

Confederate Veteran.

F. B. Munnally
1415 Rio Grande Ave
Dec 32

VOL. XXXIX

SEPTEMBER, 1931

NO. 9



GEN. JAMES C. TAPPAN, C. S. A.

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SPECIAL OFFERINGS IN BOOKS.

Library of Southern Literature. A beautiful set of this work in three-quarters Morocco, De Luxe edition, originally sold at \$100, is here offered at \$35, prepaid. The fifteen volumes are in fine condition, almost perfect, and this set is a bargain at the price. The cheapest cloth binding is now selling for more than is asked for this set. This work is being used largely by the Historian General, U. D. C., in making up programs, and every Chapter should have a set available. Nowhere else may be found so much information on writers and orators of the South, and selections are given from their works. This set will be sold on time payments if desired.

Confederate Military History. Another work which is invaluable to Chapters for reference, for it gives the history of each Southern State in the Southern Confederacy, as prepared by a leading Confederate of each State, and the whole was edited by Gen. Clement A. Evans, of Georgia. The most complete work on Confederate history yet prepared. It should be in every library of the country. One set in half leather at \$30; another in cloth at \$25. Sold on time payments if desired.

Memoirs of Col. John S. Mosby. Edited by Charles N. Russell. Practically new volume, and a scarce work. Price, \$5.

Mosby and His Men. By J. Marshall Crawford. The earliest work on the exploits of Mosby and his daring men. Published in 1867. Small volume, nicely rebound; good, clear illustrations. Price, \$3.

History of Morgan's Cavalry. By Gen. Basil Duke, who served under Morgan and succeeded him to the command. This is of the early edition and in fine condition. Price, \$6.

The Miniature Cross of Service

THROUGH the cooperation of the Medallion Art Company, New York, a miniature of the Cross of Military Service is now obtainable for the World War Veterans who are recipients of the Cross of Military Service from the United Daughters of the Confederacy. This miniature is in compliance with the ruling of the Government, and is an exact reproduction, in miniature, of the Cross of Military Service, except that the miniature is in gold instead of bronze.

The price of the miniature Cross is \$2.00, and may be purchased through the Custodian-General of Crosses, U. D. C., MRS. JOHN W. GOODWIN, "The Cloverly," School Lane, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dowling, of Monticello, Ga., is the only survivor of the 1st Alabama Regiment, volunteers, with J. B. Henderson, of Georgia. He will be glad to see another member sur-

A patron of the VETERAN, Mrs. J. F. Durham, 3401 Seventh Avenue, Port Arthur, Tex., takes orders for embroidery, Italian hemstitching, tatting, quilts, bedspreads, etc., and will be pleased to submit prices on designs wanted.

WANTED.

I desire to purchase Confederate Army and Navy brass buttons, and State buttons for Louisiana; also, very old Greek-letter college fraternity and literary society badges. L. S. Boyd, Arlington, Va.

Albert H. Griffith, Fisk, Wis., wishes to procure the following books, and anyone having them for sale will please communicate with him: "Causes That Led to the War Between the States," by J. O. McGehee; "Defense of the South," by John A. Richardson; and "The Republic of Republics," by P. C. Centz.

Mrs. L. J. Sexton, of Norman, Okla., General Delivery, is trying to get a pension and needs information on the service of her husband as a Confederate soldier. H. M. Sexton joined Company G, 12th Kentucky Cavalry, at Springfield, Tenn., in 1863, under a Captain Melton, and in Forrest's command. He was paroled May 15, 1865. Anyone recalling his service will please write to Mrs. Sexton.

Mrs. John J. Conlon, Recorder of Crosses, Missouri Division, U. D. C., is seeking information on the war record of one John B. Bennett, who served with Company I, 12th Tennessee Cavalry; will appreciate hearing from anyone who knew him as a soldier.

A report from Hodgenville, Ky., says that Charlie Warren, who acted on the advice of Charlie Fields when he bought the business of Charlie Farrell, employed Charlie Creal to write the deed which Charlie Akin took to the Larue County courthouse, where it has been recorded by Charlie Walters.

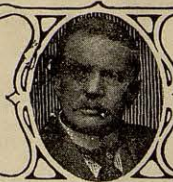
Mrs. James Carlton, now of Gilchrist County, Fla., desires to secure a pension. Her husband, James Carlton, served in an Alabama Regiment, and she thinks he enlisted at Huntsville, Madison County, Ala. Anyone who can testify to his service will please write to Rev. A. S. Doak, Box 66, Huntsville, Ala.

Since 1867, when the United States purchased Alaska from Russia for \$8,000,000, minerals, fish, and furs valued at more than \$1,632,000,000 have been taken from the territory.

Confederate Veteran

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OFFICIALLY REPRESENTS:
UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS,
UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY,
CONFEDERATED SOUTHERN MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION,
SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Though men deserve, they may not win, success;
The brave will honor the brave, vanquished none the less.

PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR. { VOL. XXXVII. NASHVILLE, TENN., SEPTEMBER, 1931 No. 9 { S. A. CUNNINGHAM
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UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS

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GEN. L. W. STEPHENS, Coushatta, La.....Honorary Commander for Life
REV. B. COOKE GILES, Mathews, Va.....Honorary Chaplain General for Life

STATE REUNION, U. C. V.

The annual reunion and convention of the Tennessee Division, U. C. V., will be held at Johnson City, Tenn., October 7-9, 1931.

BRIG. GEN. J. H. STEELE, Adjutant.

NO ADMIRER OF LINCOLN.

In responding to the invitation of the Governor of Kentucky to meet in that State with the G. A. R. and other organizations, both patriotic and civil, and join in exercises commemorating the life and deeds of Abraham Lincoln, our Commander in Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, Gen. C. A. DeSaussure, gave no uncertain reasons for declining to participate in that celebration, speaking for himself and the organization of which he is the head. His action has been widely approved by comrades and friends of the South, who have yet to be convinced that Lincoln was ever a friend in thought, word or deed to the South as he knew it; and even those who may criticise this action of the Confederate leader can but admire his bold stand for his convictions.

The following comment, by Capt. S. A. Ashe, of North Carolina, is given as the general feeling in the Confederate organizations, as expressed in their communications:

"My attention has been called to the reply of General DeSaussure to an invitation from the Governor of Kentucky for the United Confederate Veterans to meet with the G. A. R. and others in commemoration of President Lincoln. I fully agree with General DeSaussure that it is not the purpose of the U. C. V. to join in with such demonstrations. And, in particular, it would be against nature for us to join in the proposed commemoration. The principal things Mr. Lincoln stands for are in eternal antagonism with the views the Confederate veterans fought for; and, besides, we can never give our approval either to the terrible war he inaugurated nor to the methods he employed in its conduct."

RALEIGH, N. C.

Confederate Veteran.

Office: Methodist Publishing House Building, Nashville, Tenn.

E. D. POPE, EDITOR.

SPEAK TO ME OF DAYS.

O, speak no more of years—of wintry years
That seem to stretch along my lonely way,
But picture to my eyes the precious things
That I may find throughout a summer day.
Remind me of a lark's far-reaching call,
Of meadow daisies dancing with the breeze,
Of restful clouds that drift across the sky,
Of luscious fruit maturing on the trees.
Entreat me to observe the sunset tints,
To watch the stars that gleam when colors die,
For lovely things will give a needful peace
And keep repressed a soul-disturbing sigh.
I long for smiles to banish all my tears,
So speak to me of days instead of years.

—Susan C. Miller in *Pegasus Magazine*.

THE VETERAN'S NEED.

It has not been the rule of the VETERAN to make appeals to subscribers through its editorial columns; but the present situation financially calls for an exception to that rule, and this appeal is directed to all who are interested in our Confederate history and its preservation.

As is well known, the VETERAN has been supported through its nearly forty years of existence by subscriptions only, but with the rapid passing of our Confederate veterans, the larger part of that support, the circulation has been so diminished that it becomes necessary to build it up through other Confederate bodies; and a concerted effort is now being put forth by all these Confederate organizations to arouse more interest in each membership, so when their letters reach you, do not fail to give the attention asked, which means just a little effort on the part of each Camp and Chapter towards the longer life and usefulness of the VETERAN. Several thousands more subscriptions are necessary to furnish a support for the publication, and a little effort on the part of each Camp and Chapter will furnish those necessary additions to the list of subscribers. There are few members who could not spare the \$1.50 for a year's subscription, and the special offer of four subscriptions for five dollars ought to secure one club, at least, in every membership. In addition, a year's subscription will be given to each Camp and Chapter which sends a club of four or more.

Veterans, Sons and Daughters, this goes to you collectively and individually, and with you rests the future of this journal of Confederate history—the only means of communication between you. It would be a happy idea to make this effort in celebration of the VETERAN's fortieth year, now near at hand—but DO IT NOW should be the slogan.

A FRIEND TO CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

When Walter M. Lampton died at his home in Biloxi, Miss., on December 11, 1930, the inmates of the Beauvoir Confederate Home lost their best friend. He was eighty years old, the oldest merchant in Mississippi at the time, eldest of the five Lampton brothers, successful business men, philanthropist and friend of the friendless. He was twice married, and is survived by his second wife and three sons of the first marriage, also an adopted daughter. Born at Tylertown, Miss., August 12, 1850, he was too young to have a part in the stirring scenes of the sixties, but he was devoted to those who had fought for the South, and his interest in those men and women in the Confederate Home of Mississippi led to many improvements there for their comfort. He was a regular visitor to the Home and devoted to the interests of the inmates.

In the VETERAN for May, 1928, a sketch of Mr. Lampton was given, bringing out incidents showing his devotion to the Confederate Home. And the VETERAN is proud to say that he subscribed annually for twenty-five copies to be sent to the Home. Surely, his like may not be found again.

ERRORS—TYPOGRAPHICAL AND OTHERWISE.

It seems that the VETERAN finds it necessary very often of late to explain or apologize for some error appearing in its pages, most of which are typographical. One of this kind, deeply regretted, changed the name of the writer of the poetic tribute to Jefferson Davis appearing on the first page of reading in the August number, by which W. Edgar Dorris was given as the author instead of W. Edgar Davis. The VETERAN can only apologize for the printer and proof reader.

Another error, a little different, in the article on "Legacies of Love," by Mrs. William Lyne (page 261, bottom first column, July number), gave Sheridan the credit for having burned Columbia, S. C., instead of the more famous burner, Sherman. The editor takes the blame for that oversight.

A TALK TO OLD COMRADES.

BY W. A. DAY, SHERRILL'S FORD, N. C. (COMPANY I, 49TH N. C. REGIMENT).

Old Comrades, Brother Soldiers: Do you remember the brave old days when you were a Confederate soldier in the gray uniform, fighting for your native Southland under the great Robert E. Lee? You know how he looked mounted on his iron gray horse, Traveller. Do you remember the grand charges without any protection whatever—when the brave Northern soldiers (they were brave, for none but brave soldiers could face the Southern soldiers in battle) charged our lines? We covered the ground with their dead and wounded, and when we charged their lines, they covered the ground with ours, for both sides were born fighters.

Do you remember still the deafening thunder of the cannon and the murderous roar of the small arms, when the earth was trembling and the everlasting hills were shaking, the shouts of the veteran hosts as they charged up to the cannon's mouth, and the withering tornado of balls, grape-shot and bullets mowed their ranks? How tired you were, and how your powder-blackened faces looked when the battle was over; and how your comrades fell around you, and how you missed their faces about the camp fires?

Do you remember that twelve-hundred-yard charge through that whirlwind of death on the bloody heights of Malvern Hill, the heavy battles of Drewry's Bluff, when we sent Butler to Bermuda Hundred and kept him bottled up until Grant's army crossed the James? The opening battles of the siege of Petersburg, which was almost a continuous battle for nine long months?

Comrades, do you remember the long night marches, the lonely picket posts on the river banks in the snow, without any fire, the marching all day in the rain and freezing all night in wet clothes—and hungry all the time?

And, comrades, do you remember when the long war was over and the banners were furled, and the survivors came home, how long it was before you could feel that you were not under military discipline, free men to come and go as you pleased; and how long it was before the sound of battle died in your ears? Do you not in dreams still fight your battles over sometimes? It is hard for an old soldier to forget his youthful soldier days.

And, comrades, brother soldiers, pray do not call yourselves "Rebels." You were not rebels in any

sense of the word. Under the Constitution at that time any State, or States, could withdraw from the Union if they so desired. So don't call yourselves rebels; let the Yankees do that if they wish.

And, O, my comrades, are you not proud of the record you made in the days long ago when you were Confederate soldiers, whether you wore stars or bars on your collars, chevrons on your sleeves, or a plain gray uniform and an Enfield rifle on your shoulder? How strong and noble you were in manhood's prime. Those toilsome marches tried your strength, those terrible charges and bloody battles tried your courage when you knew it was against fearful odds; but your faith was strong and you did all you could. Your deeds have gone down the long years that have passed in history and song. It was said that the world had never known such soldiers before.

Brother soldiers, wear your Cross of Honor with pride. It represents bravery on the battlefield of your native Southland.

Brother soldiers, our comrades who lost their lives and those who have passed away since that mighty struggle, they rest in their graves—some on the bloody battlefields, some in Northern prison cemeteries, some in Southern hospital cemeteries, and some in peaceful cemeteries at home. They rest in their graves and sleep their last sleep, and "no sound can awake them to glory again." Peace to their ashes! Brother soldiers, we who are yet on the march, the rear guard of the grand old army, can cherish their memory here while we live, and when we meet them on the other shore in the Great Beyond, and all have answered "Here!" we will all be together again, and our last resting places on earth will be in the care of the dear Daughters of our beautiful Southland, the land we loved so well. Heroic statues are standing all over the South, representing every branch of the service, and they will be standing on their granite pedestals long after all our comrades have crumbled to dust, and generations yet unborn will look on those iron men and ask whom they represent; and the answer will be, "The Confederate soldier, who fought for his native Southland in the brave old days."

"I am still greatly enjoying the VETERAN," writes R. E. Borden, of Strasburg, Va., and renews for another year.

"Long live the VETERAN," writes Miss Minnie White, of North Carolina; "would like to give it a thousand dollars."

WHAT THE SOUTH FOUGHT.

BY JOHN T. BOIFEUILLET, IN ATLANTA JOURNAL,
SEPTEMBER, 28, 1924.

Walter Steed, Legislator from Taylor County, speaks to Confederate Veterans, and gives some figures as compiled by C. G. Lee, well-known war statistician:

Total Enlistments, Northern Army	2,778,304
Foreigners and Negroes in Northern Army	680,917
Total Enlistment Southern Army	600,000
Thus more foreigners and Negroes in Northern Army than all enlistments in Southern Army by	80,917

Northern Army was made up:

Whites from the North, including immigrants ..	2,273,833
Whites from the South ..	316,424
Negroes	186,017
Indians	3,530
	2,778,304

In Southern Army	600,00
North's numerical superiority	2,178,304

Foreigners in Northern Army:	
Germans	176,800
Irish	144,200
British Americans	53,500
English	45,600
Other nationalities	186,017
	680,917

Southern Soldiers	600,000
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There were more foreigners in the Northern Army than we had men, by	80,917
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Total aggregate Federal Army, May 1, 1865	1,000,516
Total aggregate Southern Army, May 1, 1865	133,433

ON THE BATTLEFIELDS

	Confederates	Federals
Seven Days Fight around		
Richmond	80,835	115,349
Antietam	35,255	87,164
Chancellorsville	57,212	131,161
Fredericksburg	78,110	110,000
Gettysburg	62,000	95,000
Chickamauga	44,000	65,000
Wilderness	63,987	141,151

Federal prisoners in Confederate prisons ..	270,000
Confederate prisoners in Federal prisons ..	220,000
Federals died in Confederate prisons ..	22,570
Confederates died in Federal prisons ..	26,436

It is thus established that while the South was effectively blockaded and cut off from all medical supplies (*horrible dictu*) by Mr. Lincoln, more Confederate soldiers died in Federal prisons than Federals died in Southern prisons, although the South had 50,000 more to care for than the North had to care for of Southern soldiers. Notwithstanding that fact, fewer Northern prisoners died in Southern prisons by 3,866.

Notwithstanding this, the Northerners hanged Captain Wirz, Superintendent Andersonville Prison, because they said he let so many Northern prisoners die, when the Federals would not let either medicines or food in to them. Captain Wirz was offered his life (pardon) if he would only say that President Davis was responsible for the deaths at Andersonville, but he indignantly refused to lie to save his life.

EFFORTS TO PREVENT SECESSION.

[Report on the address of a portion of the members of the General Assembly of Georgia. Printed by order of the Convention (of South Carolina), Charleston, 1860.]

CONTRIBUTED BY CAPT. S. A. ASHE, RALEIGH, N. C.

[Some of the members of the Georgia Legislature had made an address to the other States urging that no separate action be taken, but that the States should have a general convention. The South Carolina Committee then made this report.]

The Committee on the Address to the Southern States, to whom was referred the Address of a portion of the members of the General Assembly of Georgia to the people of South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida, in Convention assembled, urging that no final separate State

action shall be taken upon the question of secession from the Union until a general Convention of the Southern States can be had, respectfully report, That the Address was not received until just before the Ordinance of Secession was put upon its passage, and the withdrawal of South Carolina from the Union has now been ordained. Nevertheless, the high respect entertained by this Convention for the members of the Legislature of our sister State of Georgia, from whom this Address emanated, impels the Convention briefly to state the causes which induced the passage of the Ordinance.

South Carolina did not desire to take the lead in secession, but, her Legislature being in session for the purpose of appointing Presidential Electors, first felt the blow inflicted by the election of an enemy to Southern institutions, elected by Abolition States upon Abolition issues.

She felt that her safety was imperiled; that duty to herself demanded prompt action as the only means of meeting the impending danger, and she called this Convention to take the proper steps to save the Commonwealth.

