

CHAPTER REPORTS
(Use Typewriter if Possible)

Chapter OLD DOMINION
Number 34
U. D. C. Number 69
Place LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

President MRS. C. R. SHUMATE
First Vice-President MRS. J. R. ATWOOD
Second Vice-President MRS. C. H. ALMOND
Third Vice-President MRS. ELLA DILLARD
Recording Secretary MRS. RICHARD BOOTH
Corresponding Secretary MRS. GEORGE V. VENABLE
Treasurer MRS. J. B. WOOD
Registrar MRS. W. S. ANDERSON
Historian MRS. C. L. DEMOTT
Custodian MRS. S. L. STROUD

Number of Members 1929 142
Number on Roll, 1928 140
New Members 2
Honorary Members 6
Demits 3
Deaths 2
Number of meetings held during year 10
Historical meetings Every meeting
Are U. D. C. Programs used? Yes
Historical or education prizes given No
Memorial Days observed 4

Total collected from all sources \$629.12
Applied as follows:
U. D. C. Tax (20 cents per capita) \$69.30
State Tax (25 cents per capita) Included in U. D. C. Tax
President's Expense Fund \$100.00
Convention Fund \$200.00
Janet Randolph Relief Fund \$ 50.00
U. D. C. Relief Fund \$ 10.00
Local Relief \$120.00
Confederate Museum \$ 1.00
Catawba
Virginia Division Education \$ 2.00
Lee Mausoleum Endowment
Lee Chapel Custodian
Miscellaneous \$ 72.73
Virginia Division Minutes \$ 1.60

Madam President and Members of Virginia Division,
United Daughters of Confederacy:

Thirty-three years ago the 23rd of June, 1929 the Old Dominion Chapter was organized.

June 23, 1929 marked the thirty-third anniversary of the Old Dominion Chapter. On that day we met at Spring Hill Cemetery and Misses Evelyn and Henrianna Early pulled the ribbon which unveiled a bronze tablet placed to the memory of our beloved member - Miss Ruth Hairston Early. Judge Don P. Halsey made the address. Mrs. William Cabell Flournoy, our State Historian, spoke of Miss Early as an outstanding Daughter of the Confederacy, and as a woman prominent in many activities. The tablet bore the following inscription:

Indicated to the memory of Ruth Hairston Early,
founder of Old Dominion Chapter, United Daughters of
the Confederacy -

June 23, 1896,

Six terms its president, Honorary President, Vice-
President, Corresponding Secretary and Historian
Virginia Division U.D.C.

Placed by Old Dominion Chapter, U.D.C.

June 23, 1929".

Last Armistice Day we bestowed crosses of Military Service on
the following young men:

Harry Preston Holt - Ashby Kendal Raine - John Tyree Gregory -
Iamar Cochran - Charles Raine Pettyjohn

The bestowed address was made by our president - Mrs. Wm. A. Roberts. Col.

Aubrey Strode followed with remarks appropriate to the occasion. At the close
of the exercises we met the American Legion at the cemetery where we cooperated
with them in decorating soldiers graves.

On November 10 the Chapter gave a reception to our honored
President - Mrs. Wm. A. Roberts - at the home of Mrs. C. R. Shumate. Confederate
airs were played by the Spanish Serenaders and Orchestra, composed of children
from the Odd Fellows Home.

January meeting was held on Lee's birthday, at which time Dr.
Brooke, the head of department of history at Randolph-Macon Woman's College gave
an interesting address on Robert E. Lee.

The first business of the New Year was signing deed which con-
veyed Felt Early to the City of Lynchburg as a Confederate Memorial. The Old
Dominion Chapter is custodian of the Confederate Museum Room which is in Fort
Hill Club House.

The Old Dominion Chapter was highly honored by having two winners
in the U.D.C. Historical Contest. "Killie Crankee"

Our May meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Ella Dillard. Our
veterans were guests of honor. Miss Mary Thomas, accompanied by Mrs. Hoskins, sang
many Confederate numbers. Mrs. Dillard presented each veteran with a Crusader's
Cross which she secured in Jerusalem. After this a typical Southern supper was
served.

The Chapter feels deeply bereaved at the passing of two of our be-
loved members - Mrs. E.C. Glass, who was a charter member, and Mrs. Walker Pettyjohn.

The Gray ranks are thinning too rapidly in our midst. Since our
last report the Old Dominion Chapter has sent ten memorial wreaths at the death
of veterans. It will always be our aim to make their short stay here happy.
In order to add to the joy of the veterans attending the reunion in Petersburg
the Chapter has given them a personal check.

Greensboro, Ala.,

Dec. 30, 1902-

Mrs. Elvira A. Jones,
President Confederate Society,
 Lynchburg, Va.

My dear Madam :-

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2th inst. which has reached me after delays in forwarding, extending me an invitation from the Confederate Society to deliver an address in Lynchburg under their auspices

"HOBSON'S CHOICE"

**His Subject for Next Monday Night
an Interesting One**

Captain Richmond P. Hobson on yesterday telegraphed the president of the Old Dominion Chapter, U. D. C., for which society's benefit he speaks at Hill City Lodge Assembly Hall on next Monday evening, February 3, 1902, at 8.15 o'clock, as follows:

"I select as subject for my address, 'The Navy and The Nation.'"

Captain Hobson's reputation is not based on his fame as a naval hero only; but he is known as an unusually entertaining speaker, eloquent and impressive. He is a Southern man who has won distinction under the United States flag. In Buffalo last summer he was accorded an ovation after his address, in which he mentioned frequently the heroes of the South.

