

M.F.B.

SCRAP BOOK

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MOTL
g. Va
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JONES MEMORIAL LIBRARY

THROUGH

OLD DOMINION CHAPTER

UNITED DAUGHTERS

OF THE

CONFEDERACY

YOUR NOTE FOR \$ 700
 ENDORSED BY Ruth H. Early
 WILL BE DUE AT _____

AUTOGRAPHS OF DISTINGUISHED VIRGINIANS.

J. M. Lee
Sept 6: 23/45

Very truly
 yours
 J. M. Lee

If not delivered within 10 days, to be returned to
W. H. Payne - Norton

Very yours,
 J. Good

John Letcher

J. A. Early

J. M. Lee

Very respectfully,
 C. L. C. Minn - Presd.

Chas. W. Butler

Thomas S. Martin

Samuel H. Maury

Wm. H. R. ...

Ruth H. Early

With my best respect and kind regards, I remain,
 Most truly yours,
J. M. Lee

at Richmond, are 119 inmates. During the time it has been open it has had 466 inmates; from Virginia, 437; South Carolina, 7; Georgia, 2; West Virginia, 5; District of Columbia, 2; Maryland, 3; North Carolina, 5; Florida, 1; Alabama, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas 1; Mississippi, 1.

HEIRS OF ROBERT E. LEE.
 Decision in a Big Suit in Which They Are Interested.
 The Court of Claims has completed its investigation of the claim of the executors of Ann M. Fitzhugh, referred to it by Congress under the Bowman act. This is a claim for timber taken by United States troops during the war from "Ravensworth," in Fairfax county, Va. Mrs.

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AS A MEMORIAL TO LEE.

Editor of The News:
 Apropos of the celebration next January of the one hundredth anniversary of Robert E. Lee's birth, would it not be an excellent plan, one that would make this centennial anniversary memorable, if Arlington, the home of Lee, could be purchased from the national government, be stored to its original state, and preserved to the nation as Mount Vernon is now?
 From the standpoint of both location and architecture, Arlington is superior to Mount Vernon. Its closer proximity to Washington makes it also more accessible to visitors. Whereas the government will, of course, never part from the Arlington estate, which is now one of our most famous cemeteries, it can scarcely be doubted that if the matter were taken up in the right way the house itself, which is not needed for any purpose of the government, could be secured by an organization like the daughters of the Confederacy or the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, on condition that it be maintained in the interest of the general public.
 Instead of the uninteresting military charts which now adorn its walls, in the absence of both pictures and furniture, the original Lee furnishings should as far as possible be secured.
 It is probable that President Roosevelt could be brought to support such a plan.

J. D. RODEFFER.
 Roanoke College, November 13, 1906.

A SOUTHERNER IN NEW YORK.

"Pen Portrait No. 47," in the series running in the Wall Street Daily News, is of Mr. Randolph Guggenheimer, and is as follows:
 "A Southerner, born fifty-eight years ago in Lynchburg, Virginia, with Eastern proclivities, which he exhibited by graduating from New York University Law School. He quickly built up a big practice. The desert of this city's East side was transformed by him into an oasis of greater prosperity and more picturesqueness. Is a member of a powerful firm with large and varied interests, embodying real estate for the enterprising investor and breweries for the bibulous. A believer in education, he has helped to erect many schools. Has worked hard and successfully at his practical hobbies for doing good and made the most popular Deputy Mayor the municipality ever had. Men like Guggenheimer are becoming scarcer."

LEE AND GRANT.

Campaign of the Wilderness Discussed From Both Sides.

Richmond, Va., December 31.—Discussion of the campaign of the Wilderness in the war between the States by able officers of both armies tonight marked the close of the meeting of the American Historical Association, the members of which will visit the University of Virginia tomorrow and there disperse. General Edward P. Alexander of the Confederate States Army discussed "Grant's Conduct of the Wilderness Campaign."

Coleman William R. L. Livermore, of the Federal Army, spoke on Lee's conduct of the same campaign, giving figures to show the disparity in numbers. The discussion was closed by Major Eben Swift of the general staff, United States Army.

At the business meeting this afternoon Albert Brushnell Tall, L. L. D., Harvard University was elected President.

YOUR NOTE FOR \$ 700⁰⁰
 ENDORSED BY Ruth H. Earley
 WILL BE DUE AT
THE LYNCHBURG NATIONAL BANK
 LYNCHBURG, VA.
 OCT -2 1925

ON _____ 192_____
 TO Old Dominion Chapter U.D.C.
of Miss Lowry - 501 Church St. City

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 LYNCHBURG, VA., 1-4-26

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PAYER	AMOUNT
<u>Note</u>	<u>600 -</u>

Yours truly,
GILES H. MILLER,
 Vice-Pres. & Cashier

YOUR NOTE FOR \$ 550⁰⁰
 ENDORSED BY Miss Ruth H. Earley
 WILL BE DUE AT
THE LYNCHBURG NATIONAL BANK
 LYNCHBURG, VA.
 ON JUL 1 1926 192_____
 TO Old Dominion Chapter U.D.C.
40 Miss Ruth Earley
City

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YOUR NOTE FOR \$ 550⁰⁰ Paid 150⁰⁰
Balance 400⁰⁰

ENDORSED BY Ruth H. Carley

WILL BE DUE AT
THE LYNCHBURG NATIONAL BANK
LYNCHBURG, VA.

ON DEC 30 1926 192

TO Old Dominion Chapter U. D. C.

122 Harrison St., City

YOUR NOTE FOR \$ 375⁰⁰

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ON MAR 30 1927 192

TO Old Dominion Chapter U. D. C.

122 Harrison St., City

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ENDORSED BY Ruth H. Carley

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THE LYNCHBURG NATIONAL BANK
LYNCHBURG, VA.

ON DEC 30 1927 192

TO Old Dominion Chapter U. D. C.

% Miss Lowry 501 Church St., City

Adams's Tribute to Lee.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—Nowhere have I seen what appeared to me to be the noblest passage in Mr. Adams's address on Lee. Wherever I have read any report of him he is made to say, "I would have done as General Lee did!" If he had said nothing nobler or better we should have been greatly pleased as Southerners, and justly so. But what he did say, as I heard him in this intensely dramatic passage of his epochal utterance, was this, not boldly, confidently, "I would have done as General Lee did," but modestly, most beautifully and nobly, "I hope I would have done as Lee did!"

It was in those two simple words, "I hope," which I have not seen reported, that Mr. Adams's great appreciation of Lee, to my mind, flowed out. Those two simple words are the last words that can be said, the very perfection of praise. Moreover, let us not forget that by these two simple words, in his measure of Lee, is shown, unintentionally, unconsciously, and so all the more truly, the greatness of Charles Francis Adams—"I hope I would have done as Lee did!"
Faithfully yours,

E. H. ROWE.

DR. JONES' LIFE OF LEE.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF ROBERT EDWARD LEE, SOLDIER AND MAN. By Rev. J. William Jones, D. D. Neal Publishing Company, Washington, D. C. Price, postpaid, \$2.50.

This volume is the result of the author's intimate personal association with the great Confederate and his study of practically everything that has been published concerning him. He has had special access to the General's private letters and papers and has carefully weighed the statements contained in the official reports of the great battles of his campaigns as given on both sides.

While living in Lexington, Va., and acting as one of the chaplains of Washington College, during the whole of Lee's presidency, Dr. Jones had the opportunity of making an exhaustive study of the private life and character of this wonderful man. The kindness of the family in allowing him free access to General Lee's private letters and papers has given him peculiar qualifications for presenting the man as he lived and moved among his people.

Introducing General Lee's letters, a large number of which have never before been published, Dr. Jones has arranged them in chronological order, to illustrate the special period of which he is treating—he really has Lee himself tell the story of his life. General Lee's boyhood and early manhood, his career as a cadet at West Point, his brilliant service in the United States army (which made General Scott pronounce him "the greatest soldier I ever saw in the field"), his refusal of the supreme

Lee's Centenary.

On the 19th of January next, General Lee's centenary will have been reached. The Nashville American reminds that it is not too early to consider the matter of properly celebrating the occasion. It says:

No man in the record of the English-speaking people stands higher than General Lee. Of Americans, he and Washington are easily first, and as a military genius he ranks with the few immortals. He did not have an opportunity to display his qualities of statesmanship, but his talents were such that it is credible that had he been given a chance he would have adorned any office where clearness of wisdom and maturity of judgment are the essential qualities. The commanding equally which General Lee possessed was integrity of soul. He thought no wrong, knew no wrong intentionally. His motives were pure. As a man, in private life he had none of the faults which are attributed to many men, and from which even Washington was not free. No other man who ever lived in this country can so entirely be held up as a model for other men to fashion their lives after. The celebration of the 100th anniversary of General Lee's birth should not be sectional, however. General Lee was as much a patriot as Lincoln, Grant, Jackson or Washington. The student, the investigator and the unbiased historian are in accord on this point. It would be a fine opportunity to exhibit the oneness of the country, this

YOUR NOTE FOR \$

150⁰⁰

ENDORSED BY

Ruth H. Early

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LYNCHBURG, VA.

ON

MAR 30 1928

192

TO

Old Dominion Chapter U.D.C.

of Miss Lowry, 501 Church St, City

Johnston and Lee in the Rebellion.
 From the Providence Journal.

The death of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, who is seriously ill, at an advanced age, would take away the last great commander on either side of the war of the rebellion. He was unquestionably the second in ability of the Confederate generals, and perhaps the most accomplished officer on either side in the knowledge of his profession, but lacked the final touch of energy, which gave Lee his superiority. Grant forced him away from Vicksburg by his determined rush, and Sherman compelled him to withdraw from Dalton to Atlanta by a superiority of force, which enabled him to flank Johnston out of his positions, but his defensive retreat will always be a model for the student of scientific warfare.

No. _____ Due _____

47944-2 July

\$700

LYNCHBURG, VA.

2nd April 1928

Three months days after date we promise to pay to the order of

Ruth H. Early negotiable and payable without offset at

THE LYNCHBURG NATIONAL BANK, LYNCHBURG, VA.

Seven hundred Dollars

for value received, and we, the maker or makers, endorser or endorsers, hereby waive the benefit of our homestead and all other exemptions as to this debt.

O. D. Ch. U. D. C.
Ruth H. Early, Pres.

No. _____ Due _____

51386-2 Oct

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LYNCHBURG, VA.

2nd July 1928

Two months days after date we promise to pay to the order of

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O. D. Ch. U. D. C.
Ruth H. Early, Pres.

VALUABLE BOOK ON GEN. LEE.

Colonel Walter H. Taylor Tells of His Campaigns in Virginia, Etc.

"General Lee: His Campaigns in Virginia, 1861-1865, with Personal Reminiscences," by Walter H. Taylor, of General Lee's staff, is just issued by the Nushbaum Book & News Company, of Norfolk, Va. Price \$2, postpaid. This is a book of the greatest interest and of an especial value, and will attract the more attention by reason of the near approach of the centennial of General Lee's birthday.

Colonel Taylor enjoys the unique distinction of having served in an official capacity on the staff of General Lee from the commencement of hostilities in the war between the States to the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, at Appomattox Court-house, first as aide-de-camp and later as his Adjutant General; his official and personal relations to the great Confederate leader were of the closest and most intimate kind. In matters official, he may almost be said to speak by authority of his late chief, and his personal recollections of men and matters during that eventful pe-

IN MEMORY OF THEIR LEADER.

Virginians Generally Celebrate the Birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Special to The Post.
Staunton, Va., Jan. 19.—Gen. R. E. Lee's birthday, which is a legal holiday in this State, was celebrated here to-day. The banks and stores generally suspended business in honor of the occasion. At 12 o'clock a large assembly of men, women, and children gathered at the opera-house to hear the orator for the occasion, the Rev. Dr. James, chaplain of the University of Virginia. The address was a splendid effort and was well received.

Fredericksburg, Va., Jan. 19.—To-day was quietly observed here as a State holiday, it being the anniversary of Gen. R. E. Lee's birthday. The schools closed. Maurt Camp Confederate Veterans, R. S. Chew Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, paraded the streets, and Rev. S. G. Ferguson, of the Methodist Church, delivered an address in the courthouse.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 19.—Lee's birthday was celebrated here by a parade of the Richmond Howitzers, and a salute of nineteen guns was fired by that organization, and by a "campfire" on the part of the Lee Camp Confederate Veterans, of which war reminiscences and songs were the chief features. The day being a legal holiday, all the banks and the State and municipal offices were closed.

No. _____ Due $\frac{R}{950}$ $\frac{Pb.00}{100}$ 54869-2 Jan 1926
\$ 600⁰⁰ LYNCHBURG, VA. Oct 1 1925

On Jan 2, 1926 days after date we promise to pay to the order of
Ruth H. Early negotiable and payable without offset at

THE LYNCHBURG NATIONAL BANK, LYNCHBURG, VA.

Six hundred Dollars

for value received, and we, the maker or makers, endorser or endorsers, hereby waive the benefit of our
homestead and all other exemptions as to this debt.

2 Jan. 1926. O. D. Chapter U. D. C.
Ruth H. Early, Pres.

William Mass Company

No. _____ Due $\frac{R}{950}$ 58208-42 Jan 1926
\$ 600⁰⁰ LYNCHBURG, VA. 1st Jan 1926

Three hundred dollars days after date we promise to pay to the order of
Ruth H. Early negotiable and payable without offset at

THE LYNCHBURG NATIONAL BANK, LYNCHBURG, VA.

Six hundred Dollars

for value received, and we, the maker or makers, endorser or endorsers, hereby waive the benefit of our
homestead and all other exemptions as to this debt.

1st Jan Ruth H. Early
for O. D. Chapter U. D. C.

Wm. Mass Co

No. _____ Due $\frac{R}{950}$ 64669-Oct 1
\$ 550 LYNCHBURG, VA. 1st July 1926

On Oct 1st, 1926 days after date we promise to pay to the order of
Ruth H. Early negotiable and payable without offset at

THE LYNCHBURG NATIONAL BANK, LYNCHBURG, VA.

Five hundred and fifty Dollars

for value received, and we, the maker or makers, endorser or endorsers, hereby waive the benefit of our
homestead and all other exemptions as to this debt.

1st Oct Ruth H. Early
for O. D. Chapter U. D. C.

Wm. Mass Co

For Lee Camp Soldiers' Home.
RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 19.—The senate finance committee reported to-day a bill appropriating annually \$30,000, or \$150 per capita, for the inmates of Lee Camp Soldiers' Home. This appropriation is made upon the condition that the property of the home shall revert to the Commonwealth after a period of not over twenty-two years. The house of delegates passed the senate bill retiring the \$2,500,000 in State bonds held by the educational institutions and issuing certificates therefore.

The windows to be placed at St. Paul's Church, Richmond, in memory of Gen. Robert E. Lee, have arrived in Richmond. The officers of the church made every effort to obtain the windows in time to have them unveiled and dedicated by May 30; but this could not be done. They will be unveiled in the fall, and no doubt the anniversary of the death of Gen. Lee, which took place October 12, 1870, will be selected.

The bronze statue of Gen. Ambrose P. Hill, one of Lee's ablest corps commanders, has reached Richmond and is ready to be placed on the granite pedestal. This was erected some months ago in the northwestern suburbs of the city, at the intersection of the Hermitage road and Laburnum avenue. The former is one of the most popular drives around Richmond, and the site is a desirable one.

4/12/26 150 00
\$ 550 00
400

67936 - Dec 30

LYNCHBURG, VA.

1926

Thirty days after date see promise to pay to the order of
Ruth H. Early negotiable and payable without offset at

THE LYNCHBURG NATIONAL BANK, LYNCHBURG, VA.

Five hundred and fifty Dollars

for value received, and we, the maker, or makers, endorser, or endorsers, hereby waive the benefit of our homestead and all other exemptions as to this debt, and agree to pay all expenses incurred in collecting the same, including 10% attorneys fees, in case this note shall not be paid at maturity.

30 Dec

By Ruth H. Early

\$ 375 00

71116 - Mar 30

LYNCHBURG, VA.

19

Thirty days after date see promise to pay to the order of
Ruth H. Early negotiable and payable without offset at

THE LYNCHBURG NATIONAL BANK, LYNCHBURG, VA.

