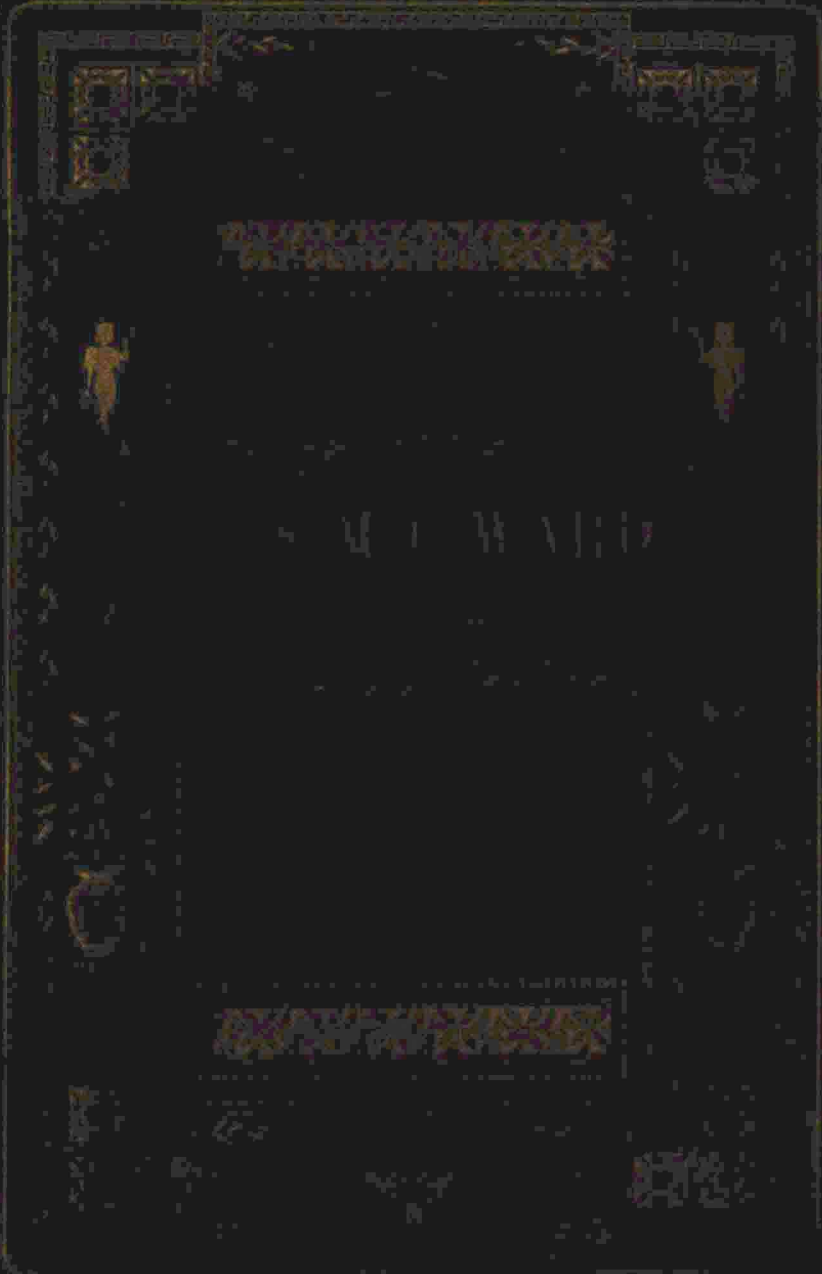


1955 #2





LOVING REMEMBRANCE

MRS. M. C. WARD

DIED DECEMBER 26, 1887

As precious one from us has gone,  
A voice we loved is stilled:  
A place is vacant in our home  
Which never can be filled.  
God, in His wisdom, has recalled  
The boon His love had given,  
And though the body moulders here,  
The soul is safe in Heaven.

THE LOVING REMEMBRANCE  
- OF -

MRS. M. C. WARD

DIED DECEMBER 26 1857.

A merciful one from us has gone,  
A voice we loved is stilled,  
A place is vacant in our home  
Which never can be filled.  
God, in His wisdom, has recalled  
The boon His love had given,  
And though the body moulders here,  
The soul is safe in Heaven.

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Alphabetical Index - See below  
 according to pages - Index - 4

# INDEX

A	Page		
Anton Aggerman	28 1/2		
Appomattox	31 1/2	Fort Davis - 23 1/2	M <sup>c</sup> Donald Mrs. Sue
Army of North Va.	25 1/2	29, 29 1/2	7 1/2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 1/2
<b>B</b>		Front Pieces - 18	Mrs. Barthold's picture
Briant, Willie V.	15	4 pages.	
Beautiful Southland	17	<b>G</b>	Gettysburg Monument
Biog. Robert E. Lee		and Map	R Martin, Mrs. E. B.
	21 1/2, 23, 31	33, 33 1/2	10 1/2, 34
Bonnie Blue Flag	18	<b>H</b>	M <sup>c</sup> Farland of Tenn.
Boy Hero in Civil War	21		13 1/2
Bond Buyer	23	History of Natches	30
Battle Credits	23	Historic Shrines	27
Barthold Mrs. Oscar	17	History of Richmond Va.	5
Bull Run	14 + 5	24	Officers of Julia Jackson
Conquered Banner	19	History Julia Jackson	9
Confederate Spirit Flash	20	Harneth Kane	21 1/2
Confederate Flag	20	Halls of Habersham	15 1/2
Confederate Securities	23	Harverson's Death	13
Confederate Seal	23	<b>I</b>	Indian Tribe
Col. W. Williams	22-28	adopts - 22	Oldest Road Jore in Farrant Co.
Col. Wm. Tuggle	22	Index according to pages - 4	12 1/2
Cannon ball	23	Joe Johnson, picture	14 +
Col. J. M <sup>c</sup> Gruder	23 1/2	John Stuart	23 1/2
Confederate Funds	27	John Salling	24
Confederate Flags	27 1/2	Jefferson Davis	23 1/2
Confederate White House	29	Johnson's letters	14 +
<b>D</b>		Key points to map	35
Comanches oldest		<b>L</b>	Lee's birth place - 31
Chancellorville Battle	33	Land of Hades	14 +
Contents	14 + 2	stars - 26 1/2	Location of Battle of Gettysburg - 33-33 1/2
Corner Mrs. J. H.	10		
Crawford Mrs. Wm.	10	<b>N</b>	Leschovich, Mrs - 12
Convention (Dist. #4)	14		15
Confederate Revival	16	<b>O</b>	Lutitia Smith - 13
Cashman Pauline	21 1/2		Lanier - 15 1/2
<b>E</b>			La. Monument - 13 1/2
Church & Court House	22 1/2		Memorial Bldg - 26
built by Slave Labor			Massed Confed. Flags - 24
<b>F</b>			M. Van Gandt - 11, 11 1/2
Essay - Richmond	24 1/2		Monument to Stonewall Jackson - 25 1/2
Elliott Pauline	13		Meet of Dist. No. 4 - 11 1/2
<b>H</b>			Miscellaneous
Father Ryan	19	<b>P</b>	Pres. (State) - 3
Fulton, Laura Eliz.	10		Past Chap. Presidents
Fulton, Laura Eliz.	10 1/2		7
Forrest, Gen. Nathan	10 1/2		Protests Women's Effort - 13 1/2
Another Styled-by-HANSON feature - this alphabetic index for your convenience			
Forrest, Brig. Gen. Nathan Bedford III	10 1/2		See other backs please

Another Styled-by-HANSON feature - this alphabetic index for your convenience

march 31<sup>st</sup> at Dallas - 1950

See other backs please

Appreciations  
of a Beautiful Life

BY  
EDWARD McSHANE WAITS

---

IN MEMORIAM



Clara Peak Walden

BORN JANUARY 4TH, 1854  
DIED OCTOBER 13th, 1914

---

*"CROSSING THE BAR"*

"Sunset and evening star,  
And one clear call for me!  
And may there be no moaning at the bar,  
When I put out to sea,

"But such a tide as moving seem sto sleep,  
Too full for sound or foam,  
When that which drew from out the boundless deep  
Turns again home!

"Twilight and evening bell,  
And after that the dark.  
And may there be no sadness of farewell,  
When I embark!

"For tho' from out our bourns of Time and Place  
The flood may bear me far,  
I hope to see my Pilot face to face  
When I have crossed the bar."

—ALFRED TENNYSON.

*APPRECIATIONS*

*HISTORICAL SKETCH*

THE words of our Master, "She hath done what she could," could not be more appropriately spoken of any woman who has lived and wrought in Texas for the Master than of Mrs. Clara Walden, who went home to the Father on the evening of October 13, 1914.

Our hearts are saddened and we know not which way to turn for her successor. She had been a living, vital force for more than forty years in the life of Fort Worth and Texas. It is conceded that no woman has ever lived in Texas who has influenced more lives for good.

For many years she was the principal of our high school and had greatly to do with the shaping of the great educational program of our city which is thought to be one of the best in the South.

Out of her slender resources she has educated several men for the ministry and has trained a large number of social workers. She was the first Secretary of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions in Texas and gave direction and impetus to that work.

From the missionary work she turned to that of religious education and the training of teachers for the Bible school. There has not been a time in the last several years when she has not had from two to five classes a week. Her work was not confined to her own communion, but was a living force in this direction in the life of almost every church in our city.

For nearly five years she has been the head of the Department of Education in the inter-denominational Bible school work of Texas and has stimulated the work of Religious Education in every part of our state.

She was thoroughly informed concerning every ad-



## APPRECIATIONS

vanced movement in the realm of Bible school work throughout the whole country and had the information pigeon-holed or at her tongue's end. She was the leading spirit in the organization of our city training school for workers and as its dean had brought it into recognition as a model throughout the whole country. She had vision, inspiration and knowledge and knew right well how to impart them to others.

She knew her Bible as few people that I have ever known, being able to repeat vast portions of it, but better still she had a real scientific knowledge of the Bible and was familiar with the latest word of investigation concerning its contents.

But it was Mrs. Walden's life that was the biggest factor in the equation of her usefulness. I have never known one over whose head I could more consistently paint a halo of sainthood. No human word could add to the quiet dignity and beauty of her character. "In quietness and confidence was her real strength." She was more thoroughly unselfish than any one I have ever known. In seven years of almost constant fellowship with her I never knew her to allow a shadow of self to fall across her words or work. You could not be in her presence for an hour without knowing more of God.

She lived and taught the way of the loving heart. Hers was an unconquerable faith in God and humanity. I have never seen such belief in the power of prayer and intercession and I have never known greater results growing out of it.

Never have I witnessed such universal grief over the death of any resident of this city as over hers. She put character, truth, honor, and real helpfulness and worth into life, and while life and love endure in our city she will live in blessed memory.

## APPRECIATIONS

Moreover, she was so truly fitted for the life beyond, that she will not be embarrassed in the presence of the King; it will not be the first time she has seen the "King in his beauty." She could say in those touching lines of Whittier:

"Forgive my human words, O, Father,  
I go the larger truth to prove;  
Thy mercy shall transcend my longing;  
I seek but love and Thou art love."



## APPRECIATIONS

### *The Voice from Behind*

*"And though the Lord give you the bread of adversity and the water of affliction, yet shall not thy teachers be hidden away any more, but thine eyes shall see thy teachers; and thine ears shall hear a word behind thee saying 'This is the way, walk ye in it.'" Isaiah 30:20-21.*

## APPRECIATIONS

### *"THE VOICE FROM BEHIND"*

*An Appreciation of a Beautiful Life, by Edward McShane Waits, Pastor Magnolia Avenue Christian Church, Fort Worth, Texas.*

WE are listening today to this voice from behind, sweeter than martial music to the ear of the patriot, more compelling than the mighty masters of song, the pealing organ or full-voiced choir. It was a voice containing the passion of a great soul sustained in its weakness by a power omnipotent. During her lifetime, bodily weakness was her continual portion, but this was borne with such fortitude that, like Paul, she could say, "Most gladly therefore will I rather glory in my weakness that the power of God may rest on me, for when I am weak, then I am strong." Tested oftentimes in the fiery furnace of trial, familiar with Gethsemane with its tears and anguish, she withstood all without a murmur, nor did she ever impeach the wisdom of the Father. Her faith never suffered even a partial eclipse.

She had the humility of a devout faith in God's word and His promises. She believed that the Bible was truly inspired of God and that it was able to make us wise unto salvation; that it was profitable for doctrine, reproof and correction and instruction in righteousness; that it was able to make us complete, thoroughly furnished unto every good work. To improve the means and agencies through which it might be taught was the passion of her later years. Not long since, I received a letter from her containing this epigram: "Now abideth the lesson, the pupil and the teacher, but the greatest of these is the teacher." When the wave of teacher training swept over the country a few years ago, she was on the crest of the

## APPRECIATIONS

wave. For more than four years she has been the head of the Educational Department of the Inter-denominational Sunday school work in Texas. When the new idea of Religious Education came, she was one of its greatest advocates and exponents. She was the leading spirit in the organization of our City Training School and served as its dean until the hour of her death. She was familiar with every new step taken in Sunday school work, whether in Dakota, Kansas or Gary, Ind. She had vision, inspiration and knowledge and knew full well how to impart all to her fellow-workers.

We pass over a quarter of a century of most active life, years filled with unselfish service as teacher in the public schools of our city and as the first state secretary of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions: a time full of tender ministry caring for orphans and educating young men for the ministry out of her slender resources. No human word could add to the quiet beauty and dignity of Mrs. Walden's consecrated life. In quietness and confidence, she found her strength. She was the only person I have ever known over whose head I could consistently paint a halo. She was truly a realization of that brave spirit of Browning:

"One who never turned her back but marched forward,  
Never doubted clouds would break,  
Never dreamed, though right were worsted wrong would  
triumph,  
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,  
Sleep to wake."

She knew the power of a surrendered life. It remains to be seen what a thoroughly unselfish life can do. In Mrs. Walden's life, we see what a life more thoroughly unselfish than we have ever known can do. The heart cry of every man and woman who has been

## APPRECIATIONS

lifted out of self into Christ is that of George Matheson:

"O love that will not let me go,  
I rest my weary soul on thee.  
I give thee back the life I owe,  
That in thine ocean depths its flow  
May richer, fuller be."

Michael Angelo, working on his immortal statue of David, put a lighted candle in the visor of his cap, that no shadow of himself might fall on his work. In seven years of fellowship with her in service, I have never known her to allow a shadow of self to fall across her work.

She knew the power of the sacrificial life. Her favorite Bible verse was "I fill up on my part that which was lacking of the afflictions of Christ in my own flesh for his body's sake, which is the Church." The cross, with too many of us, is a figure of speech, an ornament for a necklace or a watchfob. She believed that the bleeding heart of Calvary should have its response in the aching heart in Fort Worth.

She knew the way of the loving heart. There was a strain of elusive mysticism about her whole spiritual nature. No one could associate with her without learning the pathway of the loving heart. She had a mantle of charity as broad as the weaknesses of humanity. If any one had tried and failed, or if there was one like Peter, following afar off, she was ever ready to forgive and forget, for she truly believed with Faber:

"That the love of God is broader  
Than the measure of man's mind,  
And the heart of the Eternal  
Is most wonderfully kind:  
But we make His love too narrow  
By false limits of our own,  
And magnify His strictness  
With a zeal He will not own."

## APPRECIATIONS

She had the courage of an unconquerable faith and hope. The soul that has an unconquerable faith and aspiration cares little for difficulties and flings bold defiance at hindering circumstances. This spirit of God within her heart was constantly overcoming difficulties and upreaching after better things. A few days ago I quoted those startling lines of Henley:

"Out of the darkness that covers me  
Black as the pit from pole to pole,  
I thank whatever gods may be  
For my unconquerable soul.

In the fell clutch of circumstance  
I have not winced or cried aloud;  
Under the bludgeonings of chance  
My head is bloody but unbowed.

It matters not how straight the gate,  
How charged with punishment the scroll,  
I am the master of my fate,  
I am the captain of my soul."

"This," she said, "is a true expression of my life." The one unconquerable element in human life is goodness, and this she possessed in a remarkable degree.

She had a firm reliance upon God's word and the life of prayer. Under a very recent date, she writes, "I could never have lived without this precious word. How often it has been my strength and support, it grows more wonderful to me every day I live." I have never known any one to rely more implicitly on God's promises in prayer, and whatever progress our Church has made, it owes more to her prayer tower on Fifth Street than on any message from this pulpit. She believed "that the procession of our life, however sad or disturbed, is ordered by a Being of infinite benevolence and power; whose everlasting purposes embrace all accidents converting them to good," and her life and work were based on that belief.

She had an unfaltering belief that the only life worth while is the life of service. The ability to serve wisely

## APPRECIATIONS

and well is life's true grandeur. She realized, as few are privileged to do, the Master's ideal, "He that would be great among you, let him become the servant of all." Our prayer is that the mantle of service, that so gracefully covered her slender form, may fall upon the shoulders of some other prophet or prophetess in our spiritual Israel. Like Elisha, we intercede for a double portion of her spirit. Her life has taught us the moral grandeur of a life hid with Christ in God. The only thing that will endure, after all the scaffolding has fallen away, will be life; full, rich, abundant life.

### PRAYER.

We thank Thee, O God, for the leaders and teachers Thou hast sent to the world from time to time, to time, to bring a new vision of Thee to humanity. We thank Thee for their courage, their persistence and their heroic endurance. Into their labors we have entered and by their heroic sacrifices we are richer. We pray Thee to raise up other such spirits that Thy slumbering Church may be aroused, that the complacent and self-satisfied may be stirred to such zeal that cross-bearing may become a real passion.

Fill us all with a passion to make known the knowledge of Thee in the face of Jesus Christ. Hasten the day when the voice shall be heard, saying "The Kingdoms of the world have become the Kingdom of our Lord and His Christ." Unto Thee, we commit our blessed dead; unto Thee, we commit our loved ones who still abide. We pray Thee that conscious of Thy unwearied care for us we may live and die as unto the Lord. Pilgrims in a world of change and decay, we rejoice that we have access to one who is the same yesterday, today and forever. Mariners on a storm-tossed sea, do Thou speak peace to our souls, do Thou

## APPRECIATIONS

direct us to the haven of peace where storms are not, and may we meet our Pilot face to face when the voyage is past. Teach our unwilling tongues to say "Thy will be done," and do Thou lead us along the way of blessed ministry, of communion and triumphant trust, until the day break and the shadows flee away forever. We ask all of Thee through Christ, our Saviour. Amen.



## RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

---

*By the Teachers' Conference of the Magnolia Avenue Bible School.*

**W**HEREAS, In the Providence of God, Mrs. Clara Walden has been taken from among us; and,

Whereas, In her going away Fort Worth has lost one of its greatest women, the Church and Bible School its best friend, and Christianity at large one of its most potent factors; therefore, be it resolved—

First, That we appreciate her untiring efforts in behalf of the Church and Bible School and shall miss her sorely in all of our counsels.

Second, That her beautiful life and Christian character have been a source of perpetual inspiration and good, and we pray "for a double portion of her spirit."

Third, That the cause of Religious Education has lost its greatest exponent among us; that her place in the city Training School and Department of Education in the inter-denominational cannot be soon filled; and that as co-workers we cherish her splendid leadership and will seek to emulate her noble example.

Fourth, That we shall not forget her reliance on God,

## APPRECIATIONS

her dependence on His Word, her intimacy with Him in prayer and her unflinching optimism of faith, as well as her experience of hope and her labors of love.

Fifth, That we join with the family in their grief over her untimely death, and commend them to our Father's love and care, who can do for them "Exceedingly abundantly above all they can ask or think," comfort them with His Word and Spirit and lead them into the light of His presence where perfect wisdom will make all mystery plain.

Sixth, Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy spread on the minutes of the Bible School Conference and other copies be given to the Christian Courier and the Fort Worth Record for publication.

Respectfully submitted,  
DR. R. H. GOUGH,  
Director of Bible School;  
LILY DURRETT,  
Chairman of Committee;  
MRS. JOHN M. ADAMS,  
FANNIE ROBINSON,  
Members of Committee.

---

## RESOLUTIONS OF THE TEACHERS OF THE FORT WORTH PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

**W**HEREAS, there are many of the teachers in the city schools of Fort Worth who were permitted to know and love as a dear friend Mrs. Clara Peak Walden; and,

Whereas, there are many of us who, as pupils of this precious friend, came under her wonderful influence as a teacher; and,

Whereas, many of us, as co-workers with Mrs. Walden in the old Fort Worth High School, came daily

## APPRECIATIONS

under her uplifting presence, and profited by her beautiful example of justice, mercy, honesty and truthfulness, whereby we have been made better men and women; and,

Whereas, the Sunday schools, the church, the Missionary cause, and the general uplifting of humanity have suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Mrs. Walden;

Be it Resolved, That we, as friends, pupils, and co-workers, of this loved friend, attest in our own feeble way to the pure, unselfish, faithful and incorruptible life of this splendid example of Christian womanhood; and,

Be it further Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to her aged and sorrowing mother, her sisters, and brother, and deplore her tragic and untimely death which has left an aching void in the ranks of God's faithful and tireless workers.

But our friend has passed into a fairer light beyond. Some day, sometime, our eyes shall see the face we keep in memory. Some day her hand shall clasp our hands just over in the Morning Land.

MATTIE M. WARREN,  
M. H. JONES,  
N. C. RANDOL,  
Committee.

## APPRECIATIONS

# TRIBUTES

### REV. WILLIAM CALDWELL

*Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Fort Worth,  
Texas, Sunday, October 18, 1914.*

SHE had an eager, open mind for the truth, she sought the truth eagerly, not with her own prepossessions but with an open mind and willing heart, ready to follow where truth might lead.

She had a wonderful insight into God's Word, she read the Bible on her knees. It was opened to her in a wonderful way.

She had a large tolerance for the personal equation. She believed that God revealed Himself to different people in different ways.

She was free from denominational bigotry. She worked in interdenominational teaching. She attended Bible Classes and often attended Prayer Meeting in my Church.

She lived a life of prayer. Her great ambition was to serve in intercessory prayer. She wanted to take hold of God in prayer for all men.

She was interested in Missions, knew what was going on throughout the Kingdom, and was especially familiar with the advance of the Modern Sunday School Movement throughout the world. She discovered everywhere human diamonds and polished them for the Master's use. Out of her meager income she aided four or five who desired to enter the ministry.

## APPRECIATIONS

### S. J. BRIENT

*Secretary of Y. M. C. A., Fort Worth, Texas.*

AT the same hour in which our beloved friend "fell on sleep" we were assembled in our Training School, of which she was the virtual head, and without knowing what was happening we were saying, "She is the biggest little person in this city,—big in mind and in heart."

She was more powerful than the strong ones and more valuable than the prominent ones. It seems to me that she was the embodiment of I Corinthians 13.

---

### S. GUY INMAN

*A Former Pastor and Secretary Missionary Commission on Latin America.*

FEW people ever lived more continually in the realm of the spiritual than Sister Walden. It was not uncommon for her to spend four or five hours a day in intercession. Her prayers for the mission field, while I was her pastor, sent me to Mexico. I had not seen her for years, nor heard from her for some little time until a few weeks ago, passing through Fort Worth, I called her over the telephone. Her quiet voice, full of faith, was the same. "I have been thinking about you," she said. "The other night I was out in the moonlight and something seemed to say, 'Pray for Brother Inman,' and I went into the house and prayed for a long time for you." I had felt peculiar strength in facing a difficult problem these days. But I did not know before from where it came.

The world is poorer, heaven is richer for her passing from us to be with her Lord. But what a heritage she has left to Texas Disciples!

## APPRECIATIONS

### NEHEMIAH WIGGINS

*Secretary Interdenominational State Sunday School Association, Dallas, Texas.*

THE whole Brotherhood of the Christian Churches and the Sunday School forces of all denominations in Texas will be grieved to learn of the death of Mrs. Clara Walden, at Fort Worth, on Tuesday, October 13, at 6:30 p. m.

Mrs. Walden has, for many years, been Teacher Training Superintendent of the Texas Sunday School Association, and I had just received a letter from her the morning of the tragedy, in which she said, "I wish I could have an hour's talk with you about our educational work—I was thinking a long, long time about it in the night last night, and talking to the Heavenly Father about it. I have been very ill and for three weeks could not even open my mail, really see so little chance for improvement, having not done a stroke of local work for six weeks. My class in the Magnolia Christian Sunday School and the City Training School have so many problems, and I have always been anxious to relieve you of any unnecessary solicitude about the State Educational Department, but the welfare of the work renders it necessary to suggest that my recent experience seems to indicate some change and that some one be found to take the load. It is all God's work and I know He will guide it if we give Him a chance. It seems to me His providence says I have held it long enough. He knows I am willing to be used in any way He wills. The training department needs a new administration, fresh treatment. I am sure of it. Let us look to the Father and through the promise Paraclete be led to His will."

I quote these last words from Mrs. Walden to show how beautifully her life was under the leadership of

## APPRECIATIONS

the Father. She was one of the most wonderful Christian characters I ever knew. She lived for Christ. She lived for others. She was an embodiment of all that was pure, noble, sacrificial, Christ-like. Her only desire was to serve the Lord and bless other lives, and her work as leader in training others for service in her own Church, her own city and all Texas, will go through the ages.

It would seem from her letter she was planning for her "home-going" and desired to make every preparation for the continuation of the great work she had begun and so marvelously carried out in these years of service. Her memory will linger in the hearts of the multitudes and her beautiful life of devoted service and humility, which was always "in honor preferring another," and which truly fulfilled Paul's words, "For me to live is Christ."

She is not dead, but liveth, and her work will go on.

---

### S. WARD HUTTON

*Superintendent State Bible School Work of the Disciples  
of Christ in Texas.*

#### HER SPIRIT IS STILL WITH US.

IT would not be possible for me to express in words the volume of attributes which might be ascribed to the beloved Mrs. Walden, whose life meant so much to so many.

As I look back over the past few years and remember the conferences we have held together relative to the work which was so precious to her, I remember how she so often gave me visions of the Kingdom I could never have received otherwise. Her insight

## APPRECIATIONS

was wonderful. Her hold on things eternal was so powerful that she unconsciously led us close to the Master.

In trying in a feeble way to carry on some of the work she laid down it has been my privilege to receive many letters from the field in which tender expressions of love flow freely to the memory of Mrs. Walden. One said recently, "We have lost our anchor." Another writes, "We have and shall miss the inspiration of Mrs. Walden's strong personality and Christian character."

The books showing the record of her faithful service in the Teacher Training work of Texas bear testimony of her building for eternity. May all who have been helped by her saintly life receive a double portion of her spirit, that many may be brought nearer to the Christ.

Of all my Christian associates, Mrs. Walden was my greatest inspiration to service for the Master. She helped me as no other ever did to know myself by the study of her beautiful, steadfast example as well as her timely words in our correspondence.

MRS. E. E. CHEVALIER,  
Waco, Texas.



All the promises ever penned by inspired hands are hers. She was the most perfect and purest type of womanhood I ever knew. How I recall the many encouraging words she spoke in the dark hours of my ministerial struggles.

DR. HOMER T. WILSON,  
San Antonio, Texas.



How truly did Mrs. Walden exemplify Phillip Brook's words, "While we wait we may make the world



## APPRECIATIONS

stronger by being our own, and sweeter by being our brethren's, and both because and only because we are really not our own nor theirs, but Christ's." Such was the life of dear Mrs. Walden, lived in tender sympathy with humanity.

EDITH ATTWELL TAYLOR,  
Fort Worth, Texas.



Our hearts dwell on the fullness of light and life that dear Mrs. Walden has passed. Her rare spirit perceived so keenly and lovingly the beauty of nature and of all truth. Her heart and mind were so open to all manifestations of God in this world, that it is most natural to think of her as loving Him now, and delighting in the knowledge of Him. "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." Her love for all, and the beauty of her life have taught many to love truth and righteousness.

MISSES MATTIE AND ANNA LANE,  
Vernon, Texas.