Tickets of admission to his address next Monday evening, will be on sale at Hanvey's drugstore, Fleet's drugstore, and Moose's bookstore. Price, 50 cents. Special arrangements are being made for comfortable seating capacity.

- Feb. 1902.

Reception to Hobson

Quite an event in social circles last week was the informal reception tendered Captain Richmond P. Hobson, U. S. N., on Tuesday at noon, by several ladies and gentlemen, at Piedmont Club. Captain Hobson's visit here was delightful in all its phases, and no feature was more enjoyable than this social function, which was very informal and pleasing to the numerous guests who attended. The distinguished guest was the recipient of all the honors that Lynchburg society knows so well how to bestow. The Italians played sweetest music, the rooms were thronged; while flowers, the lovely gowns of the ladies, and the bright faces of those present, made the occasion one never to be forgotten.

The ladies receiving were Mrs. Withers P. Clark, Mrs. Fred Harper, Mrs. Heald, Mrs. Christian, Mrs. John H. Lewis, Mrs. Robert Strother, and Misses Ruth and Mollie Early.

- 2/7/1902.

THANKSGIVING CELEBRATION.

Thanksgiving day was made a day of special happiness this year to beneficiaries of the Old Dominion Chapter, U. D. C. The ladies of the Chapter, who are true Virginia women, sent special donations to those veterans whom they help regularly, and, needless to say, the substantial evidences of charity were greatly appreciated. Charity is one of the chief aims and objects of this Chapter, and they are ever ready to lend a helping hand to those who have "borne the battle"—these living monuments of the Confederate cause. The Chapter now numbers one hundred and fifty members, and is composed of enthusiastic women, among them descendants and members of the families of Gens. Early, Garland, and Rodes. The meetings held are always full of interest, and plans for work are constantly being made and fulfilled. The Chapter has not only been one of the two Chapters that erected a monument here, but contributed to the Davis monument fund, to the Appomattox fund for marking the graves of the soldiers buried here, and to many other good causes; yet without discontinuing their charitable work to the living Confederates, who, surely, should receive first attention.

"Confederate Veterans—1901"

You are cordially invited to attend a meeting, to be held by the Old Dominion Chapter, U. D. C., in honor of the anniversary of the birthday of General Robert E. Lee, on Monday, January 20, 1902, at 4 o'clock p. m., at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Mrs. W. P. Clark, chairman of the Program Committee, presiding.

PROGRAM.

1. Prayer, by Chaplain of Old Dominion Chapter, Mrs. Lucy W. Walker.
2. Vocal Selection, by Miss Edith Hammer.
3. Brief Address, by Comrade Wm. S. Gregory, of Garland-Rodes Camp, C. V.
4. Violin Solo, by Prof. G. Ottalano.
- Accomp. by Prof. Emil Berger.
5. "The Old Dominion's Work," by Mrs. J. Davis Christian.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Wilbert P. Clark, Chairman.
Mrs. Wm. H. Steptoe.
Mrs. Robert Strother.
Mrs. J. Davis Christian.
Miss Elvira A. Jones.

THE WILL OF MRS. LEES

Her Gifts to Washington & Lee and the Veterans

-1902-

A special from New York to the Richmond Dispatch says:

There is a strong sentimental interest attached to the will of Mrs. Susannah P. Lees, which is now on file in the Surrogate's office awaiting probate.

A Kentucky woman, born and bred, she never lost her love for the South, and though she lived in the North for the last forty years of her life and was in her 78th year when she died, last month in her home at Hazelwood, High Bridge, N. Y., she remained true to the cause which she had strived so hard to help before it yet was lost.

One of the principal bequests in her will was one of \$60,000 for the benefit of veterans of the Confederacy.

"It is my desire," she wrote, "that this sum should be used and employed for the benefit of old and poor Confederate soldiers and their families."

Other sums ranging from \$5,000 to \$10,000 were left to different institutions in the South organized for a similar purpose.

Mrs. Lees was the widow of James Lees formerly a member of the firm of the firm of Lees & Waller, the representatives of the Bank of California in this city, and, like his wife, a Kentuckian.

They came North just before the outbreak of the civil war, and towards its close Mrs. Lees took a prominent part in the work of the Southern Aid Society.

Even after the immediate need for help had passed, Mrs. Lees retained her active sympathy in the work, and continued to distribute large sums of money every year through the R. E. Lee Camp Home, in Richmond, Va., for the benefit of Confederate soldiers and their families.

Since leaving Kentucky Mrs. Lees lived almost exclusively in the fine old house in High Bridge.

The sum of \$10,000 was left to the R. E. Lee Camp in which she had been so much interested in her life. The total amount of her bequests to charitable organizations most of which were of

an educational character, reaches \$250,000.

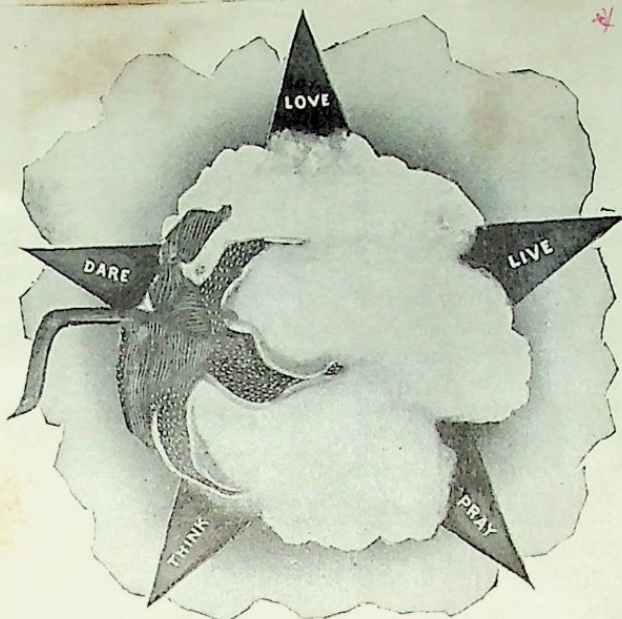
Among the institutions benefitted were the Jackson Collegiate Institute, of Kentucky, the name of which now is to be changed to the S. P. Lees Institute; the Thornwell Orphanage, at Clinton, S. C., the Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., the University of Richmond [probably University of Virginia—Editor], and many other institutions in New York.