Three hundred and seventy five Dollars

for value received, and we, the maker, or makers, endorser, or endorsers, hereby waive the benefit of our homestead and all other exemptions as to this debt, and agree to pay all expenses incurred in collecting the same, including 10% attorneys fees, in case this note shall not be paid at maturity.

30 Mar

By Ruth H. Early

6/4/27 55 00
246
\$ 300 00

74188 - Sept 30

LYNCHBURG, VA.

30th March 1927

Six month days after date see promise to pay to the order of
Ruth H. Early negotiable and payable without offset at

THE LYNCHBURG NATIONAL BANK, LYNCHBURG, VA.

Three hundred Dollars

for value received, and we, the maker, or makers, endorser, or endorsers, hereby waive the benefit of our homestead and all other exemptions as to this debt, and agree to pay all expenses incurred in collecting the same, including 10% attorneys fees, in case this note shall not be paid at maturity.

30 Sept 1927

By Ruth H. Early
551 - Church St

\$ 200⁰⁰ 3⁰³ R ^{1/2} LYNCHBURG, VA. 30th Sept 1927

Three months days after date promise to pay to the order of Ruth H. Early negotiable and payable without offset at

THE LYNCHBURG NATIONAL BANK, LYNCHBURG, VA.

Two hundred Dollars

for value received, and we, the maker, or makers, endorser, or endorsers, hereby waive the benefit of our homestead and all other exemptions as to this debt, and agree to pay all expenses incurred in collecting the same including 10% attorneys fees, in case this note shall not be paid at maturity. Old Dominion Chapter U.D.C.

30 Dec By Ruth H. Early

\$ 150⁰⁰ 2²⁸ R ^{1/2} LYNCHBURG, VA. 30th Dec 1927

Three months days after date promise to pay to the order of Ruth H. Early negotiable and payable without offset at

THE LYNCHBURG NATIONAL BANK, LYNCHBURG, VA.

One hundred & fifty Dollars

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30 Dec 1927 By Ruth H. Early per Henriette Early Agent

LAST LEE AUTOGRAPH IN LEXINGTON MUSEUM

Lexington, Sept. 1 (Special).—What is believed to be the last signature of Robert E. Lee is on a signed photograph presented to the Lee Museum at Washington and Lee University by Miss Lillie Heck. The picture now rests in a glass case in the museum room of Lee Chapel. During the last few months of General Lee's life, while he was president of Washington College, now Washington and Lee University, Miss Heck's sister secured a small photograph of the General and sent it to a friend, Percy Davidson, a Washington College student, with the request to procure General Lee's signature on the picture. "Mr. Davidson," Miss Heck said, "took the photograph to General Lee's office under the Lee Chapel, but before reaching it, met the General leaving his study for the day. When asked what he wanted, Mr. Davidson said that he had on his hand a picture that he would like General Lee to autograph, but as he was already on his way home, some other time would do. General Lee replied, 'No, I will go right back,' and immediately returned to his office, signed the picture, and coming out locked his study door and went direct to his home." Miss Heck's sister says she never again visited his office, as he was stricken in his home with the illness from which he died. This autograph is, in her judgment, the last writing of his life and his last signature.

RICHMOND TO HAVE

LEE ANNIVERSARY.

Today Will Be Appropriately Observed by Schools and Confederate Soldiers.

The anniversary of the birthday of General Robert E. Lee will be observed as a legal holiday by the banks being closed today. At the various public schools appropriate exercises will be held, and the pupils of the Court street building will render a special program at 1 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium. In the same place at 3:30 o'clock a joint celebration will be held by Garland-Rodes Camp of Confederate Veterans and the two chapters of the Daughters of the Confederacy, when the following program will be rendered: "How Firm a Foundation," the favorite hymn of General Lee. Prayer by Chaplain of Veterans. Song by twenty-five children "Tenting Tonight." Presentation of crosses of honor by Kirkwood Otey Chapter, with an address by Dr. J. C. Hiden. "Greeting to Veterans," extract from Major John W. Daniel's speech on the "Lynchburg Soldiers," recited by Miss Hilda Forsberg. Song by children, "Old Black Joe." Address, Senator Don P. Halsey, introduced by Hon. T. D. Jennings. The Confederate yell, by Veterans. Song, Medley of Southern Airs, ending in "Dixie." Invitations have been extended to all patriotic societies to attend this meeting.

Address on Lee.

We are gratified to see that The Richmond Times-Dispatch has a long editorial expressing in most appreciative terms its sense of satisfaction at the several addresses in which Mr. Charles Francis Adams has spoken of General Lee and the Southern Confederacy in language absolutely free from sectional feeling or prejudice. When we remember that this gentleman is a Massachusetts man, and the grandson of President John Adams, the father of Federalism, and the son of President John Quincy Adams, who was as bitter in his anti-slavery feelings as Joshua Giddings or William Lloyd Garrison, these deliverances are as surprising as they are gratifying. In all of his addresses he vindicated the course of Southern men in siding with their State in the Confederate struggle, saying that while as a Massachusetts man he went in the Civil War with the Northern army, yet "if he had been in General Lee's place he would have done as General Lee did, and followed the flag of Virginia."—Charlottesville Progress.

A Stonewall Brigade Medal.

At the meeting of the Lee Camp Confederate Veterans on Friday night Comrade D. Smith Redford stated that he had in his possession a medal which had been made in Paris by order of the Confederate government to be presented to members of the Stonewall Brigade as a badge of honor, and that he had been directed to present this one to a member of this Camp. He thereupon presented it to Comrade W. P. Franklin, of Company E. Fourth Virginia Infantry, Stonewall Brigade. Comrade Franklin came forward and accepted the medal.

THE LEE MONUMENT.

What is Expected of the City When the Limits Are Extended. The Lee Monument was unveiled more than two months ago, but as yet no effort has been made to beautify or improve the grounds about the statue. The Monument Association has very little money in the treasury, and the only thing they will likely do to improve the monument will be to erect a bronze railing around the granite base. PROPERTY OF THE STATE The statue is not the property of the association, it having been deeded to the State of Virginia before it was unveiled. When the General Assembly meets again an effort will doubtless be made to extend the corporate limits of Richmond, and if this is done the monument will be in the city, and our Council will be asked to improve and beautify the grounds. If the effort to extend the corporate limits is not successful perhaps the Legislature may make an appropriation for this work, or it may do so even if the limits are broadened. THE FAULTY PILLARS. Mr. Netherwood, who contracted for the pedestal, promised the association before the unveiling to remove the faulty columns which were complained of and to replace them with good ones, but as some time has elapsed and nothing was done the association at a late meeting instructed the supervising architect to see the contractor and hurry him up in this work. The monument is still watched by the old veterans from the Soldiers' Home.



EDWIN WARFIELD,
PRESIDENT.

Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland

HOME OFFICE BALTIMORE

SMITH BROS. & WALKER,
AGENTS

LYNCHBURG, VA.,

(2)

The said property under the deeds of John Langhorn
(1)
of the said County of Loudoun when said property
ceased to exist for the purpose of

Said property was also owned by the Board
of Directors of the Board for the purpose
and reverted to the original owner & they
deeded the property in fee simple to the Old
Dominion Daughter of the Company

FEEDING GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

A New Version of an Incident of the Surrender.

Editor Post: The incidents connected with the order for the issue of rations to Gen. Lee's army at the time of the arrangement of the details of the surrender, as given in the account published in your issue of the 20th instant, are not quite accurate as to the personnel involved, according to my recollection.

I was Gen. Grant's chief commissary and was present in the room during the interview between him and Gen. Lee. After the terms of the surrender had been agreed upon, Gen. Lee said to Gen. Grant: "General, I would like my army fed."

Gen. Grant turned to me, as his chief commissary, and said:

"Colonel, feed the Confederate army." I asked: "How many men are there?"

Gen. Grant asked: "How many men have you, Gen. Lee?"

Gen. Lee replied, "Our books are lost; our organizations are broken up; the companies are mostly commanded by non-commissioned officers; we have nothing but what we have on our backs—"

Interrupting him in this train of thought I suggested, interrogatively: "Say 25,000 men?"

He replied: "Yes; say 25,000 men."

I started to withdraw for the purpose of giving the necessary orders, and at the door met Col. Kellogg, the chief commissary of Gen. Sheridan's command. I asked him if he could feed the army of Northern Virginia. He expressed his inability, having something very important to do for Gen. Sheridan.

I then found Col. M. P. Small, the chief commissary of Gen. Ord's army, and asked him, as I had asked Gen. Sheridan's chief commissary, if he could feed the army of Northern Virginia. He replied, with a considerable degree of confidence, "I guess so." I then told him to do it, and directed him to give the men three days' rations of fresh beef, salt, hard bread, coffee, and sugar. He mounted his horse immediately and proceeded to carry out his order.

Both Col. Kellogg and Small are now dead.

That we had any rations on the spot to spare may be wondered at, when the swiftness and extent of the pursuit are considered; but we had, and we soon found sufficient to supply the famishing army.

I incline to the opinion that any conversation with Gen. Sheridan, who was also present, about issuing 25,000 rations must have taken place after I was on my way to see that Gen. Grant's order to feed the army of Northern Virginia was put in execution, as above detailed.

MICHAEL R. MORGAN,
Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence.

ROBERT E. LEE MEMORIAL FUND.

Objects of the Movement Stated by the Virginia Committee.

The suggestion of President Roosevelt on this occasion of the Lee Centennial, on the 19th of last January, that the centenary of General Lee's birth should be marked by the permanent endowment of a suitable memorial to his life and character, at "some great representative Southern institution of learning," met with immediate and hearty response. The press of the entire country, and especially that of the South, with singular unanimity, endorsed the suggestion, and representative papers of every Southern State urged that steps be taken at once to establish the memorial in suitable form at General Lee's own school—Washington and Lee University.

The first definite action resulted from a mass-meeting in the city of

Richmond during the early spring. This meeting was called by a joint committee of the Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans and the Confederate Memorial Literary Society. It was addressed by Governor Swanson, Dr. Hamilton W. Mabie, President Denny, Mrs. Kate Pleasants Minor, Dr. James P. Smith, Dr. J. William Jones and others. An organization was effected, as follows.

President, Dr. George H. Denny, Lexington, Va.

Secretary, Mrs. Kate Pleasants Minor, 508 E. Franklin street, Richmond, Virginia.

Treasurer, Mr. John L. Campbell, Lexington, Va.

It was decided to appoint at once a Virginia Committee, and later to organize similar committees in various other States and communities. The names of the members of the Virginia Committee are attached to this circular statement.

It was also decided to ask for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) as a minimum sum to constitute this memorial.

The objects sought to be accomplished are:

1. The rehabilitation of the Robert E. Lee Memorial Chapel which shelters the dust of the great man whose memory is to be honored. It is also proposed to add several rooms with a view to establishing a museum for the preservation of Lee relics.

2. The establishment of a Robert E. Lee Memorial Chair of American History at the institution over which General Lee presided from 1865 to the day of his death in October, 1870.

There is no need to recite the peculiar fitness and the propriety of the action taken. It will be immediately recognized as just and appropriate. The call is, therefore, made for concerted action and a liberal response in contributions. The organization of local associations in various States and in various communities throughout the country is urged, and every individual who would desire to unite in honoring the memory of General Lee is invited to co-operate in this work.

All contributions should be sent to John L. Campbell, treasurer, Lexington, Va.

Any member of the Virginia Committee will be glad to secure any transmit any contribution, great or small.

President Denny or Mrs. Minor will correspond with any one desiring to organize co-operative associations or to aid in any other way.

By order of the Virginia Committee: President George H. Denny, Lexington, Va., President.

Mrs. Kate Pleasants Minor, Richmond, Va., secretary.

John L. Campbell, Esq., Lexington, Va., treasurer.

Governor Claude A. Swanson, Richmond, Va.

Senator John W. Daniel, Lynchburg, Va.

Senator Thomas S. Martin, Charlottesville, Va.

Attorney-General William A. Anderson, Richmond, Va.

Joseph Bryan, Esq., Richmond, Va.

Dr. James P. Smith, Richmond, Va.

Judge George L. Christian, Richmond, Va.

Dr. J. William Jones, Richmond, Va.

Colonel William H. Stewart, Portsmouth, Va., Commander, Grand Camp, Confederate Veterans.

Hon. Joseph D. Eggleston, Richmond, Va., State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Colonel John W. Gordon, Richmond, Va., Chairman of Confederate Reunion, 1907.

W. B. Freeman, Esq., Richmond, Va., Commander of Lee Camp.

Mrs. Joseph Bryan, Richmond, Va., President Confederate Memorial Literary Society.

Mrs. William R. McKenney, Petersburg, Va., President of Virginia Daughters of Confederacy.

A STORY ABOUT GEN. LEE.

A hitherto unpublished story about General Robert E. Lee is given in the Manufacturers' Record of January 11 in an article entitled "Rounding Out of the Nation's Life Through Southern Development," in the course of which it is said:

"At the close of the Civil War several young men who had served in the Southern army, so the Manufacturers' Record has recently been told by one who was in the party, called on General Robert E. Lee. In explaining the object of their visit they said to him:

"Your name has carried us into many places where we did not want to go. Now we want to take your name with us where we are going, and we have come to ask for your autograph on these photographs."

"General Lee, in reply, said:

"If my name has carried you, as you say, into places into which you did not want to go, I want you to be careful not to carry it into any place where I would not want it to go. Where are you going?"

"One said that he was bound for Mexico, another that he was looking to the far Southwest, and the others to distant sections, because they felt there was no opportunity for them at home by reason of the destruction caused by the war.

"General Lee said to them:

"As soldiers you served your State faithfully; you did your duty, you risked your lives in the service of your country; but your State needs you today more than it needed you in war. It has hard problems to settle. Its business interests have been destroyed, and for these very reasons it seems to me your State has a right to ask you to stand by it in these days of trial and to help to rebuild its fortunes. Consider whether you do not owe to your State, under these conditions, the same devotion to it, the same self-sacrifice that you gave to it at the call of war."

"If it had been possible for this thought of the great Confederate soldier to have been carried out, and if he hundreds of thousands of young, virile men who left this section within a few years after the war, and the two and a half million people who have left during the past forty years, had been able to find at home scope for their energy, employment for their talents, whether of brain or muscle, what a mighty difference there would have been, not only in the South, but in other sections! The South would have gained the energy of these people and the energy of the children born to them, while other sections which have been enriched by their work would to that extent have made less relative progress than they have made."

ON THE DEATH OF MISS LEE.

Orders Issued by General Stephen D. Lee, Commanding the U. C. V.

New Orleans, March 28.—General Stephen D. Lee, commanding the United Confederate Veterans, issued the following orders today:

A feeling of sorrow, deep and profound, will enter every Southern home this morning when it is learned that Miss Mildred Lee, the youngest child of our immortal chieftain, Robert E. Lee, died suddenly in this city yesterday.

"Gifted by nature with a wonderful mind, the liberal education which her idolized father gave her, improved and broadened by extensive travel and close observation, set her apart as an ideal representative of the womanhood of the South, and her queenly and courteous bearing called forth the admiration of all who were so fortunate as to know her. She was devoted to

A ROBERT E. LEE MEMORIAL

PRESIDENT REPEATS SUGGESTION OF TWO YEARS AGO.

Writes Advisory Committee of the Memorial Association as to Steps Taken.

Washington, January 18.—Tomorrow being the anniversary of the birth of General Robert E. Lee, the President will commemorate it by sending to D. C. Heyward, former Governor of South Carolina; Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts and Wade H. Ellis, assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, part of an Advisory Committee of the Robert E. Lee Memorial Association, a letter inquiring whether steps cannot be taken to provide a memorial, as suggested by him two years ago when the one hundredth birthday anniversary was celebrated, commemorating General Lee's life and deeds.

He asks if the committee cannot arrange for a meeting to take definite steps toward providing such a memorial.

The President's Letter.

The President's letter follows.

The White House,

Washington, January 19, 1909.

"Gentlemen:

"On January 16, 1907, I wrote a letter in anticipation of the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Robert E. Lee. At that time the suggestion was made that a fitting memorial commemorating General Lee's life and deeds should be erected by appealing to all of our people in every section of this country for the establishment of such a memorial in some educational institution in the South. This day being the anniversary of his birth I would like to ask whether steps cannot at once be taken to provide such a memorial. I understand that it has been definitely concluded to place it at Washington and Lee University—a university endowed by Washington, and where General Lee passed in honorable service the closing years of his life, and where his body now lies. Could not your committee arrange for a meeting in Washington, or elsewhere, if your committee thinks it wiser, at which definite steps toward the desired end can be taken?"