She had the most splendid equipment one could possess for the life beyond. So careful has been her preparation here, that she will be wholly without embarrassment at being so suddenly ushered into the presence of the Great King.

MISS LULIE HOGG,  
Fort Worth, Texas.



The many whom she helped but never saw will bless her memory.

REV. EDWARD BOYNTON,  
Pastor of the Christian Church,  
Belton, Texas.





Julia Jackson Chapter

No. 141

Texas Division

United Daughters

of the

Confederacy

Fort Worth

1955





MRS. ERL R. RAMSEY  
President, Texas Division  
United Daughters of the Confederacy, Houston

President, Texas Division  
United Daughters of the Confederacy



27  
This Scrapbook contains

articles that are

Educational

Historical

Pictorial

Humorous

taken from

Magazines

Diaries

Newspapers

Books

Also remembrances of the compiler  
as told her by her mother  
and father.

Compiled by  
Willie V. Briant - '55 - Fort Worth, Texas.





This Scrapbook -

- dedicated to -

Mrs. Sue Wade McDonald

President -

Julia Jackson Chapter

Number 141 -

Texas Division

United Daughters of Confederacy

- Fort Worth - Texas

- 1955 — 1956 -



Index according to pages

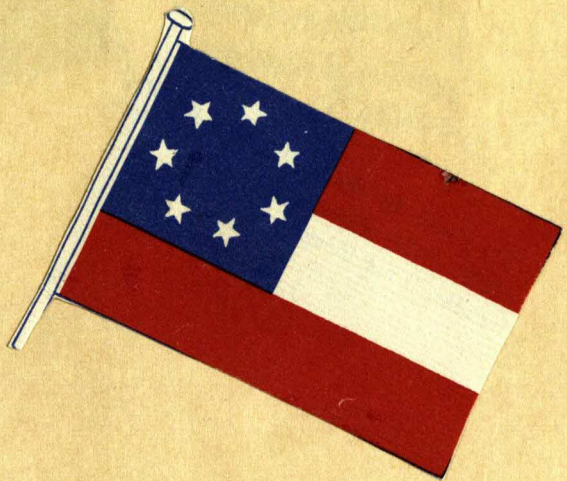
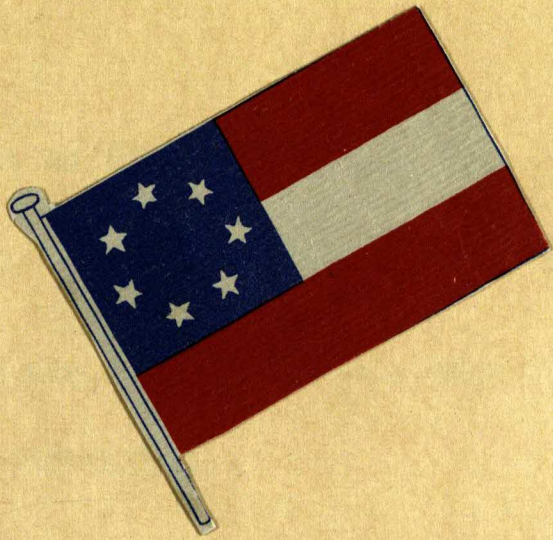
1. name of chapter - 1
2. Contents of scrap book - 2
- 3 Mrs. Earl Ramsey's picture 3
4. Confederate Flags - 4+
5. Pledges to U.S., Texas and Confederate flags - 5-
6. Organization - 6
7. Capitol - U.S. + U.S. and Confed. - 6 1/2
8. Past Presidents - Julia Jackson Chap. - 7
9. Officers - '55 + '56 - 8
10. Confederate States' map - 8 1/2
11. Life of Julia Jackson - 9
12. Secession of States - 9 1/2
13. Account of some Personnel of Chapter - 10
14. Mrs. Truman Courser - 10
15. Mrs. William Crawford - 10
16. Miss Laura Eliz. Fulton - 10, 10 1/2
17. Mrs. E. B. Martin - 10 1/2
18. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest - 10 1/2
19. Brig. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest III - 10 1/2
20. Pictures of Mrs. Sue Wade Mc Donald - 11
21. " " Mrs. A. J. Powers - 11
22. " " Mrs. J. H. Dunavant - 11
23. Description of Chapter House - 11
24. District meet at Dallas - 11 1/2
25. Chapter Announcements - 11 1/2
26. Poem dedicated to Mrs. Litchworth - 12
27. Poem dedicated to Mrs. Mc Donald - 12
28. { Picture of Monument and of the } - 12  
 { two mentioned above - also notice }  
 of election of officers - 1955-1956
29. Account of District No. 4 meet - 12
30. Oldest road tool in Tarrant Co. - 12 1/2
31. Monument
32. { Protester Women's effort - Humor } - 13 1/2  
 { Mc Farlands Oration in Tenn. }
33. Mrs. Luitia Smith's Death - 13
34. Miss Pauline Elliott - 13
35. Mrs. Harverson's Death - 13 1/2
36. Robert Zombro Memorial Service - Amarillo [Delete] 13 1/2
37. { President and Cabinet of } - 13 1/2  
 { Confederacy }
38. La. Monument and Description - 13 3/4  
 (over please)

39. Program for District No. 4 - held at } - 14  
 Dallas - Mrs. Sue Wade M<sup>rs</sup> Donald - ch. }  
 -14
40. { Essay - Part Texas Played in War -  
 between States - compiled by Willie V. Brant }  
 14 1/2
41. Took part in programs - 15
42. Lanier - Poet of the South - 15 1/2
43. Front of Daughters of Confed. May - 15 3/4
44. Sidney Lanier's Song of Chattahoochee - 15 7/8
45. Our Singing Soldiers - 16
46. Our Confed. Revival - 16
47. Song - Dixie - 16
48. " - Beautiful Soutland - 17
49. Picture of Mrs. Oscar Barthold - 16 1/2
50. Song - All Quiet Along Potomac Jungles - 18
51. " - The Conquered Banner - 19
52. Shriners and Confed. Flag - 19 1/2
53. Daughters of Confederacy - 20
54. Mrs. Erl Ramsey - 20
55. Mrs. W. G. Snoddy - 20
56. Mrs. Frank Frazier - 20
57. Mrs. R. R. Matthews - 20
58. Confederate Flag - 20
59. Objects of our Organization - 20 1/2
60. Theodore Roosevelt said - 20 1/2
61. Federals couldn't tell his secret - 21
62. Picture - David Owen Dodd - 21
63. Poem - picture + Robert E. Lee - 21
64. Harriet Kane's - Spies of Blue + Gray - 21 1/2
65. Gettysburg Film Account - 21 1/2
66. Walter Williams - Confed. Veteran - 22
67. Grandsons of N. + S. meet at Shiloh - 22
68. Indian Tribe Adopts surviving veterans - 22
69. Clock buried during Civil War still - 22
70. Slave labor built ch. at Marshall - 22
71. " " " Court House Tex - 22 1/2
72. Confed. Pension Fund - St. Martinville, La }  
 73. Civil War Shells - 23 }  
 74. Alex H. Stephens - 23 }  
 75. Memorial to Lee - 23 }  
 76. Secty of War under Davis - 23 }

77. Civil war Cannon ball is ploughed up - 23
78. Bond buyer wants spirit of old South - 23
79. Battle Credits of the 31<sup>st</sup> Infantry - 23
80. Great Seal - 23
81. Confed. Securities don't pay off - 23
82. U. D. C. Chapter to meet - 23
83. Old Fort Davis is Treasure Trove - 23 1/2
84. Kinman of Jeb Stuart - 23 1/2
85. Masses Confederate Flags to fly - 24
86. General John Salling - 24
87. Essay - Richmond - Capitol of Confederacy - 24 1/2
88. Stonewall Jackson - 24 1/2
89. Real " " - 25
90. { Monument to Stonewall Jackson - } - 25 1/2  
 { Metairie Cemetery - New Orleans }
91. Stonewall Jackson - Humor - 25 1/2
92. Stonewall Jackson Monument - 25 1/2
93. Picture - Memorial Bldg. } - 26  
 Richmond, Va }
94. Confederate Veteran - 107 - 27
95. " " Candles - 27
96. Confederate Fund - 27
97. Historic Shrines - 27
98. Flags of the Confed. - 27 1/2
99. Civil War veterans - 28
100. " " Memoirs - 28 1/2
101. Confederate Army - 28 1/2
102. Fort Davis Shrine - 28 1/2
103. Lat Soldier at Fort Davis - 28 1/2
104. { Pres. Davis' address to } - 29  
 { Confed. Soldiers }
105. { Confederate Museum - } - 29  
 { White House of Confederacy }
106. Signal Corps at Ft. Davis - 29 1/2

107. Davis Monument - 29 1/2
108. Dedication of marker } - 29 1/2  
to Jefferson Davis
109. Colored picture of Natchez } 30 1/2
- 100 - 7 Historical <sup>Miss.</sup> Sketch of Natchez - 30
- 111 - Lee's birthplace - 7 Historic } - 31  
Shrine
- 112 - Appomattox - 31 1/2
- 113 - Commanche's oldest citizen - 33
- 114 - Key point to map - 33
- 115 - Battle map of Gettysburg - 33 1/2
- 116 - Prayer in the Confederacy - 34

54  
54



JULIA JACKSON CHAPTER NO. 141, FORT WORTH

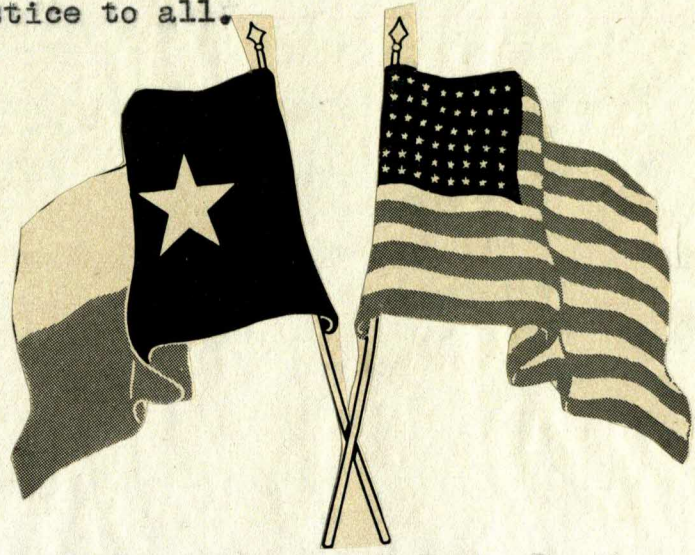
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Pledge of Allegiance

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice to all.

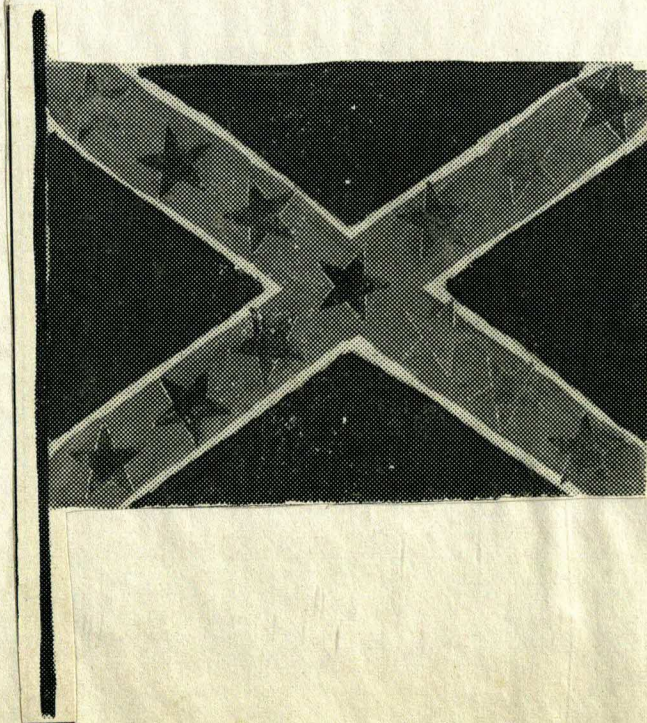


Salute to the Texas Flag

Honor the Texas Flag. we pledge our loyalty to thee, Texas, one and indivisible.

Salute to the Confederate Flag

I salute the Confederate Flag with affection, reverence and undying remembrance.





6.

Julia Jackson Chapter No. 141

United Daughters

of the

Confederacy

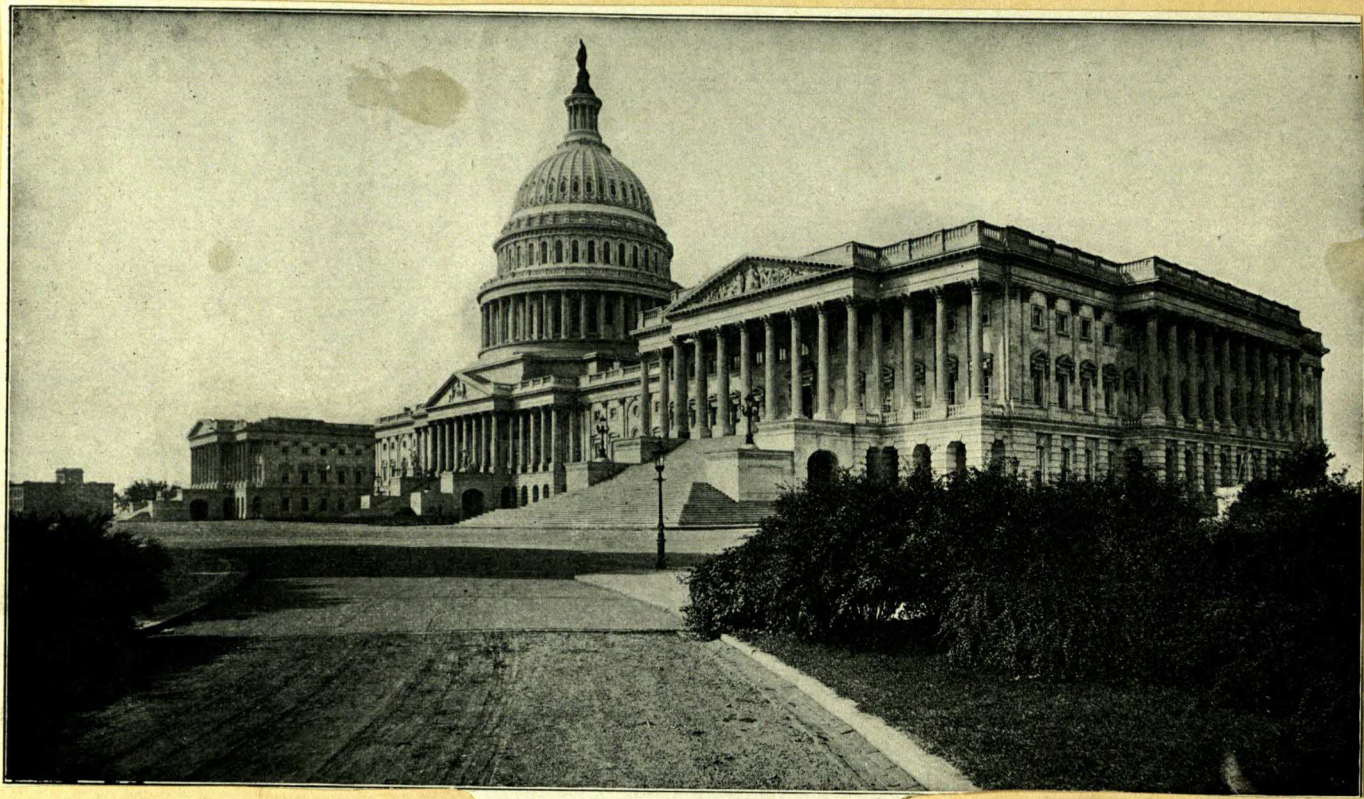
Organization

The Julia Jackson Chapter No. 141 of the United Daughters of the Confederacy was organized October 13, 1897, Mrs. Katie Cabell Currie, State President, with Mrs. Laura Clayton, President, who held this office several years.

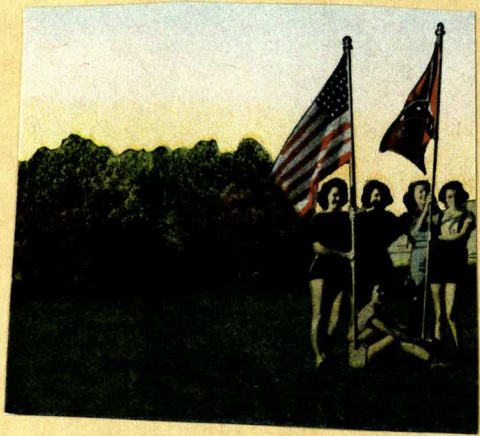
This Chapter has continuously met once a month since the time of its organization and has made an outstanding record in its ministrations to the members of the Robert E. Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans and their widows, who were in the city. This Chapter has entertained the State Convention of the Texas Division of the U. D. C. three times and has the distinction of having a member of this Chapter as State President- Mrs. E. W. Bounds, who served 1923-25, and was an active and interested member during her life. She was also the sponsor of the Julia Bounds State Scholarship fund, which has been of assistance to many young people in securing a College education.

The Julia Jackson Chapter has been particularly interested in the historical and educational program of the organization, and was presented with a scholarship in Texas Wesleyan College of Fort Worth, which has been used by several descendants of Confederate Veterans, as stipulated in the awarding.

This Chapter has always provided a military funeral for any of the veterans, and a burial in the Confederate plot which is set aside for veterans and their widows in East Oakwood Cemetery, when not otherwise provided by their families. The Chapter is also making it a part of their work to place the government marble markers at all graves of Confederate veterans. Plans are now in the making to establish a local museum of history in the Fort Worth Public Library, where books and other articles of purely local interest will be preserved. Pictures of Southern heroes will be placed in the public schools.



THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.



Julia Jackson Chapter No. 141  
United Daughters of the Confederacy

Past Chapter Presidents

- Mrs. Laura Clayton
- Mrs. Minnie Jordan-Fields
- Mrs. K. M. Van Zandt, Sr.
- Mrs. C. W. Connery
- Mrs. Felix Gaither
- Mrs. J. D. Covert
- Mrs. S. M. Gaines
- Mrs. L. G. McCauley
- Mrs. M. A. Benton
- Mrs. Dave L. Keith
- Mrs. P. L. Martin
- Mrs. E. W. Bounds
- Mrs. W. P. Lane
- Mrs. J. S. Morris
- Mrs. Tom Simmons
- Mrs. Mollie Stephens
- Mrs. Pearl Shoemaker
- Mrs. R. H. Moore
- Mrs. Sue Wade McDonald
- Mrs. A. J. Power
- Mrs. W. A. Letchworth



Officers

Julia Jackson Chapter No. 141

United Daughters of the Confederacy

1955--'56

President---Mrs. Sue Wade McDonald

First Vice President--Mrs. W. F. Fisk

Second Vice President-- Mrs. E. B. Martin

Third Vice President--Mrs. Leo Elliott

Recording Secretary-- Miss Willie V. Briant

Corresponding Secretary-- Mrs. G. C. Bradshaw

Treasurer-- Mrs. W. A. Wallace

Registrar-- Mrs. Mollie Stephens

Historian--Mrs. Truman Conner

Custodian-- Mrs. Willie K. Jones

Assistant Custodian--Mrs. Minena Phillips

Recorder of Military Crosses-- Mrs. Fannie Andrews

Chaplain-- Mrs. W. A. Letchworth

Honorary Life Chaplain--Mrs. Pearl Shoemaker

Parliamentarian-- Mrs. W. P. Portwood





9.

Brief History of the Life of Julia Jackson

Julia Beckwick ( Neale) Jackson was the wife of Johnathan Jackson. They had four children : Stonewall Jackson was their second son and third of four children. He was of Scotch<sup>e</sup> Irish ancestry.

She was beautiful and accomplished; her husband at the time of his marriage was from Clarksburg. He was a promising and well-to-do attorney.

Johnathan Jackson died when Thomas ( Stonewall) was three years old.

Mrs. Jackson had now lost her husband, also her little daughter. She supported herself and family with her needle and by teaching school for about three years.

Then she married Capt. Blake B. Woodson, a gentleman from eastern Virginia. He was from excellent family and had delightful manners, but was visionary and unsuccessful.

When her health became impaired the children were placed temporarily with relatives. A year later Mrs. Jackson Woodson died.

Thomas ( Stonewall ) was left a penniless orphan.

Above taken from " Daughters of Confederacy " Magazine Oct. 1953.

The Julia Jackson Chap. #141, UDC, was named after "Stonewall" Jackson's daughter. Page 89, First Minute Book: Nov. 21, 1902 minutes: " a letter from Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, thanking the chapter for the invitation to attend the convention & also telling how much she appreciated the chapter being named for her daughter "

W H J - 5-7-1975

Order in which the States Seceded

South Carolina

Mississippi

Oklahoma

Florida

Alabama

Georgia

Louisiana

Texas

Virginia

Arkansas

North Carolina

Tennessee

Missouri

Kentucky

South Carolina	Dec. 20, 1860	Texas	Feb. 1, 1861
Mississippi	Jan. 9, 1861	Virginia	Apr. 17, 1861
Oklahoma	Jan. 11, 1861	Arkansas	May 6, 1861
Florida	Jan. 19, 1861	North Carolina	May 20, 1861
Georgia	Jan. 19, 1861	Tennessee	June 24, 1861
Louisiana	Jan. 26, 1861	Missouri	Oct. 31, 1861
* <i>Brittanica Encyclopedia</i>		Kentucky	Nov. 20, 1861

\* *Brittanica Encyclopedia*, Kentucky, Nov. 20, 1861

*From Handbook - Texas Division - U.D. 2.*

Maryland Legislature was prevented<sup>ed</sup> from enacting secession legislation by the U. S. Marshall closing the session and arresting the legislators.

Southern men who did all in their power to prevent secession: Jefferson Davis, Col. Robert E. Lee, Gov. Sam Houston, John H. Reagan, Alexander H. Stephens and many others.

The first shot of the war between the states was fired at Fort Sumpter, South Carolina, April 12, 1861.

The first battle occurred at Manassas, Virginia, July 21, 1861.

The last fight took place at Palmetto Ranch, Resaca de la Palma, near Brownsville, Texas, May 13, 1861.

10 The Fort Worth Press TUESDAY, NOV. 6, 1951



PAINTER AND PAINTING—Memories of student days in Waco, Brownwood and New York come to Mrs. Truman H. Conner as she looks at one of her paintings. The poem, "Paul and Virginia," inspired this one. She painted it and many others before she came to Fort Worth. But when she came here, she put away her paint box to devote her time to her husband and to social service work.—Press Staff Photo.

## Mrs. Conner's Service Work Leaves No Time for Painting

By ILENE PATTIE  
Press Staff Writer

As a young girl, she wanted to be an artist.

She studied here in Texas, then went to New York City for further training. She painted still lifes, seascapes and landscapes—dozens of them. Daniel Baker College, in Brownwood, built a studio for her.

But when she moved to Fort Worth, some 30 years ago, she closed her paint box and put it on a shelf.

"After I got me a fine husband, I gave my time to him," Mrs. Truman H. Conner says with a smile.

But her paintings are still with her. They look down from the walls of her quiet home at 511 Lipscomb—a still life arrangement of Shakespeare's bust and books, ships sailing across a silent bay, an apple-cheeked madona.

They are her most cherished possessions.

But Mrs. Conner is much too busy to paint. The only thing she's done since she came to Fort Worth are "a few water colors and pastels."

She adds modestly, "You know they're the easiest things to do."

Her husband, the late Judge Conner, was chief justice of the Court of Civil Appeals. With him she toured the U. S., Mexico and Canada.

She also found time for club work.

"I got interested in club work when I was just in my teens," she says. As a Colorado City school teacher, she organized the Mitchell County Club Federation. Here she's a charter member of the Woman's Club, where she takes an active part in the Shakespeare Club.

She was an enthusiastic supporter of the Junior Woman's Club when it was organized in 1926. The club was organized with four sections: literature, art, social service and a combination of dramatics and music.

Mrs. Conner admits she would have preferred to be sponsor of either the art or music sections. She had studied music, too, singing in trios and quartets.

"Tried to Help"  
"Didn't anybody want social service," she recalls. "I didn't know anything about it—only I always tried to help the down and out folks."

So she volunteered to become sponsor of the Social Service Section of the Junior Woman's Club. She still attends every meeting.

She helped the younger women make clothes for the baby hospital. She collected coats and canned goods to give to needy families at Christmas and Easter.

She helped sew sheets and blankets and buy beds for the City Welfare Department's day nursery.

For many years the section earned all the money it spent. Members gave bridge tournaments, dances, lawn parties, sold Christmas cards.

For 16 years now, the major project has been helping cross-eyed children to see better. Dr. W. H. McKenzie performs operations to straighten eyes, and many Fort Worth school children wear glasses purchased by the Social Service Section.

### Board Member

Mrs. Conner's social work is not confined to the Junior Woman's Club. She helped organize the Fort Worth Boys Club.

"I'm still a member of that board, and I hope I'll always be," she says with pride. "I'm thoroughly interested in helping folks to help themselves."

She's also on the board at the All Church Home.

Today at a party at the Junior Woman's Club, the Social Service Section celebrates its anniversary by honoring Mrs. Conner. Mrs. W. B. West tells the members about her part in its history. The members present Mrs. Conner with a gift of silver jewelry—symbolical of her 25 years of service.

Mrs. Conner doesn't regret that her social work leaves her no time for painting. She points out, "This is a very fine thing. The section has always done very worthwhile work."

Mrs. W. M. Crawford

November 4, 1954, the Julia Jackson Chapter met in regular session at the Van Landt Cottage. The President, Mrs. W. A. Letchworth presided.

Mrs. W. M. Crawford gave the Program which was an account of the religious life of three Confederate Generals—namely, Robert Styles, L. Q. C. Lamar and Thomas Jackson. She said each one led others to Christ.

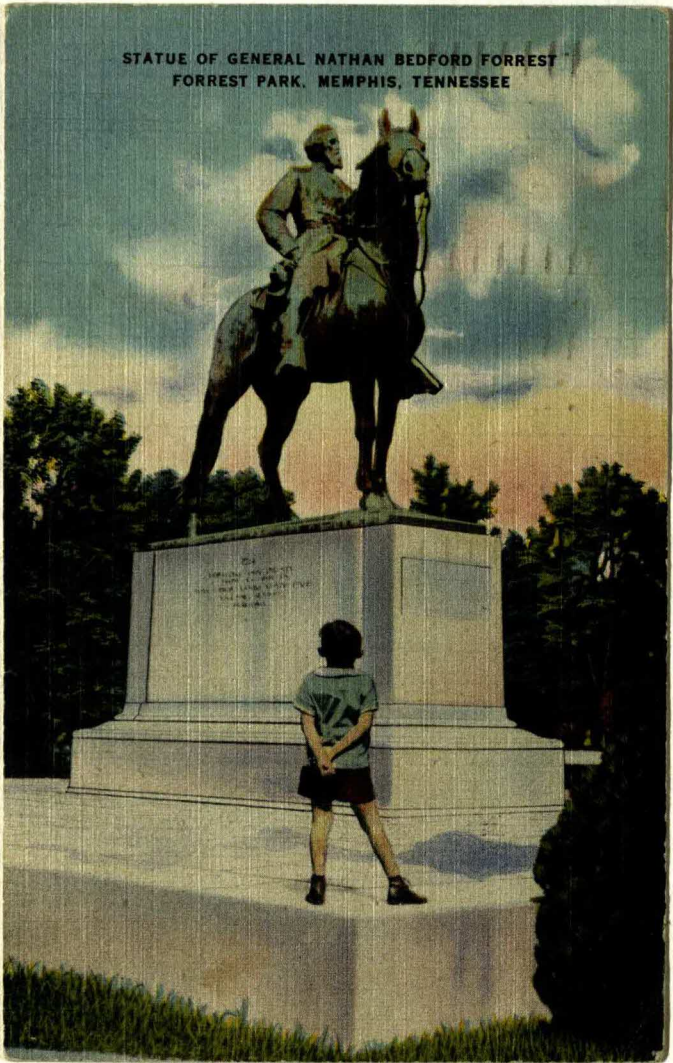


U. D. C. Scholarship recipient - member Mary Jackson for the chapter

DOGPATCH DAZE.—This pretty Daisy Mae, lurking behind a TWC tree to pounce on a passing L'il Abner, is Betty Fulton, 1705 College. It was Sadie Hawkins Day on the TWC campus yesterday with a full day of fun climaxed by a dance last night.—Press Staff Photo.