The long-continued violations, by the Federal authority, of the constitutional compact between the States produced, years ago, earnest and repeated remonstrances and warnings, not only from South Carolina, but most of the Southern States. These remonstrances were unheeded until, at length, this State was driven to take vigorous measures for redress. When it was found that she would no longer submit, a compromise was offered and accepted. How long its terms were observed, let the records of the country attest. The threatened storm being averted, the bad faith of our Northern associates speedily displayed itself in renewed efforts to plunder the South.

When a successful war brought us accessions of territory, these were grasped by our unscrupulous allies, and monopolized, to the entire exclusion of Southern men with their property.

They have taken possession of nearly all the Territories, and insolently proclaimed that there should be no more slave States.

They have waged, for a long series of years, an unceasing warfare against the institution of domestic slavery established in the Southern States, with an avowed intention to undermine, circumscribe, and utterly overthrow it. And this, notwithstanding that the existence, as well as lawfulness, of slavery was recognized by them in the Articles of Union.

They have taught their people to believe that slavery is a sin and a curse, and that they are responsible if it is suffered longer to exist.

They have generated in the whole Northern mind a hatred against Southern institutions and Southern men. They proclaimed that an irrepressible conflict existed between the systems of Northern and Southern labor, and that one or the other must go down; and, at length, defiantly and exultingly declared that the battle was won.

The fruits of this nefarious warfare were at length displayed in the armed invasion of one of the States by some of their infatuated dupes, and by conflagration and poisonings in other States. The orderly and contented slave population of the South at length became agitated and restless. A feverish feeling pervaded the Southern mind, and for the first time a sense of insecurity began to be felt, the necessary result of these diabolical machinations.

And these injuries were inflicted, not by a public enemy, but by citizens of States bound to us by a solemn compact, the avowed object of which was to insure domestic tranquillity.

As citizens of the United States, and under cover of their Constitutional privilege, they had access to our homes, and there endeavored to diffuse their deadly poison. This they had been taught to regard as a duty.

The peace, safety, and honor of South Carolina required imperatively that she should no longer continue in alliance with a people thus faithless to their Constitutional obligations.

From men whom no treaty could bind, she held it idle to ask for additional guaranties, and resolved, with unparalleled unanimity, to separate herself from them.

Some of the members of the Georgia Legislature have urged that final State action be deferred until a meeting of the Southern States can be had, to confer together for our common safety; but, simultaneously, we have received from Alabama, Mississippi, and from Georgia communications urging immediate and final action as indispensable to the safety of the entire South. These communications are from sources entitled to our utmost respect.

If a conference of the Southern States is had, it can have but two objects: One to patch up a hollow truce with antislavery, which denounces our institution as a crime, and which will hold all the power of the Government in all its departments in all time to come; the other, to concert

measures for final separation and for the formation of a Southern Confederacy.

South Carolina has ordained her separation from the Federal Union. This she has done under a high sense of the responsibilities which attach to her, and her relations to her Southern sister States. Having weighed the consequences, she has resolved to go out of the Union alone sooner than submit to the open as well as secret warfare carried on against her peace and safety. The other object of a Southern Conference—the formation of a Southern Confederacy—she anxiously desires and most cordially invites.

The Committee submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That a copy of this report be transmitted by the President to the Honorable John Billups, President of a meeting of a portion of the members of the General Assembly of Georgia."

W. F. DESAUSURE,

December 22, 1860.

On behalf of the Committee.

THE FAYETTE COUNTY CONFEDERATE VETERANS' ASSOCIATION.

BY MRS. ERNEST B. WILLIAMS, ATLANTA GA.

During the War between the States, which began in 1861, now seventy years ago, the people of Fayette, Campbell, and Clayton Counties, Ga., were among the first to volunteer to defend their homes from invasion of a foreign foe, to protect their property from thieves, and their honored and beloved women from insults and neglect.

Five full companies of soldiers went out from Fayette County and one company composed of both Fayette and Campbell County boys, making a total of six companies marching out to fight an overpowering army, composed of foreigners, negroes, and many of their own people.

The soldiers of these counties made a wonderful record for valor and courage in action, and those who returned to find homes destroyed and general ruin, never gave up, but went to work to build up again as near as possible to their past standard. There never has been an army or body of men on earth to compare with our Confederate army and Southern boys of the '60's. Who can dispute this statement?

It took several years after the close of hostilities, during the terrible Reconstruction period, for the returned Confederates to get their affairs in shape so that they could think about taking time off for meeting their comrades and discussing the war and the Yankees again.

The people of this part of the State felt the hand of war, and of that cowardly General Sherman and his cutthroat army of renegades, etc., on account of being near the line of march from Atlanta to the Sea. History records that one of the hottest and quickest battles was fought at Jonesboro, Ga., both sides losing many men, and the Confederate Cemetery at Jonesboro is full of soldiers killed during that battle, many of them unknown. It is to be recorded, and something for the descendants of these soldiers to be proud of, that after the surrender, although many of those gallant men were never reconstructed, not a one of them ever violated his parole.

In the early spring of 1884, in a small community in the upper end of Fayette County, near the Campbell County line, at an isolated Methodist church called Hopewell, eight former Confederate Soldiers, who were friends and neighbors, met together and formed an Association called the "Fayette County Confederate Veterans' Association," formed for social benefit mainly. They voted to meet once a year at the same place, and the date was set for the third Friday in July.

In all these years, this Association has had only five Commanders, the first one being Mr. Buhk Adams; second, Mr. Tom Farr; third, Mr. Samuel B. Lewis; fourth, Mr. John Eason; fifth, Mr. J. G. Hightower, who is still living.

Mr. Frank Webb was the first Secretary. The eight charter members were as follows: Tom Farr, John Farr, Kiss Handley, Cal Flowers, Bunk Adams, Right Cook, Frank Webb, and Allen Chandler, the latter being the only charter member still living.

The people of Hopewell and surrounding communities are noted for their hospitality and real worth to the State of Georgia, and this reunion at old Hopewell is always a joyous occasion, many friends of former days congregating to do honor to their ancestors, many of them buried in Hopewell Cemetery.

When the railroad came through this part of the country and established a station called Tyrone, near the church, a way was opened for many former citizens of this community to attend these reunions, and, therefore, the membership of this Association increased to as many as two hundred names at different times, consisting of men from Fulton, DeKalb, Henry, Spalding, Cobb, Coweta, Clayton, Campbell and other adjoining counties. Fayette County has been the home of some of the most prominent citizens of the State, making their mark and being leaders in all professions.

There were only three Confederate Veterans, from the Hopewell Community, present this year as all the former members have answered the last roll call; but a delegation of twenty Veterans from Atlanta were the honored guests of the Fayetteville Chapter, U. D. C.

The speaker of the occasion was Hon. Robert Russell, brother of Richard B. Russell, Jr., the present Governor of Georgia. For many years past, the exercises have been held in a "bush arbor" on the spacious church grounds, but, in 1930, a large modern school building was used for the first time, which has benefited the community greatly.

A history of the Association was read by Mrs. Gertrude Alford Williams, daughter of Joseph S. Alford, who was a native of Fayette County and a member of this Association until his death in 1927.

A picnic dinner was served to all Veterans as honored guests by the members of the Fayetteville Chapter, U. D. C.

WHEN BLUE AND GRAY MEET.

AS TOLD BY R. A. LAMBERT, OF MOBILE, ALA.

While out on the Pacific Coast last summer visiting several of my children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, I attended a meeting of Grand Army men at Portland, Oregon, at one of their camps, with seven of them in attendance. Making myself known to one of them on the outside, he had me take a seat in an adjoining room until they opened their meeting, then he took me in and introduced me to the Chairman and others. The Chairman invited me to take a seat on the rostrum, and at the proper time requested me to make a talk to them, which I did, and it seemed to please them. After the meeting adjourned, we had some pleasant talking with each other, and finally one of the number asked me in what part of our army I had served, by which we immediately found out that both of us were in the siege of Vicksburg, he on the outside, and I, of course, on the inside. After going over a few Vicksburg incidents, I asked him where he served next, and found that he was with General Sherman on the Georgia campaign. "Well," I said, "I was in Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army confronting you from Dalton to Atlanta," which was a distance of ninety-nine miles, with four major battles and many heavy skirmishes. All told, in time between Dalton and Atlanta, it was three months and ten days. I was wounded early in

the siege, and was out of the conflict and the service for about three months.

He then asked if I was in the battle of Bentonville, N. C., to which I answered in the affirmative. So was he, and then we found that for several minutes we had been not more than one hundred feet apart, and perhaps not half that distance—rather close to be comfortable, most any one would say.

In the VETERAN for April, 1929, page 139, I gave some reminiscences of my experiences during the siege of Vicksburg, and in the June issue, same year, page 220, of the battle Bentonville, followed, in the August number, page 292, with some experiences in the Mississippi campaign, and on the Georgia campaign in the January number, 1930, page 20.

I casually told my Grand Army friend at Portland that I expected to go on down to Los Angeles, Calif., when he said he was living there, and gave me his address and asked me to come to see him; but my stay was so short in Los Angeles that I did not have the opportunity to go. I am sure both of us were glad of our meeting, and felt that the war was over so far as we were concerned—at least, that was my feeling.

VICTORY.

BY HENRY LEE SMITH, M.D.

Still you win the world's applause,
Stuart, Stonewall Jackson, Lee,
Sons of Southland, gallant three,
Fighting for supremacy
Neath your standard Stars and Bars,
In the bloodiest war of wars,
Hurling to the monster Mars
Thousands of the enemy—

But you face adversity,
You have lost in victory,
Lost, but won in honor's cause.

With the rising of the sun,
Sabers, cannon, musketry
Flash and fire in victory—
Dashing on to destiny,
Now outnumbered ten to one,
Man for man and gun for gun,
You are victors though outdone.

Valor, daring, strategy
Are your laurels, gallant three,
Stuart, Stonewall Jackson, Lee,
Sons of Southland, you have won!

(Baltimore, Md.)

GEN. JAMES C. TAPPAN, C. S. A.

BY JANIE M. NICHOLS, HELENA, ARK.

In the annals of history we find that Brig. Gen. James Camp Tappan was born in Franklin, Williamson County, Tenn., on September 9, 1825. Both the State of his birth (Tennessee) and the State of his adoption (Arkansas) are justly proud of him. He was descended from a long line of aristocratic and noble ancestors.

He was the son of Benjamin S. and Margaret Camp Tappan, of Newburyport, Mass., who, after the town was entirely swept away by fire, moved to Baltimore, then to Tennessee, and finally to Vicksburg, Miss. His mother was a niece of President James Madison, of Virginia. Liking Vicksburg more than any other place, she and her husband decided to make it their permanent home, and there they reared a large family of sons and daughters, all born in the grand old South so dear to their hearts.

James C. Tappan completed his preparation for college at Exeter, New Hampshire, and entered Yale in 1841. After four years in that noted college, he graduated with highest honors and returned to his old home in Vicksburg. He began the study of law under George Yaeger, a prominent lawyer of that city, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. Such were his abilities, although quite young at the time, that he began to realize the brilliant future his classmates at Yale had predicted for him. He wanted to see the world, and, after traveling extensively, began the practice of law in Coahoma County, Miss. But, seeing a future for Helena, he came here, where he was very successful and where he lived the rest of his life, beloved and admired by all, old and young, rich and poor.

Such was the character of Brigadier General Tappan all through life that every position of importance that required brains, a level head and conscientious fulfillment of trust was offered him. He was representative in the Arkansas Legislature for two sessions, and was appointed "Speaker of the House," which position he filled with great honor.

Later, he was receiver of the United States Land Office in Helena, Ark., until the office was closed and the books were removed to Little Rock. He was appointed special judge of the circuit court of the first judicial district of Arkansas, and retained his judgeship until a number of important lawsuits had been decided. As a judge, his unquestioned integrity gave him might of in-

fluence. His decisions were always marked by impartial judgment. He knew no middle ground, and his opinions, once formed, no influence could swerve him from what he considered the path of duty.

He was married in 1854 to the beautiful and accomplished Miss Mary Elizabeth Anderson, of Murfreesboro, Tenn. She was a singularly unselfish woman, a fine musician, and, notwithstanding her many social and home duties, was the faithful organist of St. John's Episcopal Church for years, without remuneration other than the appreciation of the Church and her own satisfaction of duty and work well accomplished. She was a splendid woman, of gentle birth, cultured, and possessed of great depth and strength of character. She gave up home and everything to follow her husband through the vicissitudes of the War between the States and had many thrilling experiences.

Brigadier General James C. Tappan was one of the "Seven Generals" who went out from Helena, Ark., to fight for their homes and loved ones. His brilliant career as a Confederate soldier is well known, and will be handed down to future generations.

At the outbreak of the War between the States, he raised a company, was elected captain, and, in 1861, when the regiment was organized, he was made Colonel of the 13th Arkansas. The old superstition regarding number "13" was spurned with contempt, as he led on to success and victory.

He was with his command in the "thickest of the fight" at the battles of Shiloh and Belmont, where the flower of Southern manhood fought for their rights and the battlefields ran red with their blood. It was at Shiloh that his bravery won for him his "spurs," and he was promoted to Brigadier General.

The old veterans are very fond of saying that "General Tappan was the only man who ever 'licked' Grant." It was at the memorable battle of Belmont, and Col. Claib McAlpine, of the 13th Mississippi Regiment, who was in the terrible conflict, made the following statement:

"The battle was imminent, and, on the night before, the Confederates slept in sight of the battlefield of the morrow. At dawn the movement of the two armies began. The first shot came from Tappan's Brigade, was quickly answered by the enemy, and by sunrise the fight was on and lasted for hours.

"When the Federal and Confederate troops were lined up, Grant's Division was on the northwest corner, General Tappan's in the middle. Grant closed in upon us; quick as a flash, Tappan wheeled his Brigade right face, the men cheered and rushed upon the advancing enemy, who blazed at them continuously with shot and shell. The air was full of exploding shells; wounded horses, neighing piteously, were plunging about on three legs, bewildered by the terrible havoc. The mutilated bodies of brave men could be seen on every side. The groans and screams of the dying, heard above the horrible din of the battle, all seemed doomed to death.

"Brigadier General Tappan with his brigade, nothing daunted and infuriated by their heavy loss, pushed on and on; the enemy began to move a little back, and by noon Grant with his Division was in full retreat, and Tappan with his brigade scored a glorious victory."

No finer work was ever done by soldiers than by General Tappan and his brigade, and it ranks high among the brave deeds of our Southern heroes, both officers and privates. So it has gone down in history that Brigadier General Tappan "whipped" Brigadier General Ulysses Grant at the battle of Belmont on April 17, 1862.

He fought bravely in other battles—Seven Pines, Pleasant Hill, Saline River—and was transferred to the Trans-Mississippi Department, where he remained in active service until his surrender at Shreveport in 1865.

His classmate Dick Taylor, who was in his command, gives many graphic incidents of his bravery and brilliant war record. He also tells of General Tappan's numberless acts of kindness and consideration for the brave men who fought under him. He soothed many a wounded and dying soldier, as he bent over them with his tender ministrations, and comforted many a heart. Again one is reminded that "the bravest are the tenderest."

At the close of the bitter conflict, Brigadier General Tappan and his devoted wife returned to their beautiful home in Helena, to find it occupied by the Federal General Curtiss and his staff as headquarters. It is useless to state here for how long.

General Tappan was a great lover of music and frequently told that on his way home after the surrender he stopped in Memphis and bought a handsome piano for his wife, having only twenty-five cents in his pocket, as his large fortune had

been swept away. However, he soon recuperated, and paid for the piano in a very short time.

He and his wife were married twenty years before they were blessed with children. Some years after the war a lovely daughter, given them to bless and comfort their declining years, Miss Mary A. Tappan, who still lives in her ancestral and beautiful old home, far famed for its true Southern hospitality. There the tall magnolias still stand like sentinels guarding the old home and its mistress.

General Tappan again took up the practice of law upon his return to his home in Helena, and soon reached the pinnacle of legal fame. He was associated in his practice with the distinguished Maj. J. J. Hornor, also a gallant Confederate soldier. The firm of Tappan and Hornor had a wide reputation. At a later date, General Tappan was again elected to the Arkansas Legislature and made speaker of the House. He was a brilliant orator, convincing in his arguments, a born leader, and had the gift of swaying men. He was twice offered the governorship of Arkansas, but declined—preferring to devote himself to his profession, with what success all know. He was the head of the bar for years, and his brilliant fame never grew dim.

No pen can do justice to Brigadier General Tappan, his life and his character. He won the respect of all with whom he came in contact. He was a man of fine physique, not an atom of cruelty in his nature, and his heart was full of the milk of human kindness. It was a delight to be with him, for he was always the typical polished Southern gentleman, a perfect Chesterfield. His cheerful air, open-hearted manner, won for him friends in every sphere of life. He was exceedingly appreciative of them, and they loved and respected him with a fervor seldom accorded to any man.

He was happy in his home, which was the scene of many brilliant and notable entertainments in his days of prosperity. He kept open house for his relatives and the friends who chose to visit him and gave many a friendless one a home. He was a devout member of St. John's Church, having given the lot and helped to build the first Episcopal Church in Helena.

General Tappan's strong character stands out like a beacon light on a distant shore, leading his fellow men to ports of safety. He was one of the brainiest men in the South, one of the most popular men in the State, and his unfailing innate politeness sprang from his kind heart. He was never found wanting in courtesy.

An intimate friend tells of the following incident, which is true. Upon one occasion a man unjustly accosted him on the street, saying that General Tappan had made a certain assertion. Becoming very angry, the general replied by saying: "You are a damn liar. Excuse me, sir, excuse me again, sir, but you *are* a damn liar."

As a jurist he was impartial, clear and comprehensive of the legal points at issue. As an officer in command, he was esteemed by his subordinates; in social circles his genial courtesy (equaled only by the modesty that gives it increased attractiveness) rendered his presence always sought after and welcomed.

