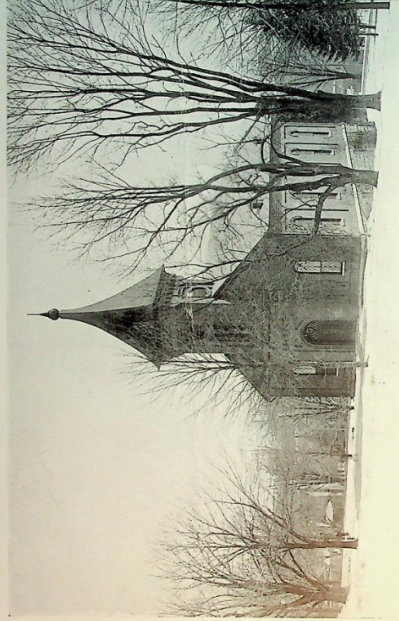
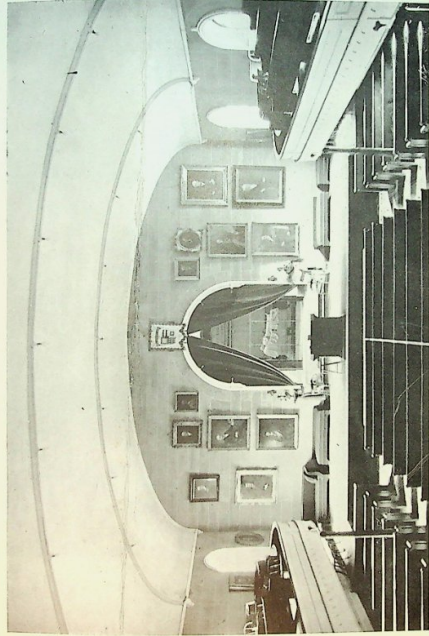


# The South's Most Sacred Shrine



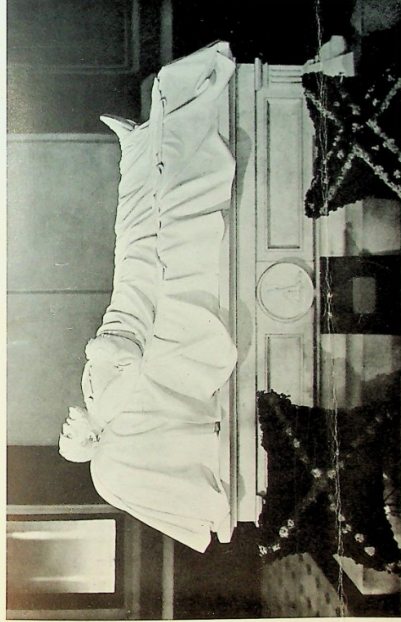
THE LEE CHAPEL

As seen from the Campus  
the basement  
the recumbent statue on the upper floor and the Lee family tomb beneath. The mausoleum was dedicated and the statue unveiled, with imposing ceremonies, in 1883.



THE CHAPEL INTERIOR

Through an archway cut in the rear wall, the statue is visible behind the rostrum from most of the chapel seats. On the walls are hung many priceless historic pictures.



VALENTINE'S RECURRENT STATUE OF ROBERT E. LEE

This is Valentine's masterpiece, and is an exact image of General Lee, all necessary measurements, photographs, casts, etc., having been taken by the sculptor before General Lee's death. It represents the General as asleep with his open hand lying upon his sword.

## Washington & Lee as a Nursery —OF— American Leadership

# Its Age and Historic Associations

Washington and Lee was founded as Augusta Academy in 1749. It was the first concrete expression of that devotion to learning and religion which characterized the settlers of the Valley of Virginia, and fifth in order of founding of American colleges.

In the spring of 1776, two months before the Declaration of Independence, by unanimous action of the Board of Trustees, its name was changed to Liberty Hall. In 1782 it was formally incorporated as an independent institution, under a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees. In 1798 it was endowed by George Washington with a gift of \$30,000, and by him formally authorized to bear his name. After the wreck of the Civil War, the institution was re-organized and developed by the genius of Robert E. Lee who accepted its presidency in 1865, fixed its traditions, of courtesy, honor, and patriotism, hallowed for all time its spirit, and bequeathed to its keeping his sacred trust and his incomparable name himself. His great talents, being rich, had endowed the college with his money. General Lee, having no money, gave himself, for the institution, and thus enriched it forever. After his death, the name of the college was changed to Washington and Lee University. In its emboding memories and traditions no institution in America can compare with Washington and Lee.

In its location, its history, and its great founders, it seems forever set apart from low aims and sordid labors to serve the things of the spirit and lift young men toward leadership and public service of the Washington and Lee type.

## II.

# Its Ante-Bellum Product

The following eloquent tribute to Washington College as a molder and maker of men was paid in 1883 by one of Virginia's most illustrious statesmen, Senator John W. Daniel, himself an alumnus of another institution.