Laura Elizabeth Fulton  
 Grand-daughter of  
 Mrs. E. B. Martin  
 Great, great niece of  
 General Nathan Bedford  
 Forrest  
 She was the only mascot  
 of Julia Jackson Chapter  
 who became a member of  
 the Chapter. (adult)



Statue of General  
 Nathan Bedford Forrest  
 Forrest Park, Memphis,  
 Tennessee  
 Uncle of Mrs. E. B. Martin  
 1706 College Avenue.

## Flying General Forrest Met A Hero's Death In Baltic Sea

By ROBERT TALLEY

Nearly four years after his death when he parachuted from a crippled bomber into the icy waters of the Baltic Sea, there came yesterday the thrilling story of the last moments of Brig. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest III, great-grandson of Memphis' famed Civil War hero.

The 37-year-old Army Air Forces general, first of his rank to die in combat in World War II, bailed out of his wounded flagship at 18,000 feet, a few minutes after a bombing run over Kiel, Germany, on June 13, 1943.

### All But One Died

He was the last man to leave the falling plane, standing at the emergency hatch as the others jumped.

Nine of the 12 aboard, General Forrest included, leaped in their parachutes. Three did not leap—they were already dead or dying from their wounds—and crashed into the sea with the crippled bomber.

Of the nine who parachuted, all were drowned in the freezing waters except Lieut. W. W. Brown, then a second navigator aboard the bomber and now an attorney in Cleveland, Ohio. Lieutenant Brown had the good luck to come down near a German lighthouse and was rescued by its attendants after he had floated in the bitter

cold water in his lifebelt for 15 minutes.

### Knew General Well

The details of General Forrest's death came yesterday from Lieutenant Brown via Capt. Jack Gibson, 36, of 198 Picardy Place, a chief pilot for American Airlines now based in Memphis. Captain Gibson, who served overseas with both General Forrest and Lieutenant Brown, obtained the story from Brown when he met him recently in Washington.

Captain Gibson, who was a colonel in the Army Air Forces and the pilot of a B-17 and is a veteran of 31 bombing missions over Germany, knew General Forrest well. Both members of the Eighth Air Force, they were based at an American field near Framlingham, England.

General Forrest flew with youthful Colonel Gibson on two raids—over Bremen and Wilhelmshaven—before he took off on the fatal mission.

"On the night of June 12, we were alerted for a maximum effort," Gibson related. "The next morning we put 26 B-17s, all our group had at that time, into the air with Kiel as their target."

### Off To Germany

Colonel Gibson had been scheduled to lead this mission, as he had led numerous others, but General Forrest said he would take command. Gibson took General Forrest to the field in his auto and, from the watchtower saw the group take off toward Germany.

"Lieutenant Brown, who was aboard General Forrest's lead plane, told me that all went well until they passed the I. P. (Initial Point) and began their bombing run," Gibson said. "The formation was flying at 23,000 feet when the 27-mile bombing run started."

As the formation, flying over the North Sea, neared the German shore, Nazi fighter planes came out to meet them, Lieutenant Brown related. The first fighter attack knocked out one of the B-17's four engines, but the ship continued at the head of the formation. Another fighter attack knocked out a second engine, and almost immediately German antiaircraft batteries began blasting the bomber from the ground.

The crippled flagship went on, nevertheless, and released her load of 10 500-pound bombs on Kiel. Then, fast losing altitude, General Forrest surrendered command of the formation to his deputy leader, a Captain Couzons, of California, who was flying in a B-17 on Forrest's right wing.

### Gallant Plane Drops

Soaring past Kiel and on over the Baltic Sea, the riddled bomber, flying on only two of its four engines, rapidly lost altitude. At 18,000 feet, all aboard bailed out—except the three crew members who were dead or dying.

"General Forrest was the last to leave the plane," Lieutenant Williams related. "He shoved me out the emergency hatch, and then jumped himself."

As the B-17 was flying at a high speed, the parachutists fell into widely scattered parts of the sea. Only Lieutenant Williams, who spent the rest of the war in a German prison camp, was rescued.

On Sept. 28, 1943, as the War Department learned recently from captured German records, General Forrest's body was washed ashore near Wiek, Germany, and buried there.

Captain Gibson, who was a pilot for American Airlines in Chicago before the war, recently was transferred to Memphis. His wartime decorations include two Silver Stars, three Distinguished Flying Crosses, one British D. F. C., the French Croix de Guerre and a Presidential Citation.

↓  
 Brig. Gen.  
 Nathan Bedford  
 Forrest III  
 is a cousin  
 of Mrs. E. B.  
 Martin  
 and to latter's  
 grand-daughter,  
 Laura Elizabeth  
 Fulton



VAN ZANDT COTTAGE—Built in the early 1870's and restored in 1936 by the United Daughters of the Confederacy for the Texas Centennial celebration is the first Fort Worth home of the late Major K. M. Van Zandt. Now under the direction of the Park Board the UDCs keep the cottage in repair and open to visitors. Mrs. Sue McDonald, cottage hostess, delights in showing guests through the home, one of the few remaining pioneer sites.—Press Staff Photos.



ADMIRING CONFEDERACY FLAGS—Mrs. A. J. Powers, president of the Julia Jackson chapter of the UDC, makes regular visits to the Van Zandt cottage. In the background is a picture of the September, 1921, annual reunion of the Texas Division.

*K M Van Zandt's 3rd home  
in Tarrant Co.*

Sunday, Nov. 2, 1947. 14—Sec. 4—



—Star-Telegram Staff Photos.  
MRS. J. H. DUNAVANT of Dallas, top, president of the Texas division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, recently was the guest of Julia Jackson Chapter, of which MRS. SUE WADE McDONALD, lower, is president, for the chapter's golden anniversary dinner.

||  
In Trinity Park on the West side of the Clear Fork of the Trinity, stands a toy house, in the terms of modern Fort Worthians. The picture above is of this house, which in the 1870's was famous for hospitality. After the war-between-the-States, Major K. M. Van Zandt, the son of Isaac Van Zandt, Minister from the Republic of Texas to the United States, who negotiated the Treaty of Annexation which took Texas into the Union, moved from East Texas to Fort Worth. He bought land on the banks of the Clear Fork of the Trinity, in the area of the present Trinity Park. Located on the land was this house which he remodelled and made his home for about a decade.  
In 1936, the Womans' Centennial Committee, headed by Miss Margaret McLean, restored the house with Centennial funds. The house was then placed under the guardianship of the Daughters of the Confederacy. ----- Today the house is under the stewardship of the Daughters of Confederacy and stands as one of the few links in Fort Worth with the past. ||  
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Above taken from "Historic Trails of Fort Worth and Tarrant County" page s 42 and 43- Author- Kath. Garrett. + Mary D. Lake

## United Daughters of Confederacy To Hold District Meet March 31

Delegates from the chapters in Texas making up District 4, United Daughters of the Confederacy, will meet in Dallas on March 31, the meeting to be held at 9:30 a.m. in the Melrose Hotel.

Hostesses will be members of the four Dallas chapters of UDC.

Greeting delegates will be Mes Jeanette Wright, Gladys Wilkins, M. G. Stanford and J. E. Shilg.

Mrs. Sue Wade McDonald of Fort Worth, will preside while the following persons present the first portion of the program: Meses W. G. Snoddy, R. G. Bruner, Georgia Sterling, Guy Rose, Dennis Colwell and W. G. Snoddy.

The Texas division officers who will be presented will include Mrs. Erl R. Ramsey, president; Mrs. Snoddy, chaplain; Mrs. Linnie

Wright Barrett, historian; Mrs. J. H. Dunavant, past president; Mrs. John M. Wilcox, past president general.

Recognition will be paid Ralph W. Widener Jr., commander, Texas Sons of Confederate Veterans, and Lon Sallers, commander John B. Hood Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Mrs. Edd Jones of Greenville will give music and Mrs. Frances Smith of Denton will present minutes of the last meeting.

Mrs. J. H. Dunavant will lead the memorial hour at 11:30 a.m. to be followed by luncheon with Mrs. C. T. Adams presiding.

At the afternoon session tribute will be paid Texas' Confederate Veteran, Walter Williams, by Miss Olive Tribble of Weatherford.

The committee on arrangements includes Meses Adams, C. C. Hayley, J. C. Turner, D. G. Simms, Susan Oates.

Mrs. E. C. Fulton and Mrs. O. F. Braecklien will direct registration and those to work on tickets will be Mrs. Gladys Wilkins and Mrs. E. A. Muret.

Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Fulton will handle reservations.

### UDC Entertains Visiting Members; Chairman Elected

Julia Jackson chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, was hostess to District 4 members recently. Sixty members from Cleburne, Dallas, Denton, Greenville, Fort Worth and Weatherford were served lunch by the women of First Christian Church.

Texas division officers were honor guests. Mrs. Sue Wade McDonald was elected chairman of the district for 1954.

Open house was held for visitors at Van Zandt cottage and a tour of the Harry J. Adams Botanic Garden was made.

### U. D. C. Chapter Slates Meeting

Julia Jackson Chapter 141, United Daughters of the Confederacy, will meet at 2 p. m. Thursday in the Van Zandt cottage, 2700 Crestline Rd. in Trinity Park.

Plans will be made for the state convention Oct. 12-14 in Amarillo. Delegates already chosen are Mrs. W. A. Letchworth and Miss Willie V. Briant. Mmes. C. T. Bradshaw, Sue Wade McDonald, Leo A. Elliott and R. L. Phillips are alternates.

To

Mrs. W. A. Letchworth and to

Mrs. Sue Wade McDonald

"Grace was in their steps

Heaven in their eyes

In every gesture

Dignity and love."

Taken from Milton's Paradise Lost.

### Meeting of UDC District to Be Held Thursday

District 4, Texas Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, will meet at 9:30 a. m. Thursday in the chapel of First Christian Church, with the Fort Worth Julia Jackson Chapter as hostess group.

Representatives are expected to attend from chapters in Corsicana, Cleburne, Dallas, Denton, Ennis, Greenville, McKinney, Sherman and Weatherford, in addition to Fort Worth.

A special guest will be Mrs. W. G. Snoddy of Weatherford, president of Texas Division. Mrs. Sue Wade McDonald of Julia Jackson Chapter is district chairman, and will be in charge of arrangements. Mrs. Leo A. Elliott is reservations chairman for the luncheon which will be held at noon at the church.

Mrs. W. A. Letchworth is president of Julia Jackson Chapter.



HONOR SOLDIER DEAD—The Julia Jackson chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Thursday morning unveiled this monument on the Courthouse lawn to Confederate, Spanish-American War, World War I and World War II service men. Left to right are Mrs. Sue McDonald, treasurer of the chapter, and Mrs. W. A. Letchworth, president.

### Chapter Install Mrs. McDonald

Mrs. Sue Wade McDonald was installed recently as president of the Julia Jackson chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, at a meeting at the Van Zandt Cottage. Mrs. W. G. Snoddy conducted the installation.

Other officers are Mmes. W. F. Fisk, first vice president; E. B. Martin, second vice president; Leo Elliott, third vice president; Miss Willie V. Briant, recording secretary; Mmes. C. C. Bradshaw, corresponding secretary; W. A. Wallace, treasurer; Truman H. Conner, historian; Mollie Stephens, registrar; Willie K. Jones, custodian; Minena Phillips, assistant custodian; Fannie Andrews, recorder of crosses; W. A. Letchworth, chaplain; Pearl Shoemaker, honorary chaplain, and W. P. Portwood, parliamentarian.

June 4, 1953

### District Daughters United Confederacy to Hold Session

Delegates from Fort Worth as well as Athens, Cleburne, Corsicana, Ennis, Denton, Greenville, McKinney, Sherman and Weatherford are expected to attend the annual meeting of District 4, United Daughters of Confederacy, to be held Thursday in Dallas.

The meeting will open at 9:30 a. m. in the Melrose Hotel. Hostesses will be members of the four Dallas chapters.

Texas Division officers attending will be Mmes. E. R. Ramsey of Houston, president; W. G. Snoddy, Weatherford, chaplain; Linnie W. Barrett, Dallas, historian; J. H. Dunavant, Dallas, past president, and Mrs. John M.

Wilcox, Houston, past president general.

Special guests will be Ralph E. Widener Jr., commander Texas Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans, and Lon Sailors, commanders of John B. Hood Camp, Sons of Confederate veterans, Dallas.

Tribute to the only living Confederate veteran, Walter W. Williams of Franklin, will be given by Mrs. J. P. Greenwood.

Mrs. Sue Wade McDonald of Fort Worth will be in charge of the business session. Others attending from Fort Worth will be Mmes. W. A. Letchworth, Leo A. Elliott, Ollie H. Pruitt, Mollie C. Stephens, Mynena G. Phillips, A. J. Power, C. C. Bradshaw, T. H. Conner, and Willie V. Briant.

### Meeting of UDC District to Be Held Thursday

District 4, Texas Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, will meet at 9:30 a. m. Thursday in the chapel of First Christian Church, with the Fort Worth Julia Jackson Chapter as hostess group.

Representatives are expected to attend from chapters in Corsicana, Cleburne, Dallas, Denton, Ennis, Greenville, McKinney, Sherman and Weatherford, in addition to Fort Worth.

A special guest will be Mrs. W. G. Snoddy of Weatherford, president of Texas Division. Mrs. Sue Wade McDonald of Julia Jackson Chapter is district chairman, and will be in charge of arrangements. Mrs. Leo A. Elliott is reservations chairman for the luncheon which will be held at noon at the church.

Mrs. W. A. Letchworth is president of Julia Jackson Chapter.

### UDC Chapter to Meet

Julia Jackson Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, will meet at noon Thursday at Van Zandt Cottage, 2700 Crestline Rd., for a covered dish luncheon to celebrate Jefferson Davis' birthday. New officers will be elected.

### Confederate Daughters To Meet Thursday

Julia Jackson Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, will meet at 2 p. m. Thursday at Van Zandt Cottage, 2700 Crestline Rd. Committee chairmen will be appointed and delegates to the Texas Division convention to be held in Houston Sept. 21 to 23 will be named.

Delegates to the General Convention, UDC, in San Antonio Nov. 6 through 10, will be elected. Mrs. Sue Wade McDonald will preside.



#### THE OLDEST ROAD TOOL IN TARRANT COUNTY

In Hyde Park, across the street from the City Library, mounted on a pedestal, is a large stone which attracts the attention of the people as they pass. After a brief glance, they might say to themselves, "That's a historic stone, no doubt, but what is it?" Then they hurry on, not realizing what an interesting story the stone tells.

The picture above shows this rock which is the oldest road tool in Tarrant County. It was a road drag used by Louis Wetmore from 1853 to 1861 to smooth the roads on and near his farm south of Fort Worth.

Wetmore fought in the Mexican War from 1846 to 1848 with Major Ripley Arnold. After the war he remained with the major on the Rio Grande and came with the major's company to found Fort Worth. He was mustered out of the service at Fort Worth in 1851. Loving the Trinity Valley, where he had been since 1849, he headrighted on land seven miles from Fort Worth, building the second cabin south of Fort Worth, to which he took his bride.

The son of the mayor of Rodenburg, Germany, Wetmore had been extensively educated. He had left Germany to escape military service and reached New York in time to enter the Mexican War.

He was killed during the Civil War while ~~serving as a Confederate soldier.~~ Wetmore's industry and culture made him an asset to the citizenry of Fort Worth and his loss was keenly felt by the community.

—Louisa McDaniel

*This relic is now near U. D. C. Chapter House (Van-33-Gardt Cottage) in Trinity Park - Ft. Worth  
from Down Historic Trails of Ft. Worth & Tarrant Co. written by Kathryn Garrett.*



June 4, 1953



*—Star Telegram Photo.*  
**HONOR SOLDIER DEAD**—The Julia Jackson chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Thursday morning unveiled this monument on the Courthouse lawn to Confederate, Spanish-American War, World War I and World War II service men. Left to right are Mrs. Sue McDonald, treasurer of the chapter, and Mrs. W. A. Letchworth, president.

*member of the 1954  
Mary Jackson  
Chapter Co. of C.  
Texas Daughters*



MRS. CECIL W. HEFLEY JR.

### Miss Pauline Elliott Married To C. W. Hefley Jr. of Amarillo

Mr. and Mrs. Leo A. Elliott, 4720 Lafayette, have announced the marriage of their daughter, Miss Pauline Elliott, to Cecil Worth Hefley Jr., son of Mr. and

Mrs. C. D. Hefley of Amarillo. The couple were married July 3 in Amarillo. They were attended by Miss Jorene Clement and Charles Pamplin, both of Amarillo.

The couple are living in Fort Worth. He was graduated from Amarillo High School and attended Texas State College and Amarillo Junior College. His wife is a graduate of Arlington Heights High School.

Mrs. Hefley will be honored at a shower tea July 17 by Mrs. Claude Webster at her home, 4704 Lafayette.

*member of Julia Jackson Chapter,  
PAGE TWELVE United Daughters of the Confederacy.*

### Mrs. Lutitia Smith, 87, To Be Buried Tomorrow

Funeral services for Mrs. Lutitia Florence Smith, 87, of 1424 Washington, will be held at 11:30 a. m. Friday in Owens-Brumley Chapel, with burial in Benbrook Cemetery.

Mrs. Smith, a lifelong resident of Fort Worth, died Wednesday afternoon in a hospital after a long illness.

She was the granddaughter of A. S. Howard, who came to Tarrant County in 1847.

Mrs. Smith was a member of the Eastern Star, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Grace Methodist Church and the Half Century Club. She was a former Sunday school teacher at Grace Methodist.

She was the wife of the late Ed R. Smith, a Fort Worth cattleman.

Survivors are four sons, Lewis, Ray and Earl Smith of Fort Worth and Charles R. Smith of Mount Vernon, Ark.; two daughters, Mrs. C. O. Vinnedge and Mrs. E. F. Harum of Fort Worth; 12 grandchildren, 13 great-grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren.

Chapel Memorial Gardens.

He was a native of Weatherford and lived at Grand Prairie before moving to Arlington five years ago. He was a Navy veteran of World War II and a deacon of Arlington Church of Christ.

Survivors are his wife; a son, Eddie Myers; a daughter, Janie Myers; his mother, Mrs. W. F. Myers of Weatherford; a brother, Buford Myers of Ardmore, Okla., and five sisters, Mmes. William Lee and J. B. McClear of Dallas, Tom Murrell and Harold Dahlenburg of Weatherford and Lovie Jordan of Fort Worth.



MRS. LUTITIA F. SMITH.

Tuesday Morning, August 16, 1955

#### MRS. Q. A. HARVESON.

Mrs. Q. A. Harveson of 3508 W. Biddison died at her residence Monday afternoon after an illness of six weeks. She had been in ill health some time.

Mrs. Harveson, a native of Mobile, Ala., was the widow of the founder of Harveson & Cole Funeral Home. He died in 1936.

Mrs. Harveson had lived in Fort Worth since 1914, moving here from Ennis, *central*

She was a member of *University Baptist Church* and a past matron of Eastern Star.

Survivors are a daughter, Mrs. Ora Deitrick of Dallas, three nieces and four nephews.

Funeral services tentatively are set for 10 a. m. Wednesday in Harveson & Cole Chapel. Burial will be in Greenwood.

*Julia Jackson Chapter*

Tuesday Evening, August 16, 1955

#### MRS. Q. A. HARVESON.

Burial will be in Greenwood for Mrs. Q. A. Harveson of 3508 W. Biddison after services at 10 a. m. Wednesday in Harveson & Cole Chapel.

Mrs. Harveson, who died Monday at the residence after an illness of six weeks, was the widow of the founder of Harveson & Cole Funeral Home.

She was a native of Mobile, Alabama, and had resided in Fort Worth since moving here from *Ennis 1914*

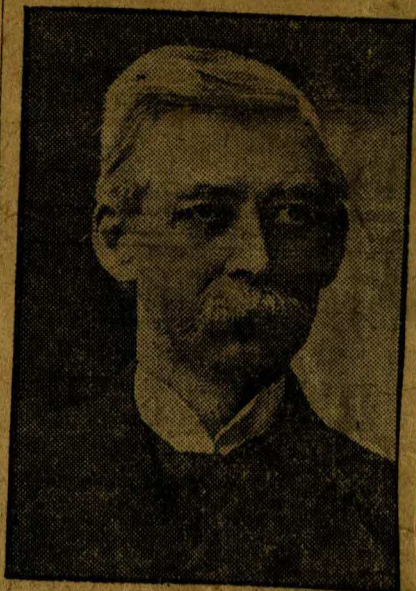
Mrs. Harveson was a member of *University Baptist Church* and was a past matron of the Order of the Eastern Star.

Survivors are a daughter, Mrs. Ora Deitrick of Dallas, three nieces and four nephews.

*Julia Jackson Chapter*

*Star - Telegram*

# ORATION OF JUDGE McFARLAND



JUDGE L. B. MCFARLAND OF MEMPHIS, TENN.

FORT WORTH STAR

## Protests Women's Effort



Gen. Julius F. Howell, commander of the United Confederate Veterans, who Thursday adjourned the meeting in Washington in protest against what

—Associated Press Photos.

he called attempts of women present to dominate "us old boys of the 60's."

## Confederate Veterans Rebel Again; Now Against 'Fems'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP).—Gen. Julius F. Howell, 94-year-old commander of the United Confederate Veterans, adjourned a meeting at their annual reunion Thursday in protest

against what he called attempts of women present to dominate "us old boys of the 60's."

The old soldier, from Bristol, Va., had left the chair to present a resolution which would permit the veterans to bring the annual reunions to an end at any future meeting by a three-fourths vote of the veterans present.

When Acting Chairman R. P. Scott of Dallas recognized a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy to speak in opposition to the resolution, General Howell took over the gavel and adjourned the meeting until Friday, when, he said, none but veterans would be admitted.

*year unknown*

"I have met many of the great men of my time, but Lee alone impressed me with the feeling that I was in the presence of a man who was cast in a grander mould, and made of different and finer metal than all other men. His greatness made me humble, and I never felt my own individual insignificance more keenly than I did in his presence."

Another, Senator Hill, has epitomized his virtues and greatness thus:

"He was a foe without hate, a friend without treachery, a soldier without cruelty, and a victim without murmuring. He was a public officer without vices, a private citizen without wrong, a neighbor without reproach, a Christian without hypocrisy and a man without guilt. Frederick, without his tyranny; Napoleon, without his selfishness, and Washington—without his reward. He was as obedient to authority as a servant and royal in authority as a king. He was as gentle as a woman in life, pure and modest as a virgin in thought, watchful as a Roman vestal, submissive to law as Socrates, and grand in battle as Achilles."

Our own George W. Gordon has recently added another utterance worthy to be repeated. He said:

"Virginia gave Lee to the Confederacy. The Confederacy gave him to the world—and the world has given him to immortality."

Men are great just as they embody in themselves the higher virtues of their day and generation. Signs and symbols and story live because of their embodiment of great truths, as illustrated by the fables of Aesop and the mythology of the Greeks.

Lee and Jackson and Davis were great because they embodied in themselves the noblest virtues of this civilization and the highest characteristics of Southern manhood; and it was fortunate for the South that such characters as theirs stand as representative figures of the South of that day.

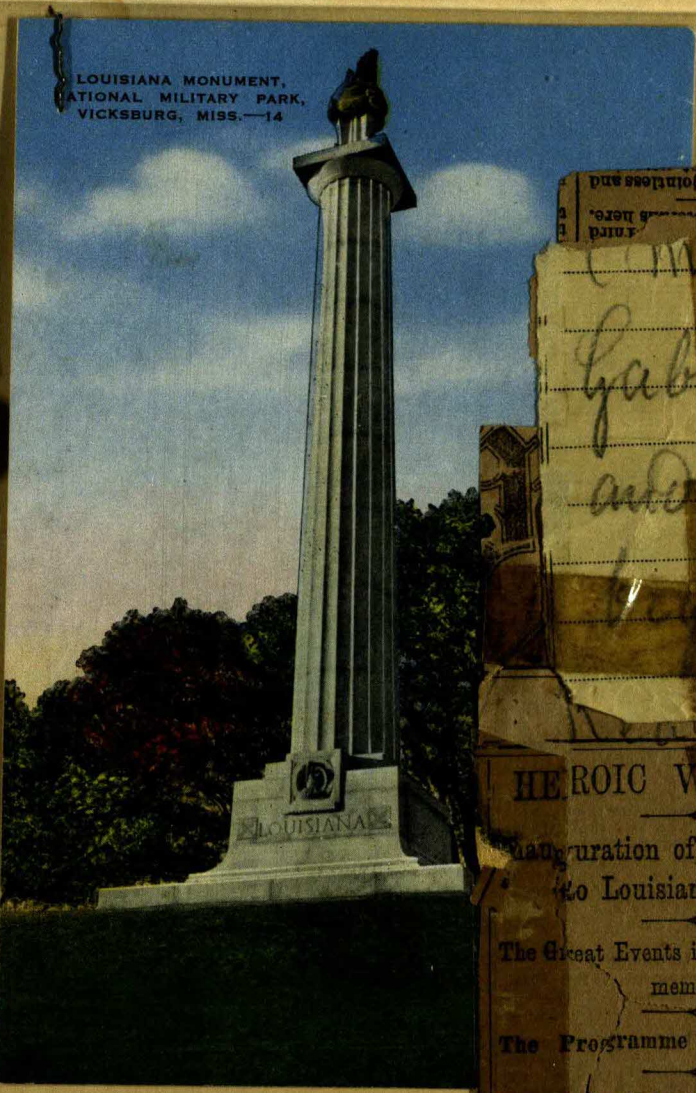
Another verdict of history is that the conduct of the people of the South through all the trying period of reconstruction and upbuilding of their beloved Southland, and of their ready and hearty signifying of their love for the Union and a national pride in these, their United States.

There is no parallel to this material patriotic restoration. It took hundreds of years to efface feuds between Highland and Lowland. The Ireland of today is almost as hostile to England as a hundred years ago, and the hatred of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany is as to-day as of the treaty of Paris. In the last two instances, they were different nationalities and with distinct racial differences. The reverse of this is one of the reasons of our national restoration. We were the same people, and with the same traditions and aspirations for the future.

But the most potent factor and deepest underlying cause of this ready acceptance of the result of the war and ready loyalty to the Union was, as we have suggested, their pride in its history, their belief in its present and future greatness, and an inherent love of the Union itself.

The material rehabilitation and restoration of the South to its present condition of prosperity and riches is another of your works left to posterity. The demonstration of its growth and present condition under your efforts is found in the amazing figures which give its comparative past and present resources.

13/4



My Dear Sons, some of  
Gabriel were both there  
and fought bravely from  
beginning to end.

### HEROIC VICKSBURG.

**Anniversary of the Investment  
of Louisiana**  
The Great Events it is  
memorate.  
The Programme of the  
The Visitors, the Speakers  
Acknowledgment.

VICKSBURG, Miss., June 11.—  
To-day in the historic city of Vicksburg,  
in the presence of an immense assemblage of  
citizens and of visitors assembled in honor  
to the memory of the gallant Louisiana  
soldiers to their comrades who  
IN THE GREAT SIEGE  
... remarkable, richer in  
... daring of men and the  
... and fortitude of we  
... memorable defense of  
... the  
... against a powerful, determined and per-  
... patient adversary. And yet, strange to say,  
... so comprehensive or complete  
... that this siege seems to have been  
... It is  
... found almost to  
... accurate  
... statement of the troops who  
... the  
... garrison, the information  
... point being unsatisfactory  
... one  
... relies only on the general  
... of the  
... war.