He died, after a long life filled with good deeds, at his home in Helena, March 19, 1906, and sleeps in Maple Hill Cemetery on the crest of the hill that overlooks the town he helped to build.

It is a beautiful thing that the United Daughters of the Confederacy are perpetuating the memory of our heroes. The little band of women known as the "Seven Generals Chapter" keep alive the sentiment in their grateful hearts. All honor to the "Seven Generals Chapter" of Helena, Ark.

THE BURNING OF HAMPTON.

BY MARTHA LEE DOUGHTY, ACCOMAC, VA.

On a breezy day in August,
When the sun was shining brightly,
There were heard across the cornfields
Bugles calling men to order.
"Boots and saddles!" hang the order.
Quickly did Magruder's horsemen
Bring their horses to a standing;
With the old Dominion Dragoons
They marched slowly through old Yorktown,
Where our nation had been started,
Then, all swinging to the eastward,
Down the long highway to Hampton,
They marched bravely by old Bethel,
Where the scars of war were noticed,
Stopping only at the Wythe Creek,
Where the horses could get water.
Marching on through famous places
Where once lived our country's great men,
Men who made our nation's standing,
Men whose spirits seemed to be there;
Passing on, they went through farm lands
Where in winter chases flourished,
Stopping, resting at the guard tree;
Then they marched down to old Downy,
Where the infantry was waiting,

And they all proceeded forward
After they received their orders.
Down the county road they hurried,
Marching to the town of Hampton.
As they reached the creek at Hampton,
They saw Yanks across the water
Taking, seizing all the houses.
Then the old Dominion Dragoons,
With the troops of Captain Douthert,
By the infantry supported,
Formed the vanguard march on Hampton.
Captain Hudgins and a private,
Who were scouting near to Fox Hill,
Saw across the skies of evening
A sad message, blazing, calling,
Writing in the air its order.
It burned through their very heart strings,
For they knew while homeward running
How their town was burning, burning,
And its streets were sacrificing
All they had to gods of war;
And they wanted to be in it,
Help destroy the houses standing,
Leaving nothing for the Yankees.
Night was turning fast to daylight
While the houses gave themselves up,
For a Southern cause they gave them,
Crushing, crumbling for the brave boys.
As from Hampton wharf the fire sped,
Pushing down old King and Queen Streets,
Till it reached the county courthouse,
Where the flames rushed and leaped up skyward,
Meeting, far above the homeland,
Flaming waves of other houses.
Smiling seemed to be the windows
As fire sprang and danced from out them,
While a roaring mass of red flames
Told the story of old East End.
Flying always upward, bright sparks
Took the tale across the old town,
And the few who were left in it
Cried not for their dear possessions,
Wishing only that they had more
To put on that blazing altar.
Then clear notes were heard from bugles,
And the townsmen did assemble.
Marching forward, they were leaving
Hampton burning, O, so proudly.
'Twas a sacrifice made nobly,
'Twas a duty well performed.
All left standing for the Yankees,
All that they could use in Hampton
Were the brick walls of old St. John's.

THE SECESSION OF VIRGINIA.

BY MARY H. FLOURNOY, LEXINGTON, VA.

In the controversy of 1861, the voice of Virginia was on the side of the Union. She was ready to make any sacrifice, save honor, to preserve the Union which her sons had done so much to form.

After other Southern States had seceded, she still voted overwhelmingly against secession, called the "Peace Congress," sent her commissioners to Mr. Lincoln after his inaugural, and, on bended knee, begged for peace and union. But she was equally emphatic in claiming that a State had the right to secede. Even her Governor, "Honest John Letcher," was an ardent Union man, as were a majority of the people of the State.

Mr. Lincoln's call for troops finally caused the secession of Virginia, and it so dissipated the "Union" sentiment of the people that Hon. John B. Baldwin (the Union leader of the Convention, and one of Virginia's ablest men) voiced the general feeling when he wrote a friend at the North, who had asked, "What will the Union men do now?" "We have no Union men in Virginia now," he wrote; "but those who were Union men will stand to their guns and make a fight which shall shine on the page of history as an example of what a brave people can do after exhausting every means of pacification."

At that time, it must be borne in mind, there were three theories as to the right of secession.

First, That the Union was a nation, of which the States were subordinate parts, as counties are parts of a State; that the States were not parties to the constitution, as a compact, and that the supremacy of the Federal Government and the subordination of the States expressed the relations of the parties to the controversy.

Second, That the constitution was a compact, but it was indissoluble; that the membership in the Union by any State was an indissoluble relation; that it was an incorporation of a new member into a political body; that it was final. That no State could claim to secede relying upon its own judgment that the compact had been violated because the other States held that it had not been violated, and that the dissenting could enforce their judgment against the seceding States. In this diversity of judgment, there would be an appeal to arms.

Third, That the constitution was a compact; that the right to assume the powers granted thereby, or to reassume them, had been expressly reserved in the terms of ratification of the original conventions in the States of Virginia, New York,

and Rhode Island, and that in the conventions of the other States in ratifying the constitution, this right was implicitly declared to exist in case the compact was violated.

The seceding States stood upon the third theory. At the time of Virginia's secession, she was one of the original thirteen colonies which had, through the convention of 1787, adopted a constitution for the United States of America.

The constitution was proposed by a convention composed of delegates elected by the legislatures of the several states, not of deputies elected by all the States, as one civil body politic.

Each State had but one vote in the convention; they voted as coequal States, one vote for each State. Delaware and Virginia had the same vote, though Virginia's population was twenty-five times that of Delaware.

The constitution itself declares at its close, "Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present"—not of the delegates present.

It was signed by the deputies, as deputies of the Several States, not of the Whole United States.

The people of each State, in convention called for that purpose, ratified it for itself alone, and it was bound only by its own act, and could bind no other State. It went into operation only as to the eleven States which ratified it, and did not bind the two that refused to ratify it; that is, the United States, as a unit, as one Body politic, embracing thirteen States, could not (though eleven States consented) bind the two who dissented.

The constitution in terms declared that "The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same," but not binding the two States that refused to ratify it.

Chief Justice Marshall says: "The people acted upon it (the Constitution) in the only manner in which they could act safely, effectively, and wisely on such a subject, by assembling in their separate conventions. It is true they assembled in their several States; and where else should they have assembled? No political dreamer was ever wild enough to think of breaking down the lines which separate the States, and of compounding the American people into one common mass. From these conventions the constitution derived its whole authority."

In the 39th number of the *Federalist*, Mr. Madison said: "This assent and ratification is to be given by the people, not as individuals composing one entire nation, but as composing the distinct

and independent States to which they respectively belong. . . . Each State, in ratifying the constitution, is considered as a sovereign body, independent of all others, and only to be bound by its own voluntary act."

On the floor of the Federal convention when this question was up, Mr. Madison used this clear and powerful language: "Who are parties to it? The people—but not the people as composing one *Great* body—but the people as composing thirteen sovereignties, . . . no State is bound by it without its own consent."

The language of Virginia, in her convention, is as follows: "We, the delegates of the people of Virginia, declare and make known that the powers granted under the constitution, being derived from the people of the United States, *may be resumed by them* whenever the same shall be perverted to their *injury or oppression*, and that every power not granted thereby remains with them and at their will."

Here we have by the Virginia convention the only power that could ratify that constitution, that in the grant of powers to the Federal Government the State of Virginia reserved the right to resume those powers whenever she thought it best. New York and Rhode Island adopted the words, "re-assume the powers which had been granted." Two notable Statesmen of Massachusetts have reaffirmed this doctrine.

Mr. Webster, in his great speech at Capon Spring, Va., in 1851, used this language: "I have not hesitated to say, and I repeat, that if the Northern States refused deliberately and willfully to carry into effect that part of the constitution which respects the restoration of fugitive slaves, and congress provides no remedy, the South would no longer be bound to observe the compact. A bargain cannot be broken on one side and still bind the other side."

John Marshall, in the Virginia convention called to ratify the constitution, said: "It is a maxim that those who give may take away. It is the people who give power, and can take it back. Who shall restrain them? They are the masters who gave it."

Did you ever know before that Marshall was a secessionist?

It is a well-known fact that before Virginia seceded that right was asserted at least six times by New England.

In 1844-5, the following sentiments are recorded by the legislature of Massachusetts: "The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, faithful to the

Compact between the people of the United States, . . . is sincerely anxious for its preservation, but is determined, as it doubts not the other States are, to submit to undelegated powers in no body of men on earth."

Consider three historical facts in the history of Virginia, bearing upon and controlling her action on this subject:

First: On June 12, 1776, the Declaration of Rights, drawn by George Mason, was adopted by the Virginia convention. Now it should be borne in mind that such a paper always precedes the solemn act of making a constitution. It is a warning signal that there are certain rights that belong to the people in their sovereign capacity that cannot be released to any government, and, therefore, no government can take them away. Hear this emphatic declaration promulgated in Virginia's Bill of Rights, "that when any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to this purpose, a majority of the community have an indisputable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to reform, alter, or abolish it, in such manner as shall be judged most conducive to the public weal." This right they solemnly declared before they would begin to form a constitution for the government of the state, and this same declaration was made by Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey.

Second: A declaration by Virginia when she ratified the Constitution of the United States in her State convention, in plain language, declaring her right to resume the powers therein granted to the Federal Government.

Third: The doctrine that the Federal constitution is a compact between the several States that was bound to be observed by all the parties to it, and if one party to it disregarded any part of that compact, the others were not bound by it, was held by Washington, Madison, Webster, and others, as well as by many of the States.

These three historical facts all go to show that Virginia's position could not be successfully assailed. Her legal right to secede was strongly buttressed.

When, therefore, the call came from Washington for troops to coerce the seceding States, Governor Letcher, of Virginia, promptly refused, and wrote Mr. Lincoln that his call was "not within the purview of the constitution or the Act of 1795." The whole world, and especially the Northern States, watched anxiously for Virginia's decision in this matter. It was felt that Virginia would turn the scales. When no alternative was left her but to

make war upon her own people, she resorted to secession, which was her unquestionable right, as shown above.

On April 17, 1861, by a vote of 88 to 55, the Virginia convention passed the Ordinance of Secession, and submitted to a popular vote of the State, at an election in May, the ratification or rejection of this step. The convention declared that "The people of Virginia, with the people of the other Southern States, never will consent that the Federal power, which is, in part, their power, shall be exerted for the purpose of subjugating the people of such States to the Federal authority." It can hardly be denied that the action of Virginia was not only fully justified, but beyond suspicion.

Secession was, in fact, a protest against mob rule, and the strength of the popular sentiment may be measured by the willingness of every class, gentle and simple, rich and poor, to risk all and to suffer all, in order to free themselves from bonds which must soon have become unbearable. If a whole people acquiesce in such a revolt, it is certain proof of the existence of universal apprehension and deep-rooted discontent.

The English historian, Henderson, says: "The spirit of self-sacrifice which animated the Confederate South has been characteristic of every revolution which has been the expression of a nation's wrongs, but it has never yet accompanied mere factious insurrection."

Yet the popular mind is imbued with the idea that the South fought for the preservation of slavery. This is not a fair conclusion. The South fought for the right of each state to determine for itself whether slavery should exist in it, as allowed under the Constitution of the United States.

In other words, the South fought for State Rights, sometimes called the doctrine of local self-government, and by President Wilson, "the doctrine of self-determination." It was a great principle that affected the liberty of the whole people, and was worth fighting for.

By the result of the war, this doctrine was supposed to be lost, yet a Republican President from New England, and a deep sympathizer with the cause of the Union, came forward sixty-five years after the war to declare repeatedly that the doctrine of State Rights is essential to the preservation of the Union. In a speech at Williamsburg, Va., he said: "No method of procedure has ever been devised by which liberty could be divorced from local self-government."

That is, local self-government is necessary for the preservation of liberty, the preservation of

which is declared in the preamble of the constitution to be one of the purposes for adopting that instrument.

Therefore, the Union cannot preserve liberty to the People of America under the constitution without recognizing and practicing the principle for which the Confederate soldier fought. Truly, "our enemies themselves being judges," what we fought for was right.

THE SECESSION OF LOUISIANA.

BY MRS. ANNE BELL GARNER, STATE HISTORIAN
LOUISIANA DIVISION, U. D. C.

In January, 1811, a bill for admitting the territory of Orleans into the Union as a State began to be debated in Congress. This was the first time it had been proposed to make a new State of lands that had not once been part of the thirteen original States. In spite of great opposition by Northern leaders, the bill was passed by a large majority, and on April 8, 1812, Louisiana was admitted to the Union. The new State increased in wealth and population. As time passed, the North and the South became more unlike. The breach broadened as the rights of the States in the Territories was denied by the North. With the election of Lincoln in 1860 began the "irrepressible conflict," and, naturally, secession followed. As other Southern States began to secede, the leaders in Louisiana saw that the only course of their State was to cast its lot with those that had withdrawn. The result was the calling by Governor Moore of a special convention to meet in Baton Rouge, January 23, 1861, and four days later passed the ordinance of secession, which was adopted by "Yeas" one hundred and thirteen, "Nays," seventeen. A short while later, the ordinance was signed by eight of these seventeen.

Thus, Louisiana, declaring itself an independent State, adopted a flag of its own—yellow, red, white, and blue. This flag was raised over the State House for six weeks, then Louisiana joined the new Union known as the Confederate States of America. The *Picayune* received the news thus:

"The deed has been done. We breathe deeper and freer, for the Union is dead. To the lone star of the State we transfer the duty, affection and allegiance we owed to the congregation of light which spangled the banner of the old Confederacy."

The people of Louisiana loyally supported the Confederate cause. The State furnished more

than its proportion of troops to the Confederate army; it also furnished four able generals—Beauregard, Bragg, Polk, and Taylor—supplying the only “fighting Bishop.” Leonidas Polk had been Episcopal Bishop for twenty years, and gave up this high position to join the Confederate army, and was made Major General.

Louisiana also furnished two highly important civil officers to the Confederacy—one a lawyer, Judah P. Benjamin, who was sometimes called the “brains of the Confederacy.” During the war he held three positions in the cabinet of President Davis—Attorney General, Secretary of War, and Secretary of State. Another Louisianian entrusted with a task of great importance was John Slidell, former United States Senator, who was sent as Commissioner to France. He rendered great service to the Confederacy by gaining the sympathy of France, making it possible to obtain supplies.

It was many years after the great conflict before the State was to enjoy real peace.

Authorities consulted: *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 13. The Story of Louisiana, by William O. Scruggs.

(This article was scheduled for the July number, but, through misunderstanding, was not ready.)

EFFORTS FOR PEACE IN THE SIXTIES.

PRIZE ESSAY BY MRS. JOHN H. ANDERSON,
RALEIGH, N. C.

(Continued from August Number.)

THIRD PEACE CONFERENCE

Immediately after the inauguration of President Lincoln, the first thing the Confederate Government did was to send to Washington City the following Commissioners: Martin J. Crawford, of Georgia; John Forsythe, of Alabama; and A. B. Roman, of Louisiana. They reached Washington on March 5, the day after Lincoln's inauguration, with the following message from President Jefferson Davis and the Congress and people of the Confederate States:

“The undersigned are instructed to make to the Government of the United States overtures for the opening of negotiations assuring the Government of the United States that the President, Congress, and people of the Confederate States earnestly desire a peaceful solution of these great questions; that it is neither their interest nor their wish to make any demand which is not

founded in strictest justice, nor do any act to injure their late Confederates.”

The Commissioners sent at once their communication to Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, asking for “a speedy adjustment of all questions growing out of the political separation, upon terms of amity and good will.” There was no defiance in their communication or in their bearing. The whole conduct of our Commissioners was marked with perfect frankness. They wished to negotiate for a peaceable settlement also connected with the forts and other United States forts situated within the seceded States. These Commissioners asked for an interview with Mr. Seward, which was refused, disregarding the Southern offer of friendship and peace. There could be no recognition of the Southern Confederacy or of the seceding States. In his history of the war, Alexander H. Stephens says: “They were met with equivocation and a duplicity and deceit which, taken all together, is without a parallel in modern times. The Commissioners were kept in watchful waiting for twenty-three days, receiving no answer to their communication. They were deceived from week to week by delusion.”

For, in the end, it was proved that, all the time Mr. Seward and Mr. Lincoln were holding these Southern Commissioners in Washington, they were secretly planning and organizing one of the largest naval war fleets to attack Fort Sumter, and Charleston, that is known to modern history. While Mr. Seward was blandly exhorting these Commissioners that they should be patient and trustful, he was preparing to strike a fatal and deadly blow and lay the Southern city in ashes. He promised these Commissioners that no demonstration should be made upon Fort Sumter; and it was cunningly given out in the Administration papers that the fort was about to be evacuated by the Federal troops.

This was all a part of the general game of deception, for, even while these Commissioners were trusting that the arrangements finally entered into between themselves with Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward, that no attempt to reinforce the garrison at Fort Sumter should be made, extensive preparations to reinforce and to make war were secretly progressing.

By the law of nations, the appearance of a fleet under the circumstances was a declaration of war, needing not the firing of a gun. President Lincoln gave the orders *himself* for fitting out the expedition against Fort Sumter.

General Beauregard, in order to prevent Fort

Sumter from being reinforced by abolition soldiers, opened fire upon it on the morning of the 12th day of April, 1861, at day break. The firing was continued without intermission for twelve hours; the fort, under the command of Major Anderson, returning the fire constantly all that time. At dark, the firing from the fort almost stopped, but it was kept up by General Beauregard at intervals during the whole night. At seven o'clock in the morning, however, the fort resumed its fire, but shortly afterwards it was seen that it was on fire, and Major Anderson was compelled to run up a signal flag of distress. General Beauregard immediately sent a boat to Major Anderson, offering to assist in putting out the fire, but before it had time to reach the fort, Major Anderson hoisted the flag of truce.

