




R E Lee

1807 January 19th 1907

A Proclamation on the
One Hundredth An-
niversary of the Birth
of General Robert E. Lee, by
Claude A. Swanson, Gov-
ernor of Virginia. 



APRIL - 1865

Soft now the Dogwood's snowy petals fall
Like heavy tears from sorrow brimmed eyes;
Withdrawn, fast wrapt within a shrouding pall
Of mist, the distant mountain lies;
Earthbound, the skylark takes his muted way,
Nor shrills the golden finch his love to show;
No vandals they, to shatter with their lay
The hush that folds in endless sleep those quiet
forms below.

Weep, Dogwood, if you will; but let each tear
Spring radiant up from joy's beflooding fount;
Cast off, Blue Ridge, your mourning veil; not here
A place for grief. Mount, skylark, flaunt
In heaven's heights your wildest call, to bring
All feathered songsters to your aid. Attune
Their pipes, and unto Earth's four corners fling
This message out, 'cross sea and valley, hill and
plain and dune.

This is not death! Although their life blood stained
A deeper, richer red, Virginia's clay
These live, for losing earth's short day, they gained
In splendour, immortality.
Down, down the ages, whensoever men
Shall speak of noble actions, nobly wrought,
Their names shall ring—a stirring clarion
To sound this charge, "Keep faith—keep faith, with
all for which we fought."

MARY ESTLIN RYLEY.

Painting Of Famed Surrender Rescued From Obscurity



Reproduction of oil painting, "The Surrender of General Lee to General Grant, April 9, 1865," by L. M. D. Guillaume. Painting owned by University of Michigan Museum of Art, Ann Arbor, Mich., and now pictured for what is believed to be the first time from the original.

Located from a clue in the Lewis Art Gallery catalogue found among Custer papers turned over to Appomattox by the Custer Battlefield National Monument, the painting by an artist who "was at Appomattox when Lee surrendered," is called by J. Paul Hudson, museum specialist, National Park Service, and H. A. Gurney, superintendent of Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument, of "invaluable" aid to the project of furnishing the restored McLean House.

The Secretary of the Interior
and
The People of Appomattox, Virginia
Invite You to Attend the Dedication of the
Restored McLean House
at
Appomattox Court House
National Historical Monument
Appomattox, Virginia
April 16, 1950
1:45 p. m.

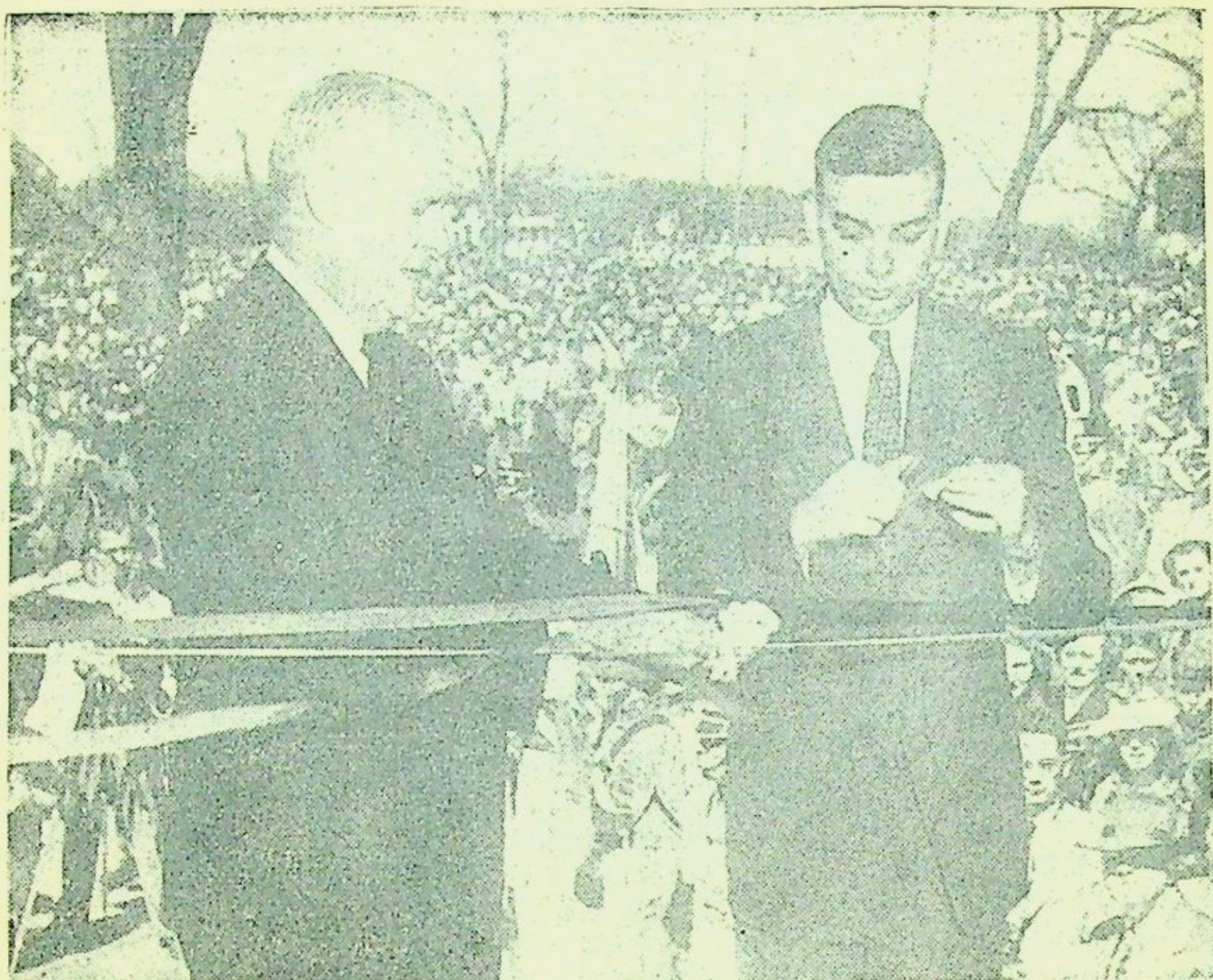


Appomattox COURT
HOUSE

NATIONAL HISTORICAL MONUMENT • VIRGINIA

April-9- 1950

April-16-1950



LEE AND GRANT MEET AGAIN AT APPOMATTOX, VA.—Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, III, of Washington (left), and Robert E. Lee, IV, of San Francisco, snip the ribbon at restored McLean House. The direct descendants of the Civil War heroes were guests of honor at ceremonies here Sunday marking the opening of the Civil War surrender site as a national shrine.

Colonel Forsberg Is Listed Among Confederacy's Leading Foreigners

Foreigners In The Confederacy, historical volume by Dr. Ella Lonn, professor of history in Goucher College, just off the University of North Carolina press, includes among the four distinguished knights errant who cast their lot with the Confederate States Army the late Colonel August Forsberg of Lynchburg.

Eminent Swedish engineer, Colonel Forsberg's name with those of Camille Arnaud Jules Marie, Prince de Polignac of near Paris, France; Major General Patrick Ronayne Cleburne, born in County Cork, Ireland, and Prussian-born Colonel Heros Von Borcke, chief of General J. E. B. Stuart's staff, occupy first place in the large book.

Listing the men in the rank and file, in conspicuous military and civil positions, and as blockade runners during the war, Dr. Lonn expresses in her book the hope that it will not be "ill received," saying that "The story of the heroism and endurance of 9,000,000 people who could sustain an unequal struggle against 20,000,000 for four long years" reflects glory more than sufficient for both foreign-born and native southerners.

Daughters Live Here.

Two of Colonel Forsberg's daughters live in Lynchburg. They are Miss Annie Lind Forsberg and Mrs. John H. Davis. Mrs. Peter Ainslie is his stepdaughter.

The story of his life is romantic and his achievements with the Confederate States Army reads like a thrilling narrative. Born in Stockholm, Sweden, January 13, 1831, he was educated in the Royal Academy of Stockholm in engineering and came to this country in 1852 to assist his cousin in making plans for the capitol in Columbia, S. C. This building withstood severe shock of concussion during the War Between the States, considered remarkable in the time.

After completion of this building, Colonel Forsberg went to Baltimore, and at the beginning of the war was in Washington. He was offered a commission in the Union Army and on refusing was watched as a spy and had to leave Washington under cover of night. He took a boat to

Charleston, S. C., and landed there at the time of the firing of the first gun on Fort Sumter. He came back to Virginia and was sent to southwest Virginia as colonel of the 51st Virginia Volunteers, C. S. A.