THE GREAT SIEGE  
... which preceded and led up to the regular  
... investment of Vicksburg... the fall of  
... New Orleans in April, 1862... naval and  
... land expeditions... Smith,  
... then came the expedition... Baton  
... Rouge, the engagement at... Miss.,  
... and various skirmishes.  
... As early as May, 1862, the  
... gunboats  
... had appeared in the vicinity of Vicksburg,  
... and opened fire on the... vessels,  
... and the firing was kept up... middle of June, when the  
... by the arrival of some twenty... increased  
... from below. Fort Pillow and... Memphis had  
... now fallen, and Vicksburg... threatened  
... by  
... A COMBINED LAND AND SEA MOVEMENT.

The mortar fleet of Porter from the west side  
of the peninsula kept up meanwhile a heavy  
bombardment, which was mainly effective  
on the private dwellings. Caves were dug  
in the tenacious clay of the Mills, and in  
these many women and children resided  
during the entire siege. Mr. Davis writes in  
his book on the "Rise and Fall of the Con-  
federate Government":  
"From these places of refuge, heroically  
facing the danger of shells incessantly burst-  
ing over the streets,

GENTLE WOMEN  
bravely went forth on the mission of hu-  
manity to nurse the sick, the wounded and  
to soothe the dying of their defenders, who  
were collected in numerous hospitals. With-  
out departing from the softer character of  
their sex, it was often remarked that in the  
discharge of the pious duties assumed, they  
seemed as indifferent to danger as any of  
the soldiers who lined the trenches."

The same writer says: "During the 20th,  
21st and the forenoon of the 22d, a heavy fire  
of musketry and artillery was kept up by  
the besiegers, as well as by the mortar and  
gunboats in the river. On the afternoon of  
the 22d preparation was made for a general  
assault. The attacking columns were  
allowed to approach to within good musket  
range, when every available gun was  
opened with grape and canister, and our in-  
fantry rising in the trenches, poured into  
their ranks volley after volley with so dead-  
ly effect that, leaving the ground literally  
covered in some places with their dead and  
wounded, they (the enemy), precipitately re-  
treated."

THE FEDERAL LOSS  
In killed and wounded was about 2500.  
The attempt to take Vicksburg by storm,  
seems to have been abandoned after this,  
and the federals resorted to sapping and min-  
ing, and the regular operations of a siege.  
They dug twelve miles of trenches, posted  
289 batteries, armed with 220 guns, mostly  
field pieces. These details give some idea of  
the magnitude of the operations undertaken.  
This condition of affairs continued through  
the months of

MAY AND JUNE.  
In the meanwhile Gen. Johnston was occu-  
pied with plans for the extrication of the  
garrison, and on July 3 sent a messenger to  
Gen. Pemberton with information that an  
effort would be made to enable him to make  
his way out by a sortie, and that Gen. John-  
ston expected to attack the enemy on  
July 7.

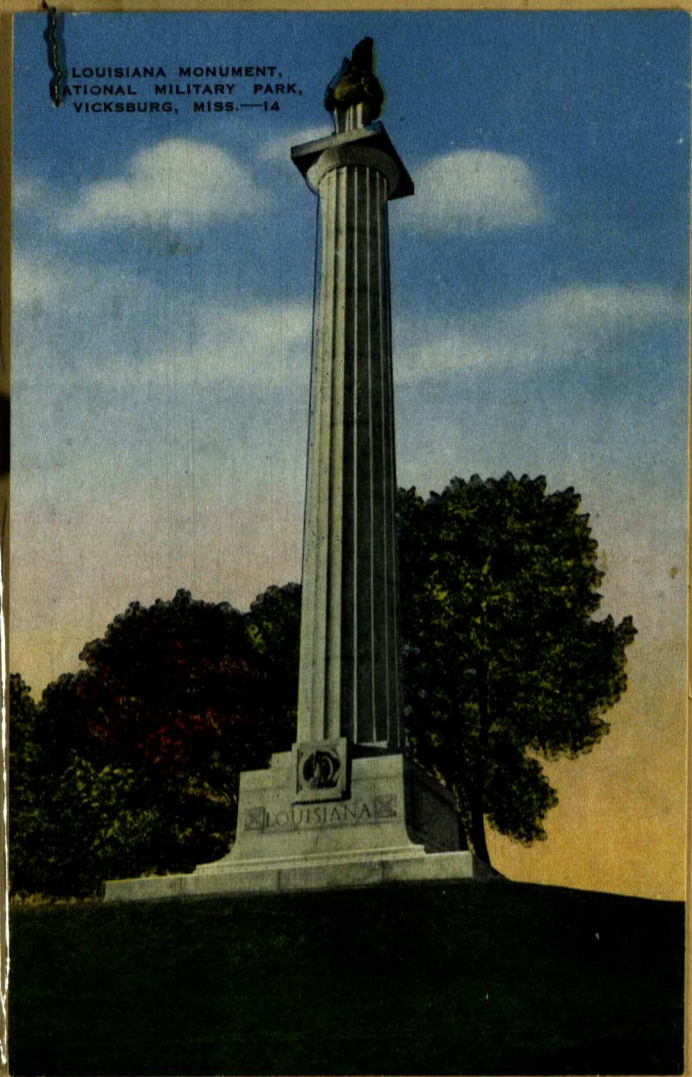
General Pemberton did not, it appears,  
and was not concluded until the  
next morning. General Pemberton after-  
wards came out and had a personal inter-  
view with General Grant in front of the  
federal lines. The two sat for an hour and  
a half in close communion.

A spectator says: "Grant was silent and  
smoking, while Pemberton, equally cool and  
careless in manner, was plucking straw  
and biting them as if in the merest child  
chat."

General Pemberton assigned the follow-  
ing  
REASONS FOR THE CAPITULATION:  
"It must be remembered that for forty

An account of Dedication of La. Monument  
erected in Vicksburg in honor of the soldiers  
who fought thru the siege. My father and  
his brother were two who did.  
The Document belongs to Willie V. Briant.

13/4



An account of Dedication of La. Monument  
 erected in Vicksburg in honor of the soldiers  
 who fought thru the siege. My father and  
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 The Document belongs to Willie V. Briant.

My dear sons some of  
 your were both there  
 and fought bravely for  
 the cause of each

# HEROIC VICKSBURG.

Manuration of the Monument  
 to Louisiana

The Great Events it is to Com-  
 memorate.

The Programme of the Occasion.

The Visitors, the Speakers, & the  
 Acknowledgment.

VICKSBURG, Miss., June 11. [Special.]—  
 To-day, in the historic city of Vicksburg, in  
 the presence of an immense assemblage of  
 citizens and of visitors assembled to do honor  
 to the memory of the gallant defense un-  
 der the command of General Pemberton, the  
 soldiers to their comrades who fell in the  
 IN THE GREAT SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.

more remarkable, richer in the  
 life during of men and the  
 and fortitude of war, and that  
 ever memorable defense of the city  
 against a powerful, determined  
 adversary. And yet, in the  
 so comprehensive or complete  
 that siege seems to have been  
 It is  
 even found difficult to obtain an accurate  
 statement of the troops who defended the  
 garrison, the information of this  
 point being unsatisfactory, one  
 relies only on the general accounts of the  
 war.

THE GREAT SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.  
 which preceded and led up to the regular  
 investment of Vicksburg, and the fall of  
 New Orleans in April, 1862, and the  
 land expeditions of the Mississippi  
 men came the expedition of the  
 Rouge, the expedition of the  
 and various other expeditions of the  
 of Miss.,

As early as May, 1862, the  
 had appeared in the vicinity of Vicksburg,  
 and opened fire on the 26th of May, and  
 the firing was kept up until the middle  
 of June, when the arrival of some  
 vessels to the middle of June, when the  
 increased by the arrival of some  
 from below. Fort Pillow and Memphis  
 had now fallen, and Vicksburg was  
 threatened by

A COMBINED LAND AND SEA MOVEMENT.  
 On the 27th and 28th of May, a  
 bombardment took place. The  
 from some thirty-five gunboats  
 and deafening. No serious damage  
 was inflicted by this bombardment.  
 Major General Earl Van Dorn  
 on June 28. The attack from the  
 diminished in vigor, but the  
 of about forty gunboats, mortar  
 and transports camp from the  
 on the 11th of July. Firing  
 commenced from this point on  
 July 12. On the morning of the 13th  
 the federal fleet, and the confederate  
 ram Arkansas came out to meet  
 and made a daring run through  
 the federal fleet. From the 13th to  
 the 15th the enemy was  
 was mainly occupied in making  
 to sink the Arkansas, which proved  
 and resulted in the destruction  
 of the ram. The bombardment  
 until the 27th, when both  
 The enemy's war vessels were  
 IN FRONT OF VICKSBURG.

THE GREAT SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.  
 and the number of shot  
 during the bombardment  
 between 20,000 and 25,000  
 the confederate side were  
 and fifteen wounded. Not  
 was dismounted. The batteries  
 three companies of the  
 Louisiana Artillery, two companies  
 of the Twenty-second Louisiana,  
 of the Twenty-third Louisiana,  
 of the Twenty-fourth Louisiana,  
 of the Twenty-fifth Louisiana,  
 of the Twenty-sixth Louisiana,  
 of the Twenty-seventh Louisiana,  
 of the Twenty-eighth Louisiana,  
 of the Twenty-ninth Louisiana,  
 of the Thirtieth Louisiana,  
 of the Thirty-first Louisiana,  
 of the Thirty-second Louisiana,  
 of the Thirty-third Louisiana,  
 of the Thirty-fourth Louisiana,  
 of the Thirty-fifth Louisiana,  
 of the Thirty-sixth Louisiana,  
 of the Thirty-seventh Louisiana,  
 of the Thirty-eighth Louisiana,  
 of the Thirty-ninth Louisiana,  
 of the Fortieth Louisiana,  
 of the Forty-first Louisiana,  
 of the Forty-second Louisiana,  
 of the Forty-third Louisiana,  
 of the Forty-fourth Louisiana,  
 of the Forty-fifth Louisiana,  
 of the Forty-sixth Louisiana,  
 of the Forty-seventh Louisiana,  
 of the Forty-eighth Louisiana,  
 of the Forty-ninth Louisiana,  
 of the Fiftieth Louisiana,  
 of the Fifty-first Louisiana,  
 of the Fifty-second Louisiana,  
 of the Fifty-third Louisiana,  
 of the Fifty-fourth Louisiana,  
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 of the Fifty-sixth Louisiana,  
 of the Fifty-seventh Louisiana,  
 of the Fifty-eighth Louisiana,  
 of the Fifty-ninth Louisiana,  
 of the Sixtieth Louisiana,  
 of the Sixty-first Louisiana,  
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 of the Sixty-third Louisiana,  
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 of the Ninetieth Louisiana,  
 of the Ninety-first Louisiana,  
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 of the Ninety-sixth Louisiana,  
 of the Ninety-seventh Louisiana,  
 of the Ninety-eighth Louisiana,  
 of the Ninety-ninth Louisiana,  
 of the Hundredth Louisiana.

THE LOUISIANA REGIMENTS.  
 engaged in the land operations.  
 The Twenty-sixth, Colonel  
 The Twenty-seventh, Colonel  
 Marks.  
 The Twenty-eighth, Colonel  
 The Fourteenth, Colonel H. W.  
 The Seventeenth, Colonel  
 son.

Colonel J. F. Girault, no  
 rault, was the assistant adjutant  
 rendered very important ser-  
 Nearly one year elapsed  
 lar investment of Vicksburg  
 plished by the forces under  
 The possession of that city  
 the opening of the entire  
 Three attempts to take the  
 made—the attack by Porter  
 assault by Sherman's army  
 Pass and Sunflower expeditions  
 ing determined upon the ca-  
 devoted city prepared to

BESIEGE THE GARRISON.  
 by land and water. Heloprop  
 the defenses on the Missis-  
 200, to cut off the defenders  
 munication with the east. H  
 mand of a large army holdi  
 on the Mississippi river,  
 burg, extending from Mill  
 to New Carthage below, ab  
 miles distant. Above and  
 fleets of gunboats. Lieuten  
 bert's military district inclu  
 and Major General Gardner  
 at Fort Hudson. General  
 view of making a practicab  
 transport vessels from a poi  
 below the city, caused a  
 across the peninsula in fr  
 This enterprise was not suc  
 as the channel filled up w  
 since, however, it has been  
 In February, 1863, General  
 and the city was captured  
 the year of the town. On

THE FEDERAL REGIMENTS.  
 Admiral Porter, commanding  
 teries under cover of night  
 passed on the 26th. The  
 down the west bank of the  
 Porter's gunboats at New  
 began to cross to the  
 APRIL 22, in a few days  
 advanced towards Fort Gib  
 of about 50,000 men, to  
 General Bowen's small force  
 The latter were attacked by  
 nand's corps of 20,000 May  
 perance assistance, which  
 enemy for an entire day  
 retreat. Then came

where General Joseph E. John  
 rived on May 18, and the  
 Creek on the Jackson and  
 road, so disastrous to the  
 fought on May 22. On the  
 ton's already organized arm  
 attacked by the federals and  
 disorder to Vicksburg. Gen  
 regarding the fall of the city  
 ble, and advised General  
 it and tried to save the troops  
 dispatch was received he  
 Vicksburg. At a council of  
 May 18 General Pemberton  
 the town as long as practica  
 On that day the guns of  
 and the siege practically  
 required to man the whole  
 founders to man the works  
 duty there was not one  
 the developed line.

THE TOWN IS BUILT  
 plain from the  
 from the eastern side  
 the right of the line  
 center and McClernand  
 two assaults were made  
 left, which were repul

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 "From these places of refuge, heroically  
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GENTLE WOMEN  
 bravely went forth on the mission of hu-  
 manity to nurse the sick, the wounded and  
 to soothe the dying of their defenders, who  
 were collected in numerous hospitals. With-  
 out departing from the softer character of  
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 the months of

MAY AND JUNE.  
 In the meanwhile Gen. Johnston was occu-  
 pied with plans for the extrication of the  
 garrison, and on July 3 sent a messenger to  
 Gen. Pemberton with information that an  
 effort would be made to enable him to make  
 his way out by a sortie, and that Gen. John-  
 ston expected to attack the enemy on  
 July 7.

General Pemberton did not, it appears,  
 and was not concerned that a sortie  
 next morning. General Pemberton after-  
 wards came out and had a personal inter-  
 view with General Grant in front of the  
 federal lines. The two sat for an hour and  
 a half in close communion.

A spectator says: "Grant was silent and  
 smoking, while Pemberton, equally cool and  
 careless in manner, was plucking straw  
 and biting them as if in the merest chit-  
 chat."

General Pemberton assigned the follow-  
 ing

REASONS FOR THE CAPITULATION:  
 "It must be remembered that for forty-  
 seven days and nights those heroic men had  
 been exposed to burning suns, drenching  
 rains, damp fogs and heavy dews, and that  
 during all this period they never had, by day  
 or by night, the slightest relief. The extent  
 of our works required every available man  
 in the trenches, and even then they were in  
 many places insufficiently manned. It was  
 not in my power to relieve any portion of  
 the line for a single hour. Confined to the  
 narrow limits of the trench, with their limbs  
 cramped and swollen, without exercise,  
 constantly exposed to a murderous storm of  
 shot and shell, is it strange that the men  
 grew weak and attenuated? They had held  
 the place against

AN ENEMY FIVE TIMES THEIR NUMBER,  
 admirably clothed and fed and abundantly  
 supplied with all the appliances of war.  
 Whenever the foe attempted an assault they  
 drove him back discomfited, covering the  
 ground with his killed and wounded, and al-  
 ready had they torn from his grasp five  
 stands of colors, as trophies of their prow-  
 ess; none of which were allowed to fall again  
 into his hands."

The loss of the confederates in killed,  
 wounded and missing, from the landing of  
 the federals on the Louisiana shore to the  
 capitulation was 5632; that of the federals,  
 8875. The number of prisoners surrendered  
 was 28,892, officers and men, 15 being gen-  
 eral officers. There were 172 cannon and  
 60,000 stands of arms. The aggregate of the  
 army of investment was 60,000.

LOUISIANA WAS REPRESENTED  
 in the garrison by a superb body of men,  
 numbering about one-fourth of the total  
 force of defenders. They did splendid  
 service during the siege, and were conspic-  
 uous as artillerymen. The best data available  
 at this writing shows that the following  
 Louisiana commands were present in whole  
 or part during the siege:

- First Regiment of Artillery, Colonel C. A. Fuller promoted vice P. O. Hebert made brigadier general.
- Third Louisiana Volunteers, Colonel Louis Hebert.
- Fourth Louisiana Volunteers, Colonel Robert I. Barrow and afterwards Colonel H. W. Allen commanding.
- Seventeenth Louisiana Volunteers, Colonel S. S. Heard afterwards Colonel Robert Richardson commanding.
- Twenty-second Louisiana Volunteers, Colonel I. W. Patton.
- Twenty-sixth Louisiana Volunteers, Colonel Alex. de Clouet.
- Twenty-seventh Louisiana Volunteers, Colonel Leon D. Marks.
- Twenty-eighth Louisiana Volunteers, Colonel Allen Thomas.
- Thirty-first Louisiana Volunteers, Colonel C. H. Morrison.
- Eighth Louisiana Battalion, Colonel W. E. Pinkney afterwards Major Fred N. Ogden commanding.

There were also three companies of the  
 Pointe Coupee Battery, Watson's Battery,  
 and an Orleans battery.

The following roster of the commissioned  
 officers of the

FIRST LOUISIANA ARTILLERY,  
 which distinguished itself at Vicksburg, was  
 obtained from Captain C. L. C. Dupuy. It  
 was made from the official records after the  
 siege, and contains the names of the officers  
 at that time, together with those who had  
 held office about the same period, and were  
 promoted, etc.:

Colonel, Charles A. Fuller; Lieutenant  
 colonel, D. Belzhoover; major, R. Monte-  
 gut; major, H. A. Clutier; major, W. C.  
 Capers; adjutant, J. P. Entler.  
 Captains—M. T. Squires, R. C. Bond, W. B.  
 Robertson, J. B. Grayson, John H. Lamou-  
 re, J. D. Bruce, E. G. Butler, L. B. Haynes, A.  
 N. Ogden, H. W. Keaton, W. C. Ellis, Richard  
 Marks.

First Lieutenants—C. A. Conrad, J. F.  
 Fuller, John G. Evans, E. C. Kennedy, James  
 W. Gaines, William A. Rindge, E. M. Har-  
 den, J. B. Keaton, George W. Adams, A. J.  
 Mumford, R. C. Cammack, W. B. Jones, W. T.  
 J. P. Butler, T. P. B. Ryan, William Fairley,  
 J. D. Scott, F. M. Williams, J. B. Humphries,  
 J. B. Chuland, C. L. C. Dupuy, G. E. Stray-  
 bridge.

Second Lieutenants—J. C. Parry, C. A.  
 Devall, G. D. Farrar, A. L. Slack, James  
 McConnell, E. S. Ogden, E. M. Scott, J. D.  
 McIntyre, E. J. O'Brien, Louis Colomb.  
 It is a pity that more rosters were not  
 preserved, or accessible.

THE MOVEMENT TO ERECT  
 the Vicksburg monument originated with  
 some of the survivors of the Twenty-first,  
 Twenty-second and Twenty-third Louisiana  
 Regiments, who held a meeting in the Conti-  
 nental Guards Armory on the first Sunday of  
 May. Colonel I. W. Patton was chosen orator  
 man, but on account of ill health he could  
 not serve actively, and Captain J. C. Theard  
 was elected, and Mr. Victor Latour was  
 chosen secretary and treasurer. The other  
 members of the general committee were L.  
 Pierre Lemarie, T. R. Roach, Allen Thomas,  
 Pierre Lanau, Jules Mazerat, C. L. De  
 Fuentes, J. V. Norton, Frank Herron, R. L.  
 Robertson, Jr., Edward Durrie, J. B. Gray-  
 meier, Ben Onorato, Ed Curley, A. A. Platt-  
 pointed, which went steadily to work, and  
 perfected all the arrangements. The follow-

RECEPTION COMMITTEE  
 was appointed to serve at Vicksburg on the  
 part of the veterans:

- Major John G. Devereux, chairman; Ed-  
 ward Ivy, James McConnell, Charles M. Con-  
 rad, B. M. Harrod, Rev. J. F. Girault,  
 Charles A. Brusler, Fred D. Tunnard, Henry  
 Gentles, Charles L. C. Dupuy, George H.  
 Frost, William Fairley, Edward Durrie,  
 John V. Norton, George Holthausen, Al-  
 rick, B. F. Wiggin, William S. Mumford,  
 Mazerat, Frank Reinecke, E. Guesnon,  
 Charles Vautier, Alfred Meilher, J. O. Oliver,  
 Fred Reinecke, Joseph B. Smith, E. Norris,  
 Emile Lauve, J. D. Hill, C. Lagarde, Robert

Richardson, J. W. Draughton, Robert Bridges, J. W. Bryan, D. Pierson, Wash Marks, J. O. Landry, John B. Stone, A. L. Mack, C. J. Foster, Pierre Gilbert, John P. Coleman, Alexander De Clouet, John T. Purves, Sam Blum, F. Selles, R. B. Matthews, Clarence Julienne.

The following marshals of the parade and reception committee were appointed in Vicksburg:

Grand marshal, W. O. Worrell; aids, H. Denio, M. W. Hughes, C. C. Florence, J. M. Klein, J. J. Haynes, J. M. A. Brennan, T. O. Herin, John W. Walsh, James Possett, J. E. Hogan, Mart Fortner and G. G. Peggall. Reception committee: Charles E. Wright, J. G. Cashman, Clem Davis, Dr. C. K. Marshall, R. F. Beck, Charles Ehrman, Charles E. Armstrong, F. M. Andrews, Judge Cowan, Dr. S. D. Robbins, Lee Richardson chairman, Lee Richardson, J. F. Baum, G. W. Hutcheson, T. J. McCown, J. M. Gibson, Dan Searles, D. S. Wright, J. T. Halpin, W. H. Smith, James Walsh, Robert Stricker, W. H. Nicholson, J. T. Tucker, S. Spengler, O. S. Robbins, J. N. E. Cramer, A. A. Trescott, A. Kuhn, A. Baer, S. P. Metzger, George S. Irving, Judge E. D. Farrar, T. E. Bedford, Benjamin Hardaway, Henry Yoste, Charles Plene, Dr. Blen, Judge Speed, E. A. Forbes, L. C. Moore, J. F. Roach, G. P. A. Rector, J. E. Horan, J. J. Mulligan, C. O. Willis, Dr. W. E. Oates, Chas. Sweet, J. J. Cowan, W. M. Chamberlin, Hon. T. A. Marshall, T. M. Smeeda, E. Martin, W. M. Vosburg, J. H. Klug, J. M. Collier, A. Warner, T. E. Cruther, John M. Mullin, W. H. Fitzhugh, Dr. K. A. Quinn, C. G. Wright, O. S. Izlehart, D. N. Heron, Rev. H. A. Picherit, Hon. T. C. Catchings, Wm. Groome, W. Y. Paxton, R. N. Booth, Jacob Shlenker, D. J. O'Keefe, D. Rice, L. Hoffman, W. H. Brusa, John A. Klein, H. F. Smith, G. M. Birchell, J. C. Kearney, H. C. McCabe, L. W. Magruder, G. M. Bachelor, D. H. Alverson and Henry Mayer.

The Excursion.

The special train in charge of the Louisiana veterans left the depot of the Mississippi Valley Railroad, New Orleans, shortly after 8 o'clock with eight coaches filled with excursionists, many of whom were ladies. There were on the train besides the committee of veterans: J. C. Theard, chairman of the committee of reception; J. D. Hill, vice chairman; Messrs. Pat Hayes, Fred Ober, John Leach, Mat O'Brien and others of the Army of Northern Virginia, and Messrs. Rogers, Lillenthal, Horner, Renaud, Brandao, Dodard, Reynolds, Dupuy, Roach, Hill, Markham, Handy, Johnson, Jumel, Vautier, Heron, Haller, Scriven and others of the Army of Tennessee Association.

THE CONTINENTAL GUARDS,

with their fine band, under the leadership of John B. Wunsch, occupied the first car, with the following officers and men:

Lieutenant E. K. Skinner, commanding, Lieutenant John W. Adams, Color Sergeant J. C. Hood, First Sergeant E. D. Dean, Second Sergeant J. Stemler, Privates T. J. Moulth, L. J. Witte, Henry Perry, M. R. Pittman, L. P. Julie, J. Stember, J. B. Sullivan, G. A. Chiapella, L. H. Lambert, J. Lipman, M. J. McAdam, O. A. Peirce, Thomas J. Swift, W. H. Reeder, F. P. Rivet, C. S. Kouns, W. J. Mallynn.

Captain C. W. Drown was unavoidably absent.

A rapid run was made to Baton Rouge, which was reached at 10:45, and the trip to Vicksburg (a run of 233 miles) made without incident. The Vicksburg Southern railroads and escorted to Magnolia Hall, where they were entertained at dinner.

The Capital Light Guards of Jackson. Captain George Green, had arrived at 9 o'clock and were received by the hospitable Southern and also entertained.

The arrangements for the ceremonies of the day had been perfected by an energetic committee composed of General Butts, chairman, Captain E. C. Carrell, Hon. M. Marshal and Heman Denis.

The city was thronged with visitors from Louisiana and Mississippi, and most of the business places were closed and many buildings decorated.

A shower which fell during the evening interfered somewhat with the parade, which was formed at 5 o'clock.

The column moved through the principal streets in

THE FOLLOWING ORDER:

At the head rode Captain W. O. Worrell and his aids, followed by the Continental band and the guards, in their handsome uniforms, which attracted much attention.

Then came a large body of veterans, in the midst of which an old battle flag was carried.

Next appeared the Capital Light Guards in fatigues uniforms and the Southern, Capt. C. J. Searles, who wore their full dress uniforms of blue, with white shakos.

A section of the Warren Light Artillery and a delegation of the Old Guard.

Four of the seven survivors of Sweet's Battery took part in the parade, the old Shiloh battle flag being borne by a one-armed veteran, Cooley Mann, the present collector of customs.

The procession was closed by a line of carriages, in which were Governor S. D. McEnery and staff and Colonel Faries, General J. B. Vinet, Colonel Gillespie and Colonel Fairchild, aids-de-camp, and Lieutenant Holmes, the first provost marshal at Vicksburg; General Allea Thomas and wife, Captain J. C. Theard, Rev. F. E. Markham, Major J. G. Devereux, Captain Louis Guion, and the little Misses Delia Lemarie and Mahala Brown, the maidens selected to unveil the monument.

THE CEREMONIES OF THE DAY

were held at the site of the monument, in a central and picturesque portion of the city, on Monroe street, between South and Crawford. Here the Vicksburg reception committee, Mr. Lee Richardson, chairman, and the New Orleans committee, Mr. J. G. Devereux, chairman, were on duty.

On the platform were a number of prominent ladies and gentlemen. Conspicuous were the officers of the Ladies' Memorial Aid Society—president, Mrs. E. D. Wright; Mrs. E. S. Egleston, the founder of the society and the grandmother of Mr. T. R. Roach; secretary, Mrs. M. P. H. Roach; treasurer, Mrs. Thos. Mount.

An audience of several thousand persons assembled in front of the platform, and the fair sex was very largely represented.

The Monument.

The monument has already been described in the Florayune. It is of fine Italian marble, and is handsomely carved. It was exhibited at the Exposition and was greatly admired. The monument proper is 11 feet 10 inches in height, crowned with a torch. The base is 5 feet in height and nearly 5 feet square. The extreme height is 17 feet.

On the face is carved the coat of arms of Louisiana, and the inscription: "Dedicated June 11, 1887." The inscriptions on the other tablets are as follows:

Right Side—"To the Louisianians who died in defense of Vicksburg, 1863 to 1863."