"Sincerely yours,

the old soldiers of the Confederate armies, and was never so happy as when in conversation with one of them, or talking to others of the glorious deeds of our boys. Her untimely death is a distinct loss to the whole South, and an extreme grief to every Confederate veteran."

New Orleans, March 28.—No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral of Miss Mildred C. Lee, who died so suddenly. At the residence of Mrs. William Preston Johnston, it was said that instructions were being waited from Miss Lee's family in Virginia.

JEFFERSON DAVIS MONUMENT ASSOCIATION,

Richmond, Va., April 4, 1898 ~~1896~~

Mrs. G. A. W. Payne,
Corresponding Sec'y. Old Dominion Chapter,
United Daughters of the Confederacy,
Lynchburg, Virginia.

Dear Madam:-

I beg leave to acknowledge, through Mrs. George Ross, check for twenty-five dollars from the Old Dominion Chapter for the Jefferson Davis Monument Fund. Please accept our thanks for this expression of the interest of your chapter in our work of building a monument to the memory of President Davis. With sincere esteem, I am,

Very respectfully,

"A"

ING, MARCH 31, 1905

MISS LEE'S REMAINS

PASS THROUGH LYNCHBURG ON THE WAY TO LEXINGTON.

Escorted From the Southern Train to the C. & O. by Delegation From Patriotic Organizations—Captain Robert E. Lee Joined Party at Atlanta.

The remains of Miss Mildred Lee, daughter of the late General Robert E. Lee, who died on Monday night at New Orleans, reached Lynchburg yesterday en route for Lexington on train 36 on the Southern, two hours behind the schedule time, and missing the connection on the Chesapeake and Ohio for Lexington. A special train, however, was provided for and the remains were taken to Lexington for the interment, which is to take place in Lexington today.

Escorted by Delegation.

A delegation from the Garland-Rodes Camp, United Confederate Veterans, the Garland-Rodes Camp, United Sons of Confederate Veterans, the Kirkwood Otey and Old Dominion Chapters, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the Daughters of the American Revolution, met the train and acted as an escort to the remains from one train to the other.

Several beautiful floral tributes were added to the large and costly collection as the remains were placed aboard the special on the C. & O. These were from the Garland-Rodes Camp, Confederate Veterans, and from the Old Dominion Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy. The floral tributes accompanying the remains of Miss Lee were beautiful to behold, testifying mutely to the esteem in which the deceased was held in the South. Some of the designs were from friends in New Orleans, but there were a number that were presented at stops made by the train after leaving that city.

In Charge of Col. Mickie.

The train was in charge of Colonel W. E. Mickie, of the staff of General Stephen D. Lee, commander of the United Confederate Veterans, of New Orleans. He was accompanied as far as Atlanta, Ga., by a large committee of veterans, who returned home after reaching that city. At Atlanta Colonel Robert E. Lee, of Fairfax county, joined Colonel Mickie and accompanied him to Lexington last night. Mr. Julian T. Burke, of Alexandria, Va., was the only other member of the party, which left the city shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Lexington.

Remains Arrive at Lexington.

Lexington, Va., March 30.—(Special).—A large gathering representing the Confederate Veterans, Daughters of the Confederacy and Sons of Confederates, the faculty and students of Washington and Lee University, and faculty of Virginia Military Institute met the special train tonight at 8:45 o'clock bearing the remains of Miss Mildred Lee, youngest daughter of General Robert E. Lee who died at New Orleans Monday night.

The body was escorted to R. E. Lee Memorial Episcopal church, and tomorrow at 11 o'clock funeral service will be conducted by Rev. Dr. R. J. McBryde, the rector.

The remains will be placed in the Lee mausoleum at Washington and Lee University, where are buried her father and mother and one sister, Miss Agnes Lee.

Two brothers, General G. W. Custis Lee, of Fairfax county, and Captain Robert E. Lee, of New Kent county, and one sister, Miss Mary Custis Lee, now visiting in France, survive.

Adjutant General of the Confederate Veterans William E. Mickie, of New Orleans, accompanied the body from that city. Miss Lee's nephew, Colonel Robert E. Lee, met the funeral train at Atlanta, Ga.

Among those here to attend the funeral are Captain Robert E. Lee, Mrs. W. H. F. Lee, of Fairfax county; Mrs. Mildred Lee Francis, of Norfolk; Jonathan Bryan and the Misses Stewart, of Richmond.

The floral offerings, the most numerous and elaborate ever seen here, were presented by the women of New Orleans and Lynchburg, Va.

IN HONOR OF LEE.

The Celebration on the Heights.

The pretty little place of amusement on Barton Heights known as the Wigwam was filled last night with pretty women and their escorts, who had assembled together to celebrate the birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

In the hall could be seen every type of southern female beauty, and their costumes, varying from the simple white mull to the rich and costly silk and satin fabrics, presented a scene that will long be remembered.

Judge Henry W. Flournoy, who had been invited to deliver an address, was escorted to the stage by Mr. W. K. Bache and introduced to the assemblage.

The Judge, after a few introductory remarks, stated that he had seen by the papers that he was expected to deliver an address on the life and character of Robert E. Lee.

"The man is unborn," he said, "who can deliver an address upon the life and character of Robert E. Lee. Certainly I shall not attempt it." Then followed a most interesting talk on the great chief-tain, and the speaker held the attention of his hearers to the close.

He related facts that were new to many persons in the audience, and the speaker was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause. The Judge was warmly congratulated at the conclusion of his address.

BELONGS TO NATION

GEN. LEE A NATIONAL FIGURE,
SAYS WOODROW WILSON.

At University of North Carolina Celebration Princeton's President Draw's Political Lessons from Perfect Character of Great American.

Chapel Hill, N. C., January 19.—Many gratifying changes have taken place since the great struggle between the States in which General Lee played so conspicuous and distinguished a part; and one of the happiest thoughts of a celebration like this is that General Lee long ago ceased to be regarded as a sectional character that he has been accepted the country through a great American, devoted in the time of his chief distinction to a particular cause.

Thus spoke Dr. Woodrow Wilson, president of Princeton University, at the Lee's birthday celebration at the University of North Carolina tonight.

Nation's Great Figure.

"The South does not grudge him to the nation as one of its great figures," he continued, "but it cherishes as a section a particular and ardent affection for the gracious gentleman who led its armies in the great contest which was fought regarding some of the essential questions of our constitutional life. It loves to remember all the qualities of greatness that were in him, how gentle and magnanimous a spirit dwelt in the great soldier, and how great a soldier it was who led her armies.

"We do not come together upon his birthday to praise him. It is not now necessary to assess and value him. It is rather our privilege and duty to speak of what he means to us in a new generation. We rehearse traits to quicken our own consciences and guide ourselves in times of stress and difficulty.

"There was no touch of the histrionic about General Lee. His modest demeanor upon every field of action seems almost an attempt to withdraw himself from sight. He was, in fact, like every man of supreme force, compact of fire, as Washington was. Fire under control is the very emblem of force; uncontrolled it is the emblem of destruction; and this man's perfectly schooled and disciplined power is the model of what men who command should be.

"And so the life of General Lee means for us first, a vision of personal force, expressed not in terms of self-interest, but in terms of service; and, second, service rendered in the spirit of the soldier not only, but in the spirit of the soldier who is also a thoughtful citizen—a statesman in the field.

Principle, Not Expediency.

"We are trying to form a national policy concerning many difficult matters. Each political party seems to ask what will be most acceptable. Some things are sufficiently plain. It is plain that principle is best for the country rather than mere expediency; that the mere makeshift of the moment or the measure which has no principle at its foundation will not in the long run either command votes or cement parties.

Unless I am greatly mistaken, the only permanent principle of political liberty is the principle of individual responsibility and of individual opportunity. In the economic field the old order of work and enterprise has passed utterly away. We must make use of combinations and of organizations upon a great scale such as a past generation had not dreamed of. There must be governmental control, but it must take the form rather of a clearing; ordering and policing of the field of industry, whose object shall be the restoration of a quality of opportunity, the removal, so far as possible, of the opportunity for monopoly; and above all a return to the principle of strict individual responsibility.

"If we heed the example of such men as General Lee," said the speaker in conclusion, "we shall subordinate our wills to a definite principle, serve not a purpose of destruction, not a purpose of vengeance, but a purpose of conservation.

Only by the conscious pursuit of such ideals and the conscious commission of such standards shall we restore an age of liberty, self-respect and hope."

The Lee Casket.

The Roanoke World says: Mr. C. E. Elliott, an employe of the West End yards, talks interestingly of the funeral of Gen. R. E. Lee, at which ceremony he assisted. There have been several stories published lately in regard to the casket in which he was buried. Mr. Elliott says that it was a metallic case, which was the only one ever found of several which had been stored in Alexander's warehouse previous to the freshet in North River in September, 1870. On October 10 following, General Lee died, and a Lexington then had neither railroad nor telegraphic communication with the outside world, this case was the only one obtainable. On opening it, was found that not a drop of water had penetrated to the inside, and after cleaning the outside it was decided to use it. The iron handles were chiseled off by Mr. Elliott himself, and he kept the lugs as souvenirs. The handles were replaced by silver ones. M. Coons was the undertaker, and after the pall-bearers had carried the casket to the vault, the undertaker and his assistants of whom Mr. Elliott was one, lowered it to its resting place.

Mr. Elliott also has a piece of the tree cut down at General Jackson's grave, to make room for the monument, and tells many interesting occurrences of the life of Commodore Maury in that historic town, who requested when he died that his body might be carried through Goshen Park "when the laurel were in bloom."

LEE AND JOHNSTON.

Resolutions Comparing the Campaigns of the Two Great Generals.

RICHMOND, Va., March 27—[Special].—At a meeting to-night of Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, resolutions were adopted reviewing the splendid military achievements of the late Gen. Joseph E. Johnston Johnston. These resolutions were written by Col. Archer Anderson, who delivered the oration at the unveiling of the Lee equestrian statue. Referring to Gen. Johnston's fight against Sherman's resolutions say:

But his campaign against Sherman will furnish the imperishable justification of his fame. The most brilliant military critic of our time, the English Officer Chesney, has declared that it places him by the side of Turenne in the roll of the world's great generals.

Comparing Johnston's campaign against Sherman to General R. E. Lee's campaign of 1864, Col. Anderson's resolutions say:

With this striking difference they resemble each other closely. When Lee reached Richmond and Petersburg his adversary gained possession of a better base and a shorter line of communications than he ever before possessed. When Johnston reached Atlanta his army was in a high state of vigor, cohesion, and military devotion as Lee's, and Sherman was dragging a lengthening chain of weak and attenuated communications.

A resolution was offered, but laid on the table until the next meeting of Lee Camp, proposing that a day in the future should be named for holding memorial services in honor of Gen. Johnston, and the Confederate camps all over the country asked to unite in these services.

ROBERT E. LEE.

CHANGES WROUGHT IN SPACE OF FORTY YEARS.

Memory Honored North and South on Hundredth Anniversary of Birth— Beautiful Tribute by High Exponent of Northern Opinion.

The Outlook, of which Dr. Lyman Abbott is president, has in its January number the following editorial on Robert E. Lee:

If any man had predicted forty years ago that the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of General Lee would be observed in all sections of the country he would have been regarded as an unpatriotic lunatic. It is only a generation since the passion that flamed into desolating war died down into glowing coals, and these in turn have grown cold and gray. Hatred and bitterness have gone because knowledge and sympathy have made them incredible and impossible. It is not strange that men who once fought one another have become friends; that has happened many times in the history of the world. The strange thing is that it should have happened in so short a time. Indeed, the time in which this revolution of feeling has been accomplished has been so brief that Dr. Gladden was well within bounds when he called it a moral miracle.

Love always works miracles; is, indeed, the only power that works miracles, because it is the one supreme manifestation of the Infinite. It is also the only interpreter of man to man. Hate thrives on ignorance and bears its hideous fruitage in the air of misunderstanding; when the light of love breaks through the murky clouds, the evil thing dies at the roots. General Lee has long been the idol of a section; he was never hated in the North as some of his contemporaries were hated; his spirit, his bearing, the evident chivalry of his nature, made hatred impossible; but he was a leader of an attack on the government, and he was far and away the ablest servant of the Confederacy. There could be little hatred of such a man; but there were deep and widespread animosity and bitterness of feeling.

There has come a great and beneficent change of attitude toward the Southern leader because the North has come to understand both the cause and the man. The mists of ignorance and misunderstanding have dissolved in air, and the fundamental issue has become clear. Intelligent men no longer speak of the rebellion; they speak of the civil war; if they wish to be exact, they speak of the war between the States. From the very beginning there were two versions or interpretations of the ideal of liberty held in common by the North and the South; one accepted the Federal Union and the other the State as the unit of government. A strong feeling of loyalty to the State had been developed before the Union was called into being. There is very little doubt that the majority of the men who drew up the Declaration of Independence, of the men who framed the Articles of Confederation, and of the men who adopted the constitution, held more or less strongly the view that they were organizing a confederacy of States rather than a nation. The formal logic of this position is unanswerable; it is the logic of national development,

that prevailed against it. The passion for liberty was alike in all parts of the country; in the North that passion found expression in devotion to the Union, in the South in devotion to the State. The war between the States was a conflict between these opposing ideas of the nature of the government; it was fought by men who were equally sincere, devoted, self-sacrificing, passionately loyal to their ideas of state and of liberty.

The great conflict was not fundamentally economic, though economic conditions made the issue more definite; it was not primarily a difference of conviction about slavery, though slavery brought it on and generated its bitterest passions; it was one of those tragedies, of which history is full, of conflicting ideas which cannot be solved except by an appeal to force. And, as in the case of all great tragedies, after the storm of passion there came a great peace; the bewildering clouds dissolved in clear air, through which the field, lately hidden by smoke, lay in full view; and the sequel is not the obliteration of one or other of the two forces, but the readjustment of what was true and enduring in both forces; the birth of a new era of larger sympathies and of a broader movement of life. After Shakespeare had written "Hamlet," "Othello," "Macbeth," "King Lear"—those great tragedies in which the plummet is dropped into the depths of human experience—he wrote "Cymbeline" the "Winter's Tale," "The Tempest"—those beautiful Romances of Reconciliation, in which compassion, sympathy, self-sacrifice and the divine insight of love bridge the chasms that hate has opened and heal the wounds of war. To the great Tragedy of the Civil War has succeeded the greater drama of Reconciliation and Reunion; the heroes begin to change places, the victories cease to be the triumphs of sections, the nation opens its eyes and finds itself enriched for all time by a chapter in its history which "may call" in "the future."

THE LEES WANT IT.

Hunting for the Family Bible of the Custises.

A Philadelphia special says: Members of the family of General Robert E. Lee are endeavoring to regain possession of the Custis family Bible, which Martha Washington used in her morning devotions, and which contains the birth and death records of many of America's famous men.

The Bible was mislaid by General Lee's family in moving from their home at Arlington in 1861, following General Lee's resignation from the United States army.

Recently Miss Mary Lee, a daughter of General Lee, while visiting this city, learned through an anonymous letter that the Bible was in the possession of George W. Kendrick, Jr., a well known Mason. She wrote to Mr. Kendrick and asked him to return it, but he declined, and it is probable that the dispute arising over the ownership of the Bible will be taken into court. Mr. Kendrick bought the Bible twenty-two years ago from a man named Stein, who has since died.

"I understand," said Mr. Kendrick, "that Mr. Stein's father, who was a soldier in the Union army, bought the book from a sutler, who had previously purchased it from a soldier who found it in the house at Arlington."

The Bible was published by Charles Bell in London in 1702. It contained the entries of the births of Fanny Parke Custis, September 13, 1710, and Daniel Parke Custis, October 13, 1711. There are also the records of the marriage of Daniel and Martha Custis, and the births of their various children. On the page at the end of the New Testament is the birth record of George W. P. Custis, the adopted son of Washington.

LEE ANNIVERSARY.

APPROPRIATE EXERCISES HELD
IN Y. M. C. A. AUDITORIUM.

Addresses by Senator Don P. Halsey
and Dr. J. C. Hiden, Bestowal of
Crosses of Honor, Greetings to the
Veterans, Southern Songs and Reci-
tations.

