

sent by the Hunt. June 1917.

- "Dray of a So." Refugee during the War. His friend W. J. McSwine, Lt. Dr. Geo. W. Bagby, Lt. Spent articles & letters in papers & magazines. His name gave letters, published as "Writings of Dr. Bagby." in 2 vols.
- Father Ryan, orator, lecturer, essayist & poet. War songs & poems.
- Jas. Bowen Hope, Norfolk. wrote first for Ball's periodical. In charge of Norfolk public schools. after close of war. dignified & manly.
- John Nelson Page - wrote war stories after the war.
- Harry McCallie of New Orleans "Bonny Blue Flag."
- Geo. J. Root. "Just Before the Battle, Mother."
- C. C. Sawyer "Who will care for mother now." "When this cruel War is over."
- Walter Killebuck. "We in Sealing Tonight."
- Terkel. "The Soldier's Farewell."
- Daniel Emmett (a Nor. man) "Dixie"
- " " "Sorensen"
- Geo. P. Ordway. "Set me free from for his mother."

## "All Quiet along the Potomac Tonight"

While the army was camped at Fairfax C. H. a flag of truce was raised that felt armies might bury their dead. The soldiers from each side had all day been exchanging tobacco & other supplies for medicine & things not. could not get into the blockade. Every thing had been of the free their nature & no one dreamed the lines not be held easily. That night it was Roman Fontaine's duty to act as sentinel till 12 o'clock. He was very tired & longed for the time when his fellow soldiers, sleeping by camp fire and beside him, at last 12 o'clock came & he summed the soldiers who remained himself with one spent being so overcome with sleep; so he rose, a spy, bullet came from the other side of the river, struck him causing instant death. Fontaine had to remove his body, but he was indignant that the lines had not been kept. When relieved from duty he could not sleep & remembering what the dead man had told him of his loved ones at home, when talking together the night before, he wrote in his tent, the poem "All Quiet etc." He next morning he read it to his mess mates, Brown, Gyralam, Early & Williamson & gave each one of them copies; also other soldiers. On Oct. 21, 1861 it appeared in a Northern paper, with a statement that it was found on the body of a dead patriot after the battle of Seaburg. It perhaps was sent to Mrs. Ethel Ross of New York who had it published under the title "The Sentinel's Guard." She never admitted that she wrote it. From the testimony Fontaine's mess mates who heard it read before it was seen in print, it is presumed that he is the author. The words either poems but were so good as this.

Confederate Column, Times-Dispatch May 3, 1914.  
(Sent by Mrs N. H. Hairston, Wm Watts ch. U. D. C.)

Roanoke County was taken from Botetourt in 1838. It was peopled by the Scotch-Irish, and the Germans who came up the valley and by the descendants of the cavaliers who came across the Blue Ridge. It gave to the colony before the Revolution Robert Flemming, the Christian statesman + soldier, the friend of Washington; one of the heroes of Ft Pleasant + President of the Privy Council of Virginia. He succeeded Jefferson for a short time, as Gov. of the state. Col. Flemming's dauntless courage + energy saved the State papers at Charlottesville, when the capitol was moved there, + Tarleton, the dashing British commander, made a sudden raid. General Andrew Lewis, of Indian + Revolutionary war fame, owned + lived upon the lands on which the greater part of Southern Salem is built. Robert Craig, intimate friend of President Jackson + Col. Henry S. Edmundson, the eloquent tribune of the people, were residents of Roanoke Co. + represented this district in the Congress of the U. S. continuously, with the exception of 2 yrs, from 1828 to '60.

On the 14th of Jan'y 1861, the General Assembly of Va. called a Constitutional convention, whose members were to be elected on Feb. 4. and convene on the 13th of that month. Before the day of election, So. Car., Miss., Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana + Texas had seceded + formed the So. Confederacy on the 4th day of Feb. 1861. Two candidates presented themselves in Roanoke Co. for the Va. convention; one was Wm Watts, later Colonel of the 28th Va. Reg., who favored immediate secession; the other was Geo. P. Tayloe, a Union candidate. Mr Tayloe was elected + in convention voted agst secession until the Federal government demanded on Apr. 15. that Va. should furnish troops to assist in subjugating the then organized So. Confederacy. He returned to his home + sent his 4 sons to defend Va. agst the invading Federal troops. One of his sons was Geo. C. Tayloe, colonel of 11th Alabama Reg., who was wounded at the battle of the crater + acting as Brig. Gen. at Appomattox. Another was Lieut. James L. Tayloe of the C. S. S. "Raleigh", killed in the naval engagement preceding the battle bet. the Merrimac + Monitor. The others were John W. Tayloe, 2d. Adj. Va. Cav., + Lomas Tayloe, adjutant of the same Reg., who was killed at Raccoon Ford. Capt M. M. Rogers, commended in general orders by Gen. Fitz Lee + Gen. Thos. J. Munford. m. 2. of Col Tayloe's daughters.

In 1861 four companies from Roanoke Co. were organized at Salem + one at Botetourt Springs. These, together with men from Roanoke county who preferred to volunteer in other commands, aggregated 952 men wh. was more than 1/6 of the entire white population of the county. These soldiers neither volunteered, nor did they fight for secession or slavery for Roanoke remained true to the Union until the issue was presented, whether they should go to battle in defense of their friends, neighbors + soil or turn fratricidal hands agst their own brethren.