Left Side—"By their surviving comrades."

Rear Face—

"In life, the shock of battle;  
In death's sleep, peace,  
And endless fame."

General Butts opened the proceedings by introducing

GENERAL ALLEN THOMAS

as the chairman.

General Allen Thomas, in calling the meeting to order as presiding officer, delivered a short but spirited address, from which the following extracts are made. After referring to the thoughts aroused by the celebration, he said:

"Memories of that sultry morning, just twenty-five years ago, when I rode into this town at the head of 770 men, who had come from the prairies and deltas of Louisiana—land of the orange and the rose. My soldiers were weary of the heavy march, and ready for the fray. Some were from the Emerald Isle, with hearts as brave and hands as free as ever drew a blade. Others had seen Italy's skies, and had resolved to do or die for the loved south-land, and of this heroic band less than 300 were paroled when Vicksburg capitulated.

THE BONES OF THE REMAINDER

He buried with those of thousands of other Louisianians on the everlasting hills, and whilst they point to Heaven and you river floats to the main he who floats upon its bosom shall point to this historic city and tell of its heroic struggle—tell of the half starved and ragged band; tell of the sick and weary who without food, without arms, without ammunition, without anything that goes to make war successful, held the great army of the north, a host outnumbering the defenders ten to one, at bay for forty-eight days."

Further on the speaker said: "Let others tell of the new south."

THE OLD SOUTH

that has my love, yet I bid the new south all hail. I bid her God speed in her race of progress, and whilst I would conjure her to forget all bitterness—whilst I humbly pray that she will stand by the restored union, she should not forget the men of the old south for she shall never look upon their like again."

The speaker in closing addressed himself to the ladies, to whom he paid a high tribute.

Rev. Father H. A. Picherit, of St. Paul's Catholic church, invoked the Divine blessing in eloquent and impressive terms.

Mr. T. R. Roach and Mr. Denis read letters of regret at inability to attend, as follows:

Correspondence.

The following answers were received in acknowledgment of invitations to be present:

FROM JEFFERSON DAVIS.

BEAUVOIR, Miss., June 5, 1887.

J. B. Grayson, Corresponding Secretary: My Dear Sir—I have received your very kind letter of the 23rd ult., inviting me to participate in the ceremonies of erecting a monument to the gallant sons of Louisiana

who served in the heroic defense of the during the war between the states.

The state of Vicksburg must ever be honorable by its reputation, when attacked by land and water, and unprotected by any shall be a blot on the history of that defense which, if fully written it will be an imperishable monument to the courage, the citizen soldiers who lined the trenches and of the women and children who found shelter in caves dug in the hills on which the city stands.

As a former citizen of Warren county, I owe a special debt of gratitude to the brave sons of Louisiana, who fasted and toiled, and many of them died in repelling the assaults upon my county town; it is therefore with sincere regret that I find myself unable to promise to be with you at Vicksburg on the 11th inst. Recent illness warns me that my strength would be unequal to the undertaking.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

GENERAL G. T. BEAUREGARD

wrote as follows:

I thank you for the invitation for its invitation of the 23rd ult. received, to the unveiling, on the 11th inst., of the monument erected in Vicksburg to the memory of the gallant Louisiana soldiers who lost their lives in the heroic defense of that historic city.

I regret very much that my engagement at that time will deprive me of the pleasure of being present on that interesting occasion. I am, however, very truly,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The following letter from

GENERAL R. L. GIBSON

was read: "I was a captain in the First Regiment of Artillery, afterwards colonel of the Third Louisiana and brigadier general of the Louisiana soldiers who fell during the civil war.

I deeply regret I cannot do myself the pleasure of joining you in paying this deserved tribute to our comrades and kindred who died for us. Yours faithfully,

R. L. GIBSON.

The following letter from

GENERAL S. D. LEE

was read:

I am in receipt of your invitation to be present at Vicksburg, Miss., June 11, at the dedication of a monument to be erected to the memory of the Louisiana soldiers who fell during the civil war.

I deeply regret I cannot do myself the pleasure of joining you in showing my deep appreciation of honoring and perpetuating the memory of our fallen comrades.

Our country's engagements are near at hand, and our engagements are such that I cannot be with you. My regret is the greater because I owe much of my reputation as a soldier to the gallantry of Louisiana troops around Vicksburg, and many who died there were under my command.

At the battle of Chickasaw bayou I had the honor to lead in my brigade the Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth Louisiana regiments of infantry, and in the operations around Vicksburg at other places, the twenty-second and Twenty-first regiments and also the First Louisiana Heavy Artillery. I never commanded troops who were more gallant in battle and who gained more of my confidence and respect. It would indeed be a source of great pleasure to be with you.

W. L. M'ILLEN,

a general of the federal army, wrote: "Please accept my most earnest thanks to the Association of Louisiana Veterans of Vicksburg for their very grateful invitation to attend the unveiling of a monument in the heroic city of Vicksburg, erected in honor of the Louisiana soldiers who fell during the siege. I have personal knowledge of the gallantry and manly endurance of the men who shared in the defense of Vicksburg, and it would afford me an immense pleasure to join your association in giving honor to the sons of Louisiana who fell there, did circumstances permit, which is not the case, as I leave for the north to fight. To the dead of both armies, honor; to the living, peace and prosperity."

Very sincerely,

W. L. M'ILLEN.

A lengthy letter was received from

T. A. SHOUBE,

now of Sewanee University, but formerly a brigadier general of the confederate army and chief of staff of the army of the west.

Letters were also received from Hon. B. F. Jonas, collector of the port, New Orleans; Charles E. Johnson, of Mississippi City, S. B. McCutcheon, of Shreveport, Major C. Lagarde of the Louisiana National Guard, J. O. Julien of Jackson, Miss., General W. Ferguson of Greenville, Miss.

Rev. Dr. Allen read an appropriate poem, and Johnnie Hunt Brisbane, so well known in New Orleans, recited a beautiful original poem—"A Hymn to the Warrior."

Hon. M. J. Marshall, a distinguished lawyer of Vicksburg, presented the site of the monument to the board of the city.

CAPTAIN JOHN GUION, OF LOUISIANA, made the address of acceptance on behalf of the veterans and placed the monument in perpetual charge of the Ladies' Confederate Cemetery Association.

Captain Guion was a lieutenant in the First Louisiana Artillery and afterwards a captain in the Twenty-fourth Louisiana. He spoke of the service of Louisiana troops in the defense of Vicksburg, where the state was represented by nine regiments of infantry, one regiment of heavy artillery and two companies of light artillery. The graves on the hillsides showed how they fought and died.

The speaker eloquently described the sentiments which prompted a people to honor their dead even after the lapse of many years, and to pay a proper tribute to their courage and devotion. In no other age had such a spectacle been presented as that of two peoples, at one time foes then reunited and together decorating the graves of their dead.

Captain Guion dwelt in an impressive manner on the lessons taught by the war, and concluded by transferring the monument to the care of the ladies' association.

At the close of the address the monument was unveiled by THE LITTLE LADIES

UNVEILING BY THE LITTLE LADIES

upon whom this honorable duty was conferred. They were Miss Delia Lemarie, a lovely brunette, daughter of Captain L. E. Lemarie of the Twenty-second Louisiana, and Miss Mahala E. Brown, a pretty blonde, daughter of Mr. J. B. Brown and granddaughter of Mr. M. P. Roach.

A pleasing episode was the presentation of a beautiful corbeille of flowers by Miss Lemarie to the charming coadjutor,

COLONEL C. E. HOOKER,

the eloquent orator, spoke for the Ladies' Confederate Association and captivated the audience by his stately periods and imposing diction. Colonel Hooker was in Vicksburg during the whole siege, and therefore could speak with authority on the theme. He paid in the beginning of his remarks a splendid tribute to the valor of Louisiana soldiers.

They fought for a cause, he said, which was just, and which was to be just, and which is not lost, for they never yet lost a cause which could appeal to men and from men's judgment to heaven.

THE JUDGMENT OF HEAVEN

for justice at least. It was the cause of home rule, of constitutional independence—a cause for which the Anglo-Saxon race has fought upon more fields than one.

The speaker illustrated by historical examples this love of home rule and community independence, and his doctrine had been recognized by the United States, and without this recognition there could be no reconstruction.

It was his opinion that the only way to the principles of community independence and of a noble devotion to the flag of the union, and the preservation of the principles of the constitution, was to be just, and which is not lost, for they never yet lost a cause which could appeal to men and from men's judgment to heaven.

Occasional showers of rain interfered considerably with the ceremonies.

THE VICKSBURG PEOPLE

have spared no pains to make a success of the occasion, and have facilitated the Louisiana veterans in every way. The Light Guards returned to Jackson in the evening. The Continental Guards and other excursionists leave for home Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

Captain William Kinney of Shreveport, Lieutenant W. M. Washburn of Gibbs Station, La., and W. H. Hanna, all of the Third Louisiana, were among the old veterans here.

Beautiful fireworks in damask, jointless and other articles, and a grand and charming procession of the Louisiana veterans and their families.

DEPARTMENT NO. 3, A. O. H.

At the meeting the following officers were elected: John Breen, re-elected; vice president, John McMahon; financial secretary, Jack Trower, re-elected; recording secretary, Andrew Stille, re-elected; treasurer, John Mullane, re-elected; marshal, John T. Ure, re-elected; sergeant-at-arms, Fitzpatrick, re-elected; Wm. McCall, re-elected; Owen Riley, Robt. Standish, re-elected; Denis Dwyer, J. B. P. Barry, re-elected.

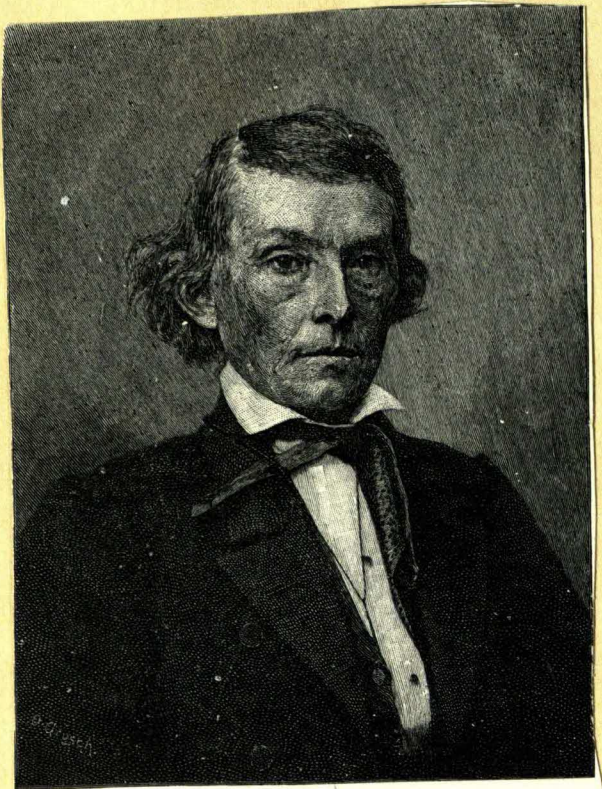
This department has 90 members on its roll and is in a flourishing condition.

CAVEMEN OF LURAY.

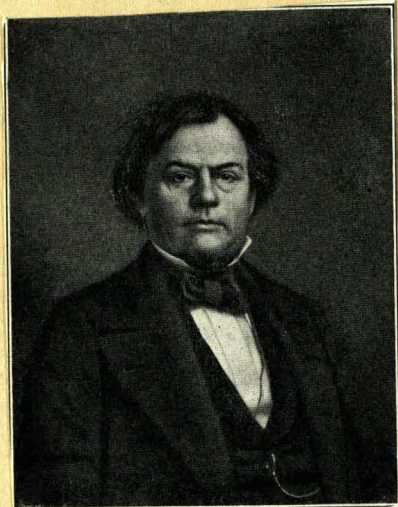
In going to the famous "Caverns of Luray" in Virginia. At the elegantly appointed "Inn" the jolly proprietor, K. K. Mullin, will make you feel quite at home and music will lend its charms.

EXHIBITION SALE OF FURNITURE

At City Hotel, tomorrow.



ALEXANDER H. STEVENS  
Photograph from life



ROBERT TOOMBS  
From a photograph taken in 1859

### PRESIDENT AND CABINETS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

Jefferson Davis, February 9, 1861-May 11, 1865

Vice President

Alexander H. Stephens

Secretary of State

Robert Toombs, Georgia, February 21, 1861

R. M. T. Hunter, Virginia, July 25, 1861

Judah P. Benjamin, Louisiana, March 18, 1862

Secretary of the Treasury

Christopher G. Memminger, South Carolina, February 21, 1861

George A. Trenholm, South Carolina, July 18, 1864

Secretary of War

LeRoy Pope Walker, Alabama, February 21, 1861

Judah P. Benjamin, Louisiana, September 17, 1861

George W. Randolph, Virginia, March 18, 1862

Gustavus A. Smith (acting), March 18, 1862

James A. Seddon, Virginia, November 21, 1862

John C. Breckinridge, Kentucky, February 6, 1865

Secretary of the Navy

Stephen R. Mallory, March 1, 1861

Attorney-General

Judah P. Benjamin, Louisiana, February 25, 1861

Thomas Bragg, North Carolina, November 21, 1861

T. N. Watts, Alabama, March 18, 1862

George Davis, North Carolina, January 2, 1864

Postmaster-General

Henry T. Ellet, Mississippi, February 25, 1861

John H. Reagan, Texas, March 6, 1861

358

*Taken from Garner + Lodge  
History of United States.*

DISTRICT NUMBER 4 - TEXAS DIVISION  
 UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY  
 MELROSE HOTEL, DALLAS, TEXAS, MARCH 31st., 1955  
 MRS. SUE WADE McDONALD, FORT WORTH CHAIRMAN

MORNING SESSION

Invocation..... Mrs. W. G. Snoddy, Chaplain  
 Pledge of Allegiance to United States Flag..... Mrs. R. G. Bruner  
 Salute to Texas Flag..... Mrs. Guy Rose  
 Salute to Confederate Flag..... Mrs. Georgia Sterling  
 National Anthem..... Led By Mrs. Edd Jones  
 Welcome Address..... Mrs. Dennis G. Colwell  
 Response..... Mrs. W. A. Letchworth  
 Presentation Officers of Texas Division..Mrs. Erl R. Ramsey, President  
 Recognition Commander S. C. V..... Mr. Ralph W. Widener, Jr.  
 Recognition Commander John B. Hood Camp S. C. V..... Mr. Lon Sailors  
 Music..... Mrs. Edd Jones, Greenville  
 Minutes of 1954 Meeting in Denton.... Mrs. Frances Smith-Recording Sec.  
 Report..... District Chairman, Mrs. Sue Wade McDonald

MEMORIAL HOUR

Mrs. J. H. Dunavant Presiding

Invocation and Scripture Reading  
 Music  
 Roll Call of deceased members

SPECIAL TRIBUTES

Mrs. Oscar Barthold..... Mrs. Sue Wade McDonald  
 Mrs. Susie Belle Bolton..... Mrs. J.P. Greenwood  
 Address..... Mrs. S. C. Bevell  
 Music..... "How Firm A Foundation"  
 Benediction..... Mrs. W. G. Snoddy

Adjourn for Lunch

AFTERNOON SESSION

Chapter Reports..... Roll Call by Secretary  
 Athens - Athens Chapter..... President - Mrs. Glenn E. Fluker  
 Cleburne - Pat Cleburne Chapter..... President - Mrs. Carl E. Scott  
 Corsicana - Navarro Chapter..... President - Mrs. W. K. Steel  
 Dallas - Dallas Number 6..... President - Mrs. J. E. Shilg  
 Dallas - Bonnie Blue Flag Chapter..... President - Mrs. M. G. Stamford  
 Dallas - Mary Custis Lee Chapter..... President - Mrs. Gladys Wilkins  
 Dallas - Aaron Shannon Cole Chapter... President - Mrs. Jeanette Wright  
 Denton - Katie Daffan Chapter..... President - Mrs. H. L. Dalee  
 Ennis - Daffan-Latimer Chapter..... President - Mrs. A. L. Thomas  
 Fort Worth - Julia Jackson Chapter... President - Mrs. W. A. Letchworth  
 Greenville - Greenville Chapter..... President - Mrs. Edd Jones  
 McKinney - Scott Dickson Chapter..... President - Mrs. J. E. Smith  
 Sherman - Dixie Chapter..... President - Mrs. J. M. Young  
 Weatherford - Sam Lanham Chapter... President - Mrs. Frank Wolfenberger

Tribute to Our Confederate Veteran, Mr. Walter W. Williams -  
 - Mrs. J. P. Greenwood

Old Business  
 New Business  
 Announcements

Song - "Beautiful, Beautiful Southland", Miss Ollie Tribble

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COMMITTEES

Registration - Mrs. C. F. Breaklien	Luncheon Tickets -
Mrs. E. C. Fulton	Mrs. Gladys Wilkins
	Mrs. E. A. Muret
Luncheon - Mrs. C. T. Adams	Arrangement With Hotel -
Mrs. J. C. Turner	Mrs. J. E. Shilg
Mrs. D. G. Simms	Mrs. Linnie W. Barrett
Mrs. Susan Oates	Mrs. J. H. Dunavant
Mrs. C. C. Hayley	

HOSTESS CHAPTERS

Dallas Number 6..... President - Mrs. J. E. Shilg  
 Bonnie Blue Flag..... President - Mrs. M. G. Stanford  
 Mary Custis Lee..... President - Mrs. Gladys Wilkins  
 Aaron Shannon Cole..... Mrs. Jeanette Wright



14/2

The Part Texas Played in the Confederate Side of the  
War between the States

(as given in a History of Texas written by a Fort Worth man-  
Louis J. Wotham)

The two greatest Texas Heroes of '61 and '65 as related in the book  
Texas, C. S. A. by James Farber.

Published by the Jackson Co., San Antonio- 1947.

Texas played a part in the War between the States of which this and  
all future generations may justly be proud.

Texas sent 70,000 men to the defense of the "Bonnie Blue" Banner of  
the Confederacy. 135 Officers above the rank of Lieutenant-Col. in the  
Confederate Army were from Texas.

Texas supplied enormous amounts of military supplies and provisions  
for the armies of the South. Texas paid more than \$3 and 1/2 million  
at home for military purposes and paid more than 37,000,000  
dollars for taxes in Confederate notes, to the Confederate government.

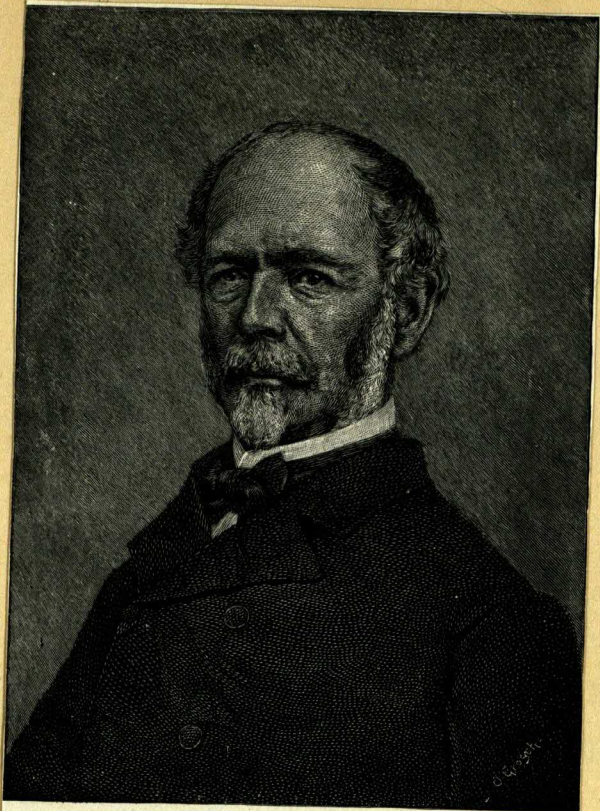
Hood's Texas Brigade was formed.

Concerning Heroes.

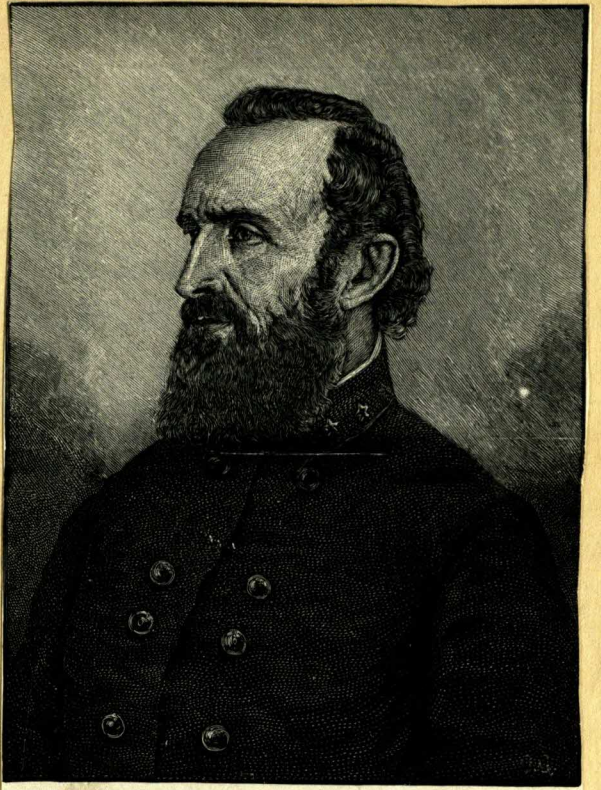
John Bell Hood was one example of a hero. He was a friend of Albert  
Sidney Johnson

Another example of a Hero was Dick Dowling. He lived in Houston at  
what now is Dowling and Congress Streets.

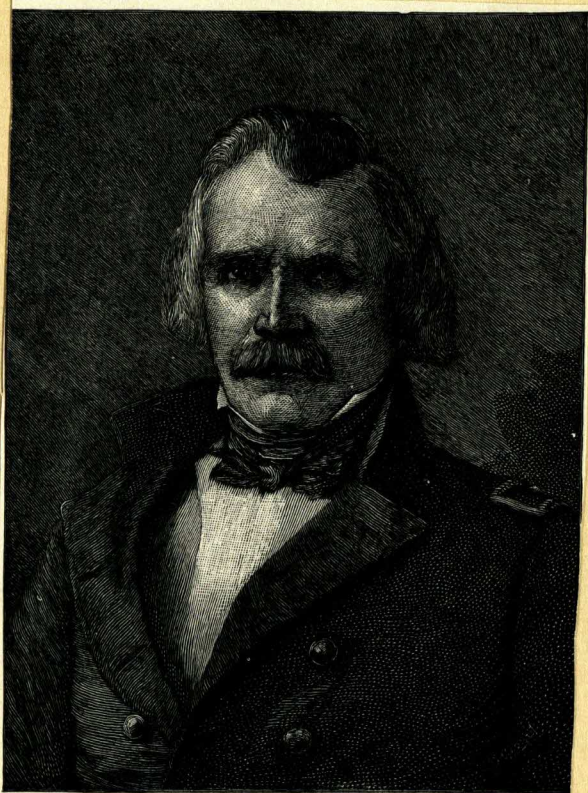
General McGruder cited Dowling and his Army for bravery and gallantry  
while in action



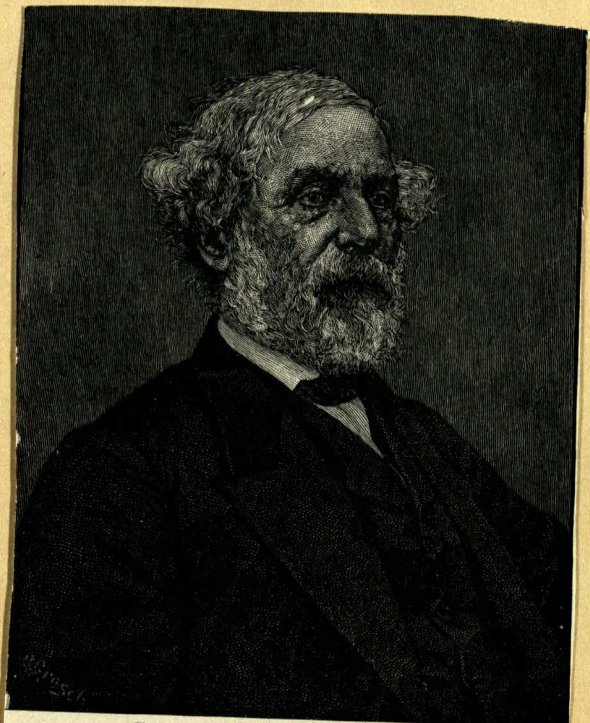
GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON  
Photograph from life



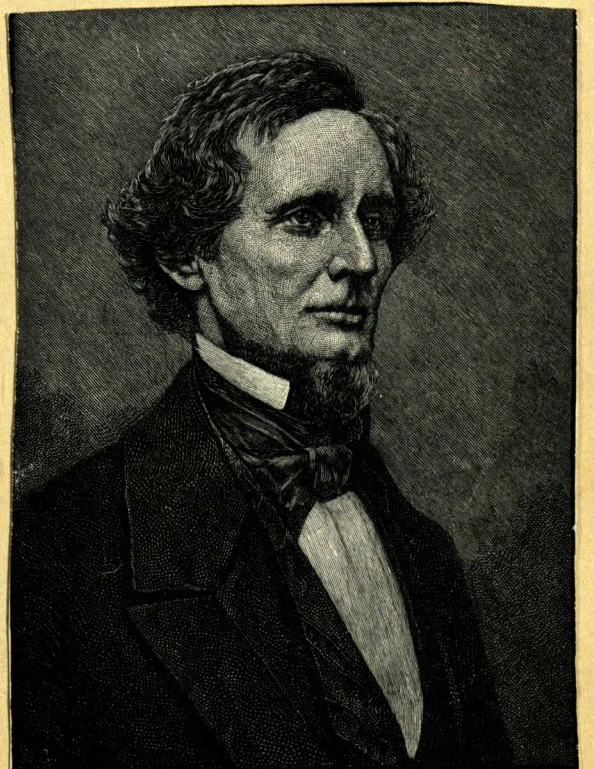
GENERAL "STONEWALL" JACKSON  
Photograph from life



ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON  
Photograph from life

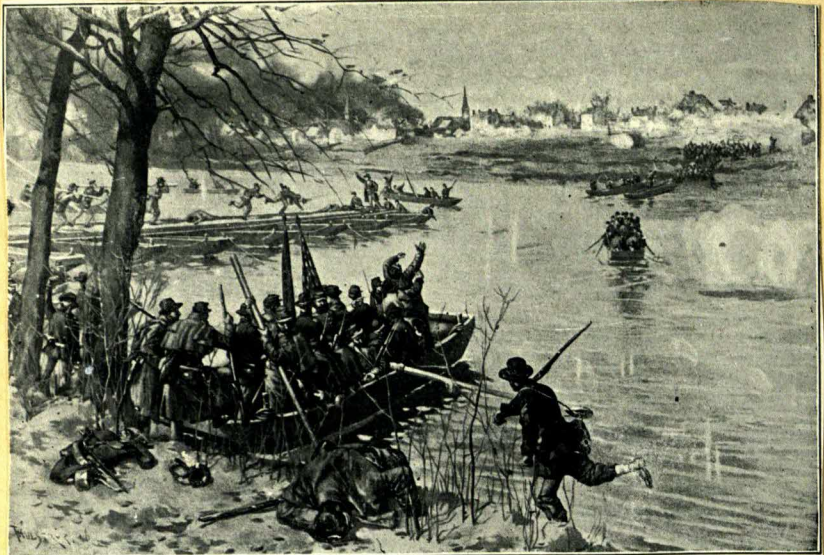


GENERAL ROBERT EDWARD LEE  
Photograph from life



JEFFERSON DAVIS  
Photograph from life

14 + 5



Copyright, 1905, by John D. Morris & Company

BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE  
Painting by Thulstrup



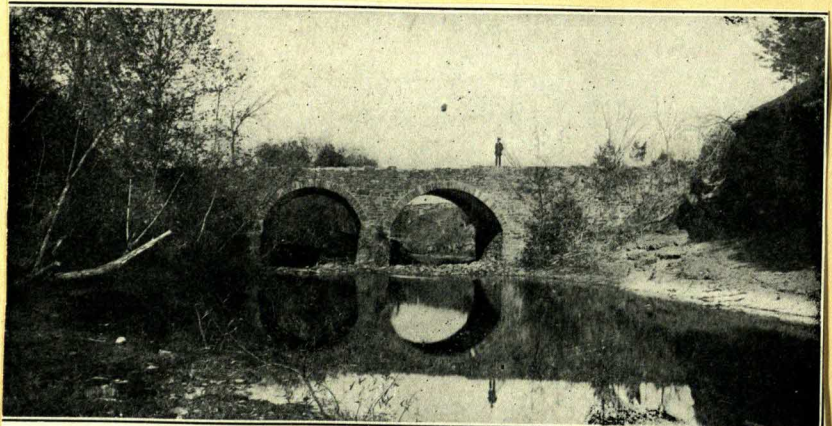
Copyright, 1905, by John D. Morris & Company

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH, APRIL 7, 1862  
Painting by Thulstrup



Copyright, 1905, by John D. Morris & Company

SIEGE OF VICKSBURG—CHARGING THE CONFEDERATE WORKS  
Painting by Thulstrup



THE BRIDGE OVER THE "BULL RUN"  
From a photograph

15

The following volunteered to serve as Chairman for the month indicated as the Chapter followed the Outline program as given in the Daughters' Magazine:

October--- Mrs. Mollie Stephens

November--- Mrs. W. M. Crawford

December--- Miss Willie V. Briant

December- Xmas party- Mrs. Letchworth, Mrs. Pearl Shoemaker,  
Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Crawford and others.