Another curious feature of the will is the number of bequests which it contains Mrs. Lees was childless, but Mrs. Clifton R. Breckenridge, a niece, was not the only child she adopted. No less than seven were taken into her family at different times during her life, and all figured largely in the disposition of her property, as well as many relatives of her own.

Dr. Latham Better

The many friends of Dr. H. Gray Latham, who has been quite sick, will be gratified to learn that this popular physician is now much better, and expects to be out again soon. The genial doctor has been the recipient of many graceful attentions from his host of friends during his sickness, not the least appreciated of which was a beautiful bouquet of flowers, sent by the Old Dominion Chapter, U. D. C., on Friday last to this gallant ex-Confederate, who is held in affectionate esteem by this chapter.

- 2/25/1902.



Drawn by Mr. T. A. Matthews, Nashville, Tenn.

U. D. C. EMBLEM AND MOTTO.

The "Lone Star" having been incorporated in the flag of each State as an emblem of State sovereignty, the Committee recommended as a motto the words,

To Think, to Love, to Pray, to Dare, to Live;

also that the cotton plant should be the flower emblem, not only from a symbolic point of view but because it was to the cotton industry that the South owed the means of war. These suggestions were adopted.

"
U. D. C. convention,
at Wilmington, N. C.,
1902.

JEFFERSON DAVIS MONUMENT.

The most important subject to come before the eighth annual convention was that which pertained to the Jefferson Davis monument, in the erection of which every loyal Southern heart feels a just interest and pride. It was disposed of in a manner which will awaken grateful appreciation and thanks for the devoted women of the South who are thus consummating one of the greatest works ever undertaken.

After reports from the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, which is now entirely under the auspices of the U. D. C., were heard, this decision was reached:

That a grand monument shall be erected in memory of Jefferson Davis at the intersection of Twelfth and Broad Streets, in Richmond, Va., to cost not less than fifty thousand dollars, and as much more than that amount as the committees can secure before the unveiling, which will take place on June 3, 1903, with such patriotic ceremonies as will thrill the big heart of all the South.

The memorial will be in the form of an arch or gateway, and will span the entire street on one of the most historic spots at the Confederate capital. Each State was invited by the convention to select an artist to furnish a model for the archway, and from this collection a choice will be made.

Flags Used By the South

The following paper on the various flags of the Lost Cause was written by the historian of Pat Cleburne's Camp, and appeared printed on the official programme of the reunion at Waco, Texas:

The first flag indicative of secession was raised at Charleston, S. C., December 19, 1860, one day prior to the passage of the ordinance whereby South Carolina withdrew from the Federal Union and declared its independence. The flag is a field of solid red, with a crescent and a star in white, quartered in the upper left-hand corner. Who designed the flag is not known to this writer; a number of Charleston ladies purchased the material, made it on the pattern described and ran it up on the tall staff of the Custom House. Its dimensions were eight feet in length and six feet broad.

Later it became the naval flag of South Carolina, and continued such to the close of the war. Those made for the navy were forked at the end. The South Carolina privateer Dixie, flying the star and crescent flag, engaged the United States battleship Keystone State, and after a terrific fight, in which the Keystone suffered terribly, the Dixie was captured in a sinking condition, its entire crew being dead or disabled from wounds.

The critics objected to the red flag, with its silver quarterings, on the ground that silver or white or red was non-heraldic. It was criticized also on the ground that it was almost identical with the Turkish flag. Those and other points of objection, while failing to attract the attention of the naval commanders, caused alterations to be made in the original, after which the Legislature adopted the remodeled pattern as the flag of sovereignty of the State of South Carolina.

The revised South Carolina flag had the cross of St. George in blue as its chief quartering, the cross emblazoned both on its upright and transverse, with white stars corresponding in number to the number of States in the Southern Confederacy. Another alteration was that the small star in white appearing on the original flag, near the crescent, was substituted in the flag of sovereignty by a white palmetto tree.

The first national flag of the Southern Confederacy was adopted at Montgomery, Ala., March 4, 1861, and was hoisted to the summit of the staff on the Capitol Building in that city, Miss L. C. Tyler, daughter of ex-President Tyler, pulling the cord which sent the stars and bars gliding gloriously up the pole in the presence of a multitude, who greeted the new flag with deafening cheers.

Act of Confederate Congress.

The act of the Confederate Congress in session at Montgomery, Ala., declares that the flag of the Confederate States of America shall consist of a red field, with a white space extending horizontally through the centre and equal in width to one-third of the width of the flag, the red space above and below to be the same width as the white, a canton of blue extending downward through the white space and stopping at the upper border of lower red space. In the centre of the

blue canton stars corresponding in number to the number of States in the Southern Confederacy must be placed in a circle, the circle indicative of perpetuity.