Salem became the rendezvous for the gathering forces of the surrounding counties. Here Robt. C. Allen, a young lawyer of Salem + graduate of V. M. I. was placed in command + by drill + instruction molded the raw recruits

Convention of 1861.  
Called the "Animal Parliament"

Jack Loraie, engineer on James River & Kanawha Canal, author  
(of Cumberland County) His son gave Capt J. C. Featherston a  
copy of the article after the close of the war of '61-'65 - which was  
borrowed by Maj Robt Glass of "Lynchburg Virginian" who lost it.

First name on the list of secession convention was  
— Marshall M. Ambler of Louisa County.

— John Jamey of Loudon County, chairman of convention  
was called the owl from Loudon.

— Thomas Branch, called the jackass from Petersburg

— <sup>W. Leach</sup> Shelton F. Leach from <sup>Rockbridge</sup> Cumberland County called the  
Durham Bull (pawing the ground and bellowing)

— Jubal A. Early, called the terrapin from Franklin  
because of his hesitation in joining the secessionists.

— Judge Timothy Rives of Prince George County  
called the poor old horse from Prince George Co. al-  
ways wanting more oats.  
*with unkempt tail & mane, sadly in need of oats*

— Alexander H. Stuart (Stewart) of Staunton, called the  
serpent, <sup>from Aquila</sup> gliding around among the members.

— Henry A. Wise, called the lion from <sup>Princess Anne</sup> Accomac Co.

" " opossum " Fluvanna Co

— The pages were called magpies.

Writer mistakenly supposed to be Jno M. Daniel of Richmond.

"Capt L. P. Hargrave, on Atlantic Coast Line  
Stony Creek, Sussex Co. Va

470 pressed on the seal was regarded as to a certain extent indicative of our origin owing to the remarkable fact that an equestrian figure constituted the seal of Great Britain from the time of Edward the Confessor down to the reign of George III.

Washington was selected as the emblem for the Confed. seal as a type of the character of our ancestors, & his equestrian figure seemed peculiarly appropriate by the circumstance that on the gloomy morning of Feb. 22nd 1862 Pres. Davis was inaugurated and a permanent government set in motion under the shadow of the statue of Washington on the Capitol square in Richmond. The provisional inauguration & government had been celebrated at Montgomery, Alabama, at an earlier period. The great seal of the Confederate States of America was engraved in 1864 by Joseph S. Wyon of London, England, chief engraver of Her British Majesty's seals, but never reached Richmond until just before the evacuation April 3d 1865. It was of silver & weighed nearly 4 inches in diameter. At the time of the evacuation of Richmond a man employed in the war department was directed by Wm Benjamin to pack up certain papers & take them to Danville for safety. This man stole such as he thought would be most valuable & subsequently undertook to sell them to the U. S. Government. The government appointed an agent to investigate their value & through Mr Hunt of the Congressional Library of Washington the Confederate seal was located. Through the generosity & patriotic interest of Mr Wm White of Norfolk, Mr Eppa Hunton & Mr Thos. P. Bayan of Richmond Va, the seal has been recently purchased & placed on exhibition in the solid South room of the Confed. Memorial Literary Soc. of Richmond.

At a meeting of the So. His. Soc. in Oct. 1888, it adopted as its seal the familiar great seal of the Confederate States. The design & motto is the same "Deo Vindice", but in place of the Confederate States of America Feb 22. 1862" are the words "The Southern Historical Society, organized May 1. 1869." It seems peculiarly appropriate & dignified that the seal should be thus perpetuated, for to that body belongs the preservation of the true history of the Confederacy." Mrs A. F. Robertson, Staunton, Virginia.

The Committee received suggestions & help from such distinguished men as Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin & the artist Benjamin West; but it is generally conceded that Geo. Wythe was the originator & father of our Virginia seal. Wythe who was a classical scholar, designed the seal which was adopted by the convention. It represented Virtue (the genius of the Commonwealth) dressed like an Amazon, resting on a spear with one hand, holding a sword with the other & treading on Tyranny represented by a man prostrate, a crown fallen from his head, a broken chain in his left hand & a scourge in his right - the word Virginia over the head of Virtue & underneath the words "Sic Semper Tyrannis;" on the reverse of the seal this group, Liberty with her wand & pileus - on one side of her Ceres with the cornucopia in one hand & an ear of wheat in the other; on the other side of her, Eternity with the globe & phoenix - and these words in Latin "Deus nobis haec otia fecit" - (God has given us this ease.)