January--- Mrs. C. C. Bradshaw

February--- Mrs. Sue Wade McDonald

March--- Mrs. Leo Elliott

April--- Mrs. Fannie Andrews

May--- Mrs. E. B. Martin

----- \*\* \* \* -----

Mrs. Mollie Stephens discussed the "Great Seal of United States" a very splendid and informative paper.

Mrs. W. M. Crawford discussed the religious life of three Confederate Generals: namely, Lamar, Thomas Jackson and Styles.

Miss Willie V. Briant discussed the new book "The Confederate" also played southern songs on record changer.

Mrs. T. H. Conner gave an interesting account of the life of Sidney Lanier, also of Robert E. Lee. In June she gave a talk on Jefferson Davis. She gave us a few verses of the "Song of the Chattahoochee"

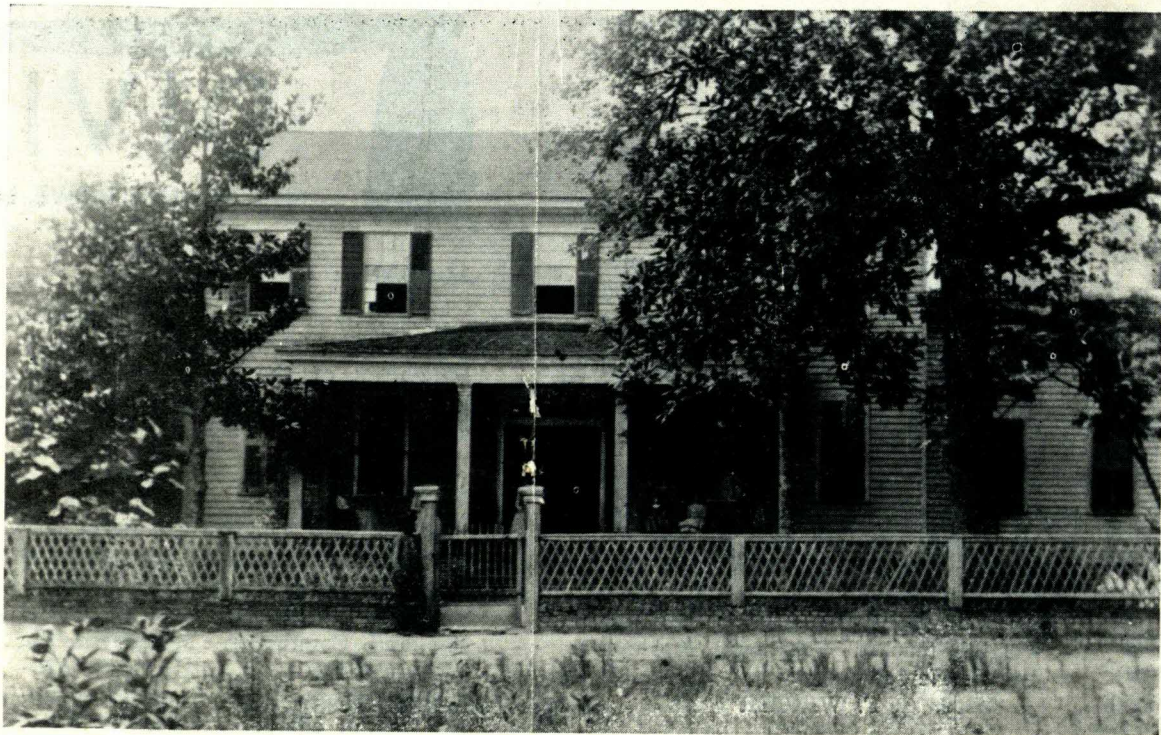
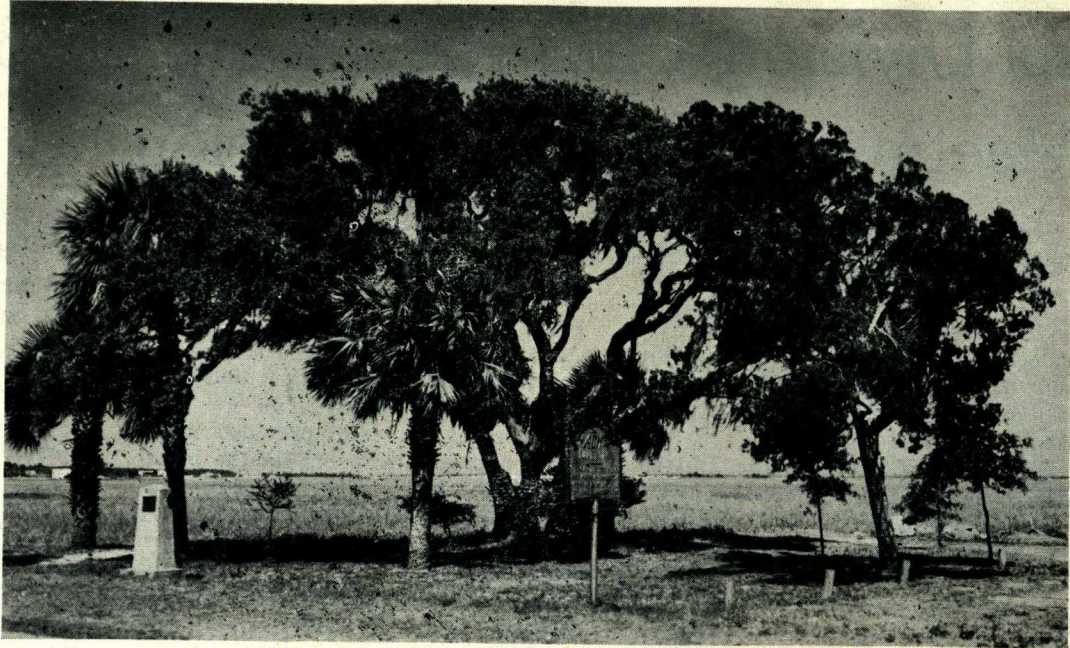
*Webster*  
Mrs. Claude gave a reading-- "Meditation."

Mrs. Letchworth discussed the new Washington Monument in Austin.

Mrs. McDonald also told of the sculptor of this monument.

# *the Poet* of the SOUTH

The "affable live oak" (Brunswick, Georgia) of the Marshes of Glynn from which Sidney Lanier viewed the Marshes of Glynn County and was inspired to write the poem. The tablet at the left commemorates this as The Lanier Oak.



(PART 2)

•  
the College  
Background  
of SIDNEY  
LANIER—Poet  
of the South  
•

← It was at this home, that Lanier started his serenading while a student at Oglethorpe.

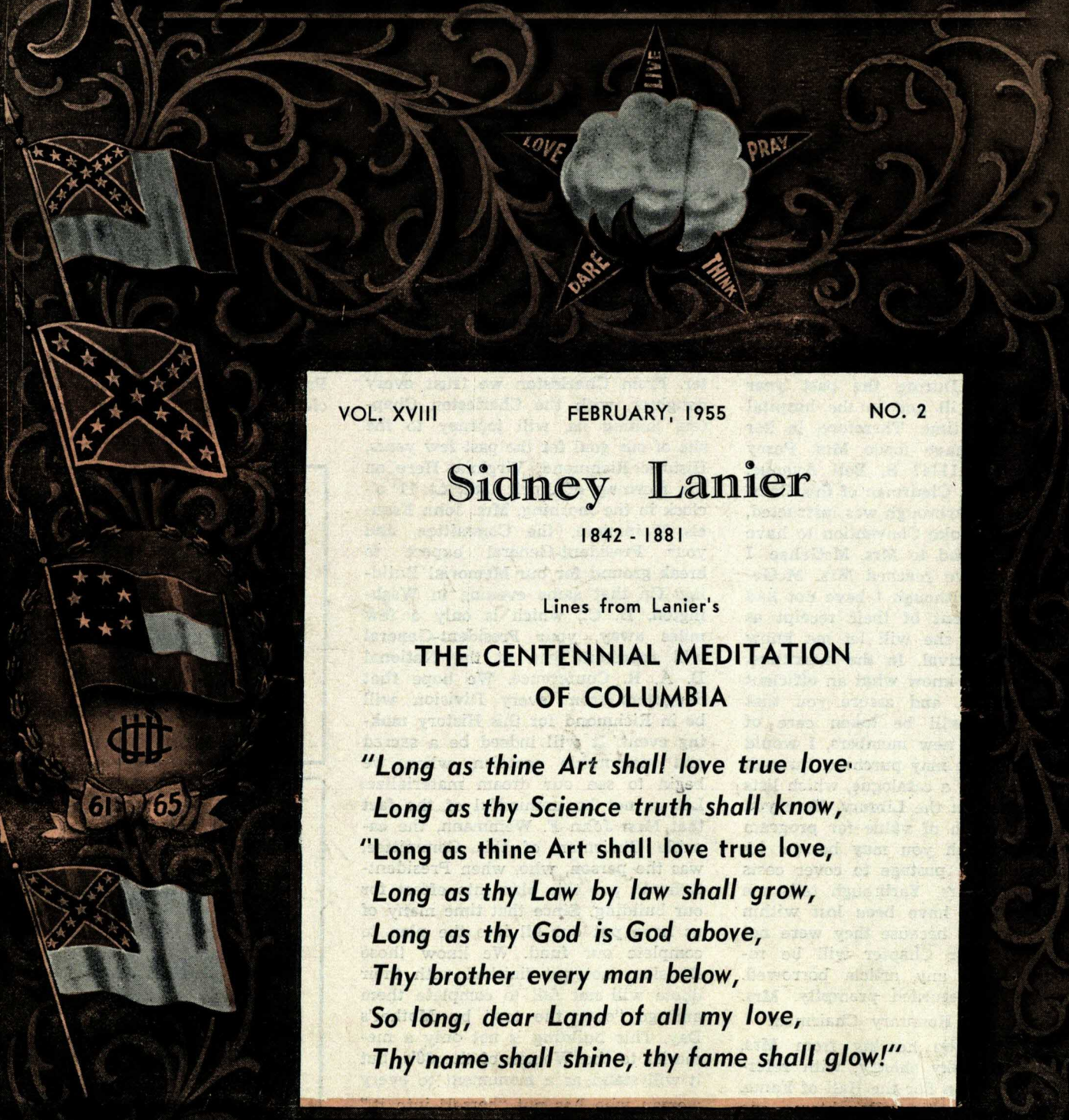


•  
The birthplace of Sidney Lanier, Macon, Georgia, which has been purchased by the Macon Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and is being preserved as a Lanier shrine.  
•

15<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>

The UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY

# MAGAZINE



VOL. XVIII

FEBRUARY, 1955

NO. 2

## Sidney Lanier

1842 - 1881

Lines from Lanier's

### THE CENTENNIAL MEDITATION OF COLUMBIA

*"Long as thine Art shall love true love,  
 Long as thy Science truth shall know,  
 "Long as thine Art shall love true love,  
 Long as thy Law by law shall grow,  
 Long as thy God is God above,  
 Thy brother every man below,  
 So long, dear Land of all my love,  
 Thy name shall shine, thy fame shall glow!"*

15/8  
**Sidney Lanier's 'Song of the Chattahoochee'  
First Appeared in a West Point Newspaper**

*The Valley Daily Times-News  
Of West Point, Ga. and Lanett, Ala.*

THE RECENT INTRODUCTION of a bill in Congress to name the water to be impounded by Buford Dam, Lake Sidney Lanier, has revived regional interest in "the South's sweetest singer," and in his "Song of the Chattahoochee."

We Valley people should feel a particular interest in this proposal, and we should take a special pride in the fact—evidently a little known fact—that "The Song of the Chattahoochee" was written by Sidney Lanier especially for a Valley citizen, and that the poem was published first in a West Point newspaper.

In the biographies of Sidney Lanier and in the commentaries on his poems, the statement is made that this particular poem appeared first in "Scott's Magazine," published in Atlanta. But research has disclosed that Scott's Magazine had folded before "The Song of the Chattahoochee" was written.

Research has disclosed also that among Sidney Lanier's letters to his father there is one in which the following statement, in effect, is made: "I have just finished a poem, written at the request of our kinswoman, Mrs. W. C. Lanier, for publication in her home-town newspaper in West Point. I consider this poem, which I have called 'The Song of the Chattahoochee,' the best I have written."

**AN EARLY EDITOR**

It is known definitely that one of the earliest of West Point newspaper editors was named Scott. The most diligent research has failed in locating a copy of the old local newspaper which evidently proudly published "The Song of the Chattahoochee" at the request of Mrs. Lanier. But unquestionably the confusion, the misstatement, about the poem first appearing in the defunct "Scott's Magazine," came about because the name Scott was associated also with the early West Point newspapers.

Mrs. Lanier was the wife of the Valley's beloved "Pomp" Lanier, of yesteryears, who was a brother of the distinguished LaFayette Lanier, and cofounder with him of West Point Manufacturing Company, in 1880. Their father, the Valley's pioneer Reuben Lanier, was a first cousin of Sidney Lanier's father.

Following the death of W. C. ("Pomp") Lanier, in 1898, his widow and her children moved to California. Her nephew, our own J. Smith Lanier, says that his aunt's children survived her only a short number of years, and that they died without issue. But among this family's prized possessions while living, no doubt were the letters from their kinsman, the great Southern poet, together with a copy of the West Point newspaper which first published his famous poem, "The Song of the Chattahoochee."

**FOR A VALLEY CITIZEN**

Although a copy of that newspaper is not likely ever to be located, surely the quoted statement from the poet's letter to his father wholly justifies the Valley's claim that one of her former citizens was responsible directly for the suggestion from which came the inspiration for those noble verses, beginning, "Out of the hills of Habersham, down through the valleys of Hall," and continuing with the stately, inspiring song of our own "Old Man River."

We can readily surmise with a bit of pride, too, that through his family connections here, Sidney Lanier was mindful that the Chattahoochee "splits at the rocks" just above West Point, and that as it continues its journey directly southward it once "turned the wheels" of the old Chattahoochee Manufacturing Company, at Langdale, in which the poet's two young cousins, W. C. and L. Lanier, were the controlling stockholders, and who, a few years later reorganized the property as the West Point Manufacturing Company.

*Atlanta - Georgia - July 10, '55  
Journal*



**SONG OF THE CHATTAHOOCHEE**

*by Sidney Lanier*

Out of the hills of Habersham,  
Down the valleys of Hall,  
I hurry amain to reach the plain,  
Run the rapid and leap the fall,  
Split at the rock and together again,  
Accept my bed, or narrow or wide,  
And flee from folly on every side  
With a lover's pain to attain the plain  
Far from the hills of Habersham,  
Far from the valleys of Hall.

All down the hills of Habersham,  
All through the valleys of Hall,  
The rushes cried *Abide, abide,*  
The wilful waterweeds held me thrall,  
The laving laurel turned my tide,  
The ferns and the fondling grass said *Stay,*  
The dewberry dipped for to work delay,  
And the little reeds sighed *Abide, abide,*  
*Here in the hills of Habersham,  
Here in the valleys of Hall.*

90

*Treasury of American Verse  
1953*

High o'er the hills of Habersham,  
Veiling the valleys of Hall,  
The hickory told me manifold  
Fair tales of shade, the poplar tall  
Wrought me her shadowy self to hold,  
The chestnut, the oak, the walnut, the pine,  
Overleaning, with flickering meaning and sign,  
Said, *Pass not, so cold, these manifold  
Deep shades of the hills of Habersham,  
These glades in the valleys of Hall.*

And oft in the hills of Habersham,  
And oft in the valleys of Hall,  
The white quartz shone, and the smooth brown-  
stone  
Did bar me of passage with friendly brawl,  
And many a luminous jewel lone—  
Crystals clear or acloud with mist,  
Ruby, garnet, and amethyst—  
Made lures with the lights of streaming stone  
In the clefts of the hills of Habersham,  
In the beds of the valleys of Hall.

But oh, not the hills of Habersham,  
And oh, not the valleys of Hall  
Avail: I am fain for to water the plain.  
Downward the voices of Duty call—  
Downward, to toil and be mixed with the main.  
The dry fields burn, and the mills are to turn,  
And a myriad flowers mortally yearn,  
And the lordly main from beyond the plain  
Calls o'er the hills of Habersham,  
Calls through the valleys of Hall.

# Our Singing Soldiers

One of the striking things about the Confederate Army was the age of its soldiers. This was an average of around 19 years. To these boys life was a wonderful adventure, full of promise, and once the war was over, to be lived joyously. Fresh from college, many of them, a good age for the gleeclubs, it was not strange that there was much singing in the camp, accompanied by the banjo, an instrument small enough to be easily carried, and not so difficult but that one might become a fair player.

In a recent book on J. E. B. Stuart, — "Farewell my general," by Shirley Seifert, quite a feature is made of Stuart's singing. His was a powerful voice and his repertoire was extensive. Hymns, love songs, folk songs poured from his throat. He never seemed too weary to sing, indeed it seemed to rest him and his men too. Annie Laurie, I Dream of Jeannie with the Light Brown Hair, Sweet bye and bye, O Lemuel my love, O Lemuel my beau, and Camp-town Races and many others were all welcomed. For a long time a feature of the Confederate Reunions was the Confederate Choir. They were assembled and trained by Mrs. Griff Edwards, afterwards Mrs. Osborne, I think of Norfolk, Va. They had a special uniform, a short fitted jacket, brass buttoned up to a short standing collar, a gored skirt, apparently these were made from the same material as the veterans uniforms, no doubt from the same regalia houses. They wore soft, wide brimmed tan felt hats. How they did sing! How the men enjoyed it, sometimes joining in, sometimes content to listen. A great favorite was — "If you want to have a good time jine the cavalry" also Bully boys ho!

The men were most responsive to music as is

shown by this reunion incident. Something had occurred which did not please them, and their displeasure was shown by shuffling of feet, all talking at once, and a general uproar. Then Dr. H. M. Wharton of Baltimore, one time chaplain of the U.C.V. made his way to the front of the stage. He lifted his hands and in the momentary lull said, "Join in, boys." He had a beautiful clear baritone voice, and began to sing 'Sweet bye and bye'. Not all of the words were familiar, but the audience came in strong on the Chorus. After a stanza or two, Dr. Wharton reminded the Veterans they were now old men, that every one would have a chance to be heard that they should act like the good soldiers they were and not cloud their good reputation with a disturbance over a trivial matter. After singing the last stanza and chorus he turned over to the presiding officer a house in a good humor, and in good order. It was remarkable.

The great sentimental song of the war period was "Lorena", written by H. D. L. Webster, it was said after an unfortunate love affair. It was very popular, My father said it would often be sung several times in one evening, but no one seemed to tire of it. Another favorite, but rather melancholy was, "Your letter came, but came too late".

Music does not seem to play the part it once did. From the Spanish-American War, several rollicking marching songs survive. From the First World War, The Long, Long Trail; Pack up your Troubles; Hinky Dinky; Over There are still played on parades. The Second World War no doubt had songs, but they do not seem to have been taken to the heart like the older ones.

## Confederate Revival

To the revival of interest in the Confederacy and its heroic fight for states' rights in the Civil War, there has been added a recording of songs of the South that were sung during that conflict. Now former President Truman, the son of staunch Confederate parents in divided Missouri, has turned music critic long enough to write a laudatory review in the *Saturday Review* of the recording of Civil War songs.

Mr. Truman declared that the Southern songs "brought back the memories of my childhood, when my mother sang them to my brother, my sister and me," and on that score he struck a popular note among many descendants of Confederate soldiers. One section of the review describing the effect of the songs

is worth quoting for its appeal to loyal sons of the old South:

"I could see Jeb Stuart with his plumed hat and redlined cap galloping around McClellan during the Peninsular Campaign. I could see old Jack riding down the valley in the rain, eating apples at Sharpsburg, riding up the plank roads at Chancellorsville—being shot by the North Carolinians. I could see the incomparable Robert E. Lee at Fredericksburg, advising Jackson, A. P. Hill and Longstreet that they should save their energies for the enemy and not quarrel with each other.

"Then Appomattox courthouse and Marse Robert's ride to Richmond. His final order to the Army of Northern Virginia . . ."

### Dixie

I wish I was in the land of cotton, old times there  
are not forgotten, Look away, look away, look away,

Dixie Land!

In Dixie Land where I was born in, early on a frosty  
morning,

Look away, look away, look away, Dixie Land!

### Chorus

When I wish I were in Dixie, hooray, hooray!

In Dixie land I'll take my stand, to live and die

in Dixie,

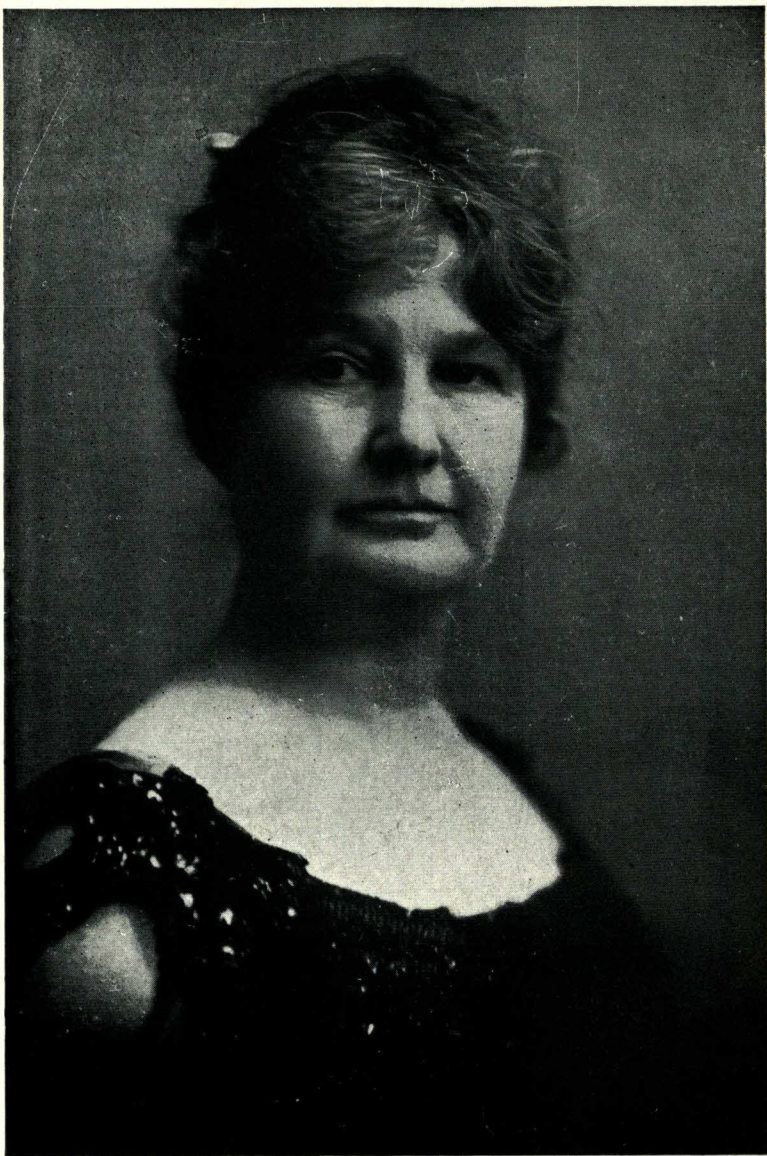
away, away, away, down south in Dixie,

away, away, away, down south in Dixie!

April - Saturday  
Review

53  
Written by  
Harry S. Truman.





MRS. OSCAR BARTHOLD, Weatherford, Regent, Texas Room in Confederate Museum, Richmond, Virginia; World War I President, Texas Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy; member of the Executive Board; President of the Ex-President's Council.  
Died, 1954

**Beautiful, Beautiful Southland**

*Words and Music by*

ANNIE HILL BARTHOLD (MRS. OSCAR)

*Sponsored as Official Song by TEXAS DIVISION*

Beautiful, beautiful Southland  
See! the Stars and Bars are still waving  
Tho furl'd on thy bosom its folds  
In dreams it will wave on forever;  
Bright emblem of freedom and home,  
More precious than world wealth untold!

Beautiful, beautiful Southland  
Crowned with the cruel thorns of defeat  
And nailed to a cross by the foes,  
Valiant when the foe thy sons went to meet;  
With Davis and Jackson and Lee,  
Beautiful Dixie-land they died for thee!

Beautiful, beautiful Southland  
Soldiers in gray on the field of honor  
With a Southern cross in their hands  
Shall forever go marching, marching  
Like the Knights of the Golden Horse-shoe  
Through this beautiful Dixie-land!

Beautiful, beautiful Southland  
Soldiers in gray now haloed in glory,  
With a Southern cross in their hands  
Shall shine on forever and ever  
In the field of the Star Spangled Banner,  
Radiant cross of Dixie-land.

**CHORUS:**

Beautiful, beautiful Southland  
Crowned with the cruel thorns of defeat  
Oh beautiful, beautiful Southland  
Valiant when the foe its sons went to meet;  
With Davis and Jackson and Lee  
Dixie-land they died for thee  
Beautiful, beautiful Southland  
You'll always be home to me.

Although the people of the State were not given an opportunity to vote for or against the ordinance of secession, it seems to have met the general approval of the entire commonwealth. On the night following the adoption of the ordinance the State capital was brilliantly illuminated and "The Bonnie Blue Flag" was sung for the first time in a Jackson theater by its author, who had witnessed the drama of secession. |<sup>^</sup>

18

All Quiet along the Potomac Tonight

All quiet along the Potomac tonight,  
Except here and there a stray picket  
Is shot as he walkson his beat two and fro  
By a rifleman hid in the thicket  
His nothing - a private or two now and then  
Will not count in the news of the battle  
Not an officer lost- only one of the men,  
Moaning out all alone the death rattle  
All quiet along the Potomac tonight.

The Bonnie Blue Flag

We are a band of brothers  
And native to the soil, Fighting for our liberty  
With pleasure, blood and ~~soil~~ toil,  
And when our rights are threatened  
The cry rose near and far  
Hurrah for the Bonnie Blue Flag  
That bears a single star.

Chorus

--

Hurrah, hurrah, For southern rights Hurrah,  
Hurrah for the Bonnie Blue Flag  
That bears a single star.