"All ranks of honorable enterprise and ambition 'in this rising empire' felt the impress of the noble spirits who came forth from its halls, trained and equipped for life's arduous task with keenest weapons and brightest armor. What glowing names are these that shine on the rolls of the alumni of this honored Alma Mater! Church and State, Field and Forum, Bar and Bench, Hospital and Counting-Room, Lecture-Room and Pulpit—what famous champions and teachers of the right, what trusty workers and leaders in literature and law, and arts and arms, have they not found in her sons! Seven Governors of States—amongst them Crittenden, of Kentucky, and McDowell, Letcher, and Kemper, of Virginia; eleven United States Senators—amongst them Parker, of Virginia, Breckenridge, of Kentucky, H. S. Foote, of Mississippi, and William C. Preston, of South Carolina; more than a score of Congressmen, two-score and more of judges—amongst them Trimble, of the United States Supreme Court, Coalter, Allen, Anderson, and Barbs, of the Court of Appeals, of Hampden-Stdney, James Priestly, of Cumberland College, Tennessee, G. A. Baxter and Henry Rufner (who resided here), and Socrates Maupin, of the University of Virginia. These are but a few of those who here garnered the learning that, shed so gracious a light in the after-life on them, their country—and their Alma Mater. And I cannot pause to speak of those who became valiant leaders of men in battle; I could name many a noble soldier whose eye greets me today, and, alas! I could recall the form of many a hero who passed from these halls in the flush of youthful manhood, and has long slept with the unreturning brave; for in 1861, when the call to arms resounded, 'The Liberty-Hall Volunteers'—the students of Washington College—were among the first (and in a body) to respond; and when the quiet professor of your twin institute was baptized in history as 'Stonewall Jackson,' their blood overflowed the christening urn and reddened Manassas' field and from Manassas to Appomattox, under Joseph E. Johnston and Thomas J. Jackson and Robert E. Lee, the boys and the men of Washington College proved that they were worthy of their leaders, worthy of their state and country, and worthy of all good fame."

## III.

# Its Twentieth-Century Leadership in Time of Peace

From an editorial in the *New York Evening Post*, September 9, 1911:

"The alumni of Washington and Lee University are naturally gratified by the remarkable number of its graduates who are now occupying prominent positions in politics, on the bench, and in the various fields of social activity. A new justice of the Supreme Court, Joseph R. Lamar, is a graduate of the law school's class of 1878, in which were also ex-Governor Stephens, of Missouri; ex-Governor MacCorkle, of West Virginia, the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama, the General Counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, and the Director of the Russell Sage Foundation. In the Senate of the United States are five graduates of this university: Foster, of Louisiana, Chamberlain, of Oregon, Owen, of Oklahoma, Bryan, of Florida, and Poindexter, of Washington. Six graduates speak for five states in the House of Representatives, including such useful congressmen as Shaylor, of Texas, and Hay, of Virginia. It is claimed for Washington and Lee that its law school, though never large in comparison with such schools as Harvard, Columbia, Yale and others, has none the less more alumni upon the supreme courts in a larger number of states than any other law school in the country. The chief justice of the Court of Claims in Washington was graduated in 1888, and still other prominent graduates are Thomas Nelson Page, Clifton R. Breckinridge, lately ambassador to Russia, Wade H. Ellis, Dr. James H. Dillard, the head of the Leases Fund, and Julius Kretschmitt, now prominent as the executive of the Harriman railways."

"Altogether, this is an extraordinary showing, and one which has set people to wondering just why Washington and Lee should have produced so many notable men particularly during a period when it was sharing the reconstruction miseries of a country of 40,000,000 people."

Owner. [Col. Richard H. Gilliam, Buckingham Co., Va.]



**Robert Edward Lee.**

A SONNET.

(Written for The Times.)

Though deep beneath the sod the chief-  
tain great  
Has slept in death's embrace for many  
years;  
Though long departed from this vale  
of tears  
Among us still he lives. Nor time, nor  
fate,  
Nor things to come, while here we weary  
wait,  
Shall sound a name so sweet to South-  
ern ears  
As that of him who held our hopes and  
fears  
While war clouds dark o'erhung each  
Southern State.  
And ever shall we sing as we have sung  
His praises great until at last when we  
Are gone and time our funeral knells has  
rung—  
Then shall our children sing on bended  
knee  
The same sweet song, and every lisping  
tongue  
Shall, murmur'ing, hush the hallowed  
name of LEE.

OTIS MANSON CLARKE.

**That Famous Apple Tree.**

From the Springfield Republican.

Grant does not say that the surrender  
took place under that tree, although Lee  
may have decided in his own mind to sur-  
render before Babcock reached him. Gen.  
Sheridan said, in reply to Grant: "There  
is an army down in that valley, and he  
(Lee) is over in that house (McLean's)  
waiting to surrender to you." Gen. Fitz-  
hugh Lee says in his "Life of Lee:" "Gen.  
Lee, Col. Marshall of his staff, Gen. Bab-  
cock of Gen. Grant's and a mounted order-  
ly rode to the village and found Wilmer  
McLean, a resident, who, on being told that  
Gen. Lee wanted the use of a room in some  
house, conducted the party to his dwell-  
ing," and there the surrender took place,  
which is about a quarter of a mile from  
the apple tree site. Horace Greeley says  
in "The American Conflict:" "The two  
commanders met immediately at the dwell-  
ing of W. McLean." In fact, Grant did  
not go through the rebel lines to meet Lee,  
and had he gone around the forces he  
would have traveled about ten miles and  
lost much valuable time. All agree that  
the tree was literally torn up by the roots  
and every particle carried away, but under  
the impression that Lee surrendered under  
its branches.

As several ladies have expressed a desire for the formation of another Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, I hereby beg that you will attend a meeting to be held at the Y. M. C. A. building at half past five o'clock, Tuesday afternoon June 23rd, for conference in reference to organization.

By order of State Corresponding Secretary,

Ruth H. Early

Copy of an original "call" for the formation of the chapter, which became the "Old Dominion",

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### *The Sword of Semmes*

Into the sea he hurled it,  
Into the weltering sea,  
The sword that had led so often  
The onset of the free;  
And like a meteor cleaving  
Its pathway through the watery way,  
Went down the gory falchion,  
To lie in the depths for aye.