After much delay & discussion it was found impossible to have the seal made in this country & in the directions sent abroad, many mistakes were made in the original classical design of Mr Wythe. From time to time the matrix has become worn & new ones made, & these errors have been repeated. Every variety of attitude & every imaginable error has been incorporated in one or another of these designs. One of the most striking errors which appears in several of the designs is in the dress of the tyrant, his figure is shown in full armor of the 13th century while the Amazon is dressed in armor used about 1000 years B.C. The seal of 1911 is correct in all its major details tho' lacking in artistic beauty. The genius of the Commonwealth has the figure of a man rather than that of a woman & long after the discs were in use the Secretary of the Commonwealth returned them to the engraver & had the breasts of a woman added to the figure! (Done by General Thomas J. Semmes.) The design of the seal differs from the original in the motto "Perseverando" instead of "God has given us this ease." As the necessity for a new seal was recognized by our ancestors, as soon as they declared their independence of Great Britain, so when the Southern States seceded from the Union, it became imperative that the Confederate government should have its own great seal & in February 1862 a committee of the Confederate Senate, of which the Hon. Thos. J. Semmes of Louisiana was chairman, was appointed to design it. The device represented an equestrian portrait of Washington (after the statue in the Capitol square at Richmond) surrounded with a wreath composed of the principal agricultural products of the Confederacy, wheat, corn, tobacco & cotton, having around its margin the words "Confederate States of America 22nd Feb. 1862, with the motto "Deo Vindice," "In God we Conquer." In April 1864 there was an interesting debate as to a change in the motto. Some of the committee moved to insert these words in Latin "Under the guidance & protection of God we endeavor to equal & even excel our ancestors," but after much discussion the Deo Vindice was accepted. The equestrian statue of Washington was selected in deference to popular sentiment. The equestrian figure in-

468 facade, and delicate & elaborate tracery work.

The English & French people attached great importance to their seals & during the 13th & 14th centuries royal seals were elaborate works of art. That of William the Conqueror had on one side an enthroned figure of a king on the reverse side the king on horseback armed with spear & shield. These two ways of representing the sovereign (with crown & on a horse) have been used on all the royal seals of England down to the present day. They varied greatly in their heraldic designs, some being very magnificent, others quite simple in design.

"From the discovery of America there was in the minds of Englishmen a romantic atmosphere hovering over their new possessions in America." It was spoken of as the Kingdom of Va., & Spenser dedicated his "Faerie Queene" to "Elizabeth, Queen of England, France, Ireland and Virginia." Although Virginia had no quartering on any of the arms of English monarchs, she had for a seal early in 1600 the King's arms & portrait & the inscription in Latin "For the second council in Colony of Va." The history of her early seals is very interesting, but can only be touched upon on an occasion like the present.

The exorbitant fees of tobacco charged by officials in affixing seals to public documents occasioned great grievance among the early colonists. One of the earliest seals used by the Supreme Council in England & Virginia & called the cote was adopted 1619. It bore the King's arms on one side, on the reverse his portrait; a significant feature on the cote was the cross on the escutcheon and croslet of men in armor, indicative of the undercurrent of religious enthusiasm which so largely influenced "the adventurers of Virginia." Early in the 18th century a new seal was adopted with an original device below which appeared a council chamber with councilors gathered around a table & beneath these words written in Greek, "From whose tongue floweth speech sweeter than honey." Each monarch designed & used his own seal for the Virginia colony. During the period of the Commonwealth & during the first year of Charles II. there was no seal for Virginia. On the restoration of Charles II. a new seal was made which bore the escutcheon of the house of Stuart & was encircled by the garter with the words "Honi soit qui mal y pense." In 1767 Virginia used for the last time her seal as a colony of Great Britain. Nine years later we find her throwing off her allegiance to the tyrant & selecting a seal emblematic of the liberty which she fought for & attained. A writer has said "As quarterings on the arms of private families depict by heraldic symbols great deeds performed so the seal of a commonwealth should be a faithful reflection of the great principles which are the foundation of the state's existence & an exposition of the science, literature, history & art of its period." The importance of the great seal of the Commonwealth as an evidence of sovereignty was appreciated by the convention of 1776 & it appointed a committee of some of the greatest men of the day to prepare the design for this seal. The committee consisted of Richard Henry Lee, George Mason, Robert Carter, Nicholas & George Wythe.

Our laws require that all legal documents, passports, warrants, pardons, deeds etc, shall have affixed to them national, state or county seals (as their nature demands) An ignorant or feeble man when he cannot write makes his mark (or seal) in token of good faith. We all know how in song & story literature has been enriched by beautiful metaphorical allusion to the seal. From earliest ages mankind adopted symbols in their relations to each other & 'tis from the people of the Orient, with their vivid imagination & rich imagery of thought, that we trace the origin of the seal. In misty Babylonish history we find seal & signet to have been in use. They were common among the Egyptians of the 12th Dynasty (3000 years B.C.) & in the tombs of the mummies, gems & scarabs have been found inscribed with hieroglyphic impressions. Then, as now a seal stood for genuineness, authenticity, authority. Its use in Egypt & Assyria is shown in the bible (Genesis XLII. 42) when Pharaoh gave Joseph his seal as a badge of investiture, & again when the stone which closed the den of lions was sealed by Darius with "his own signet & the signet of his Lords." Jezebel wrote letters in Ahab's name & "sealed them with his seal" & when Esther interceded for her people & found favor in the eyes of the King, Ahasuerus said, "Write ye also for the Jews as it liketh you, and seal it with the King's ring, for the writing which is written in the King's name & sealed with the King's ring may no man reverse."