# Relics of days of Confederacy

left by my mother and father

- 1) Diary written in my father's own writing giving daily happenings from 1863 to 1865 - service on Confederate side.
- 2) Tortoise shell and pearl calling card case
- 3) Dresses worn by my mother when she was young lady in N.C.
- 4) Hand made lace scarf
- 5) Photograph album
- 6) Auto graph album
- 7) Ear rings and breast pin set with red coral.
- 8) Honorable discharge papers at end of the war.
- 9) Crocheted shawl - shell pattern
- 10) woven shawl - red + black stripes
- 11) woven shawl - red plaid
- 12) needle work - tufted runner.
- 13) Lace scarf for neck (real lace)
- 14) Handkerchief. etc

The Conquered Banner

by

Father Ryan

From the vine-encircled window of his study in Baltimore,  
Father Ryan, Poet Laureate of the South, chanted the  
requiem of the Confederacy:

Furl that banner, for 'tis weary;  
Round its staff 'tis drooping dreary;  
Furl it, furl it, it is best;  
For there's not a man to wave it, And there's not a sword to save it,  
And there's not one left to love it  
In the blood which heroes gave it;  
And its foes now scorn and brave it;  
Furl it, hide it- let it rest!

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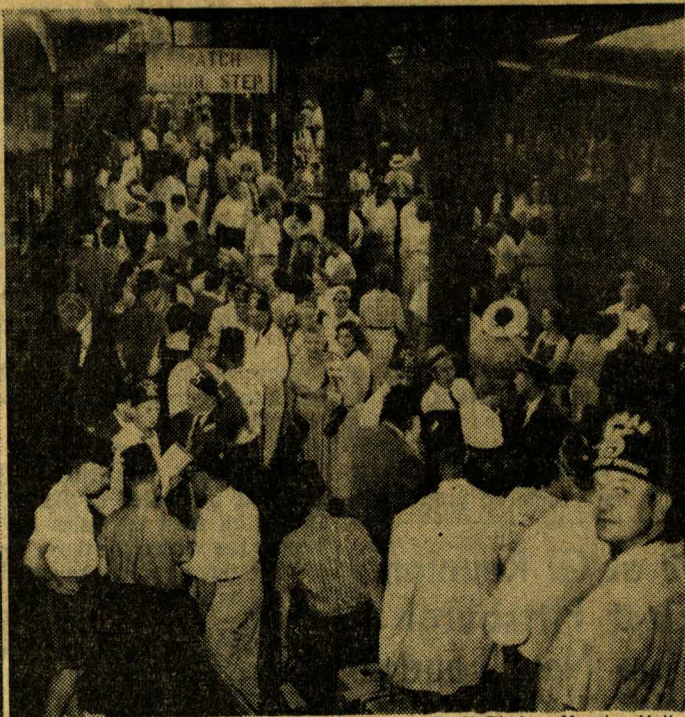
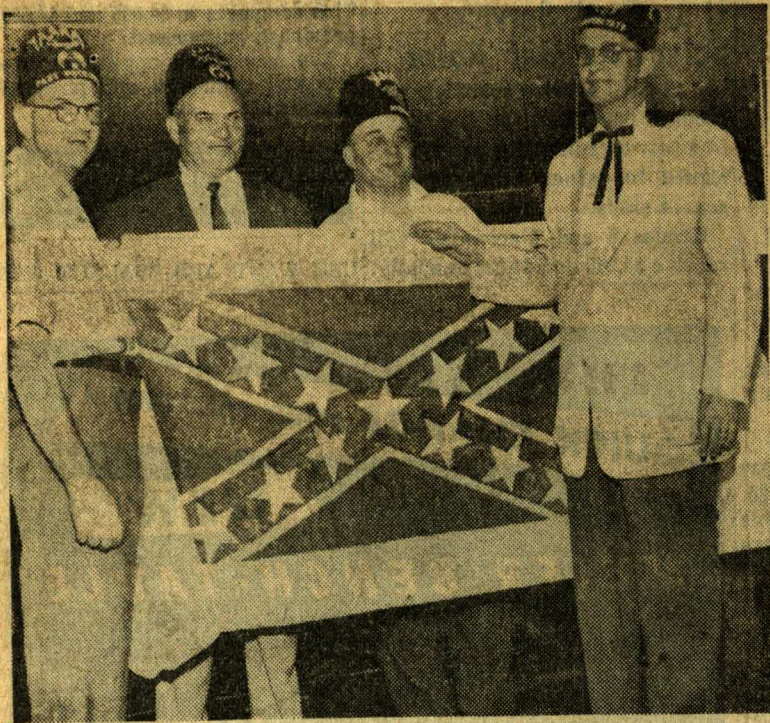
Furl that banner, softly, slowly!  
Treat it gently -it is holy-  
For it droops above the dead.  
Touch it not- unfold it never,  
Let it droop there, furl'd forever,  
For its people's hopes are dead!

Copied from the book "Bluebonnets and Blood "

written by Lenoir Hunt

Page 295-296

Houston, Texas.



Staff Photos—Maurice Holley

SCENES AT RAIL STATION AS ATLANTA SHRINERS LEAVE FOR MEET

Pictured at Left: (l to r) Past Potentate Jack L. Chambers, Bill Lawrence, Sik Kiker, James Newman

# 600 Atlanta Shriners To Invade 'Nawth'

## Group Taking Cotton Seed to Chicago, Will Change Sherman Hotel to R. E. Lee

Bent on changing the name of a Yankee hotel and planting 10,000 packs of cotton seed, 600 Atlanta Shriners left here Saturday in two specially chartered trains.

# Shriners Gather, 90,000 Strong, In Chicago

CHICAGO, July 9 (AP)—More than 90,000 Shriners are expected to frolic in Chicago during a five-day national convention starting Monday.

Highlight of the meeting will be a mammoth "Shrinerama" pageant in Soldier Field Wednesday night, featuring a \$10,000 fireworks display, a 1,000-piece band, drill teams, circus acts and other events.

The Shrine hopes also to present the first public meeting of former heavyweight champions Jack Dempsey and Gene Tunney on the site of their famous "long count" bout 28 years ago.

Former President Harry S. Truman is scheduled to come from his Missouri home Monday to attend the convention and witness the "Shrinerama" extravaganza.

MR. TRUMAN also will ride with Imperial Potentate Frank S. Land in the mammoth Shrine parade scheduled for Tuesday morning. Another parade will be held Thursday night.

Present plans call for Dempsey and Tunney to don boxing togs and gloves similar to the ones they wore in their championship bout and climb into a ring located at the exact spot in Soldier Field where the long-count fight was staged.

Proceeds of the Shrinerama will be used largely to maintain the Shriner Crippled Children's Hospital in Chicago, one of 17 in the nation.

They, along with about a thousand other Georgians, were bound for Chicago and the annual Shrine convention.

While in the Windy City, Monday through Friday, the Shriners from the Atlanta Yaarab Temple will amuse Chicagoans and spread the good will of Atlanta.

They'll be carrying a 60-foot banner which reads "Robert E. Lee Hotel."

Naturally, this will be used to cover the sign of Chicago's Sherman Hotel, headquarters of the convention.

Eleven train cars are loaded with trick automobiles, trick equipment, midget motor scooters, 40,000 Confederate \$100 bills, 10,000 packs of cotton seed, 150 watermelons, bubble gum and candy.

THE SHRINERS will stage a gala watermelon cutting, under the direction of Charles Guthas of the Red Devils clown outfit. It will be in the heart of the Loop, Chicago's downtown section.

The Atlanta delegation will be well represented in the two Shrine parades to be held Tuesday morning and Thursday evening.

The Atlanta motorcycle patrol, brass band, mounted patrol, oriental band, drum and bugle corps, foot patrol, Legion of Honor and Red Devils and clowns will all participate.

DURING THE PARADE, the Atlanta Shriners will give away the 10,000 packs of cotton seed, the 40,000 Confederate \$100 bills, the candy and bubble gum.

The cotton seed will go to Chicagoans with complete planting instructions.

And, they'll be told how to get rid of the boll weevils.

Altogether, there will be 100,000 Shriners gathered for their

annual convention. Some 1,200 of these will be Georgians.

Atlanta's Mayor Hartsfield and Abit Nix, have accompanied the delegation.

James W. Newman, potentate of the Atlanta Yaarab Temple, heads the delegation.

Mr. Newman, Andy DeFoor, Carter Coble, Mr. Nix and Tom

C. Law, former imperial potentate of North America, make up an official Atlanta delegation.

They are representatives to the Imperial Council of North America at the national convention.

The Atlanta Shriners, their wives and children crowded Terminal Station at 3 p.m. Saturday.

# Confederate Spirit Flashes Again

BY MAURINE PARKHURST  
Chronicle Society Editor

The fighting spirit of the Confederacy flashed again Thursday afternoon as the delegates to the fifty-sixth annual convention of the Texas Division, Daughters of the Republic of Texas, "fought" with words over one of the resolutions presented by Mrs. Thane T. Sponsel of Houston's Robert E. Lee Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

And when the "battle" was over the resolution was adopted by a splendid majority.

A number of the daughters felt the resolution which mentioned the tidelands was too political. Mrs. John M. Wilcox, a former president general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, who did not hold this view but felt strongly it was a question of principles and issues, asked "What are we?" Came back the answer, "Southerners."

### Mrs. Sponsel Makes Appeal

Mrs. Sponsel made a stirring appeal for her resolution. She quoted Houston newspapermen, national commentators and columnists who felt the tidelands issue was not as much political as it was principle.

She said, "This resolution is not directed at any party or to any candidate to office in the United States or Texas. It cannot be deemed political. This resolution is based on principle and is a principle which means much to the school children of Texas. Every Southern state and in fact every state is vitally affected by the government's seizure of the tidelands, harbors, rivers. This confiscation is a direct violation of the Constitution of the United States. The treaty concerning the tidelands was made by the United States with a foreign country. The Republic of Texas. This convention of the Daughters of the Confederacy is a Texas institution. Surely the daughters should speak up against the confiscation of the property of the school children of the state."

Mrs. C. C. Cameron of Austin started the "fireworks" and who against the resolution said "that she was the daughter of a Confederate mother and father and had attended many conventions." "She said the Confederate Veterans never allow politics to be brought up in the meetings." They kept them "sacred to the Confederacy." "However," Mrs. Cameron continued, "it did not mean that they did not discuss politics, they did sometimes vigorously, and there were even a few fist fights."

### Officers Elected

New officers elected at the concluding business session were: Mrs. W. G. Snoddy of Weatherford, president; Mrs. W. N. Fink of El Paso, Mrs. Frank Frazier of Morgan, and Mrs. R. R. Matthews of San Antonio, vice presidents; Mrs. Robert Beath of San Antonio, recording secretary; Mrs. R. L. Batte, Sr., of Cameron, poet laureate. Holdover officers are: Mrs. Erl Ramsey of Houston, treasurer; Miss Mildred Webb of Austin, registrar; Mrs. Joe McCutcheon of Austin, custodian; Mrs. T. D. McVey of Dallas, recorder of crosses. There are three

lime members, Mrs. Whit Boyd, Mrs. Wilcox and Mrs. C. E. Kelly.

**Daughters' Heritage**  
"As the United Daughters of the Confederacy have kept the heritage and the memories of the Confederate soldiers alive, we need some organization of American people to commemorate and show interest in the boys fighting in the Korean War," Capt. Joe H. Reynolds told delegates to the convention Thursday night. At the

historical evening and concluding session of the meeting. "The American people need to realize," he continued, "that the Korean conflict is a war. For over two years there has been killing, bombing and strafing to the extent that we have over 120,000 American boys killed or wounded. President Truman recently asked for war time powers and in the same breath referred to the Korean situation and said we are

now at war the Korean veteran pointed out. "Wake up America," he urged.

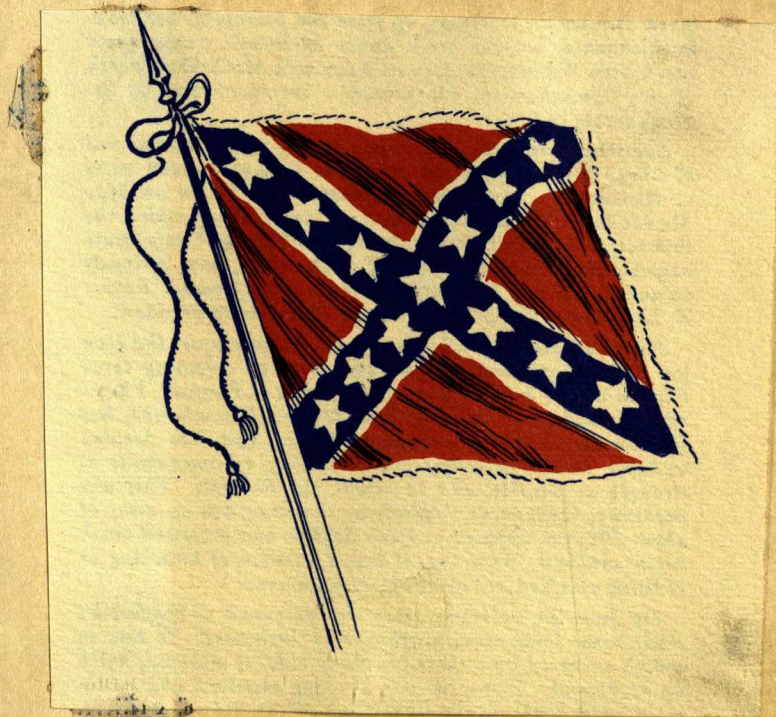
Dr. R. B. Snead introduced Mrs. R. R. Bradford, state historian who presided. Dr. Dawson Bryan gave the invocation and Mrs. Coke M. Tilley, the organization historian, the benediction.

A medley of Southern songs was sung by William Robertson Jr., accompanied by Mrs. Hilton Hearn.



**DAUGHTERS OF CONFEDERACY**—Among the officers elected at the concluding session of the Texas division, United Daughters of the Confederacy are, left to right, Mrs. Frank Frazier of Morgan, second vice-president; Mrs.

W. G. Snoddy of Weatherford, president; Mrs. R. R. Matthews of San Antonio, third vice-president, and Mrs. Erl Ramsey of Houston, treasurer. They were installed Thursday night.





# Objects Of OUR ORGANIZATION

★ Memorial   ★ Historical   ★ Benevolent   ★ Educational   ★ Social

**MEMORIAL**—to honor the memory of those who served and those who fell in the service of the Confederate States, to record the part taken by Southern women in patient endurance during the War and then during the most trying period of Reconstruction. Then we must remember our Memorial Day and decorate the graves of our honored dead. Monuments are in almost every county in the South and innumerable bronze tablets proclaiming for all time their bravery now and for the future; these monuments make it possible for the people to know of their deeds forever.

The Daughters of the Confederacy as a whole are at this time building two monuments, Arlington and Shiloh. Arlington Monument is being erected at the home of Robert E. Lee, while Shiloh is the scene of that terrible battle where Albert Sidney Johnston fell. In both Arlington and Shiloh, monuments to Northern heroes are listed literally by the hundreds and to our beloved heroes in gray not one, so we want to hasten the completion of these two monuments.

**HISTORICAL**—Perhaps many of you know the children in our schools are taught history only from the standpoint of the North and we can do much to counteract this. Miss Mildred Rutherford, our Historian General, and S. A. Cunningham, editor of the "Confederate Veteran," ask us never to do certain things, among them being not to call the War Between the States a civil war. The issue of the war being a different construction placed upon the Constitution of the United States, the North holding that the national government was supreme, the South held that the State was and that the national government was intended only as an aid. We so often hear it said the South fought because they thought they were right. Did it ever

occur to you they were right, that the Constitution was amended at the close of the War and why it was? It was for no other reason than to delegate more power to the national government so that if ever again there was war it would be a civil war. The doctrine of State Rights as now interpreted by the Supreme Court is in exact accordance with the claims of the South and of our leaders.

PAGE TWENTY-TWO

THE UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY

*Jan. 53.*

Theodore Roosevelt in his "Life of Benton" says: "The world has never seen better soldiers than those who followed Lee and their leader will undoubtedly rank, without any exception, the very greatest of all the captains that the English speaking people have brought forth."

"Rebel" is another word that we should not use except that some of us use it ever so lovingly for did not our people fight under that name? But we are not rebels — we did not rebel — we fought to uphold our rights.

## Federals Couldn't Get His Secret

# Texas Had Boy Hero in Civil War Who Died Keeping Stiff Upper Lip

BY HARTNETT T. KANE.  
(Author of the new best selling book, "Spies for the Blue and Gray".)

Embattled Texas of a century or so ago gave the South and Southwest a gallant youth whose story some have called the most tragic of the war of the 1860s.

Arrested as a spy, the 17-year-old David Owen Dodd chose to die rather than give away the name of his associate in espionage against the North. He was probably the youngest participant on either side to go to the gallows as a secret agent.

David's captors declared that, out of regret and pity, they gave the boy every chance to rescue himself. But David Dodd said that he would prefer to hang before he would betray the man with whom he had worked for the South. A number of old-time Texans who knew the Dodds have testified to the pathetic episode.

### BUSY BOYHOOD.

David, born at Victoria, in Lavaca County, spent most of his brief life in the Lone Star State. Here, said those acquainted with him and his family, he acquired the qualities that enabled him to make his final stand against every pressure to give way.

David learned responsibility at an early age, and with it the capacity to make quick decisions. During most of his life the father engaged in merchant's work; the busy man found the boy a quick, adaptable helper. Strangers commented on David's direct manner, his dependability.

Dark-haired, with firm features and an intent look, David had a busy boyhood in and about Victoria. The family was a well-knit one. David, an only son, had a sister, and between her and the youth there was an unusually close relationship.

About two years before the war's outbreak, the Dodds moved to Arkansas, settling at Benton, then Little Rock. In the latter city David went to St. John's college, but only briefly. The conflict began, and David received an offer of a job; in spite of his youth, he impressed his elders so much that they asked him to help out as a telegraph operator.

### SCOUTED FOR SOUTH.

He accepted the temporary position and turned it into a permanent one. The telegraph offices of this war became, in effect, auxiliaries of the armies; military messages took priority. David's closeness to the battle news, the developments from many fronts, taught him a great deal about military intelligence.

Regardless of his age, David Dodd was good material for a confidential agent. Whether he formally enlisted as a spy is subject to question. During this highly personal war, both sides kept intelligence matters closely guarded; after the war few officials of North or South told much about their organizations.

Then for a time David's father needed him as an assistant in his business. The older Dodd became a sutler, and again the youth did a man's work, this time in the family store near Grenada, Miss. Once more David came in close contact with army men, and there are indications that he did discreet scouting for the South.

In the fall of '63 Union forces surged into Little Rock, where David's mother and sister lived. By then David's father had joined the Confederate Army, turning over his business to David. Now he sent word to the boy to go to the federal territory to inquire about Mrs. Dodd and the girl.

### FEDERAL CONNECTIONS.

David went to Little Rock and stayed there for weeks; despite Union occupation he aroused no suspicion. Boldly his father slip-

ped in, joined the other Dodds, and the party of four rode out again in a wagon. They got safely to Camden, Ark., in the Southern lines.

At this point ill-luck began to strike at the Dodds. Suddenly the father remembered that he had left several business items unsettled at Little Rock; and David agreed to ride back there. From the Confederate commander he received a pass declaring him to be a non-combatant and under age.

In Little Rock David went quietly about, handling his father's business. He struck up acquaintances with a number of Federal men, even going to parties with them. He said nothing of his sympathies, of course; and again there are indications that he might have engaged in discreet espionage.

Toward the end of December 1863 David completed his duties in Little Rock and started on horseback to rejoin his family. From the Federal officer in charge of the area he obtained a pass; several times Union sentries stopped him and stared at it, until one, though letting him go, took away the paper and tore it up. "You won't need this again," the soldier shrugged. For David Dodd the clouds had gathered.

### HANGING VERDICT.

A few hours later, as he reached a crossroad, a party of Federal soldiers reined up and seized him. On David they discovered damning papers and a memorandum book, showing telegraph code data about Union Army strength, arms and military positions. Whatever his age or his claim to be a non-combatant, the boy clearly had been operating as a secret agent, or the representative of one.

Back in the town, the prisoner appeared before a military court, which handed down a swift verdict — hanging. When word spread, dozens of people who had known him or of him went to the Union officials. Was so harsh a penalty necessary? they asked. Didn't the boy's youth mean something?

The Union officers relented to a degree. Yes, they would let David go, provided he gave the source of his information—place, time, man or men. The boy said no.

The Federal men pleaded, almost begged, threatened. Would he give his life for others, they asked—others who would not do the same for him? Didn't he realize the position he was in? To each argument David Dodd shrugged, then would say nothing at all.

### LETTER TO PARENTS.

The day of his hanging, Jan. 8, 1864, dawned, and he sat alone for hours. Even then the Union men thought he would break, and tell what they wanted. About 10 a. m. David asked if he could have paper and ink. He wrote, but only to his family:

"My dear parents and sister. I was arrested as a spy, tried and sentenced to be hung today at 3 o'clock. The time is fast approaching, but, thank God, I am prepared.

"I will soon be out of this world of sorrow and trouble. "I would like to see you all before I die, but let God's will be done, not ours. I pray God to give you strength to bear your troubles while in this world. I hope God will receive me in heaven; there I will meet you.

"Mother, I know it will be hard for you to give up your only son, but you must remember it is God's will.

"Goodby, God will give you strength to bear your troubles. I pray that we may meet in heaven. Goodby, God bless you all." He signed the note: "Your son and brother, David O. Dodd."

### FORGAVE HIS JUDGES.

The youth, who had reached his 17th birthday only a few

weeks earlier, went to his death. He stared ahead in silence; he walked in dignity to the gallows. His arms were bound, and by the military rules his eyes were to be covered. When officials saw that no bandage had been provided, David told them: "Look in my pocket, and you'll find a handkerchief."

Eyes covered, the boy prayed for a moment, then said softly that he forgave his judges. He was ready to go. . . . A minute or so later David Dodd swung into the air.

(Copyright 1954 by Harnett T. Kane. This article, by the well known Southern writer, is the result of research for his new best-seller, "Spies for the Blue and Gray," the full story of espionage in America's most romantic war. Kane did research for the book in Paris, London and in 12 American states. The book reached the Herald Tribune best-seller list in three weeks and has stayed there since then.)



—Photo by Greer H. Lyle,  
Little Rock, Ark.

DAVID OWEN DODD.

. . . A gallant Texan.

One of the essential materials for red blood cells is iron.

THE HOUSTON PRESS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1955

## A Birthday Tribute to Robert E. Lee

# Victorious in Defeat

JAN. 19, 1807

**Robert E. Lee loved his flag**

**As few it waves over can.**

**The choice he faced was as cruel a choice**

**As ever came to man.**

**He knew the odds against the cause**

**His relentless conscience defended.**

**He knew whose strength had**

**prolonged the war**

**When at last its slaughter ended.**

**Had he but followed the beckoning flag**

**He had served a lifetime under,**

**He would have cut the conflict short;**

**But was his choice a blunder?**

**Our world now needs above all else**

**Men like Robert Lee,**

**Men who go where duty calls,**

**Regardless of victory.**

Ethel Arnold



# Mrs. Robert E. Lee Subject of Biography

THE LADY OF ARLINGTON, by Harnett T. Kane; Doubleday & Company, New York; \$3.50.

Harnett T. Kane, New Orleans author who has written fictionized biographies of several Southern historical personalities, has drawn on one of the most touching individual tragedies of that tragic era—the Civil War period—for "The Lady of Arlington."

The lady was Mary Custis Lee, wife of Gen. Robert E. Lee and daughter of George Washington Parke Custis, grandson of Martha Washington. The beautiful plantation of Arlington, her birthplace, was only one of three holdings of the Custis family. Her life, up to the time of her marriage to the young second lieutenant in the U. S. Engineers, followed the traditional pattern of Virginia plantation luxury.

### Put Dreams Aside.

After her marriage the pattern changed. She came to know the price that some women were called upon to pay as the United States expanded its frontiers, with the Army in the foreground. Hers was a story that could be told, with only minor variations, by thousands of women, whose husbands served in the military forces in the various wars of the 19th Century, leading up to the Civil War. As Robert E. Lee came to be the South's symbol of greatness, so his wife's own story needs no embellishment of fiction to make it symbolic of the suffering and sacrifice of Southern women.

Mary Custis Lee left the ease of Arlington to be an Army wife in



HARNETT T. KANE.

whatever quarters her husband could find. That she occasionally found it hard to adjust herself to the new circumstances and upset budgets by her "bargains," as the rich store of Lee family papers reveals, only makes her more human, and due greater credit for her struggles to be the proper wife for a young officer.

She had once had the idea that Lee would give up the Army to take over the management of Arlington, and the other Custis plantations. But when she realized that he felt too deep an obligation to the country which had educated him at West Point, to consider leaving the service, in spite of long delayed promotions and undesirable assignments, she put her dream aside, in spite of her parents' disappointment, and became, as she wrote a friend, "A wanderer on the face of the earth."

### Mother of Seven.

She bore seven children in 14 years, and was a semi-invalid from soon after the birth of her first child through the rest of her life. There were many times, when her husband's assignments were at points where there were no quarters for the family, that she and the children had to go back to Arlington.

All of the stress and strain of the years from 1831 to 1861 were climaxed in 1861, when Robert E. Lee declined the offer of command of the Union Army and resigned to cast his lot with the South, when Virginia finally seceded.

### Last Arlington Visit.

"The Lady of Arlington" closes, as it opens, at Arlington. Robert E. Lee, who was a cadet at West Point when the story opens, has been dead two and a half years when Mary Custis Lee pays her last visit to her birthplace, confiscated during the war, and established as a national cemetery and shrine. The story of human and national tragedy is, however, not all loss and darkness, because of the nobility of character revealed by the records the people involved left behind.

Kane has, as usual, used the novelist's license to embroider,

# Spies of Blue, Gray Kane's Latest Book

SPIES FOR THE BLUE AND GRAY, by Harnett T. Kane; Hanover House, New York; \$3.50.

Civil War spies have inspired at least three creditable books this year—"Confederate Agent," "Rebel Rose," and now Harnett Kane's "Spies for the Blue and Gray." The prolific Mr. Kane is no stranger in these parts, and his presence may be expected at any time to autograph obligingly his new book for admirers.

"Spies for the Blue and Gray" passes the first test of readability and interest for the general reader. Kane is skilled in recreating historical incident after exhaustive research, even though one may suspect he would not be adverse to diluting reality for the sake of a good story. He has an easy, smooth style, and the virtue of clarity.

This chronicle of undercover agents of both the South and the North—Kane reverses the order in his title—presents vivid pictures of some 14 spies of both sexes, among them Rose O'Neal Greenhow, Belle Boyd, Allan Pinkerton, and others of note. The author's fortunate sense of humor has grasped well the male's weak armor against the charm and wiles of the female snooper. History would be glad at times to efface this vulnerability of the great and near great—but it affords fine material for storyteller Kane.

The greatest of them all, not in skill but in the epic virtue of fortitude, loyalty and self-abnegation, was the Confederate youth, Sam Davis. Of him his dutiful executioner, Union Gen. Grenville Dodge later said, "He was too brave to die." A monument on the Capitol grounds at Nashville perpetuates the memory of Sam Davis, to whom Kane does justice. All Southerners, proud of their heritage, should know of Sam Davis, shining exemplification of the heart and soul of the Confederacy.

—ALEX STEDMAN.



Actress PAULINE CUSHMAN, one of the 14 Civil War spies whose adventures are recounted in "Spies for the Blue and Gray."

# 'Gettysburg' Film To Be Documentary

HOLLYWOOD—"Gettysburg," to be filmed at America's most hallowed war memorial in the beautiful Pennsylvania town where the greatest battle of the Civil War was fought 92 years ago, will be brought to the screen as a two-reel documentary. It will be in CinemaScope and color by M-G-M.

Dr. Walter Coleman, director of the Gettysburg National Military Park, has discussed the project with Dore Schary, producer.