The first flag bore seven stars, that being the number of States in the Confederacy at the time the stars and bars became the Southern flag by enactment at Montgomery, Ala., on the date mentioned above. Later it became customary to make flags with thirteen stars, one for each of the eleven seceding States, one for Maryland and one for Kentucky, and in some instances, the stars and bars bore fourteen stars, the State of Missouri being included in the Southern constellation.

The stars and bars ceased to be the legal national flag on May 1, 1863, an act of Congress passed on that date substituting another flag, hereafter to be described, but while the stars and bars by the subsequent enactment ceased to be the flag of the Confederate States of America, to the end of the war it floated on many forts and was carried by many regiments. It is probable that when Father Ryan wrote his immortal requiem

of the Lost Cause he had in mind the flag of the stars and bars.

The Beauregard battle flag is the best-known emblem of the Lost Cause, and the history of its origin is exceedingly interesting. It was designed jointly by General Pierre Gustave Toutant, Beauregard and Colonel William P. Miles, of General Beauregard's staff. In heraldic terms the battle flag consists of a field of red and quartered thereon a broad, blue saltire bordered with white, both bars of the blue white bordered saltire to be emblazoned with five-pointed stars corresponding in number to the number of States in the Southern Confederacy.

After agreeing upon the pattern and design, a German artist serving on General Beauregard's staff made a picture of the battle flag, which General Joseph E. Johnston approved, and immediately the Misses Constance and Jennie Carey, two Baltimore Belles sojourning in Fairfax county, Va., organized a sewing club and made a number of these flags, which were used in subsequent battles. In September, 1861, the Confederate Congress enacted a bill authorizing the design described above as the battle flag of the Southern Confederacy, and such it continued to be to the end of hostilities.

Told by General Beauregard.

In an address before the Louisiana division of the Army of Northern Virginia, delivered December 6, 1877, General Beauregard described the incidents leading to the adoption of the battle flag in substance as follows:

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, July 21, 1861, the battle was raging on the plains of Manassas, and reinforcements were urgently needed on both sides. General McDowell was casting anxious eyes toward the Blue Ridge Mountains, hoping to see Patterson's column emerge from the dust cloud which hung like a pall on his flank. General Beauregard was also watching in the same direction, expecting Jubal Early with the Twenty-fourth Virginia, the Seventh Louisiana and the Fifteenth Mississippi, a column sufficiently strong to rout the enemy already hammered to the verge of defeat. A Confederate signal officer informed his anxious commander that a

strong column was approaching by the Warren turnpike, probably Patterson, the signal officer stated. The air was motionless, not a breeze stirring, and the colors of the advancing host drooped around the staff, so that at the distance intervening they resembled the United States flag.

Just then a gust of wind caught the flag of the front line and sent it streaming out from its staff, enabling the Confederate leader to see at a glance that it was Early and not Patterson he discerned. It was the difficulty observed at the first battle of Manassas in distinguishing between the Stars and Bars and the Stars and Stripes that brought about the adoption of the Beauregard battle flag, a flag which endured to the end of the fatal struggle, and has since been adopted as the seal of the Lost Cause.

As has been stated, the Stars and Bars, adopted March 4, 1861, at Montgomery, Ala., continued to be the national flag until May 1, 1863, on which day the Congress of the Confederate States of America, in session at Richmond, Va., which had become the capital of the Southern Confederacy, enacted a bill adopting a new flag, the model of which is said to have been the creation of two Mississippians. The new national flag, enacted May 1, 1863, was a solid field of white, with the Beauregard battle flag quartered in the upper left-hand corner as a canton, the width of the flag to be two-thirds of its length. The proportion the canton bore to the flag was as follows: The canton to be in width three-fifths of the width of the entire flag, the width of white beneath the canton to be one-third of the length of the white from the outer border of the canton to the end of the flag. Actual tests of the flag indicated fatal objections. When wrapped on its staff a few furls of the canton disappeared from view, leaving in sight only the white field. The soldiers ridiculed it as the "flag of truce," applying other epithets, and the new flag fell into disuse. It is not likely that many of them were ever made. There are Confederate veterans now living who never saw or heard of the flag of 1863, known jocularly as the flag of truce, so called by the gallant boys who believed with all the zeal of their hearts and the courage

born of deep conviction impressed upon their souls that the white flag would be raised by the other side to the contention.

Authorized on March 6, 1865.

The national flag last authorized by Congress in a bill enacted March 4, 1865, consisted of the flag with the snow-white field described in the foregoing paragraph, being the same in all particulars as the flag adopted by the Confederate Congress May 1, 1863, with an additional quartering, consisting of a vertical bar of red at the end of the flag, the red bar to be in width one-half of that portion of the flag between the right-hand border of the canton and the end of the flag.

In addition to the Beauregard battle flag, there were other battle flags which, while not sanctioned by the Confederate Congress, were used on bloody battlefields with the authority of generals of corps and divisions. One of these battle flags was that borne by the regiments and brigades of General Pat Cleburne's divisions. It consisted of a field of blue, bor-

(over)

dered with white, with a silver moon quartered in the very centre of the blue field. The veterans who fought under the command of General Pat Cleburne remember the beautiful moon flag, which in camp, on the march or in the tumult of battle cheered their hearts and aroused them to deeds of valor which are still going down the ages, and will always have a place on the pages of history.