At the Y. M. C. A. auditorium yester-
day afternoon, beginning at 4 o'clock,
a celebration was held in commem-
oration of the 102nd anniversary of
the birth of General Robert E. Lee,
under the joint auspices of the Gar-
land-Rodes Camp, Confederate Veter-
ans and the Kirkwood-Otey and Old
Dominion chapters. Large delega-
tions from each of these societies were
present, as well as representatives
from other patriotic organizations.

Mrs. A. P. Hill an Honored Guest.
Among those upon whom were be-
stowed crosses of honor was Mrs.
Kittie Morgan Forsyth, widow of
General A. P. Hill, to whom Senator
Halsey in his address alluded as "the
companion and helpmeet of him who
was last in the thoughts of Jackson
and Lee."

Commander John H. Kinnier pre-
sided, and the exercises were opened
by all singing the first and last verses
of General Lee's favorite hymn, "How
Firm a Foundation," led by Mr. John
A. Humphries, after which prayer was
offered by Rev. T. M. McCorkle, one
of the chaplains of the Camp. Twen-
ty-five little girls dressed in white,
with large red sashes next sang with
fine effect, "Tenting Tonight."

Bestowal of Crosses of Honor.
Past Commander C. B. Fleet then
stated that Mrs. A. M. Campbell, pres-
ident of the Kirkwood-Otey chapter,
was unable to be present, and that she
had requested him to represent her
on this occasion. Alluding to the work
of the Chapters he said that he felt
the Veterans had not given adequate
expression of their gratitude to the
Daughters for what they have done.
He did not believe that the soldier in
the field showed any more bravery
than the women who had remained at
their homes, and these are their
daughters. He then read out the list
of those upon whom the Kirkwood-
Otey Chapter would bestow crosses
of honor as follows:

- Mrs. Kittie Morgan Forsyth, widow
of General A. P. Hill.
- Mrs. Deborah Dudley Kinckle.
- George B. Ware, of Kirkpatrick's
battery.
- Townsend C. Craghead, of Co. I,
5th Virginia.
- Charles H. Scott, of the Fredericks-
burg artillery, represented by his son.

The crosses were handed to each
after the rules and regulations regard-
ing the same had been read by Mrs.
S. O. Fisher.

Mr. Fleet then introduced Rev. Dr.
J. C. Hiden as a member of the Thir-
teenth Virginia. Gen. A. P. Hill's com-
mand, who was afterwards detailed
for duty as chaplain in the hospital
service.

Dr. Hiden's Memories of the War.

Dr. Hiden said in part: "Nowhere
outside of my own pulpit could I be
more at home than on a platform
speaking of Confederate memories to
my comrades of the Confederate army
and my sisters, the Daughters of the
Confederacy. I will not take up time
telling of things you have read or
heard, but of men I have seen and re-
miniscences as I have seen them. I
can recall with vividness the first
time I ever saw Robert E. Lee. Floyd
and Wise were campaigning in what
is now West Virginia. At Sewell's
mountain Wise held Rosecrans there
with a much larger army until Lee
came to the former's relief. He was
then 52 years of age and one of the
finest physical specimens I have ever
seen. I next saw him in Orange just
after Gettysburg and he then appeared
twenty years older."

Dr. Hiden then told several interest-
ing anecdotes concerning Gen. Lee's
stay in Orange, and then said of Jack-
son, "I recited to him and graduated
under him and have kept up with ev-
erything that has been written about
him. I doubt if I shall ever look on his
like again." The Doctor then spoke
of other leaders and closed his re-
marks by reading two poems, "Lines
written on the back of a Confederate
note," and "McClellan's Chance of
Base," the latter a humorous selection
which was greatly enjoyed.

Greeting to the Veterans.
Mrs. W. M. Strother, president of
the Old Dominion Chapter, here an-
nounced that representatives of vari-
ous societies were present who
brought greetings to the veterans,
whereupon brief remarks were made
as follows:

- Miss Ruth Early, representing the
Colonial Dames.
- Miss Mollie Early, Blue Ridge Chap-
ter, D. A. R.
- Mrs. W. M. Strother, Lynchburg
Chapter, D. A. R.
- Mrs. C. H. Leys, Children's Soci-
ety, D. A. R.
- Miss Hilda Forsberg, on behalf of
the Kirkwood Otey and Old Domin-
ion Chapters, then recited as a greet-
ing to the veterans an extract from
Major John W. Daniel's speech on the
Lynchburg Soldiers, after which she
directed the singing of "Old Folks
at Home," by the children.

Mr. Robert Stratton then briefly and
gracefully introduced Senator Don P.
Halsey, who made the address of the
occasion.

Senator Don P. Halsey's Address.

Mr. Halsey's speech dwelt largely
with the movement to place a statue
of General Lee in the Statuary Hall
of the National Capitol, with which
as a member of the Virginia General
Assembly, he had the honor to be
associated. He said in part:

"Under a statute passed in 1864,

this hall, so filled with the magic
memories of great names, was set
apart and consecrated as a National
Statuary Hall, and each State of the
Union was given the privilege of se-
lecting two of its deceased citizens,
illustrious for their historic renown
or for distinguished civic or military
services" to be commemorated by
their statues in marble or bronze.

Two Statues from Virginia.

In pursuance of the invitation of this
statute, the Virginia Legislature pass-
ed a bill, which was offered by me
just six years ago yesterday, provid-
ing that one of the statues to be pre-
sented by Virginia, shall be that of
Robert Edward Lee. The money to
pay for it was appropriated, and the
statue has now been completed by the
sculptor, Mr. Edward V. Valentine, of
Richmond, the artist who made the
recumbent statue of Lee in Lexing-
ton. At the last session of the Leg-

islature, another bill, of which I was
likewise the patron, was passed, pro-
viding that the other statue to be pre-
sented by Virginia, shall be that of
George Washington. The Washing-
ton statue is to be reproduction of
the famous Houdon Statue in the
rotunda of the State Capitol at Rich-
mond, and is now in process of man-
ufacture. When it has been complet-
ed these two statues of Virginia's
chosen sons, are to be presented to-
gether, as a goodwill offering from
Virginia, to the nation of which she
forms a loyal constituent part.

In presenting the bill to provide that
one of the statues shall be that of
General Lee, I did so from no desire
to offend Northern sentiment or to re-
open old wounds now happily healed.
Rather I did so from entirely opposite
motives, for believing that the feeling
of good will between the once divided
sections of North and South is now
greater than ever before, and growing
every day, I considered the time op-
portune for Virginia to accept the in-
vitation so long held out to her by
the Federal Government, and to place
in the National Valhalla, by the side
of her Washington, the figure of him
whom she deems to be his peer, and
the fittest of all her sons for this high
distinction, thereby demonstrating her
good feeling towards the reunited na-
tion.

Virginia's Right of Selection.

Of the absolute legal right of Vir-
ginia to choose whom she will to re-
present her in statue in this National
Pantheon, there can be no doubt what-
ever. The law gives palpable expres-
sion to this right in terms so clear and
explicit that no room is left for any
possible adverse construction. It is
positively and unmistakably to the ef-
fect that every State shall have the
right to select such two of its illus-
trious dead for this purpose as "each
State shall determine to be worthy of
this national commemoration." It then
goes on to provide that these statues
when so furnished by the several
States "shall be placed in the old
Hall of the House of Representatives,
in the Capitol of the United States,
which is hereby set apart, or so much
thereof as may be necessary, as a Na-
tional Statuary Hall." There is no
provision in the law giving the autho-
rity to the President or anyone else,
to either accept or reject these stat-
ues, and passing by the question of
whether Virginia was in or out of the
Union at the time that the law was
passed and the invitation extended, I
will only say that there is no ques-
tion about her being in the Union now,
and having the same rights under the
laws of the Union as every other
State. The only people, therefore,
who have the right to say anything
as to whose statues Virginia shall send
are the people of Virginia themselves,
who speak through their representa-
tives in the General Assembly.

We are not trying to force the
North to honor Lee. We could not if
we would, and would not if we could,
although we believe that the time will
come when the North will honor him
with one voice, but we are choosing
with one voice, but we are choosing
Lee just as we choose Washington,
and in so doing only exercise our le-
gal right to choose those characters
whom we consider best fitted to rep-
resent Virginia in a place where ev-
ery other State may exercise the same
privilege without complaint or objec-
tion from us, and where every State
is supposed to send the two she deems
her greatest and best. If there be
those who would deny us this right,
then let them understand that they
cannot do it without denying it to
themselves.

There is no sectionalism in the
proposition contained in this bill,
and there should be no sectional
prejudices aroused by its passage.
Sectionalism belongs to the past, and
we do not now propose to revive
it, but simply to recognize and realize
that it is dead and buried, and that
reunion and reconciliation have taken

its place. Reunion and reconcilia-
tion—these are the watchwords now
with us who would honor Lee's mem-
ory. Reunion and Reconciliation, with
Peace and Friendship.

The "Great Twin Brethren."

It is not my purpose to attempt a
eulogium upon the character of Lee.
That would indeed be a superfluous
task, for already the great poets have
sung him, and the great orators have
praised him in words that shall never
die, while all the nations of the world,
as well as his followers and former
foes, have acclaimed him as one of
those who throughout all time shall
be held supreme among the greatest
sons of earth.

And yet I do desire to again give
utterance to a thought which has of-
ten been expressed by lips far more
eloquent than mine, and that, to give
it in the felicitous language of an-
other, is this:

"That of the long list of glorious
names which America has furnished
to the history of the world, it was our
Mother's fortune to furnish the two
who lead that mighty band—the two
characters that tower in complete and
rounded stature over all their great
compatriots, the Castor and Pollux of
our nation's history, the 'Great Twin
Brethren,' who will ride down the cen-
turies leading the vanguard of our
army of immortality—chiefs of the
deathless host of patriots, soldiers,
philosophers and statesmen, who put
life to heroic uses and battled for no-
ble ends, the two of this continent
incomparable and unrivalled—George
Washington and Robert E. Lee."

Both of them were "rebels." If one
is to be condemned for it the other
must be also, for there is no differ-
ence between them except that the
rebellion in which Washington figured
was successful, while that led by Lee
was not. Both of them had held com-
missions under the governments which
they afterwards opposed. Washing-
ton won against the king under whose
flag he had served, while Lee lost
against the country whose battles he
had fought. Each "went with his
State" when the time came when the
choice had to be made, and the paral-
lel between them is complete, ex-
cept that one was victorious and the
other vanquished. Is there cause then
for crowning the one with laurel and
the other with thorns? No—

"—by the graves,
Where martyred heroes rest,
He wins the most who honor saves,
Success is not the test."

That is why, then, I wish to see the
statue of Lee by the side of that of
Washington in Statuary Hall—because
there are no two great characters in
history so much alike as Washington
and Lee, and because I want the world
to know that Virginia gives these two
noblest and best-beloved of all her
sons equal honor and equal reverence,
and points to them with greater pride
than that of Cornelia when she
pointed to the Gracchi and called them
her jewels, and dares the world to
match them. I want to see them to-
gether where Virginia can say to all
her sister States:

"These are the two I furnish, pro-
duce their equals if you can!"

At the conclusion of Senator Hal-
sey's able effort a medley of Southern
airs, ending with "Dixie" was sung.

The Old Dominion Crosses.

It should be added that the Old Do-
minion Chapter had applied for
crosses of honor to bestow upon sev-
eral veterans, but they were not re-
ceived in time for this purpose. They
will be awarded at some future time
to the following: D. D. Isbell and M.
H. Coleman, of Lynchburg; N. M.
Steptoe, of Holcomb Rock; Samuel H.
McKinney, of Amherst, and Allen C.
Hill, of Scottsville.

WOLSELEY ON LEE.

Extracts from the Great English Soldier's Famous Eulogy.

The leading article in Macmillan's Magazine for March, 1887, is a eulogy of Lee by General Lord Wolseley. In it Lee is given full credit for the love he had for the Union and for the struggle he went through before finally taking the decision to go with his own State. Wolseley describes how Lee accepted his commission as commander-in-chief of all the military forces of Virginia, in a crowded convention of the most eminent men of the State, and then draws a parallel between him and the great Marlborough. General Wolseley's article says:

"General Lee's presence commanded respect, even from strangers, by a calm, self-possessed dignity, the like of which I have never seen in other men. Naturally of strong passions, he kept them under perfect control by that iron and determined will of which his expression and his face gave evidence. As this tall, handsome soldier stood before his countrymen, he was the picture of the ideal patriot. Unconscious and self-possessed in his strength, he indulged in no theatrical display of feeling. There was in his face and about him that proud resolve which bespoke great confidence in self, and which in his case, one knows not how quickly communicated its magnetic influence to others. He was then just fifty-four years old, the age of Marlborough when he destroyed the French army at Blenheim. In many ways and on many points these two great men much resembled each other. Both were of a dignified and commanding exterior, eminently handsome, with a figure tall, graceful and erect, while a muscular, square-built frame bespoke great activity of body. The charm of manner which I have mentioned as very winning in Lee, was possessed in the highest degree by Marlborough. Both, at the outset of their great career of victory, were regarded as essentially national commanders. Both had married young and were faithful husbands and devoted fathers. Both had in all their campaigns the same belief in an ever watchful Providence, in whose help they trusted implicitly, and for whose interposition they prayed at all times. They were guided with the same military instinct, the same genius for war, the power of fascinating those with whom they were associated, the spell which they cast over their soldiers who believed almost superstitiously in their certainty of victory. Their contempt of danger and their daring courage constitute a parallel that is difficult to equal between any other two great men of modern times."

Reference is made as to how General Lee organized an army of 50,000 men in two months, and as to how in another month he had gained a great victory at Bull Run, and had driven the Northern invaders back, across the Potomac, like herds of frightened sheep, his army being supplied with ammunition, army stores and clothing captured there. He tells the following story:

"Sometime afterwards, when General Pope and his large invading army had been sent flying across the Maryland border, I overheard this conversation between two Confederate soldiers: 'Have you heard the news? Lee has resigned!' 'Good God! was the reply, 'what for?' 'He has resigned because he says he cannot feed and supply his army any longer, now that his commissary General Pope has been moved.' Mr. Lincoln had just dismissed General Pope, replacing him by General McClellan."

Wolseley says that Lee told him that he had only 30,000 men in front of McClellan at Antietam, with a few tired reserves behind, while McClellan had an army of 100,000 men. He states that Lee always spoke well of McClellan, though he spoke bitterly of none

"Lee's combinations to secure victory were the conceptions of a truly great strategist, and when they had been effected his tactics were also almost always everything that could be desired up to the moment of victory."

"Who shall ever fathom the depth of Lee's anguish when the bitter end came, and when beaten down by sheer force of numbers and by absolutely nothing else, he found himself obliged to surrender? The handful of starving men remaining with him laid down their arms and the proud Confederacy ceased to be. Surely the crushing, maddening anguish of awful sorrow is only known to the leader who has so failed to accomplish some lofty, some noble aim, for which he has long striven with might and main, with heart and soul in the interest of country. A smiling face, a cheerful manner, may conceal the sore place from the eyes, possibly even from the knowledge of his friends, but there is no healing for such a wound, which eats into the very heart of him who has once received it."

The article closes with an enthusiastic estimate of this chieftain (and by the light of the panoramic present bears the semblance of prophecy):

"When all the angry feelings roused by the secession are buried with those which existed when the Declaration of Independence was written, when Americans can review the history of their last great rebellion with calm impartiality, I believe all will admit that General Lee towered far above all men on either side in that great struggle. I believe he will be regarded not only as the most prominent figure of the Confederacy, but as the great American of the nineteenth century, whose statue is well worthy to stand on an equal pedestal with that of Washington, and whose memory is equally worthy to be enshrined in the hearts of all his countrymen."

R. H. EARLY.

February 10th, 1909.

Lee in Statuary Hall.