Wounded At Winchester.

Wounded in the Battle of Winchester, Colonel Forsberg was brought to Lynchburg and was nursed back to health, but never had full use of the fingers of his right hand, marks of the wound remaining always.

Colonel Forsberg was taken prisoner later and was in Fort Delaware until three months after the surrender, refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States until he knew the Confederacy had fallen.

Colonel Forsberg was married August 31, 1865, to Mrs. Mollie Morgan Otey. He was Lynchburg City engineer for 21 years, and during his tenure many public works of importance were constructed, among them the two reservoirs, the Ninth street bridge now no longer standing, and other work.

His engineering achievements during the War Between the States are matters of record. One of the most unusual having been the construction of a bridge over Gauley river, over which the Confederate army passed. The bridge was so constructed that as soon as the last man had passed over, one beam was cut in two and the entire structure fell and was destroyed just as the Federal troops reached the banks of the river, preventing crossing.

Besides Miss Forsberg and Mrs. Davis here, surviving children of Colonel Forsberg are Carl S. Forsberg of Suffolk, and Rudolph P. Forsberg. The latter is chief engineer for the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railway. Another son, Fred Forsberg, died several years ago.

Gas Firm Buys Building It Occupies At 600 Main; Plans For Modernization

Purchase of the building at 600 Main street was announced yesterday by Michael E. Shea, president of Lynchburg Gas Company. The property was bought for an undisclosed price from Lynchburg Trust and Savings Bank, executor of the will of the late Thomas W. Gilliam.

The gas company plans to start work during the summer modernizing the building and installing air conditioning, Shea said. It is a two story structure with two basements as well and extends back to 601 Commerce street. An auditorium with a 200 seating capacity will be made on the second floor for use in demonstrations and similar needs.

For Montgomery Ward

The present building was constructed in 1924 and first was used by Montgomery Ward Company until that concern moved from the city. Piggly-Wiggly grocery firm rented it next and the gas company moved in in 1940, from 601 Main street.

A plaque at the corner of Sixth and Main streets, erected May 30, 1932, by Kirkwood Otey chapter, UDC, commemorates use of the site during the War Between the States. The Ladies Relief Hospital was founded there in 1862 by Mrs. Lucy Minor Otey and cared for a large number of the Confederate soldiers brought to Lynchburg for treatment.

The building then was City Hotel. It stood until some time in the early '70s when it fell, burying in the ruins several inmates at the time. A fire later destroyed three stores which were built here.

The UDC plaque brought to light yesterday a manuscript describing the work of Lynchburg women at the hospital during the war. It was obtained from Mrs. John H. Davis, daughter of the later Mrs. August Forsberg, the author. The original now is in the Randolph-Macon Woman's College library. Mrs. Forsberg nursed her future husband to health at the hospital where he came for treatment to a hand wound. Mr. Forsberg later moved to Lynchburg and was city engineer here for many years.

Mrs. Forsberg wrote vividly of her experiences nursing the wounded Confederate soldiers at the institution.

"It became an unwritten law during these years to always send the worst wounded men to the Ladies Hospital," she recalled. When the trains arrived from the Battle of the Wilderness, 120 of the men were delivered to the Lynchburg center.

Mrs. Otey and Mrs. John M. Speed were responsible for establishment of hospital. Their move

was prompted by a statement of the surgeon in charge of facilities in the first year of the war. One doctor was heard to say "he had no use for women or flies." The women then decided they could alleviate to some degree the conditions of the wounded, away from home and their loved ones, if they could gain access to them.

Among the soldiers who spent their last hours there was the young General Dearing, "who died within its walls soon after the tread of the conquering foe had sounded in our streets."

Mrs. Forsberg's Story

Illustrate of the ladies' work and prevailing conditions is this excerpt from Mrs. Forsberg's story:

"I would mention the name of one woman whose work at this time was noble beyond expression. There were some 10,000 sick and wounded men in town, the hands of the surgeons were more than full, and the means of caring for the wounded were very meager. There were no such things as disinfectants and antiseptic dressings, so that work among those wounded was not an altogether pleasant thing. After a hot night of sleeplessness these men suffered intensely with the stiff bandages over their wounds before it was time for the surgeon's visit.

"Then it was that this noble woman, Mrs. Henry Lewis, came to the front. At 5 o'clock in the morning she would come from her home, bringing soft old cloths with her, and with fresh water and tender, loving, motherly hands, go from cot to cot, remove the stiffened bandage, wash off the suppurating wounds and lay a fresh wet cloth over them, oft times the soldier falling asleep under her ministrations . . ."

She told of the affection of the soldiers for their nurses as they lay wounded and before they were ready to return to the battleground.

"I saw one poor fellow die of no disease but homesickness. It would wring my heart to hear him always say in reply to the question if he wanted anything, 'Yes, I want to go home.' He had been a brave man but his longing for the loved ones he had not seen in two years, made a wasted skeleton of him. Two days after he died, a 60 days' furlough came for him. A week sooner and his life would have been spared!"

In 1901, Mrs. Forsberg read her paper at a meeting of the Garland-

Rodes camp. Some months before, she told them, she received a letter from an officer whom she had visited while he was there wounded. He wrote that he had never forgotten the kindness shown him by the ladies, "and making inquiry by name of many he had known, and how few of them were still alive! For all of this occurred nearly 40 years ago!"

*as reported
been appointed
careers of her
distinguished*

Officers of the Army of Northern

*Virginia. You are requested
to meet at the residence, at
2 1/2 o'clock*

*Respectfully
L. S. Mays*

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Col. Forsberg,

I have been requested to say to you that you have been appointed one of the Honorary Pall Bearers of General Early, along with the other distinguished surviving Officers of the Army of Northern Virginia. You are requested to meet at the residence, at 2 1/2 o'clock

Respectfully
L. S. Waring

'Foreigners In Confederacy' Discussed By Mrs. John Davis

Tribute to those men of foreign birth who served in the armies of the Confederacy was paid by Mrs. John H. Davis in a talk on Foreigners in the Confederacy before members of the Old Dominion chapter, UDC, yesterday. The group met at the home of Mrs. J. H. Hatch for its annual meeting and election of officers.

Officers for the 1950-51 chapter year include Mrs. Davis, president; Mrs. William F. Holt, first vice president; Mrs. A. F. Young, second vice president; Mrs. Fred W. McWane, third vice president; Mrs. Arthur E. Stump, recording secretary; Miss Josephine Yeatman, corresponding secretary; Mrs. C. E. Fincannon, treasurer; Miss Elizabeth Gooch, historian; Mrs. Walter Bass, recorder of crosses; Mrs. J. P. Shelton, registrar and Mrs. P. L. Hawes, custodian.

Mrs. Davis quoted Jefferson Davis' statement our service offers but little inducement to the soldiers of fortune but a great deal to the men of principle. This, the speaker stated, was verified by the lists of men who came from every corner of the world to fight for the cause of the Confederacy. Companies of German, Irish, Italian, French, Polish and Mexican soldiers enlisted under the Stars and Bars and rolls included Hungarians, Cubans, Persians, Swedes, Russians, Danes and Chinese.

Mrs. Davis said that while these men did not agree completely among themselves as to their reasons for joining Lee's armies, they served the Confederate cause faithfully. She mentioned such

leaders as General Patrick Cleburne of Ireland, Von Borke, the Prussian colonel, and Prince de Polignac. These men fought as well as any Southerner, sharing the hunger, disease, prison life, wounds and death of the war, receiving only the assurance that they fought for a cause in which they believed, the speaker said.

Closing the talk on a more personal level, Mrs. Davis spoke of her own father, Col. August Forsberg, a native of Stockholm, Sweden, who offered his services to the Confederate cause. An engineer and architect, he served the Southern cause during the full four years of the war. Wounded in the battle of Winchester he was brought to Lynchburg where he was nursed by a young widow, whom he married. Settling in Lynchburg after the surrender at Appomattox, Col. Forsberg was city engineer for 23 years and became an outstanding citizen of his adopted city.

Mrs. Davis presided. Members of the Jubal A. Early circle, Mrs. W. H. Cheatham, chairman, were hostesses. Miss Josephine Yeatman led the flag ceremony. Annual reports from all officers were given.

