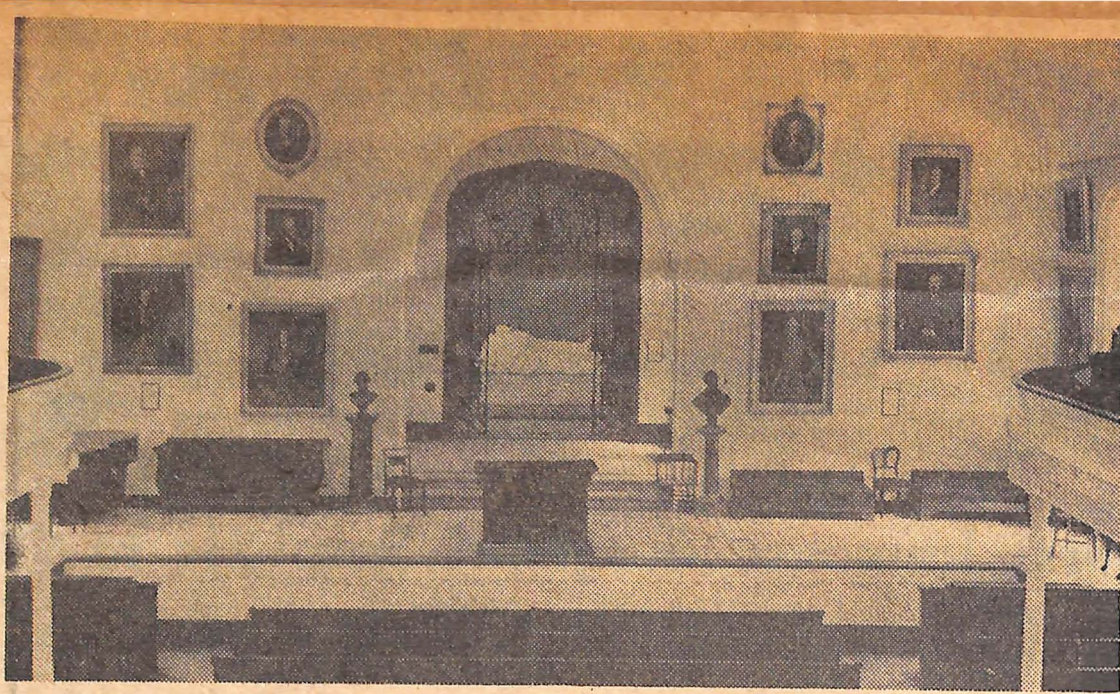
The UDC selected two new officers yesterday. Mrs. Frank F. Gross of Chicago, Ill., was named recording secretary general and Miss Liza Ellen Carpenter, of Washington, was elected recorder general of crosses of service and honors.

Mrs. William A. Haggard, of Miami, is currently serving a two-year term as president general of the UDC. New elections will be held at next year's convention, set for Asheville, N. C.

Land for the proposed UDC headquarters here has been donated by the State of Virginia. The headquarters will be located next door to the Confederate Museum, Battle Abbey.

Last night, the convention was addressed by Dr. Francis Pennington Gaines, president, Washington and Lee University.

Roanoke Times
Feb. 27, 1951



SOUTHERN SHRINE—Valentine's famous recumbent statue of Robert E. Lee can be seen through the gate at the rear of the Lee Chapel at Washington and Lee University. Among the portraits on the Chapel wall is one of George Washington valued at \$250,000.

Losing Your Southern Spirit? Just Visit Lee Chapel at W & L

By William B. Bagbey
World-News State Editor

LEXINGTON, Oct. 4—What we need is a good history of the South judging from some of the questions asked by the thousands of visitors that annually visit Washington and Lee University's Chapel, the shrine of the Confederacy's god-like man, Gen. Robert E. Lee.

They come there looking for the tomb of Andrew Jackson, Ulysses S. Grant or any of a number of names plucked at random from the pages of history.

It need not be like the history suggested many years ago by the University of Virginia professor who found accounts of the Civil War, War Between the States, or what have you, written by Northern professors not to his liking.

"What we need," he told a colleague one day, "is a good, factual history of the War written from the Southern point of view."

"Yes," replied his friend, a mathematician, "in my work I have often had occasion when a leaning perpendicular would have been of great assistance."

In Lee Chapel lives and breathes the spirit of Washington and of Lee.

Built under the supervision of Lee after the Southern leader became president of the Lexington

Gen. James W. Moore, head of the Confederate Veterans and oldest living alumnus of the Virginia Military Institute, visited the museum and recalled an incident in the life of Traveller that occurred when he attended VMI.

The cadets one night "borrowed" Traveller and painted him like a zebra, greatly upsetting Gen. Francis H. Smith, then superintendent of VMI.

General Smith went personally to General Lee to apologize for what his boys had done, declaring that he would expel the culprits.

"Well, now, General Smith," Lee replied, "Traveller is not injured in any way and we need our boys so don't punish them."

All visitors to the Chapel are impressed by Edward Valentine's famous recumbent statue of Lee on the main floor of the Chapel, flanked by stands of Confederate battle flags that were returned to Virginia long after hostilities ceased in 1865. The bullet holes have been mended but some of the flags are still attached to the pine saplings that served as standards after the original ones were shot away. One flag bears the names of Malvern Hill, Cold Harbor, Cedar Run, New Berne, Hanover,

Ox Hill, Manassas and Fraziers Farm.

The statue was carved by Valentine in Richmond and shipped to Lexington by canal boat. It remained crated for seven years before an addition was built at the rear of the Chapel to house it. Lee is depicted asleep in his tent, in full battle dress with a light blanket or counterpane drawn over the lower part of his body. The blanket is so exquisitely done that it appears to be of different material from the rest of the statue.

In the Chapel and museum are many Lee, Washington and Custis portraits. Among them is an original painting of Washington in the uniform of a British colonel done by Charles W. Peale. ^{as each was supply the head} and some don't fit the bodies too well.

General Lee apparently was his own secretary for in the museum are several letters to parents and notices to students about college affairs. One calls a father's attention to his son's lack of application to study though Lee does excuse him slightly because the boy had had the mumps. Another gives a student permission to withdraw from college and a third commends a student for his behavior and the improvement in his studies.

Still another urged a father to encourage his son in his work and informed the parent that the boy had said he just could not study

but was "going to turn over a new leaf."

A part of the uniform worn by "General" William A. Anderson at the Battle of First Manassas is also displayed. Anderson was 1st Sergeant of the Liberty Hall Volunteers but later was Attorney General of Virginia and was referred to thereafter as "General" Anderson.

Anderson was shot three times during the battle. One bullet lodged in the company orderly book in his breast pocket, another sliced his boot sole and a third shattered his kneecap leaving him forever lame. He was always called upon to make the address in Lexington on Confederate Memorial Day and his forensic powers was known as the "Lame Lion of Lexington."

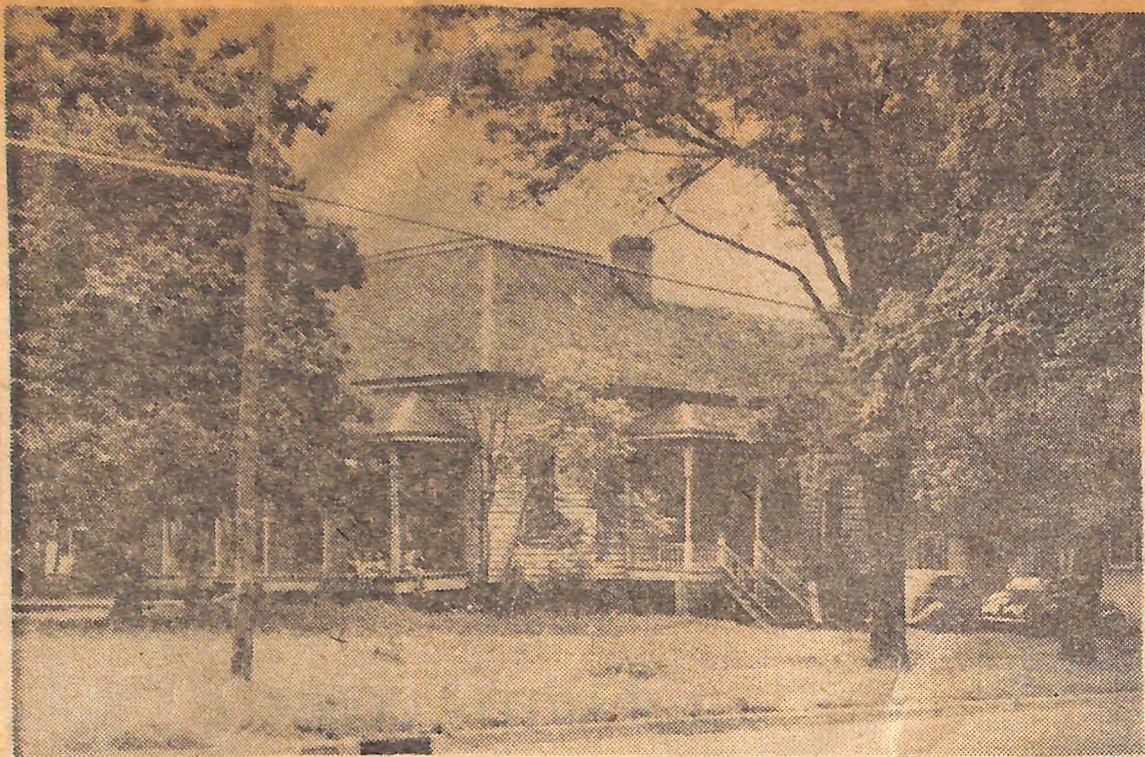
from the young ladies of Miss Brown's Seminary in Lynchburg.

At the rear of the museum are the crypts where lie buried Lee, his father, Light Horse Harry Lee, and other members of the Lee family.

'Tis said that when Robert E. Lee IV graduated from W&L recently he was asked by President Francis P. Gaines at the end of a strenuous finals what he intended to do.

"I'm so tired, Dr. Gaines," he was reported as replying, "that I think I'll just get a pillow and go crawl into my niche."

Roanoke World-News
Oct. 4, 1950



OLD MISSOURI CAPITOL—This old building in Marshall, Tex., was the capitol of the State of Missouri during the Civil War. The present owner, Lew Bates, said he probably will tear it down unless he can sell it soon. In the summer of 1861, Missouri Gov. Claiborne Jackson and Lt. Gov. Thomas C. Reynolds fled to Marshall ahead of advancing Federal troops. This was the Missouri capitol until Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered. (Wide World)

MISSOURI'S OLD CAPITOL MAY GO

Owner Intends To Tear It Down Unless Bought

MARSHALL, Tex., Nov. 27 (AP) The last landmark here of a strange page in Confederate and mid-Western history soon may be wiped out in the name of progress.

The relic is the building which once housed the Missouri government-in-exile during the Civil War. The owner says he'll raze the structure unless he can sell it soon. An apartment house would be erected.

Only recently another landmark of the period—the Missouri governor's mansion—was torn down.

One-Story Building

The capitol building is an unpretentious one-story frame dwelling. It is badly weathered.

There are a number of conflicting stories about selection of Marshall as the Missouri government's seat. The most widely accepted is this:

Missouri Gov. Claiborne F. Jackson and Lieut. Gov. Thomas C. Reynolds fled Missouri in 1861 just ahead of Federal troops. They carried the state seal with them.

They first set up their government-in-exile in Camden, Ark., and later in Arkadelphia. Still later they moved to Little Rock.

In late 1862 or early 1863, Governor Claiborne died and Reynolds succeeded to the office. Reynolds moved to Marshall when Federal troops pushed into the Arkansas area. He remained in Marshall, conducting such business as he could, until Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered and the war ended.

Because Missouri had remained in the Union and had chosen a new governor sympathetic to the Union cause, the official acts of Governors Claiborne and Reynolds later were declared void.

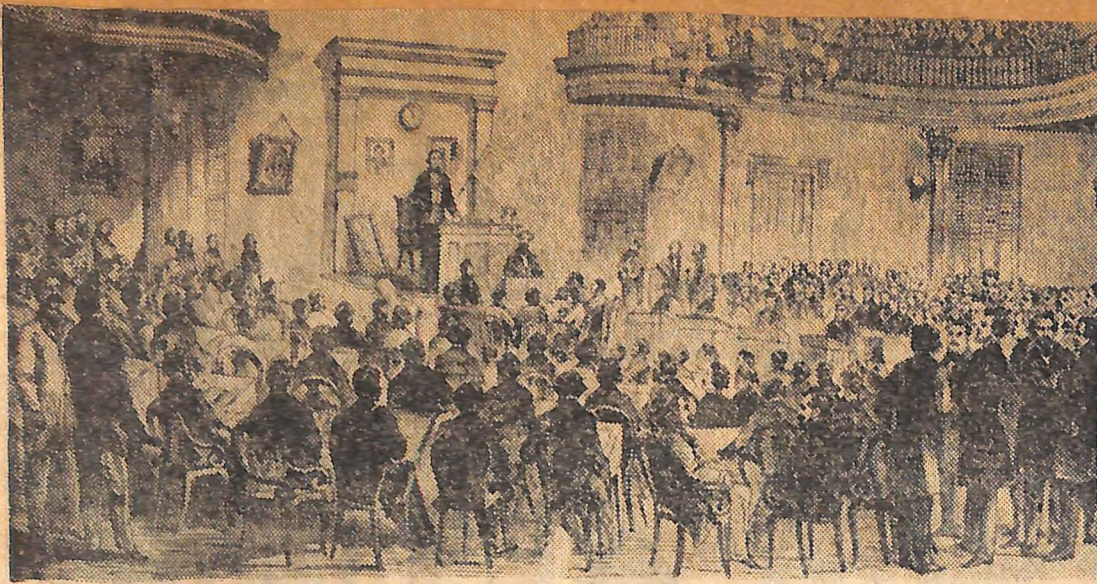
Just before the governor's mansion here was torn down, an attempt was made to preserve it as an historical monument, but the attempt failed.

Roanoke Times
Nov. 28, 1956

Collier's Magazine

American-made Confederate gun crews. Many Civil War figures are made in France; whole Gettysburg battle could be re-created from them





WHEN CONFEDERATE SENATE MET—The Senate of the Confederate States of America, with Howell Cobb presiding, in open session at the Confederate Capitol in Montgomery, Ala., in 1861. On Feb. 4, 1861, delegates from seceding Southern States assembled at Montgomery voted to set up a provisional Confederate government. Jefferson Davis of Mississippi was inaugurated president of the Confederacy 14 days later. (Wide World)

90-Year-Old States Rights Fight Is Still Being Carried Out in the South

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 3 (AP)—A reconverted South, no longer dependent on cotton for a living, is still fighting the states rights battle that led to the creation of the Confederate States of America just 90 years ago.

The political thinking is still much the same, but the economy is vastly changed from that of the slave-holding land of agriculture that seceded from the union to form its own government on Feb. 4, 1861.

Two months later Confederate guns fired on Fort Sumter, and the Civil War began.

One-Crop Economy

The South of four score and ten years ago was a slow moving, mint julep and magnolia region of great personal riches acquired almost entirely from the soil. The per capita wealth exceeded that of the industrial North, but it was a one-crop economy. Cotton was the chief product of the sprawling plantations manned by slave labor. Gay New Orleans was the only metropolitan city.

Today the economy is geared to a gradually steady balance between diversified agriculture, livestock and manufacturing industry. The mass of population has shifted to the cities, where giant plants turn out millions of dollars worth of textiles and other finished goods every year.

Coal mining, iron and steel works, shipyards and other industries employ thousands of workers at wages unheard of on the back country farms. Great cities have sprung up in every one of the once predominantly rural Southern states.

Progress Among Negroes

Descendants of Negro slaves, once forbidden even to learn how to read and write, have made much progress too. State appropriations to Negro schools have doubled and tripled in just a few years. Some Negroes even have been admitted to white colleges.

Southern governors have set up a regional education program to send both white and Negro students to other states for training and higher education not available at home.

But politically, the South still has a mind of its own as unyielding as the spirit of rebellion that prompted South Carolina to secede from the Federal Government on Dec. 20, 1860.

Other states followed, and on Feb. 4, 1861 delegates assembled at Montgomery voted to set up a pro-

visional Confederate government. Mississippi's Jefferson Davis was inaugurated president of the Confederacy 14 days later.

War Was On

Then in April, just a few short blocks from the capitol where Davis took his oath of office, the order was given to fire on Fort Sumter, and the war was on. In May, the seat of government was moved to Richmond after Virginia seceded.

Four years later the fighting ended and the Confederate Union broke up. Northern carpetbaggers swarmed southward and Dixie's slave economy was shattered. The depression that followed took generations to overcome.

The war was primarily a clash of opposing interests represented by the agriculture of the South and the industry of the North and growing Midwest.

Racial problems played their part because the economy of the land below the Mason-Dixon Line was so closely tied to slavery. But Lincoln's emancipation proclamation ordering the slaves set free actually didn't come until two years after the fighting started.

South Still Changing

Gradually after the carpetbaggers left the South turned from a one-crop region to a healthier and more diversified system of living. It is still changing.

Politically, the South turned to the Democratic Party to protect its concept of states rights and its tradition of white supremacy. From 1872 till 1928, not a southern electoral vote went to the Republicans.

Herbert Hoover picked up some in the 1928 election because many southerners refused to support the Democratic presidential nominee, Al Smith. But the Solid South closed ranks again and kept them sealed for another 20 years.

Then in 1948, Dixie delegates to the Democratic national convention stalked out in protest against President Truman's racial policies. They put their own candidate, J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, into the presidential race. Four states gave him their electoral votes.

Show Resentment

Dixie Democrats in Congress showed their resentment, too, by teaming up repeatedly with northern Republicans to oppose parts of Mr. Truman's program.

The ranks of the men in gray who fought for the South in the

Civil War meanwhile have thinned out to almost nothing. A survey by the Alabama Pension Commission shows only 21 veterans still living out of an army which once numbered 800,000 men.

To support them in their last years, southern states pay out something like \$226,800 a year in Confederate pensions. Some of the ex-soldiers get as much as \$200 a month.

Roanoke Times
2/4/51

Roanoke Times
Jan. 19, 1951

Dr. Bell Will Speak About Lee on Sunday

Dr. C. C. Bell, pastor of Greene Memorial Methodist Church, will speak on "Lee, a Southern Flower" at his regular service Sunday at 5 p.m.

A special section will be reserved for members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The public is invited to attend the service.

Roanoke World-News Oct. 15, 1950 How South Got Scooped On Largest Telescope

OXFORD, Miss. (UP) — The world's largest telescope once was built for the University of Mississippi but was delivered to Northwestern University.

The telescope was 19 inches in diameter and was completed in June, 1861. It was somewhat larger than the one at Harvard and therefore the largest in the world at that time.

The Civil War interfered, however, and the telescope went to a northern instead of a southern university.

Roanoke Times
April 9, 1950

CIVIL WAR ROLL DECLINES TO 40

Oldest Southern Veteran Drinks Highballs Daily

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—Forty ancient warriors—together they've lived more than 4,000 years—are completing the final chapter of America's Civil War.

A tally of government and veteran organization rolls gives a total of 17 Union bluecoats and 23 of the gray-clad Confederates scattered across 24 states. It's a decrease of more than one-third in the last year.

Oldest of the Union survivors is James A. Hard, Rochester, N. Y., who was born July 15, 1842, and who was a private in Company E of the 32nd New York Infantry. The Confederates' current longevity champion is John T. Graves who was born Jan. 1, 1842. Today he lives in a Confederate home at Higginsville, Mo., which the state maintains at an annual cost of about \$25,000. His regimen includes care by two nurses and eight highballs a day.

"Young" at 96

At the opposite end of the age scale (records aren't complete for some of the ancients) is blue-clad Theodore A. Penland, Vancouver, Wash., born Jan. 23, 1849, and gray-clad John A. Marcum, of Birtsa, Ark., who is 96 this year. Penland is the last commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The GAR held its final encampment last year at Indianapolis. Its veteran opposite, the sons of Confederate veterans still meets.