The announcement that at the next session of Congress the statues of George Washington and Robert E. Lee are to be presented in Virginia's name to the nation's Statuary Hall, will prove highly gratifying to the people of the entire South. The fact will mark not the beginning, but the present reality of a reunited nationality; a consummation of a movement, rather than a first sign of something to happen. For thirty years the tendency to unity in national thought, sympathy and aspiration has been steadily finding its way into the soul of the American people, until now it is witnessed as a practical dominating, controlling force in the relations sustained by various sections to each other. Evidences of this truth, are multiplying as time removes us the further from the war period, and the North and South no longer see each other through the clouds and mists of passion, prejudice or misconception. When Fitzhugh Lee and Joe Wheeler donned the uniform of blue as did thousands of Southerners in the Spanish-American War, one of such instances was furnished which blazed so luminously and so radiantly, with so great and lasting significance, that the entire world saw and understood what it meant for brave men to yield honesty of conviction to each other about once-mooted but now settled matters, and stand should to shoulder in facing the problems of the future. As cli-

max, however, to all of the many things that have occurred and are occurring now, to indicate how firmly and deeply lodged is this principle of reunion in our national life, will be the placing of Robert E. Lee's statue in the Capitol at Washington as Virginia's contribution to the galaxy of great memories embodied there—a contribution always hereafter to be the subject of proud national contemplation. Lee to be sure fought for the South. His fame, however, as the knightliest soldier of his time, is properly the heritage of all Americans who prize greatness of soul and splendor of valor and exalted nobility of character as the things which are priceless among human attributes. When these qualities are so combined in one of their countrymen as to win the world's acclaim, his stainless name and great deeds and inspiring life belong to no State; to no section, but to the nationality from which he sprung. What matter it as to the side upon which such a man figured—so long as figured there in heroic poise—so long as the dictates of duty and loyalty to conviction, and love of right as he saw the right, combined to place him there?

A PORTRAIT OF LEE.

On Exhibition in Library of the University of Virginia.

Charlottesville, Va., February 22.—There is on exhibition in the Library of the University of Virginia a life-size portrait of Robert E. Lee, which is likely to be accepted as the best of the General at the period selected by the artist, 1863, when the fortunes of the Confederacy were not bright, and its cares and disasters weighed heavily on its military leader.

The portrait is the work of Mr. Duncan Smith, son of Professor F. H. Smith, of the University of Virginia at whose home, it was painted during January of this year. Mr. Smith's friends, among whom are competent and just critics, regard it as his masterpiece.

General Lee is painted in full uniform, and at full length; physically, in the easy and upright pose of a soldier, and, spiritually, in a pose showing the serene, thoughtful dignity of a great soul—a characteristic always present in Lee's photographs because it was never absent from his life. The setting is a riverside with abundant tree growth, upon the foliage of which the figure is delineated, and beyond which a stretch of river and above it a reach of evening sky are seen. The landscape is a pleasing variation from the conventional portrait setting, and contributes to the success of the artist's purpose to present an heroic figure. The layman may not fully comprehend the artistic resources, but he will appreciate their result, which enabled Mr. Smith to procure depth and quality of color by a series of transparent glazings of pure pigments over a carefully prepared warm underpainting. The gray uniform, showing fading color and the texture of long-used cloth, is one of the ingratiating bits of color realism in the work. The follower of Lee will be touched by it, and think it was so his uniform looked in '63.

The face is a fine study of the soul of the man; an aged face, one would say, although the General was but little more than 56, with sad, kindly eyes that looked back on the struggles that made him gray, but did not benumb his soul; the figure erect and firm on its feet, the stature of a soldier who stood up and took the storm on the field and in the council without hardening his heart. The whole is the truest vision perhaps that we can now look upon of that man who, arriving in Richmond from Appomattox, was greeted by the troops of both armies with respect and enthusiasm. It helps us to understand why this hero of a lost cause, as it was regarded, has gathered about him a white radiance which history has never bestowed on another great commander in defeat and which it cannot give in purer or greater splendor to any leader whose cause has received the crown of successful achievement. It was the Man behind the cause, and God with the Man.

The artist, Mr. Smith, who has thus painted the body and some of the soul of the great Confederate, after being carefully educated at the University of Virginia, whose master's degree he received, studied at the Art Students' League under George DeForest Brush, Robert Baum, John H. Twachtman, Joseph DeCamp, Kenyon Cox, George Bridgeman, and C. C. Curran, and studied mural decoration more than a year at the American Academy in Rome. Before going to Rome he received honorable mention in the Lazarus Scholarship competition in 1902. He assisted William DeLeftwich Dodge in his mural paintings for the Empire Theatre, the Astor Hotel, and the Devonshire Apartments, and aided him in the mosaics for the Hall of Records in New York and the ceiling of the banquet hall of the Auditorium Annex of Chicago. He is now assisting G. W. Stokes in his mural paintings for the Natural History Museum of New York.

Perhaps his best single piece of mural work is the salon (60 by 40 feet), of the Horgan Mansion, of Deal Beach, N. J. The frieze (60 by 4 feet), in five divisions representing the length of Manhattan seen from the Jersey side across the North river at sunset, with the sun striking the tops of the sky-scrapers. Mr. Smith has also found time to do excellent work in book-plate designing, book illustration, and pen-and-ink drawings, the best examples of the last having appeared in *Criterion* and *Life*.

The Maryland Confederate Society.

The executive committee of the Maryland Confederate Society, at a meeting recently decided to purchase additional ground adjoining the present burial plot in Loudon Park Cemetery, which will be the means of giving space for 50 more graves. The general committee of the Society has elected the following new members: Major R. B. Winder, Sr., Quartermaster, C. S. A.; Wm. Brennan, Sergeant Ward's Battery of Artillery; H. M. Dudley, Private, 40th Virginia Infantry; Wm. Page, Second Maryland Infantry; Wm. T. Garrison, Private 9th Virginia Cavalry; male descendant, Wells J. Hawks, grandson of the famous Major Hawks, who was Jackson's Commissary; auxiliary members, Wm. L. Marbury, Thomas W. Morse, President First Branch City Council; Wm. H. Ruby, editor of the *Maryland Journal*, and John Gephart.

Personal and Local.

Auburn, Feb. 27.—(Special).—A short time ago Capt. J. C. Birdsong, State Librarian, Raleigh, N. C., requested General James H. Lane to send a portrait of himself to be placed in the State Library. In compliance with that request, the General secured the services of Mrs. J. R. Gregory of Atlanta, to make a large oil painting on canvass, three by four feet, and the picture has just been received for his inspection. It is a very handsome portrait and is said to be a good likeness of the brave and gallant General when he was in command of Lane's Brigade. Usually men's portraits are asked for after death, but in this instance the General's worth is recognized while living and this makes the compliment the greater.

THE LEE PAPERS: McCABE'S REPORT

History of the Army of Northern Virginia That Was Never Written.

PRICELESS PAPERS BURNED

Letter From Colonel Cutshaw and Report of Captain W. Gordon McCabe.

Richmond, Va., November 21, 1906.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

As so many inquiries are made to the Chairman of the Committee of the Grand Camp of Virginia on the Lee Papers as to their value and volume, and it will be nearly a year before the Grand Camp can meet and receive our report, I deem it advisable to request to publish the enclosed report made by Captain W. Gordon McCabe to whom the papers were committed for sifting and arranging, which have been most carefully and ably classified, arranged and indexed by Captain McCabe. As this has been a very laborious and painstaking work, it has seemed to the committee that its publication now by the press is both proper and desirable.

These papers, which were long in the hands of Colonel Charles Marshall, who proposed to write a life of General Lee, were returned on his death to General W. C. Lee, by whom they were generously turned over to this committee by the request of the Grand Camp of Virginia.

Very respectfully,
W. E. CUTSHAW,
Chairman of Committee.
REPORT.

Richmond, Va., November 24, 1906.

Colonel W. E. Cutshaw, Chairman of Committee on "Lee Papers:"

Colonel,—The "Lee Papers" having been turned over to me by your committee with instructions to examine them thoroughly and critically, I have the honor to submit the following report:

I found the papers in great confusion, without arrangement of any sort, chronological or topical, and without any endorsement as to which of them had been published and which unpublished during and since the war. As might have been expected, such papers as are in General

Lee's own handwriting, and such Reports (official and otherwise) as were sent to him before his death, are all endorsed in that well-remembered hand with scrupulous care and military accuracy.

To determine which of the papers have been published during the forty years since the war has demanded much labor and a careful examination, not only of the "War Records," published by the government, but of many other volumes.

The papers apart from the "Letter-Book" and "Telegraph-Book," have now been arranged both topically and chronologically, and, having been placed in large, stout envelopes, duly endorsed as to subject matter, are of easy access for reference.

The complete list of the "Papers" submitted to me is as follows:

I. LETTER-BOOK (Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia).

The letters in this book, beginning June 1863, and ending October 12, 1864, inclusive, are 164 in number. To these are added two long "official endorsements," equivalent to letters, making 166 all.

Of these letters from headquarters, I have succeeded in finding all but three (3) the "War Records," and those three of especial moment. The three are:

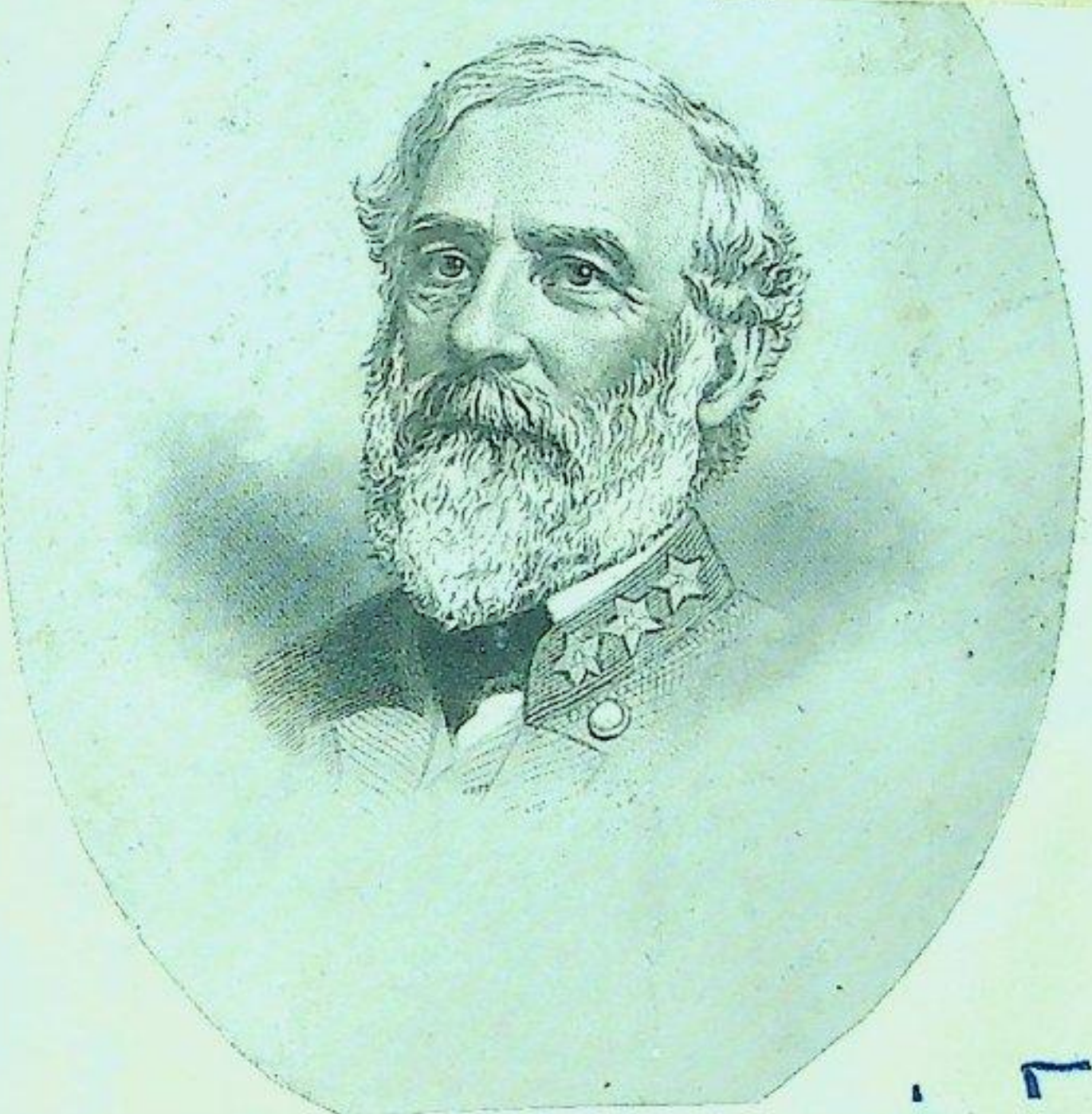
1. A letter from General R. E. Lee to General R. E. Chilton, March 24, 1864, expressing regret that the latter, on being transferred from the Headquarters of the Army of Northern Virginia to the

Adjutant-General's office in Richmond, should, under the existing law, have to lose his rank as brigadier-general in the "Provisional Army of the Confederate States" (the equivalent of "Volunteer rank") and go back to his rank as major in the "Army of the Confederate States" ("the Regular army").

2. A letter (signed "R. E. Lee, General") in the handwriting of Charles S. Venable, afterwards lieutenant-colonel, then major and A. D. C., dated July 2, 1864, and addressed simply "General," the name of the officer addressed having, by an oversight, been omitted. The context indicates to my mind that the letter was addressed to General Braxton Bragg, and simply states that in General Lee's opinion "the two battalions, of which mention has been made, had best remain at Wilmington," as "General Whiting is too weak."

3. A letter from General R. E. Lee to President Jefferson Davis, dated July 23, 1864, in regard to the imperative needs of the army for an adequate supply of corn.

As I had the honor to know well Colonel Charles Marshall, Colonel Charles S. Venable and Colonel Walter H. Taylor (happily still surviving) of General Lee's staff, and am familiar with their handwriting from long correspondence with them, I have noted at the beginning of every letter in the Order-Book, by which one of these officers the letter was written



General R. E. Lee

as this may prove of interest to those who come after us.

I have also noted, at the head of each letter, the volume of the "War Records," in which the letter has been published. This has required no small amount of drudgery, as some of the letters have been printed in the "Records" out of their proper place as to date, and others have been carelessly inserted among the "Union Correspondence." This exact notation will save time and trouble to future historical students, who wish to compare the written and the printed words. It is only fair to state here that, considering the magnitude of the undertaking, the "War Records" have been arranged and printed with admirable care and surprising accuracy.

II. TELEGRAPH-BOOK (Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia).

1. The telegrams in this book begin March 15, 1862, and end October 8, 1864, inclusive.

2. The book also contains a large number of "official endorsements" by General Lee, beginning March 17, 1862, and ending December 4, 1862, most of them of routine character. Numbers of these telegrams have been published in the "War Records," but many of them have never appeared in print.

3. There is also a large number of "field telegrams" (the originals) for 1863, and copies of telegrams sent from headquarters during the campaigns of 1862 and 1864. These have been placed in large envelopes (marked D).

III. GENERAL AND SPECIAL ORDER-BOOK (Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States).

There are only eleven written pages in this book, covering the brief period from February 9, 1865 (when Lee, from a sense of duty, consented to accept the empty rank of "Commander-in-Chief"), down to April 10, 1865. With one or two trifling exceptions, everything in this book has been published.

IV. SPECIAL ORDERS—Original—(Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia).

1. From March 19, 1864, to December 31, 1864, inclusive.

2. From January 6, 1865, to March 19, 1865, inclusive. Few of these are of any historical value.

3. Circulars, General and Special Orders, Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, from January to March, 1865, relating to a variety of subjects (desertion, lack of food, lack of pay for the troops, etc.).

4. Copies of various letters from General Lee to the Secretary of War, to President Davis and others (published in "War Records").

5. Printed General Orders from the War Department and Headquarters of the Army of the United States from 1855 to 1860.

6. A printed volume of the complete General Orders from the Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, C. S. A. (Paper). Richmond, 1864.

VI. MANUSCRIPT REPORTS, OFFICIAL, CONFIDENTIAL AND PRIVATE LETTERS.

These have been carefully examined, arranged chronologically, and placed in large, stout envelopes, marked A. B. C., etc., with a resume of the contents on back of each envelope. Those relating to the campaigns of 1862 and 1863 have all been published, with trifling exceptions; those relating to the campaign of 1864 have been published in great part; those (mainly skeleton Reports) relating to the brief campaign of 1865 are, with few exceptions, unpublished.

The contents of the envelopes are as follows:

A. Letters and Reports relating to the campaigns of 1862 and 1863.

B. General A. P. Hill's Reports of the battles of the Seven Days before Richmond, Cedar Run, Second Manassas, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, Shephardstown (first draft in pencil), Fredericksburg and Gettysburg.