It was reported that 46 records of lineal descendants of chapter members who served in World War II are being kept. Pensions are being given to many members of the organization, it was reported. A collection for the Hector Church scholarship fund was taken and the chapter pledged its quota to the headquarters building for the UDC which is planned in Richmond.

UDC Chapter Reaches Quota

Old Dominion Chapter, UDC, has contributed its quota in the fund of \$10,000 which members of the organization in the State will raise to establish Virginia Division, UDC, headquarters in the Old Soldiers Home, Richmond.

Mrs. John H. Davis, chapter president, making this announcement yesterday, stated also that the chapter is up to date on the Hector Church scholarship fund, another UDC project.



MARCH 15, 1950.

**Mrs. Warthen Dies;
Funeral Today**

Mrs. Charles Robert Warthen, who taught at Bigger's School more than 27 years and was building principal at that school a part of that time, died at midnight Monday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James W. Witherspoon, in Beckley, W. Va.

Mrs. Warthen had lived with her son-in-law and daughter, the Rev. J. W. Witherspoon, pastor of Beckley Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Witherspoon, since her retirement in 1944.

The former Fannie Bell M. Warthen was born in Rockingham county, the daughter of late J. W. and Fannie Ralston of near Harrisonburg. After completing her high school

Mrs. Warthen entered West Central Academy, a privately owned institution, in Rockingham county. She specialized in teacher training and upon graduation, started her teaching career in the Harrisonburg schools under the superintendency of Prof. W. H. Kiesler.

On July 19, 1899, she was married to Mr. Warthen, then general secretary of the Harrisonburg YMCA. Soon afterward Mr. and Mrs. Warthen moved to Lynchburg where he was physical director of the YMCA. In 1916 Mr. Warthen came associated with the Lynchburg public schools as superintendent of physical education. He held that position until his death in 1944.

Mrs. Warthen re-entered the teaching field at the close of World War I when there was a shortage of instructors. She was formerly a member of the DAR, the U. S. Woman's Club, and took part in civic and social life of Lynchburg.

She was a member of First Presbyterian Church, where funeral service will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The body will be at Fauber's Mortuary until an hour before the service when it will be taken to the church. Burial will be in Presbyterian Cemetery.

Mrs. Warthen is survived by her daughter, Mrs. Witherspoon, of Beckley; a son, Clarence W. Warthen, 1509 Clayton avenue; three granddaughters, and three grandsons.

APRIL 14, 1950.

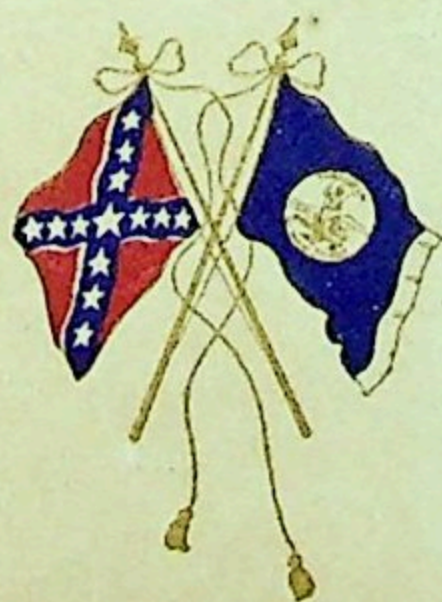
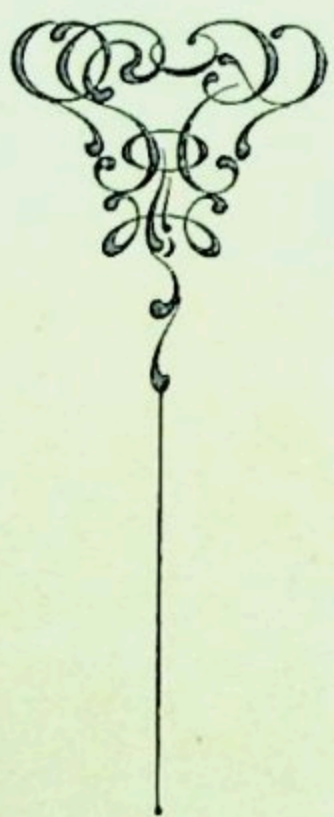
Mrs. James Walker

Mrs. James Walker, 76, died suddenly Monday night at her home in Richmond. Mrs. Walker, a widow, was the former Irma Hall and is the sister of J. Ellis Hall of Lynchburg. Born in Richmond,

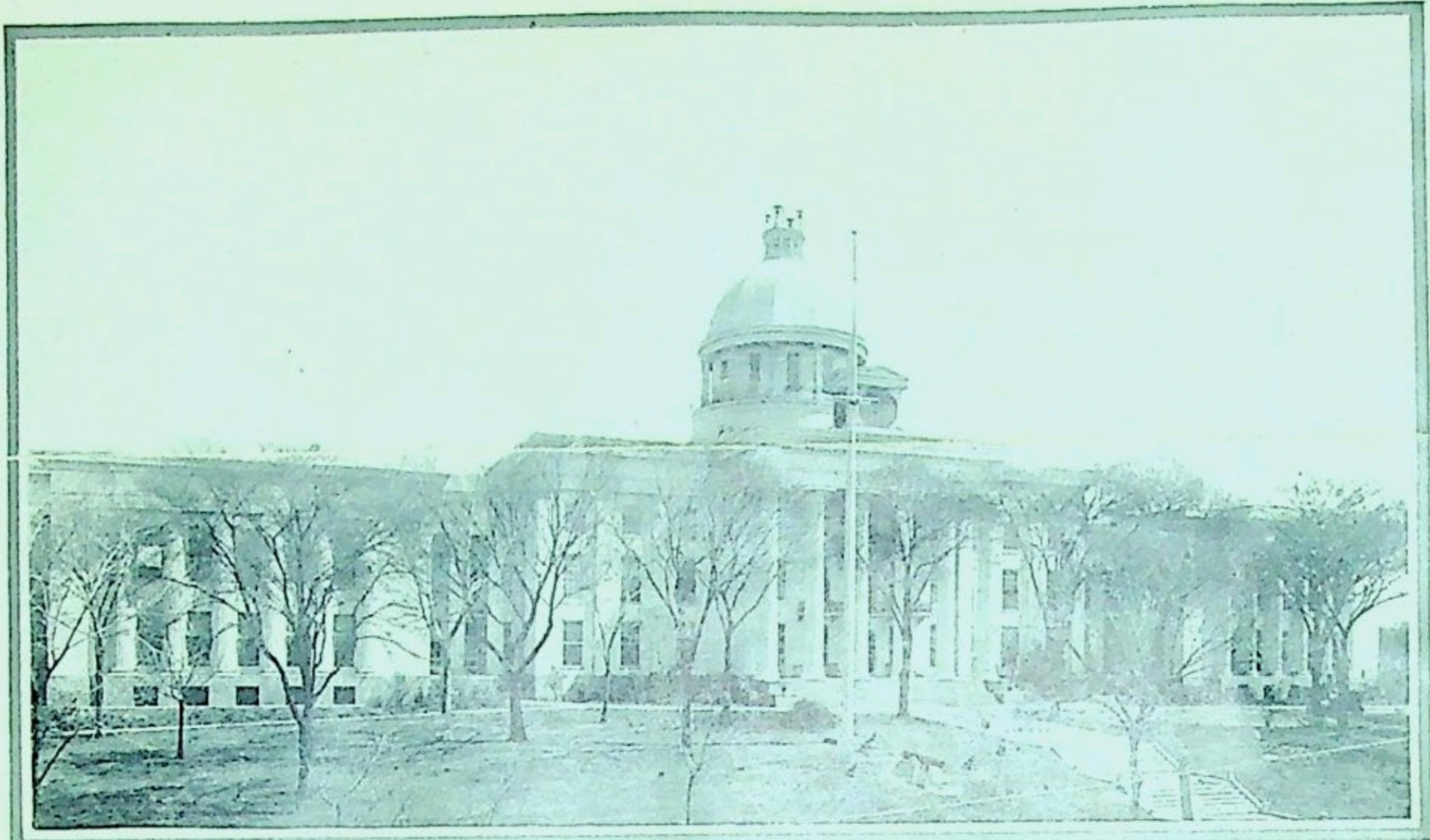
she lived in Baltimore and Lynchburg before returning to Richmond five years ago. She is survived by another brother, the Rev. E. F. Hall of Richmond. Funeral service was held at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon in Joseph W. Bliley Funeral Home by the Rev. H. W. Landrum of Boulevard Methodist Church, Richmond, of which she was a member.