The following are the men still living:

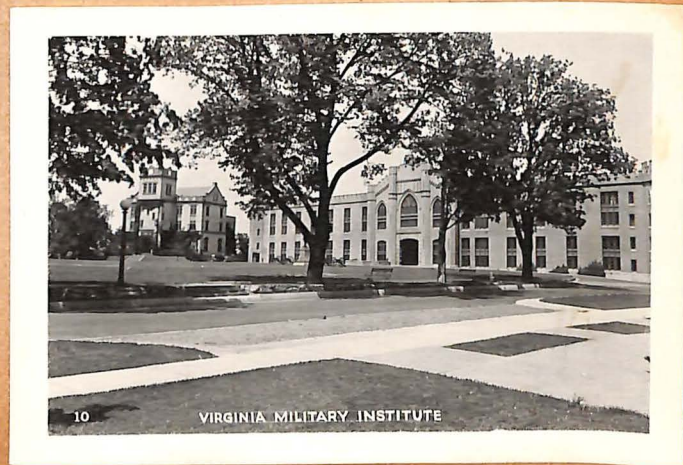
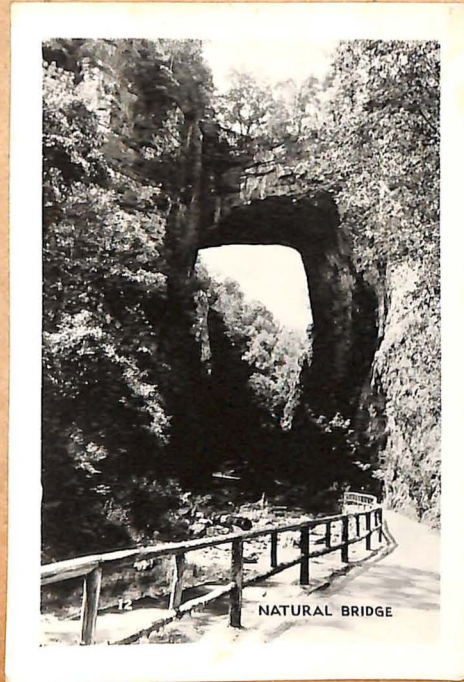
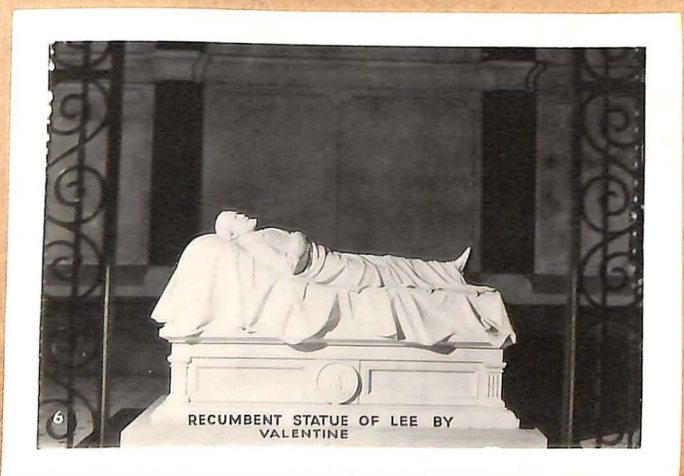
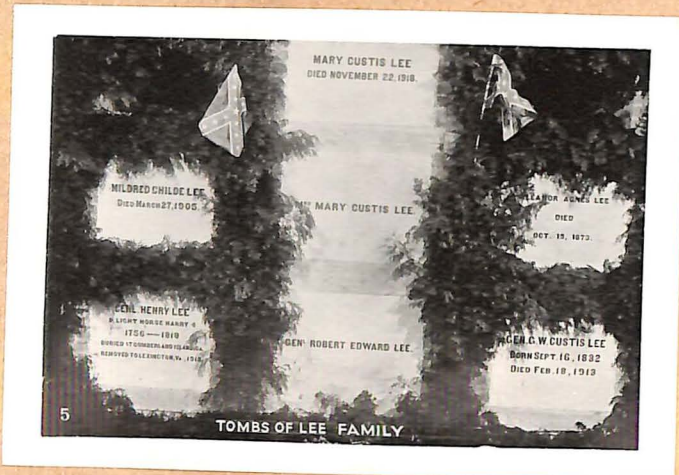
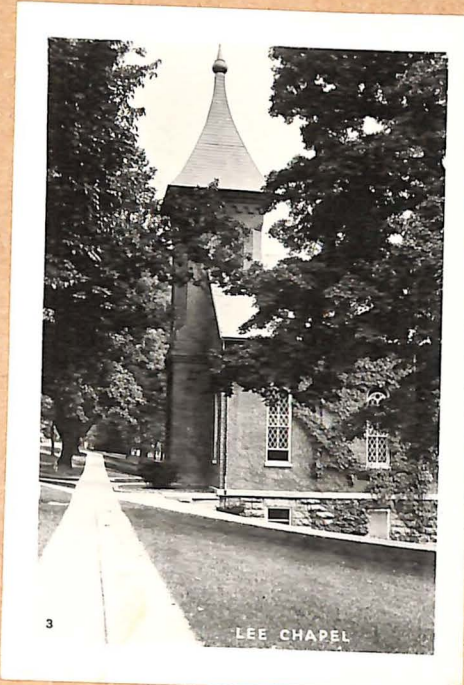
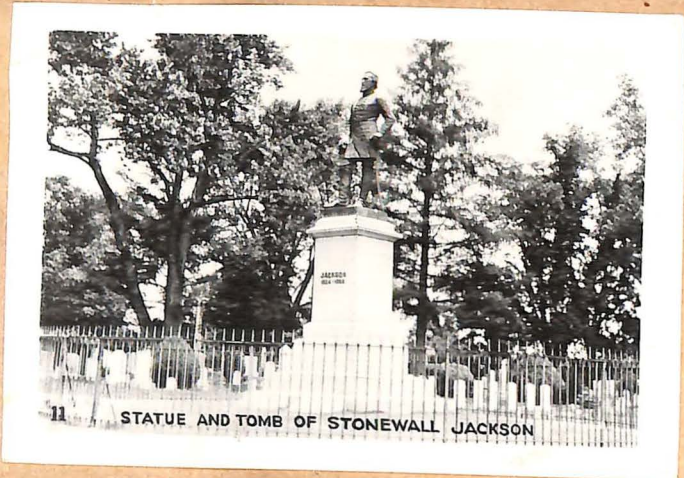
Union—Charles W. Bailey, Baldwin City, Kas.; Robert Barrett, Sr., Princeton, Ky.; John F. Branaman, Topeka, Kas.; Israel A. Broadsword, Samuels, Ida.; Daniel Clingaman, Wauseon, O.; Joseph Cloves, Pontiac, Mich.; Hiram R. Gale, Seattle, Wash.; James A. Hard, Rochester, N. Y.; John Hutchinson, Ava, Mo.; James M. Lurvey, Goff Falls, N. H.; William A. Magee, Los Angeles, Calif.; Theodore A. Penland, Vancouver, Wash.; James W. Smith, Lebanon, Ore.; Douglas T. Story, West Los Angeles, Calif.; Michael J. Thralls, Nyssa, Ore.; Lansing A. Wilcox, Cadott, Wisc.; and Albert Woolson, Duluth, Minn.

Confederate Lineup

Confederate—S. M. Bennett, Yancey County, N. C.; Robert K. Boyt, St. Augustine, Fla.; William J. Bush, Fitzgerald, Ga.; J. G. Chism, Ben Hur, Pope County, Ark.; R. V. Collie, Louisburg, N. C.; P. R. Crump, Lincoln, Ala.; John T. Graves, Higginsville, Mo.; T. W. Guinn, New Augusta, Miss.; George W. Keith, Graceville, Fla.; V. E. Liffage, Salters, S. C.; William A. Lundy, Laurel Hill, Fla.

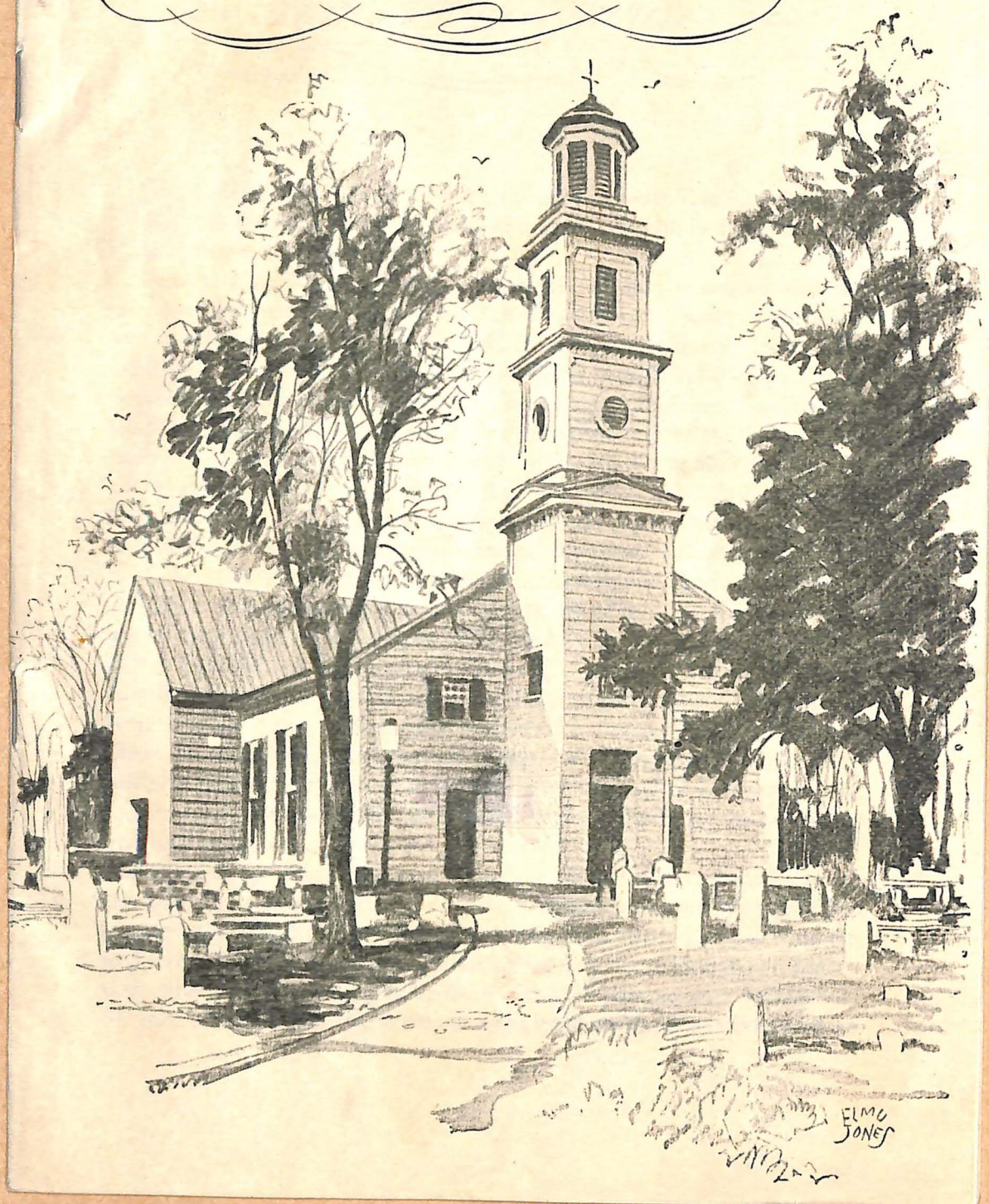
Also John A. Marcum, Birtsa, Ark.; Charles W. Matthews, Bluefield, Va.; J. W. Moore, Selma, Ala.; Arnold Murray, Orangeburg, S. C.; Jeremiah P. O'Brien, Buna, Tex.; Thomas E. Riddle, Austin, Tex.; Joseph P. Robles, Tampa, Fla.; John Salling, Slant, Va.; James A. Thrasher, Beauvoir, Miss.; William D. Townsend, Olla, La.; J. H. Whitsett, Bonham, Tex.; and Walter W. Williams, Franklin, Tex.

Photographs purchased in Lexington,
picturing spots of interest in
and around, LEXINGTON



June 4-9-50
THE ROANOKE TIME

A Tour of
Historic Richmond



A Tour of
Historic Richmond



ELMO
JONES

Richmond & Her Story & Her Spirit

RICHMOND—Capital of the Cavaliers—a city that is mellow and yet modern, where the rustle of the past may still be heard amid the bustle of the present.

To appreciate Richmond one must, before all else, remember that this old town has roots planted deep in the history of our country. Richmond was founded in 1737 by William Byrd II, of Westover on the James, forefather of two of Virginia's illustrious sons of today, Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd and Senator Harry Flood Byrd. But even before Father Byrd laid off his lots and established Richmond, this site at the falls of the James River had held a certain degree of importance. Just a few weeks after the Virginia settlers landed at Jamestown on May 13, 1607, to found the first permanent English settlement in America, Captain Newport pushed off up the James to find the route to the gold of the Indies. The barrier of rocks, known as the falls of the James, must have been an unwelcome sight to the eyes of that little band of intrepid explorers as it shattered their dream of easy passage to their expected El Dorado. Captain Newport, however, was the first of the Virginians to believe that no hoped-for golden future should stop a man from doing the sensible, practical things of the moment. Before very long, Captain Francis West had established a frontier post at the point where the falls interrupted further navigation of the river. It is hard to realize that Richmond was once on the western frontier of our country, but such was the case until about 1660, when settlers began that westward push that only ended when the Pacific was reached.

Richmond has seen much of the thrilling history of our country unfold. She was a promising village when George Washington and the son of her founder, Colonel Byrd, successfully led Virginia's two regiments with the troops of her sister colonies and the British regulars in the French and Indian war. She was hostess to that brilliant group of patriots who gathered in St. John's Church in 1775 to discuss what methods could be taken to avert

war with England, only to have Patrick Henry, grown sick of futile measures which obtained no justice for the colonists, rise to advocate the arming of the Virginia militia and utter those words which made him the embodiment of man's immortal will to freedom: "Give me liberty or give me death." She was the capital of the State from which Thomas Jefferson, Governor of Virginia, had to flee to prevent capture when Benedict Arnold swooped down on Richmond in 1781 and occupied the city for the British in America's war for independence. Cornwallis visited it later in the same year. She was a thriving center of commerce in 1812 when the city was often alarmed by the news that the British were coming again, and in 1846 when her "Grays" were accepted for service in the Mexican War. She was the capital of the Confederate States of America from 1861-65, the hope of the South and the despair of the North for those four long, bloody, heart-breaking years. The best commanders, the most immense armies the Federal government could furnish, hammered, hammered at Richmond, while the South's bravest hearts and keenest minds stood with their backs often at the very walls of the city, but would not let them pass. No city in America ever has or ever will be again so completely the goal of the whole American people. Those years and the ones that followed taught Richmond something that as a city she will never forget—that courage can rise above everything. The incredible sacrifices of Richmond people in that time knit the citizens together with bonds that even time cannot sunder. She was again prompt to the call of duty in 1898 when the country was challenged with outside danger, and once more poured forth her sons and funds in World War I; also in World War II she gave liberally of her sons and daughters and resources. Those wars through which Richmond has lived are but distressing landmarks on the long trail our country has traveled. Her contribution has been equally as great in times of peace. In fact, probably her greatest contribution has been her way of life—a way based on the belief that the best of the old must be kept and adapted to fit in with the best of the new. The city has grown steadily; has been rebuilt after three destructions by fire. Today Richmond is a commercial, industrial, financial, medical and educational center of the South, and one of the fastest growing industrial centers in the nation. Richmond's industry has been stable and resistant to wide fluctuations in business cycle.

Cities, after all, are but larger patterns of individual people. People who have been tested by time and tribulation and yet come out smiling, full of faith and courage, never fail to command our admiration. That Richmond has done this, we submit as our plea for your appreciation of our old city. The people of Richmond have made the city and in turn been made by it. No one can long live in the mellowness of Richmond without feeling

that here is a calm that is not dead but gay, an ease and a friendliness that is real and not assumed, a determination to build always for the future but never to forget the heritage of the past which is our inspiration, a will to be of such a quality that we cannot fail to give strength to the nation, going always forward in the spirit of those who would surmount the obstacles of the present in order to attain goals inspired by ideals of right and justice.

. . .

A Tour of Historic Richmond

Happily, Richmond has preserved much of her charm of a bygone day, despite the fact that she has kept step with the times. While the fire of 1865 destroyed much of ante-bellum Richmond, innumerable shrines remain to remind the visitor of the dramatic part played by the city in the making of the nation. In virtually every quarter of the town will be found reminders of the past—public buildings, homes and gardens, memorials to her sons and daughters; in short, showplaces of wide interest to those who would acquaint themselves with the history of a section visited by Englishmen soon after the establishment of a settlement at Jamestown.

The tour has been planned on a geographic basis to permit as much as possible to be seen. It is almost impossible to sightsee chronologically in Richmond, as our forefathers built where they wished and not according to a city plan. The result is that the old buildings of Richmond are scattered quite widely. Leaving the heart of the city, we drive to the intersection of Third and Main streets and proceed south on Third to the end of the street, where we come to Gamble's Hill Park.

Gamble's Hill Park


Below you rolls "the mighty James," the father of Virginia's history, along the banks of which Richmond had her beginning. In 1645 Fort Charles was erected here at the falls of the James to protect the Tidewater settlers from the incursions of the Indians. The cross, planted on rugged boulders or river-jacks from the James, was erected here by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities in memory of the valiant little group of explorers, who landed on an island below this point on May 24, 1607.

Across the ravine on the extreme right is the State penitentiary, ably run along modern lines.


Bringing your eyes along the crest of the same hill sloping down towards the river, you will see Hollywood Cemetery, where lie buried two Presidents of the United States, James Monroe and John Tyler; the President of the Confederate States of America, Jefferson Davis; General J. E. B. Stuart, Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury, "the pathfinder of the seas"; Fitzhugh Lee (General R. E. Lee is buried in Lexington, Virginia); George E. Pickett and some 18,000 Confederate soldiers, including the Virginians who fell in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg.

Immediately beneath Gamble's Hill curve are the remains of the once vital Kanawha Canal, Virginia's earliest great westward transportation system, of which George Washington was the first president in 1785.

Across the canal is the Tredegar Company, iron manufacturers, which has rounded out more than a century of service, having furnished munitions in the country's last four wars. Here was rolled the armor-plate for the "Merrimac," which, with the "Monitor," made history in Hampton Roads in the first battle between iron-clads.


Leaving the park we pass on our left a remarkable structure, known as Pratt's castle, constructed in the 1850's and awarded as the prize in a photographic lottery.  Proceed on Fourth Street to Cary, right on Cary to Fifth, left on Fifth to Main.

Old Homes


Here on Fifth Street, between Cary and Main, are several examples of the stately houses which made life in Richmond in the nineteenth century the gracious thing that it was. On your right are two old homes which have passed from the hands of the families that built and loved them. At the southeast corner of Main and Fifth Streets used to stand the Allan home where Edgar Allan Poe lived to young manhood with his foster parents. On your left is the garden of the handsome old Nolting home. Feast your eyes on the beautiful design of that back porch. Across Main Street from the Nolting residence is an interesting octagonal house, built prior to 1814 by an early mayor of Richmond.  Proceed on Fifth to Franklin, right on Franklin to 707 East Franklin.

General Lee's Home

This upright house, typical of many built by the wealthier Richmonders in the early nineteenth century, was lent to General Robert E. Lee as a home for himself when he could be in Richmond and for his family during the latter years of the War Between the States. It is now the home of the Virginia Historical Society, which has built a fireproof structure in the rear

for its priceless collection of papers. Many interesting things on view here merit a visit.  Proceed east on Franklin to Ninth Street.


Federal Reserve Bank

On your left, from Eighth to Ninth on Franklin Street, is situated the Federal Reserve Bank for the Fifth District, which embraces Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland, the District of Columbia, and part of West Virginia.  Intersection of Franklin and Ninth.



Old Bell Tower

Old Bell Tower

Here you get your first view of the State Capitol and its grounds, but at this time confine your interest to the quaint structure on your left. It is the old Bell Tower, built in 1824 to replace the wood tower from which had pealed forth the call to colors for regular and volunteer troops to defend Richmond from expected attacks.  Right on Ninth to Main Street, left on Main.