This was the whole of the famous bombardment of Fort Sumter. Not a man was killed on either side. When Major Anderson surrendered his sword, General Beauregard instantly returned it to him, and permitted him, on leaving the fort, to salute the United States flag with fifty guns. In doing this, however, two of his guns burst and killed four men.

During the whole time of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, Mr. Lincoln's war-fleet, embracing two or three of the most powerful United States sloops-of-war, lay in sight of all that was passing, without offering to fire a gun or to render the least assistance to the fort. The real object of all that war like display was to force upon the South the necessity of “firing upon the flag.”

From all authoritative evidence, it is shown that President Lincoln's cabinet, by vote of five to four, favored the abandonment of Sumter, and the Confederate Commissioners had been so informed at the Washington Conference. Historians have stated that the “crooked paths of diplomacy can furnish no example so wanting in courtesy, in candor, and sincerity as was the course of the United States Government toward these Commissioners in Washington.”

After this act on the part of Lincoln regarding Fort Sumter, the Southern leaders advised their people to seek peace in Secession. . . .

So the Crisis had arrived. When Lincoln called on the Border and Southern States to engage in war against the seven seceded States to coerce them, then these States themselves were forced to pass resolutions of secession.

Notwithstanding the fact that President Buchanan had stated, in December, 1860, to Congress that no part of the Federal government had the

power to make war upon a State, we have seen that President Lincoln committed this very act, without the consent of Congress or his Cabinet, when he broke his pledge about Fort Sumter and gave his famous War Proclamation against the Seceding States.

In History of North Carolina, Vol. 2, by S. A. Ashe, we find that the decision of the United States Supreme Court, December, 1862, was that, “By the Constitution, Congress alone has the power to declare a national or foreign war; the President has no power to institute or declare war against either a foreign nation or a domestic State.” So Constitution, or no Constitution, Lincoln made the war against the South, and no peace efforts availed.

FOURTH EFFORT FOR PEACE.

Before this call for troops on the part of Lincoln, Virginia again endeavored to prevent secession. Lincoln had promised Virginia peace and union. But he tried to dissolve this last conference of Virginia and failed. Lincoln sent Judge Advocate McGruder to Richmond to urge a delegate to come to Washington at once to confer with him. John B. Baldwin was selected, and he and Lincoln met in secret conference. Baldwin advised Lincoln to call a conference of delegates from all of the States, and to issue at once a Peaceful Union Proclamation, giving official assurance that he (Lincoln) desired peace.

Had Lincoln heeded this advice, all would have been well. His answer was, “I fear it is too late.” Lincoln knew it was too late, for he had already sent four secret expeditions to declare war—three to Fort Sumter and one to Fort Pickens.

Lincoln urged Baldwin to adjourn the Virginia Convention *sine die*, as it was a standing menace to him. Baldwin refused to have the convention adjourned, and said, “If a gun is fired, Virginia will secede in forty-eight hours.”

Nothing further could be had from Lincoln, and Baldwin left Washington. So ended all efforts for peace on the part of Virginia.

FIFTH PEACE EFFORT.

In the spring of 1864, President Davis, anxious for peace, sent a commission of three, composed of Clement C. Clay, of Alabama, James P. Holcombe, of Virginia, and Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, to plan to meet influential men of the North and through their influence to bring about a sentiment for peace. He felt it absolutely unnecessary to try to approach those in authority in Federal government. That had already been tried

without success. The plan was now to negotiate with men who could be relied upon "to facilitate the attainment of peace."

These commissioners sailed from Wilmington, N. C., to Canada. They got in touch by correspondence with Horace Greeley, and asked that he plan a safe conduct to Washington for an interview with Lincoln. This interview with Lincoln was rejected, as he emphatically refused to treat with any messengers of peace from the South. In his "Rise and Fall of the Confederacy," Mr. Davis says that Lincoln at first appeared to favor an interview, but finally refused on the ground that these commissioners were not "authorized" to treat for peace. Lincoln's final announcement to them was the following (quoted from Mr. Davis' book):

"July 18, 1864, Washington, D. C.

"To whom it may concern: Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

So we have seen that this movement, as all others that had preceded it, was a failure, although President Davis was always found ready for peace upon any terms consistent with the honor of the Confederacy.

However, the Southern people who were advocating peace had not been misled by President Lincoln. They did not look to him, but looked beyond him to the people of the North. After Grant's great losses, there was a widespread feeling in the North for peace, and it has been said that some of the leaders in the administration themselves were about ready to make this demand on Mr. Lincoln.

THE SIXTH AND LAST PEACE EFFORT.

The Hampton Roads Conference is perhaps the best known of any of these efforts which were made by the South for peace during the War between the States. Events in the opening of 1865 came thick and fast. It was evident now that nothing short of remarkable good fortune could save the Confederates from defeat. Still they held out, believing so sincerely in the justice of their cause that they refused to look defeat in the face

or to even think it possible. About this time various efforts were made toward effecting a peace.

The Hampton Roads Conference was held February 3, 1865, at this place in Virginia. Its object was to find, if possible, some terms for ending the war between the North and South. The conference was brought about by Francis P. Blair, Sr., an influential journalist of Washington. He was a native of Abingdon, Va., and lived in Kentucky, but was at this time a citizen of Maryland. He was a Democrat, and had been a personal friend of President Davis, but had supported Lincoln for President, and "fellowshipped" with the North during the war.

Blair thought peace might be brought about by getting the two Governments to suspend hostilities and join their forces in a common campaign against Maximilian and the French in Mexico, in an application of the Monroe Doctrine. He felt that by the time this task should be finished, and because it would have been jointly done, the animosities between the two sections would be so assuaged that North and South could settle their differences without further bloodshed.

Blair presented his idea first of all to President Lincoln, who gave him a passport to Richmond. There he laid his project before President Davis, in a private interview. Mr. Davis first satisfied himself that he was an informal, though unofficial, representative of President Lincoln; made a written memorandum of the interview; submitted the same to Blair for his approval of its correctness; and, on January 12, 1865, gave him a note, in which he said: "I am willing now, as heretofore, to enter into negotiations for the restoration of peace."

Mr. Lincoln asked Mr. Blair to reply that he was ready to receive any agent or influential person that Mr. Davis would informally send him, "with a view of securing peace to the people of our common country." President Davis appointed three commissioners. Vice President Alexander H. Stephens, Senator R. M. T. Hunter, and Assistant Secretary of War John A. Campbell, men of the highest integrity, who were the most likely to succeed. These three men believed that the war could be settled by negotiations if only a fair trial were made. They were in as good favor at Washington as any men Mr. Davis could have selected, who would most likely get favorable terms.

President Lincoln would not allow the Conference to be held in Washington, as that would be to acknowledge the Confederate States as another Nation, though he had said in his reply to Presi-

dent Davis, "Peace to the people of our common country."

The message came that Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, would meet the Southern Commissioners at Hampton Roads, or Fortress Monroe, Va., and Lincoln instructed Seward what to say in a most explicit way: "You will make it known to them that three things are indispensable, to wit:

"First. The restoration of the national authority throughout the States; second, no receding by the Executive of the United States on the slavery questions; third, no cessation of hostilities short of an end of the war, and the disbanding of all the forces hostile to the government.

"You will inform them that all propositions of theirs not inconsistent with the above will be considered and passed upon in a spirit of sincere liberality. Do not assume to consummate anything."

Then Mr. Lincoln telegraphed to General Grant: "Let nothing hinder or delay your military plans."

When General Grant learned that President Lincoln would not see the members of the commission, he telegraphed Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, that he was convinced from a conversation with these gentlemen that they were sincere in their expressed desire to have peace and union restored, and that the action of the President had placed him in a very awkward position, and he was very sorry that Mr. Lincoln would not have an interview with Mr. Stephens and Mr. Hunter. When Mr. Stanton repeated this telegram to the President, he wired Seward that he would meet him at Fortress Monroe.

After many difficulties and much dispatching, the conference was held on February 3, on the "River Queen," a small steamer anchored out in the river, for the sake of greater privacy. This meeting lasted four hours behind closed doors, with only the three Southern Commissioners, Lincoln, and Seward present. President Davis left his representatives untrammelled, their object being to secure peace between the two countries.

At the outset of the conference, the wily Seward proposed that there be no secretary and nothing like minutes. So no written memorandum of anything said or done was made at the time. What then did transpire at this Conference?

It would seem to be easy to answer this question, because every member of the conference—the only ones who could possibly know—has written and printed and given to the public each his own account of what did occur. And every one of these accounts agree. There is no variation as to substantive terms that were proposed. What, then, did transpire at this Conference?

And yet there has been much discussion, down to the present day, as to what was precisely proposed to the South at that Conference. Some contend that the only terms offered were "unconditional surrender." Others contend that President Lincoln said to Mr. Stephens, the chairman for the Confederate representatives, words to this effect: "Stephens, let me write Union, and you can write after it what you please." So these think that Lincoln offered the Southern men reconciliation and peace on their own terms. What he himself substantively says he demanded at this Conference was equal to "unconditional surrender." He gave a report to the House of Representatives to this effect, on February 10.

On the return of the three Confederate Commissioners from the Hampton Roads Conference, they made a unanimous report of what took place at the meeting. They formally and officially informed President Davis that President Lincoln would entertain no "terms" or "conditions," or "methods of proceeding," or "proposals," or "agreement," or "truths," or "armistice," "without a satisfactory assurance in advance of a complete restoration of the authority of the United States over all places within the States of the Confederacy." This report stated that Lincoln gave the commissioners to understand that "no terms or proposals of any treaty looking toward an ultimate settlement would be made by Lincoln with the authorities of the Confederate States, as that would be a recognition of their existence as a separate power, which under no circumstances would be done."

The report also stated that Mr. Lincoln had shut out all other possible results than the disbandment of the armies and the restoration of the authority of the United States government in such manner as he might indictate or Congress might require. It was submission to whatever might come. So this Conference was closed and all negotiations with the government of the United States for the establishment of peace.

The conclusion of the report of these Confederate commissioners was that the result of this Hampton Roads Conference showed there could be no agreements between the warring factions, as there was nothing left to the South but "unconditional surrender."

At the request of Mr. Davis, Mr. Stephens submitted to the Confederate Congress a written report of this Conference. The president himself, had no power to accept or reject any terms offered, and the conference was not for the purpose of making peace terms, but to ascertain terms on

which peace might be procured, and, of course, the Confederate Congress had the decision in its hands. Yet Mr. Davis has been blamed for not accepting peace terms which were never offered.

In his War between the States, Alexander Stephens says of this conference (in conclusion): "This is as full and accurate an account as I can give from beginning to end." There was no reason why Vice President Stephens could not have there verified the statement that others said he made in regard to Lincoln's words, had they been true.

Many years after the war, the *New York Times* gave the following account of the Hampton Roads Conference:

"At Hampton Roads, Lincoln refused to accept any proposal except unconditional surrender. He promised clemency, but refused to define it, except to say that he individually favored compensation for slave owners, and that he would execute the confiscation and other penal acts with the utmost liberality. He made it plain, though, that he was fighting for an idea, and that it was useless to talk of compromise until that idea was triumphant. We are aware, of course, of the long exploded myth, telling how he offered Stephens a sheet of paper with Union written on it, and told the Confederate statesman to fill up the rest of the paper to suit himself."

"He offered us nothing but unconditional surrender," said Stephens on his return, and he called the Conference 'fruitless and inadequate.'"

When the commissioners returned to Richmond, President Davis and all the South were disappointed over the failure of the Conference. All hopes of peace having now vanished from the minds of the South, there was no alternative left save continuation of the war. The Confederate Congress passed resolutions accepting the issue, calling upon the army and the people to redouble their efforts, and invoking the help of Almighty God.

The peace conference of 1865 had come to naught; after five other attempts to restore peace with honor, this was of no avail. . . .

In reviewing "The Peacemakers of Sixty-Four," by Edward C. Kirkland, the historian, Dr. Matthew Page Andrews, says that this volume shows that the field of research in matters pertaining to the War of Secession has never been satisfactorily covered. Much of this history has been rewritten within the last few years; more remains to be done on the vexed question of the South's part in this war and of her many efforts to secure peace.

Sources for this material: Rhodes' "History of the United States"; Ashe's "North Carolina History, Volume II"; Jefferson Davis's "Rise and Fall of the Confederacy"; Schaffner's "Secession War"; J. L. M. Curry's "Civil Government in the War between the States"; Stephen's "History of the War between the States"; J. S. Carr's "Hampton Roads Conference"; Horton's "History of the War"; Rutherford's "Scrap Book."

THE LIBERTY INDEPENDENT TROOP.

BY COL. RAYMOND CAY, VALDOSTA, GA.

The Liberty Independent Troop left on Saturday afternoon for its annual encampment at Fort Oglethorpe. . . . The Liberty Independent Troop, which is officially known as Troop B, 108th Cavalry, Georgia National Guard, carried with them a full enlistment, which is three officers and seventy-one men. They will be in Fort Oglethorpe two weeks, where they will receive training and instruction in the various phases of military service and activities.—*Liberty County Herald* (Ga.), August 6, 1931.

This little notice is reminder of an interesting incident connected with my service as a member of the Liberty Independent Troop when a part of the Confederate army. John Stripling, of Reidsville, Ga., and I are the last survivors of our old troop, organized on authority of the Governor of Georgia by soldiers of the Revolution in 1786, some of whom had ridden with Pulaski in his fatal charge at Savannah. Save for a few years following the War between the States, the troop continues to this good day in active service, as ready for the call to arms as in the spring of 1861, when the whole Troop volunteered at the first sounds of war, armed with Sharpe's breech-loading carbines and English holster revolvers, at that time rated the best army gun in the world.

Our prized incident of the four years' service has never been in print, and would not be offered now but for the persistence of Capt. J. H. Hatfield, of Webster Grove, Mo., member of an Alabama Troop in the 8th Confederate Cavalry Regiment, under Col. Jack Prather. I had found Captain Hatfield at a reunion many years ago, and to me he repeated a little story of our flag. We had planned to meet at the Montgomery reunion this year, but conditions were against his getting there, being eighty-eight years old, somewhat feeble, and having an invalid wife; so he wrote me the following letter:

"It was somewhere in front of Sherman in

November, 1864, near Waynesboro, Ga., and our brigade was in line across the road and in the fields on both sides, and the boys had made a little breastwork with rails. The Yankee cavalry came out of the woods, formed beautifully, and charged. We held our fire until ordered to shoot. They broke up their line and scattered back into the woods; a second lesser attempt failed, and then they came in force. Our volley scattered them, but a big gray horse and his rider dashed over our rails. Our regimental flag bearer took him in his ribs on the point of his flag pole and unhorsed him. Some one yelled, 'Kill him!' but Colonel Bird, of your regiment (5th Georgia) drew his sword and said, 'He is our prisoner, and I will kill the man who kills him'; and then he ordered me to take him to the rear. He was a fine young lieutenant in a brand new uniform. I said to him, 'You must be a brave man to charge over our line by yourself,' to which the Lieutenant replied: 'No. I am not braver than any one else. My horse had a death wound, and I could not hold him.' I was in the line close to Colonel Bird's staff at the time, and the prisoner was turned over to me to deliver to the Provost Guard."

The Liberty Independent Troop was the Color Company (G) of the 5th Georgia Cavalry. The little flag was given us by the ladies of Liberty County in 1863, and the flag pole was the old *ante bellum* Company's pole, with a long bright spearhead. This was bent like a fishhook after the incident above narrated. General Anderson had made it our regimental flag, and I rode under it in six Southern States. At the surrender, Johnnie Bird, an Athens boy, who carried the flag, tore it from the pole and concealed it on his person. The star on my gray jacket is one from that flag, which he gave to me many years ago, but the red silk cover, from some dear woman's dress, is gone long ago.

Referring to Colonel Prather's 8th Confederate Cavalry Regiment, regiments were so named when they had companies or troops from two or more States, and as these regiments could not be accredited to a State, they were called Confederate; so the 8th and 10th and parts of other Confederate regiments, and the 5th Georgia, brigaded, were called the Confederate Brigade, of Wheeler's Corps (see Reports). When General Allen, an Alabamian, was wounded, our own Col. Bob Anderson, of the 5th Georgia, was advanced to brigadier; he was wounded in cavalry raids around Atlanta, and Wheeler gave us to Gen.

Felix Robertson. All were West Pointers. General Robertson, by forced marches, had brought our three brigades back to Wheeler from Virginia, where, at Saltville, October 2, 1864, he had taken part in the defeat of Burbridge and saved the great salt works of the Confederacy. Arriving at Lovejoy Station on October 31, he had barely turned the brigade over to General Anderson, who had recovered from his wounds, when Kilpatrick struck us at Lovejoy, and the next day, November 16, rode over our lines at Bear Creek Station, our regiment losing a third of its men.

General Robertson, acting Chief of Staff to General Wheeler, was seriously wounded November 29, fighting Kilpatrick away from Augusta.

These telegrams attest to that and his gallantry:

NOVEMBER 30, 1864—11:30 A.M.

Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler:

Thank your gallant old command in my name for their brilliant services. I promised it in advance to the people of your native city, and nobly have you redeemed my pledge. General Robertson has arrived and is doing well, though he will be long disabled. BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

Augusta, November 30, 1864.

(Received December 1.)

Col. JOHN B. SALE,

Military Secretary, Richmond:

Following just received from Major General Wheeler:

"FOUR MILES WEST BUCK HEAD CHURCH,

November 29—9 P.M.

"We fought General Kilpatrick all night and all day, charging him at every opportunity. Enemy fought stubbornly, and a considerable number of them killed. We stampeded and came near capturing Kilpatrick twice, but having a fleet horse he escaped bare headed, leaving his hat in our hands. Our own loss about 70, including the gallant General Robertson, severely wounded. Our troops all acted handsomely."