PROCLAMATION
100TH ANNIVERSARY
OF
THE BIRTH OF
JEFFERSON DAVIS

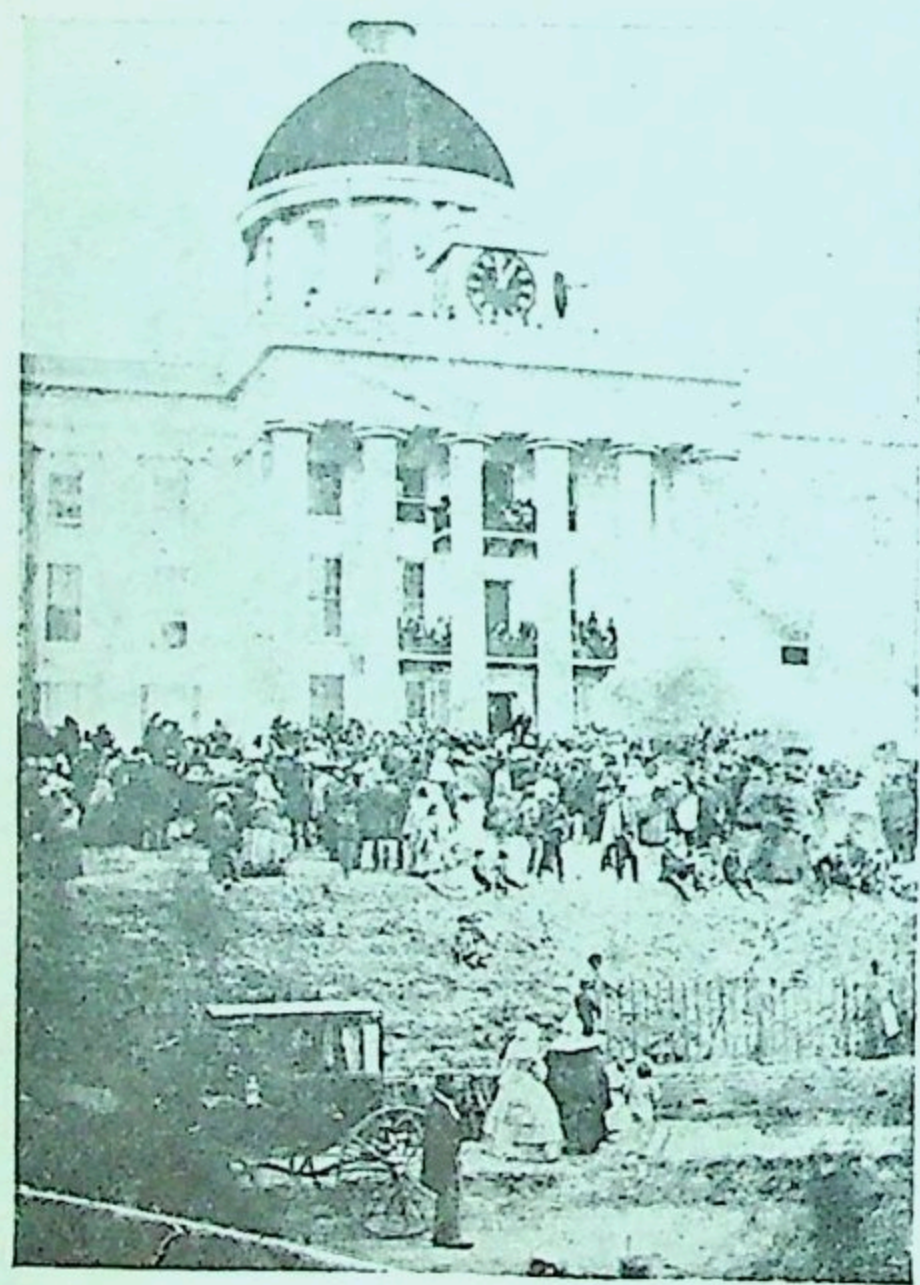
JUNE-3-1908



Issued by the governor of
Virginia to honor the only president
of the Confederacy.

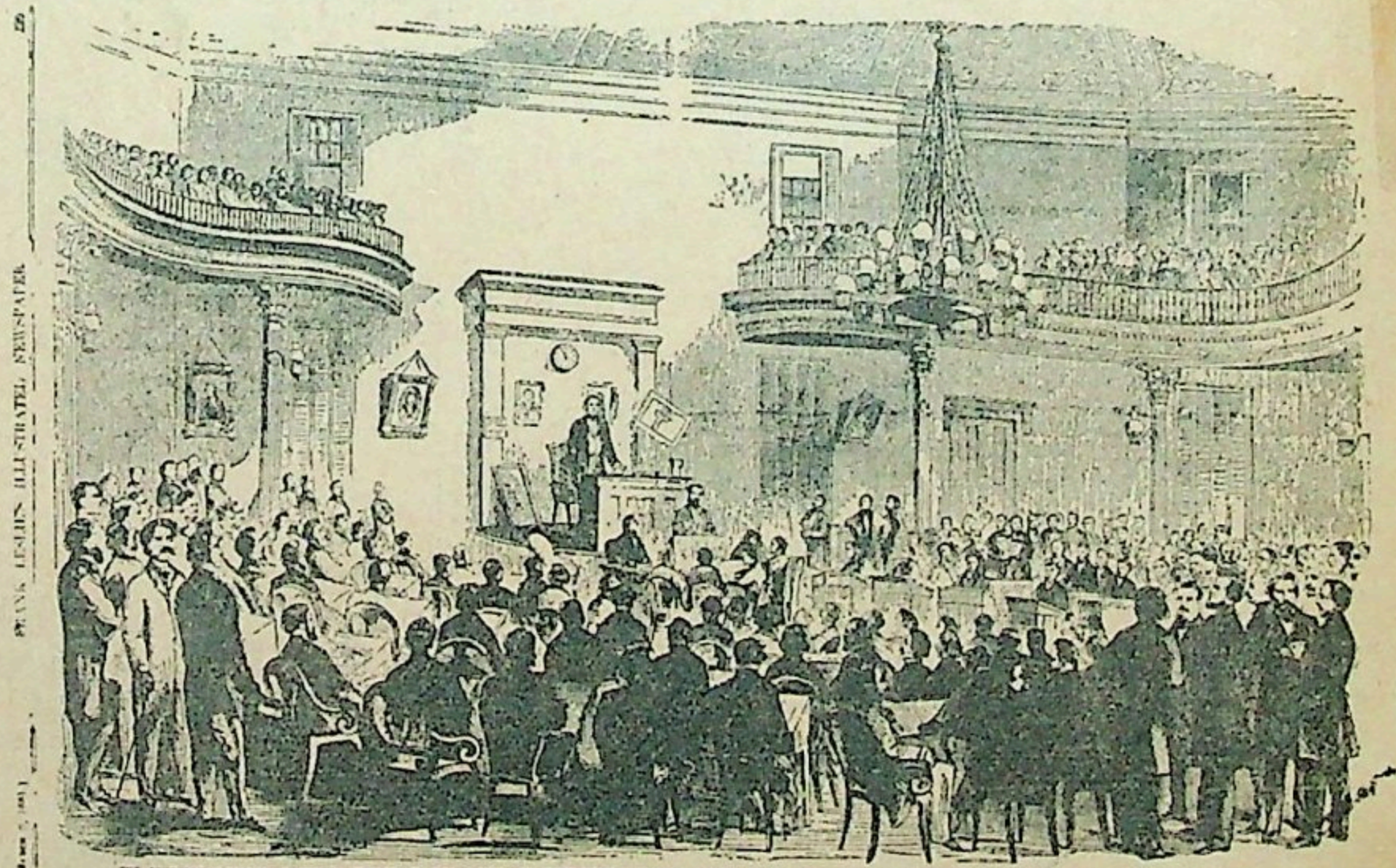


THE FIRST CAPITOL OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA



The Inauguration of Jefferson Davis, February 18, 1861, at Montgomery, Ala.