Financial District

You are now in the heart of Richmond's financial district. Several banking houses, however, are situated in other parts of the city. ☞ *Main from Tenth to Eleventh.*

Post Office

On your left is the Federal building in which are located the United States Post Office and customs house. A part of this building was erected before the War Between the States and housed the executive offices of President Jefferson Davis and several members of his cabinet. Next in order is the city's parcel post building. ☞ *Proceed east on Main to Fourteenth, right on Fourteenth to Bridge, halt.*

Site of John Smith Landing

Before you stretches one of the four bridges connecting Richmond's north and south sides of the James River. Beyond the bridge, near the huge grain elevator, is where Capt. John Smith first landed in Richmond. The land was originally purchased from Chief Powhatan. ☞ *Back (north) on Fourteenth to Main and right on Main to Fifteenth.*

Southern Literary Messenger

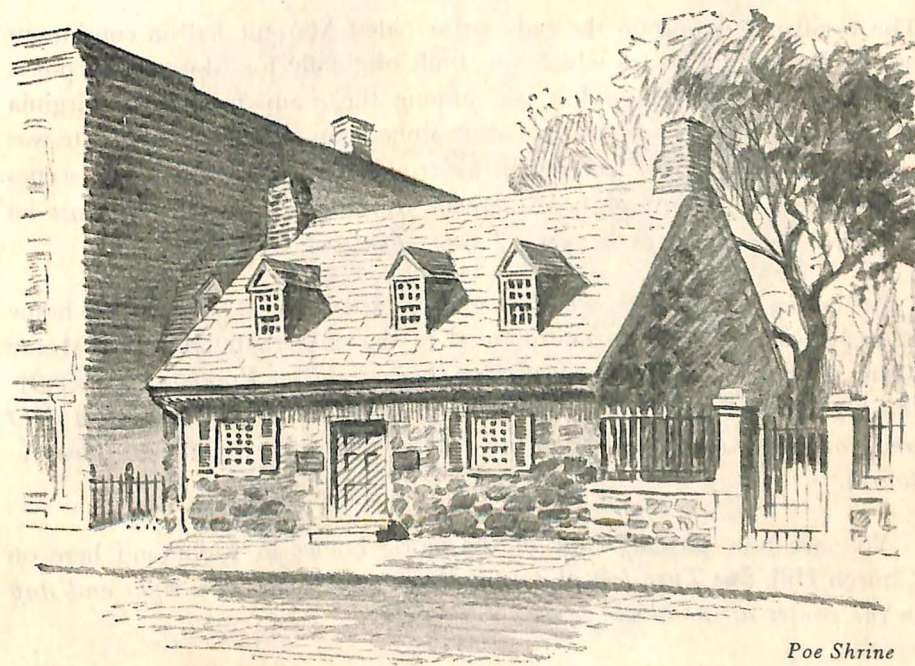
The southeast corner on your right is the site of the *Southern Literary Messenger* Building, where Edgar Allan Poe edited that magazine to enduring fame. Across the street is the site of Bell Tavern, one of the famous places of rendezvous in early Richmond and recruiting station during the War of 1812. ☞ *Continue east on Main to Seventeenth.*

Old First Market

Passing the Main Street Station (C. & O. and Seaboard) on the left, you come to the Old Market. On this site, from the earliest days, the farmers would gather to sell their produce to the city folk. To the left of the market, Negro washerwomen used to spread their wash on the grassy banks of Shockoe Creek, the frequent floods of which were the chief excitement of the old town. The women chatted and lightened their work by singing. The darkies' melodious voices, blending with the cries of the food hawkers, must have made the market the gayest spot in Richmond. ☞ *Continue on Main, halting three-fourths of the way between Nineteenth and Twentieth.*

Poe Shrine

On your left is the oldest house in Richmond, erected about 1686. On the front wall may be seen the letters "J. R.," supposed to signify "Jacobus Rex," James II, who was then King of England. The building is now a part of the Edgar Allan Poe Foundation, which includes also the small buildings on the left and right, in the three of which are housed much Poe material and many articles relating to his residence in Richmond. In the rear is an "enchanted garden" which leads to a classical loggia, built chiefly of material from the former *Southern Literary Messenger* Building. ☞ *Turn right on Twentieth to Cary.*



Poe Shrine

Libby Prison

On the southeast corner of Cary stood Libby Prison, where thousands of Federal prisoners were confined during the War Between the States. The old warehouse-prison building was torn down and taken to Chicago to be rebuilt for the World's Fair of 1893.

You are now in the heart of the tobacco district of Richmond. For blocks may be seen Richmond's famous "Tobacco Row." ☞ *Turn left on Cary to Twenty-first, left on Twenty-first to Main, right on Main to Twenty-third.*

Where Poe's Mother Died

Through the narrow runway between the house on the northwest corner and the one next to it, you could pass, if you had time, to see the little house where Edgar Allan Poe's mother passed away in 1811. She had lodged, on first coming to Richmond that autumn, along with her fellow-actresses, in the Indian Queen tavern on the corner, but poverty had forced her removal. ☞ *Make a U turn on Main here and proceed west on Main back to Eighteenth, turn right on Eighteenth, proceeding to Franklin, turn right on Franklin, halt between Eighteenth and Nineteenth.*

Oldest Masonic Hall

The wooden building on the right is the oldest Masonic hall in continuous use in the United States which was built originally for Masonic purposes. Governor Edmund Randolph was among the many prominent Virginia Masons who participated in the corner-stone laying in 1785. Lafayette was given a reception here in 1824 on his triumphal return visit to the scenes where he had served in the American Revolution. ☞ *Proceed east on Franklin, halting briefly between Twenty-first and Twenty-second.*

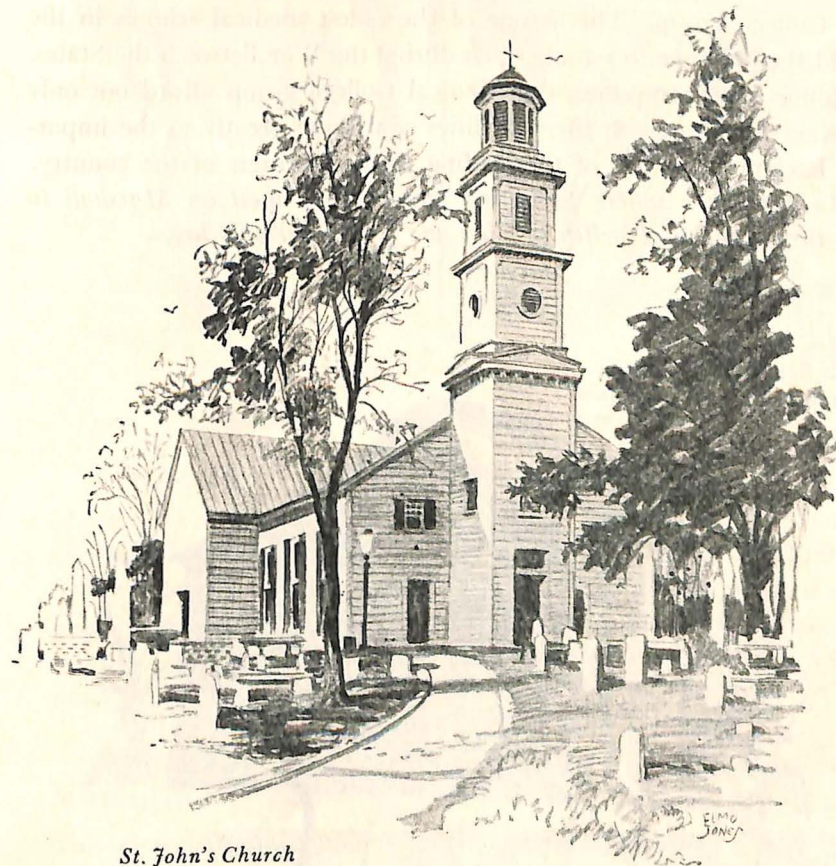
At the top of the hill to your left, you can see a typical old galleried home of early Richmond, now incorporated in the modern buildings of Monte Maria Roman Catholic Convent. ☞ *Turn right on Franklin at Twenty-third, go to Main, turn right, then proceed to Twenty-first Street, turn right and continue north to Grace, turn right on Grace, continue to Twenty-fourth.*

You are now passing some of the oldest homes in Richmond here on Church Hill. ☞ *Turn left at Twenty-fourth to Broad, turn right and stop in the center of the block.*

St. John's Church

St. John's Episcopal Church, built in 1741, the oldest in the city, will forever be famous as the place where Patrick Henry uttered his ringing challenge for "Liberty or Death" to the American colonists. The second Virginia convention met in St. John's, because it was the largest hall in Richmond, in March, 1775, and even at that, the original was not half the size of the enlarged present-day structure. It is worth your while to get out here and let the sexton show you the church and tell you briefly of its story. On the left, as you face the church, you will see the grave of Elizabeth Arnold Poe, the tiny actress-mother of America's great imaginative writer. Young Edgar

Poe is said to have been found more than once lying sobbing on his mother's grave. ☞ *Make a U turn where permitted and proceed westward on Broad, halt between Thirteenth and Twelfth.*



St. John's Church

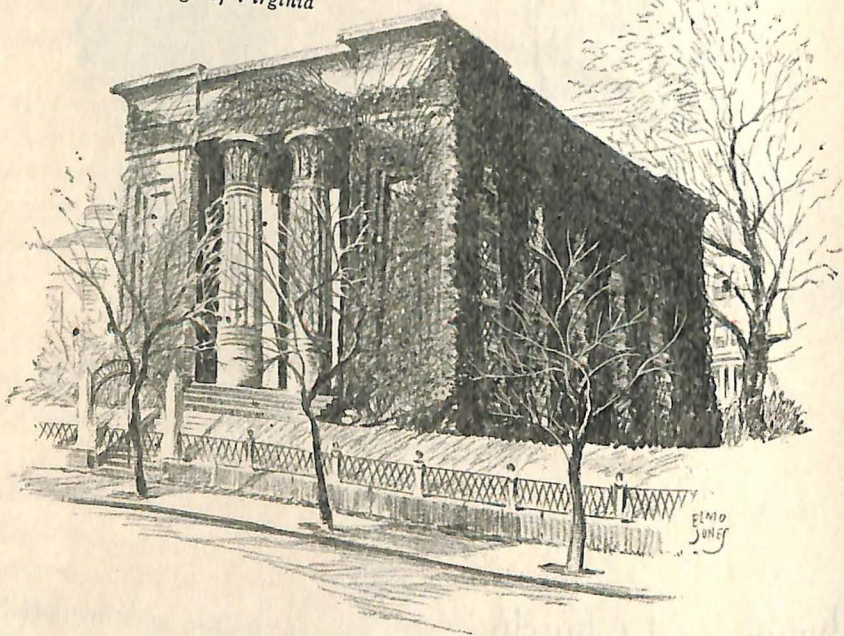
Monumental Church

This unusual-looking church structure was built in 1812 as a memorial to more than seventy people, including the Governor of Virginia, who lost their lives in a fire which destroyed a theatre on this site on December 26, 1811. In this theatre Edgar Allan Poe's mother had acted a few short months before, and in this same theatre the Virginia Convention of 1788 had ratified the Federal Constitution. ☞ *Proceed to Twelfth, turn right on Twelfth to Marshall, turn right on Marshall to center of block.*

Medical College of Virginia

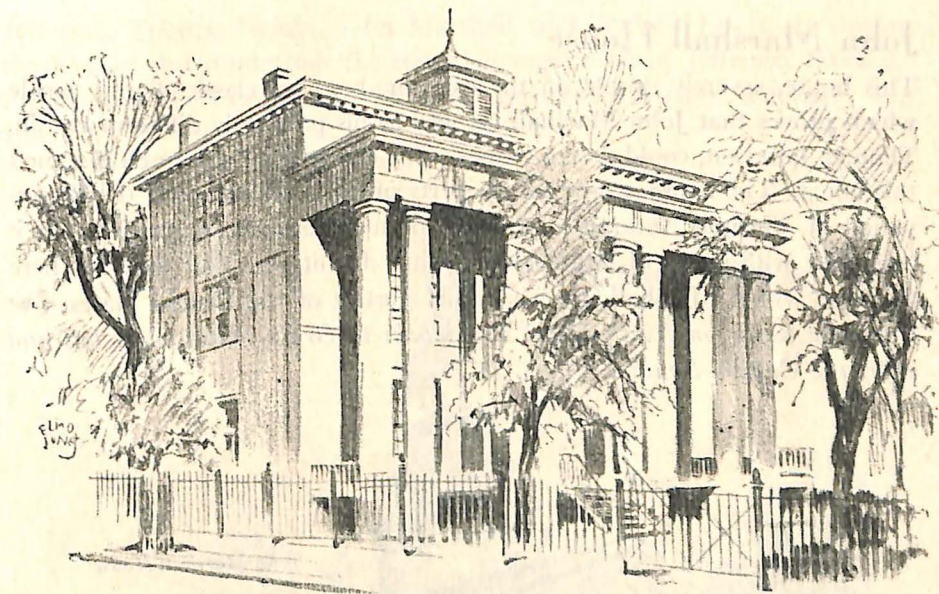
You are now in the center of the buildings of the Medical College of Virginia which cover several city blocks. Particularly notable is the concrete building on your right which is stated to be "the most perfect example of Egyptian architecture in America." Erected in 1845, it is the earliest in the Medical College group. This is one of the oldest medical schools in the South and the only one to remain open during the War Between the States. The buildings now composing the Medical College group afford not only an imposing sight but with their facilities contribute greatly to the importance of Richmond as one of the leading medical centers of the country. ☞ *Make a U turn where permitted and proceed west on Marshall to Twelfth, turn right on Twelfth to Clay and turn right on Clay.*

*The Egyptian Building
Medical College of Virginia*



Confederate Museum

This building, now the Confederate Museum, was the White House of the Confederacy from 1861-65. Here lived President Jefferson Davis. Here came the generals to confer, the couriers bearing news of the various battles. Most fittingly, the women of the South have made this a treasure-house



Confederate Museum (White House of the Confederacy)

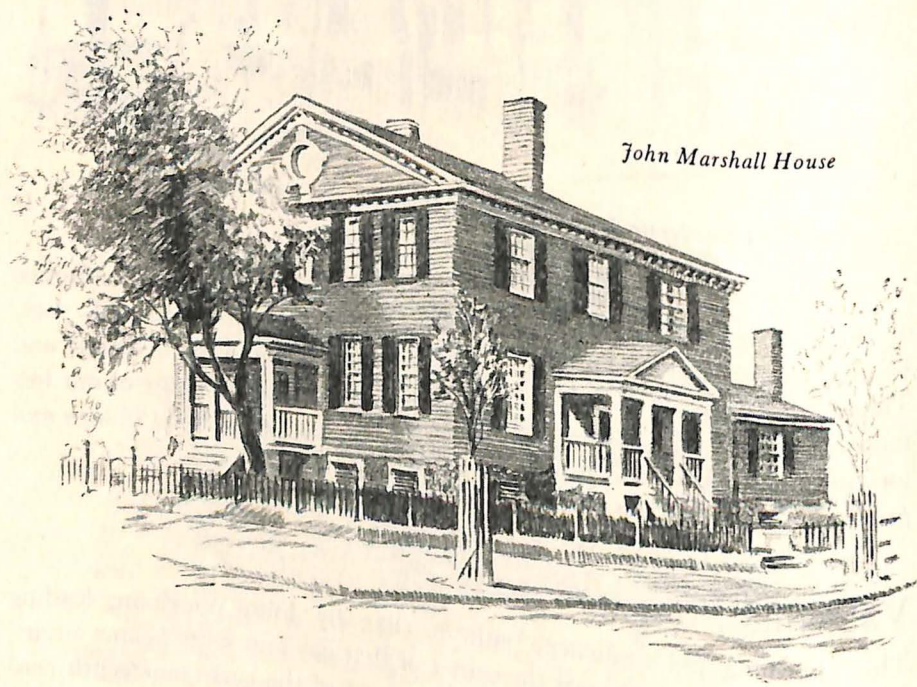
of things Confederate. In the museum you may now see the uniforms, swords, camp chest and multitudinous relics of Generals Robert E. Lee, Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson, Joseph E. Johnston, J. E. B. Stuart and most of the other Confederate heroes. The student of that phase of our history finds here invaluable historical papers and files. ☞ *Make a U turn and proceed west on Clay to Eleventh.*

Valentine Museum

This charming old residence, built in 1812 by John Wickham, leading attorney for Aaron Burr, was the center of that gay and witty "court circle" made up of the brilliant lawyers of Richmond of the early nineteenth century, which amazed and delighted the Irish poet, Tom Moore, on a visit to the city in 1803. The Wickham house has been preserved as a Richmond dwelling of the early nineteenth century by the establishment of the Valentine Museum. To it have been added a studio used by the sculptor, Edward V. Valentine, and a building which houses general collections. Among these are: the sculptor's plaster model of the recumbent statue of General Robert E. Lee (the marble is in Lexington, Virginia), the death mask of General "Stonewall" Jackson, and dioramas showing episodes in Richmond history. ☞ *Proceed west on Clay to Ninth, turn left on Ninth to Marshall.*

John Marshall House

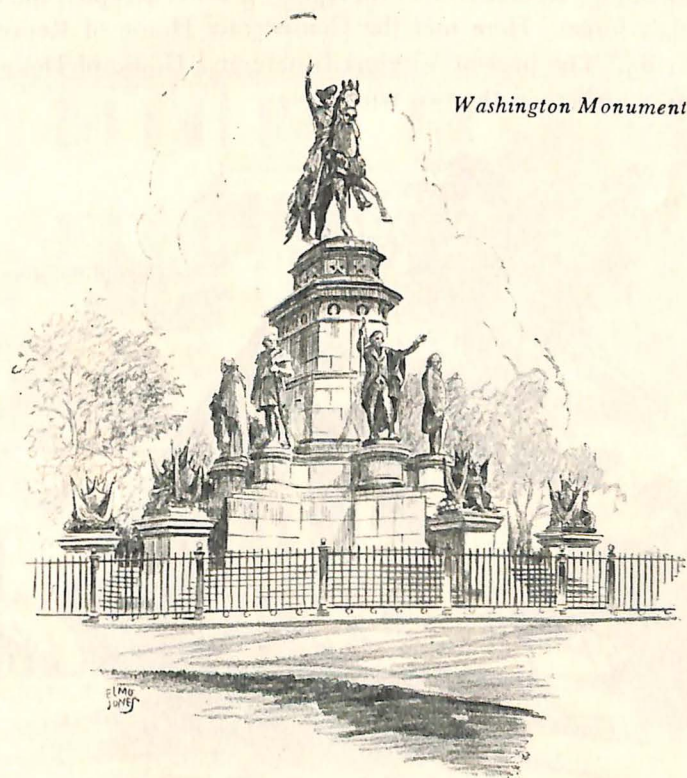
This house, severely simple on the exterior, boasts a classic dignity inside which proves that John Marshall, as well as his politically different cousin, Thomas Jefferson, could design homes. The eminent jurist himself designed this home. The house is now the property of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, the first of such societies in America. It is furnished with some of Marshall's original furniture. You may see here the robe which Marshall wore as Chief Justice of the United States. *Continue south on Ninth Street two blocks to Grace Street, turn left and enter the Capitol Square.*



Capitol Square

Commanding the driveway stands the equestrian statue of Washington, executed by Thomas Crawford and cast in Munich at a cost of \$100,000. Chief Justice John Marshall headed the committee to raise the subscriptions, beginning the work in 1817 when the city boasted less than 6,000 white inhabitants. The monument was unveiled in 1858. Around the central figure of Washington are statues of some of Virginia's famous sons, builders of the nation as well as of their state: Patrick Henry, George Mason, Thomas

Jefferson, Thomas Nelson, John Marshall, and Andrew Lewis. It was at the base of this statue that the second inauguration of Jefferson Davis as President of the Confederate States of America took place, February 22, 1862.