This paper would be incomplete were no mention made of the "Bonnie Blue Flag that Bears a Single Star," the creation of that beloved minstrel of the South, Harry McCarty. The title of the flag describes it exactly. It is a field of solid blue with a single large five-pointed star quartered in its centre. It is said that Harry McCarty saw Texas soldiers at New Orleans carrying the flag of blue with its single silver star, and conceived the idea that it was the flag of the Confederacy, hence the inspiration which came to the heart of that sweet singer breaking forth in a song which will be heard when the great-grandchildren of the veterans of the war will in their turn be the ancestors of the coming daughters and sons of the Southern Confederacy.—Galveston (Tex.) News.

1902

CONFEDERATE RELICS.

Flags and Cannon Balls, Pictures and Letters Preserved in the Memorial Hall in New Orleans.

The gray-halred, one-legged, and one-armed veterans of the Lost Cause—relics of the better days gone by—are the principal visitors to Memorial Hall. Once in a while a child, who has heard something about the flags and cannon balls and the pictures, strays in and stares with wide-open eyes at the battered and bullet-torn battle flags, the bloody uniforms, the rusty old minnie bills, the out-of-date muskets, the busts, and the pictures. But those old fellows who marched and fought and suffered for four weary years, who followed the battered ensigns till the cause they fought for was eclipsed and the Confederate Government went down in disappointment and despair—to the soldiers of the war this place is a shrine, the place for the perpetuation of the memory of all their military saints.

"No," said General Chaloron, "we do not have as many visitors as we used to. The ranks of the veterans are thinning year by year, and to those who did not fight these things seem to be of little interest."

Mistaken man! The people do not know what he has in his keeping. The catalogue says he has so many relics, and then classifies them like an apothecary taking an inventory of his stock. The people do not know that there is the flag of Hilliard's Alabama Legion, which was pressed eighty-three times in the charge up Snodgrass Hill at the battle of Chickamauga, which had hundreds of men killed under it, which had three color-bearers killed while waving it on high, and which was at last planted where they wanted to plant it, while the command having lost half of its strength, under the orders of a first lieutenant assembled under its bullet-torn folds and gave a cheer—weak and feeble though the men were—of defiance and resolution.

And here is a tiny rocking chair, upholstered in velvet with lilies, a worn mahogany chair, used by Miss Winnie Davis when she was a child. The little hands which clasped the arms are crossed, the beautiful eyes which opened on the great world in the midst of the great world's greatest conflict, are closed and the tired little feet are forever at rest, but the little chair is here, and here it will remain.

Mr. Davis of blessed memory sat in a wide, high-armed, straight-backed, cane-bottomed mahogany. From the porches of the house at Beauvoir he looked out on the wide stretches of the gulf, on the sombre outlines of Fort Massachusetts, where so many of his countrymen rest to this day in unmarked graves. And Mr. Davis is gone, but the old chair stays.

The flag of the Twenty-fifth Louisiana Regiment, Army of Tennessee, faded, frizzled, worn, drooping from the weight of the years—the flag which Lieutenant Estille wrapped around his body the night before the surrender in order that it might be brought safe to the golden hearts and the tender hands of the women of New Orleans who made it—hangs here. It was given into the keeping of Captain J. M. Clayton, Company C, and by him preserved and presented to the hall. It bears the motto, "Trust God and Go Forward," and corpses on every battlefield attest the fealty with which this was lived up to.

Right at the entrance is the bronze bust of General R. E. Lee. To the left of this is the bust of Captain J. H. Slocum.—Slocum is the man who commanded the men behind the Lady Slocum, the great columbiad which has found a permanent resting place in the sod outside the building, but which in the days of war thundered its message of hostility.

Forty-eight per cent. of the Fourth Louisiana Regiment was killed at Chickamauga. They went in under command of a Colonel, and came out under command of a Second Lieutenant. This regiment was transferred afterward to the Army of Northern Virginia, and fought with distinguished valor at Secessionville, Charleston, and elsewhere. The flag shows the terrible destruction worked by the bullets of the enemy.

Flags of the Twelfth Louisiana, Dreaux Battalion from New Orleans, Black Jaegers of the Twenty-second Louisiana, a piece of the Tenth Louisiana standard, Eighth Louisiana, Sixth Louisiana, Fifteenth Louisiana, Rosalie Guard from West Feliciana, Cowan's Battery, St. Mary Cannoneers, Legardeur's Battery, Guiden Guards of New Orleans, lancehead and flag of Second Louisiana Cavalry, Twentieth Louisiana, Thirtieth Louisiana captured by the Forty-sixth Ohio and restored in September, 1900, flag used by merchantmen in the Confederate service, Washington Artillery, Sixteenth Missouri, all these draped over their staffs in the main hall.

Bob Wheat's blood stains crimson the battle flag of Wheat's Tigers Battalion. When he was wounded at the first battle of Manassas the men used the flag as a pillow, and his blood, clotted and cold, which ran so fast and hot in battle, is on it yet.

Hardee's Corps flag, a rare one, with the names Murfreesboro, Perryville, Farmington, and Shiloh inscribed around the name of the corps in a circle, occupies a conspicuous place near the platform.

All these tell their story of courage.—The bullet holes are eloquent of suffering, of privation, of long, weary marches, and of supreme patriotism.

There is the saddle Mr. Davis rode at the reviews and during all of his residence in Richmond, a plain, unpretentious affair, with not even a brass tack showing on it. There is no horn, and the stirrups are boxed. But for this the saddle is very like those used by the gentlemen riders of to-day.

General Braxton Bragg's saddle is a much more elaborate thing. It was made here in New Orleans, is trimmed with brass; the horn is high and so is the rear. The whole is trimmed with brass, with big-headed brass tacks all over it.