Confederate Senate in Session



FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERATE SENATE CHAMBER IN THE CAPITOL AT MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, DURING OPEN SESSION—THE HON. HOWELL COBB PRESIDING—FROM A SCENE BY THE ILLUSTRATOR

Frank Leslie's "Illustrated Newspaper," issue of March 2, 1861, contained this illustration. In the lines: "The Southern Confederacy—senate chamber in the capitol at Montgomery, Ala., during of a session, the Hon. Howell Cobb, presiding." The print was the gift of Dr. B. J. Baldwin to the Houghton Memorial library, Womans college.

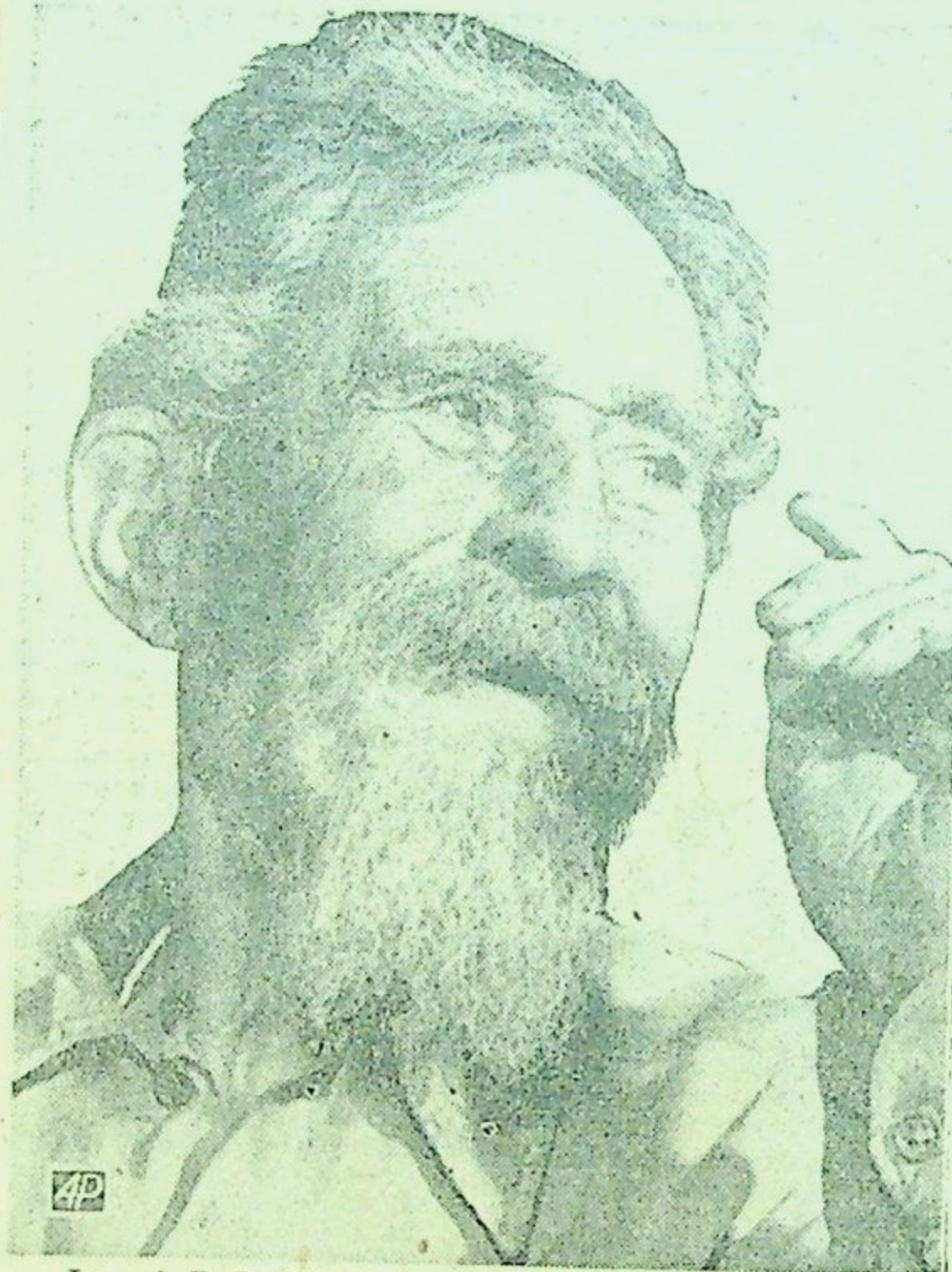
MRS. DAVIS AND GEN. MILES.

General Nelson A. Miles has given to the public the letter of Mrs. Davis to which he alluded in a former publication. The publication of this letter is in response to a demand of Mrs. Davis herself. The impression made by the former statement of General Miles was that Mrs. Davis thanked him for his kind treatment of her husband while incarcerated at Fortress Monroe. The letter itself does not bear any such construction, as will be seen from a careful perusal of it. Here it is:

"Please receive my thanks for your courtesy and kind answers to my questions of this morning. I cannot quit the harbor without begging you again to look after my husband's health for me."

There is in that letter not a word of thanks for the kind treatment of Mr. Davis. It is only an acknowledgment of some trifling courtesy to the writer herself, and a plea for kindness to her husband. Mrs. Davis denies that she ever thanked General Miles for kindness to her husband, and challenged the production of the letter. Her assertion is fully borne out by the published letter. She did not thank General Miles for kindness to Mr. Davis, for the very good reason that there was no kindness deserving thanks. The truth is that General Miles treated his prisoner with harshness, disrespect, and positive cruelty. The plea that he only acted in obedience to orders will not avail for his defense. He was not ordered to put shackles on the helpless prisoner. The whole matter was left to his discretion. No sane man could contend that it was necessary to shackle the prisoner to prevent his escape. The fortress was strong, the guards were numerous and vigilant, and the prisoner was unarmed, completely in the power of his captor. It is not pleasant to recall this incident, but since it has been brought up, it is well for the truth of history to be vindicated. The best thing General Miles could do is to say no more about it.

Just 23 Like Him Remain Alive



Joseph P. Robles (above), 103, of Hillsborough county, Florida, is typical of the 23 surviving Confederate veterans who fought for the South in America's War Between the States. A tally of rolls kept by governments of States and veterans' organizations shows the 23 living veterans of the once-mighty gray-clad forces are scattered through the Southern States. There are 17 surviving veterans of the Union forces. (AP Wirephoto)

TRUE REVERENCE FOR SACRED SPOT

Tears Trickle From Veteran's Eyes at Davis Star

Gazing fondly down upon the brass star that marks the place on the portico of the Alabama state capitol where Jefferson Davis took the oath of office as president of the Confederacy, a gray clad veteran Tuesday remarked: "To think he really stood there on that very spot."

Passersby suggested the old veteran stand upon the spot himself. He shook his head: "No, I'm not worthy to stand upon a place so sacred."

Thereupon a number of men present lifted the old warrior and stood him upon the Jeff Davis star. He stood with head bared—erect for a moment, then tears filled his eyes and he reached gropingly for a helping hand and slowly walked away.

Written by one of our Jewish members who is very active.

Christmas For All

To The Editor of The News:

Sir: I am surprised that any Jew should object to the observance of Christmas in our schools or elsewhere. As a people we have suffered much from prejudice and persecution but not at the hands of those who have learned the meaning of Christmas or have caught the Christmas spirit of peace on earth, good will toward all men. What our world needs is not less but more of the generosity, kindness and love which are expressed in Christmas. There is no reason why Christian and Jew alike may not share this spirit.

It would be a tragedy indeed if the time should ever come in our country when the children of America cease to celebrate Christmas in their schools, in their homes and in their hearts. While I, as a Jew, may not be able to accept the Christmas story in the same way as my Gentile friends, I can and do appreciate the beauty of it and surely I can share in the friendliness and brotherhood which it represents.

It was Hitler and his Nazis who sought to substitute what they called "a winter festival" for the Christian Christmas because as evil men they feared and hated what Christmas means to the world. The Russian Communists have sought to do the same. We in America, Christian and Jew, prefer to retain the traditional American Christmas which, while it means different things to men of varying faiths, means to all men of our western world a time in which greed gives way to generosity, hatred to love, and our sad world is able for a while at least to sing.

In the splendid relationship which has always existed in Lynchburg between Jew and Christian, we have shared many things and among them, Christmas. I, for one, hope we may continue to do so.

DOLLIE COHN KULMAN
(Mrs. David Kulman)

Lynchburg.

JONES MEMORIAL LIBRARY
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

*The Trustees of the Jones Memorial Library
wish me to express their thanks for your gift:*

Twenty-two Volumes--

(R. E. Lee, Confederate History,
and other similar historic material)

which will be placed in the Library.