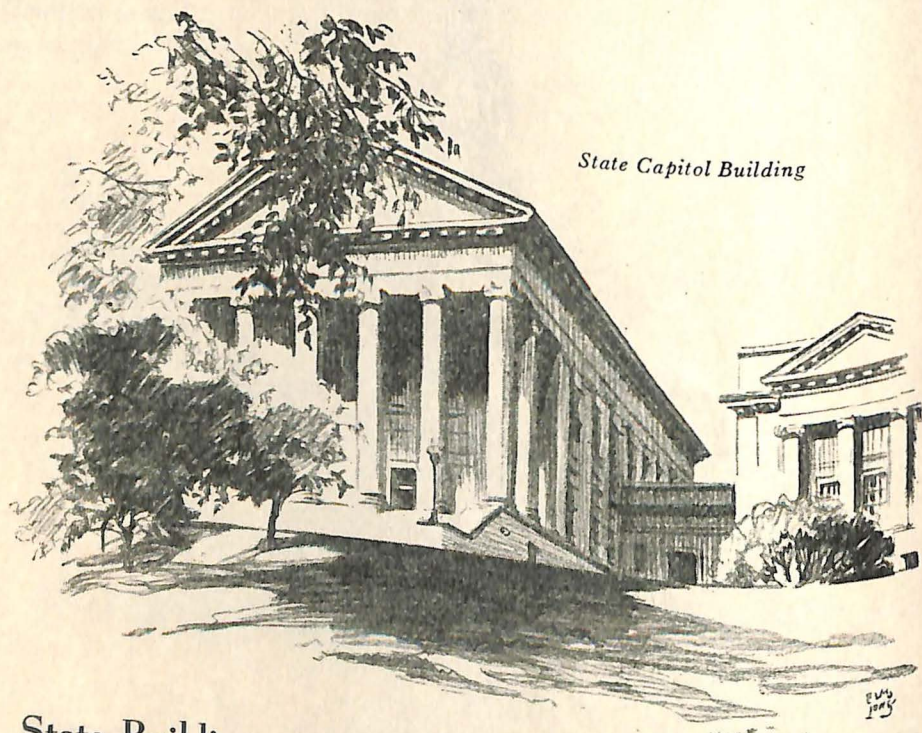


Capitol Building

The central part of the Capitol was designed after the Maison Carrée at Nimes by Thomas Jefferson while minister to France from the United States. The original part was commenced in 1785 and finished about 1792, and the wings were added, to give the legislators much-needed space, in 1905. In the rotunda in the old central part, you will see the most celebrated work of the great French sculptor, Houdon—the life-size statue of Washington, the only one posed from life which is in existence today. It was placed here in 1788. Here also is a head of Lafayette by Houdon. Virginia has made this rotunda her Hall of Presidents by placing here busts of her other seven native sons who have become chief executives of the United States.

Opening off the rotunda is the old hall of the House of Delegates, where Aaron Burr, in 1807, was tried for treason before Chief Justice Marshall.

In this hall occurred a great tragedy in 1870, when the balcony gave way because too large a crowd of people had packed every inch to hear a trial of deep local interest. Sixty-three were killed and two hundred and sixty injured. The hall has been restored to its original appearance. Where his statue now stands, Robert E. Lee, on April 23, 1861, accepted the command of Virginia's forces. Here met the Confederate House of Representatives from 1861-65. The present Virginia Senate and House of Delegates meet in modern chambers in the two wings.



State Capitol Building

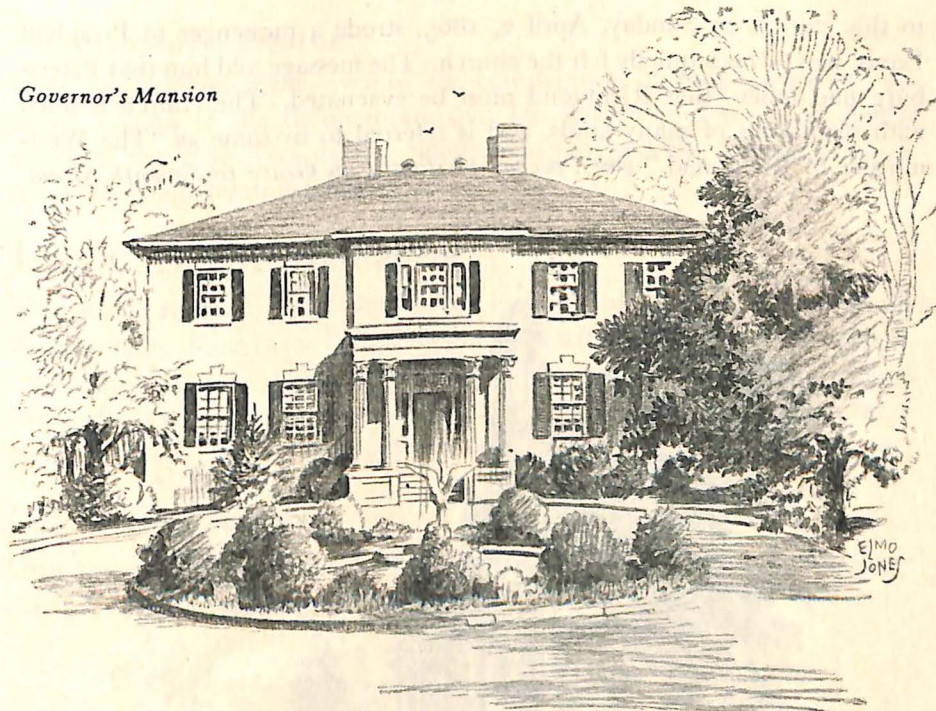
State Buildings

Leaving the Capitol by the main door, you see on the left the modern State office building and the Finance Building on the terrace. In the basement at the South end of the Finance Building is an interesting museum containing exhibits of Virginia's natural resources, agricultural products and wild life.

Governor's Mansion

Swinging around the Capitol, you come to the Federal-style Governor's Mansion, erected in 1811-13. From 1788 to 1811 the governors of Virginia had had to live in a two-story wooden structure, ironically called "The

Governor's Mansion



Palace," located on the same site as the present building. Just outside the Capitol Square, to the north, you will see the new State Library and Supreme Court of Appeals building.

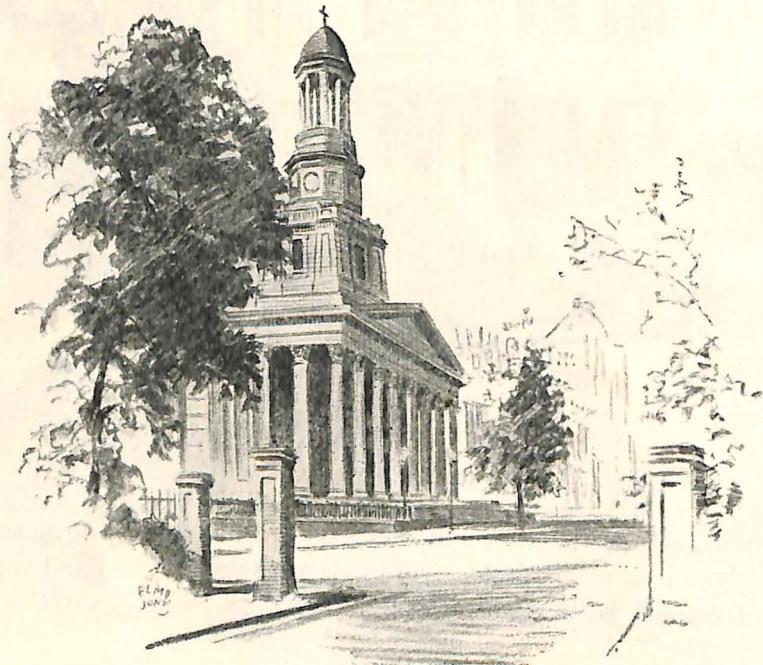
City Hall

As you leave the Capitol Square, you can see on your right a large gray stone structure, the City Hall. Dedicated in 1894, it was built on the site of the old City Hall, erected in 1816 and condemned in 1874. This building contains the offices of the Mayor, the City Manager and various municipal departments. *Drive westward from Capitol Square, stopping on Grace just across Ninth.*

St. Paul's Church

Situated here at Ninth and Grace is St. Paul's Episcopal Church, located spiritually, as well as geographically, in the heart of the city. General Robert E. Lee worshipped here whenever he was in Richmond during the War Between the States, as did President Jefferson Davis regularly. Up an aisle

to this church on Sunday, April 2, 1865, strode a messenger to President Davis' pew. Davis quietly left the church. The message told him that Petersburg had fallen, that Richmond must be evacuated. The church is filled with memorials of many kinds, and is referred to by some as "The Westminster of Richmond." ☞ *Proceed westward on Grace to Seventh Street.*



St. Paul's Church

Grace Street, for several blocks west, is one of Richmond's newest downtown retail shopping centers. Once a residential section, it now takes its place with Broad Street (one block to the right) as a major business thoroughfare. ☞ *Turn right on Seventh to Marshall, left on Marshall.*

Sixth Street Market

Country produce and Negro flower-sellers combine to make this a colorful sight in the vicinity of Marshall and Sixth Streets. ☞ *Turn left at Sixth, right at Grace. Proceed west on Grace to Lombardy, left on Lombardy one block to Monument Avenue. Turn right; halt.*

Monument Avenue

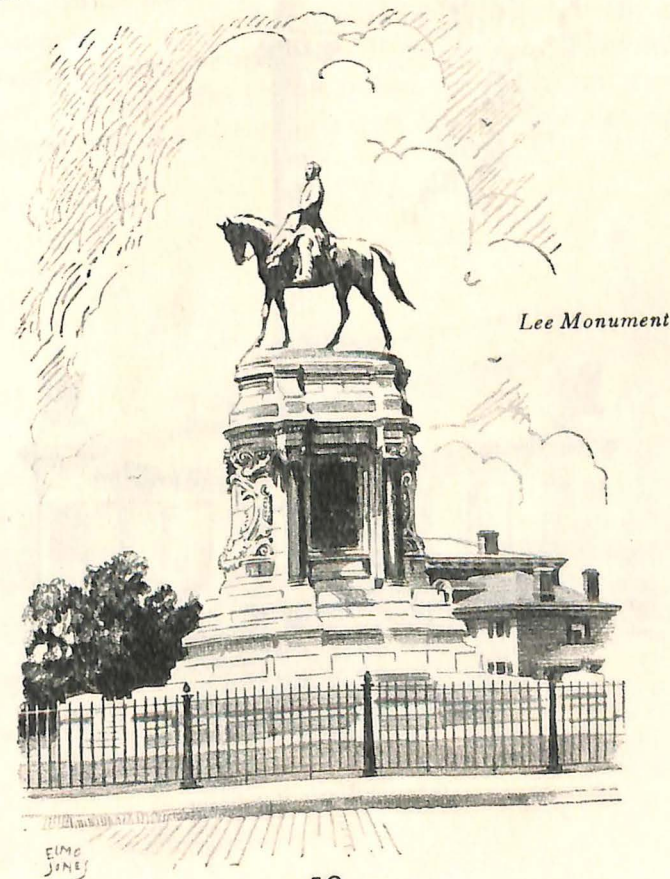
Here begins Monument Avenue, the continuation of Franklin Street, the newer section of the thoroughfare that has long been a main residential street of the city. This avenue takes its name from the following monuments to Confederate leaders:

J. E. B. Stuart Monument

This statue shows General Stuart, the great cavalry leader, in a typically dashing pose. Stuart was one of the most colorful men in the Confederacy, once riding his men eighty miles in 27 hours, another time riding around McClellan's whole army—always courageous, always gay. ☞ *Proceed westward on Monument to Allen Avenue.*

Lee Monument

Only three letters mark this monument—Lee. The South felt no more were needed. This marvelous likeness of General Lee on "Traveller" was sculp-

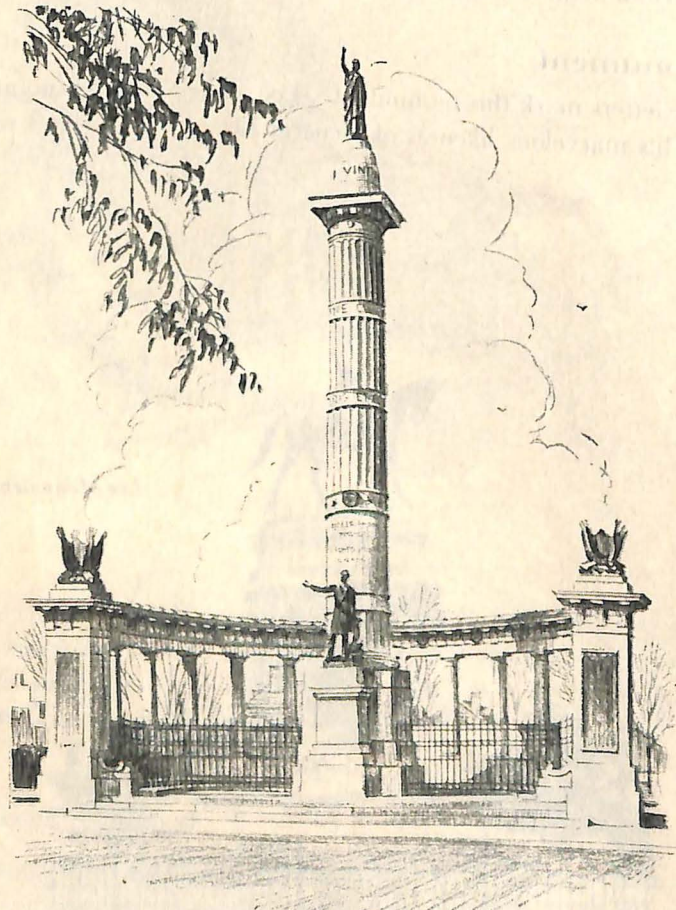


Lee Monument

tured by the French artist, Jean Antoine Mercie, and was unveiled by Lee's West Point classmate and friend, General Joseph E. Johnston, on May 30, 1890. Arrived in Richmond, the statue was drawn to its location by school-children. ☞ *Proceed westward on Monument to Davis Avenue.*

Davis Monument

The monument to Jefferson Davis shows the President of the Confederacy in the posture of oratory. Around the monument are excerpts from his most notable speeches. ☞ *Proceed westward on Monument to the Boulevard.*



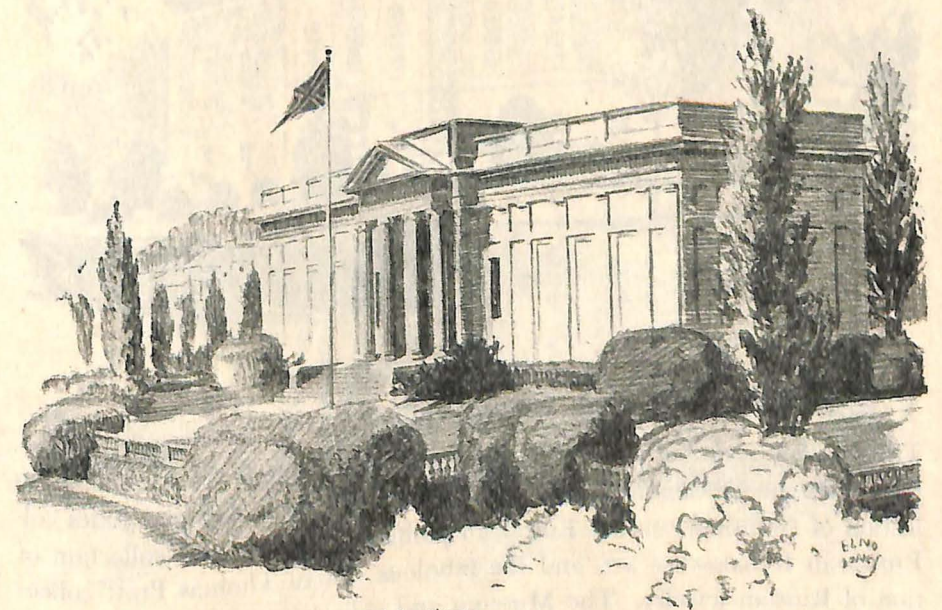
Jefferson Davis Monument

Jackson Monument

This monument to Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson shows him mounted on "Sorrel," facing north, because he so resolutely opposed the Northern army. Jackson, whose brilliant strategy is studied today by soldiers the world over, was a stern, Cromwellian type of commander in strange contrast to the dashing Stuart. Lee called him his "right arm," and no one has ever been able to estimate the severity of the blow his death dealt the Southern cause. ☞ *Continue westward on Monument to Belmont.*

Maury Monument

Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury is not as well known to the average citizen as he deserves to be, but sailors on all the seas know his work and are grateful for it. He is known as "The Pathfinder of the Seas" because he charted the oceans with such accuracy that even today the Pilot Charts issued by the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department are founded on his researches. In the house which still stands close to the present Valentine Museum, Maury, seeking ways that would enable his pathetically small Confederate Navy to be effective against the Union gunboats, invented the submarine electrical torpedo. ☞ *U-turn around the monument; proceed eastward on Monument to Sheppard; right on Sheppard to Kensington; halt briefly.*

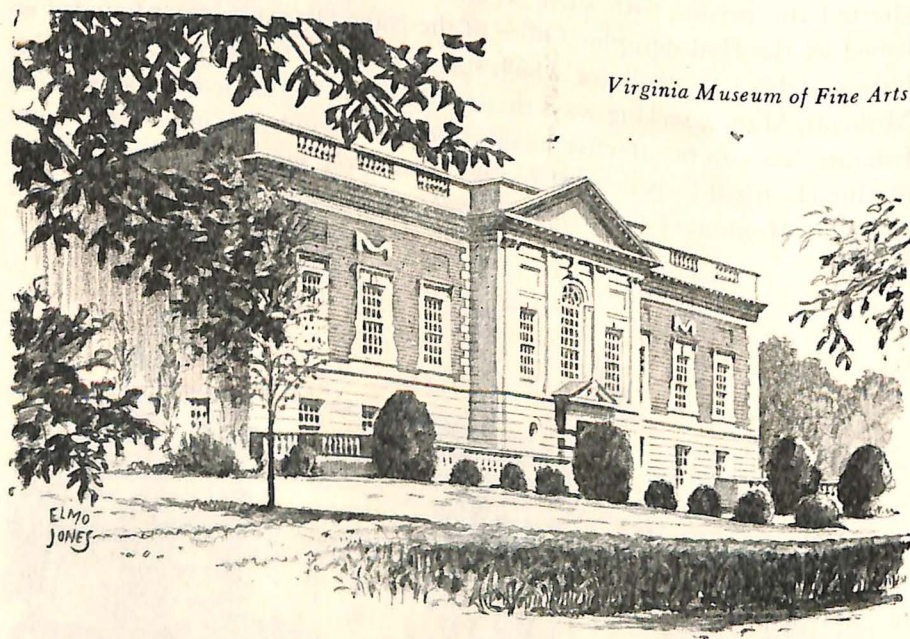


Battle Abbey, Confederate Memorial Institute

Battle Abbey

This is the back of the Battle Abbey, laid off as a "green garden." To the right of the garden may be seen a handsome building, the Home for Needy Confederate Women. ☞ Proceed east on Kensington to Boulevard; turn right.

The Battle Abbey, or Confederate Memorial Institute, houses a large collection of portraits of Confederate officers, but is chiefly distinguished for its very beautiful series of mural paintings of Confederate scenes by the French artist, Charles Hoffbauer. The artist had done much of his preliminary work when he was called back to fight for France in 1914. When he returned to Richmond after the war, Hoffbauer painted out all he had previously done and painted war as only one who had been through it could. ☞ Proceed on the Boulevard to Grove.



Virginia Museum of Fine Arts

Virginia Museum of Fine Arts

This State institution, opened in January, 1936, houses the famous John Barton Payne collections of paintings and prints; the T. Catesby Jones collection of twentieth century European paintings, the Glasgow collection of European Renaissance art, and the fabulous Lillian Thomas Pratt collection of Russian jewelry. The Museum and collections are valued at more

than \$5,000,000. In addition to its collections, it conducts a regular program of specially assembled exhibitions, lectures and concerts. The museum is the largest art museum in the South and has gained a national reputation because of its biennial exhibitions of contemporary American paintings as well as many other special exhibitions. ☞ Proceed on the Boulevard to Cary, right on Cary to central entrance of Windsor Farms.