The flag of Generals Beauregard and Johnston, made from the silk skirts of the Misses Carey, of Richmond, and presented to the Generals after the first battle of Manassas, flies here. General Beauregard is gone, General Johnston is gone; the Misses Carey are gone, and this flag is all that is left to remind future generations of this one beautiful feature of patriotism on the part of the women of the South.

A small piece of the flag which floated from the dome of the Confederate Capitol at Richmond during the Seven Days' Battle when Lee's little army held the city safe against overwhelming odds, the flag which the soldiers fought for at Marye's Heights, at Cold Harbor, at Gaines' Mill, and in the Wilderness, is sacredly kept.

And there are fragments of the standard of the Eighteenth Louisiana which the men tore up the night before the surrender. They had marched under it, starved for four years; it was theirs and they would not give it up.

There are volumes of Mr. Davis' personal correspondence in the original manuscript, letters on every conceivable subject, letters to men in all the walks of life, letters to men of humble station, letters to women and children, churches, lodges, societies, associations. These are not to be handled by everybody, for vandalism is greatly feared. There is the note which Pope Pius IX. wrote with his own hand—simple Latin phrases—expressing to Mr. Davis his sense of regret at the fall of the Confederacy, and a picture of the Pope in the full robes of his great office.

There are pictures of Mr. Davis at all stages of his career, pictures of Mrs. Davis, pictures of Miss Winnie Davis, an autograph letter from General Lee to General Early, and numerous pictures of General Lee, pictures of Stonewall Jackson, Jeb. Stuart, Albert Sidney Johnston, Jubal A. Early, E. Kirby Smith, Fred N. Ogden, P. G. T. Beauregard, Jos. E. Johnston, N. B. Forrest, Braxton Bragg, John B. Hood, Pat Cleburne, W. L. Cabell, Dick Taylor, C. M. Wilcox, Ben McCullough, Sterling Price, Harry T. Hays, Leonidas Polk; pictures of all the men who moved in the centre of the stage during those stirring times. And all are gone except General Cabell.

There are cannon balls from nearly a hundred battlefields, minnie balls, stray bullets, pieces of muskets, a fragment of

the flagstaff of Fort Sumter, a fragment of the flag of the Crescent City Regiment, which was divided among the men the night before the surrender at Natchitoches. Every conceivable kind of relic from the great columbiad to a bird shot, all these they have, and there is a story to each.—New Orleans Times-Democrat

A SAD DAY IN LYNCHBURG

When the Remains of Gen. Jackson Were Brought Here

(Taken from the Daily of Sunday.)

The approach of Battle Day, which will be observed in Lynchburg on Tuesday, June 18th, recalls one of the saddest days that Lynchburg has ever known. It was May 13, 1863, the day on which the remains of General Stonewall Jackson were brought through the city on the way to Lexington. Some time ago, Rev. Tazewell M. McCorkle, at the request of Major J. P. Smith, who was on General Jackson's staff, copied from the files of the Lynchburg Virginian an account of the reception of General Jackson's remains. Major Smith wanted the account for his book, "Recollections of a Staff Officer." Mr. McCorkle was assisted in his work by Mr. Thomas D. Davis, clerk of the Corporation Court. The account compiled by Mr. McCorkle is as follows:

All that is left of the fallen hero and patriot save his imperishable renown, will arrive here by the Orange train this evening.

It is unnecessary to invoke our citizens to the performance of such acts of respect to his remains as may be due to his virtues and his greatness. The spontaneous and gushing emotions of all hearts will prompt them to the manifestation of their respect and affection in every becoming way. His death comes home to every breast with the anguish of a private and personal sorrow; his loss has cast a gloom over every household like that which succeeds a sore domestic affliction.

Fixed deeply and immovably in the affections and confidence of the popular heart, the heart now bleeds over his prostrate form, and will leave no office unfulfilled that will tend to magnify his name and do honor to his memory. We are glad to see that the Mayor has met the requirements of the hour by the following well-timed recommendations.

"It having been announced that the remains of the lamented General Thomas J. Jackson will reach this city by the Orange and Alexandria train this evening at 6:30 o'clock, on their way to Lexington, the home of the deceased, for interment, it seems befitting the mournful occasion as a mark of respect for the great man fallen, that business of all kinds in the city be suspended, and business houses closed at 5 o'clock p. m.; that minute guns be fired, and the bells of the churches tolled.

"I respectfully invite the reverend clergy of the city in a body; the authorities of the city in a body, the soldiers present among us, and the citizens and strangers in the city to attend at the depot on the arrival of the train. And I do appoint General Dimmock, chief marshal, John G. Meem, Jno. S. Langhorne, Lorenzo Norvell, Wm. M. Blackford and F. B. Deane assistants.

"And I request Jno. M. Speed, Edward D. Christian, Jno. H. Flood, James R. Holt, Robt. H. Glass and A. McDonald to act as a committee to attend the remains to the place of burial, in case the same shall not arrive under military escort.

"WM. D. BRANCH,
"Mayor."

PROGRAMME.

Formation and route of the procession accompanying the transfer of the remains of the lamented General Jackson from the train of the Orange & A. R. R. to the canal boat:

1. Chief Marshal with his aids.
2. Escort consisting of all troops that have arms, under the direction of their respective officers.
3. The hearse accompanied by pallbearers.
4. The committee on guard, accompanying the remains.
5. Officers and soldiers without arms who have served under the lamented chieftain.
6. Citizens and strangers generally on foot.
7. Clergymen.
8. All officers and soldiers that may be in the city at the time, on foot.
9. The Mayor and city authorities.
10. Citizens mounted.
11. Citizens in carriages.