Gratefully

(Mrs.) Lucille T. Dickerson
Librarian.

Mrs. John H. Davis, President
Old Dominion Chapter of U.D.C.
250 Norfolk Avenue
Lynchburg, Virginia



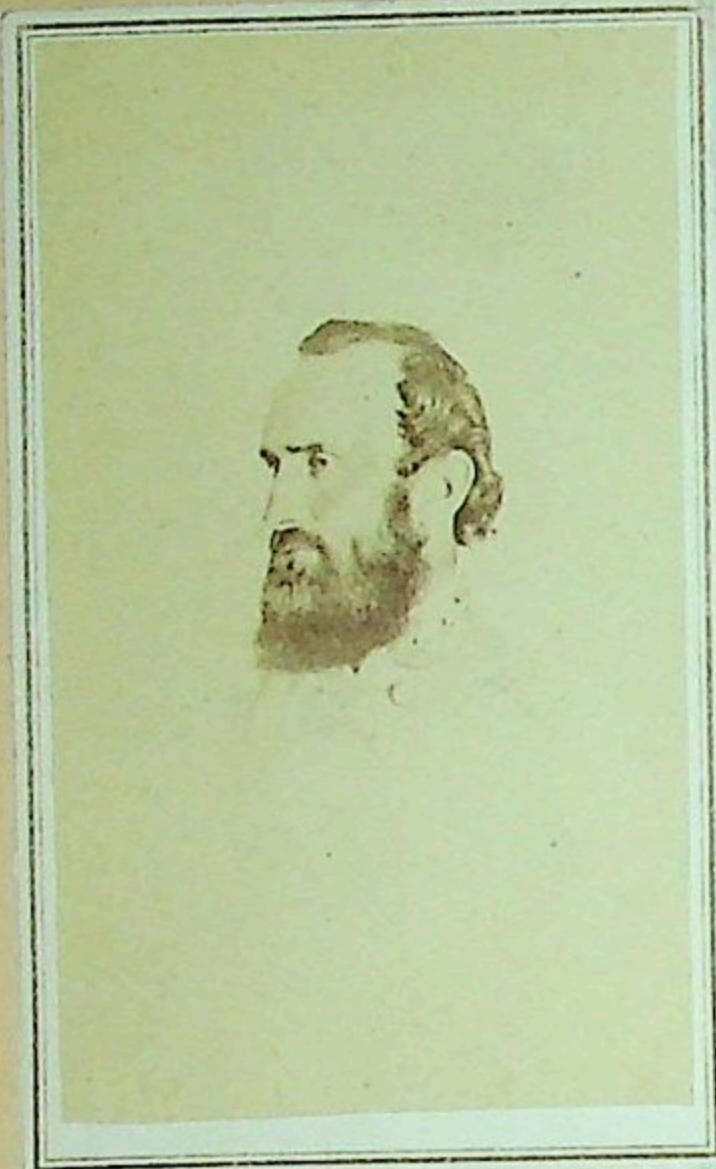
"The Confederate Note."

Representing nothing on God's earth now,
And naught in the water below it-
As a pledge of the nation that's dead and gone,
Keep it, dear friend, and show it.

Too poor to possess the precious ores,
And too much of a stranger to borrow,
We issued to-day our promise to pay
And hope to redeem on the morrow.

Keep it, for it tells our history o'er, From the birth of
its dreams to the last,
Modest and born of the angel Hope,
Like the hope of success, it passed.

Major S.A. Jonas,
Mississippi.

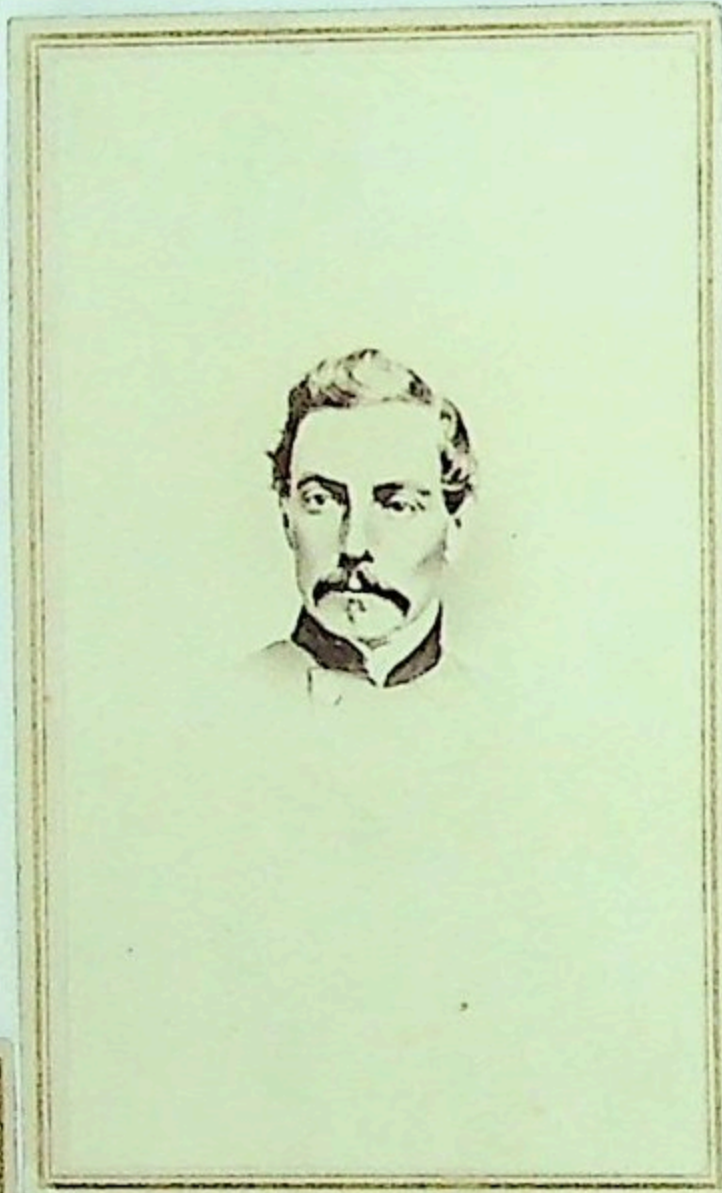


Jackson

These reprints
of photos were
sold by a
Lynchburg pho-
tographer in
the days follow-
ing the Fall
of the Confederacy.