The use of seals among the early Greeks & Romans, like many other customs was probably borrowed from the Egyptians and they were extensively used for public & private purposes. Herodotus, the father of history, makes frequent mention of them & in the time of Solon their use was obligatory. During the mediæval period the importance of seals was very great as they were considered the main proof of the authenticity of all sorts of public & private documents. In order to make their illicit use difficult, the seal itself was locked & guarded with great care. One curious precaution, said to be still adopted in the monastery of St. Athos, is that the circular matrix (correctly speaking the matrix is the instrument - the seal the impression made by it) is divided into 4 quarters, each of which is kept by one of the 4 ruling monks. The 4 pieces are joined by a key handle which is kept by the secretary; thus it is that only when all 5 guardians of the various parts of the matrix meet together can the complete seal be stamped on any document. A great number of mediæval seals still exist & the British museum alone contains about 25000 specimens many of great historical & artistic importance. Among them are ecclesiastical seals, belonging to Popes, Bishops, Abbots: seals of corporate bodies such as charters, monasteries, colleges; official & personal seals; royal seals of queens & princes; common seals of towns, schools, hospitals & merchants, marks or devices with or without a name. The most beautiful & elaborate of all seals were those of Bishops, & religious corporations & chapter seals of monasteries, priories, representing, as they often did the miniature model of the church with its

Marian Dimmock Walden (Gr. Child of Confy Rd)

President Davis, upon receiving Gen. Lee's telegram stating that his lines at Petersburg had been broken, immediately set out for Danville with his Cabinet. The Pres. established headquarters at the home of Mrs. Sutherland, and there transacted the official affairs of the Confederacy. Here he stayed for 3 days & after publishing his proclamation to the people of Danville, proceeded to Greensboro, No. Ca. At this time he received the depressing news of Lee's surrender & immediately called into a conference Generals Johnston & Beauregard whose armies were operating in this vicinity. Here the terms of Lee's surrender were discussed as well as the furtherance of the campaign in the South, these generals advised Pres. Davis to proceed further south, because the Federals were rapidly extending their lines and bearing down upon the city. Pres. Davis then set out for Charlotte, No. Ca. & there received rumors of Johnson's surrender & Lincoln's assassination. Several meetings were held in this city before his party continued its way to Abbeville, So. Ca.

It is specifically mentioned in Jas. A. Alfried's & M. H. Clark's biographies of Jefferson Davis that a cabinet meeting was held here in the Armistead Burt house. When Pres. Davis was urged to flee, he said "I will listen to no proposition for my safety. I appeal to you for our country." Nevertheless the party wended its way southward to Washington, Georgia. Here the last cabinet meeting was held in the old Bank building. Mr. Reagan & Mr. Clark who had been appointed acting-treasurer of the Confederacy in the absence of Mr. Trenholm (who was ill) were the only members of the cabinet with Mr. Davis. Sec'y of State Benjamin along with Sec'y of Navy Mallory had left Pres. Davis that morning. Sec'y of War Breckenridge, whom he was expecting, did not arrive in time. Mr. Trenholm was too ill to travel. The remaining 3 members decided that they would pay the soldiers on the Mississippi with the money left in the treasury & also discussed their means of escape. This was the last official business wh. the Conf. Cabinet transacted, the last cabinet being held in Washington, Ga. Just before the cabinet adjourned several soldiers on parole from Johnston's army brought the official news of Johnston's surrender. This was a great blow to Pres. Davis & there being nothing else to do he attempted to escape into Mexico, but owing to some difficulty was detained & captured outside of Washington along with Messrs Reagan and Clark.

Just before Pres. Davis' capture a skirmish between Confederate & Federal troops took place which ended the war as it had begun with a Confederate victory.

July 31	Letter, 2 programs, 2 lists + test questions	2cls.
Aug 27	" + blanks for ch. reports to Mrs. Baker	2cls.

346 74 Lunenburg Co. Kenbridge.  
Lunenburg Chapter. Va. No. 76. U.D.C. No. 609.

Historian, Mrs C. J. Allen-  
1916-17 Pres. Mrs John E. Hardy  
Cor. Sec. Mrs Hunter.

type 22 pages

March 9 Letter from Mrs John E. Hardy asking for study course

Aug 2. Letter from Mrs Hardy enclosing papers: as follows  
" " "Thrilling Night Ride to save Lee's Army." 9 pages Capt C. J. Allen  
" " "Incidents of the battle of Gettysburg" 1 page " " "  
" " "Pathetic Incident of war" 2 pages " " "  
" " "Most Destructive Single Shot of the war bet. States." 10 pages  
Preston B. Mc Goodum.

"Thrilling Night Ride" awarded Youngs prize of \$10.  
at Chattanooga Convention - Mrs Grace M. Newbell, Wis. Gen -

Kenbridge R. F. D. no 2

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"I was delighted last night on receiving your letter announcing Capt Allen's success in winning the prize for "Reminiscences of Veterans". He is such a splendid man & was such a brave soldier that it makes us glad to have him win the prize in our estimation he deserves. I enclose 50 cts in stamps for return of papers & prize & I will get them to Capt Allen. Cordially Yours  
Mary Jackson Hardy -"

Dec 10. We haven't yet heard from Capt Allen's papers.

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Dec. 13. 3 copies year book. 2 of these lost by president.  
1 copy Va. Div. Historian

1 copy. His. Gen. year book. 1 copy list of test questions.  
Mar. 6. Va. Div. program + letter to Mrs M. M. Nowlin 2cts

VETERAN TO TALK

The usual meeting of the Miller Park Community League tonight at 8 o'clock will partake of a memorial nature and one of the interesting phases will be a talk by Dr. John Hannon, pastor of the West End Methodist church whose subject will be "Personal Reminiscences of War Times." Dr. Hannon is a Confederate veteran and it is expected that his talk will be one of interest.