Go, sword! no hand of foeman  
Shall grasp thy peerless blade;  
Ony thy path of fire I follow,  
With a spirit undismayed,  
Even in the hour of anguish,  
With my gallant ship a wreck,  
'Tis comfort that no captor  
Shall ever tread her deck.

'Tis comfort that in freedom  
I draw my latest breath,  
And that with thee, my brethren,  
I drink the cup of death;  
We have roved the sea together,  
We have roved our country's might,  
And we leave to the God of battles  
The rescuing of the right.

The noble Alabama  
Was sinking as he stood,  
Her cross and stars still flying,  
Her bulwarks stained with blood.  
Down with her band of martyrs,  
She settled to her doom,  
While the coward cannon thundered  
Above her living tomb.

But as a desert courser  
Bears his master from the fray,  
So the billows bore their hero  
On their foaming crest that day.  
Forth plunged the gallant Deerhound  
To snatch him from the wave,  
For the hand that ruled the tempest  
Was stretched above the brave.

The above beautiful poem was published in The New York News in 1866 and bears the date "Beechmore, 1866." The name of the author was not given, but it deserves to take its place among the best of the poems written about the war between the states.

## WANT SOLDIER DEAD IN SOUTHERN GRAVES

### DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY MEET AND PLAN

Would Disinter Bodies in the Haines Street Burial Ground and Remove Them to Richmond—Money for a Monument.

*Balto. Herald.*

1902.

Two hundred and more women, many from far away States, but all Daughters of the Confederacy and members of the General Dabney H. Maury Chapter of that Order, met yesterday at the home of Mrs. J. T. Halsey, at 426 West Stafford street, Germantown. They had been called together to take part in the fifth annual meeting of the chapter, and elaborate preparations had been made to receive them. The house was beautifully decorated, and flags and portraits of famous men who had fought for the South in the days of the Civil War were to be seen in every room. The Confederate colors were plentifully in evidence, but the Red, White and Blue was just as frequently encountered, and in many instances the two were intertwined.

Mrs. Halsey presided at the business session, and told of the plan to disinter the bones of the 124 unidentified Confederate soldiers now resting in the Haines Street Burial Ground, and have them removed to Richmond. Later a monument to the memory of those soldiers will be erected. The men, it is said, were wounded on the field of Gettysburg, and died in hospitals in this State.

Next came the election of officers, and the following were chosen, all of Philadelphia, save one: President, Mrs. T. Ashby Blyth; Vice President, Mrs. S. Naudain Duer; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Gertrude Agnes Byers; Recording Secretary, Mrs. James H. Hoffecker, of Wilmington, Del.; Treasurer, Mrs. John D. Emack.

A reception followed the business meeting, and it was announced that there would be a raffle for a pillow, bearing the autographs of famous Southern women, worked in silk, and that the money obtained would go to swell the monument fund. The names on the pillow are those of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Mrs. Thomas Jonathan (Stonewall) Jackson, Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page, Mrs. Hopkinson Smith, Mrs. George W. Cable, Mrs. Phillip Bruce, Mrs. Margaret Preston.

Interest in the raffle was great, and every woman hoped she would be the lucky one. It was over at last, however, and Mrs. Hoffecker, of Wilmington, got the prize.

## TO RESTORE NAME OF JEFFERSON DAVIS

Was Removed During War  
from Cabin John's Bridge.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—  
Representative D. Linn Gooch, of Kentucky, to-day introduced a bill to restore the name of Jefferson Davis on the tablet over "Cabin Johns Bridge," from which it had been effaced during the Civil War, it is supposed, by order of Secretary Stanton.

-1902.

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# How Jefferson Davis Wooed and Won Zachary Taylor's Daughter

Written for *The Sunny South*

"Sunny South" - 1902.



THE unwritten romance in the life of Jefferson Davis, which led to the marriage of his first wife, occurred during the period of his student life in Lexington, Ky. Himself nothing more than a stripling, he won the love of Zachary Taylor's daughter by a wild ride over a bluegrass road in the midst of a thunder storm. It was some years later when, contrary to her father's wishes, he came to Louisville to claim the fair bride who was to be his for three short weeks before a southern fever took her away.

Jefferson Davis attended the old Transylvania university in Lexington in 1821. George W. Ranck, the late historian of Lexington, having had a letter from Mr. Davis himself as an authority for the statement. Of the period from 1824 until he is found enlisted in the Blackhawk war in 1832, but little is known of the great southern statesman. Older citizens of the town remember slightly the reticent, retiring student who gave himself up to solitude when other boys dashed into the gay life which was then characteristic of the "Athens of the west." Davis was a noted horseman and was given much to riding alone on the deserted roads and by-paths in the vicinity of Lexington.

One warm summer afternoon when he was riding along a country lane, a storm began to gather, one of those noisy, thunderous tempests with vivid flashes of lightning and very little rain which are characteristic of the bluegrass country. Some distance ahead, another horse appeared walking slowly down the bridle path and on his back sat a little girl in short frock, her bonnet off and her hair blown out by the wind. She seemed quite unconscious and unafraid of the storm. A sudden clap of thunder caused her horse to crouch suddenly for an instant, then dash wildly off in uncontrollable frenzy; the child clinging bravely to his neck.