Lee

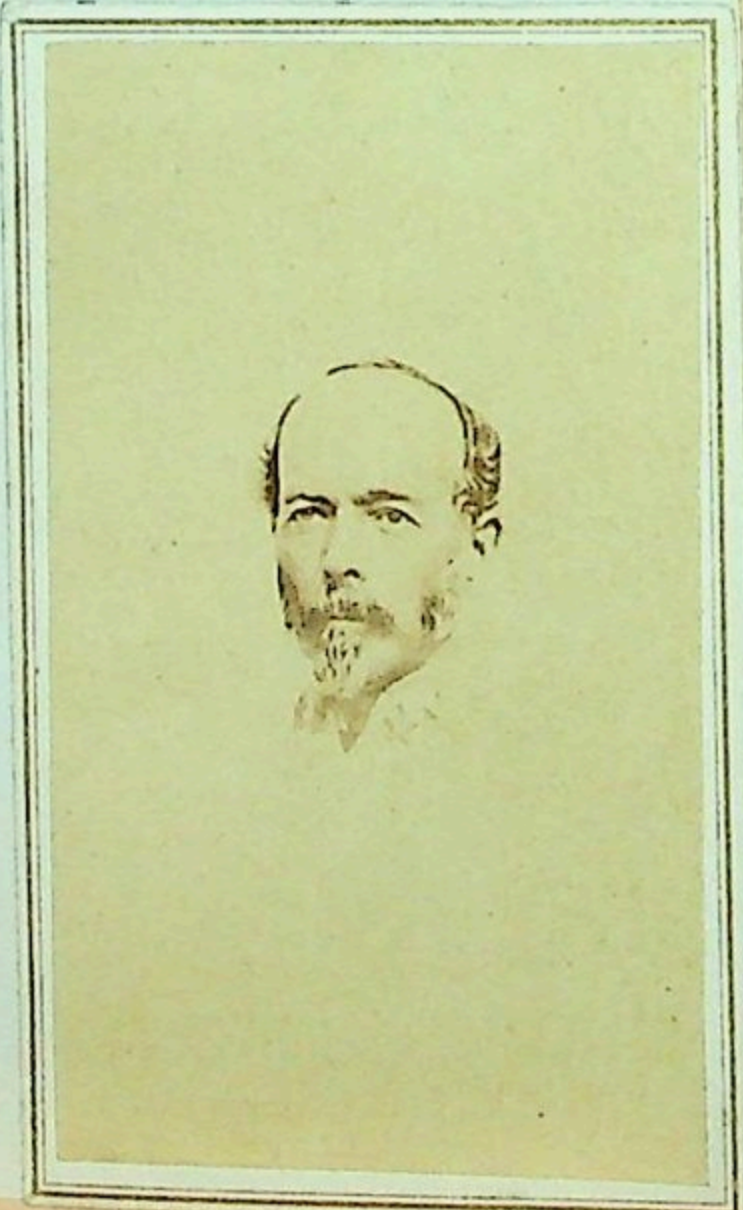


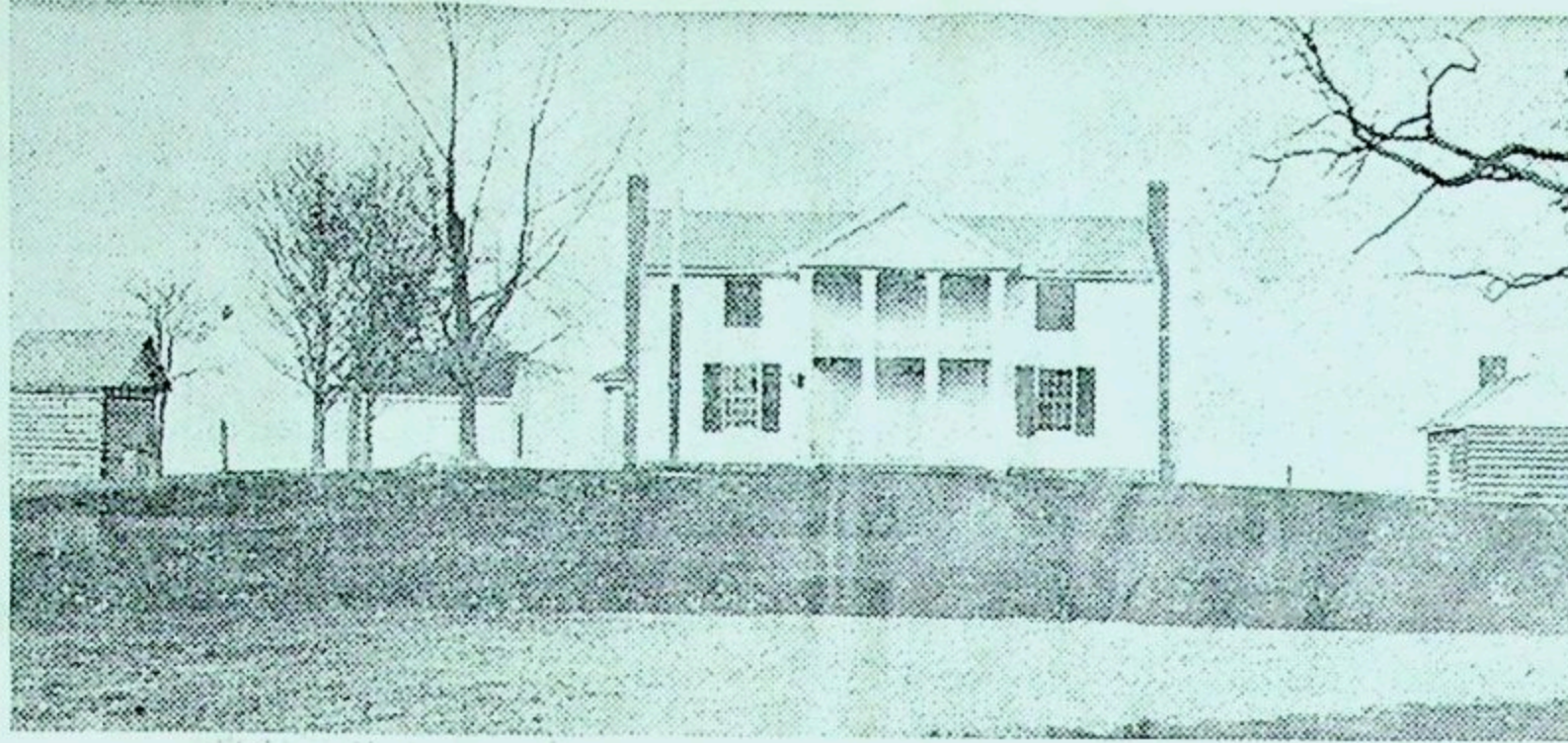
James E. Johnston

Breckinridge



Beauregard





Home of Sam Davis, "Boy Hero of the Confederacy," amid the blue grass hills of Middle Tennessee.

"For martyr of all martyrs he
Who dies to save an enemy!"
—John Trotwood Moore.

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The Boy Who Walked Like a Man



*From the statue of Sam Davis on
his Memorial Monument*

M'CONNELL FIELD

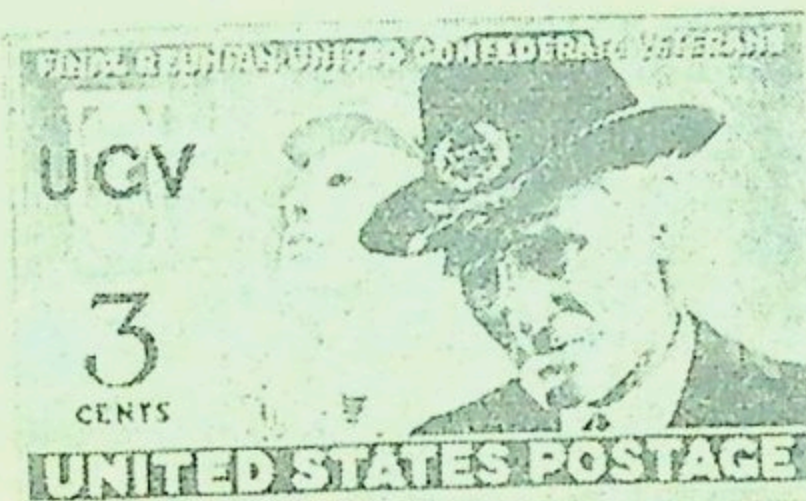
Airport Committee Declares
Nashville Site Most Prac-

To Place United Confederate Veterans Commemorative Stamp On Sale May 30

Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson today announced the description of the 3-cent stamp being issued to commemorate the final reunion of the United Confederate Veterans. This stamp will be first placed on sale at Norfolk on May 30, 1951.

The stamp will be 0.84 by 1.44 inches in dimensions, arranged horizontally in a single outline frame, printed by the rotary process, electric-eye perforated and issued in sheets of 50. The color of the stamp will be gray. An initial printing order of 110,000,000 United Confederate Veterans stamps has been authorized.