Reveille

To your right, set well back off the road, you will see a white house of simple colonial design. It was an old plantation house, far out in the country in Richmond's early days. ☞ Proceed through Windsor Farms to Virginia House.

Virginia House

Virginia House, home of the late Ambassador and Mrs. Alexander W. Weddell, is built of materials they brought from Warwick Priory, Warwick, England, in 1925. The central section is a reproduction of the Tudor portion of Warwick Priory, founded by the first Earl of Warwick; the right-hand section is an exact replica of the only portion of Sulgrave Manor which remains as it was at the time Lawrence Washington occupied it as his manor



Virginia House

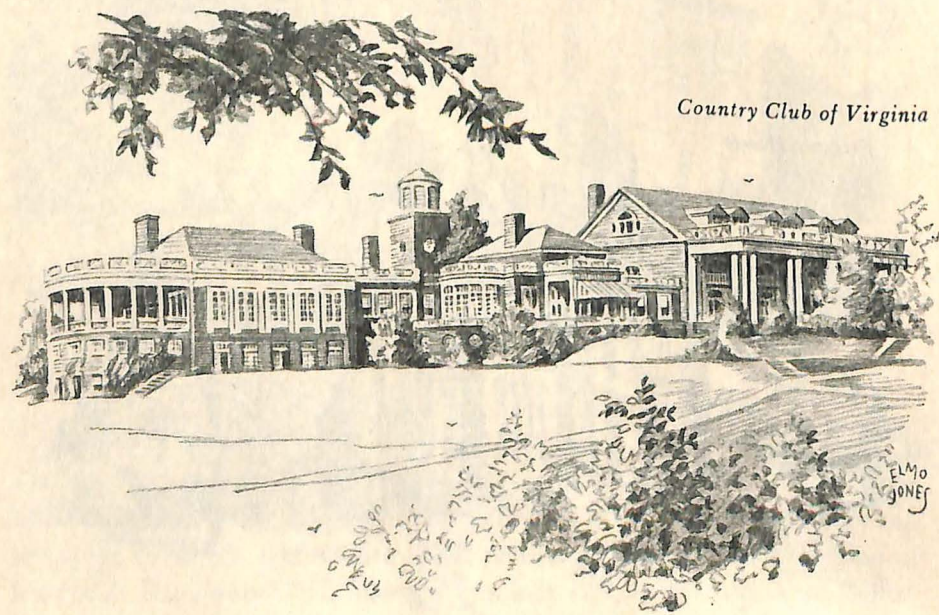
house. The royal coat of arms may be seen over a second-story window to your right. The arms were conferred to show that the house had given shelter to Queen Elizabeth in 1572. The house is now the property of the Virginia Historical Society. ☞ Pull up about 100 yards.

Agecroft Hall

Agecroft was originally built in Lancashire, England, about 1393, brought to Richmond and faithfully rebuilt here in 1925. The old plaster and timber house was the seat of the Langleys, a branch of the royal Plantagenets. Some of its most beautiful features are an oriel window and the great hall with gallery for minstrels, paneled with oak and lighted by stained glass windows. The house is eventually to go to the city as a generously endowed art museum. ☞ Return to Cary Street Road, turn left, proceed westward to entrance to Paxton development, turn left, proceed to entrance to Wilton (marked) on right, and enter.

Wilton

This stately house was built in 1753 for William Randolph III on a site overlooking the James about six miles below Richmond. The Colonial Dames of America in the State of Virginia bought it several years ago to

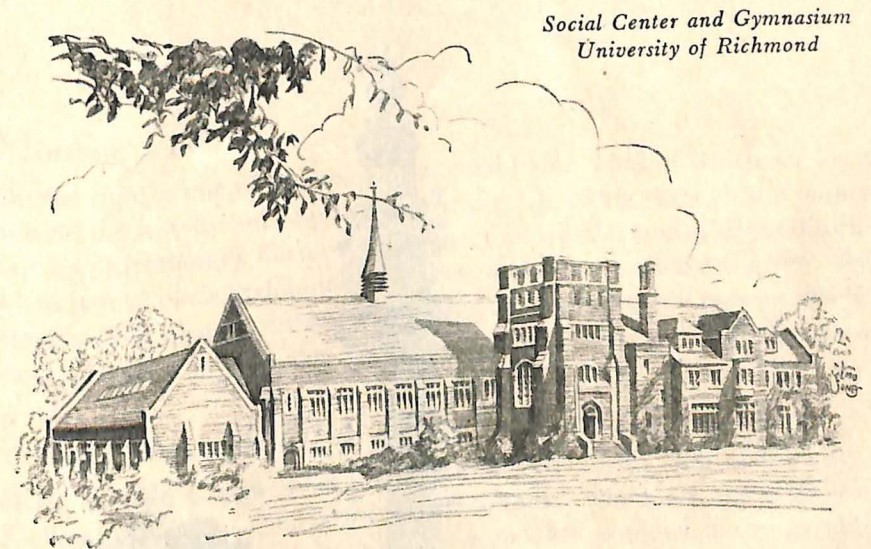


Country Club of Virginia

save the beautiful paneling from being sold out of Virginia, and had it faithfully rebuilt here on another site overlooking the James. ☞ Return to Cary Street Road, turn left and proceed westward to intersection of Cary Street Road and Three Chopt Road.

Country Club of Virginia

This is Richmond's largest country club, although there are other private clubs and public golf courses. The Country Club of Virginia boasts one eighteen-hole golf course and one short course at this club, and a very fine eighteen-hole golf course and one short course up the James River, where the Club has another smaller clubhouse, skeet shooting traps and river sports. ☞ Continue out Three Chopt Road to Towana Road, which leads to the University of Richmond.



Social Center and Gymnasium
University of Richmond

University of Richmond

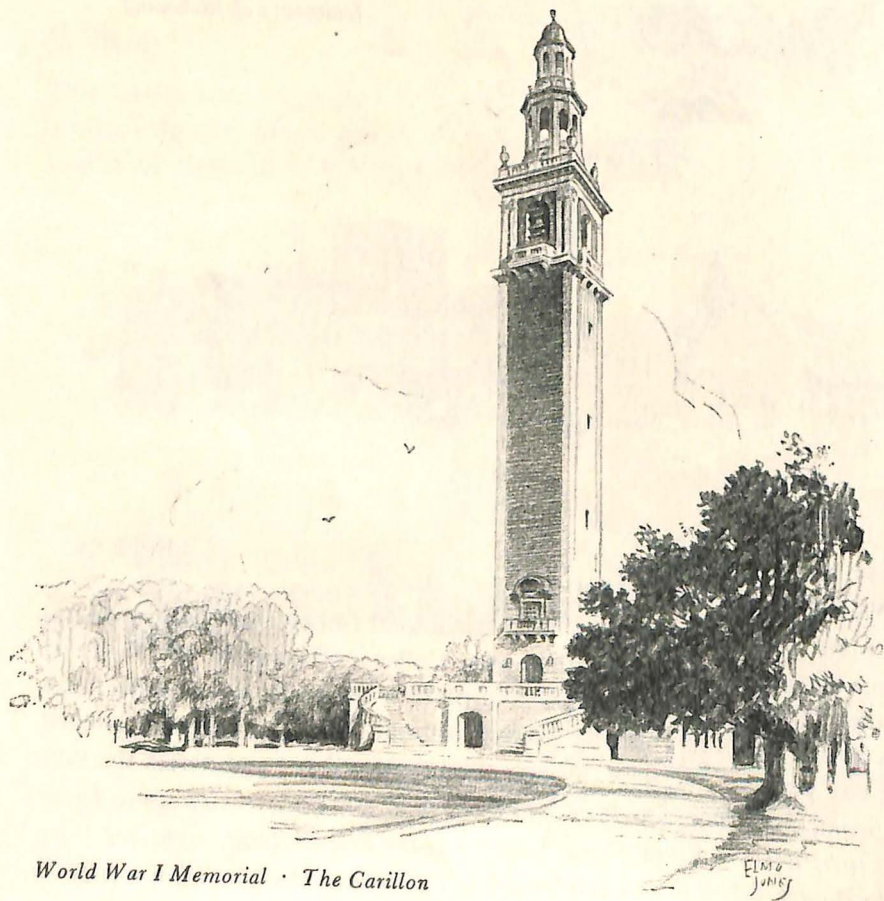
The University of Richmond includes Richmond College, a college of liberal arts and sciences for men; Westhampton College, offering the same courses to women; the T. C. Williams School of Law for professional study; and the Evening School of Business Administration. The latter two are located in the city proper. We pass through the men's college, and across the lake to the women's college. ☞ Proceed on out of Westhampton College to River Road, turn left on River Road back to Cary Street Road, right on Cary back to Boulevard, right on Boulevard to Columbus Monument, Byrd Park.

Columbus Monument

This monument was erected by the Italians of Richmond. The park includes tennis courts, playgrounds, acres of woodland, and a small boating lake to your left. Southeast of this point lies Shields Lake, the mecca of Richmond swimmers in the summer, and beyond that "Maymont," the city's most beautiful park. ☞ Turn right, proceed around reservoir.

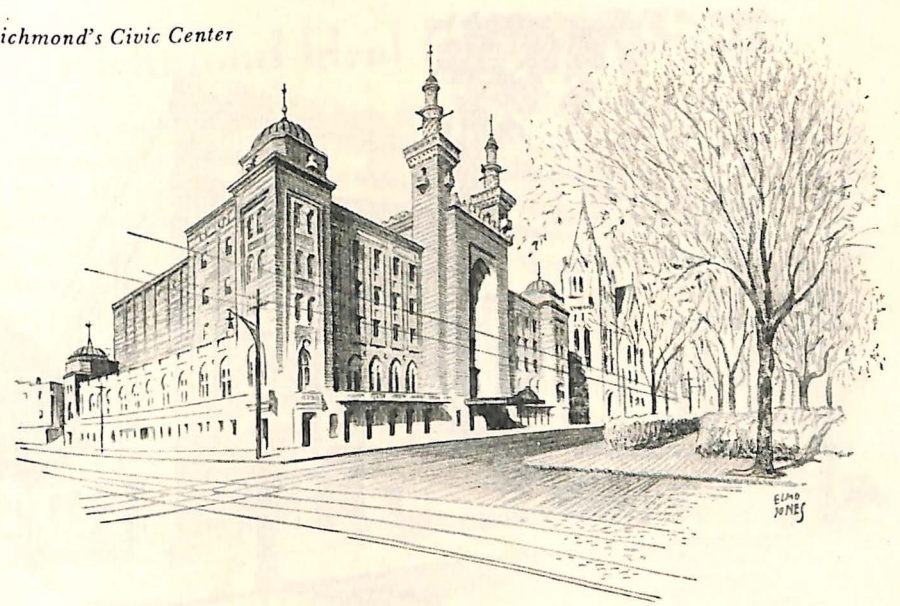
World War I Memorial

This carillon is Virginia's memorial to her dead of World War I. The bells were imported from England. A museum containing relics of that costly European struggle is located in a room at the base of the tower. ☞ Return north on Boulevard to Monument Avenue, east on Monument, which becomes Franklin Street upon reaching Stuart Circle. Continue east to Laurel Street.



World War I Memorial · The Carillon

Richmond's Civic Center



Monroe Park

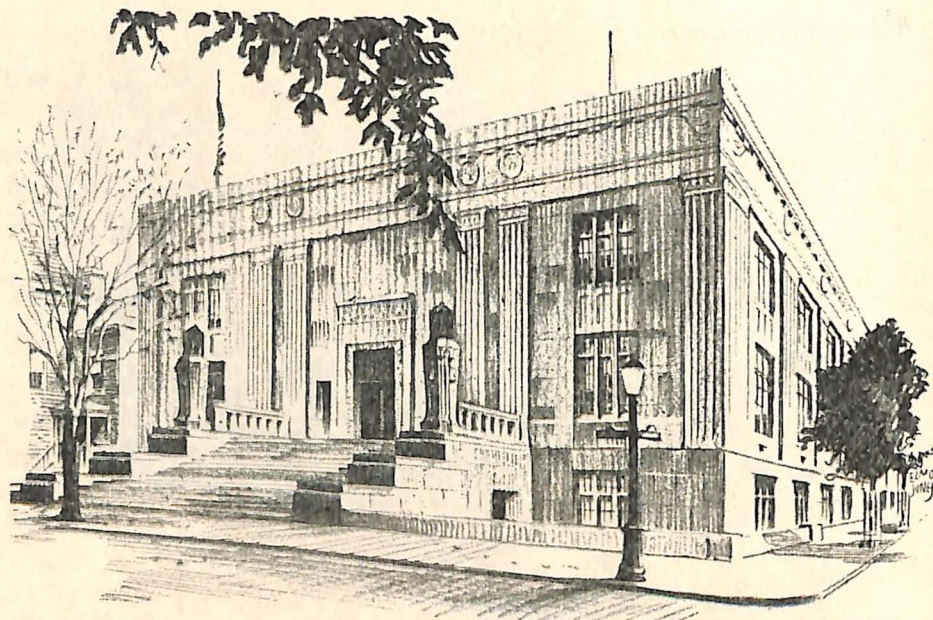
On the right is one of the many municipal parks, most of which are located outside the heavily built-up part of the city. Looking through the park you can see Richmond's Civic Center, the municipal convention auditorium, where conventions, exhibitions, concerts and other events are given. Richmond's Civic Center contains an auditorium seating 5,000 persons. ☞ Proceed eastward on Franklin, halting between Madison and Henry Streets.

Commonwealth Club

Here at "The Commonwealth," the mid-town men's club of the city, the Richmond German Club gives the "Germans," which are the most formal and unusual features of Richmond's social life, somewhat comparable to the Philadelphia Assemblies and Charleston's St. Cecilia's. ☞ Continue eastward on Franklin to First Street.

City Library

The modern building on the southeast corner is the main City Library, a gift to the city, of the late James H. Dooley. It was built in 1930 on the site of the birthplace of James Branch Cabell, Virginia author. The library has nearly 200,000 catalogued volumes, pamphlets, periodicals, recordings and sheet music. ☞ Continue eastward on Franklin, halting briefly between Second and Third Streets.



City Library

Woman's Club

The Woman's Club has preserved this comfortable nineteenth century home by adding a large auditorium at the back and making it their clubhouse, where are heard many of the distinguished lecturers and artists of today.



Richmond Battlefield Parks

It is interesting to tour Richmond's Battlefield Park, which embraces the fields covered during the Seven Days' Campaign (June 26-July 2, 1862) and at Second Cold Harbor, May 31-June 3, 1864. The battlefields of Fort Harrison, Malvern Hill, Frayser's Farm, Savage Station, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Cold Harbor, Gaines' Mill, and Mechanicsville may be toured. Fort Harrison, six miles east of the city is Park Headquarters. An interesting museum is located there.

Richmond Ideal for Conventions

HISTORICAL SHRINES of world-wide interest, excellent transportation service, splendid modern hotels, and every facility available for successful meetings has made Richmond one of the outstanding convention centers of America. Delegates attending conventions here have a wide choice of selecting their entertainment programs. Some enjoy trips to Williamsburg, Jamestown, Yorktown, historic Hampton Roads and Fort Monroe, the beautiful Skyline Drive, the battlefields surrounding the city and the many diversified industrial plants, while others participate in their favorite sport or seek diversions in the many forms of entertainment to be had.

Proximity to the centers of the population, coupled with other numerous advantages, has resulted in record-breaking attendance at meetings here.

In Richmond, Capital of the Old South, an industrial, commercial, educational and financial center of the new, nothing is left undone to make every convention meeting in this city successful and enjoyable.



RICHMOND TODAY!

POPULATION of approximately 300,000 in the metropolitan area with an average increase of 6,000 per year since 1940.

INDUSTRIAL RANK of 1st in the South, 14th in the Nation, based on value of manufactured products reported by last census.

CIGARETTE CAPITAL of the Nation, with annual output of more than 100 billion—enough to reach the moon and back 10 times, or encircle the earth 180 times.

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES in order of employment rank: cigarettes and other tobacco products, chemical products including rayon and cellophane, food and kindred products, furniture and wood products, metals and metal products, apparel and textile products, paper and paper products, printing and publishing.

TRADE CENTER of the South Atlantic region, ranking 35th in retail sales, 29th in wholesale sales, among principal cities of the Nation.

FINANCIAL CENTER and headquarters of the 5th Federal Reserve District; 11 other banks and trust companies; home office of 28 insurance companies.

TRANSPORTATION GATEWAY with 6 trunk-line railroads, 5 air lines, 6 inter-city

bus lines, 47 motor freight carriers, and water freight service on the James River.

BALANCED ECONOMY with employment widely diversified and strong consumer goods industries result in unusual economic stability and resistance to fluctuations in the national business cycle.

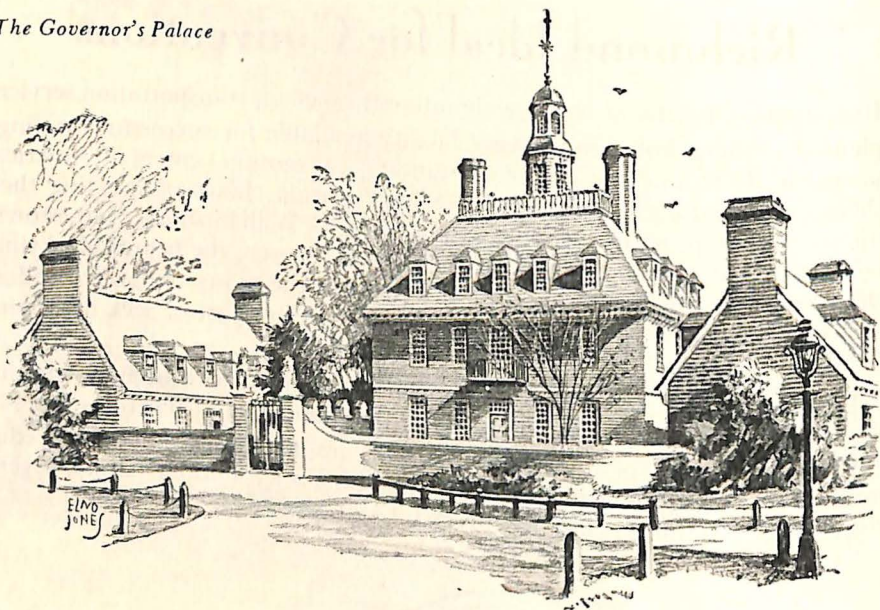
RECREATIONAL: 1 public and 5 private golf courses, 27 theatres, a stadium for athletics, municipal swimming pool, a Civic Center for opera, large conventions, etc., seating 5,000; 18 parks and 42 playgrounds.

CLIMATE: Equable climate with average temperature, 57.9 degrees F.; mean annual rainfall, 42.02 inches.

EDUCATIONAL: University of Richmond, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond Professional Institute of College of William and Mary, Union Theological Seminary, Presbyterian Training School, Virginia Union University (Colored), 16 private and 14 parochial schools, 4 business colleges, 52 public school buildings, state and municipal libraries, numerous museums, etc.

MEDICAL CENTER: Institutions and specialists of wide renown. Medical College of Virginia—with schools of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and nursing; 16 hospitals with 3,529 beds.

The Governor's Palace



The Williamsburg-Yorktown-Jamestown Area

Only an hour's drive southeast of Richmond on Route 60 is the most historic area to be found anywhere in America.