General Longstreet's Report of the operations of the First Corps, Army Northern Virginia, at the battle of Gettysburg.

C. (Federal) General George G. Meade's Report to General U. S. Grant, of the operations of the Army of the Potomac from the opening of the campaign of 1864 to November 1, 1864.

General George G. Meade's "Order of March," May 2, 1864.

Letters from General Fitz John Porter, General W. F. Smith, etc. (of no moment).

D. Reports of operations of their respective commands in the campaign of 1864 by Generals Ewell, Ramseur, R. H. Anderson, John B. Gordon and A. L. Long Artillery, First Corps. Also letters from General Ramseur and others relating to this campaign, these letters unpublished, so far as I can discover.

E. Report of Major-General Wade Hampton of the operations of the Cavalry Corps, Army Northern Virginia, during the campaign of 1864. This report is much less full than the one made by General Hampton covering the same campaign, which was in my possession for some months in 1876. General Hampton kindly had it sent to me. I made notes from it, returned it, and took a receipt for it. What has become of that report I know not.

F. Reports of Brigadier (afterwards Major-General) Cadmus M. Wilcox of the operations of his brigade at Salem Church and Gettysburg, campaign of 1863, and of his division at the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Courthouse, the North Anna, etc., Petersburg and its vicinity, campaign of 1864. Also the Report of the operations of his division from March 29th to April 9, 1865, including defense of Battery Gregg, Evacuation of Petersburg, the Retreat and Surrender at Appomattox Courthouse.

G. Letters (originals) from Lieutenant-General Jubal A. Early relating to the battles of Fredericksburg, Sharpsburg and Gettysburg, and to his being relieved from his command in the Valley in 1865.

H. (1865). Letters written to General Lee, by various officers—all of small import and value.

Brigadier-General John Echols's Report of the operations of his command in Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee during the winter of 1864 and 1865, and the spring of 1865. This is the original Report and not a copy.

(Original) Report of Major-General W. H. C. Whiting of the capture of Fort Fisher by the combined forces of the army and navy of the United States.

I. (1865) Various minor Reports and letters relating to the operations of the Army of Northern Virginia immediately previous to the evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg—also a few letters and Special Orders relating to the evacuation of those cities.

J. (1865). Reports, Orders and letters of minor import relating to routine matters, just prior to the Evacuation.

K. (1865). Brief Reports relating to the operations of their respective commands during the last days of March and up to April 9, 1865, inclusive, by Generals James Longstreet, R. H. Anderson, John B. Gordon, George E. Pickett, Fitzhugh Lee, W. H. F. Lee, Harry Heth, R. S. Ewell, William McComb, James Lane, W. N. Pendleton and John R. Cooke.

L. (1865) 1. Brief Reports relating to the Retreat and Surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia by Generals William Mahone, William McRae, William N. Pendleton (Chief of Artillery), W. H. Stevens (Chief Engineer), together with returns of the strength of the various

Also a number of loose slips containing printed "General Orders" from the Headquarters of the Army of Northern Virginia, for 1863 and 1864.

7. General Orders, Nos. 1 and 2, Department of Northern Virginia, dated respectively January 17th and January 28, 1865 (printed).

8. General Orders, Nos. 1 to 7, inclusive, Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, January 26th to March 23, 1865. (Printed.)

9. General Orders, Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States, Nos. 1 to 4, inclusive, from February 9th to February 22, 1865 (printed).

All of the above General and Special Orders not in the Order-Book (III.) have been placed, with the exception of the small printed volume (IV. 6), in a large envelope marked V.

V. 1. COPIES OF REPORTS AND PUBLIC LETTERS OF GENERAL G. T. BEAUREGARD (From April 24, 1864, to June 9, 1864).

2. Copies of letters and Reports of General G. T. Beauregard, from June 10, 1864, to March 1, 1865.

3. Copies of letters and Reports of General G. T. Beauregard from March 1, 1865, to April 15, 1865.

Telegrams from General G. T. Beauregard (given to the press at the time) from April 25, 1864, to February 22, 1865.

The above Reports of General Beauregard have been published in full or in substance in Colonel Roman's elaborate "Life of General Beauregard" (2 vols. N. Y., 1865).

commands and lists of officers and men in the Ordnance, Engineer, Medical, Quartermaster and Commissary Departments at the time of the Surrender.

2. Report of Brigadier-General I. M. St. John, Commissary General, of the conditions and conduct of the Commissary Department of the Confederate States during the closing days of the war.

3. Note by Brigadier-General W. N. Pendleton (Chief of Artillery), as to the number of guns surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse.

M. (1865) 1. Letters, despatches and Special Orders relating to the Surrender.

2. Official statement, in the handwriting of Col. Walter H. Taylor, Assistant Adjutant-General of the A. N. V., of the number of officers and men surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse. (Endorsed in General Lee's handwriting.)

N. (1865) 1. Notes (hurriedly written in pencil) and Special Orders (Confederate and Federal) relating to the Retreat and terms of Surrender.

2. The last "General Order" issued by the "Adjutant and Inspector-General's Office of the Confederate States," dated Charlotte, N. C., April 20, 1865.

O. (1865) Letters written to Gen. Robert E. Lee by various prominent men in Virginia (Governor William Smith, ex-Governor John Letcher, Col. Briscoe G. Baldwin, his old Chief of Ordnance, and others), relative to the condition of affairs in Virginia in the weeks immediately subsequent to the Surrender. (These letters are all endorsed in General Lee's handwriting.)

P. 1865) Protest of a number of Confederate officers against the violation, on the part of the United States authorities, of the terms of surrender. Also, letters from officers asking General Lee's advice as to taking the "Oath of Allegiance" to the government of the United States.

Q. Various extracts from authors and "reflections"—all in the handwriting of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

R. 1. Estimates of the strength of the Army of Northern Virginia, made by various officers at different times during 1863-'65.

2. Letters regarding the enlistment of negro troops.

S. Letters and Reports relating to the large number of desertions in 1865.

T. 1. Copies of letters exchanged between Gen. Joseph E. Johnston (March 11, 1865) and Gen. Robert E. Lee (March 15, 1865), discussing plans of co-operation between the "Army of the Tennessee" and the "Army of Northern Virginia."

These two letters are of great value, and thus far, a careful search has failed to find them in any printed book or paper.

2. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's last "General Order" to the officers and men of the "Army of the Tennessee," bidding them farewell and praising their valor and endurance.

In addition to the above MS. Order-Books, reports, etc., there is a large number of copies of the Richmond Examiner for the years 1864 and 1865, and several parcels of clippings from other newspapers (chiefly contemporaneous) relating to the "A. N. V."

That General Lee himself fully intended at the close of the war to write the history of the "Army of Northern Virginia" we know from his own explicit statement. He recognized that he was fearfully handicapped by the destruction of a great mass of valuable Reports and official papers, which had been carried from Petersburg in the headquarter-wagons, and, by a lamentable error of judgment, had been fired and utterly destroyed by the clerks in charge, when Sheridan's horsemen were harrying the trains on the Retreat. Had these priceless papers thus foolishly burned "to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy," been preserved at all hazards, as he expected them to be, there is small doubt that he would have begun at once the self-imposed task which, as he said, he felt "due to the brave men of that army."

Undismayed by this irreparable loss, he requested such general officers as were present at the Surrender to make out at once, Reports, however meagre, of the operations of their commands during those last eventful days. Most of those skeleton Reports, as you have seen, are in this collection of his papers.

Later on, he issued a circular letter to all the surviving general officers of that army to forward to him such Reports as and to prepare at once, as best they could, Reports of former campaigns,

could, Reports of their operations during 1865. But the results of this appeal were meagre, for the officers were now scattered far and wide, and numbers of them never received his circular letter, while his own waning strength, as time went on, gave impressive warning that the task was beyond his physical powers. Reluctantly, as we see from his letters, he abandoned the undertaking with which he abandoned the resignation with which he ever met disappointment or disaster. To us, the survivors of that army, and to generations of freemen yet unborn, the loss is irreparable, for the story of his wondrous campaigns, told by himself, would have been accepted at home and abroad as definitive.

To sum up: these papers contain no new or unpublished material relating to the campaigns of 1862-'63, and, in no great measure, to that of 1864, the greatest campaign he ever waged. It would seem however, that there is enough unpublished material of sufficient weight and moment (as noted in this Report) touching the brief and tragic campaign of 1865 to justify the publication of a single volume. The decision of this I leave, of course, to my colleagues.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
W. GORDON McCABE,
Of the Committee.

HE SAVED WASHINGTON

Lee's Plan to Capture the Capital Overheard and Frustrated.

BRAVE TOM HARTER'S EXPLOIT

His Great Service Acknowledged in Letters from Gens. McDowell, Pope, Sigel, and Sheridan—Very Modestly Rewarded by Stanton.

There wasn't anything remarkable about his appearance, but when the flap of the gray coat was thrown back and one saw attached to his vest a jewel that only those who have been members in good standing continuously for twenty-five years are entitled to wear, the jewel presented by the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the order of Odd Fellows, one would stop to inquire who he was, and upon learning that this man carried autograph letters from Gens. McDowell, Sigel, Pope, and Sheridan extolling his bravery and meritorious services during the war, one naturally would want to hear the history of Sgt. Tom Harter, ex-scout of the Union Army.

"I was born in Western New York State, February 19, 1832," said the old scout to THE POST man, "so that if I live out the week, I will be sixty years old. When I was a stripling, aged eleven, my father moved out to the Indian reservation in Miami county, Ind. The Appotawatomies and the Miamis taught me how to stalk deer and other large game. I was brought up in an atmosphere of daring and intrepidity. Well, like ex-President Garfield, I had to earn by own living, and worked on a canal boat after my parents died. I know what the warning shout, 'Low bridge' means. Then I drifted into railroading. Was fireman, then engineer on the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, known to-day as the Indianapolis and St. Louis road.

"At the very first call that President Lincoln made for 75,000 men I got right off my engine at Terre Haute, Ind., and enlisted in Company I, First Indiana Cavalry. I answered to roll-call about eighteen months, when Capt. Miller advised me to come to Washington, because of an important service that I had been able to render Gen. Pope, to see Secretary Stanton and report to him what aid I had rendered the command in Virginia.

"Secretary Stanton was so much interested in the story that he gave me a letter to President Lincoln, which I presented in person. After listening and questioning me about the matter for at least half an hour, the President asked me if I wanted to go back into the Army. I replied that I did not think it would be prudent for me to do so, because I was afraid that were I captured again I would be recognized and shot on sight. 'Well,' said he, 'will you take a discharge and enter the secret service?' When I agreed to that he wrote a letter himself to Stanton, who in turn, sent me to Judge Advocate

my enlistment the Government was entitled to my services three years longer, or until the war closed; but from the fact that I had rendered such important service already, he would pay me \$500, and I would be appointed to the secret service; all of which was done.

"I remained in the secret service until the war closed, when I resigned, went to Baltimore, and took an engine again, working on the Northern Central three years.

"To go back to war times, it was in the spring of '62, that at roll call one evening while we were camped at Middletown, in the Shenandoah Valley, a volunteer was called for to take a message thirty miles that same night to a command that was guarding a bridge across Lost River, requiring the bridge there to be burned, and the command to fall back to Sigel's army. The mission required my going over a strip of neutral ground and made it a very dangerous undertaking. I succeeded in obeying orders. In July following Gen. Sigel ordered me to report to his tent. He asked me, 'How would you like to go to Richmond?' and gave me the reason why it was necessary to send a spy there, and that he had picked me out for the work.

"The next morning, furnished with a citizen's outfit, together with a horse and bridle, I left headquarters at Sperryville with instructions to penetrate the enemy's line, via Stanton, Charlottesville, and Gordonsville, and if possible to report to him within three weeks. Forty miles away I was captured, searched, and nothing was found upon me that would give a clue to my being a Union soldier. They took from me, however, \$47.50 in gold, which I had secreted about my person. I represented to my captors that I was loyal to the Confederacy and was on my way to Richmond to run an engine on the Virginia Central road. They sent me to Staunton, just as I had expected they would. The provost marshal there—Avis—was ex-sheriff of Charleston county, the very man who executed John Brown. He put me in irons, but forty-eight hours afterward I was freed from them, and started on the way to Richmond under guard. Arriving there just after the 'seven days' fight,' I was taken to Gen. Winder's headquarters and asked about my loyalty to the Confederacy. Satisfying him, he sent for the superintendent of the Virginia Central road, H. D. Whitcomb.

"Superintendent Whitcomb, with railroad guide in hand, examined me closely as to my railroad experience in Indiana. It proving satisfactory, I was given the freedom of Richmond, only required to report to Gen. Winder personally each morning. In nine days' time I picked up a vast amount of valuable information. Superintendent Whitcomb's order that I should proceed to Charlottesville was carried into effect on the tenth day, Gen. Winder giving me an order on the War Department for a pass to that point. The train that I went out on carried some of the most noted men of the Confederacy, among them being President Jefferson Davis, Gens. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Longstreet, the two Hills, Tolliver, Early, and others who had been holding a conference in Richmond. I was in the same car with them. That train also carried an entire regiment of soldiers. I realized fully as I sat there that I wouldn't live ten seconds should any chance betray my identity.

"At Gordonsville I left the train with the others, instead of going on to Charlottesville, as ordered. I decided to risk doing this because it was evident to my mind that something exceedingly important was about to take place. My pass was a safeguard, for it was issued in regular manner, and nobody was, apparently, paying the slightest attention to me. Army rules exempted railroad men from conscription. As I scanned the faces of the officers I decided to risk attaining my object through joining Gen. A. P. Hill's division. My judgment was sound, as it proved, for the very next day after he had accepted my offer of service as a scout and attached me to his headquarters awaiting orders, while apparently asleep under an ambulance wagon, near Gen. Hill's tent, I overheard a council of war, and got the details of a plan of operation about to be put into effect. There were present at this council Gens. Hill, Longstreet, Jackson, Lee, Tolliver, and others. As I heard their conversation, I thought surely the beating of my heart would betray me, for the very first statement I heard made was that only Pope's army was between them and Washington, and they were confident, with their 100,000 men in camp, since Pope only had about 60,000 men, that they would be sure to defeat him, and Washington was theirs.

"This was on the 17th of August. For thirty-six hours not even a camp-fire was built, for fear their whereabouts would be made known to Pope, whose army was only five miles distant.

"It so happened on Monday morning, I saw my signal corps, and

his position, and, not understanding it, sent out a cavalry force to capture a station.

"Gen. Jackson immediately ordered a company of volunteers to go out and intercept this cavalry raid and capture them, intending that not one of them should get back across the river to tell the story to Pope. Perhaps a hundred men formed into ranks, and a dozen others

trailed along behind to do hospital duty. A courier came dashing into camp with the morning papers from Richmond. Securing one of these, of that morning's issue, I went along with the squad that carried stretchers. Not five minutes had elapsed before I saw my chance, and, darting through ravines and the brush, reached the river, jumped in and swam across.

"Not over 200 yards from the opposite shore I found a Pennsylvania cavalry company on picket. I told the captain to give me a horse and guide to headquarters immediately, for an attack might momentarily be expected. My appearance and story must have carried conviction, for he obeyed my request. As luck would have it, on the way I passed Gen. Buford's headquarters, with whom I was personally acquainted. I told Buford the story as fast as I could talk. He gave me one of his orderly's horses, which was standing right there, sent the picket back to the river, and in less than fifty-five minutes from the time I left Lee's headquarters of the Confederacy I jumped off that horse in front of Gen. Pope's. I found a council of officers in progress, they evidently thinking something was wrong, but not knowing what.

"I told Gen. Pope that Lee's plan was to send a force across the river several miles above Raccoon Ford to make an attack regardless of consequences. Pope's attention being distracted, the main body of the Confederate force was to cross in his rear at Raccoon Ford. Pope said to me: 'I didn't know that there was an armed rebel nearer than Gordonsville.' Sending immediate orders to Gen. Sigel, who would be the first attacked, according to my report, he commenced preparations to retreat, furthering them by burning his supplies, and, I have since heard, spiked his biggest guns and started for the Rappahannock River twenty-five miles away. The rebels followed us so closely that we had a running fight, Sigel bringing up the rear guard. His command being the last to cross the bridge, they pushed the boards off into the river and set the bridge on fire.