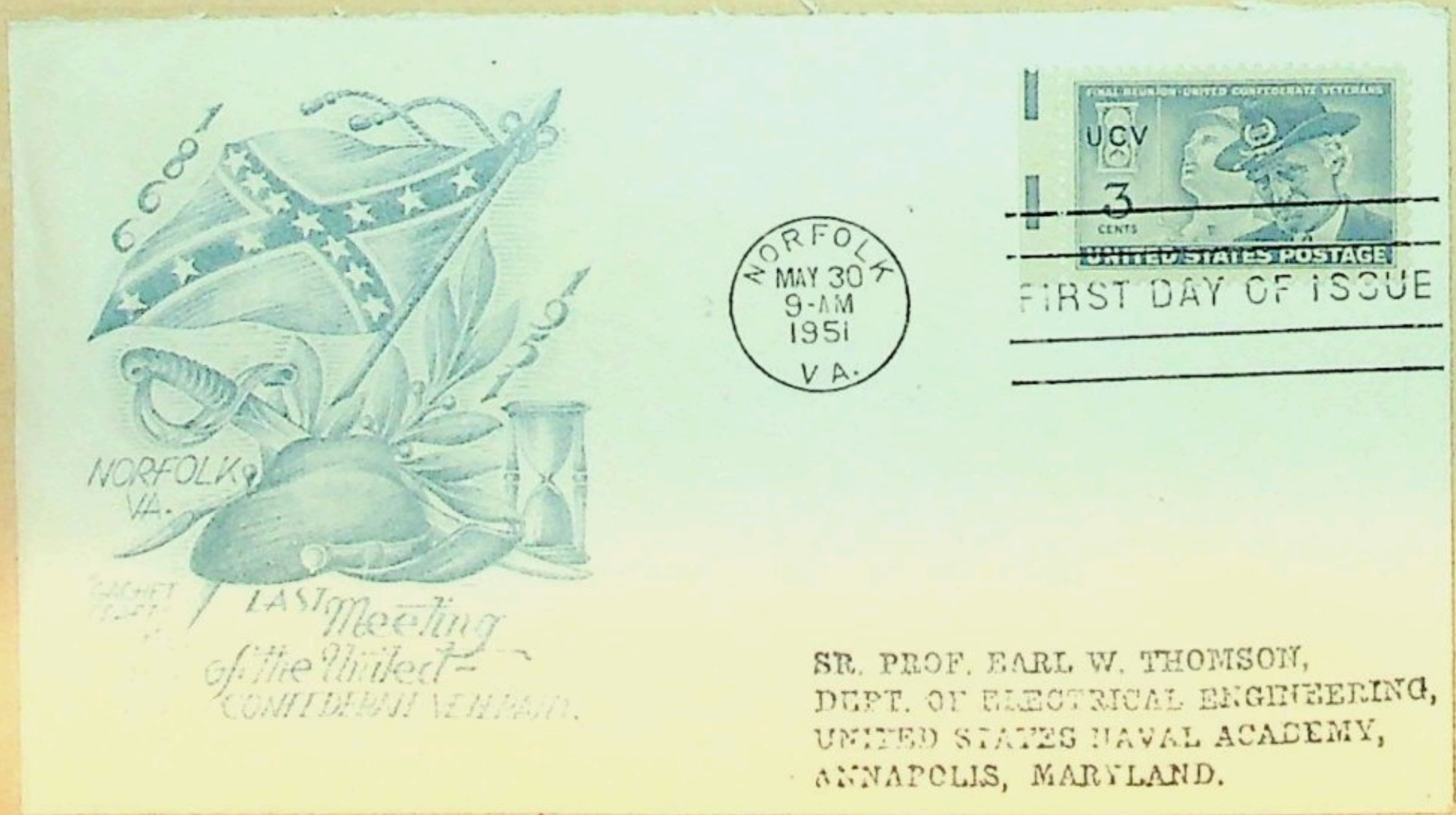
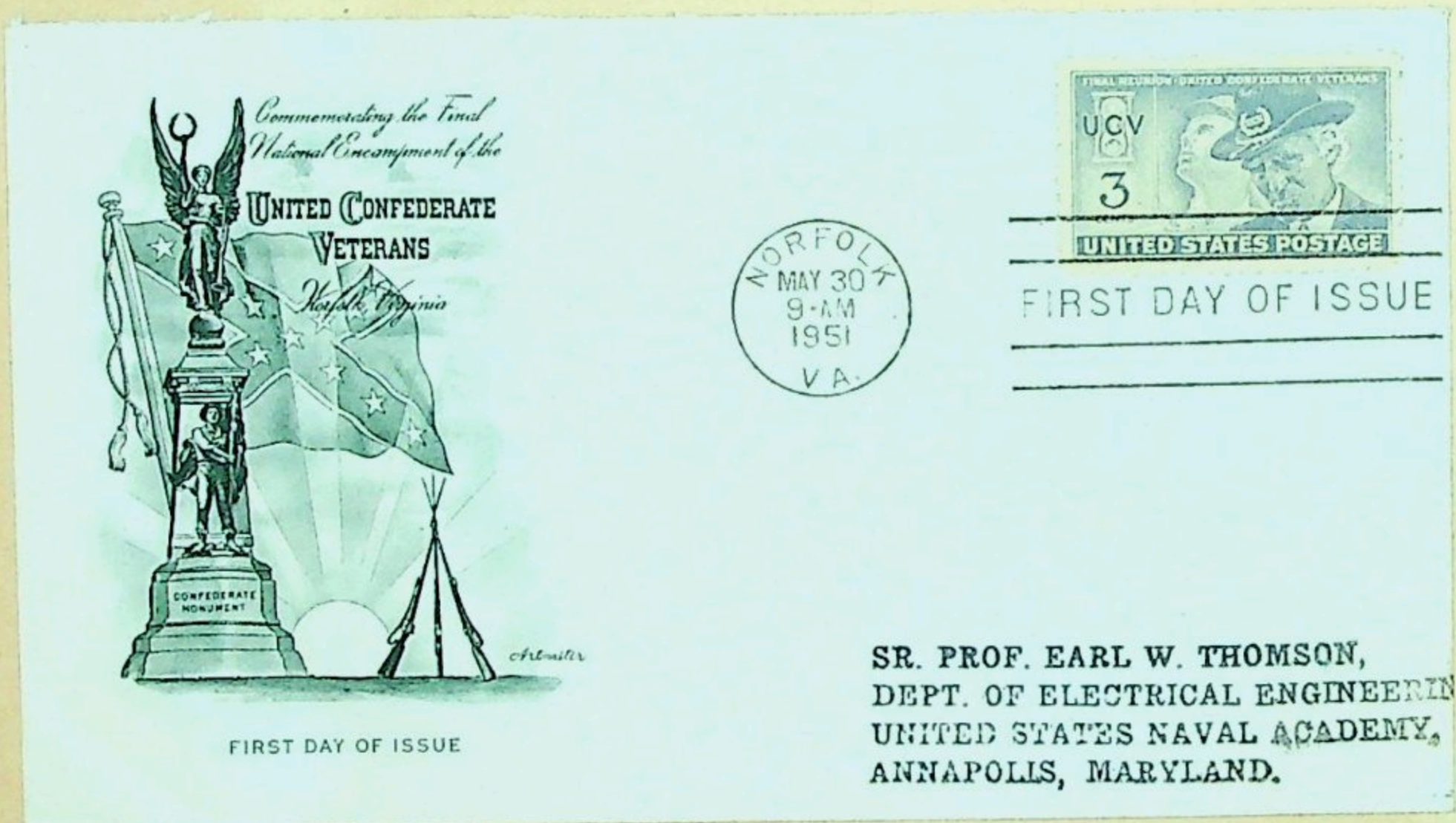
The stamp has for its central design a United Confederate veteran as he appears today. Behind him, he is shown in his youth, as a Confederate soldier. Across the top of the stamp is the wording "Final Reunion United Confederate Veterans" in white face Gothic. In the upper left corner of the design is an hour glass representing time, most of which has run out as indicated by the sand in the lower half. Across the face of the hour glass are the letters "UCV" in dark Gothic. Centered below the glass is the denomination "3" in dark modified Roman with the word "Cents" in dark Gothic underneath. In a panel at the bottom appears the wording "United States Postage" in white face Gothic on a dark background.



United Confederate Veterans Commemorative Stamp.

Stamp collectors desiring first-day cancellations of this stamp may send a limited number of addressed envelopes, not in excess of ten, to the postmaster at Norfolk, Va., with money order remittance to cover the cost of the stamps to be affixed. An enclosure of medium weight should be placed in each envelope and the flap either sealed or turned in. The outside envelope to the postmaster should be endorsed "First Day Covers."

First
Day
Issue
of
Confederate
stamp,
honoring
the last
Reunion
held
in May
1951
in
Norfolk,
Virginia



Virginia Division
United Daughters of the Confederacy

COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION
MRS. WM. P. TATUM, CHAIRMAN
NEW CASTLE, VIRGINIA

CONGRATULATIONS!!! OLD DOMINION CHAPTER, U.D.C.

My records show that you have completed your Hector W. Church Scholarship Fund quota. This is a fine accomplishment and we do thank you for making this effort and for your success. Only 40 Chapters in the Virginia Division have completed their quotas.

My very best wishes to you for a most successful year ahead in all your Chapter activities.

Mrs. Wm. P. Tatum
Mrs. Wm. P. Tatum, Chairman

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600 WHITAKER ST., SAVANNAH, GA.

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

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208 S. 5TH ST., AMORY, MISS.

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COL. DONALD B. TODD
ETOWAH, TENN.

Invitation to the Old Dominion Chapter to attend the last Reunion of the Confederate Veterans, held in Norfolk, Virginia, May 1935.