The line will be formed at 6 o'clock p. m. on Jefferson street fronting the river, the left, the armed escort, resting on the foot of Seventh street. In this order the remains in hearse will be received with a suitable salute. Then the column will be formed to the left of Eighth street, thence down to Bridge street, and down Bridge to the boat landing, where the line will again be formed fronting the boat, where the remains will be taken on board under a suitable salute. The procession will there form in column to the right, move up to Main street and there be dismissed.

Gen. CHAS. DIMMOCK,
Chief Marshal.

From the Lynchburg Virginian of Thursday, May 14th, 1863. Reception of General Jackson's remains. Public Demonstration.

Yesterday was a memorable day and gloomy in the history of Lynchburg.

It was then that the warm tribute of its love was laid on the bier of the prostrate warrior and its deep sense of the great public calamity manifested.

It was then that it received on its bosom the lifeless form of the fallen hero fresh from the fields of his triumph and glory. We have never seen the community so profoundly and sadly impressed and moved upon as it was yesterday. But it has never before had an equal occasion. It never before had in its midst the dead or living body of so great or good a man and benefactor—one who has performed such miracles in war, and achieved so much for his country.

It would be strange if he whose genius had reflected such undying lustre on our arms, and whose virtues were as conspicuous as his greatness, had not won a deep hold on the popular heart.

The special train bearing the remains and escort arrived at 6:30 p. m.

The procession of military and citizens had been formed under the direction of Chief Marshal, General Dimmock, and Colonel Maurice S. Langhorne, commanding the post. With as little delay as possible, the body was taken from the car which contained it, and placed in a hearse awaiting its reception, and the line of march was taken up for the packet landing. Minute guns were fired, and the bells of the city tolled during the march. Some 1,500 soldiers gathered from the different hospitals, amongst whom were many of "Stonewall Jackson's" war-worn veterans, to do honor to the lamented chieftain.

It was an affecting sight to see those maimed and suffering men draw up in line to receive the remains of the glorious hero. An immense concourse of citizens thronged the streets, while every window and balcony on the line of the procession, and even the hills above were filled with spectators. Governor John Letcher, Dr. Hunter McGuire, Major Pendleton, and Lieutenants Morrison and I. P. Smith accompanied the remains. Mrs. Jackson, servant and child were present.

A civil escort also attended the body

from this city.

It is gratifying to know that our people paid becoming honors to the illustrious man who is worthy of the nation's gratitude."

"News" - 1901.

1902.

SCENE IN CAMP CHASE CONFEDERATE CEMETERY.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 8.—On to-day took place, according to annual custom, the decoration of graves in Camp Chase Confederate Cemetery, near this city. Gray-haired veterans in blue and gray, inspired alike with the same divinely sympathetic spirit, paid the tender tribute of tears and flowers to the heroes of the South, who, far from their homes and loved ones, found a sad and lonely death in the dreary prison in whose cemetery they now lie buried.

Under the direction of Colonel W. H. Knauss, a Union veteran of this city, assisted by other patriotic citizens, the decoration of graves in the Confederate cemetery has become an established annual custom. Here repose the remains of 2,260 Confederates, who died in Camp Chase prison during the Civil War, and were interred just outside the prison walls. For years it was thought a record of the dead had not been preserved, but recently a roll of the dead was discovered on file in the State Capitol. The green mounds are numbered in consecutive order and the name of the sleeping soldier in each is given. Many a Southern home has been made to rejoice because the grave of a loved one, who had been missing since the war, has been finally located in the graveyard at Camp Chase.

Each eighth of June the thoughts of many a Southern man and woman are borne to that beautiful spot in central Ohio where lie buried some loved ones of the long ago, and in whose memory and in honor of whose bravery fragrant flowers are strewn, patriotic eulogies spoken and fervent prayers offered for the rest of his soul.

The exercises consisted of an oration by a veteran of the Confederate army, reminiscences by other veterans, singing of patriotic songs by school children and the distribution of flowers upon the grave of each sleeping soldier. Firing of salute and benediction closed the exercises.

More Confederate soldiers are buried at Camp Chase than at any other place in the North. For many years after the war this burying-ground was neglected. No enclosure surrounded the place and the land adjoining was cultivated to within a few feet of the graves. Overgrown with weeds and underbrush, the spot was forlorn and deserted. When Rutherford B. Hayes was Governor of Ohio he paid a farmer to cut the weeds. Governor Foraker had a stone wall built around the graveyard, but nothing has been done since by the State. Five years ago Colonel Knauss inaugurated a little memorial service in memory of "the sleeping ranks of the gray." Only a few persons joined him at first, but central Ohio people generally, as well as many friends in the South, take an interest in the memorial services. An arch has been constructed on the ground, bearing the inscription "Americans," and under that common kinship, beneath the same blue sky and the smile of the same kind Providence, the graves of these fallen heroes of the sunny-South are strewn with flowers each month of June.

THE DAVIS MONUMENT.

1902.

The United Confederate Veterans organization started a movement to erect a monument to the immortal Jeff Davis, the honored president of the Confederate State but they decided to turn over this work to the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Under the auspices of the United Confederate Veterans the "Jeff Davis Monument Association," had been organized and in accordance with the understanding with the United Daughters of the Confederacy, a meeting was recently held in Richmond to transfer the charter and substitute the officers and directors by members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. One by one the veterans' board of directors resigned and a lady was substituted until the entire board is now composed of ladies and all the official positions have also been filled by the re-election of ladies.

Yesterday the Jeff Davis Monument Association, United Daughters of the Confederacy, met for the first time. All the transactions of the Richmond meeting were approved, so that new officers and directors are as follows:

President—Mrs. S. Thomas McCullough, of Staunton, Va.