General Robertson has arrived here. His left arm is badly broken at the elbow, but he is doing well. BRAXTON BRAGG.

AUGUSTA, November 30, 1864.

(Received December 1.)

THE ALABAMA.

BY VIRGINIA BULLOCK-WILLIS.

For two long years she fought her way
Over the face of the watery world,
And she taught her foes to fear her name
And the flag that she unfurled.

And bravely she faced the Kearsarge
Off Cherbourg, a port of France,
And she fought a good fight, for her cause was
right,
But to win she hadn't a chance.

And then, when the fight was over,
This daughter of the sea
Sank into the arms of the ocean,
A shattered wreck, but free!

Then the mermaids wove her a winding sheet
Of the grasses that grow in their caves;
And the busy hands that dug her grave
Were the Channel's restless waves—

While the billows that roll above her
Still chant with music sublime
A dirge to the brave Alabama,
The most famous ship of her time.

RAPHAEL SEMMES, C. S. NAVY.

BY MRS. BRYAN WELLS COLLIER, HISTORIAN
GENERAL, C. S. M. A.

In a review of the life of Raphael Semmes, one is impressed not only with his firmness as a disciplinarian, braveness in face of his enemy's guns, but also with his thorough knowledge of customs between nations as to rights of ships on the high seas and in neutral ports. Semmes as a man also makes an interesting study; many, many times his diary shows that the daily routine of ship discipline and, in his case, danger made him long for the luxury and peace of an inland home, though, as we know, it was his lot to have his cabin for a home, fortress, and court room.

Raphael Semmes was paroled as a "Rear Admiral and Brigadier General, C. S. Navy, and C. S. Army, Commanding Brigade," when Joseph E. Johnston surrendered to W. T. Sherman at Greensboro, N. C. While the highest rank he held was that of Rear Admiral, that period of greatest service to his country was when he was a naval captain in command of the Confederate States ships *Sumter* and *Alabama*. It was this period of his life when his deeds of valor and

heroism on the high seas made the world ring with his fame. Neutrals were thrilled by his almost single challenge to a nation strong in commerce. His enemies were chagrined at their losses, and scores of their ships cowered in home ports, or were transferred to neutral ownership, because of his presence "somewhere at sea." And his compatriots revered him for the same deeds.

Born one hundred and twenty years ago in the State of Maryland and reared on the banks of the Potomac, Raphael Semmes had removed to the State of Alabama in the year 1841 and settled on the west bank of the Perdido, removing thence a few years later to Mobile. He was a member of the "Old Navy," holding the rank of Commander at the outbreak of hostilities. On the 15th of February, 1861, he tendered his resignation from the Federal Navy, which resignation was accepted that same day, and he thus became again a private citizen and was free to cast his lot with his mother State.

The first duty imposed upon him as a Confederate was a return trip to the North in quest of arms, machinery, cannon, and ships to be purchased by the Confederate Government. Important purchases were made in the city of New York, and many shipped South before the battle lines were actually established. What is also interesting is the number of contracts he made with Northern merchants, who were at that time entirely willing to sell to the Southern States, even though the trades had to be made slyly. Later, when the blockade of the South became complete, these same traders became intensely loyal to the Northern cause, as they began to fill their purses with Federal dollars.

No suitable steamer could be found to be commissioned and sent to sea as a vessel of war under Confederate colors. The *Sumter* had been condemned as such a possibility. Seeing nothing better, however, Semmes thought she would "answer the purpose." This boat was therefore equipped and armed at New Orleans and put under the command of Captain Semmes. This was to be the first ship of war to have the honor of throwing the Confederate flag to the breeze.

She was named *Sumter* in honor of the Confederate victory over Fort Sumter. Her armament consisted of an eight-inch shell gun and four light thirty-two pounders in each broadside; when remodeled as a war cruiser she carried ninety-two men and twenty-one officers.

On the 18th of June, after many vexatious delays, the vessel was ready for sea and dropped

down below the city to the head of the Mississippi, there to await an opportunity to run the Federal blockade. There are two dangerous passages from the river into the gulf, a north and a south pass—each of which is extremely dangerous without a pilot. The pilots, however, were of Northern sympathy and remained with the *Sumter* only when threatened with arrest. Even then, when an opportunity did present itself for escape, the pilot aboard was acquainted only with the opposite passage to that opened by the departure of the *U. S. S. Brooklyn* in pursuit of a sail. The signal for another pilot was hoisted with little expectation of a response, and the *Sumter* was about to attempt the perilous passage unguided, when another pilot was seen to put out to Captain Semmes, and in the balcony of the pilot house was a scene to be enacted so frequently within the next few years. The pilot's wife was waving to her husband and urging him on to aid the Southern Cause.

The blockading ship, the *Brooklyn*, had departed a little too far from her post, just sufficient to allow the *Sumter* to escape and barely keep out of range of the Federal guns. How close the Southerners came to losing this first race is seen by Semmes's order to bring the public chest and papers on deck, to be thrown overboard in case of capture. By such a narrow margin did the unheralded Semmes escape to the high seas! Had these ships been only half a mile closer, the career of this renowned captain and crew would have been nipped in the bud. Prison walls instead of valiant feats would have been the lot of those in the *Sumter*.

On July 3, the *Sumter* made her first capture, the *Golden Rocket*, off the Isle of Pines. This ship was burned. Next was the *Machias*, the *West Wind*, the *Louisa Kilham*, and the *Naiad*, the *Ben Dunning* and the *Albert Adams*. These six prizes were carried into Cuban ports, where, surprisingly, they were ordered by the Spanish Government returned to their original owners.

But the *Sumter* could not long remain at sea because she carried only a five days' supply of coal, and, when not using steam, her propeller was a virtual anchor. Thus frequent trips into neutral ports were necessary, where the Confederate captain met a new type of opposition. The Federal consuls did all in their power to prevent his entry, to cause his crew to desert while in port, and to embarrass him in securing provisions and coal, as well as trying to have the neutral governments detain him in port as a pirate. Under

the rules of war, these acts were prohibited; but often Semmes's knowledge of international courtesies were put to a test, as was his patience severely tried. Indeed, often the consuls of a rich commercial power, such as the Federal Government, were able to obtain their wishes in ports of the smaller countries, international law to the contrary.

On November 23, 1861, at St. Pierre harbor, in the Island of Martinique, the *Sumter* had another exciting escape from a Federal blockade, this time the *U. S. S. Iroquois*. Under international law, if two belligerent ships enter a neutral harbor, they must not depart within twenty-four hours of each other, nor must they violate neutral waters to spy on each other. The *Iroquois* did steam into the harbor and then depart, returning at night and almost running alongside of the Confederate ship; also, her boats were sent in at night to watch the *Sumter's* actions. But it was this stretching of his legal right that caused the Federal captain to lose his pray. Admiral Semmes thought that signals had been arranged between a U. S. freighter at anchor and the *Iroquois* outside the harbor. Hence, one night, the *Sumter* slipped rapidly away southward, the while keeping a sharp watch on the freighter. Sure enough, two red lights went up at her masthead—this Semmes reasoned told the *Iroquois* to go southward. Semmes held this course for a few hundred yards, then doubled back, making the turn under the shadow of the mountains of the island. Thus, while the *Iroquois* was under full sail and steam southward, the *Sumter* was making her best speed northward. This escape caused Captain Parker of the *Iroquois* his commission for a time, although he had done all in his power and much that he should not have done to meet the *Sumter* at sea.

The *Sumter* captured the *Arcade*, *Vigilant*, and *Ebenezer Dodge*, the *Investigator* and *Neapolitan* before putting into Gibraltar, where she found it impossible to coal and repair, due to a combination against her headed by the Federal consuls; here also she was blockaded by three enemy ships of war. Therefore, after six months at sea, during which time the enemy's trade was severely menaced, Captain Semmes laid up his ship and discharged the crew. During her brief career, the *Sumter* captured seventeen ships and caused many to be sold to neutral countries for protection.

It was in the *Alabama* that Semmes next attacked his enemy. This ship was much superior

to the *Sumter* and had the advantage of being a fast sailer and a faster steamer; also, she was capable of raising her propeller out of the water when under full sail, thus being able to remain many months at sea. The boat was built for the Confederate Government by the Lairds, English shipbuilders of Liverpool, but was commissioned and armed as a ship of war on the high seas.

It was off the coast of Texas that the *Alabama* encountered and sank the *U. S. S. Hatteras*, this being the only naval battle engaged in prior to the fateful day in the English Channel when the *Alabama* went down. Before this fateful engagement with the *Kearsarge*, Captain Semmes, in the *Alabama*, remained at sea from August, 1862, to June 19, 1864. During this time more than half the enemy's commerce was kept in home ports or transferred to neutral flags—quite a notable achievement for the few ships of war of the Confederate navy, chief of which was the *Alabama*.

The engagement of the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama* occurred in the English Channel off the harbor of Cherbourg, where Semmes had repaired for coal and other necessities. While in port, the *Kearsarge* arrived and awaited the *Alabama's* departure; thus it was evident that a notable naval battle would again take place on the historic waters of the channel. And, as a consequence, when the *Alabama* heaved up her anchors, many spectators lined the shores and put off in all types of craft to watch the conflict. Special trains carried spectators from Paris to the coast to witness the spectacle. The two ships were fairly evenly matched in armament, although the *Kearsarge* threw heavier shells. Captain Semmes thought this was not too big a handicap, but he did not know beforehand that the Federals had hung heavy anchor chains over the sides of the *Kearsarge* and obscured these claims with planking, thus making the *Kearsarge* almost an iron-clad against the *Alabama's* wooden walls. After an hour and ten minutes of fighting, the *Alabama* was in a sinking condition, and, seeing the impossibility of reaching the French coast, Captain Semmes struck his colors.

The Northern captain, Winslow, was slow in sending boats to aid the sinking *Alabama*. This officer claimed he thought the Confederate colors were down as a ruse of some sort. Be that as it may, a British steam yacht, the *Deerhound*, which had been watching the engagement, came up and

rescued many of the *Alabama's* crew from a watery grave. Captain Semmes was among this fortunate number to be picked up by a neutral vessel, whose commander, Mr. Lancaster, refused to give up the Confederates as prisoners of war. In this he was well within his rights and supported by the British Government, as a British ship is as much his Majesty's territory as the streets of London.

Captain Semmes returned to Great Britain, cared for and paid off those of his crew who had been rescued by other craft except the *Kearsarge*, and, after a short journey to the continent, embarked for Mexico. Landing in this latter country, he traveled to Texas, thence through the entire length of the Confederacy to reach Richmond. This trip, made with great difficulty because of the Federal hunt for him, gave Captain Semmes an opportunity to see the ravages that the war had brought in the Southern States, and showed that the resistance of the Confederacy was already broken and the end must soon come.

In Richmond he was assigned to command the James River fleet, with the rank of Rear Admiral, this title being conferred on him for gallant conduct as commander of the *Alabama*. This command, of course, was one of little activity, as his fleet of eight small boats was bottled up in the James. His occupation was to assist the shore batteries in defense of the river.

When Richmond was evacuated, Semmes was ordered to blow up his ships and join General Lee. But he was unable to communicate with the general, and, when Richmond was fired, was compelled to wreck and sink his boats and land his forces with nowhere to go. The Admiral marched his five hundred sailors to the railroad yards, where he was able to find a locomotive and cars in which to escape to Danville just a short while before the Federals entered Richmond. At Danville, his command was made a brigade of artillery, with Semmes having the rank of Brigadier General. He marched his command to Greensboro, N. C., where, with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, he surrendered to General Sherman.

Miss Janie Massie, of Weatherford, Tex., renews for herself two years and sends a two-year subscription for the Junior College at Weatherford, which, she says, was founded by a Confederate veteran, Dr. W. S. Switzer, and she trusts it may always be Southern in sentiment.

LAURELS DELAYED.

(To Sarah McClellan, the heroine of the battle of Prairie Grove, Ark., December 7, 1862, whose timely information caused the Confederate forces to win a decided victory.)

Though comes your crown of Laurels late,
The tide of Justice ever turns
To glorify, sometime, the fate
Of one a people's plaudit earns.

A girlish figure, all untrained
To war craft, or a trail of stone;
The heart of youth—that disdained
All aid—and dared to go alone.

Through dismal waste, as fawn in flight,
Through tangled wildwood, grim and gray;
The night crept on—by dim starlight,
The maiden forced and fought her way.

Whence came that courage, super-great?
What guide and guard a vigil kept
O'er one so frail, defying Fate,
Till Angels paused and wond'ring wept?

Gained was the goal; with thorn-pierced hands,
The dear-bought message high she bore,
Besought a General's quick commands,
Then, swooning, saw and heard no more.

By dreary dawn's uncertain light
An Army stood—to do or die;
They fought for Right, they fought with Might
And won a Southron victory.

Though comes your crown of Laurels late,
The tide of Justice ever turns
To glorify, at last, the fate
Of one a people's plaudit earns.
—Josie Frazee Cappleman.

A CHARGE AT FIRST MANASSAS.

In the following, Hon. John W. Daniel, late U. S. Senator from Virginia, gives some account of Capt. Thomas McAllister and his son William in the battle of First Manassas. The latter was long a friend and patron of the *VETERAN* to his death, at Warm Springs, Va., in 1929. Major Daniel says:

"I was attached to Company C, 27th Virginia Regiment. . . . We were placed in position on the battle field with the 4th Regiment in front, commanded by Col. James Preston, and the 27th close behind it, commanded by Lieut. Col. John Echols.

. . . For an hour or so we lay upon the ground receiving a hot fire, but with no opportunity to reply. After we had been in this position some hours, Gen. T. J. Jackson rode to the right of our line and, calling for Colonel Preston, of the 4th Regiment, exclaimed: 'Order the men to stand up.' Both lines—the 4th and the 27th—arose, and he said: 'We'll charge them now and drive them to Washington.' We advanced rapidly, moving obliquely to the left to clear our own guns. The men of the two regiments were soon bunched, and at a double-quick went over the hill in front under a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries, which opened upon us. We carried the battery stationed at the Henry House, and it was there that I saw Capt. Thomas McAllister, passing by the enemy's guns, sword in hand, and his son William at his side. They were to the right of our regiment, which was now much scattered, no line being preserved. At about this time our colors fell, and I ran to them and was shot in the right breast and in the left hip. I did not see Captain McAllister again. He was very near the Henry House when I saw him and was evidently doing his duty bravely, as was his son by his side. I was well to the front, as was Captain McAllister, with perhaps not six men of the regiment closer to the enemy."

And here is William McAllister's account of the same gallant charge, written for his children:

"We were double-quickened into line of battle on that day a little past noon, in the intensest hot sun and under heavy fire from the enemy's musketry and artillery. The entire Brigade was in one continuous line, with the regiments arranged from right to left, as follows: Second, Fourth, Fifth, Twenty-Seventh, and Thirty-Third. We were supporting our Washington Artillery and the Rockbridge Battery, and immediately fronting the famous 'Sherman's Battery.' We were required to lie down as close to the ground as we could get, and on our arms, with heads to the enemy. We remained in this position for something like two hours. . . . Finally, our lines in front began to waver, then to give way and break in confusion, both on our right and left and center, and for a while it looked as if we were to be swept off the face of the earth. All this time we were in a state of utter inactivity, and it was not until our main line of battle in front became routed that we were ordered into action. General Jackson passed along the entire line on foot and gave orders quietly to the commander of each regiment to prepare for a charge, and, at a given signal, we rushed for-

(Continued on page 358)



Sketches in this department are given a half column of space without charge extra space will be charged at 20 cents a line. Engravings, \$3.00 each.

"What though in sorrow must their names be spoken,
'Tis ours to keep the muster roll unbroken.
They are not dead for whom we softly call,
They are not lost for whom our strong tears fall,
They are with God—and God is over all."

OMEGA.

We most tenderly turn back the pages of our Southern History until we find the morning of April 16, 1861. There is much passing to and fro throughout the Valley, and the young men are rushing to enlist.

They pause for a moment of serious thought—and then, with heart aflame and eyes flashing, came a gallant lad from the mountains of Monroe County, James K. Smallen—"To enlist, sir, for the Southland and forevermore—" and so went forth the flower of chivalry from our mountains, hills, and plains.

The joys, the hardships, and the heartaches of these boys who wore the gray could never be recorded. They were so courageous, believing always they were right, and their hearts were locked in silence.

They moved in various ways, yet always ready with faith and trust, through shot and shell, until came the final order from General Pemberton, and these mountain lads must take part in the great siege of Vicksburg.

This tired young lad, as in the silence of the night he listened to the song of the Mighty Mississippi and prepared to go "over the top," again renewed his pledge—"For the Southland, sir, now and forevermore."

In the great annals of our history there are no records that shine brighter than those of the private soldier, and without them we would not have our most treasured legends and memories to-day.

My own father was one of those same lads who took part in this great siege; and then, after the passing of time, came another day in April—Appomattox—and the War between the States was ended.

These tired, hardened lads must shoulder the responsibilities of manhood and fight the greater battle of Reconstruction, and, side by side with those blessed mothers of ours, build a bigger and better Southland from out the depths of demoralization.

This James K. Smallen kept most sacredly his pledge to his beloved land, and counted it a mighty privilege to have belonged to an army commanded by the immortal Robert Edward Lee.

For days, Death, that kind old nurse, had sung his lullaby and rocked this faithful soldier to sleep as quietly as the rose droops its head in its sleep of heavenly dew.

At high noon on Saturday, June 11, he answered the great roll call, his last charge was made, and the great voyage was ended.

There is no sorrow, just the missing and longing for him. His is the victory, for he has met his Commander in Chief face to face.

So, at the close of a summer day, we left him—high on the hilltop, with the sheltering trees, the sunshine, the gentle winds of heaven and the kind starlight, keeping watch, until God's great tomorrow. [Tribute by Mrs. Fred Greer, Historian, U. D. C., Newport, Tenn., read at the burial service.]