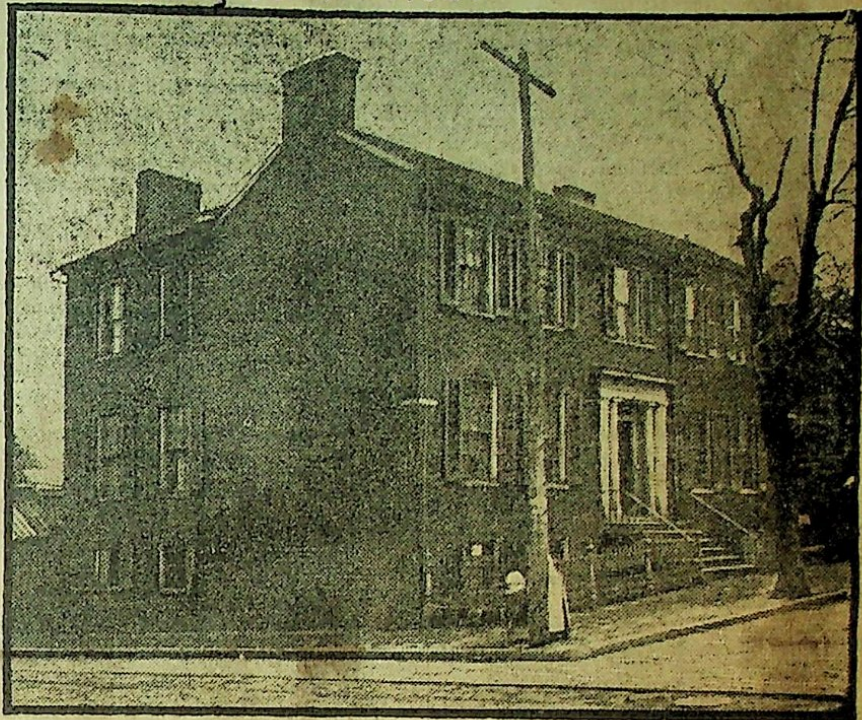
Under a steady, vigorous urging of whip and voice, Davis' horse sprang after, and in the race which followed he rode superbly, managing his animal completely, and gaining steadily on the child.

## Rescued His Future Wife From Death

At some distance ahead there was a turn in the road where it seemed that the little rider must surely lose her seat, and probably be dashed against a stone fence on either side. Once alongside it was the work of but a second to snatch the loose reins and bring both horses to a sudden stop and grasping the child with his left arm, slid gently with her from the saddle to the earth.

"Well, you have pluck," he remarked as the little girl raised a pair of tearless eyes to his. "Did it frighten you?"

"Not much," she responded simply, and



Where Jefferson Davis boarded when he attended school in Lexington, Ky

putting her hand trustingly in his. "But don't tell anybody," she exclaimed, afraid that future rides might be tabooed by the relatives at whose home she was visiting. He assented and it was some years afterwards when Miss Taylor related the incident to a few friends.

The little girl of this wild ride lived near Louisville on the farm of her father, Zachary Taylor. Davis never forgot her and as the guest of his friend and West Point chum, Captain James Rogers, with whom he had messed at Jefferson barracks, St. Louis, he sought her again. Captain Rogers married Miss Josephine Preston, sister of General William Preston, who was living at Louisville at this time, and on a visit to the Preston family Captain Rogers was accompanied by Davis. Here he met Miss Taylor for the second time, and married her in spite of the opposition of General Taylor.

The marriage was not, however, an elopement, as has been stated. A well-known Kentucky woman who was at the wedding breakfast which took place at the Preston home, stated that Davis was married to Miss Taylor at the Taylor home, although the father did not sanction or attend the nuptials. He and Davis, as is well known, afterwards became great friends. Davis at that time lived in Mississippi and with his bride he took a boat from Louisville. Those who went

to the wharf to see them off, remember the girl-wife's words in parting: "Oh, I am so happy." Her bliss was to be of short duration, for she contracted a fever and died within three weeks of her marriage, and Jefferson Davis, with fond hopes shattered, soon afterwards enlisted for the Mexican war.

United Daughters of Confederacy.



Virginia Division.

MRS. W. C. N. MERCHANT, PRESIDENT.

# DEFENSE OF LYNCHBURG

INTERESTING ACCOUNT BY GEN.  
J. FLOYD KING.

## His March to Lynchburg—General Early's Dispositions and Plans Here—The Pursuit of General Hunter's Forces to the West.

The following chapter of war history, which is of peculiar interest to the people of this city and section, was written for The News by General J. Floyd King: Washington, D. C., April 25, 1900.

On the 9th of June, 1864, I received an order from President Davis directing me to proceed personally and without my troops, and immediately, and report to Major General Breckenridge, wherever he could find him, that he was in the direction of Charlottesville, on the march to the Valley of Virginia. The order was written with a pencil, and signed by Colonel Burton Harrison, the President's aid. It stated further that General Lee would be promptly apprised of its contents.

I was at the time on the line of the "Second Cold Harbor," below Richmond in command of artillery. I was then in the First Army Corps, Army of Northern Virginia.

All the country between the Army of Northern Virginia, and the direction in which General Breckenridge's column was proceeding, was open and exposed to the enemy. I rode at once to Manchester on the south of the James river, where I put my horse in charge of my orderly, young Wilber, whom I directed to return to my "headquarters." I

saw either of them again; young Wilber was killed a few days afterwards carrying an order—he was a beardless boy and he was brave—a young Vir-

ginian. Getting on a freight train, I travelled all night and part of the next day, to Lynchburg.

In Lynchburg the quartermaster put a locomotive at my disposal, and I went to Charlottesville, arriving there at 10 o'clock. Learning at the latter place that General Breckenridge had passed on in the direction of Staunton, I pressed forward to the Blue Ridge. Getting off at Staunton, I walked through the railroad tunnel, and found the general and his army easily the following morning near Waynesboro, where I reported to him for duty. I was very tired and had had little sleep and very little food since leaving Lynchburg. The engineer in charge of the train was very cautious, fearing all the time that we would be captured and sent to prison.