Preston H. Bailey will speak on the subject, "The Confederacy," and in addition to these talks there will be recitations and music.

A special invitation has been extended to Confederate veterans and to all who recall the days of the Civil War.

"Otey B. Mitchell, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Norwood Mitchell of Atlanta, reported at the officers' training camp at Fort McPherson yesterday. Mr. Mitchell's family have given officers in every war of America from the colonial wars to the present. He is the grandson of the late Hon. Peter J. Otey, member of Congress, a distinguished officer on General Jubal Early's staff, of the Confederacy.

To find out for Mrs Ross (phone 2880-9) 404 Euclid Ave.

"Who was the first man killed in the John Brown raid?"

Oct Returned ch. papers at meeting  
July 25. 2 blks for ch. report?  
Aug 1. 2 cop. books + test ques. Mrs Davis

Sept. 7 Chapter report sent.  
(d) No. app<sup>ns</sup> filed 5.  
(e) " " for crosses 1.  
(f) State + U. S. C. programs -  
(o) No. pub. his. meetings 1.

Jan 19. Tablet unveiled to Latham's Battery; address on So. Confederacy 1. essay on "Events in Va. during early part of 1861" by Mrs J. H. Davis. Written - 7 pages

Papers - His from program Jan. Feb, March April - written 8 pages  
President Davis - ch. his. 3 pages  
Lee in Richmond - Mrs Nowlin 3 pages  
Mrs Davis "Bad Faith of Feb. Gen" 7 1/2 type  
"Forsyth 'Makeshifts'" 2 1/2 "  
Mrs Booth, Rd. Conf. Cap. 5 pages  
"Ross - Test papers 6 pages typed

UNVEIL MEMORIAL TABLET

Exercises at Court Street Sunday School Largely Attended - Dr. Thompson Delivers Address on Patriotism and Liberty.

Tribute was paid to the memories of Gen. Robert E. Lee, Gen. Stonewall Jackson, Latham's Battery and all Confederates who wore the Grey in '61 and '65 in appropriate exercises held at Court Street Methodist Sunday school yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the anniversary of the birthday of General Lee.

Several hundred people attended the exercises and an enthusiastic celebration was held. Veterans, many of whom were in Latham's Battery, and followed Lee and Jackson, occupied the front rows and they frequently cheered the names of Southern heroes.

Inscription on Tablet.

The tablet bears the following inscription:

"This tablet marks the location of the gun house of Latham's Battery Organized May 28th, 1860. Left Lynchburg on the 23rd of April, 1861, and was mustered into service of the C. S. A. on the 25th of April, 1861, with 95 men on roll; was known as Co. D, 33rd Battalion, Virginia Artillery, Pickett's Division.

Officers:

"Captain H. Gray Latham, promoted to rank of major and transferred.  
"James Dearing, promoted to rank of brigadier general and transferred.  
"Joseph G. Blount, promoted to rank of major and transferred.  
"James W. Dickerson, badly wounded at Seven Pines May 30th, 1862, and again at Sailor's Creek April 7th, 1865.

First Lieutenant:

"George S. Davidson, promoted to captain and transferred.  
"Thos. F. Richardson, killed at Williamsburg.

Joseph L. Thompson.

Second Lieutenants:

"W. J. Folkes.  
"L. Clarke Leftwich, promoted to major and transferred.  
"William H. Blackwell.  
"N. H. Hazelwood.

Engaged in the following battles:

"Bull Run, Va.; Yorktown, Va.; Williamsburg, Va.; Seven Pines, Va.; Seven Days Around Richmond, Va. Fredericksburg, Va.; Gettysburg, Pa.; Plymouth, N. C.; Bermuda Hundred, Va.; Second Cold Harbor, Va.; Taylor's Farm, Va.; The Crater, at Petersburg, Va.; on the line at Petersburg, Va.; from June, 1864, until April, 1865; last battle at Sailor's Creek, on the retreat; escaped capture at Appomattox, and left our guns at Bent Creek, Va.

"Killed, 20—Wounded, 26.

"Erected by Old Dominion Chapter, U. D. C., and friends."

Historian

1916-17

Pres. Mrs. Wm Stokes

Ca. Sec. Miss Mary Duquoid.

The tablet marking the site of the gun house was erected by the Old Dominion Chapter, U. D. C., and the tablet will bear the names of the officers of the battery and a list of the battles in which they engaged.

- Jan'y 10 Paper by Mrs J. H. Davis on Va. Div. Jan'y program - 8p written  
8p written. Summary from January topics written
- Feb 14 Paper by Mrs Booth on Feb. topics 6p  
" " Summary from February topics
- March 10 Letter from Mrs M. M. Nowlin sending paper "Lee in Richmond tells of book by Cooper de Leon on "Richmond during the war."  
Mrs R. P. Beasley told of the Philadelphia
- Aug 2 Answers to Test questions by  
Apr. 2 p. His. Gen. prog (4 mos.) written
- May
- June 3 Paper on Pres. Davis by Va. His. 3p. written.
- Dec 1916 "Bad Faith of Fed. Gov!" 7 1/2 p type
- Sept "Makehifts of the Conf'y" 5p type.

Total type 20 pages

Written 25 "

Hospital sketches?