James K. Smallen, born in 1844, enlisted for the Confederacy at Madisonville, Tenn., in 1861, and served through the entire war—nor did he take the oath of allegiance ever. His life was filled with goodness and helpfulness to his family and fellowman. For thirty-four years he was Superintendent of the Methodist Sunday School in his community, faithfully performing the duties of the office, and failing in attendance only from illness. A good man and citizen.

MOSES KING.

Moses King, son of Morgan and Mary Ann Titus King, was born in Chariton County, Mo., October 20, 1843, and went to Clay County as a small boy, where the rest of his life was spent except for three years in the service of the Confederacy. His ancestors came from the British Isles to Virginia at an early date, later going to Kentucky, and finally to Missouri. Born of stanch Southerners, naturally he championed the cause of the South. He enlisted at Blue Springs, Mo., August 17, 1862, as a member of Company B, 2d Missouri Cavalry, David Shanks, Commander, and took part in the battles of Prairie Grove, Ark., Springfield, Mo., Helena (Ark.), Mark's Mill, and

JAMES N. PAGE.

James N. Page, son of Robin and Rebecca Page, was born and reared near Jacksonville, Ala. He enlisted for the Confederacy in 1863, joining Capt. A. D. McClellan's Company of the 58th Alabama Regiment Infantry, with which he served under Bragg, Johnston, and Hood in the Tennessee and Georgia campaigns. He was wounded at Chickamauga, causing him to miss the Missionary Ridge battle, where the writer, with many other comrades, was captured and sent to Rock Island and Johnson's Island prisons. Comrade Page was discharged somewhere in Mississippi after the surrender.

Returning home, he was married to Miss Catherine Smith in 1867. He moved his family to Texas in 1868 and settled near Winnsboro, where his wife died several years ago, leaving him with a son and a daughter, also a number of grandchildren. He was a member of the Mat Ashcraft Camp, U. C. V., at Sulphur Springs. He died at the home of a granddaughter on July 5, 1931, and was buried by the side of his wife at old Caney Church. He would have been eighty-seven years old in November.

The writer is the only known survivor of Captain McClellan's Company.

[J. F. Smith, 2d Sergeant McClellan's Company, Pickton, Tex.]

AMOS M. STRODE.

Amos Morris Strode, who died at his home in San Diego, Calif., August 3, was born in Edmonson, Ky., March 17, 1848. When only fifteen years of age he joined the Confederate army, serving under General Pickett.

After the war, he traveled to many parts of the world, finally settling in the Coeur d'Alene mining district in northern Idaho, where he took an active part in public affairs, and was elected representative from Shoshone County for the 1911 session of the State legislature. In February, 1903, he married Miss Alicia F. Jeffery at Denver, Colo., and in 1920 they moved to San Diego. He is survived by his wife, two sisters, and several nieces and nephews in Kentucky.

The last roll-call—the Commander's voice is heard:

"Well done"—"At rest, dear comrade"—"Peace be still"—

The sun shines bright in the old Kentucky home
And the soldier is asleep beneath the hill.

[Maude Ann Marker, President Maj. Hugh G. Gwyn Chapter, San Diego, Calif.]

was on Price's raid into Missouri in 1864. He was paroled on June 16, 1865, at Shreveport, La.

Returning home, Moses King helped to care for his widowed mother, sister, and younger brothers. He was married to Miss Annie E. Devine in October, 1873. After her death in 1927, he made his home with his daughter, Mrs. O. M. Petty, at Liberty, Mo., until called up yonder, December 31, 1930. He and his wife were members of the Christian Church, and all that is mortal of them rests in Fairview Cemetery at Liberty. He was a member of Camp Thomas McCarty, U. C. V., at Liberty, whose membership has been so thinned by death that the Camp no longer meets.

Of her father, Mrs. Petty writes: "My father was a subscriber to the VETERAN for many years, and valued it so highly. . . . He was not sick, just tired and worn out. I took the VETERAN from his hand and his glasses from his eyes a few minutes before the end. Each month he looked forward to reading the trying experiences of the boys who wore the gray and whose ranks are thinning so rapidly. To him they were the heroes of all the ages, Lee and Jackson outranking all others. In that better land I hope that Blue and Gray can live in peace, all mistakes wiped out and forgotten. Several hundred copies of the VETERAN, each year tied up to itself, were found among his books after his death, showing how he prized it. He was eighty-seven years old, one of the very young men to enlist in August, 1862."

FREDERICK G. MILLS

Frederick George Mills, a Confederate veteran who fought in most of the principal battles of the Civil War, died at his home in Somerville, Mass., on August 16. He was ninety years old. Mr. Mills joined the 6th Louisiana "Tigers" at the outbreak of the war and served in most of the major battles. He was captured three times, the last time at the battle of Gettysburg. He was an eyewitness of the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac.

As a young man he traveled much on the Mississippi River and was cabin boy on the packet Natchez, plying between New Orleans and St. Louis. He had been a member of Friendship Lodge of Odd Fellows, of Cambridge, since 1874, and joined the Masonic Order in New Orleans sixty-five years ago. He leaves his wife, three daughters, and five sons.

[From notice in Boston Transcript.]

United Daughters of the Confederacy

"Love Makes Memory Eternal"

MRS. L. M. BASHINSKY, *President General*

Troy, Ala.

MRS. A. C. FORD, Clifton Forge, Va.	<i>First Vice President General</i>	MRS. GEORGE DISMUKES, Chickasha, Okla.	<i>Treasurer General</i>
MRS. C. B. FARIS, 4469 Westminster, St. Louis, Mo.	<i>Second Vice President General</i>	MISS MARION SALLEY, Orangeburg, S. C.	<i>Historian General</i>
MRS. JOHN WILCOX, Houston, Tex.	<i>Third Vice President General</i>	MRS. A. S. PORTER, Lakewood, Ohio.	<i>Registrar General</i>
MRS. W. E. MASSEY, Hot Springs, Ark.	<i>Recording Secretary General</i>	14728 Clifton Boulevard.	
MRS. F. L. EZELL, Leesburg, Fla.	<i>Corresponding Secretary General</i>	MRS. J. W. GOODWIN, Philadelphia, Pa.	<i>Custodian of Crosses</i>
		The Cloverly	
		MRS. CHARLES GRANGER, New Orleans, La.	<i>Custodian of Flags and Pennant</i>

All communications for this Department should be sent direct to Mrs. J. J. Harris, Official Editor, Sandersville, Ga.

FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL.

To the *United Daughters of the Confederacy*: Many Chapters have been inactive during the summer months, but, with the approach of fall, let us urge renewed activity and increased effort in promoting the various causes to which we are committed. In only two more months the General Convention will convene in Jacksonville, Fla., when each must render a report of her stewardship since the 1930 Convention. Let us so work and serve that the reports will show progress and advancement, despite the fact that "General Depression" seems to have assumed leadership and holds sway in all sections of our country. With unselfish determined effort, we can overcome the "General" and his gloomy followers.

Every department of our work is "speeding up" for maximum accomplishment during the few weeks preceding our Convention. Mrs. Wilcox, as Director of all work of the Children of the Confederacy, is issuing charters daily to old or new Chapters, and appeals to every Division President to see that every C. of C. Chapter in her Division has its Charter before November, that she may report it one hundred per cent chartered. The children are manifesting great interest in these Charters, as tangible evidences of the truths for which they stand. Let every "Mother Chapter" see that its auxiliary is promptly chartered.

Mrs. Wilcox is equally interested in the Winnie Davis Memorial Scholarship, which lacks only \$350 of being completed. Will you not help her attain these goals—every Chapter of the Children of the Confederacy chartered and the Winnie Davis Memorial, a \$1,000 scholarship fund, fully completed?

Chapters are manifesting deep interest in the Lee-Stratford Memorial—\$50,000 toward the purchase of Stratford, the home of the first native-born Governor of Virginia, Thomas Lee; the birthplace of Francis Lightfoot Lee and Richard Henry

Lee, both signers of the Declaration of Independence. It was Richard Henry Lee who introduced into the Continental Congress that resolution which set Liberty's torch to burning and led finally to the Declaration of Independence. It was also the home for thirty-six years of "Lighthorse Harry" Lee, Washington's favorite officer, and the one spot in all the world which Robert E. Lee yearned for in his last days, and toward which his heart turned in those tragic days of the War between the States. He could not possess it; let us assist in its purchase in memory of him who refused riches and comfort that he might share the desolation and abide the misfortunes of his Southland.

Will not each Division Director for this Lee-Stratford Fund make an immediate appeal to all Chapters in her Division to pay, if possible, a "Dollar a Daughter"; if not, fifty cents a member.

Mrs. Fred Greer, Director for Tennessee, has recently reported the following "Dollar a Daughter" Chapters in her Division: Jefferson Davis Chapter, Cleveland, 85 members, \$100; Sam Davis Chapter, Morristown, 90 members, \$90; Clifton Chapter, Newport, 48 members, \$50; Capt. W. Y. C. Hanum Chapter, Maryville, 25 members, \$25.

We would again call your attention to the \$25 prize to be given to that Chapter making the highest per capita contributed to the Lee-Stratford Memorial Fund.

We would also ask your generous support of the Jefferson Davis Bust Fund, \$1,000, for the purchase of a bust of President Davis for Morrison Hall, Transylvania College, his *Alma Mater*. It is the earnest desire of the Jefferson Davis Bust Committee and of your President General to report this as one of the completed objectives for 1931. New York, Colorado, Louisiana, Illinois, Maryland, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Kentucky, and North Dakota have paid their full quota. The Committee is asking Chapters to con-

tribute five cents per capita. If all respond—and all previous records would be broken if they should—the amount would be in excess of the cost of Bust. In that event, excess will be refunded to Divisions on a *pro rata* basis, or credited to any other fund the donor may designate. It would seem most appropriate that the overplus be credited to the Jefferson Davis Historical Foundation; that, however, would be determined by the donors. Please give this appeal your thoughtful consideration and, let us hope, favorable consideration.

During the past year, we have received many letters from Division and Chapter Presidents protesting against the increasing demands made by the General Organization—which handicap the progress and work of Divisions and Chapters. Although the delegates, by their vote, approve and adopt the various phases of work submitted in our Conventions, and are, therefore, responsible for these many demands, yet we recognize the fact that the General Organization is in a measure crippling local work, which is discouraging to Divisions and Chapters, hence, it is our earnest desire that the Davis Bust Fund be completed, and no new work be begun for the coming year that Chapters may concentrate their effort upon the completion of the Jefferson Davis Historical Foundation, the Mrs. L. H. Raines Memorial Scholarship, the Lee-Stratford Memorial, increased subscriptions to the CONFEDERATE VETERAN, and contributions to the Mrs. Norman V. Randolph Relief Fund. We would make a special plea for a more generous support of the Jefferson Davis Historical Foundation—a fund of \$30,000 for the promotion of interest in and the preservation of the Truths of History. Our contributions do not indicate that degree of interest which we profess in maintaining the truths of Southern History and keeping untarnished the integrity of the Soldiers of the Confederacy. The Asheville Minutes (pages 33 and 34, please note that roll of honor) report the following eleven Divisions as having completed their quota of 51 cents per capita for the Jefferson Davis Historical Foundation: Arkansas, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, Ohio. Also, the States where there are no Divisions, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Montana, Wyoming, and the Pittsburgh Chapter. Oklahoma has recently completed its quota—making twelve Divisions and eleven Chapters where there are no Divisions that have gone over the top. That is a goodly number, but the larger Divisions

are still far in arrears. This is a cause which needs your assistance, and we beg that you give it your generous support.

You will be gratified to know that our flag, the "Stars and Bars," has reached Belgium and is now among the many that have been given place in the Library of Louvain. Books were also sent, but the number was very much too small, due to the all too limited funds for the purchase of Books for Home and Foreign Libraries. Practically no contributions have been received this year for this purpose. Knowing the far-reaching influence of these books, we are going to presume to suggest that all Divisions with more than two thousand members contribute \$10, and those with smaller membership contribute \$5. It would be money well invested, and deeply appreciated by the recipients of the books.

As you will have seen by the last paragraph of my letter in the VETERAN for August, the Emergency Fund, established to assist the CONFEDERATE VETERAN magazine when receipts were insufficient for necessary expenses, has been drawn upon and the financial crisis met for the time being. But more will be needed to tide over other months of short receipts, when subscribers are slow in remitting their renewals. So it is thought well, in drawing upon this fund, to compliment a number of Chapters (446) not now receiving the VETERAN with subscription for a number of months, in order that they may realize the value it can be to them by keeping them in touch with U. D. C. matters generally through the President General's monthly letters, the reports from Divisions, and the Historical Programs.

Your President General hopes that every Chapter will seek to make use of the magazine as a reference work for the historical papers which are published therein. Many of our prize papers are appearing from time to time, and those who may be contestants in the future can get many valuable hints from these articles; and the historical reminiscences of our veterans are material which will soon be exhausted. Do not fail to give all this your careful consideration.

It is necessary to build up the subscription patronage of the VETERAN, if it is to be continued, and it is the only publication which exploits our Confederate organizations. Surely, we should not let it go out of existence as long as there is a group of our Confederate veterans left. A concerted effort is now being made by all these Confederate organizations to build up the circulation, and every

Daughter of the Confederacy should have a part in that effort. There is a large membership in the U. D. C., yet not a sixth of that membership is numbered in the circulation of the VETERAN. We were greatly surprised and somewhat chagrined to learn that there are a number of State Presidents who are not subscribers. Daughters, this is not as it should be. Won't you bring this matter before your Chapter at once and make up a club of four subscriptions at the special rate of \$5 for that number? We cannot urge this too strongly, for it is most important that the publication be continued, and it is also important that you should use it in your work and encourage your members to have it in their homes. The younger generation needs to be taught what it was that the Confederates fought for in the sixties, and there is no better way to get that interest aroused than by having such a publication before them in their homes.

Please consider this seriously and make ready response with your subscription clubs. Each Chapter thus responding will be given additional credit for a full year in advance. Send your orders to the VETERAN office, where a special record will be kept and report made at the convention. Make your State the leader in this.

It is to be hoped that every Chapter receiving these complimentary copies will become subscribers. After a few months, these complimentary subscriptions will be transferred to other nonsubscribing Chapters, that all may realize the value of your official organ.

The book, "History of the Confederate Flags," authorized by the General Convention held in November, 1927, has been completed by the Committee, Mrs. B. M. Hoover, West Virginia, Chairman, and will, in all likelihood, be off the press in September.

The book contains about 175 pages of text and no less than 23 exact reproductions in color of some of the flags that were carried through the war and are now to be seen in the Confederate Museum at Richmond. There is also an illustration of the Museum; thus the book will contain 24 illustrations, of which 23 will be in color.

The book will be bound in cloth in the color of Confederate gray, and will bear a reproduction in color of the Stars and Bars worn by the Daughters in their emblem.

The list price will be \$2.75. To Chapters sending in orders to the Publishers, The Norman Publishing Company, 15 South Gay Street, Baltimore, Md., for ten copies or more, with their checks, a

liberal concession will be made, the price being \$2.25 per copy, postpaid. Also member Daughters will be afforded the opportunity of sending in orders for single copies or less than ten copies at \$2.50 per copy, postpaid.

IN MEMORIAM

It is with a deep sense of the loss to our Organization and to her State that we convey to you a report of the death of Mrs. Loula Kendall Rogers, Tennille, Ga., Honorary President of Georgia Division, and its Poet Laureate. We can pay her no higher tribute than to carry on the work she loved so well in appreciation of the far-reaching value of her life, devoted to unselfish and beautiful service to others.

Our hearts go out in sympathy to Mrs. R. D. Wright, who has served this Organization as Recording Secretary General and Chairman of Education, in the loss of her husband. Mr. Wright has left a legacy of which his loved ones may be proud, a reputation for upright living, genial kindness, and a serene outlook upon life which will inspire others to high endeavor.

Also to Mrs. Goodwyn, in the death of her husband, Gen. A. T. Goodwyn, of Alabama, who served as Commander in Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, 1929-30. Brilliant in intellect, refined in thought, great in faith, he was one of earth's noblemen. His life reached many others and, like the passing of exquisite music, left a glow which warms the heart and uplifts the soul.

Faithfully, ELIZABETH B. BASHINSKY.

THE FANNIE RANSOM WILLIAMS MEDAL.

At the last General Convention, a prize was offered by Mrs. Thomas Lee Craig through the J. D. Moore Chapter, C. of C., Gastonia, N. C., as a memorial to Mrs. Fannie Ransom Williams, who served the General Organization as the Registrar General in 1919-21. This Prize will be known as "The Fannie Ransom Williams Medal," and was offered to the Chapter sending in the greatest number of correct applications during the year.

Owing to the fact that all applications for membership are sent to the Division Registrars before they are sent to the Registrar General, there is no way for the Registrar General to keep an accurate record of correct papers as they come from the Chapters. After giving this matter much thought, and with the consent of the donor, the award has been changed, in order that it may become workable, and reads as follows: "The Fannie Ransom Williams Medal, offered by Mrs. Thomas Lee

Craig, through the J. D. Moore Chapter, Children of the Confederacy, Gastonia, N. C., as a Memorial to Mrs. Fannie Ransom Williams, pioneer Registrar General, 1919, 1920, 1921, to be awarded to the Division Registrar who sends to the Registrar General applications for membership that are one hundred per cent perfect."

This award will be made according to correctness, neatness, the manner of handling and preparation, and not for the largest number, and will be decided by the Registrar General on points as to the most perfect manner of preparing and sending application papers for membership in the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The medal will be awarded to the Division Registrar who measures up to these requirements, and will be kept by her for one year, unless she is so fortunate to be able to win it a second time, or possibly a third.

MRS. ALBERT SIDNEY PORTER,
Registrar General, U. D. C.