Breckenridge received me cheerfully and, after breakfast, loaned me his own horse for a "mount." He would secure one for myself. He orders immediately placing me in command of all his artillery, consisting of Hughlin's and Layden's batteries. There had been left behind for want

## March to Lynchburg

The advance to Lynchburg was commenced at once. To the west, lying in a north and south direction, a cloud streak on the horizon could be seen extending for miles in length; it was the dust that marked the march of Hunter's army.

It became a race now of the two armies, to reach Lynchburg first. Holding to the mountains we pressed on, the head of our column arriving in that heroic city during the morning of the 16th of June. There we got news of the approach of Hunter, who had been joined from the west by General Crook and his army, and by General Averill, commanding a division of cavalry—in all, I have ever heard it estimated, some twenty-six thousand strong. They were being skillfully and fiercely opposed by General Vaughn and General John McCausland, with their Tennessee and Virginia cavalry brigades, numbering less than two thousand men.

General Breckenridge threw forward his column on the turnpike leading to the west, and without resting his troops, put them in line with Vaughn and McCausland, some five miles beyond the city. That evening General Early, the commander of the Second Army Corps, A. N. V., arrived, and took command by superior rank. He promptly ordered General Breckenridge's line (including Vaughn and McCausland) back to enable him to place his right flank against the James river, and thereby give more secure protection to the city of Lynchburg, and at the same time shorten and strengthen the line. This was done at night.

The next morning the forward divisions of the Second Corps, Jackson's immortal corps, began to arrive. General Early now at once advanced his entire line to Blackwater creek, and ordered redoubts thrown up, which was quickly done to a limited extent. The enemy arriving in our front, deployed and kept up a continuous fire by artillery and from his sharpshooters, until nightfall. This was repeated the next morning.

At this juncture there were under my command, as chief of artillery of the "Army of the Shenendoah," thirty-two guns in line of battle, confronting the enemy. In this command of mine at that time, among others, the names of which at this moment do not recur to me, were Chapman's Battery, Bryan's Battery, and Lowry's Battery, carrying some twenty guns, all Virginia troops, magnificent men and superb soldiers.

About midday the enemy threw forward a full line of sharpshooters, followed by a line of battle, to our right and north of the turnpike, while he developed firing to the left. He had advanced but a short distance when, meeting the galling fire of our matchless infantry and the steady aim of our truly splendid artillery, he fell back under such natural cover as he was able to find. But four hours or more he kept up a roar of artillery and rattle of musketry, as though it were a pitched battle. The response from our line was adequate to keep him in his place. Towards sunset the firing lulled, and finally died down to the hum of the hostile camps.

That evening, all of the Second Corps troops having arrived, General Early promptly called a council of war, and made his dispositions for an attack to begin at daylight the next morning. His plan comprehended turning the enemy's right and flanking him by that means, with the division under General Gordon, while the rest of us attacked in front.

General Early's entire available force at this juncture, including Breckenridge's, did not reach thirteen thousand men.

Taking alarm the two armies in front of him, either equalling him in numerical strength, stole away in the night, and when the day dawned, there was nothing before us save the empty camping grounds, covered by a scattering line of mounted riflemen, who for a short time kept up a weak and desultory fire, when they disappeared.

General Early at once put his entire command on the march in pursuit. The enemy was overtaken at Burford's Gap, but before he could be reached in force night fell upon us, and both of the armies slept.

Again the next day the pursuit was

continued, and the day following, early, when near Salem, the enemy was escaping into the mountains, we attacked and crushed his rear, capturing many of his men and some ten or twelve of his cannons, and a large number of his wagons. Continuing his flight the enemy never stopped until he reached the State of Ohio, some two hundred miles.

General Early now turned us to the North and began his march upon Washington, followed by his campaign in the Valley of the Shenendoah, a campaign conducted victoriously by him for a half year with meagre numbers of half starved men, against vast hosts, armies furnished bountifully with every equipment needed by the soldier, a campaign which for fortitude, sagacity, courage and military genius displayed by him is unsurpassed, if equalled, in the annals of war.

J. FLOYD KING.

## TO PAY CONFEDERATES

### First Bill of the Kind Passed Since the Civil War

Washington, May 18.—For the first time since the Civil War the House today passed a measure to pay Confederate soldiers for losses growing out of that war. It was a bill introduced by Mr. Cox, of Tennessee, to pay the Confederate soldiers who surrendered at Appomattox for the loss of horses and other personal effects taken from them in violation of the terms of Lee's capitulation to Grant, by which the officers and men of Lee's army were allowed to retain their baggage, side arms and horses. The bill originally carried \$200,000, but the specific sum was stricken out and the appropriation was made indefinite. The bill was taken up and passed out of its order as a special compliment to Mr. Cox, who, after ten years of service in the House, is to retire at the end of his present term.

Many other claim bills were passed. Under the rules the day was devoted to war claim bills.

The House passed the following bills: To pay O. M. Blair, administrator of the estate of Thomas P. Blair, deceased, \$2,000 for grain belonging to the United States seized in the Cumberland Valley General Stuart during Lee's North-

campaign in 1863; to refer to the Court of Claims the claim of the owners of the schooner Bergen, sunk at the mouth of the Potomac by the U. S. S. Periwinkle in 1865; to pay the heirs of G. W. Saulpaw, \$7,000 for the steamer Alfred Robb, taken by the government during the Civil War; to pay Robert Small [formerly Representative from South Carolina], \$5,000 for services in taking the steamer Planter safely out of Charleston harbor, December 1, 1863; and to refer the claim of Chalkley Wood, of Statesville, N. C., amounting to \$30,000, to the Court of Claims.