"Having seen the superior force of the rebel army, I thought surely we would be annihilated; but that bridge at the Rappahannock stopped them. Thus it proved that they did not get their next supply of rations from Washington, as I had heard predicted under that ambulance wagon the day before."

The story related by Sergt. Thomas O. Harter is verified by letters which he showed to THE POST reporter from Gens. Sigel and McDowell, written from headquarters First Corps, Army of Virginia, September 15 and 17, 1862, and one from Gen. Pope, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kans., Jan. 27, 1863.
THOMAS O. HARTER, Esq.,
Logansport, Ind.:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, with inclosed paper, containing copy of letters above referred to. I remember very well the facts set forth in the letter of Gen. McDowell, and that you were the first person who gave us the information referred to. Information corroborated in every respect by other reports made the same day. I am glad to have the opportunity thus to acknowledge services of the highest value and to say that I shall take pleasure always in serving you in any manner in my power. Respectfully, yours,
JOHN FORZ, Major General.

"War Talks of Confederate Veterans."

Such is the title of a volume of 335 pages published by Fenn & Owen, of Petersburg, Va., consisting chiefly of a series of addresses delivered before A. P. Hill Camp of Confederate Veterans of that city, and compiled and edited by George S. Bernard, esq., also of Petersburg. In the preparation of the notes and addenda to these addresses, Mr. Bernard has taken the greatest care to get statements of responsible persons, which can be relied on as accurate, and as a consequence the material of this volume will prove a valuable contribution to the history of the late war. One of its most interesting papers is Mr. Bernard's history of the "Battle of the Crater," in which memorable engagement he took part. The book is handsomely illustrated and cannot fail to be attractive to the veterans of both armies. Its price is \$2, and one-third of the net proceeds of sales goes to A. P. Hill Camp as a library fund.

Roosevelt on Lee.

Theodore Roosevelt's letter to the committee on arrangements of the Lee celebration at Washington on Saturday, stands out a splendid tribute to the character and worth of the great Confederate leader. It is something more than of merely formal, perfunctory nature—this letter. Mr. Roosevelt breathed into his words an intense sincerity, if not a genuine ardor of conviction that lends high value to his eulogy. Undoubtedly it will be received throughout the South with un-mixed gratification. And upon the great North, too, it should make impress for good in cementing the feeling of kindness and friendship between all sections of the country. There was no jarring notes in what he wrote—naught calculated to remind of heart-stinging incidents or to recall bitter memories. A broad, generous, patriotic pronouncement withal, President Roosevelt's estimate of Lee, and constituting one of the most pleasing features of Saturday's great celebration.

"General Lee," said Roosevelt, "has left us the memory not merely of his extraordinary skill as a General, his dauntless courage and high leadership in campaign and battle, but also of that serene greatness of soul characteristic of those who most readily recognize the obligations of civic duty." And again: "His (Lee's) campaigns put him in the foremost rank of the captains of all time. But his signal valor and address in war are no more remarkable than the spirit in which he turned to the work of peace once the war was over. The circumstances were such that most men even of high character felt bitter and vindictive or depressed and spiritless, but General Lee's heroic temper was not warped or his great soul cast down. He stood that hardest of all strains, the

Baltimore News: But it is not the South alone that places Robert E. Lee in the rank of the few greatest and noblest sons of America. Even while the passions of the war were at their hottest, the loftiness of his character, as well as the splendor of his extraordinary military achievements, was recognized at the North and gave to Lee a place apart among all the leaders of the Confederacy. That this recognition was not more widely expressed in public by Northern men was due to the fact, which cannot be set down as discreditable to the North, that his proposal of the cause of the Confederacy was, in the eyes of the people of that section, an act of treason. It has now come to be very generally recognized throughout the country that the question of the right of secession was, in 1861, a question upon which honest men might honorably differ—that it was, indeed, a question which, if seriously raised, could only be truly settled by the arbitrament of war. No reasonable Southern man now looks upon the attitude of the North upon the issue of the right of secession as an attitude of arbitrary tyranny; few reasonable Northern men look upon the stand taken by those responsible for secession as that of perjurers or traitors. Accordingly, now that two or three years and more have passed since the settlement of the great issue, men on either side can look upon the character and career of those who were engaged upon the other with a just and impartial vision. And in the light of such a vision, the place of Lee upon the roll of America's greatest and noblest men is as secure as the North-

Collier's Weekly: A hundred years ago, on the 19th of this month, Robert E. Lee was born. America has had no nobler citizen. All that is best in the South, or in the country, seemed to centre in this grave, strong, devoted man. Before the war he was looked upon as the most brilliant officer in the army. He regretted the approaching conflict. Sadly he took his place in it. He stood throughout as a tower of strength, a centre of inspiration, and he lived his life afterward as a model of peaceful and self-respecting manhood. Some authorities think him the greatest general the war brought forth; some do not. Nobody can fail to see in him a man in whom every part of our country must rejoice, of whom North and South alike should be proud. When a leader is so virtuous and so great he becomes a heritage for every American in succeeding time, whether that American dwell one side of the Potomac or the other. Lee today is a glory to the understanding North, even as Lincoln is a glory to the understanding South. They stand together as two figures, of heroic size, yet of perfect human nearness, side by side in the bitter working out of history.

PICTURES OF LEE.

THREE DRAWN FROM LIFE BY DR. W. W. SMITH.

Lee the Gentleman, Lee the Warrior, Lee the Burden-bearer—"The High-water Mark of Manhood as Yet Attained in the Ever-Rising Civilization of the Centuries."

At the University of Virginia Saturday, there was two hours' suspension of all classes in order to devote that length of time to exercises in honor of the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Robert E. Lee. The speakers were Professor Milton W. Humphreys and Professor Charles A. Graves, now of the University of Virginia, but who were instructors at Washington and Lee when General Lee was president of the institution; and Dr. W. W. Smith, Chancellor of Randolph-Macon Woman's College, who served four years under Lee in the Confederate Army. These speakers were all invited to give personal reminiscences.

Dr. Smith's took the form of three striking pictures of the Southern leader that came under his own observation. He said: "You have done me the honor of introducing me as an alumnus of the University of Virginia and an old soldier under Lee. I must confess that I am hardly entitled to the honor of being classed as an alumnus, as three-fourths of my college degree work was done elsewhere, and that I was too young to be much of a soldier in the four campaigns in which I followed Lee. I was, however, as a 17-year-old boy, able to carry a gun and shoot, and I was a decided success as a bullet-stopper, having arrested in their mad career three, which might have killed better men, in battles of 1862, 1863 and 1865. In 1864 I hit more of them than they did of me. Indeed, I escaped from its most desperate encounters without a scratch. This, as a beginning of the personal reminiscences which you call upon me to give,

I shall offer three etchings of our Lee, drawn from life. Each picture shall be of an actual incident of the war, witnessed by myself, and illustrating the character of the man.

Picture I.

A road beside which the line of march has halted. It is 1863, and Lee, on the aggressive, is advancing and soon to give battle. The brilliant and famous staff of the Commander-in-Chief and his escort of cavalry dashes along the road. A youth, undersized and delicate looking, sits on a log near by absorbed in reading a letter; his thoughts are far away from the rude scenes of war around, for the letter bears the postmark of home and the tear-marks of a loving mother. The cavalcade dashes up, but the soldierboy, untrained in military etiquette, does not rise and stand at "attention," to salute the superior officers of the staff. The Commander-in-Chief stops as the others pass on. What will he say to the unmilitary volunteer? Reprimand, arrest, guard-house? What he does say is: "Well, my boy, a letter from your home, is it?" "My boy—your home." No reproof to make the recruit observant of military etiquette, but the friendly, personal word, "my boy," which made the youth one of "Marse Bob's" men forever after. This was Lee the Gentleman, and under the picture of the Commander-in-Chief stopping for kindly talk to his delinquent private soldier by the roadside, I will quote these words written to his son: "Remember, my son, it always humbles a gentleman to have to humble anyone else."

made the boy a soldier by love rather than by teaching him military etiquette by reprimand.

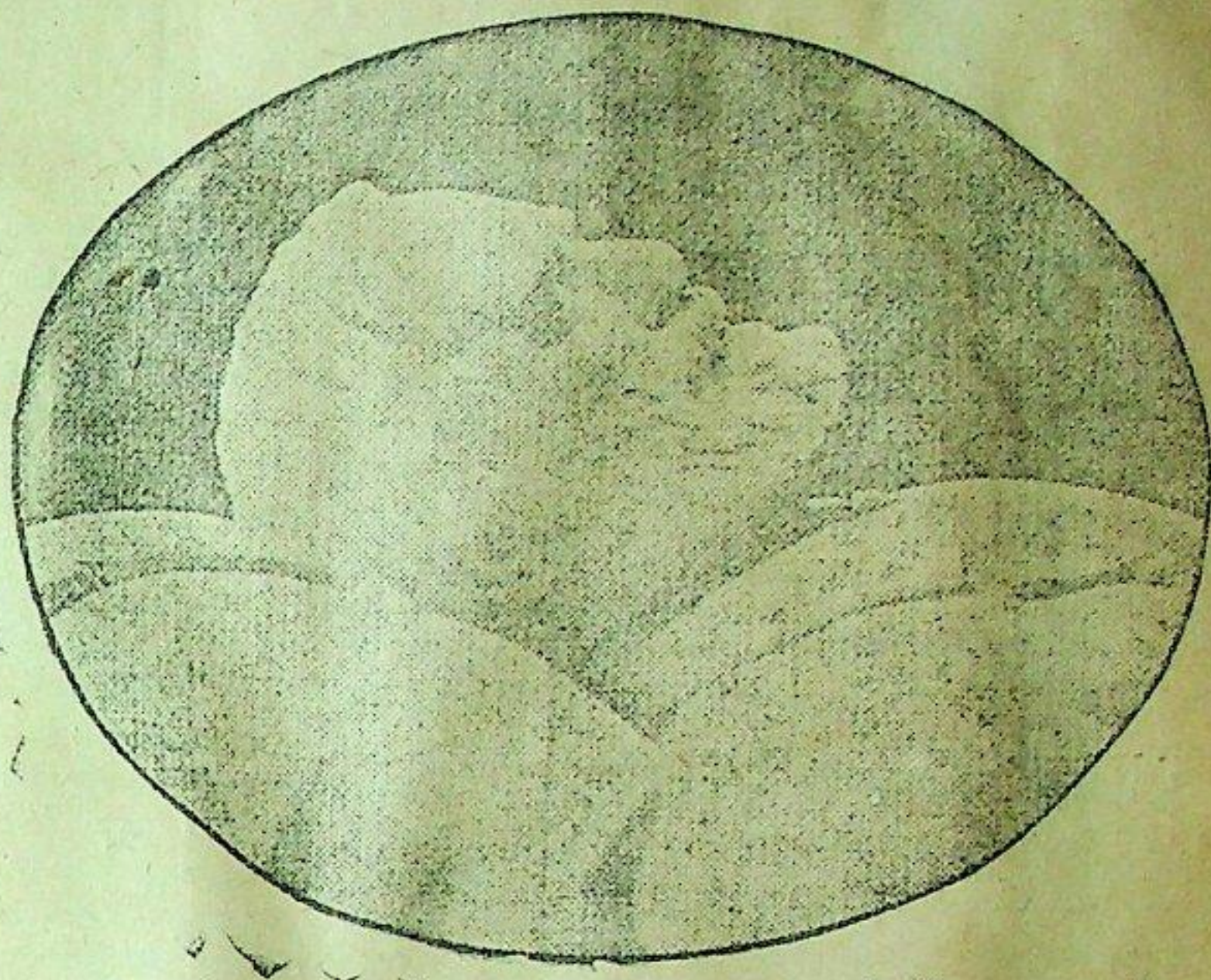
See how far-reaching this thought is. Do you see what it meant to Lee? General Lee was Commander-in-Chief. By military law it was his duty to reprimand or to praise as he judged fit. He must criticize, reprove for inefficiency, promote for merit. By the same law no officer could criticize his action. Of necessity he must sometimes make mistakes. That he alone should be exempt from criticism, while compelled to promote one or degrade another, raised in that noble soul no sense of elation at his high position, but a feeling of deep humility.

Compare with this the spirit of the upper-class man, who is willing to humiliate the new college recruit, and gloats in his security from retaliation. I commend to your admiration and imitation, Lee the Gentleman.

Picture II.

It is a calm May morn in 1864. The armies, which for a week have been tasting each other's blood in the fierce combats of Spottsylvania, lie now glaring in close-drawn lines, extending five miles or more through the jungle of the Wilderness, ready to spring at each other's throats at command of Grant or Lee. Near the center of Lee's line is the salient to be baptized that day as "the bloody angle." Lee divines the enemy's purpose to attack, and just before dawn reinforces the line held by Hayes' Louisiana Brigade by the Fourth Virginia Brigade, they down in the trenches, we on the higher ground behind. Your picture-drawer lies on the ground amid comrades of the Forty-ninth, with gun ready cocked and gaze intent on the point, scarce a hundred yards away, whence the enemy is expected to appear and charge with daylight. Suddenly to the right a quick firing with

MAJESTIC BEAUTY IN ENDURING MARBLE.



HEAD OF RECUMBENT STATUE OF LEE, AT LEXINGTON.

(Illustration Reproduced from the Baltimore Sun.)

huzzas shows that the attack is there, and soon it is seen that the enemy in great force has rushed the position,

and are in our trenches. The salient has been taken by a brigade, which is but the front of an army corps that is now pouring in. Lee's army is cut in two in the center, its breastworks turned, its reserve artillery and ammunition but a few hundred yards from capture, and that at 5 o'clock in the morning, with all day left to complete the disaster.

Our immediate officers are neither ignorant nor incompetent. In a few moments General Gordon calls his own Georgia Brigade and the Fourth Virginia out of the trenches and throws us in front of the enemy, forming a line like the bar of a capital A across the angle—a single line of battle against the massed foe flushed with victory. Yet on that line depended the salvation of the army and the hopes of the Southern Confederacy. Suddenly from our rear rides rapidly an officer on an iron-gray horse. He passes to the front of the forming force, where already the enemy's messengers of death are flying fast. He turns to us with arm outstretched, and, pointing at the enemy's position, starts forward. In a moment we see that it is our Lee. "Oh! Stop him, stop him. He'll get killed," was on our tongues, when Gordon from the right sees and dashes pell-mell upon the scene, reining in his blood-bay charger as he reaches the spot until he hears the picture of restrained energy. "General Lee, this is no place for you. Go to the rear, General, and direct our movements. We will drive them back. These men are Virginians; they never have failed me. They will not fail me now—will you, boys?" "General Lee to the rear, General Lee to the rear. Go back, General, and we'll drive them out," were the shouts that filled the air, and while one seized the bridle at the bit and drew the iron-gray with its rider through the line, old Gordon shouted, "Forward."

There was no responding yell. The emotions of these men, veterans now of three campaigns, were too deep for utterance. They felt that the fate of the army depended on that charge. A soldier voicing the inspiration of the scene quietly said, "Pass it down the line, boys. General Lee is looking at us," and down the line it went from mouth to mouth; "General Lee is looking at us," "Lee is looking at us," "Lee is looking at us," and the boy thought of the roadside, and the letter, and home, and mother, and set his teeth to die for General Lee.

A quick, steady tramp, tramp, tramp. A vision of the foe massed but in disorder in our trenches, a murderous volley at twenty paces, and a quick closing in with empty guns swung by the barrel in an onset that will not be denied; a few minutes' fierce hand to hand conflict in the trenches, and then at last a shout, the shout of vic-

tory as the foe surrenders or flies, and we press on and over the works, driving the ruck before us, far beyond our lines.

This was Lee the Warrior. Many think of him only as the calm, courteous, noble-looking officer, but Lee, as I saw him that day, was a lion roused.

And what shall I write under this picture? What does his heroic impulse say? What his yielding it at Gordon's call? It shall be again in his own words:

"Duty is the sublimest word in our language."

When Lee went to the rear he did the hardest task that duty could have set him.

Picture III.

The gloomy days are come. It is the sad April of 1865, and the scene near Farmville. Again a roadside, a pair of bars left down, and a dozen paces inside the field the officer on the iron-gray. The retreating army toils wearily along the road, for since three days no rations have been issued and no pause has been made for rest or sleep. Just as the boy reaches the gap, a courier hands the officer a dispatch. He takes and opens it eagerly, but as he reads grave concern changes into deep sadness and he says to himself, yet the boy hears: "Can I find no one to execute my orders?" The message tells that the depot of supplies ordered to be stored ahead for his starving troops has not been created and the shadow of Appomattox falls across the path.