Here is Williamsburg, the former center of English culture in the new world, almost completely restored to its eighteenth century appearance. Here you will see the historic Colonial Capitol, The Governor's Palace and its beautiful grounds, the famous Raleigh Tavern, the Public Gaol, the famed Sir Christopher Wren Building of the College of William and Mary and many other colonial structures restored through the beneficence of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

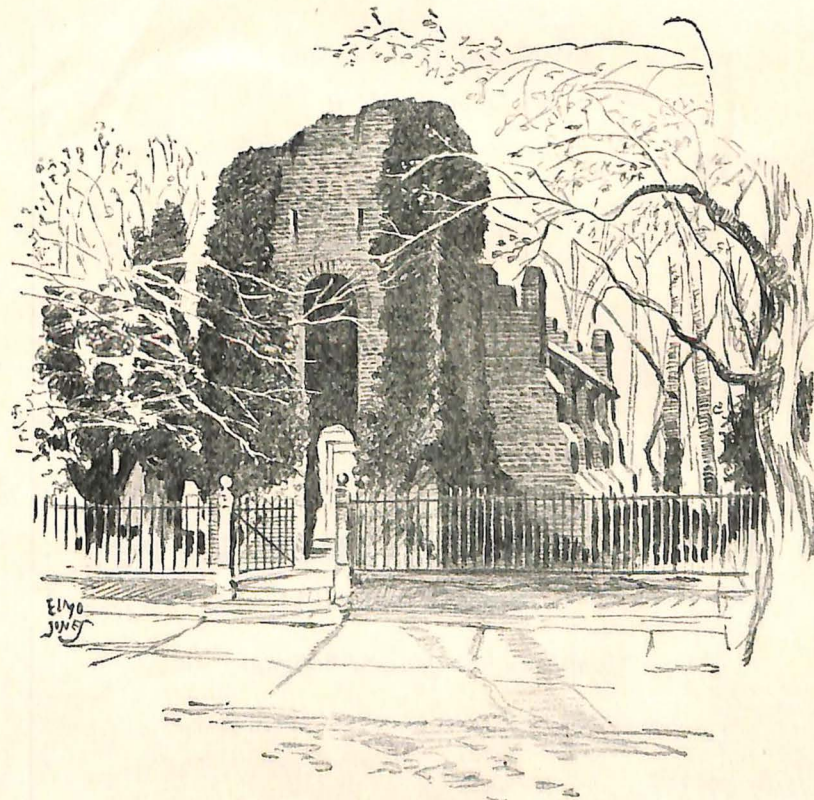
Seven miles from Williamsburg is Jamestown Island where in 1607 the first permanent settlement of English speaking people in the New World was established. A ruined tower of an early Colonial church still stands here, and many interesting relics are on display in the grounds which are under the supervision of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities.

Yorktown is only fifteen miles from Williamsburg. This famous little town which saw a great nation come into being bears a great heritage. It was here that proud Lord Cornwallis was forced to surrender to General George Washington and his continental forces in 1781. The original fortifications erected during the great siege of Yorktown have been restored. Historic

buildings and relics of the Revolution make Yorktown a spot which every American citizen should visit.

Less than an hour's drive from the Colonial Williamsburg area is Hampton Roads, an important channel through which the waters of three rivers pass into the Chesapeake Bay. Fort Monroe, on Old Point Comfort, and Fort Wool, on an island in the channel, defend the entrance from the Bay. It was in Hampton Roads that the first battle between iron-clad vessels, the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*, took place on March 9, 1862. President Lincoln, Secretary Seward and Confederate commissioners held their "Hampton Roads Conference" on a steamer near Fort Monroe on February 3, 1865.

Be sure to visit Williamsburg, Jamestown, Yorktown and the Hampton Roads area during your visit to Richmond, for nowhere else may you cover as much historic and hallowed ground in a single day. This famous area may be reached quickly and conveniently. Ask for information which will facilitate your trip there.



Jamestown Tower

Press

Notices

concerning meetings and
activities of the
Dixie Gray
Chapter,
Children of the Confederacy.

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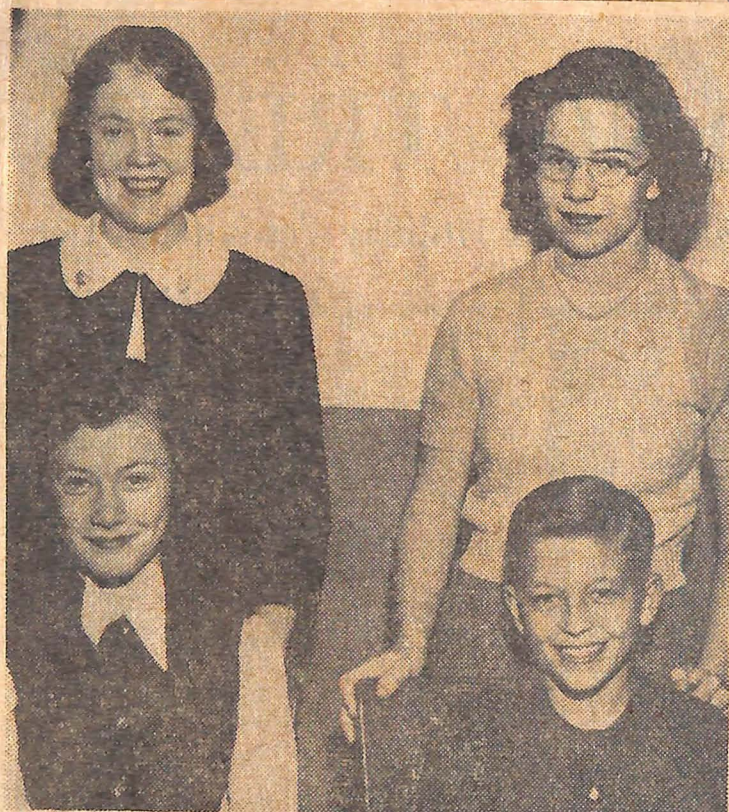
Children Hear Talk on Leaders Of Confederacy

Misses Elizabeth and Emma Lou Reid entertained the Dixie Grays Chapter, Children of the Confederacy, on Saturday afternoon at their home on Jefferson St., South Roanoke.

Miss Myra Howard of the Roanoke Chapter UDC gave a talk on the three Confederate leaders whose birthdays are observed in January, Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson and Matthew Fontaine Maury. She told of their boyhood days, their high sense of duty and honor, and their qualities of leadership. Pictures were exhibited, pertaining to these men.

Miss Sarah Catherine Miller played a piano solo by Kern. Miss Adrian Gentry, president, conducted the business session. The program was concluded by group singing of Southern songs.

Roanoke World-News
Feb. 22, 1950



CHILDREN OF THE CONFEDERACY—Pictured above are the recently elected officers of the Dixie Grays Chapter of the Children of the Confederacy. They are (front, left to right): Patricia Amole, vice president; Viv Dandridge, treasurer. (Back, left to right): Adrienne Gentry, president; Elizabeth Reid, secretary. The organization is sponsored by Mrs. E. J. Yost.

Roanoke World-News Nov. 13, 1950

Dr. Harrison of VPI Speaks To UDC on Noted Virginians

Dr. Clifford Harrison, member of the English Department at VPI, spoke on the lives of Matthew Fontaine Maury, "Stonewall" Jackson and Robert E. Lee at a meeting of the Roanoke Chapter, UDC, Saturday at the home of Mrs. W. C. Lukens on Allison Ave. The birthdays of the three men occur in January, Dr. Harrison said, and their lives were closely connected with Lexington, Va.

"They placed principle above reward, and convictions of heart, mind and soul above anything material," he said.

"They are honored not only for the great services they rendered but even more for the inspiration

they have given and will continue to give to those who have followed them," he added.

Mrs. R. E. Petterson reported on the progress of the Dixie Gray Chapter, the children's chapter recently organized and sponsored by the Roanoke Chapter.

First Meet of CAR Unit Held

The newly organized chapter of the Children of the Confederacy, Dixie Grays, auxiliary of the Roanoke Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, held its first meeting yesterday afternoon at the home of the leader, Mrs. E. J. Yost.

Adrienne Gentry was elected president. Other officers named are: Elizabeth Reid, secretary; Sarah Catherine Miller, treasurer; Patricia Amole, scrapbook chairman.

A talk on the Confederate Flags was given by Mrs. Yost and a social hour followed.

Roanoke Times
May 1, 1949

Members of the Dixie Grays Chapter, Children of the Confederacy, were entertained at a picnic recently by the Roanoke Chapter, UDC. It was given at St. John's Episcopal Parish House.

Preceding the social a brief business session was conducted. Mrs. E. J. Yost, Chapter leader, read a paper on Memorial Day. Assisting with the program were Mrs. Fred Gentry and Mrs. Thomas S. Fox.

Roanoke World-News
May 23, 1950

Lee, Jackson, Maury Honored By Children

A program on Lee, Jackson and Maury was presented at a meeting yesterday afternoon of the Dixie Grays Chapter, Children of the Confederacy, at the home of the Misses Elizabeth and Emma Lou Reid.

A piano selection was given by Emma Lou Reid. Suzanne Norman read a paper on Stonewall Jackson and Marilou Hubbard read one on Matthew Fontaine Maury, prepared by Laura Stockton Fox.

Mrs. R. E. Petterson gave a sketch on Lee. Adrienne Gentry is president of the group and Mrs. E. J. Yost is director.

Roanoke Times
Jan. 1, 1951

Children of Confederacy Give Christmas Program

A Christmas program was given at the meeting of the Dixie Grays Chapter, Children of the Confederacy, yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. D. M. Dunwody, Rosalind Ave.

Elizabeth Reid read "The Christmas Story" and Patricia Amole described holiday customs in other countries. Adrian Gentry, president, conducted the business session. Mrs. Dunwody led in the singing of Christmas songs.

After the meeting, the group was entertained at a Christmas party by the hostess.

Roanoke World-News
Dec. 28, 1950

Dixie Grays Chapter To Meet on Saturday

The Dixie Grays Chapter, Children of the Confederacy, will meet at the home of Marilou Hubbard, 1915 Canterbury Rd., Saturday afternoon at 2:30.

Jimmy Deady will give a talk on the life of Sidney Lanier, the southern poet. Others on the program will be Patricia Amole and Nancy Main.

New members of the chapter are James Malcolm Dillard, Richard Lawrence, William Lawrence, John Andrew Beoddy III and Elizabeth Cantrell.

Guests at the meeting will be Mrs. E. J. Yost, director of the chapter, Mrs. Frederick W. Warner, member of the education committee of the Roanoke Chapter, UDC, and Sheila Crabtree, president of the Lee Junior High School student council.

Roanoke World-News
Feb. 15, 1951

Dixie Grays Chapter Hears Talk on Poet

The Dixie Grays Chapter, Children of the Confederacy, heard a talk on Father Abram J. Ryan, Confederate poet, at their meeting Saturday afternoon. Richard and William Lawrence, and Jimmy Deady were hosts for the meeting, which was held at the Lawrence home in Prospect Hills.

Mrs. R. E. Petterson of the Roanoke Chapter UDC described Father Ryan as a Confederate soldier as well as a priest and poet. She told of his plans for promoting friendliness following the War Between the States, and of his monument in Mobile, Ala., erected through the contributions of the Children of the Confederacy.

Two of Father Ryan's poems, "The Sword of Lee" and "The Conquered Banner" were read by Richard Lawrence. Mrs. Petterson also spoke of two other Confederate poets, Haynes and Timrod, both of Charleston, S. C.

Following the program, members adjourned to the recreation room for square dancing, with Miss Patricia Amole as mistress of ceremonies. The president, Miss Adrian Gentry, presided during the business session.

Roanoke World-News
March 20, 1950

Adrienne Gentry Elected to Post At State Meeting

Adrienne Gentry, president of the Dixie Grays Chapter of the Roanoke Children of the Confederacy, was chosen to serve as recording secretary for the State Children of the Confederacy at the recent annual convention at Ocean View. Also attending the meeting was Marilou Hubbard.

The local chapter received the top award for having the best record in the State. The convention will be held in this City next year.

Serving as State president will be David Bailey of Norfolk. Other officers are: Elizabeth Warren of Richmond, first vice president; June Hodges of Richmond, second vice president; Anne Harden of Danville, corresponding secretary; Betty Duval of Norfolk, treasurer, and Joanne Deter of Petersburg, historian.

Ralph H. Daughton of Norfolk was guest speaker at the meeting. He was introduced by Mrs. Samuel W. West, State president, UDC.

Roanoke World-News
June 24, 1950

The Dixie Gray Chapter, Children of the Confederacy, will meet Sat. at 2:30 p.m. at the home of Misses Elizabeth and Emma Lou Reid, 2516 Jefferson St. Miss Myra Howard will have charge of the program, and Miss Sarah Katherine Miller will play several piano solos.

Roanoke World-News
Feb. 17, 1950



Mrs. Wright Is New Head Of UDC Unit

Mrs. Erminie King Wright was elected president of the Roanoke Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, at the meeting Saturday afternoon, when Mr. and Mrs. A. Tracy Loyd entertained members and guests at their home "Dios Mirar."

In observance of the birthday of Jefferson Davis, a talk on memorials to him was given by Mrs. Cabell Smith of Rocky Mount, a past president of the Virginia Division UDC. She told of the cross-country Jefferson Davis Highway, the monuments in Richmond, Fairview, Ky., and Montgomery, Ala., and the books written about him. As a member of the UDC headquarters committee, Mrs. Smith also told of plans for the UDC building to be erected in Richmond. She was introduced by Mrs. Leonard Key, historian.

A Cross of Military Service was presented to Dr. Marcellus A. Johnson, Jr., this being an honor conferred by the UDC for patriotic service in World War II, and in tribute to Confederate ancestry. Mrs. Corbin Glass, recorder of crosses, and Miss Louise Dyer, president, conducted the ceremony of bestowal, which was concluded with the Star Spangled Banner and the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States.

Other officers elected are: Mrs. Key, first vice president; Mrs. J. A. Beoddy, second vice president; Mrs. E. J. Yost, third vice president; Miss Myra Howard, treasurer; Miss Mae Hoover, recording secretary; Mrs. Lacy Edgerton, corresponding secretary; Mrs. R. E. Petterson, registrar; Miss Margaret Peck, historian; Mrs. A. C. Elder, chaplain and custodian; Mrs. Glass, recorder of crosses. Miss Nell Thompson, chaplain, presided over the installation of the new officers.

Certificates were presented to two new members, Mrs. Fred Gentry and Mrs. Paul Noble. It was announced that the Dixie Greys Chapter, Children of the Confederacy, organized by the

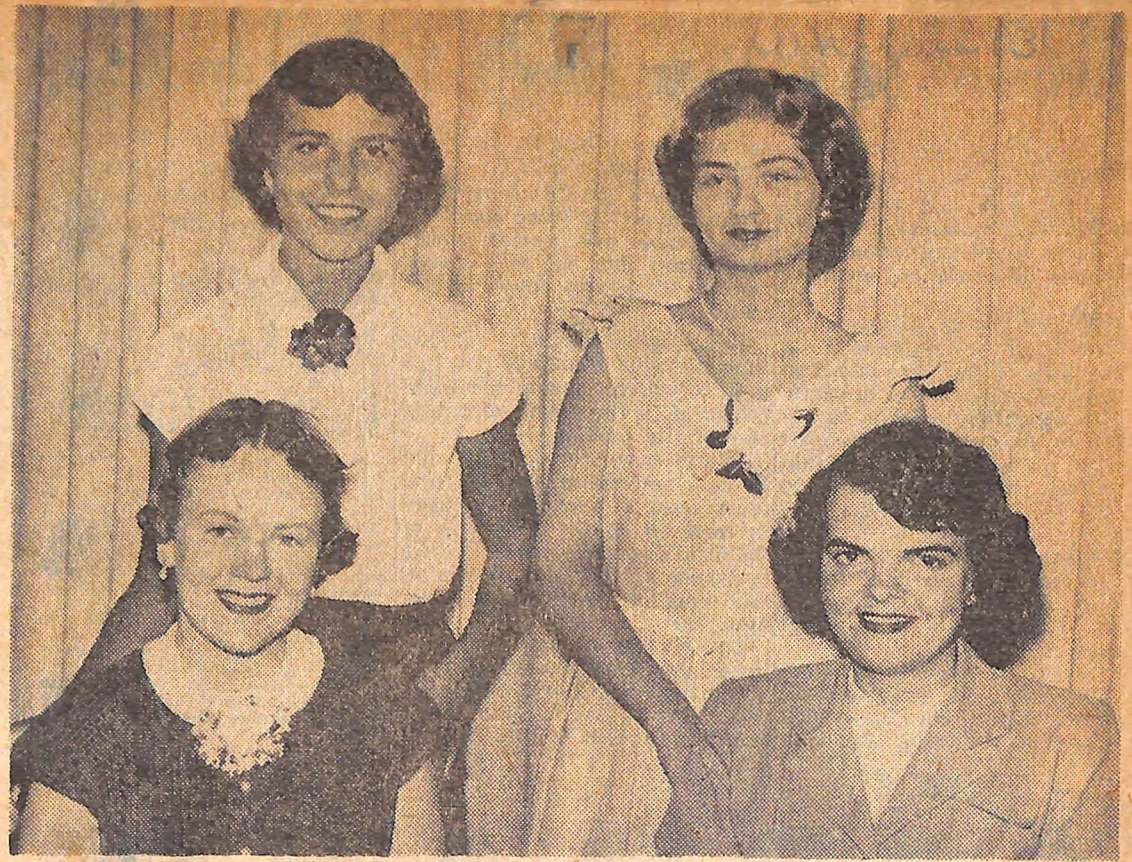
Roanoke World-News
June 12, 1950

Roanoke Chapter last fall, has increased from eight to eighteen members.

Mrs. Wright, Miss Thompson and Mrs. Annie May King were named to represent the chapter at the State convention in Norfolk in October. Mrs. Eugene Harris, Mrs. Edgerton and Mrs. Yost were elected delegates to the national convention in Richmond in November.

A report of the district meeting held recently in Glade Spring was made by Miss Dyer and Mrs. Yost.

Following the meeting a picnic supper was held on the lawn.



HOSTESSES—Officers of the Dixie Greys and Southern Rebels, local chapters of the Children of the Confederacy, who will be hosts to the State Children of the Confederacy convention opening June 20 at the YWCA here, are (seated, left to right) Adrienne Gentry, president, Dixie Greys; Becky Broadwater, president, Southern Rebels; and (standing, left to right) Edith Pabon, secretary, Rebels; Patsy Utt, historian for the Rebels. Other officers not pictured are Elizabeth Reid, secretary; Victor Dandridge, treasurer; and Patricia Amole, historian for the Greys; and Shirley Stone, vice president; Robin Gregg, treasurer, for the Rebels.

Series - 11 - 30
Children of Confederacy

Dixie Gray Chapter, Children of the Confederacy, will meet tomorrow at 2:30 p.m. at the home of Miss Elizabeth Cantrell, 1122 Wasena Ave.

World-News 4/18-'50
Certificates Given To Children of Confederacy Unit

Eighteen membership certificates were presented at the meeting of the Dixie Greys Chapter, Children of the Confederacy, on Saturday afternoon, when the group was entertained by Patricia and Roger Amole at their home in South Roanoke.

A program on the Confederate Navy was given. Mrs. A. C. Elder of the Roanoke Chapter told the story of the Confederate cruiser "Shenandoah," known as "Dixie Raider," and Victor Dandridge, Jr., read a sketch of the naval hero John Newland Maffit. Mrs. E. J. Yost told of the events commemorated in the dedication yesterday of the McLean House at Appomattox as a national shrine.

Charter members who received certificates are: Patricia Amole, Roger Amole, Victor Dandridge, Jr., Dean Dunwoody, Jr., Laura Stockton Fox, Tommy Fox, Jr., Adrienne Gentry, Alice Gentry, Fred Gentry, Jr., Marilou Hubbard, Martha Lambeth, Sarah Catherine Miller, Caroline Norman, Suzanne Norman, Elizabeth Reid, Emma Lou Reid, Almada Ross, Cecelia Holley Ross.

Nellie Gunter Elmore Chapter Holds Meeting

The Nellie Gunter Elmore Chapter, Children of the Confederacy, met Saturday morning in the home of the director, Mrs. Pickett Smith, on Alabama Street.

Miss Jane Handy, president, presided. Miss Ann Fortner, secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, and reported on the State Children of the Confederacy Convention in Birmingham. It was announced that the Nellie Gunter Elmore Chapter won the silver Billy Dauge Memorial Cup for the most outstanding Children's Chapter in the state. This chapter also won first prize for the best report, which was given by Miss Handy.

A letter from Mrs. Thomas Shockley, third vice-president general, was read outlining work for the year.