Mr. Payne made the point of no quorum on a bill to pay St. John's Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons of Newbern, N. C., \$6,000 for the use of their building during the war, and action upon it was thus prevented.



The Kirkwood City and Old Dominion Chapters  
of the  
United Daughters of the Confederacy  
cordially invite you to be present  
at the  
Unveiling of a monument to the Confederate Soldiers  
of Lynchburg.  
Friday the fourth of May  
nineteen hundred.  
at  
Lynchburg, Virginia.



*Order of Parade:*

Ella Rodes and Duval Scott in a carriage.

Mrs. William H. Steptoe and Mrs. James A. Scott, presidents of the two U. D. C. chapters, in a carriage.

Mrs. Charles E. Heald and Mrs. N. B. Handy, chairmen of the joint Monument Committee from the two chapters, in a carriage.

Carriages containing the Monument Committee.

Major John W. Daniel, the orator; Col. James B. Gregory, Rev. T. M. Carson, D. D., and Rev. T. M. McCorkle, in a carriage.

Officers and members of the Old Dominion and Kirkwood Otey chapters in carriages.

Daughters of the American Revolution and Colonial Dames in carriages.

Visiting ladies of the United Commercial Travelers.

Stonewall Band.

United Commercial Travelers.

Red Men.

Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

It would be difficult to estimate the size of the crowd that assembled at the site of the monument at five o'clock. It was a veritable crush, and for nearly an hour the police and marshal and his staff struggled to arrange the various organizations according to program, and to give the Daughters of the Confederacy the seats on the platform that had been assigned to them. Finally, everything was settled, and at about 5.20 the exercises opened with prayer by Rev. T. M. Carson. Col. Burks Christian, who introduced the orator, Senator Daniel, stated that he had been deputized by Colonel Maurice Langhorne, who had been selected to introduce the Senator, to perform that pleasant duty, and he stated that he would read what Col. Langhorne had to say. After he had done so, Senator Daniel took the platform and delivered a most eloquent and inspiring address.

Soldiers' Monument. Erected at summit of Court House Hill by the Old Dominion and Kirkwood Otey chapters, U. D. C.

Unveiled May 4, 1900.

## George Washington As Name For School

Suggested By Old Dominion  
Chapter, U. D. C. For Pro-  
posed Building

"George Washington" was suggested in resolutions passed yesterday at a meeting of Old Dominion Chapter, U. D. C., as the name for the proposed new grammar school building in Lynchburg. The chapter met at the home of Mrs. C. E. Fincannon, chairman of Jubal A. Early circle of the chapter, and Mrs. C. L. DeMott presided.

Mrs. John H. Davis, adviser of the Children of the Confederacy, invited the chapter to a tree planting which the children will conduct at Garland-Rodes school this afternoon at 4 o'clock in celebration of the Washington bicentennial.

Mrs. Fred McWane, vice president, announced that one veteran had died and two had celebrated birthdays during the month just passed and told of work with the veterans. Announcement was made of a fireproof museum that is being built by the Mary Taliaferro Thompson memorial foundation upon the battlefield of Manassas and contributions were asked. An additional gift was made to the Stratford fund.

The following delegates were elected to the district conference of United Daughters of the Confederacy April 27 at Crewe:

Mrs. DeMott, Mrs. Wilmoth Anderson, Mrs. D. C. Jackson, Mrs. W. M. MacCorkle, Mrs. E. O. Haskins, Mrs. R. J. Beasley, Mrs. J. H. Davis and Mrs. A. S. Priddy.

Mrs. W. T. McNamara read an article on Father Ryan, his work, his parentage, his religion and his Confederate record. She read also the prize essay written by Miss Phonsie Marsh.

Guests were Mrs. E. R. Zimmerman of Buena Vista and Mrs. Stonewall Jackson of Charlotte county. The hostess circle had the largest number of members present.

## Anniversary Of Birth Of Robert Lee Observed In Schools And By U. D. C.

Celebration of the 125th anniversary of the birth of General Robert E. Lee was confined yesterday in Lynchburg to programs in the schools, a meeting of Old Dominion Chapter, U. D. C., at the Elks Club, and the observance by all banks of the state holiday accorded the day.

"Robert E. Lee" was the subject of a tribute by Mrs. John H. Davis, the principal event on the Old Dominion chapter program, in which military crosses of honor were conferred upon Dr. Don Preston Peters, Robert Edward McClure and William C. Younger, World War veterans, who are of Confederate descent.

Dr. Peters gave reminiscences of his father, the late William Peters, LL. D., who served as a colonel in the War Between the States, and the poem "Robert E. Lee," by Miss Phronsie March, which won the U. D. C. prize last year, was read by Mrs. Arthur Jennings.

Southern songs were sung by Mrs. H. G. McCausland, accompanied by Mrs. Bessie C. Collins. A. P. Hill circle, Mrs. George Diugild, chairman, was in charge.

Mrs. C. L. DeMott, president of the chapter, presided, and presented the crosses of honor. Miss Betty Scott read Father Ryan's poem, "The Sword of Lee," at the close of Mrs. Davis's paper, which included also sketches of Matthew Fontaine Maury, and Stonewall Jackson, whose birthdays fall also in the month of January.

Miss Mary McCue read the rules governing the conferring of crosses, performing this duty in the absence of Mrs. C. M. Shumate, custodian of crosses for the chapter.

Mrs. C. H. Almond Jr, registrar of the chapter, announced that hereafter an initiation fee of \$1.25 will have to be paid when joining the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The program began with the reading by Mrs. S. L. Stroud of the prayer composed for the organization by Bishop Capers of Charleston, S. C., and at the end of the afternoon, the Lord's prayer was recited in unison, led by

Mrs. Willmoth Anderson. Mrs. DeMott presented the speakers for the occasion and at the end of the meeting punch was served during a social period.