U. D. C. NOTES.

Arkansas.—The last meeting of the "Council of Fourteen" was held recently and plans completed for the annual convention to be held in Little Rock, October 28-30, 1931. The hostess city is anticipating large attendance, and much enthusiasm is already in evidence at this early date.

The past President of Arkansas Division, Mrs. John F. Weinmann, is on a three months' trip to Southern Africa. Our beloved President, Mrs. S. E. Dillon, of Hot Springs, is rapidly recovering from a recent illness and will be ready to assume all official duties by the opening of the fall season.

Mrs. Flora V. Holmes, an outstanding member of Memorial Chapter, of Little Rock, passed away in June. She gave much to the Confederate cause, and was a dearly beloved, faithful, consecrated member.

[Josie Frazee Cappleman, Editor.]

California.—Corporal L. M. Flippen, ninety-one-year-old Confederate veteran, was the incentive for a party given in June by members of the Gen. Thomas J. Churchill Chapter, of Santa Monica. Owing to his great age, the party was held at the home of Mrs. Flippen, in Artesia, and the evening was made memorable to him by the presentation of the Southern Cross of Honor and in having his name enrolled as a member of Camp No. 770, U. C. V., of Los Angeles.

Corporal Flippen served in Company B, 18 —

Regiment, Longstreet's Corps, was wounded twice and held prisoner for many months in Fort Delaware.

Daughters of the Confederacy in Los Angeles County have enjoyed meeting Mrs. J. P. Higgins, of St. Louis, Mo., during her recent sojourn in Los Angeles. Being Chairman of the U. D. C. Records Department, and having held many offices in the general organization, Southern women of California entertained for her extensively. The Mary Custis Lee Chapter, of Los Angeles, gave a beautifully appointed luncheon for her on June 24, with Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall, wife of the late Vice President Marshall, sharing honors. Those present to meet these two distinguished ladies included Chapter Presidents and their official boards, Past Division Presidents and past State officers residing in Los Angeles County.

Mrs. Higgins gave a delightful and instructive talk on the workings of the Department of Records, showing the great importance of preserving the data contained in the more than 200,000 papers kept by this department.

Another courtesy tendered Mrs. Higgins and Mrs. Marshall was the smart tea given by Mrs. W. J. Chichester, Chairman of the Dixie Manor Board, at her home in Los Angeles, the guest list including Active Division President Mrs. Johnson and her official staff, all Past Division Presidents and the Presidents of all the Chapters in Southern California.

[Miss Gertrude Montgomery, Director.]

Missouri.—The Central District Conference of Missouri was held at Sedalia, on April 8, the John B. Gordon and the Emmett McDonald Chapters and the resident members of the Blackwater Chapter being hostesses, Mrs. Jessie T. McMahan, 2nd Vice President, Missouri Division, and Chairman of the Central District, presiding.

The Missouri Division divides its State work into districts of over eleven Chapters each, and holds district meetings of a day each. Two of these meetings were held during the month of April, the second of which was at Oak Grove, and was a part of the Western District, Mrs. Fred Hoffman, Acting President of the Division, presiding over both meetings.

On Memorial Day, June 6, the Committee "broke ground" for the memorial archway and gates to be erected at Confederate Park in Higginsville; the Shriners gave a musical program for the veterans of the Home, and picnic lunch was served.

At the District conferences, our legislative work was discussed, and each Chapter was asked to submit any differences between their constitution and by-laws and those of the State Division; and all were asked to secure historical relics for our Memorial Museum at Jefferson City, reporting to the State Committee on that work. Our Confederate Veterans Record Committee asked assistance in finding records of veterans not officially listed, these records being of value to posterity.

A great revival of interest was shown in organizing Children of the Confederacy Chapters, and we feel that these conferences are instructive, inspiring, and interesting.

[Mrs. G. K. Warner, Director.]

Texas.—The Executive Board of the Texas Division met in Austin, May 8, guests of Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter. In the afternoon, guests and members motored to San Marcos for the unveiling of the Jefferson Davis Highway marker. Mrs. Forrest Farley, State Chairman Jefferson Davis Highway, presented the marker, which was accepted for the city by Mayor Charles R. Ramsey.

A marker had been unveiled also on the Jefferson Davis Highway at Uvalde, Tex., at the intersection of the Mexican-Canadian Highway, running north and south, and the Jefferson Davis Highway, running east and west.

On May 24, another marker, made of Texas granite, was unveiled on the Jefferson Davis Highway near Hempstead, Tex. Hon. Thomas Watt Gregory, former United States Attorney General, delivered the address on "Jefferson Davis."

It will be of interest to many to know that the Jefferson Davis Highway enters the State of Texas at Orange, thence through Houston and Austin, leaving the State at El Paso. Plans are being made by the Texas Division to place markers at each county line across the State. September is the month designated for the unveiling of our next marker.

All loyal Sons and Daughters of the Confederacy are grateful for the passing of Senator John W. Hornsby's bill for repairing and reroofing the Texas Confederate Museum, located in Austin. Ten thousand dollars was the amount appropriated.

The Magee-Brigham Chapter, No. 1098, of Jonah, recently fostered another of their annual Confederate Reunions. Williamson County was well represented, but only two Confederate Vet-

erans were there to partake of the great feast prepared for them—John L. Davis, of Andice, Company G, 26th Texas Cavalry, and R. L. Mitchell, of Granger, Company K, 8th Alabama Regiment. Just a few years ago Jonah had one of the largest Confederate Veteran Camps in the State.

Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter was host to representatives of Georgetown, Bastrop, Taylor, San Marcos, Lockhart, Jonah, and Elgin Chapters recently, the occasion in honor of Jefferson Davis. An interesting program was enjoyed. Mrs. Eva Hill Karling of Bastrop, Poet Laureate of Texas Division, gave several original poems. Mrs. Forrest Farley gave a paper on Jefferson Davis and the Jefferson Davis Highway. Mrs. H. C. Wright, our eighty-six-year-old Prima Donna Daughter of the Confederacy, rendered two beautiful selections.

Get-togethers of this kind are most enjoyable, and incite greater interest in our Texas Division.

[Mrs. R. W. Tinsley, Publicity Chairman.]

DEDICATION OF CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL GATEWAY.

Mrs. Bernard C. Hunt, State Chairman, Confederate Memorial Park and Monument Committee, Missouri Division, U. D. C., announces that the contract has been awarded for the erection of the Memorial Gateway at the Confederate Memorial Park, Higginsville, Mo. This Gateway will be completed by September 1, and will be dedicated at the State Reunion of Confederate Veterans, held at the Confederate Home, Higginsville, Mo., Saturday September, 26, 1931.

Historical Department, U. D. C.

MOTTO: "Loyalty to the Truth of Confederate History."

KEYWORD: "Preparedness." Flower: The Rose.

MISS MARION SALLEY, Historian General.

U. D. C. TOPICS FOR OCTOBER, 1931.

TENNESSEE—Seceded May 6, 1861.

Geographic Description, Settlement, and Admission as a State. The State of Franklin. "Old Hickory." Events Leading up to Secession. Great Military Leaders and Great Battles. Reconstruction in Tennessee.

The Beginning of the U. D. C. and of the CONFEDERATE VETERAN.

Reading: "The Secession of Tennessee."

C. OF C. TOPICS FOR OCTOBER, 1931.

Paper: "The Battle of Shiloh."

Reading: (1) "Albert Sidney Johnston," (2) "Little Giffin of Tennessee" (L. S. L. Vol. XII).

The Memorial Gateway will be constructed of red brick, with cut stone trimmings, and will be electrically lighted. It is located at the Southeast corner of the Confederate Memorial Park, on Highway No. 13, and the Confederate Home road.

The two center columns will stand about fourteen feet high, including the bronze lamps. The drive into the Park at this point will be made a double drive. The two smaller pillars will be finished by large cut stone urns. On the front of the entrance will be a large bronze tablet bearing the inscription that this gateway is dedicated to the valor of the Confederate Soldiers.

The dedication service will be at 1:15 P.M., on Saturday, September 26, 1931.

THE JEFFERSON DAVIS BUST.

The following appeal is being sent out by the Committee on securing funds for the Jefferson Davis bust to be placed in Transylvania University:

Dear Madam President and Daughters: At the General Convention of United Daughters of Confederacy in Asheville, a resolution was presented by Mrs. Roy McKinney, of Kentucky, to pay tribute to President Jefferson Davis by placing a bust of this great American in Morrison Hall, at Transylvania College, his Alma Mater, Lexington, Ky.

A list of the graduates, teachers, and trustees of Transylvania reads like the Directory of the Hall of Fame, and none shines with greater luster than our first and only President of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis.

Do you not feel it a great privilege to participate in placing this Bust in the niche that awaits it, and thus keep alive in the hearts of future generations the memory of Southern valor, chivalry and gallantry as they were embodied in our Confederate hero?

The resolution presented by Mrs. McKinney was unanimously carried at General Convention (See pages 198-200, Asheville Minutes).

The Committee is asking five cents per capita from each Chapter, and surely no Chapter would decline to contribute so small an amount. If contributions exceed the cost of bust, the excess will be returned to the Divisions on a pro rata basis, or credited to any other fund the donors may designate. It is hoped that the bust will be presented about October 19, so this year will be your only opportunity to contribute.

Since the time is very limited, please give this your immediate attention and send your contribu-

tions promptly to the Treasurer-General through your Division Treasurer.

Cordially,

Mrs. George Mastin, Chairman, Lexington, Ky.
Mrs. W. T. Fowler, Vice-Chairman, Lexington, Ky.

Mrs. T. B. Holloman, Itta Bena, Miss.
Mrs. J. Frost Walker, Union, S. C.
Mrs. V. H. Taliaferro, Eatonton, Ga.
Miss Annie Belle Fogg, Frankfort, Ky.
Mrs. R. B. Bullock, Ocala, Fla.
Mrs. W. A. Kernan, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Forrest Farley, Austin, Tex.
Mrs. Victor Randolph, Birmingham, Ala.

THE STONEWALL JACKSON WINDOW.

In the address on Stonewall Jackson delivered by Mr. E. Y. Chapin, of Chattanooga, in January, and published in the VETERAN for July, reference was made to the memorial window to Jackson placed by the Negro Presbyterian Church at Roanoke, Va., and which was unveiled and dedicated on July 19, 1906—not last year, as stated. Writing of this, Mrs. D. W. Hess, Historian of the William Watts Chapter, U. D. C., of Roanoke, mentions having been present on the occasion, and sends a clipping from the Roanoke Times of July 29, 1931, referring to that occasion and giving a description of the window in the following:

"The window is in three panels of which the center is dedicated to Jackson. The scene on the panel dedicated to the Confederate general is that of a stream on one side of which are tents and a military encampment, and on the other, the calm shore. The inscription beneath contains Jackson's dying words: 'Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees.'

"The Rev. L. L. Downing, pastor of the church, was master of ceremonies at the unveiling July 29, 1906. The chief eulogy of Jackson was delivered by 'Uncle' Jeff Shields, Jackson's bodyguard, who had been secured for the occasion. Col. S. S. Brooke, Professor B. Rust, Mr. Zirkle, represented the Salem Camp of the Confederate Veterans. W. L. Andrews, Joseph A. Earman, and Captain S. L. Crute were also speakers on the program.

"Mrs. S. L. Crute, widow of Captain Crute, presented a picture of this window to Jackson Junior High School on June 25, 1925.

"I have an unbroken file of the VETERAN since 1912, and would regret to miss a number," writes J. A. Harris, of Jonesboro, Tenn.

Confederated Southern Memorial Association

MRS. A. MCD. WILSON.....President General
209 Fourteenth Street, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
MRS. C. B. BRYAN.....First Vice President General
1640 Peabody Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
MISS SUE H. WALKER.....Second Vice President General
Fayetteville, Ark.
MRS. J. T. HIGHT.....Treasurer General
Fayetteville, Ark.
MISS DAISY M. L. HODGSON.....Recording Secretary General
7900 Sycamore Street, New Orleans, La.
MRS. BRYAN WELLS COLLIER.....Historian General
College Park, Ga.
MISS WILLIE FORT WILLIAMS.....Corresponding Secretary General
Atlanta, Ga.
MRS. VIRGINIA FRAZER BOYLE.....Poet Laureate General
653 South McLean Boulevard, Memphis, Tenn.
MRS. BELLE ALLEN ROSS.....Auditor General
Montgomery, Ala.
REV. GILES B. COOKE.....Chaplain General
Mathews, Va.
MRS. L. T. D. QUINBY.....National Organizer
Atlanta, Ga.



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ALABAMA—Montgomery.....Mrs. R. P. Dexter
ARKANSAS—Little Rock.....Mrs. Sam Wassell
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Washington.....Mrs. N. P. Webster
FLORIDA—Gainesville.....Mrs. Townes R. Leigh
GEORGIA—Atlanta.....Mrs. William A. Wright
KENTUCKY—
LOUISIANA—New Orleans.....Mrs. James Dinkins
MARYLAND.....Mrs. D. H. Fred
MISSISSIPPI—Biloxi.....Mrs. Byrd Enoch
MISSOURI—St. Louis.....Mrs. G. K. Warner
NORTH CAROLINA—Asheville.....Mrs. J. J. Yates
OKLAHOMA—Oklahoma City.....Mrs. James R. Armstrong
SOUTH CAROLINA—Charleston.....Mrs. S. Cary Beckwith
TENNESSEE—Memphis.....Mrs. Mary H. Miller
TEXAS—
VIRGINIA—Richmond.....Mrs. B. A. Blenner
WEST VIRGINIA—Huntington.....Mrs. D. D. Geiger

All communications for this Department should be sent direct to MRS. ADA RAMP WALDEN, Editor, Box 592, Augusta, Ga.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT GENERAL.

My dear Coworkers: While the weather at times has been almost unbearable through a prolonged spell of such unprecedented heat which has brought so many prostrations in the North, yet the South, though we have suffered from the excessive heat, there have been extremely few fatalities reported; and we are grateful to a merciful Providence that our land has been so richly blessed. That summer vacations have brought rest and refreshment—from the mountains to the seashore—and that the early fall will find you with renewed energy ready to take up your responsibilities, and with greater zeal press forward to a splendid and successful year, is my dearest wish. Bear ever in mind that the Reunion and Convention of our C. S. M. A. in Richmond during the coming spring, and let each association strive by increase of members to win the pennant offered for the largest delegation. Whatever is to succeed must claim our deepest and most loyal interest.

MOTHERS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

A few years ago, special effort was made to seek out any living mother of a Confederate veteran, and to bestow upon her a gold Bar of Honor. More than sixty of these blessed mothers of a glorious past were found and made happy through the remembrance. The Bars were, each one, in your behalf the gift of the President General, and the wish still lingers in her heart to thus honor any remaining mother who can be found. Will not each association make special effort—seeking the aid of friends—to find others of these

heroines, and thus help in making possible the coming glory of closing days for them.

Our Commander in Chief, U. C. V., Gen. C. A. DeSausure, is to be congratulated upon the stand recently taken in refusing the invitation of Governor Flem D. Sampson, of Kentucky, to join in paying tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, whose name will ever bear a stigma for the crucifixion of the South.

* * *

At the convention C. S. M. A. recently held in Montgomery, Ala., it was voted to make Mrs. C. B. Bryan honorary President General, and to leave the selection of her successor as First Vice President General with a committee to be appointed by the President General; and that the appointee be a young woman who could share responsibilities with the President General. This appointment will be made after conference with the Committee.

Wishing for each of you a most pleasant vacation—or rest period—during the summer, and with affectionate appreciation of your love and loyalty.

Always your friend.

MRS. A. MCD. WILSON; *President General.*

"GEORGIA DAY" IN GEORGIA.

BY ADA RAMP WALDEN.

Except for the rather amazing action taken by Representative Mattox, of Colquitt County, Ga., recently, and which aroused the Association members to action, things have been "quiet along the Potomac" so far as news from the associations is concerned. But the history of Mr. Mattox's action is itself an interesting story.

Sunday, August 2, the newspapers of Atlanta carried the story that on Monday Representative Mattox would present a bill to the legislative assembly, asking that February 12 be recognized, in Georgia, as Lincoln's birthday!

Now, it happens that the State of Georgia was "born" on that day, in Savannah; and for years the patriotic women of the State have been handicapped in their efforts to have the day properly recognized, since the red letters on calendars (not made in the South) have somehow impressed themselves on juvenile minds as the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. Through the efforts of these women, February 12 was legally and officially recognized in 1909, not as a holiday in schools, but with programs, etc., that the students might know the history of the "Empire State of the South."

It has been an uphill fight—this effort to disassociate the two events—but it seemed recently that since the old State is preparing even now to observe its two-hundredth birthday February 12, 1933, at last, throughout the length and breadth of the land, would it be known, and maybe for all time, that February 12 stands for nothing but Georgia Day in Georgia!

And here comes Mr. Mattox's resolution that, had it passed, would have completely buried the State's natal day!

Mrs. Oswell Eve, for years President of the Ladies' Memorial Association, and one of the State's most patriotic women, the instant she read the story of the prospective happening, communicated with the editor, who happens to be the first vice president of the Ladies' Memorial Association (the president being out of the city), and in a trice, had prepared a strong resolution signed also by the president of the Augusta Chapter, U. D. C., Mrs. W. W. Battey, in which it was advised that the proposed designation of Lincoln's birthday "would dishonor the memory of the gallant dead of the State and be a repudiation of the truth for which they made the supreme sacrifice."

Each of the county's representatives was sent a copy, and telegrams were sent others, urging their cooperation in the defeat of the bill, if presented. The story was sent, too, via the Associated Press, and Mr. Mattox found himself almost submerged in letters, telegrams, etc., when he appeared at his desk Monday morning.

Mr. A. McD. Wilson, venerable and beloved President General of the C. S. M. A.; Mrs. William Wright, State President of organization; and Mrs.