Lee-Jackson memorial exercises will be held at the Court Street Sunday school room this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in honor of the memories of the famous Southern generals, Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. Immediately following the exercises, the unveiling of the tablet on the wall of the Clay street reservoir will be held, marking the site of the old Latham gun house used by the Latham battery.

The natal days of Lee and Jackson are being observed jointly, and with the unveiling of the tablet, the exercises will be of more than usual interest in Lynchburg.

## In Honor Of Latham's Battery.

The work of the Old Dominion Chapter, U. D. C., in erecting a tablet here in Lynchburg to Latham's Battery, a command which rendered conspicuously gallant and effective service in the cause of the Confederacy, merits the cordially appreciative recognition of the community. In the course of the Civil War, these intrepid cannoneers displayed a type of military excellence so impelling as to render "Latham's Battery" a name of high honor—a designation in which the people of Lynchburg especially, have abundant cause to contemplate with exultant pride. It is meet, indeed, that our people should attest this sentiment, as they are about to do, in an enduring expression—in a memorial of bronze on which will appear the names of the officers of the Battery and a list of the battles in which it was engaged. A quite interesting and happy circumstance in this connection is that the memorial is to be unveiled today by lineal descendants of three of the Battery's distinguished officers—Miss Alpha Thompson, granddaughter of Lieut. J. L. Thompson; Miss Margaret Dickerson, daughter of Capt. J. W. Dickerson, and Miss Cornelia Christian, granddaughter of Gen. Jas. Dearing.

Jefferson Davis' Birthday Celebrated  
By Daughters of Confederacy.

The June meeting of the Old Dominion Chapter, U. D. C., was held on Monday afternoon at the home of Miss Lowry on Church street. The date of the meeting was changed in order to celebrate the birthday of Jefferson Davis which is June 3rd.

The meeting was called to order by the newly elected president, Mrs. John H. Davis, and the usual opening exercises were conducted by her. Reports of officers and special committees were then given.

A note was read from Mr. A. H. Jennings, commander of Garland Rodes Camp, S. C. V., thanking the chapter for the automobile ride they had given Mr. Forrest when here to organize the Sons of Veterans.

The committee assisting in soliciting funds for the Army Y. M. C. A. reported having collected nearly \$250 for that purpose.

The Memorial Day committee reported several automobiles loaned for the parade, and also an exquisite wreath for the monument in the soldiers' section at the old Methodist cemetery, donated by Mr. Fallon.

Two delightful solos were rendered by Miss Mary Beasley in a charming manner, and a most interesting and instructive paper on the president of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis, was given by Miss Ruth H. Early, State historian of Virginia Division U. D. C., and vice president of the chapter.

Owing to the loss of a whole shipment of crosses of honor, the U. D. C. custodian, Mrs. Sells, of Columbus, Ohio, directed that they should be bestowed whenever she could furnish them, so this presentation will be made to Mr. E. L. Bell as soon as the cross arrives.

Dec. 12. 3 copies year book sent historian.  
 Oct Returned 2 Vols. papers to Mrs Fisher + 20 cts.

Jan'y 1 copy His. Gen.'s year book.  
 Oct Returned to Mrs Evans chapter papers.

Feb. 19 Letter + 1 circular list of test questions.

### VETERANS GO TO REUNION

City of Lynchburg Provides Railway Fare for Fifty.

Fifty veterans of the Confederate army will attend the reunion to be held in Washington next week from Lynchburg as the result of the appropriation made recently by the City Council, many of whom would hardly be able to make the trip but for this provision on the part of the municipal government. In addition to this, there will be funds available for a side trip of the veterans who desire to do the go to Gettysburg after the joint reunion will have been ended.

Yesterday morning Thomas C. Miller, adjutant of Garland-Rodes Camp, Confederate Veterans, bought fifty tickets to the reunion, and before 1 o'clock all but two of these had been presented with the city's compliments to veterans. Most of the veterans will go to Washington Monday, but some will leave as early as Sunday.

The following is the list of residents of the city who will make the trip:

W. T. Carter, A. M. Clark, J. T. Campbell, C. M. Callahan, W. S. Daniel, W. S. Gregory, R. B. Dameron, E. H. Ewart, C. B. Gilliam, R. A. Green, Emory Howell, J. E. Karnes, A. A. Kershaw, Bryant Kelly, James I. Lee, B. H. Lakes, Henry May, Thos. C. Miller, M. H. Mays, C. K. Nelson, George W. Norvell, J. B. Owen, A. H. Flecker, D. B. Puliam, G. L. Smithson, J. D. Tanner, W. A. Tanner, W. B. Taylor, R. H. Thornhill, J. A. Walker, W. H. H. Winston, E. O. Williams, A. R. Wright, J. L. Thompson, C. H. Wingfield, Simon Straus, J. R. Wingfield, J. H. O'Brien, J. O. Boley, W. F. Lindsay, B. M. McBrayer, J. H. Barbour, Dr. John Hannon, J. E. Hollar, Jesse Hudson, B. K. Milam, E. L. Bell and James W. Wray.