The program closed with patriotic songs by the audience.

A program was held at assembly by Robert E. Lee Junior High School. Assembly was opened by a silent salute to the Confederate flag and the singing of Dixie. Evelyn Carter, dressed in the costume of a southern girl during the War Between the States, sang a solo entitled, "A Southern Girl." "Gine The Cavalry," a southern war tune was sung by the boys' chorus. "Bonnie Blue Flag" by the school assembly.

The assembly closed with a salute to the American flag and the singing of "My Country 'Tis of Thee." Gibson Hobbs had charge of the assembly. Confederate veterans of Lynchburg and vicinity were guests.

## UNITED DAUGHTERS.

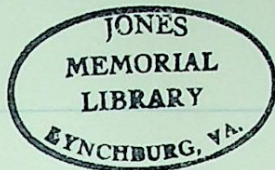
### A CONCISE HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATION.

Mrs. Raines, the Vice-President,  
Gives an Interesting Account  
of Its Formation.

The following concise and accurate history of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, written by the vice-president, Mrs. L. H. Raines, will be read with general interest: In March 1894, at a meeting of the executive committee of our Confederate Veteran Association, here in Savannah, Ga., and while speaking of the rapidity with which our veterans were passing to the great beyond, the thought came to me, that in a few short years, we would be auxiliary to nothing, for there would be no Veteran Association. Feeling the need of some society by which the pleasant associations and ties could be cemented, I proposed to form a society with the auxiliary as its foundation, to be known as "Daughters of the Confederacy;" the thought no sooner had its birth, than it was seized with avidity by our good women. At this time we were not aware that any other society of the name was in existence. In April 1894 on seeing an account of a dinner served the inmates of the "Confederate Soldiers' Home" near Nashville, Tenn., by the "Daughters of the Confederacy," I at once wrote their president asking if it was a chartered society, and if they could grant a charter to other States, stating at the time that we had organized under that name, without knowing there was any other. A very friendly and courteous reply informed me, they were an incorporated society for Tennessee alone, that it was formed two years before, but that they had no chartered rights for other States. We at once applied through our attorney for a charter for Georgia, which was granted us May 19, 1894. Conceiving the idea of uniting the women of our entire Southland under one name, and one badge, I invited the Nashville Daughters to confer with us before selecting a badge. Quite a pleasant correspondence was had between us, as to time and place of meeting, which being finally agreed upon, a notice was published in leading papers, inviting "all Southern women interested in perpetuating the memories of the heroes of the war, to meet in the rooms of the Frank Cheatham Bivouac, Nashville, Tenn., September 10, 1894." And the "United Daughters of the Confederacy" dates its birth from that meeting.

Circular letters inviting auxiliaries, to Confederate Veteran Associations, Memorial, and all Confederate Societies, to unite with us, under our name—were sent to every Confederate Veteran Camp in the South—we at the same time assured these societies that their local work would remain the same. On September 10, 1894, there were but two Chapters: No. 1, in Nashville, Tenn., No. 2, Savannah, Ga., while today, March 25, 1896, there are thirty-five Chapters, representing fourteen States, extending from the Capital to the remote boundaries of Texas, with a combined membership of nearly 3,700, while applications for charters are coming in from all sections.

The badge selected has been criticised, but, by those who we felt convinced were unfamiliar with its history. Our Association claims to perpetuate memories from '61 to '65, so the little flag (stars and bars) on or pin being adopted by the first Confederate Congress at its first session, in Montgomery, Ala., having its birth with the Confederacy, it was thought proper for us to adopt it as our insignia. Amidst the smoke and dust of battle it was often mistaken for the stars and stripes. So General Beauregard designed and Joseph E. Johnston adopted for his own command, the second, or flag No. 2, red with blue cross, white stars, this remained as the battle flag. May 1 1896 No. 3, white, with the battle flag as field, was adopted by the Confederate Congress as the "National Flag," but when this hung limp around its staff it was mistaken for a flag of truce. So on March 6, 1895, a red bar was added across the end of it. The battle flag (No. 2,) has been adopted by all of our veterans as their insignia. Flag No. 3, the "Sons of Veterans" claim as their insignia.



Flag No. 4, the Daughters of Veterans' as theirs, so we could not use either of the last three named as exclusively our own. We do not claim to be the first society of the name in the South, for I believe the ladies of both Louisiana and Missouri have had local societies of this name, as auxiliaries to their Confederate Camps for some years. But, we do claim to be the first one of its name uniting our women all over our entire country.

In every locality where one of our Chapters has been formed, we find renewed interest in the care of soldier's graves and monuments. And we believe by unity of action the women of the South will eventually prove themselves such a power, that there will not be in our land one neglected grave of one who wore the gray. We sincerely trust all Memorial Auxillary, and Confederate Societies, will unite with us as our work, and objects are one. Why should not the name and badge be one?

It seems needless to invite societies organized under the same name, to join the general organization, as we feel they are composed of true loyal women, who wish to be in sympathy and touch with their Southern sisters, and as soon as they all grasp the situation they will raise our banner. The influence of this Association has already been felt. Many warm friendships have been formed that will end only with life.

Constitutions and By-laws, will be cheerfully furnished, and all information promptly given those who wish to form Chapters.

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## Mrs. Byrne Again Named by U. D. C.

### Baltimore Picked for '33 Convention; Heroines of South Honored.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 17 (A.P.).—The United Daughters of the Confederacy today reelected their incumbent administration and elected two of their best beloved members honorary presidents for life. Baltimore was selected for the 1933 convention.