Misses Cecilia and Adele Ross were enrolled as new members, having been transferred to Montgomery from Dixie Greys Chapter, Roanoke, Va.

At the conclusion of the business refreshments were served.

Montgomery, Ala. News
B.C.T., 1950

Children of Confederacy Meet to Begin June 20

The Virginia State Convention of Children of Confederacy to be held in Roanoke on June 20-21 will have the following as general chairmen and chairmen of committees: Mrs. E. J. Yost, director of Dixie Greys Chapter, and a member of the Roanoke Chapter, UDC, will be general chairman.

Others will be Mrs. M. G. Francis of William Watts Chapter, registration; Mrs. C. W. Bish-

op of William Watts Chapter, hospitality; Mrs. Erminie Wright, president of Roanoke Chapter, historical program; Mrs. Dean Dunwoody of Roanoke Chapter and Mrs. E. L. Utt of William Watts Chapter, co-chairmen of dance.

Others in charge of committees are Mrs. Corbin Glass of Roanoke Chapter, business meeting; Mrs. H. O. Chilton, president of William Watts Chapter, luncheon; Mrs. Tracy Loyd of Roanoke Chapter, decoration; and publicity, Mrs. Frederick W. Warner.

Jimmy Dillard will deliver the welcome address the night of June 20. Dean Dunwoody will lead the pledge and salutes to the U. S. Confederate and Virginia Flags and the business meeting on June 21. Both are members of the Dixie Greys.

Those in charge of scrapbooks for their chapters are Patricia Amole, Dixie Greys and Patricia Utt, Southern Rebels.

Adrienne Gentry is president of the Dixie Greys and Becky Broadwater is president of Southern Rebels.

Children's UDC Group Will Meet Tomorrow

The Dixie Gray Chapter of the Children of the Confederacy will meet tomorrow at 2:30 p.m. at the home of Miss Carolina Norman, 2528 Stanley Ave.

Mrs. E. J. Yost will discuss the life of Sidney Lanier and Miss Laura Stockton Fox will read several of his poems.

Roanoke Times
Feb. 16, 1950

STATE MEETING SET BY CHILDREN OF CONFEDERACY

Two Roanoke Chapters to Be Hosts at Convention Opening June 20

Dixie Grays and Southern Rebels Chapters of the Children of the Confederacy will be host to the Children of Confederacy State convention on Wednesday and Thursday, June 20 and 21, at the Roanoke YWCA. Registration for the organization's first convention in Roanoke will be at the Y on June 20 from 1 to 3 p.m.

Miss Becky Broadwater is president of Southern Rebels chapter and Miss Adrienne Gentry is president of the Dixie Grays.

Mrs. Yost to be Director

Director of the convention will be Mrs. E. J. Yost, director of the Dixie Gray chapter.

A tea will be given for all delegates and guests by Mrs. W. E. Barton on Wednesday from 3 to 5 p.m.

David Bailey, president of the Virginia Division of the Children of the Confederacy, will preside at the first evening meeting of the convention, known as Historical Evening.

Roanoke Times
June 10, 1951

Miss Joanne Deter, historian, will be represented by Bailey and a welcome address will be delivered by Jimmy Dillard.

Speaker of the evening will be Fred B. Gentry, a Roanoke attorney.

Each chapter of the State will present a skit. The evening's program will be concluded with a dance.

A meeting will be held Thursday morning at 10 o'clock with Bailey presiding and Dr. C. C. Bell, pastor of Green Memorial Methodist Church giving the invocation. The speaker, Richard T. Edwards, Roanoke attorney, will be introduced by Bailey.

Reports Scheduled

During this meeting reports will be given and a time and place will be chosen for next year's convention.

Following a roll call and report of State chapters, new officers will be elected.

A luncheon, in charge of Mrs. H. O. Chilton, president of William Watts chapter of United Daughters of Confederacy, will be served in the Y cafeteria at 1 p.m.

At the luncheon, Mrs. J. L. Deter, director of Virginia division of C. of C., will present awards for the best scrap book, most members and best reports. Mrs. Deter will also preside at the installation of the officers for 1951-52.

The singing of "Dixie" will officially close the convention.

The Roanoke Chamber of Commerce has planned a tour for the delegates and guests during the afternoon to points of interest in the City.



MISS PATRICIA ANN GRAY WARNER, of Roanoke, Virginia, who represented the State of Virginia as a Princess in the Cherry Blossom Festival in the Nation's Capital, was selected to participate in the "Deep South Charity Ball" Saturday night, April 14. Miss Warner, a graduate of Southern Seminary and Junior College of Buena Vista, Virginia, was a guest of honor of Judge Walter T. McCarthy and his committee. The young ladies were costumed in ante-bellum ball gowns. While attending the Azalea Festival in Wilmington, N. C., Miss Warner arranged to have 50 azalea plants flown to "Broy Hill", the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin T. Broyhill, at Arlington, Virginia, where the ball was held. Spanish moss from Florida was draped from the trees on the estate to further enhance the theme of the ball. Two hundred, fifty camellias, from Biloxi, Mississippi, were woven into a Confederate flag. The State flag of Virginia, with the great seal of the Commonwealth, occupied a prominent part. Other "Deep South" States sent representative blossoms, and these were auctioned at the end of the ball. All proceeds of the ball went to the American Cancer Society. Miss Warner is the daughter of Mrs. Frederick W. Warner, member of Roanoke Chapter, U.D.C., and papers are pending to make her a new member of the chapter this Spring. She is the niece of Mrs. William Garnett Lee Sr., of the J. E. B. Stuart Chapter, U.D.C. of Washington, D. C.

UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY MAG

Club to Meet

Victor Dandridge, Jr., will entertain the Dixie Grays Chapter, Children of Confederacy, at his home at 1609 Persinger Rd., at 2:30 Saturday afternoon.

Sara Catherine Miller will give a report on Admiral Raphael Semmes, and Dean Dunwoody, Jr., will report on Stephen Russell Mallory, Secretary of the Navy.

Miss Louise Dyer will give a talk on the Confederate Navy.

Victor Dandridge, Jr., will entertain the Dixie Grays Chapter, Children of Confederacy, at his home at 1609 Persinger Rd., at 2:30 Saturday afternoon.

Sara Catherine Miller will give a report on Admiral Raphael Semmes, and Dean Dunwoody, Jr., will report on Stephen Russell Mallory, Secretary of the Navy.

Miss Louise Dyer will give a talk on the Confederate Navy.

VIRGINIA:

The last meeting of the year 1950 of the Dixie Grays Chapter, Children of the Confederacy, of Roanoke, Virginia, was held at the home of Dean Dunwoody December 29.

Miss Adrienne Gentry, president, presided over the meeting. Mrs. R.

E. Petterson, Registrar of the Roanoke Chapter, U. D. C., gave a report of the Children's work at the 57th annual convention held in Richmond,

To Have Party
Dean Dunwoody will entertain the Dixie Gray Chapter, Children of the Confederacy, at a Christmas party at his home, 2301 Rosalind Ave., at 2:30 p.m. Friday.

Roanoke World-News
Dec. 27, 1950

CHILDREN OF THE CONFEDERACY

• Continued from Page 9

Virginia in November. She attended a luncheon meeting November 10.

Mrs. Frederick W. Warner, member of the Education Committee of the Roanoke Chapter, U. D. C., was introduced to the members of the Dixie Grays Chapter by Mrs. Petterson. (Mrs. Warner has been active in the Daughters, especially in trying to get General Jackson into the Hall of

Fame. She gave a talk on his life and why he should have a place in the Hall of Fame in January, to the Roanoke Chapter, U. D. C. Mrs. Warner has been a member of the Roanoke Girl Scout Council. Also a Girl Scout Leader. Her name is in the new 1950 edition of the Southern Social Register—this book is being mailed from the Kingsport Press of Kingsport, Tenn., this month to all names in the Southern Social Register.) Mrs. Warner helped to get the Dixie Grays Chapter organized and is now interested in the activities of the members.

Bing Gentry accompanied the group

on piano while they sang "Dixie."

Elizabeth Reid and Patricia Amole gave readings, "The Christmas Stocking" and "That Beautiful Old Story." Christmas carols and popular holiday songs were sung. After the meeting refreshments were served by Mrs. D. M. Dunwoody, Dean's mother, who is a member of the Radio and Music Committee of the Roanoke Chapter. Other guests were Mrs. E. J. Yost, Director of the Dixie Grays Chapter, and Mrs. W. H. Cantrell, member of the Radio and Music Committee.

Miss Andrienne Gentry and Miss Marilou Hubbard will leave Tuesday to attend the Children of the Confederacy at Ocean View as delegates of the Dixie Grays Chapter.

They will be accompanied by Miss Gentry's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Corbin D. Glass.

Roanoke World-News
June 20, 1949





FROM GENERAL LEE'S GRAVE
Treasured Memento Owned By Virginia Woman

The tiny cluster of flowers pictured on this month's cover of the U.D.C. MAGAZINE is part of a wreath placed on General Robert E. Lee's grave shortly after he was interred.

Mrs. Rosalynd Evans, of Salem, Virginia, owns the flowers and according to her, they were taken from a funeral wreath by the late Mrs. Florence Snell, a playmate of Lee's daughters. Mrs. Snell's brother, the late Joe Boone, of Salem, gave the bits of flowers to Mrs. Evans.

The sword in the background belonged to Mrs. Evans' father, a captain in the Confederate Army.

Three Old Soldiers Are Going To Attend Reunion

By WILLIAM A. SHIRES

NORFOLK, May 24 (UP)—By plane, by train and by car three old soldiers of the Southern Confederacy will travel here next week for the final reunion of United Confederate Veterans.

Last Survivors

The frail old soldiers, each 105, are the last survivors of the Gray armies from their respective states—Georgia, Louisiana and Virginia. A fourth Confederate veteran, from South Carolina, has planned to attend but whether he will make the trip is doubtful.

From Fitzgerald, Ga., will come William J. Bush who fought with Company B of the 14th Georgia Regiment. Bush plans to fly to Norfolk with his wife, a 64-year-old school teacher. And a step-daughter, Mrs. Charles Law. It will be the first plane ride for the old veteran, who will be 106 July 10.

Bush, excited about the plane ride, said he wants to live to be 120. He's still of keen mind, interested in politics and never misses an election.

From a little mountain cabin near Slant, will come John Salling, a grizzled mountaineer who is the last of the legions Virginia gave the South. A widower, Salling was induced to make the trip to Norfolk by assurance that there would be lots of pretty girls for him to admire. He postponed his baptism to make the trip.

The admitted former moonshiner served in Company D, 25th Virginia regiment, but saw no action. His duties were limited to digging saltpeter for gunpowder from caves and cliffs near Saltville. He will travel to Norfolk by car with a friend, O. A. Quillen, Slant storekeeper who accompanied him to Gettysburg in 1938. Salling, 105 on May 15, is in good health.

William D. Townsend of Olla, La., will leave by train Sunday with his wife. Townsend, 105 on April 12, started smoking a pipe when he was 12 and still enjoys tobacco. He drinks an occasional weak toddy and was the father of nine children by his first wife.

Townsend was born in Mississippi, but doesn't remember where. He enlisted at Norwood, La., and served with B company of the 27th Louisiana Infantry. He was captured at Vicksburg.

The fourth veteran who may at-

tend is Arnold Murray, 102, of Orangeburg, S. C. Murray's health may not permit him to make the trip.

This small handful of survivors of the legions of Lee will be the center of attraction in this bustling, historic seaport city during a whirlwind three-day round of celebrations starting May 30.

Events planned include a grand reunion parade, a mock re-enactment of the battle of the first ironclads, the Merrimac and the Monitor, in Hampton Roads, dedication of the casemate at nearby Fort Monroe, where Jefferson Davis was held prisoner after the war, and a shooting contest between teams representing the "South" and "North."

A 13-gun star-bomb salute over Hampton Roads will welcome the aged veterans and a bugler will blow the call to arms on a battered bugle used at Second Manassas.

Three Confederate Vets Arrive at Norfolk Today

NORFOLK, May 28 (AP)—Three old soldiers are due to arrive here tomorrow to swap—probably for the last time—their tales of how they fought "the war."

Any reference to "the war" automatically means the War Between the States (if you're in the South) or the Civil War (if you're not a Southerner).

May Be Four

And there may be four of the 13 survivors of the Confederate Army on hand. That depends on whether 102-year-old Arnold Murray, of Orangeburg, S. C., can make the trip.

Definitely slated to be around, however, are William J. Bush, 104, of Fitzgerald, Ga.; William D. Townsend, 105, of Olla, La.; and John Salling, 105, of Slant, Va.

And this city which was the birthplace of the mother of another famous "old soldier"—Gen. Douglas MacArthur—is dusting off the carpets to give the Confederate veterans a royal reception.

The occasion is the final reunion of the United Confederate Veterans. It will last from Memorial Day, May 30, through June 3, which is celebrated as Confederate Memorial Day in some southern states, and as Jefferson Davis' birthday in Virginia.

All the details of the four-day affair still haven't been worked out. For instance, it was only today that reunion officials learned for certain that the U. S. Navy Band will be here.

That item had been hanging fire for some little time, but it required the assistance and approval of Congress and the President. Mr. Truman made it official today—he signed the paper which authorized the band to come here.

All the members of the House of Representatives have been invited by Rep. Porter Hardy, Jr., (D-Va) to be present. How many will attend is something else again. Unfortunately, there's another conflict that demands much of their attention.

The Constitution of the Confederate States of America left Athens, Ga., today to go on display here. It has a special escort—State policemen from Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia.

Confederate Sheet Music Is Collected

By Ulrich Troubetzkoy

THE Confederacy never stopped singing, in the field and on the home front, first in exultation and then to keep up its spirits. Sheet music went from 35 cents to \$2 and \$3 a copy, but publishers went on turning it out, despite occupation and inflation and shortages of musical type and new songs from Europe were among commodities which ran the blockade. How Sweeney and his banjo helped keep the high pitch of morale in Stuart's cavalry is well known, but less spectacular outfits had their banjoists and all of them sang the songs—"Lorena," "Here's Your Mule," "The Bonnie Blue Flag" and hundreds of others—in camp, on marches and even during battles the bands might play as they did at Gettysburg.

Mrs. Maude Pollard Hull, of Richmond, has a collection of sheet music and one of the soldiers' songsters, "The Dixie Land Songster" (1863), which were published during the years of the Confederacy. Her preoccupation with Confederate souvenirs is understandable, for her father was one of Pickett's men, Sergeant Eugene Marcellus Pollard, Company I, Fourteenth Virginia Regiment, Armistead's Brigade, Longstreet's Corps. He took part in the Gettysburg charge and was several times commended for bravery on the field.

Association Items

Mrs. Hull's sheet music collection includes "The Confederate Flag" (1861), words by Mrs. C. D. Elder, music by S. G. George, published by A. E. Blackmar, of New Orleans, bearing on its cover the first design for the flag, in color, and the dedication to President Jefferson Davis. This copy bears the embossed stamp of the Richmond dealer, P. H. Taylor. Mrs. Hull's copy of "The Bonnie Blue Flag" is an instrumental variation on the Macarthy song by J. Rud Adam and we know that it was once played on an old square piano by a young belle of Petersburg. Although Mrs. Hull does not have the more famous "Stonewall Jackson's Way," she has another in the series, "Death of Stonewall Jackson," published by A. E. Blackmar & Bro. Others in her collection are "General Lee's Grand March," composed by Hermann L. Schreiner, music publisher of Macon, Ga.; "The Grand Quickstep," by Captain J. V. Scott,



—Staff Photo

Mrs. Maude Pollard Hull displays sheet music from her collection of Confederate souvenirs.

dedicated to the Petersburg Grays, and published by F. D. Benteen, of Baltimore; and "The Soldier's Grave," originally sung to "unbounded applause" by Miss Laura Waldron, of the "Queen Sisters."

Mrs. Hull has other music packed away and perhaps other Richmonders, too, could search their old trunks for more of these melodic links with the singing South of the Confederacy. Most of this music was acquired in the vicinity of Richmond and in connection with Confederate books to be used as source material for Mrs. Hull's author husband, the late Joseph Kelly Hull.

Old Songs, With Music

SONGS OF THE CONFEDERACY, With Historical Text and Illustrations. Edited by Richard Barksdale Harwell. New York: Broadcast Music, Inc. 112 pp. \$3.95.

THIRTY-EIGHT of the "songs that stirred the South" are presented in this attractive singable collection, with facsimiles of all the music as it was published in the Confederacy and of eight illustrated covers, including the evocative lithograph of be-plumed "Jeb" Stuart by E. Crehen, of Richmond, for "Riding a Raid."

The songs are, in general, those sung in camp and on the home front during the war: the sentimental ballad from Chicago, so fervently adopted by the South, "Lorena"; James Ryder Randall's "Maryland, My Maryland"; "All Quiet Along the Potomac Tonight," Northern words to Southern music; Dan Emmett's "Dixie's Land."

Less known today, but musical

footnotes to the war, are the comic "Short Rations" and the morale-boosting song, "The Homespun Dress." More formal instrumental pieces are represented here by "The Beauregard Manassas Quickstep," "General Lee's Grand March" and "Our First President's Quickstep."

"Kathleen Mavourneen," so popular in the Confederacy, had been composed in England by F. W. N. Crouch, who came to America in '49, happened to be in Richmond when the war broke, became a bugler with the Richmond Howitzers and served through the war.

The postwar songs of A. J. Ryan do not seem, strictly, to belong in a collection of songs actually sung in the Confederacy. The lugubrious sentimental taste of the period is reflected in such lachrymosities as "Somebody's Darling" and "The Soldier's Grave." The humor shows in "Here's Your Mule," "Goober Peas" and "Think of Your Head in the Morning."

This nostalgic song-book should have particular appeal in this year of the sixty-first and final UCV reunion and it deserves to be propped on the piano in any year.

CONFEDERATE VETS MAY MEET AGAIN

Promise to Attend SCV's Meeting Next Year

NORFOLK, June 3 (AP)—The final reunion of Confederate veterans which ended here today may not have been so final, after all.

The three old soldiers who attended the five-day gathering, which had been billed as the final reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, have promised to join the Sons of Confederate Veterans at the SCV's annual meeting at Jackson, Miss., next June.

This was disclosed today by A. Belmont Dennis, of Covington, Ga., immediate past commander in chief of the SCV.

Each 105 Years Old

The three veterans, each 105 years old, were "as chipper as they could be" at the conclusion of the strenuous reunion, Dennis said. They are William D. Townsend, of Olla, La., John Salling, of Slant, Va., and William Joshua Bush, of Fitzgerald, Ga.

Townsend left Norfolk by train last night. Salling left this afternoon aboard the same Navy plane that flew him here Wednesday. Bush will leave by commercial airliner tomorrow morning.

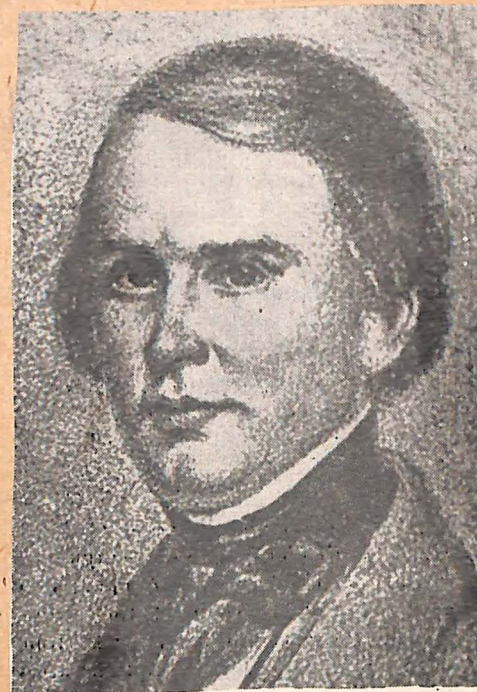
"All three promised to join us at next year's meeting, which will be held at Jackson about June 10," Dennis told a reporter today. He added:

"As long as one veteran is able to travel, the Sons of Confederate Veterans will have him as their guest and honor him as we have done for the past 20 years in which we have held their reunions for them. We will bring the veterans to our meetings even if we have to bring them in ambulances."