### The Minstrel.

The Confederate aged are rarely before the public for aid. The Holy Cross Academy fund has never been before the people for contributions. Therefore "The Yelks' Minstrel" which is a benefit performance by local talent for these two worthy causes, feels no hesitancy in offering to local theater-goers the opportunity to attend an amusing and clever entertainment, the proceeds of which are to be used so advantageously. The minstrel is under the auspices of the Kirkwood Otey Chapter, U. D. C., and St. Ann's Society of Holy Cross church. The cast is composed of well-known artists, prominent society women and attractive young girls. The accompanying orchestra is directed by Mr. Gustav Kluentner, with Mrs. J. J. Collins at the piano, and the minstrel is directed by Mr. A. D. Watson and Mr. Clyde Jennings, who have given invaluable services and time to the production. The people of Lynchburg will doubtless show unusual interest in the event, in view of the fact that the present war brings vividly before them the gallantry of our veterans fifty-six years ago, while the splendid buildings of the Holy Cross Academy lend health and comfort to so many little children that constitute our line of defense of the future. The minstrel will be at the Academy of Music at 8:30 o'clock on the evening of May 5.

The Kirkwood-Otey Chapter, U. D. C., was entertained at the home of Mrs. Archie Campbell Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. James Scott, the newly elected president, occupied the chair. Mrs. Malcolm Peak presented the call of the nation for women's help, both within and without the home during the present war.

Mrs. Charles Evans read a paper on "Our Confederate Literature." It proved to be one of the most interesting papers of the winter's program. Miss Ruth Early, State historian, was present and gave a delightful address on Jefferson Davis.

At the close of the business meeting a charming musical program was given, all joining in singing "The Star Spangled Banner." Mrs. Campbell was assisted in receiving her guests by Mrs. N. D. Eller. The parlor and library were lavishly decorated with red and white roses. The Confederate colors were carried out in the refreshments. On the president's table was a pyramid bouquet of the national colors, red, white and blue flowers. The Chapter meetings will be suspended through July and August.

Historian, Mrs Chas Evans. 1475 Riv.  
1916-17 Cov. Sec. Mrs Saml Poin Dexter

President—Mrs. James A. Scott.  
First Vice-President—Mrs. S. F. Poin Dexter.  
Second Vice-President—Mrs. S. O. Fisher.  
Third Vice-President—Mrs. D. M. Ramey.  
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Aubrey T. Isbell.  
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. Malcolm Peak.  
Treasurer—Mrs. Walker Mays.  
Registrar—Mrs. S. S. Northington.  
Historian—Mrs. Charles H. Evans.  
The names of four honorary members were added to the roll: Mrs. DuVal Adams, Jr., Mrs. Giles H. Miller, Mrs. James E. Abbe and Mrs. Benjamin L. Brooks.

Jan'y Referring to article on Richmond in "Collector" (Mrs Evans, this?)  
"With my best wishes for your success in this arduous task."  
Kate Easley Evans.

July 25 Enclg 2 blanks to his? for ch. report 2 cts

Aug 6 50 Test questions ans. by Mrs Chas H. Evans. 1475

3. " 11 Papers on "Va Battlefields" under assumed name.

Aug 31. Ch. report. sent by Mrs Chas. Evans. For banner contest

Pages. Typewritten 34-21-24 Pages 79

Printed 4

Written 17

No. of essays 7

" " monuments in 1917 1

Vol. II Reminiscences 34 4 printed pages

(d) No. of apps 6

(f) " " app programs followed 7

(g) subjects sent for study 17.

(i) text books examined Several

Pages on Minor Battles 21

1 Contestant for Div. Prize no. II

1 " " " " " III

1 " " U. D. C. Prize - 50 test questions answered  
Andrew's medal.

(p + q.) No. pages "Virginia Battlefields" 24 pages (Mrs Fisher)

Papers sent. "Why was the war of 1812 necessary?" 2 pages written

"Christmas on the Plantation" 7 pages written

Feb. "Virginia's 1st war governor" (misaid)

"Mrs Lee in Richmond" written 4 pages

"Evacuation of Richmond" " 2 pages

"Rd, 2d capital of the Conf'y" typewritten 3 pages.

"Conf Navy along Va's coast" written but not sent.

\* "Va's War Literature - written 5 pages.

Mrs S. O. Fisher. Contest for Va. Div. III Prize. Book of incidents  
enclosing in note 10 cts for return

Dec 13. 3 copies of year book: mailage 2cts.

Feb 20. His. Gen's. program + Test questions 1ct.

May 3. Answer

July 25. Enclg 2 blanks to his. for ch. report 2cts

Pres. Davis upon receiving Gen. Lee's telegram stating that his lines at Petersburg, Va, had been broken, immediately set out for Danville with his Cabinet. The Pres. established Hdqrs at the home of Mrs Sutherland & there transacted the offl business of the Confederacy. Here he stayed for 3 days & after publishing his <sup>affairs</sup> proclamation to the people of Danville, proceeded to Greensboro, No. Ca. At this time he received the depressing news of Gen. Lee's surrender & immediately called into a conference, Gens. Johnston & Beauregard whose armies were operating in this vicinity. Here the terms of Lee's surrender were discussed as well as the furtherance of the campaign in the South. The Gens. advised Mr Davis to proceed further South, because the Federals were rapidly extending their lines & bearing down upon the city. Mr Davis then set out for Charlotte, No. Ca. & there received rumors of Johnston's surrender & Lincoln's assassination. Several meetings were held in this city before the party continued its way to Abbeville, So. Ca. It is specifically mentioned in Jas. A. Alfried's & M. H. Clark's Biographies of Jefferson Davis that a cabinet meeting was held here in the Armstead Burt house. When Mr Davis was urged to flee he said "I will listen to no proposition for my safety. I appeal to you for our country" Nevertheless the party ended its way Southward to Washington, Ga.