Reelected as president general, Mrs. William E. R. Byrne, of Charleston, W. Va., said she accepted the honor as a commission to go ahead with the organization's chief ideal—"that of keeping alive the splendid traditions of the Southland."

For their devotion to the ideals of the U. D. C., Mrs. T. W. Falson, of Charlotte, N. C., and Mrs. Gordon Smith, Augusta, Ga., were elected honor presidents.

New officers elected to serve with Mrs. Byrne are Mrs. Charles MacKall, of Baltimore, second vice president general; Mrs. Glen Long, New Bern, N. C., recording secretary general; Mrs. J. E. Davenport, Norfolk, Va., register general, and Mrs. J. Sumter Rhame, Charleston, S. C., custodian of crosses of honor and service.

Heroines of the Confederacy came to life again here tonight in a colorful, unusual pageant.

## Dedicate Memorial To General Ramseur

Honor To Be Paid One Of De-  
fenders Of Lynchburg At  
Winchester Exercises

Lynchburg is interested in the unveiling of the memorials near Winchester, September 16-17, to Major General Stephen Dodson Ramseur, who took part in the defense of Lynchburg during the War Between the States, and to Brigadier General James Johnston Pettigrew, both distinguished Confederate generals who fell near Winchester with wounds that afterwards proved fatal, the former dying October 20, 1864, in Middletown, and the latter at Bunker Hill, July 17, 1863.

Lynchburg will have a representative in the official escort of Miss Mary Ramseur, the daughter of the general, who will pass through Lynchburg Wednesday afternoon, and will be joined here by Mrs. Eugene B. Wiggins, for twelve years a resident of Lynchburg, originally Miss Lily van Bokkelen, of Wilmington, N. C., and designated by that state as one of the official escort.

Arrangements are being made to have a delegation meet the train, in the name of Lynchburg, and express to Miss Ramseur the city's appreciation of her father's services, this delegation including city officials, representatives of the Confederate Veterans and of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and others. Mrs. Wiggins will represent also the Old Dominion Chapter, U. D. C., at the unveiling.

The memorials will be dedicated and given by the North Carolina division, U. C. V., North Carolina division, U. D. C., and the North Carolina historical commission.

The program includes addresses by the following North Carolinians and Virginians: General Louis G. Young, who married Miss Waller, of Amherst; Philip Williams, of Winchester; J. Bryan Grimes, chairman of the North Carolina historical commission; Charles M. Stedman, representative in congress from the Fifth district of North Carolina; Henry A. DuPont, former United State senator from Delaware; James B. Russell, of Winchester; R. Powell Page, of Boyce. The dedication of the Ramseur memorial takes place at Belle Grove House, Middletown.

The columns which support the bronze tablets given by the North Carolina Confederate organizations are the gift of the late Colonel P. M. Mayo, of Richmond.

Mrs. Wiggins, in her three-fold capacity of Lynchburger, North Carolinian and Daughter of the Confederacy, will attend both meetings and will return with the party on Saturday.

#### DEATH OF COL. W. W. BERKELEY

Col. W. W. Berkeley, a veteran of the civil war, for many years a prominent attorney of Roanoke, but for the past few years a resident of this city, died yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Home and Retreat following an acute illness of several weeks, aged 64 years.

Colonel Berkeley was born at King and Queen Courthouse, Va., on April 23, 1853. At the outset of the civil war he became a member of Company H of Lee's Virginia Rangers, captained by W. H. F. Lee. He served with conspicuous bravery from the battle of Cold Harbor to the last battle before Appomattox.

At the close of the war he practiced law and was an honored member of

#### DEATH OF A VETERAN.

Mr. James R. Spradlin died Sunday at his home, No. 314 Chestnut street. He was a Confederate soldier, having served throughout the war between the States.

Mr. Spradlin was 81 years of age and his death was due to heart trouble and infirmities incident to old age. He was a member of Carland-Rodes Camp and for years had been employed at the tobacco warehouses of the city.

Mr. Spradlin is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Lucy Morgan, of Bedford county, and Misses Mary and Alice Spradlin, of this city. The funeral occurred yesterday from the house, the services being conducted by the Rev. J. A. Thomas, pastor of Centenary Methodist church.

### A Touching Narrative.

Very soon after Virginia had declared her purpose of secession from the Federal government, on a Sunday morning in April, while the churches of the Confederate capital were thronged with worshipers, loud and insistent there rang out on the air the tocsin of war from the bell in the Capitol Square. The people in terror and amazement rushed to and fro, seeking to disclose the cause of the dreadful clamor from the brazen tongue of the bell. It was learned that the governor had received official intelligence that the Yankee sloop-of-war "Pawnee" was steaming up the river and approaching Richmond rapidly, for the purpose of shelling and burning the city.

The city became a scene of bustle and warlike preparation, and all of the soldiers marshalled for the fray. Among these was young Henry St. George Tucker, a lad not seventeen years of age, the eldest brother of Rev. Mr. Tucker. Amid the swamps along the banks of the James the troops were stationed, and young Tucker was placed on guard. Here he remained for seven or eight hours standing in water above his shoes, the officer of the guard forgetting to relieve him. He was found ill at his post, and sent back to his home in Richmond, where he lay stricken with acute pneumonia. As the end drew near, Mr. Tucker, who was then a mere child, fell asleep in his brother's room, when he was suddenly awakened by the soft, sweet notes of—

"Rock of Ages, cleft for me,  
Let me hide myself in thee,"

sung by his brother, and in a moment more the battle of life had ended, for the brave young soldier, and he had "soared to worlds unknown."

Thus this youth became the first martyr in the Confederate war, as truly yielding up his life in defense of his State as though slain upon the field of battle.