L. D. T. Quinby, a valued member of the general executive board of the C. S. M. A., instantly voiced their unqualified disapproval of the action.

Said Mrs. Wilson: "I consider that Lincoln was a foe to the South, and that no loyal Georgian or son of the South who reveres the memory of his heroic father, and his no less heroic mother, could dare affront the constituency with such record."

Mrs. Wright said: "As President of the Georgia C. S. M. A., I have tried to keep out of politics, but I want to register an indignant protest against such procedure."

Said Mrs. Quinby: "I consider the bill one of the greatest blows the pride of the South has ever received. To give you an idea of how my family has always felt on the subject, I must tell you that I was born July 4, 1876, exactly one hundred years after the Declaration of Independence. On that day President U. S. Grant issued a proclamation that every child born on that day should be given \$50 in government gold. My mother refused even to enter an application for the gift, saying that she could not accept a gratitude at the hands of the Union government." And the sister organizations, the U. D. C., corralled their forces, as well, and let it be known that this must not be.

The tide proved too strong for Mr. Mattox, and as soon as he succeeded in extricating himself from his voluminous pile of messages, he sent forth the news that he had withdrawn his bill! The editor regrets that lack of space prevents mentioning the many, many indorsements that have reached the framers of the resolution.

CONFEDERATE NAVAL OFFICERS.

BY LEROY S. BOYD, ARLINGTON, VA.

The Office of Naval Records and Library of the Navy Department at Washington has just published in a thick pamphlet, 220 pages, a "Register of Officers of the Confederate States Navy, 1861-1865." The publication is a revision of the register published in 1898, and was compiled under the direction of Capt. D. W. Knox, Superintendent of Naval Records and Library. The publication is a very creditable one, and the arrangement of names is strictly alphabetical. In all such publications there are always deficiencies, and the Navy Department requests that corrections and additions to the Register be called to its attention. The pamphlet sells for twenty cents at the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Sons of Confederate Veterans

DR. GEORGE R. TABOR, COMMANDER IN CHIEF, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

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DR. W. H. SCUDDER, Mayersville, Miss. Surgeon in Chief
EDWARD HILL COURTNEY, Richmond, Va. Quartermaster in Chief
ARTHUR C. SMITH, Washington, D. C. Commissary in Chief
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All communications for this department should be sent direct to Edmond R. Wiles, Editor, 1505 W. 22nd St., Little Rock, Ark.

FROM THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.,

August 18, 1931.

To All Camp Commanders: I wish to invite your attention to a most important matter concerning the welfare of every organization to which we are allied as well as our own, and urge your immediate interest and active assistance.

The CONFEDERATE VETERAN, the only publication that is entirely devoted to the cause which we are sponsoring, and which we are expected to represent, *must* have our support at once, and that means by subscription from each Camp and every Camp Commander to the club rates the management is now offering.

Every Camp should subscribe to this club offer of four copies for five dollars annually. In addition, each Camp Commander and every other officer and member who is financially able should send in a similar subscription.

I would suggest that you send these copies to people and places where they will spread real Southern ideals. I would not have them sent to old veterans, or to men and women who are already enthusiastic in our organizations, but have them placed in hotels, on railway trains, in public libraries, in clubs all over the Southland and elsewhere. Of course, each subscriber may send

his subscriptions wherever he chooses, but right now it is my opinion that we need to stir up interest and support for the Sons of Confederate Veterans among the lukewarm and indifferent who cannot and do not feel the interest we do.

Please do not have this "read and referred," and pigeon-hole it where it will never be heard of again; but dig up your five dollars and send it *today*. Your Camp can afford it. The VETERAN is our organ. We have not given this paper the support it is entitled to from us. We have editorial columns set aside for the S. C. V., which is now edited by Past Commander in Chief Maj. Edmond R. Wiles, the Publicity Director in Chief. All Departments, Divisions, and Camps, through their Commanders and Adjutants, are requested to send material of interest to Major Wiles, Little Rock, Ark., who will see to its publication.

Now, let's get together on this important matter and make the Sons of Confederate Veterans, columns in the CONFEDERATE VETERAN of such interest we will look forward to reading it with eager interest each month.

I am personally subscribing to four copies. You do likewise. *Do it now*.

Fraternal yours,
GEORGE R. TABOR,
Commander in Chief, S. C. V.



VICE COMMANDERS IN CHIEF.

DR. WILLIAM R. DANCY, Savannah, Ga. Army of Tennessee
ROBERT S. HUDGINS, Richmond, Va. Army of Northern Virginia
WALTER H. SAUNDERS, St. Louis, Mo. Army of Trans-Mississippi

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J. S. UTLEY, Little Rock Arkansas
ELIJAH FUNKHOUSER, 7522 East Lake Terrace, Chicago, Illinois
FRED P. MEYERS, Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. District of Columbia and Maryland
H. B. GRUBBS, 320 Broadway, Eastern Division, New York
JOHN Z. REARDON, Tallahassee Florida
DR. WILLIAM R. DANCY, Savannah Georgia
JAMES B. ANDERSON, Glengary Farm, Lexington Kentucky
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ALBERT S. BOLLING, Charlottesville Virginia
GEORGE W. SIDEBOTTOM, Huntington West Virginia

S. C. V. ACTIVITIES.

FROM THE NEW PUBLICITY DIRECTOR IN CHIEF.

To My Comrades: In agreeing to accept the honor which the Commander in Chief desired to confer upon me as Publicity Director in Chief, I would not accept same without assuming the responsibility which accompanies the position. Nothing can be accomplished without whole-hearted coöperation from the Camps, Brigades, Divisions as well as the higher officials in the organization. What we need is monthly reports of some kind from the various camps and divisions if we succeed in making the Sons' Department of the VETERAN at all interesting. I am taking this occasion to appeal directly to every Comrade who is interested in the matter of making our Department worth while in the CONFEDERATE VETERAN, and more especially of giving our aid and assistance to the editor of the VETERAN, increasing the subscription list and in every way possible supporting this, the only official organ of the Confederate Veterans and the organizations represented by their descendants.

Please remember that any data to be used in the September issue or subsequent issues must be in my hands not later than the first of the month.

Pledging my very best efforts in editing the Sons' Department of the VETERAN in such a way as to make it interesting and profitable to the organization, I am, very sincerely your comrade,
EDMOND R. WILES.

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM THE DIVISIONS

Arkansas.—J. S. Utley of Little Rock, former Attorney General of Arkansas, Past Commander Robert C. Newton Camp No. 197 S. C. V., has been appointed Commander of the Arkansas Division by Dr. George R. Tabor, Commander in Chief, as carried in general orders No. 3.

Commander Utley's general order No. 1, dated August 8, 1931, carries the following appointments of his staff and Brigade Commanders as follows:

Adjutant and Chief of Staff, Roy L. Bilheimer, Little Rock; Inspector, Walter W. Raney, McCroy; Judge Advocate, Hal L. Norwood, Mena; Quartermaster, Lieut. Col. Charles S. Garrett, El Dorado; Surgeon, Dr. Howell Brewer, Hot Springs; Historian, Dallas T. Herndon, Little Rock; Commissary, Maj. G. S. McHenry, Conway; Color Sergeant, A. O. Vick, Star City; Chaplain, Bishop James R. Winchester, Little Rock.

Brigade Commanders: First Brigade, J. E. Lyle, Jonesboro; Second Brigade, Dr. J. K. Smith, Texarkana; Third Brigade, J. W. Davis, Charleston.

RETURN OF CONFEDERATE BATTLE FLAG.

Through the thoughtfulness of John Ashley Jones, of Atlanta, in reporting that Mr. James L. Respass, of Atlanta, had in his possession a battle flag left in his hands by his aunt, Mrs. Marshall, to whom the flag had been presented by Lieut. Col. William T. Martin, Commander of the 1st Arkansas Regiment of Infantry in the War between the States, this flag was delivered to E. R. Wiles during the Reunion in Montgomery, to be held in keeping by the Sons of Confederate Veterans of Arkansas.

The flag will be presented to the Arkansas National Guard, which is the old 1st Arkansas Regiment, now holding its annual encampment at Camp Pike, Little Rock. Through the S. C. V. it has been arranged with Colonel McAllister, the Commanding officer, to hold a review and parade of the colors in connection with Governor's Day, Friday, afternoon, August 14, at which time this notable flag with such an unusual history will be presented by Maj. E. R. Wiles to Colonel McAllister, who will then present it to Governor Parnell, and the Governor, in turn, present it to Mr. Dallas T. Herndon, State Historian, who will place it in the archives of the State Department.

The records in the Historical Department of the State show that Lieut. Col. William T. Martin, later Colonel, commanded the 1st Arkansas at the Battle of Bennettsville and other engagements just prior to the close of the War, in North Carolina and Georgia. Information is very much desired from either those who were members of this regiment or their descendants regarding the service of this regiment, with whose history this flag is so closely connected.

MRS. CASSIE NEWTON.

In the recent death of Mrs. Cassie Newton, aged ninety-two, widow of Gen. Robert Crittenden Newton, in whose honor the Robert C. Newton Camp No. 197, of Little Rock, was named, the South has lost one of its most interesting and outstanding characters. Mrs. Newton saw Little Rock build and develop from a village into one of the most progressive cities of the Southwest. Her funeral was attended by the Commander and all past commanders of the Robert C. Newton Camp, a position of special honor being assigned them at the funeral.

The Robert C. Newton Camp is noted for hav-

ing sponsored and held successfully two National Confederate Reunions, the 21st, held in 1911, and the 38th Reunion, held in 1928.

Oklahoma.—The Oklahoma Division held its annual convention at Sulphur, June 24, 25, 1931. J. O. Parr, of Oklahoma City, was elected Division Commander. The following staff was appointed by Division Commander Parr and the following Brigade Commanders elected:

Division Lieutenant Commander, Clifton Ratliff, Oklahoma City; Division Adjutant, John H. Robertson, Oklahoma City; Inspector, R. C. Young, Duncan; Quartermaster, W. E. McGowan, McAlester; Judge Advocate, Joe H. Ford, Wagoner; Surgeon, Dr. M. M. Turlington, Seminole; Historian, George Dismukes, Chickasha; Commissary, F. E. Sherman, Clinto; Chaplain, Rev. S. W. Franklin, Sulphur; Color Sergeant, R. B. Jones, Ada.

Brigade Commanders.—First, C. E. Castle, Wagoner; Second, Robert Story, Durant; Third, J. E. Taylor, Oklahoma City; Fourth, F. S. Sneed, Lawton.

It is well worth noting that Oklahoma, though an extreme western State of the Confederacy, and one that was not in existence at the time of the War between the States, always holds its annual State convention in connection with that of the Veterans. This is the Commander in Chief's home, and it can be truthfully said that he has the Division behind him one hundred per cent in making his administration a success.

Virginia.—The Annual Basket Picnic on Tuesday, July 21, held in the grove on the Henry House Hill, the anniversary of the First Battle of Manassas (Bull Run), evinced a growing public interest by the number present and the distant points from which many came. Entertainment was continuous from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

The exercises were opened with Mr. John W. Rust, President of the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park Association, presiding. The invocation was given by Dr. W. B. Everett, of Marshall, Va.

Addresses were by Col. Harry Wooding, of Danville, Va., a Confederate veteran who participated in the battle; Mr. C. J. Meetz, well-known orator of Manassas; Messrs. Albert S. Bolling, of Charlottesville, and Hon. David L. Pulliam, of Richmond, both Past-Division Commanders S. C. V., of Virginia; Hon. R. W. Moore, of Fairfax, who represented his District in the United States Congress for many years; and Professor Richard H. Dabney, of the University of Virginia.

Miss Lila Wallace, a favorite of former picnics, and Mrs. Wallace Streater, both of Washington, gave recitations. At the opening, "America" was sung in chorus.

Among the Confederate veterans present—a remnant of those brave and sturdy heroes—were Col. Magnus Thompson, John Boland, Robert Wilson, Edward O. Staggs, and William H. Anderson.

Presentation of an American flag to fly from the pole at the Henry House was made by friends of the Battlefield through Mrs. Mary P. Snyder, of Clarendon, Va., Chairman of Flags.

A CHARGE AT FIRST MANASSAS.

(Continued from page 345)

ward and charged like 'wild men,' giving the 'Rebel Yell' with a will as we hastily moved forward, firing and reloading as we went. It was just at this time that the lamented Bee, of South Carolina, in trying to rally his demoralized men used that memorable language: 'Rally, men! Rally! Look at Jackson's men! They stand like a Stone-wall.'

After charging forward for a considerable distance, the regiment became more or less disorganized, and my father, Capt. Thompson McAllister, being the ranking Captain, reorganized the regiment and made a second and final charge at the Henry House. There were about seven or eight of our company, among them Joe Fudge, Bob Montague, Murrill, and others, and myself, who pressed on ahead of the company before the reorganization and final charge; and when they made this second charge, we were already at the Henry House, a little to the right of their course of charge. Major John W. Daniel was with us, and remembers distinctly the part taken by my father in this battle. There is no question that he led the regiment in this final charge, and that it contributed largely to the ultimate success of the advance movement and the rout of the enemy. I know that that was General Jackson's opinion at and after the battle."

Mrs. Minnie V. Durham, of Spartanburg, S. C., renews and writes of her continued interest, saying: "My father fought through the war and was one of the 'Immortal Six Hundred' on Morris Island. I hope we will always have Southerners enough to keep up Southern history."

CARELESSNESS.

What is "more powerful than the combined armies of the world?" asks the Safe Worker.

"What has destroyed more men than all the wars of the nations?"

Robert H. Davis answers:

"I am more deadly than bullets, and I have wrecked more homes than the mightiest siege guns.

"I steal, in the United States alone, over five billion dollars each year.

"I spare no one, and I find my victims among the rich and poor alike, the young and old, the strong and weak. Widows and orphans know me.

"I loom up to such proportions that I cast my shadow over every field of labor, from the turning of the grindstone to the moving of every railroad train.

"I massacre thousands upon thousands of wage-earners a year.

"I lurk in unseen places, and do most of my work silently. You are warned against me, but you heed not.

"I am everywhere—in the house, on the streets, in the factory, at railroad crossings, and on the sea.

"I bring sickness, degradation, and death, and yet few seek to avoid me.

"I destroy, crush, or maim. I give nothing, but take all.

"I am your worst enemy.

"I am CARELESSNESS."—*Exchange.*

BAR HARBOR.

Two men of war at anchor lie
In waters calm and blue,
While round about them small craft
ply

'Neath skies of softest hue.
Two flags on breezes gently float,
And one has pure white stars,
While on the other nation's boat
Wave proudly British bars.

The seagulls fly and swiftly dip
As though they would salute each
ship.

O God, amid such scenes serene,
Thus may they always be—
Great Britain's and Columbia's men,
Until all nations see

That 'tis Thy will to maintain peace
Throughout Thy whole great world,
And make war's horrors ever cease
As flags of peace unfurl.

Thus peaceful may these ships abide
On incoming or outgoing tide.

—*Mary May, in Southern Churchman.*

A motorist who was lost asked a native, "Is this the road to St. Ives?" and received the reply, "I dunno."

Motorist: "Well, can you tell me which is the road to Cottenham?"

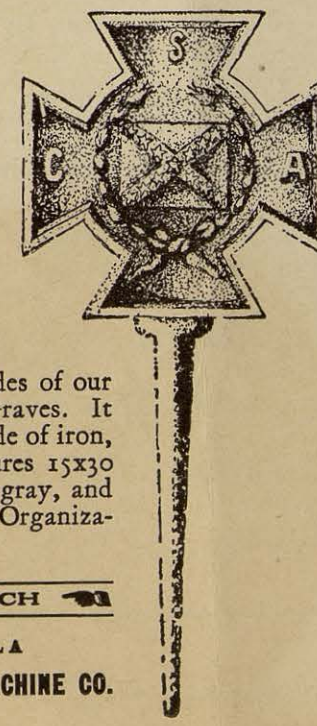
"I dunno."

Motorist (exasperated): "Well, you don't seem to know much."

"Maybe I don't, but I'm not lost."



"Lest
We
Forget"

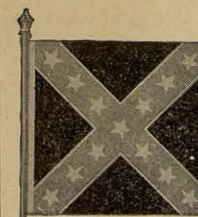


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NOTICE

147 Fulton Street, New York, N. Y.

A 1,000-year-old white pine tree, which is 23 feet in circumference, 140 feet in height, and one of the largest of its kind in the world, has been discovered in Crater Lake National Park, Oregon.

HISTORIC TREE.

A three-hundred-year-old tree in a church burying ground at Falls Church, Va., has been selected by the Daughters of the American Revolution as the second living memorial of America's past to be preserved for posterity.

The National Society of the D. A. R. has embarked upon a plan of choosing one historic tree for preservation each year by means of a nation-wide referendum through its State chapters. The trees are saved by tree surgeons, whose services are donated by former Congressman Martin L. Davey, head of the Davey Institute of Tree Surgery.

The tree at Falls Church—a tulip poplar with a foliage spread of seventy-five feet—has looked down upon more than three centuries of American history. It was more than a hundred years old when George Washington, vestryman of the church, rested in its shade. The tree is the only living thing that was alive in the hamlet of Falls Church when Washington lived.

During the Revolutionary War the church was a recruiting place for the Company of Capt. Charles Broadwater, a fellow vestryman of George Washington. Capt. Henry Fairfax restored it just before the Mexican War, but in the War between the States it was used by Union soldiers, first as a hospital, then as a stable. All of its equipment was destroyed except the font, which pious hands hid and saved.

In recent years the church has been restored and to-day is a replica of that in which Washington worshiped.—*Exchange.*

CLOSING OUT SALE OF BOOKS

Having accumulated too many books for its small storage space, THE VETERAN is offering this miscellaneous collection at such largely reduced prices that should bring quick sale. Make second and third choice, for these are mostly "one copy" offerings:

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