Under this picture I shall write "Lee the Burden-bearer," and for its interpretation I shall quote the words he gave us all a few days later as he sent us with his blessing to our homes:

"Human fortitude should ever equal human calamity."

And was this a meaningless platitude to Lee? Did he fly from the disasters which followed to the land of the South? Witness his response to the honor offered him by English admirers: "You have gone through most strenuous and exhausting labors. You need rest. We have for you an estate with ample income. Honor us by accepting it and becoming our neighbor." "I thank you, gentlemen," was the reply, but I must remain to share the misfortunes of my people."

I present you, gentlemen and ladies of Virginia, and you young gentlemen of other States who have honored our Commonwealth by coming to its chief institution of learning for knowledge and inspiration, Lee the Gentleman, bred through generations of noble and illustrious ancestors, the fester of Virginia chivalry. Lee the Soldier, son of a brilliant soldier, God-gifted with genius, yet an earnest and laborious student of military sciences at West Point, the officer developed by large experience of service in the field, the one who amid a galaxy of great soldiers like unto Ajax and Achilles, still stood like Agamemnon, king of men, towering above them all in perfect symmetry, the master of armies, great by his abilities and glorious by his perfect obedience to the demands of duty.

And I present you Lee the Burden-bearer, even more glorious in defeat than in victory; the man who must stay under overwhelming burdens and "share the misfortunes of his people;" the man in spirit like unto the Son of Man, and like him made perfect through suffering.

We offer this man to you; we offer him to the country; we offer him to the world as the high-water mark of manhood as yet attained by the ever-rising civilization of the centuries.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE.

Robert Edward Lee, son of "Light Horse Harry" Lee, was born in Westmoreland county, Va., January 19, 1807. His father died when he was eleven years old, and at the age of eighteen he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he graduated.

In his coast talk, Mr. Thomas takes his fellow travelers from Omaha almost directly to Yellowstone Park where he graduated in 1829, second in his class. In 1832 he married Mary Custis, daughter of George Washington Custis, and grandson of his wife, whose first husband's name was Custis. By this marriage, General Lee came into the possession of the Arlington estate, on the Potomac river, and the "White Horse," on the Pamunkey.

He was promoted to the rank of captain in 1838, and when the Mexican war broke out in 1846 he was appointed chief engineer of the army in Mexico. He was highly praised by General Winfield Scott for his services at the siege of Vera Cruz and at the storming of Chapultepec and was severely wounded. When the secession movement began after the election in 1860, of Lincoln, he held a colonel's commission in the United States army and continued faithful to his allegiance to the Union until the State of Virginia seceded on the 17th of April, 1861. He then sent in his resignation.

Lee was given a brigadier general's commission soon after the attack on Fort Sumter, but was not assigned to any important command until the spring of 1862, when he was placed at the head of all the armies operating in defense of Richmond.

The masterly strategy which Lee displayed in the "Seven Days' Battle" around Richmond showed him to be a commander of the highest order of ability. The same may be said of his movements in opposition to General Pope a few weeks later. His success against McClellan and Pope emboldened him to attempt an invasion of Maryland in the fall of 1862.

Battle of Antietam.

This campaign was terminated by the battle of Antietam, fought on the 16th and 17th of September. Not being pursued by McClellan, he recrossed the Potomac unmolested and then moved up the Shenandoah valley into the valley of the Rappahannock, taking position near Culpeper Courthouse. McClellan at length followed, but on the 7th of November was superseded by General Ambrose E. Burnside. Soon after assuming command of the army, Burnside moved up the Rappahannock, intending to cross the river at Fredericksburg and proceed from that point to Richmond; but when he reached Fredericksburg, he found Lee in position ready to dispute his passage. After some delay, Burnside succeeded in crossing the river and attacked Lee, but was defeated with considerable loss. He succeeded, however, in recrossing the river, and a few days later was relieved of his command and General Joseph Hooker moved against Lee; but he, too, was defeated and driven back at the battle of Chancellorsville, May 24.

On to Gettysburg.

Lee soon gathered together all his available forces and moved northward, his campaign ending with the battle of Gettysburg, which took place on the first three days of July, 1863. On the first two days of this battle the advantage seemed to rest with Lee's army, but on the third day he staked the issue in a grand charge, which was completely repulsed, and he was compelled to order a retreat. He succeeded in recrossing the Potomac and was again safe in Virginia.

In 1863, while General Lee had his headquarters in the northern part of the State, the following resolution was passed by the city council of Richmond:

"At a monthly meeting of the council of the city of Richmond, held on the 9th day of November, 1863, present David J. Saunders, president and Messrs. Fleming Griffin, E. A. J. Clopton, A. N. Stokes, William H. Richardson, Walker, James A. Scott, L. W. Glazebrook, Thomas C. Eppes, N. B. Hill and Samuel D. DeLoon, Mr. James A. Scott, father of Colonel James A. Scott, of this city, offered the following resolution which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the sum of \$60,000 be appropriated for the purchase of a house and lot to be tendered to General Robert Edward Lee and family, free of rent, and that a commit-

The following committee was appointed for the purpose: Messrs. Scott, Glazebrook and N. B. Hill, and on a

motion made by Mr. Hill the president of the council was added to the committee.

At a subsequent meeting of the council Mr. Scott, the special committee laid before the body the following letter from General Lee, and asked that it be spread upon the Journal. The following letter was read from General Robert E. Lee at the council meeting, and the wishes therein expressed were respected:

"Headquarters

"Army Northern Virginia,

"November 12, 1863.

"To the President of the City Council of Richmond, Va.:

"Sir—My attention has been directed to a resolution reported in the newspapers as having been introduced into the body over which you preside, having for the object the purchase by the city of Richmond of a house for the use of my family. I assure you, sir, that no want of appreciation of the honor conferred upon me by this resolution or unsensibility to the kind feeling which prompted it, induces me to ask, as I most respectfully do, that no further proceedings be taken with reference to the subject. The house is not necessary for the use of my family, and my own duties will prevent my residence in Richmond. I should, therefore, be compelled to decline the generous offer, and trust that whatever means the city council may have to spare for this purpose may be devoted to the relief of the families of our soldiers in the field, who are more in need of assistance and more deserving of it than myself. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"R. E. LEE,

"General."

Not a single member of that council is living today and the old building in which the above resolution was offered has long since been torn down.

Grant Against Lee.

No operations of importance were undertaken during the winter of 1863 and 1864 by either army, but early in May, 1864, Lieutenant General U. S. Grant was called to Washington and took the field against Lee's army in person. Grant attempted to turn Lee's right flank by a march through the densely wooded region known as the "Wilderness." Here occurred two days of bloody but indecisive fighting after which Grant again sought to turn Lee's flank by marching to Spottsylvania Courthouse. At this place, on the 12th of May, there was another bloody and indecisive engagement between the opposing forces. The two commanders continued to confront and maneuver against each other for some weeks without coming to a general engagement, and without any result except that General Lee was gradually forced back toward Richmond until he occupied very nearly the same ground that McClellan's army had occupied two years before. After making an unsuccessful attack upon Lee's position on June 12, General Grant moved from the Chickahominy to the James river and after crossing the latter he entered upon the siege of 1865. Grant's army then entered upon more active operations, and Lee was compelled to abandon both Petersburg and Richmond. He was still hotly pursued by Grant and in a few days after he surrendered his entire force at Appomattox Courthouse on April 9 under an "apple tree." The surrender papers were drawn up in the McLean house; and thus ended the war—"not whipped, but overpowered." In the month of October following General Lee was elected president of Washington College, now called Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va., which

1870. A beautiful mausoleum was until death, which occurred Oct. 12, erected over his tomb, and a splendid bronze equestrian statue at Richmond. A fine statue has been placed beside that of Washington in the Statuary Hall in the capitol.

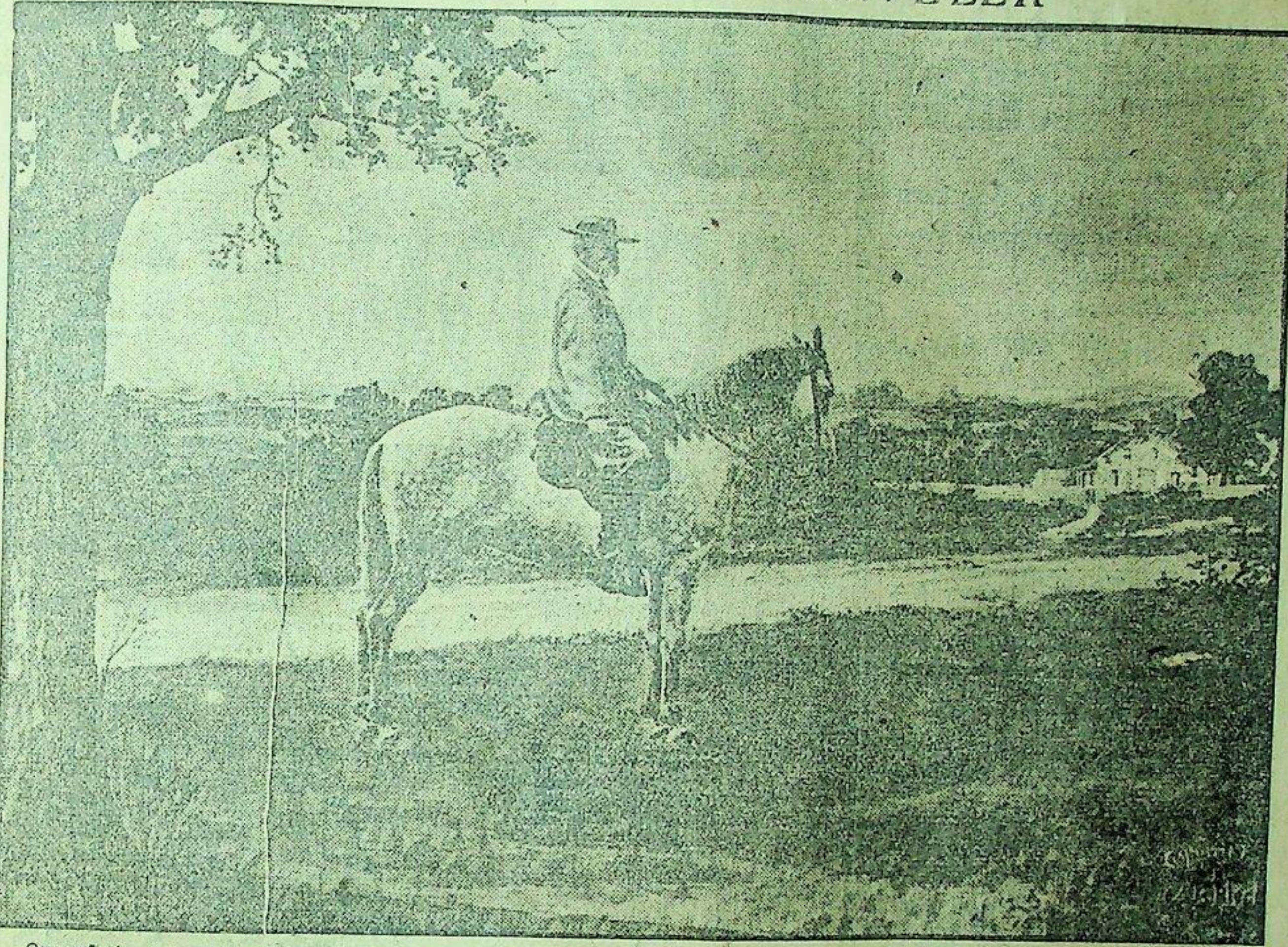
G. W. CUSTIS LEE

Got \$100,000 for Arlington—Succeeded His Father as President of Washington and Lee University and Held the Place 30 Years.

and Custis furniture, plate, paintings and other family mementoes. At her death these were to pass to her eldest son, his grandfather's namesake, G. W. Custis Lee.

G. W. Parke Custis died in 1858, Mrs. Robert E. Lee in 1872, and Arlington was confiscated by the government in 1863. Yet, as in 1896, Congress appropriated \$150,000 to settle with General Custis Lee for Arlington, thus recognizing him as legatee under his grandfather's will, General Custis Lee may be termed the last master of the stately old manor and estate.

GENERAL LEE ON TRAVELER



One of the interesting illustrations of our Lee Section last Sunday was a picture of General Lee, on Traveler, his favorite horse. This picture was taken by Milcy, of Lexington, and was said to be the only such picture taken from life. This claim, however, seems to be incorrect. Mr. A. H. Plecker, the Lynchburg photographer, sends us the picture printed herewith, which he took of General Lee on his war horse at Rockbridge Baths, Va., in the summer of 1866. This was sixteen months after the close of the war, and Traveler was only ten years old. The picture is an exceedingly interesting one, and presents a strikingly fine likeness of General Lee and of the horse. The setting is also particularly attractive.

Boyhood Home Of R. E. Lee Bought By U. D. C. Chapter

New York, Jan. 19 (AP)—Stratford Hall, birthplace and boyhood home of General Robert E. Lee in Westmoreland county, Va., has been acquired by William Alexander, Jr., chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy, of Connecticut, and will be preserved as a national shrine similar to Mount Vernon and Monticello.

Announcement of the sale came today, the birthday of General Lee and the 200th anniversary of the building of old Stratford, gift of Queen Caroline, wife of George II, to members of the Lee family. For generations this was the home of the Lees of Virginia Richard Henry Lee and Francis Lightfoot Lee, signers of the Declaration of Independence; Lighthorse Harry Lee, and his sons, Major Henry Lee, Robert E. Lee and Sidney Lee.

A Lee memorial foundation, shortly

to be incorporated, will direct the restoration and formal dedication of the historic estate. Present plans provide that the colonial library shall be re-established and scholarships founded in memory of the Confederate leader.

The purchase includes, besides the picturesque mansion and its outbuildings, the Lee burial vault, an old mill and several hundred acres along the shores of the Potomac. Adjoining the plantation is Wakefield on the Potomac, the birthplace of George Washington.

The Stratford plantation, originally obtained from the Indians in 1650 by the first Richard Lee, was in possession of the Lee family from that time until 1830, when it was acquired by the ancestors of Charles E. Stuart, who has sold it to the Daughters of the Confederacy.

There is living in retirement in Virginia the man who may be called the last master of Arlington, though he was never actually in possession of the historic estate, now converted into the national cemetery.

Representative of some of the most famous names in the past of our country, General George Washington Custis Lee, great-grandson of Martha Washington, grandson of Light Horse Harry Lee and also of Washington's adopted son, George Washington Parke Custis, grand-nephew of Richard Henry Lee and Francis Lightfoot Lee, signers of the Declaration of Independence, and eldest son of the great Confederate chieftain, General Robert E. Lee, "Custis" Lee, as he is familiarly known, is entering the autumn of a dignified and noble life, a career too little known to the American people who would not be slow to estimate at its true value its high, sustained and even quality.

By the will of George Washington Parke Custis, the grandson of Martha Washington and adopted son of the Father of His Country, Arlington Heights was left during her lifetime to his only child, Mrs. Mary Custis Lee, the wife of General Robert E.

Descent from Washington.

It is historically known that Martha Washington was a wealthy young widow with two children when she wedded the hero of the Revolution. One of these, John Parke Custis, died, leaving a son and a daughter—George Washington Parke Custis and Eleanor Washington Parke Custis—who were adopted by the childless Washington as his own children. Eleanor, or "Nellie," Custis married Lawrence Washington, his nephew.

George Washington Parke Custis married Mary Lee Fitzhugh, of the Virginia Fitzhughs, for whom Fitzhugh Lee and W. H. Fitzhugh Lee, General R. E. Lee's nephew and second son, were named.

Their only child, Mary Randolph Custis, in 1831 married Robert E. Lee, third son of General Henry Lee (Light-horse Harry), and his second wife, Anne Carter.

Arlington Heights had been purchased and laid out by Washington himself for his adopted son, who had inherited a fortune from his grandfather, Martha Washington's first husband. Washington took great interest in planning this future home for his adopted son, of whom he is represented as being very fond. Indeed, he is described as being most indulgent toward his wife's grandchildren, who