Vice President—Mrs. Edwin G. Weed, of Jacksonville, Fla.

Secretary—Mrs. Norman V. Randolph, of Virginia.

Treasurer—Mrs. E. D. Foylon, of Richmond.

Directors—Mrs. Charles G. Brown, of Alabama; Mrs. R. C. Cooley, of Florida; Mrs. James R. Rounsaville, of Georgia; Mrs. Basil W. Duke, of Kentucky; Mrs. R. E. Wilson, of Missouri; Miss Mary Harrison, of Mississippi; Miss E. W. Hall, of Maryland; Mrs. T. J. Latham, of Tennessee; Mrs. R. M. Rosenberg, of Texas; Mrs. James G. Leigh, of Virginia; Mrs. J. Pickney Smith, of Louisiana; Mrs. Albert Akers, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. W. J. Behan, of the Confederate Southern Memorial Association of Louisiana. The member from West Virginia is yet to be named.

Central Committee—Mrs. Norman V. Randolph, chairman, Mrs. Edgar Taylor, Jr. and Mrs. B. A. Bener, all of Richmond.

St Charles Hotel
New Orleans, La

My dear Mrs Jones,

Your letter of the 8th of March is the first I have received, and it should have been promptly answered had I been able to forecast my movements in the least degree. I am here on a business visit and do not see when I can get through or get by what route. I shall go back to New York I fear however I shall not be able to stop at Lynchburg en route as I have promised to visit Memphis, and this will detain me so long that I shall not have time for the very much desired visit to Lynchburg which I should be so glad

to make. It is I who am the loser, for after a long railway journey I am so weak and unkinged, I fear I could give you and the kind friends who have invited me very little pleasure in the short tarrying I could make.

Please accept for yourself and the Ladies of the "Old Dominion" Chapter of the U. D. C. My grateful regards and thanks for the good wishes and welcome so graciously extended to me.

Very cordially yours,

V. Jefferson Davis.

March 16th 1902.

1902.



MRS. V. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

[From Admiral W. S. Schley - 1902.]
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The Richmond

Washington D.C.

Dear Mrs. Jones

Jan 6th. 1902

I sympathize very sincerely
with your work, but I have
so steadfastly adhered to my
own view that I feel that I
could not now make any
exceptions without opening up a
world of embarrassments for my-
self; I thank you very much
for the pleasure you express
in having me in Lynchburg,
and I appreciate highly the

Danielle → ~~Floyd may swap~~
may take Floyd's ATF
~~Waysboro may take~~ ~~Waysboro~~

PS

~~Floyd may take Oct 6~~ ME

April 26-28 - Fri - Sat - Sun. - Mrs McK + Mrs. Morris ✓

April ~~29-30~~ Mon + Tues

²⁹ April 29 - ~~offered into Jackson~~ ~~San Diego~~ ~~write 50~~ ✓

" 2+3+4 - Bethel - Newport News ✓

" 5-7-8 - offered Portsmouth Fredericksburg

" 8-9-10-11 " K.O. OK ✓

" ~~10-11~~ ¹²⁻¹³ Mrs McK ✓ 16, 17, 18 - ¹⁹ ~~offer~~ Mrs Regent

" ~~10-11~~ ¹²⁻¹³ ~~offer~~ ¹⁴ ~~offer~~ Mrs Gregory

" ~~10-11~~ ¹²⁻¹³ ~~offer~~ ¹⁴ ~~offer~~ Mrs Gregory

" ~~17-18~~ ¹⁹⁻²⁰ Miss White, Arlington OK ✓

" ~~19-20~~ ~~offer~~

" ~~22-23-25~~ ²⁴⁻²⁵ - offered Danville Portsmouth ✓

" ~~24-25~~ ²⁶⁻²⁷ - 26-27 Waynesboro OK ✓

" ~~28-29~~ ³⁰ May 27-28-29 - Seven Mile Ford ✓

" ~~29-30~~ ³¹ May 31 - ^{June} New River Group ✓

June 2-4 - ~~Bedford~~ Bedford ✓

" 5-7 - North Carolina ✓

" 8-9 - Michael Lee ✓

" 10-11 - Jubal Early ✓

" 12-17 Mrs. McKenny + Mrs. Morris ✓

✓ 30+ ~~21~~
✓ ~~20~~ - Miss Leach ✓
June 18+19 - Petersburg ✓
" ~~20-21-22-23~~ - Bowling Green ✓

~~24-25-26-27~~ - Redblanion ✓
June 26-27 - ~~28-29-30~~ - I hope 27-28 ✓
" 28-29-30 - 29-30 - Floyd ✓

June 30 July 1+2

June 29, 30 July 1

July 1+2+3 - Essex I hope ✓

" ~~4-5~~ - Wm Watts at ✓

" 6-8-9 - AD Dragons at ✓

" 10-11-12-13 - Caroline at ✓

" 14-15-16-17 - Floyd Darrin at ✓

" ~~18-19~~

" 19-20 - Richmond - at ✓

" 21-22-23 - ~~Sally~~ Mrs. Margie ~~at~~ ✓

" 24-25 - Sherrard - Wm at ✓

" 26-27-28 - Crepe at ✓

" 29-30 - ~~Storer~~ - open Saluda ✓

" 31 - Aug 1 - Survey ✓

Aug 2+3 - ~~at~~ - Jim Carter - at ✓

" 4+5-6-7 - John Daniel - Mrs Wiley at ✓

" ~~8-9~~