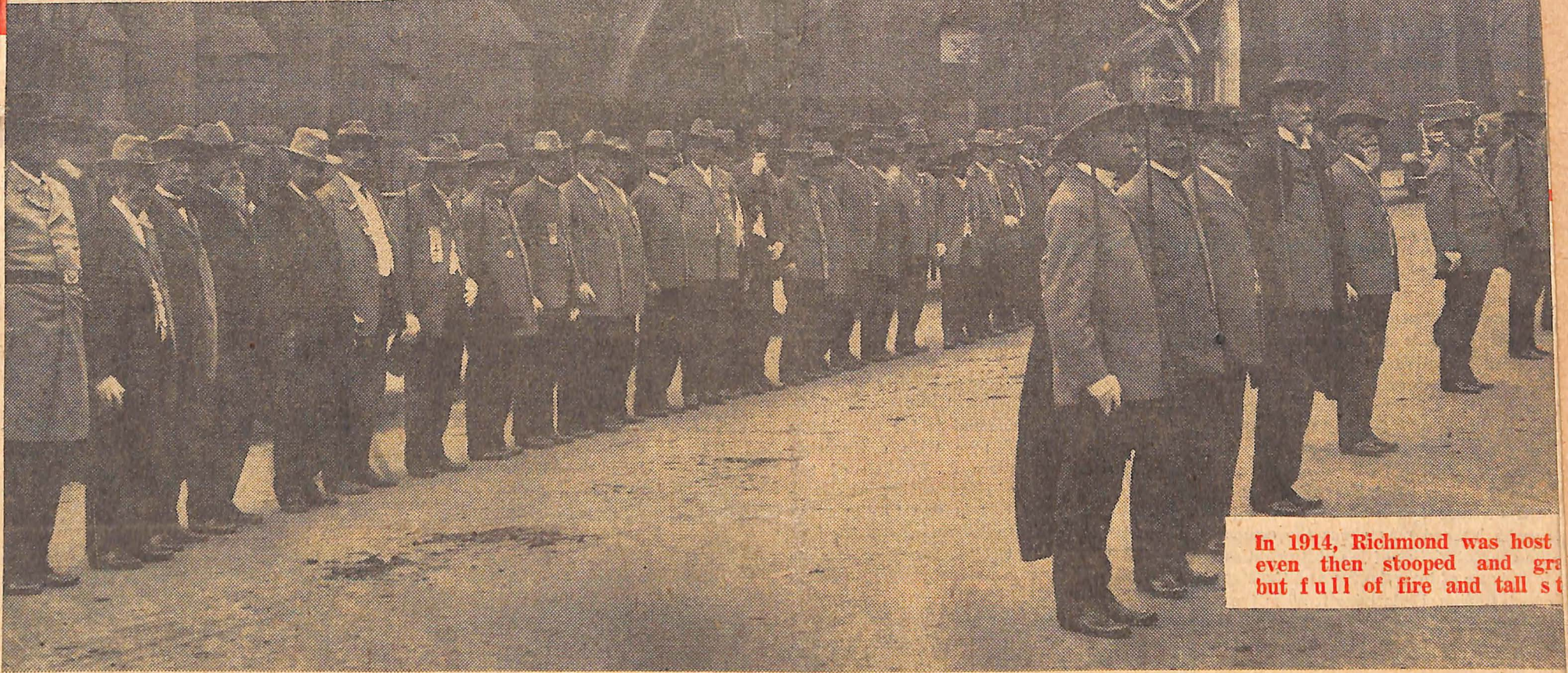
Only 12 Confederate veterans are living.

The reunion was brought to an official close today at noon with the firing of a 48-gun salute.

Roanoke Times
Jun. 4, 1951



Daniel Decatur Emmett of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, author and composer of the beloved Confederate song, "Dixie's Land". (Photo from "Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly", courtesy Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society).



In 1914, Richmond was host
even then stooped and gray
but full of fire and tall st

tends the chickens and horses, does her own planting and gardening and keeps up an orchard.

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Four Will Meet in Norfolk . . .

Old Soldiers

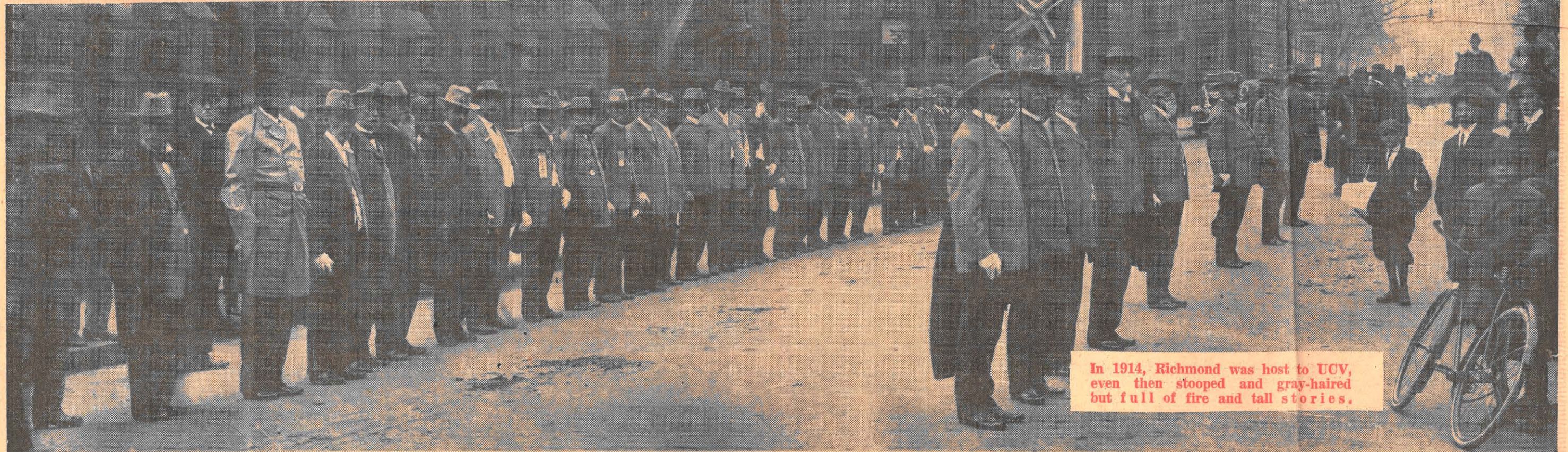
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guards. By special act of the Florida State Legislature, the Alabama veteran got on Florida's pension rolls and receives \$480 a year. He's still active enough to travel to family reunions.

George Washington Keith, 102, Graceville, Fla. Enlisted in home guard company in Florida in 1863. Says: "I can't remember any particular service I performed but I was subject to orders at all times." Does remember he wasn't captured or wounded.

Married in 1873 and father of eight children. An active farmer until he was injured in an auto accident at 90. Now spends most of his time listening to radio news of Korean fighting.



In 1914, Richmond was host to UCV, even then stooped and gray-haired but full of fire and tall stories.

By The Associated Press

THESE are the old soldiers of the old war.

Once there were 4,000,000 of them. Last year there were 43. Last March there were 26. Now there are only 20—a shrinking bridgehead in time.

They sit on their porches, smoke their pipes, nod drowsily to reporters who every year around this time come out to the old soldiers' home or the cabin up the road for a Memorial Day story.

Dutifully, the old soldiers give their annual advice on longevity. Patiently, they make the long journey back in memory to Shiloh, Gettysburg, Vicksburg—to the last time Americans fought Americans.

Every year they remember a little less of the Civil War. Every year there are less of them to remember. Now, 86 years after Appomattox there are 13 Confederate and seven Union veterans left. Of the Confederates, four are expected to attend the annual reunion, to be held May 30 in Norfolk.

Confederate

Thomas Evans Riddle, 105, Texas Confederate Home for Men, Austin. Spends time playing dominoes with attendant, listening to war news on the radio or taking a slow walk around the yard, using a cane.

A private in the Twelfth Tennessee Infantry, Riddle fought under Lee at Gettysburg. Made an honorary Texas colonel 89

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Served 13 months in Shelby's Escort, Missouri Cavalry, but never fired a shot. "Only thing that bothered me in the whole war," he used to say, "was the itch. The itch and the creepers. Did you ever see a body louse? Well in those days we called them creepers."

John Salling, 104, Slant, Va. Lives with daughter in mountain cabin. Teeth gone but not sense of humor. Helps tend livestock. Daughter reports:

"Course, he still likes a pretty girl. You ought to see the shines he cuts when he sees one coming up the road. When he gets a spoonful of likker in 'im, he's equal to a Holston preacher. He can preach a sermon then."

Salling never got a Confederate uniform but when the boys in gray came through Scott County he joined them for a year.

Four Will Meet in Norfolk . . .

Old Soldiers

On longevity: "Anything I thought was fun, I was into it. I did a little drinking but never got drunk enough to kill anybody or anything. Even played the horses some."

John A. Marcum, 97, Berta, Ark., youngest of all Civil War veterans on either side. When he was 9, he says, he served with General Lee's headquarters company. Confederate soldiers came by one day and asked him for directions. They left with him.

Marcum and wife, daughter of a Confederate army chaplain, live in ancient log house overlooking busy highway connecting Little Rock and Fort Smith. Worked own farm until 1948 but a fall from his

He never has been able to prove his service record, although he covered 1,000 miles traveling through South trying. However, the Jonesboro Sun is satisfied he is a Confederate veteran.

P. R. Crump, 103, Lincoln, Ala. Lives with grandson. Joined Confederates late in war. Recalls seeing Lee ride away to surrender to Grant at Appomattox in 1865.

Sight and hearing now failing. Has been a deacon of the Refugee Baptist Church for 73 years. Since his eyes went bad, he's had to miss his daily Bible reading. Receives \$150 monthly pension from State. Three of his five daughters, all over 70, still living.

William Joshua Bush, 105, Fitzgerald, Ga. Served with Company B, Fourteenth

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Union

James A. Hard, Rochester, N. Y. Oldest of all Civil War veterans, he'll be 110 on July 15. Physical powers failing but mind still active. Amazed doctors by surviving three attacks of pneumonia at 107.

Still smokes cigars. Took along 20 boxes when he flew to Indianapolis in 1949 for the last national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Son of a stage coach driver, Hard enlisted four days after Fort Sumter was attacked, served in Thirty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry. Survived two wives. Voted first time for Lincoln. Voted straight Republican ever since.

Douglas T. Stow, 106, Los Angeles, Ar

daughter. Has one other daughter, three grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren. On longevity: "Never had a drink in my life but I smoke 10 cigars a day."

Joseph Clovese, approximately 107, Pontiac, Mich. Is the only surviving Negro soldier. Uncertain of exact birthdate. Believed to have been born in slavery on a plantation at St. Bernard Parish, La. Escaped to join Union Army during siege of Vicksburg, first as drummer boy, later as an infantryman.

After war, worked on Mississippi boats and recalls he helped string one of the first telegraph lines between New Orleans and Biloxi, Miss. Came North in 1948. Until he was 104, took a walk every day. More recently has become bedfast in veterans hospital.

Lansing A. Wilcox, 105, King, Wis. Lives at GAR home. Broke rib in fall last year but recovered in time to be on his feet for his birthday last March.

Recalls he served three years as corporal in Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry. Later worked in sawmills, taught schools, was a postmaster, and farmed. He is now married to his fourth wife who is 72. Divorced first wife. Other two died. Wilcox is a past national vice-commander of the GAR.

Albert Woolson, 104, Duluth. Native of Watertown, N. Y. Enlisted as drummer

antry, made fought under Lee at Gettysburg. Made an honorary Texas colonel 89 years later, along with State's two other surviving Confederate veterans.

"People still argue about Gettysburg," Riddle says. "Some say as many as 2,000 were killed. But I know how many were killed. Thirteen, that's all. I was there and we buried every one of them right there in the field."

Walter W. Williams, 108, Franklin, Texas, blind, almost totally deaf, rarely leaves the front porch. Lives with 77-year-old second wife, Ella Mae, on isolated farm quarter-mile away from nearest neighbors, including some of their children. What do they do when they need help in a hurry?

"Why I just blow the cow horn," Mrs. Williams says. "Did that last Winter when Walter caught the flu. My son came right over."

Mrs. Williams milks their two cows,

but when the boys in gray came through Scott County he joined them for a year. His job was digging saltpetre for gunpowder. Never out of State except for seventy-fifth Gettysburg anniversary.

"Me and a couple Yankees," he recalls, "set together and listened to President Roosevelt. He didn't have nothing to start from much, but he said he was going to see a light put up there that would burn forever."

"I set up close to one of them Yankee fellers, and I said, 'Now, ain't that a mystery?' This here Yankee took a drink of likker and said, 'Well, he won't never do it.'"

William D. Townsend, 105, Olla, La. Walks without cane, smokes battered pipe continuously. Ran away from home at 12, served with Confederates at Vicksburg, where he was slightly wounded. Married his fourth wife 11 years ago. She's only 60 now,

ing Little Rock and Fort Smith. worked own farm until 1948 but a fall from his porch forced him to retire. How did he fall?

"I was in a hurry to eat breakfast and slipped on the steps," Marcum says.

John Greene Chisum, 103, Fort Smith, Ark. Lives with wife in abandoned house at old CCC camp. Joined General Price's troops bivouacked near Newport, Ark., but memory of war is hazy. Suffered a stroke two years ago.

Reports his outfit still had plenty of fight left when war ended. "My Uncle Tom Chisum," he recalls, "killed three men with a board the day we surrendered."

William W. Loudermilk, 103, resident of Jonesboro, Ark., for 70 years. At 16, he says, he joined Hood's cavalry as waterboy. Promoted to sharpshooter, fought at Chattanooga, Nashville, Marietta and near Atlanta.

William Joshua Bush, 105, Fitzgerald, Ga. Served with Company B, Fourteenth Georgia Regiment. Father and older brother also fought for South.

Bush's wife, many years his junior (they were married when he was 76), teaches at a nearby school. Bush is all-out Democrat with keen interest in public affairs. Said in 1949: "No reason why I shouldn't live to 120."

Arnold Murray, 104, Orangeburg, S. C. Lives in cabin with son on farm several miles out of town.

"I volunteered when I was a youngster because my pa and brother were way up yonder somewhere in Virginia, fightin'."

"They sent me to Sullivan's Island, near Charleston. I was only a trainee and the war ended before I could ever get into the fight."

William A. Lundy, 103, Laurel Hill, Fla. Enlisted at 16 in Coffee County, Ala., home

straight republican ever since.

Douglas T. Story, 106, Los Angeles. At 16, ran away from home three times to join Union Army. "Just had to defend St. Louis from ole General Joe Shelby," he says. His father let the third enlistment stick.

Story fought through war as private, 136th Illinois Infantry. Later, he worked as musician and entertainer aboard Mississippi River show boats, as a clock repairman and in real estate. Has a son, seven grandchildren, eight great-grandchildren and three great-great-grandchildren.

William Allen Magee, 104, Van Nuys, Calif. Joined up as drummer boy at 13, recalls sounding reveille for Sherman's troops on sweep through Georgia. Stayed in army 34 years. Fought Indians in Dakotas. Retired as master sergeant and has since lived on pension.

Native of Circlevill, Ohio, now lives with

Albert Woolson, 104, Duluth. Native of Watertown, N. Y. Enlisted as drummer boy, Minnesota Artillery in 1864. Recalls serving in Nashville-Atlanta campaigns.

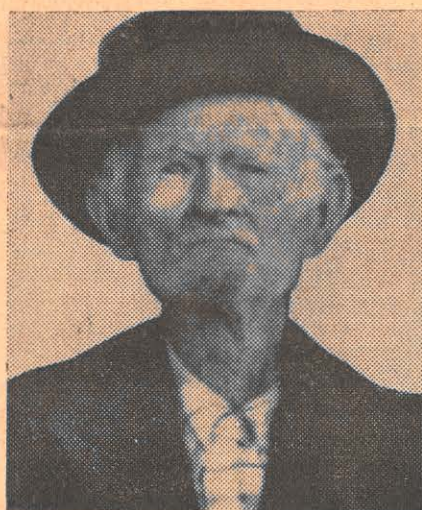
A past national senior vice-commander of G.A.R. Survives his second wife and lives with a daughter. He has eight children, 11 grandchildren, six great-grandchildren and four great-great-grandchildren.

Israel Aaron Broadword, 104, Samuels, Idaho. Still walks without a cane and cuts firewood with a buck saw. A native of Putnam County, Ohio, he joined Fifty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry at 16 and fought at Lexington, Mo.

Later fought the Sioux, battled grasshoppers and the drought on a Kansas homestead and moved to Idaho in 1929. In 1947 was awarded a service medal for the Civil War—82 years after his discharge.



Thomas Evans Riddle, 105



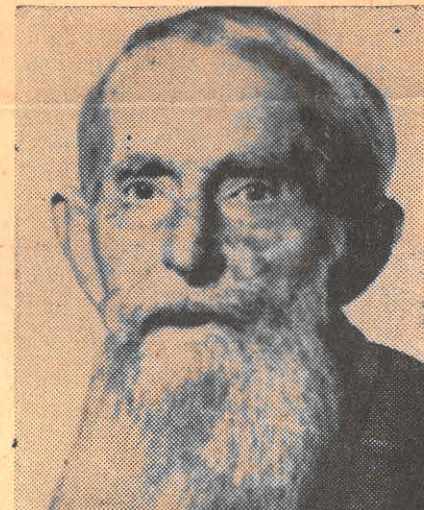
Walter W. Williams, 108



John Salling, 104



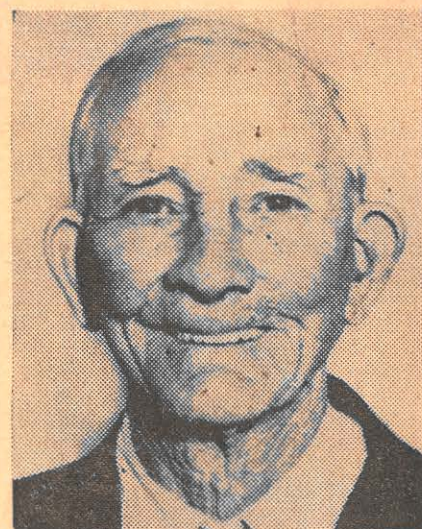
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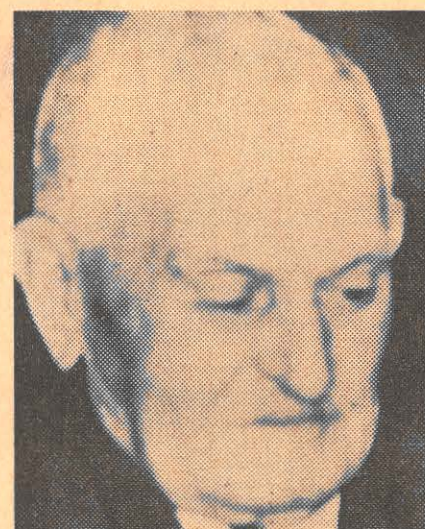
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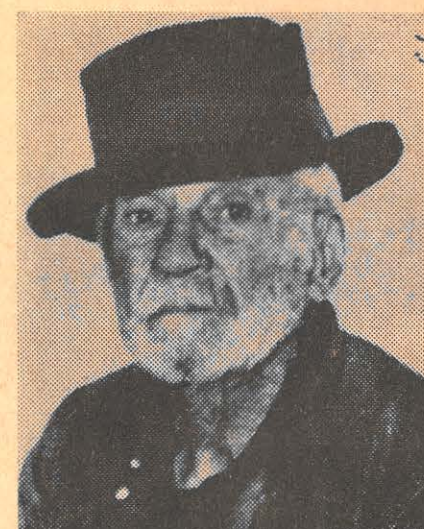
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Arnold Murray, 104



William A. Lundy, 103



George W. Keith, 102

IN MEMORIAM



THE VILLAGE SQUARE

Palmyra

*It is our hope that this scrapbook will
serve to awaken, in some small way, a little
more interest and familiarity with the Confederacy
and with the South that we all love so dearly.*

*Patricia Anole, Historian
Dixie Gray Chapter,
Children of the Confederacy*