Here the last Conf. Cabinet Meeting was held in the old Bank building. Mr Reagan & M. H. Clark, who had been app'd acting-treas- of the Confederacy in absence of Mr Trenholm, who was ill, were the only members with Pres. Davis. Secretary of State Benjamin along with Secretary of Navy Mallory had left Mr Davis that morning. Sec'y of War, Breckenridge, whom he was expecting, did not arrive in time. Mr Trenholm was too ill to travel. The remaining 3 members decided to pay the soldiers on the Mississippi with money left in the treasury & also discussed their means of escape. This was the last official business which the Conf. Cabinet transacted, therefore the last Confed. Cabinet was held in Washington, Ga. Just before the Cabinet adjourned several soldiers on parole from Johnston's army brought the official news of Johnston's surrender. This was a great blow to Pres. Davis, & there being nothing else to do, he attempted to escape into Mexico, but owing to some difficulty was detained & captured outside of Washington along with Messrs Reagan and Clark.

Just before Mr Davis' capture, a skirmish between Confederate & Federal troops took place which ended the war as it had begun with a Confed. Victory.

Marian Dimmock Walden-  
Rd. ch. Grandchildren of the Confederacy.

into soldiers. Allen later became colonel of the 28th Va. one **781** of the Regiment, composing Pickett's Division. He was with his command till Gettysburg, where he led the 28th to the Stone wall: after 6 regimental color bearers had been shot down in that maelstrom of death, Col. Allen, the blood streaming from a wound in his shoulder, seized the flag & waving the tattered banner over his head, called on the 28th to follow as he began to mount the wall. Just then a bullet from the enemy's guns, pierced his forehead & there fell one of the bravest men who ever drew sword in defence of the Southland. He is buried in an unknown grave at Gettysburg.

Three of the 4 companies organized at Salem were commanded by the Deyerles. One of the three was under Capt. Geo. S. Deyerle & his bro., Ballard Deyerle was lieutenant in same company. When Capt. Deyerle became Major, W. W. Brand of Roanoke was made captain. This company was assigned to the western army & was in its most important & fiercest battles. Matthew P. Deyerle, an Institute graduate & brother of John S. D. was captain of another of these companies. His command became a part of the famous 28th Va. Reg. & participated in the engagements from 1st battle of Manassas to Five Forks, where most of its surviving members were taken prisoners. M. P. Deyerle was a noble soldier & splendid officer. His men idolized him; & they claim that if his brilliant career had not been terminated by death at Wmsburg battle, May 5, 1862 in his 22d year, he would have been made a major-general.

Lieut. Henry S. Taunt of Roanoke, & S. D. Repass, led the company up the heights of Gettysburg & many of the men were left dead or were struck down at the point recorded in history as marking the high tide of the Confederacy. Andrew J. Deyerle, a cousin of the officers aforementioned, was captain of yet another Roanoke company and when he became colonel, J. P. Houtz of Salem, was made captain. It became a part of the 42d Va., Stonewall Division & participated in Jackson's celebrated valley campaign, in the Seven Day's fight around Richmond, & at Cedar Mt. In this last battle the company carried in 38 men of whom 19 were killed & eleven wounded. Col. A. J. Deyerle was wounded & cripple for life in this action.

The 4th company organized at Salem in 1861 was the Hupp-Griffin Battery or Salem Flying Artillery. It participated in many battles and surrendered at Appomattox. This Co. makes the conceded claim that it furnished the man who fired the last cannon at Appomattox. Abram P. Hupp was the first captain, & was succeeded by Dr. Charles Griffin, both of Salem. The late Henry E. Blair, of Salem, who adorned the circuit bench for 30 yrs & Geo. W. Girkle, formerly sheriff of Roanoke County were officers in this battery. Capt. Chas. Griffin's brothers, were Hon. Saml Griffin of Bedford City, who served with distinction on Gen. Mumford's staff; the Rev. Jack Griffin, chaplain of 19th Va. Reg., known as Fighting Jack Griffin & ex-Judge Wingfield Griffin, C. S. Army, & captain of the Jeff Davis rifles of the Spanish-American war.

The other company of Roanoke Co. Volunteers, organized at Boletown Springs was commanded by Floyd G. Rock & became Co. E. of 28th Va. Inf. & participated in all the battles in wh. that regiment was engaged, and did its part in adding lustre to that command.

782 Another company from Roanoke County was "F" 2d Va. Reg. Junior Reserve; composed mainly of boys + served in trenches around Petersburg + was engaged in guarding prisoners. Other soldiers from Roanoke Co. were in companies "A" and "E" 36th Va. Reg, M'Cauley's Brigade in the 5th Va. Cav. + some were scattered in other commands.

A group of Confederate soldiers of 1861-65: are the following the two Wells brothers, one with a bow-knife, the other with an old musket, who volunteered before they reached the age of 17 years; one was killed in battle + the other died from exposure on the field;

John Persinger, who crossed the wall at Gettysburg + was then dangerously wounded. Richard H. Ligon, who fired the last cannon at Appomattox

— a crowd of witnesses to inspire us with loftiest purpose that Virginia of today and tomorrow may be worthy of the Va. of yesterday.