Woven into the commentary will be President Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, which has gone down in American history as one of the most eloquent of all time.

*Atlanta-Georgia Journal July 10-1953*

but with little necessity in this highly dramatic real life story. He should catch one slip, however, in succeeding printings, and put Cadet Robert E. Lee in a gray uniform instead of the "military blue" mentioned on Page 24. The West Point uniform has been gray since 1816.—PAULINE NAYLOR.

*Int. Worth Star Telegram*

Star - Feb - Ft. Worth '55

### Confederate Veteran Shuns Sidelines at Temple Parade

TEMPLE, June 29 (AP).—Col. Walter Williams, the 112-year-old Confederate veteran from Franklin, said he wasn't about to sit on the sidelines, but would ride in Wednesday's parade celebrating the 75th year of the Santa Fe Railroad in Temple.

Williams, advised Tuesday he was expected to just sit and watch, said no, he was going to ride in the parade. After all, he was approaching middle age when this young whippersnapper of a town was born.

The town, which grew up around the railroad, celebrated its 74th anniversary along with the Santa Fe observance. The annual meeting of Central Texas pioneers was thrown in for good measure.

Williams, who was a forage master for Gen. John B. Hood in the Civil War, was to be presented a battle flag from Texas' Hood's brigade.

The parade Williams insisted on riding in was to feature the

famous Fort Hood Jeep Band, the 49th Armored Division Band, and 700 horses from numerous Central Texas riding clubs.

The celebration was to start officially just after noon with the old Santa Fe Engine No. 1 rolling into town from the outskirts, loaded with Temple and Santa Fe dignitaries.

Other events on tap for the afternoon included an old fiddlers' contest, selection of a "Miss Central Texas" beauty queen and a square dance.

Late in the afternoon C. R. Tucker, operations vice presi-

Dang to Confed May 54

### Grandsons of North And South Leaders Meet At Shiloh

Two men whose grandfathers led North and South forces in the bloody Battle of Shiloh met at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., on April 4 at ceremonies reconsecrating the historic War Between the States battlefield.

Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, III, grandson of the victorious Union Army leader, and Col. William B. Ruggles, grandson of Confederate Gen. Daniel Ruggles, attended the 92nd anniversary celebration of the event.

It was in this engagement that Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston was killed and the victory for the Union Army opened the way for Grant's march on Vicksburg, Miss.

### 111 Year Old Veteran Takes Command Of Bergstrom Air Base

Col. Walter Williams of Franklin, Texas, one of four living Confederate veterans of the War Between the States, took honorary command of Bergstrom Air Force Base at Austin, Texas, on March 28.

The 111-year-old veteran in a movie studio uniform heard the band play "Dixie" and the crowd let off rebel yells as well as watching modern low slung sports cars seeking national honors flash by the base runways.

He flew by plane from Bryan, near his home, to the air base, his second air flight. His 80-year-old wife came to the base by car.

Railroad's Anniversary 6/30 '55

### Confederate Veteran Helps Temple Celebrate

TEMPLE, June 29 (AP).—Col. Walter Williams, 112, the Confederate veteran who wouldn't sit on the sideline, was right in the middle of the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the Santa Fe railroad in Temple Wednesday.

Williams, from Franklin, was presented with a Hood's Brigade flag by Maj. Gen. Thomas Harold, commander of Fort Hood. The band played Dixie as the former forage master for Hood's Texas Brigade accepted the flag he fought under so long ago.

Williams, who objected Tuesday when told he was expected just to sit on the sidelines and watch, rode in the parade in a convertible. He was dressed in a white shirt and cowboy boots and rolled around in a wheelchair to watch the festivities.

During the beauty contest, entrants in the annual old fiddlers' contest went over to a tent set up for the old soldier and serenaded him. Williams didn't say much, but witnesses said he appeared to be enjoying himself hugely.

The Miss Central Texas beauty contest was won by Charlse Smith, 20, Belton. Runner-up was Diane Martin, 16, Oglesby.

The festivities were opened when the old Santa Fe Engine No. 1 rolled into town from the outskirts—a few minutes late. The old train, manned by six veteran railroaders and carrying a load of Santa Fe and Temple dignitaries, officially opened the festivities.

An old steam locomotive was presented to the city by C. R. Tucker, operations vice president of the Santa Fe. The locomotive will be put in a park as an historical memorial.

### Indian Tribe Adopts Surviving Veterans

The surviving veterans of the War Between the States have been adopted into the Creek Indian tribe of Arizona and an Indian name has been bestowed upon each veteran.

The adoption papers were made of buckskin, printed in an ink made from tree barks and were sent to each veteran by Chief Wah-Nee-Ota of Glendale, Arizona. With each he sent an autographed photograph of himself. The chief is a star of radio, television and movies and now associated with Radio Station KRUX in Glendale, Arizona.

The Confederate veterans honored and their Indian names were: John Salling of Virginia (Little Thunder), Thomas Riddle of Texas (White Horse), Walter Williams of Texas (Many Treaties), William Lundy of Florida (Big Hands) and the late William Townsend of Louisiana (Standing Bear).

The Union veterans honored and their names were: Albert Woolson of Minnesota (Sig Dah Track or Big Bear Tracks) and James Hard of New York (Tahachee).

Each adoption paper bore the inscription "Warriors With Mission Accomplished" in addition to the other inscriptions.

APRIL, 1953

THE UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY MAGAZINE

### Clock Buried During Civil War Still Runs

PARIS, Texas, July 26 (Spl).—Mrs. Ella Goad of Paris believes she has the only clock that survived two years of burial during the Civil War.

Her grandmother buried it. After her death a son-in-law bought the clock. He presented it to Mrs. Goad, oldest living grandchild, when she visited Blackburn, Ark., last month.

The antique clock is two feet tall, with a brass pendulum. Mrs. Goad says it still keeps good time, but does not strike as it used to.

Houston Press - 1955



FIRST METHODIST CHURCH BUILT BY SLAVE LABOR IN 1860  
MARSHALL TEX.  
built by slave labor in 1860 44-219



ST. MARTIN PARISH COURT HOUSE, ST. MARTINVILLE, LA.

Built by slave labor in the 60's

# Confederate Pension Fund Formerly Was on Rocks

Staff Special.

AUSTIN, Feb. 21. — Texas' rich Confederate pension fund, whose surplus Senator Moffett of Chillicothe wants to use for new state buildings, hasn't had it so good always.

It pays a maximum pension of \$150 per month now—on a 2-cent tax rate—but it once strained on a 7-cent rate to pay slightly less than \$1.50 per month.

And the fund that has a surplus of \$4,604,000 now was once out of money and had to turn a deaf ear to some of the veterans who had been approved for pensions.

The aid to soldiers of the Confederate States Army, and for certain others who served in militia units protecting the state's borders while the army was away, was authorized in 1899.

Many of the veterans already had died, but those who were eligible got \$6.81 for the first quarter.

The same rate was paid for the second quarter, but a lot of veterans must have heard of the bonanza, for the pensions were cut to \$4.35 each for the third and fourth quarters.

They were up to \$16 a quarter by the time of World War I, and were raised gradually by Legislatures until the \$150 maximum was set up in 1928.

One Legislature got too generous and allowed maximum payments for an age bracket that included too many men, and some of the veterans got nothing for a while.

Records in the comptroller's office don't show how many were on the rolls in the early years. J. H. Taylor, chief pension clerk, recalls there were some 13,000

veterans and widows getting checks when he went to work 26 years ago.

By 1931, the rolls had dwindled to 10,987 and the total cost of the program was \$3,465,828.

Last month there were two veterans and 525 widows and the cost was \$50,900. Thomas Riddle lives in the Confederate Home here and Walter Williams lives at Franklin. Both are 106.

For the last two years the fund has been taking in more than was spent. The surplus for this year alone will be nearly \$500,000.

Senator Moffett said there were 97 deaths on the rolls in 1952 and that the mortality rate is expected to cut the rolls to 140 in the next three years.

Alexander H. Stephens was vice president under Jefferson Davis.

Stonewall Jackson was for years instructor at Lexington's famous military institute.

## Memorial to Lee

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP).—A bill dedicating the Lee mansion in Arlington National Cemetery, Va., as a permanent memorial to Gen. Robert E. Lee became law Wednesday with President Eisenhower's signature.

Five different men served as Secretary of War between 1861 and 1865 under Jefferson Davis.

If they are the Navy confirms the fact that Civil War shells sometimes explode 90 years late.

## Civil War Cannon Ball Is Plowed Up

RICHMOND, Va., June 11 (AP). John H. Hitchcock dialed the police.

"That's right, a cannon ball," he repeated.

Hitchcock could have become a 1955 Civil War casualty. He plowed up the relic of the 1860s on his farm. The police forwarded it to the Navy's bomb disposal team at Yorktown.

The procedure isn't unusual here. If the cannon balls aren't loaded the owners get them back.

## Few Recall Birthday Of Jeff Davis

RICHMOND, Va., June 3 (AP).—Wednesday was the 145th anniversary of the birth of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy.

Here in this onetime Confederate capital, state offices closed in commemoration of the event. Special ceremonies were conducted by the United Daughters of the Confederacy at Davis's monument.

But the man on the street hardly noticed. A Richmond Times-Dispatch reporter buttonholed 27 persons at random downtown and only eight knew who Davis was.

One of the 27 was resentful that the Confederate president ever was born.

Queried as he stood sadly in front of a liquor store inspecting the "closed" sign, this middle-aged gentleman replied:

"I don't know who Jefferson Davis was, but whoever he was, he has certainly messed up a party at my house tonight."



creates a happy solution to the difficult gift problem

## The Great Seal of the

# Confederate States Of America

A decorative item for office or home, and a distinguished and proud possession. An exact reproduction of the Confederate Seal, hand-painted in oils on fine-grained white lustre paper. Ready for framing. Complete history of the seal included with order.

8 x 10 (6 1/2" diam.) ..... \$ 5.00  
20 x 22 (17" diam.) ..... \$12.50

MRS. J. E. PARKER  
1415 Richmond Road Lexington, Ky.

## Bond Buyer Wants Spirit Of Old South

HOUSTON, Oct. 20 (AP). — A Houston brokerage firm, acting as agent for a well-known Houston man, is offering to buy Confederate bonds.

The offering price is \$10 for a \$1,000 bond without interest. The issue sought is the \$100,000 Confederate States of America 7 per cent cotton bond issue due in 1883.

A weekly bulletin from Rotan, Mosle & Company gives this explanation:

"Our client stands up to be counted as a firm believer in the spirit of individual independence and self-reliance which characterized the Old South.

"He chooses this way to reaffirm his faith in those bygone principles and his conviction that the South today needs sorely to revive and recapture them."

54 - Houston Press

## Battle Credits of the 31st Infantry Division

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR OF 1763

WAR OF 1812

MEXICAN WAR OF 1846  
Battle of Buena Vista

THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES

Principal Engagements: Spottsylvania, Wilderness, Gettysburg, Manassas, Sharpsburg, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Kentucky, Tennessee, Vicksburg, Seven Pines, Shenandoah, Appomatox.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR OF 1898

MEXICAN BORDER CAMPAIGN  
Service at Nogales, Arizona

WORLD WAR I

Lorraine Sector, Champagne-Marne, Aisno-Marne, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne.

WORLD WAR II

New Guinea, Morotai, Southern Philippines.

KOREAN WAR OF 1950  
Federal Service

## Confederate Securities Just Don't Pay Off '54

RICHMOND, Va., May 21 (AP). In the absence of the governor, From Neuilly, France, came a letter addressed to Monsieur le Gouverneur Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia. After "respectful greetings" it requested payment of a \$100 bond and 20 coupons issued by the Confederate States of America in 1863.

State Treasurer Jesse Dillon wrote that (1) Virginia could not be responsible for bonds of the whole Confederacy (2) that even if the state had issued them, federal and state constitutions prohibit payment of any issued in 1863.

Sunday, September 28, 1952

### UDC Chapter to Meet

Julia Jackson Chapter, United Daughters of Confederacy, will have a business meeting at 10 a. m. Thursday at Van Zandt Cottage. A covered-dish luncheon will be served at noon.

# Old Fort Davis Is Treasure Trove For Students of Texas History

Houston Press  
55

Old Fort Davis, one of the most wonderful (and still unspoiled) playgrounds in the United States, is preparing to celebrate its centennial soon.

Barry Scobee, in his book, Old Fort Davis, highlights every activity connected with the place from the time Antonio de Espejo (on Aug. 15, 1583), accompanied by the young Spanish lieutenant, Diego Perez de Luxan (his chronicler) and their followers temporarily settled themselves for a rest under the cottonwood trees in Limpia Canyon. The old Army pumphouse, erected in the summer or early autumn of 1854, still stands. It was at this time that Jefferson Davis, then secretary of war, sent Lt. Col. Washington Sewall from Fort Ringgold with his commissioned and noncommissioned officers, band and companies to establish headquarters at the place.

The relatively cool summer climate, high altitude, a mile above sea level, same as Denver) unspoiled playgrounds, historical background, picturesque scenery, great variety of distinctive vegetation, trees, ferns, shrubs and numerous kinds of flowering plants all add to the charm of the place. No doubt old Fort Davis is destined to be a vacation resort for the great Southwest.

## VARIETY OF SIGHTS.

Students of history, botany, bird and nature fanciers generally, all find the spot a treasure trove of many kinds. Mountain ranges and individual high points, the near-by McDonald Observatory, the long-established boys' camp, mountain drives all afford opportunity for pleasant pastime. The "sights" at old Fort Davis are well worth seeing. Here are the ruins of the chapel, in the colonel's house, in which the first West Texas Christmas tree was decorated and in which Indian Emily died. Here, too, are the following: Emily's grave and

the state monument, the cottonwood grove and spring, Hospital Canyon, the rare Madrona trees in Powderhouse and Madrona Canyons, Sleeping Lion and Simmons Mountains, the curious rock formations in the mountains, and much besides.

The Madrona tree is a very distinctive type, well named Naked Indian, due to the copper color of the twigs and branches after the outer bark flakes off. This member of the heath family (Ericaceae) is botanically termed Arbutus (texana). This large shrub or small tree frequents the limestone Fort Davis foothills and mountains. Inner layers of bark are smooth, reddish-brown, with similarly colored twigs and branches. Flowers are small and flesh-colored, in terminal clusters. Berries or fruits are small, granular-coated, many-seeded, about the size of currants and pleasant to the taste.

## COLORFUL CHAPTERS.

Old Fort Davis could tell many a fine tale of the coming of the gold-seekers, fights with the fierce Apaches, retirement of the Union troops at the outbreak of the Civil War, coming of the Confederates, the destruction of the fort by the Apaches, rebuilding in 1867. Here is authentic information, with history stranger than fiction, and more entertaining. Here is the story of the coming of the cattlemen; events in the life of the near-by village; the love and sacrifice of Indian Emily, the beautiful Apache girl who gave her life to save the young officer she loved; and the

later epic of the vigil of Dolores for her goat-herd lover, a victim of Indians.

The Overland Trail extended from Indianola on the Texas coast to California, furnishing plenty of adventure. Stage coaches were guarded by Big Foot Wallace and his men who stopped at the end of a day's run at the end of beautiful but dangerous Limpia Canyon.

The part cottonwood trees (known to Spaniards and Indians as olmos or alamo) have played in the great Southwest can never be fully told. When the wagon trains left San Antonio en route to California, May 4, 1849, they glimpsed the lofty distant mountains. They were fascinated by the peculiar and interesting limestone and grotesque volcanic formations. Here was Wild Rose Pass, with its vertical 1,000-foot walls, trees and green grass gave life and movement to the scene. Here Apaches cultivated their fields of corn long before the coming of the white man.

Standing today at the foot of the Davis Mountains in Jeff Davis County are the ruins of the old fort, only a short distance across the highway from the little town of the same name, a reminder of rugged and romantic days.—M. D. L.



**OUTSTANDING CADET**—Texas A&M Cadet Col. Jimmie G. Magruder of 3729 Hamilton receives the Albert Sidney Johnston saber, presented annually by the Texas Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy to the outstanding senior cadet at the college. Mrs. Coke M. Tilley, president of the Texas Chapter, made the presentation.

55

## Arrival in Ox Cart

35

# Kinsmen of Jeb Stuart Among City's Pioneers

BY ELSTON BROOKS.

Civil War fighting still was raging that February day in 1865 when Howard Houston Stuart was born on his parents' plantation near Staunton, Va.

Because he had his eye on Texas, the boy's father, Benjamin Stuart, sold his plantation two years later, loaded his wife and nine children into an ox cart and struck off West.

He got as far as Missouri before he discovered the Confederate money in his bulging wallet was worthless. With his eye still on Texas, Benjamin Stuart made the only decision he could. He paused, farmed and saved.

It was two more years before the oxen could be hitched again for the journey, and it was Dec. 31, 1869, before the cart rolled into Tarrant County for the first time.

## Open House Planned.

That's why Howard Houston Stuart can truly call himself a pioneer resident when he observe his 90th birthday here Tuesday.

He's a tall, erect man who appears 20 years younger than 90. Alert, spry and full of early-day reminiscences, Stuart has a ready answer for expected questions.

"If I can't blow out 90 candles," he smiles, "I'll kick the cake down."



—Star-Telegram Photo.

**HOWARD HOUSTON STUART.**

... he didn't strike gold, but ...

As has been the family custom on major birthdays of the past, Stuart and his equally young-looking wife ("We've been married 61 years, and I was of age when we were married.") will hold open house from 3 to 6 p. m. Sunday at their home, 3022 S. Jennings.

The couple's daughter, Mrs. Bert Phillips, has invited all friends to drop by the house. No informal invitations have been sent.

## Cousin of 'Jeb.'

The Stuarts also have one grandson, Bert Phillips Jr., and two great-grandchildren.

Stuart's memories are many, and the family tree historical.

His father, who served on the first grand jury here, was a cousin of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, of Civil War fame. His mother was a cousin of former President Woodrow Wilson.

The family's first home was at Arlington. Later, they rented a farm from Maj. J. M. Handley, for whom the town of Handley was named, and it was along their fence-line that Texas & Pacific Railway forged westward to Fort Worth.

One of Stuart's first jobs — he was 11 — was to split rails for the railroad, and he was invited to ride on the first train into Fort Worth.

But he turned it down, afraid it would not be safe because workmen laid some of the rails on top of the ground in their rush to beat the July forfeiture date in 1876.

He took the old reliable ox cart into town that day.

He recalls the transfer of the county courthouse from Birdville to Fort Worth, and erection of the present courthouse in 1892.

## Recipe for Youth.

"I remember when you had to go to Dallas for any supplies, and when Fort Worth was just that—a fort named Worth where soldiers were stationed to protect the people from Indians."

Mrs. Stuart, a native of Dallas, gets the credit for her husband's youth.

"I make him help me with the dishes," she smiles.

There's plenty of time for dishes (and seeing wrestling on television) now that Stuart has retired. He was a salesman with 37 years' service at Bewley Mills.

Stuart has only been away from Fort Worth for a three-year period since he arrived. And it was for an adventure as colorful as the rest of his past.

"We went up to Cripple Creek, Colo., in 1900 to search for gold," he recalls.

Did he make a strike? "No, but the miner's union did. We packed up and came home."



—Associated Press Wirephoto.

**TOUCH OF DIXIE**—Lt. Col. Charles L. Siegel, formerly of Richmond, Va., and now executive officer at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., raises a Confederate flag at the Confederate Cemetery on Arsenal Island as a prelude

to Memorial Day. Individual Confederate flags were placed beside the graves for the first time since the Civil War, and perhaps the first time above the Mason-Dixon line.

**U. S. to Honor Men in Gray**

**Massed Confederate Flags to Fly First Time at Rock Island Cemetery**

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., May 29 (AP).—Confederate flags will fly over the graves of 1,960 Confederate soldiers at Rock Island Arsenal Memorial Day.

Arsenal authorities said the 1,960 flags will mark the first time massed Southern flags have dressed a Northern cemetery.

The row and row of stone markers always have received a Memorial Day salute, along with Union dead and soldiers of other wars, who are buried in National Cemetery on the arsenal island, a half mile from Rock Island in

the Mississippi River. A single Confederate flag usually has been flown at the cemetery.

The flying of the massed Confederate flags now will be an annual custom, said Waldo W. Goetsch, arsenal adjutant.

The flags are a gift from the United Daughters of the Confederacy. They arrived a few days ago and are a result of correspondence between Goetsch and Miss Desiree L. Franklin of New York City, vice president of the UDC.

The graves are those of Southern soldiers who died in prison on the arsenal island. Most of them were captured after the battle of Lookout Mountain. They were taken to the arsenal prison and disease—mostly typhoid and scarlet fever—cut deeply into their ranks.

All the Confederate states are represented among the soldier dead. Alabama heads the list with 426. Tennessee is second with 328 and Georgia third with 229.

The Confederate cemetery covers more than an acre and a half and is maintained the year around. To the left of the entrance is a stone pillar with a bronze plaque. The plaque carries the dying words of General "Stonewall" Jackson — "let us cross the river and rest in the

shade of the trees." Jackson was wounded fatally by his own troops accidentally during the battle of Chancellorsville in 1863.

After completion of services at the National Cemetery on Saturday, five firing squads will take up positions on Confederate grounds. After the volley is fired, both the United States and Confederate flags will be pulled to full staff.

Then 21 guns will boom a salute to the war dead—regardless of the uniform they wore.

**FIFTY-NINTH CONVENTION**  
United Daughters of the Confederacy

SEPTEMBER 22, 1955

Banquet

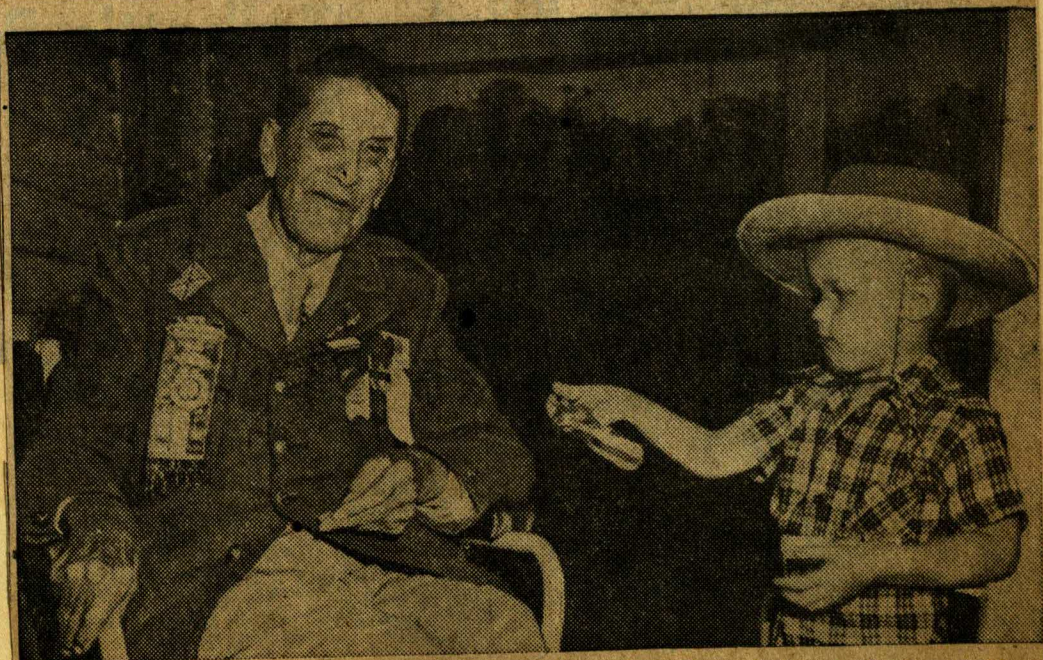
RICE HOTEL, CRYSTAL BALLROOM

6:00 p.m.

\$3.85

*Miss Willie V. Breaux*

THE HOUSTON PRESS, MONDAY, JULY 25, 1955



**GUNS DON'T INTEREST HIM ANY MORE** — Gen. John Salling, one of three surviving veterans of the Confederate Army, seems more interested in the camera than in little George Elkins' pistol. The old soldier recently spent his 109th birthday quietly sitting at his Slant, Va., home, wearing a new "Texas style" hat and eating from a 40-pound birthday cake.



Distributed by  
THE RICHMOND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE  
15 North Sixth Street

RICHMOND - CAPITAL OF THE CONFEDERACY

Note: This brief account of Richmond as Capital of the Confederate States of America has been prepared to meet demands of teachers, pupils, members of Southern Societies and others. A list of publications, many of which will be found in libraries throughout America, is provided for use of those interested in pursuing further this interesting study.

On April 14, 1861, news reached Richmond of the surrender of Fort Sumter and a hundred guns roared in the city in celebration of the event. Impatient citizens, who had for nearly two months followed with interest the convention held at the Capitol, joined in the uproar. But ardent secessionists had to wait three more days---until April 17---to hear the news they most desired. Upon that date the Secession Convention unanimously adopted the resolution:

"The people of Virginia recognize the American principle, that government is founded on the consent of the governed, and the rights of the people of the several states of this union, for just cause, to withdraw from their association, under the Federal government, with the people of the other States, and to erect new governments for their better security; and they never will consent that the Federal power, which is in part their power, shall be exerted for the purpose of subjecting such states to the Federal authority."

Richmond celebrated for days the decision of the convention. All business was suspended for the time; rockets flared by night and lights gleamed from every window. The gay prelude to the drama of four tragic years was only concluded as the city prepared to face the grim reality of war.

Although slow to pass the Ordinance of Secession, the Virginia Convention moved rapidly to prepare for defense. Less than a week passed before the body greeted Robert E. Lee as he appeared to receive his commission as commander of the armed forces of Virginia. John Janney, Convention chairman, greeted the man of military bearing as he entered the historic hall of the House of Delegates.

THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR  
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

RICHMOND - CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT

THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

"Major-General Lee," he began, "in the name of the people of our native state here represented, I bid you a cordial and heartfelt welcome to this hall in which we may yet hear the echo of the voices of the statesmen and soldiers and sages of bygone days who have borne your name, whose blood now flows in your veins. When the necessity became apparent of having a leader for our forces, all hearts and all eyes, with an instinct that is a surer guide than reason itself, turned to the old County of Westmoreland....Yesterday your Mother, Virginia, placed her sword in your hands upon the implied condition that you will draw it only in defense, and that you will fall with it in your hand rather than the object for which it is placed there should fail."

Standing erect, near the speaker's chair, Lee responded: "Profoundly impressed by the solemnity of this occasion, for which I must say I was not prepared, I accept the position assigned me by your partiality. I would have much preferred had the choice fallen upon an abler man. Trusting in Almighty God, an approving conscience and the aid of my fellow-citizens, I devote myself to the service of my state, in whose behalf alone will I ever again draw my sword."

While Richmond and the surrounding country took on the aspects of a great encampment, events in the deeper South were being shaped with the city in mind. It was deemed expedient to remove the seat of the Confederate Government from Montgomery, Ala., to Richmond, due to the city's proximity to the center of activities and to the strategic position it occupied. Soon thereafter Jefferson Davis arrived in the city and took up temporary headquarters in the old Spottswood Hotel. His room was decorated with the colors of the Confederacy; flags flew from every guest room. A delegation of Richmond citizens called to offer him a home, which he refused to accept as a gift but agreed to occupy when rented by the government.

Busy days they were for Richmond. More officials were arriving hourly. Offices were established for the newly-formed government. The War Department

building was designated. The President's office was furnished and occupied by the grave man from Mississippi. What seemed to be an endless supply of troops arrived and were quartered in or near the city.

Meanwhile, Richmond women were plying the needle, each a self-appointed seamstress for the soldiers. In the words of a resident of the day, "Nothing was seen, nothing was talked of, nothing thought of but the war. Former distinctions were forgotten, old prejudices were laid aside in the universal interest felt in the events of the future, dimmed by the sad prospects of intensive strife."

Thus did Richmond--prosperous Richmond--whose trade was flourishing, whose articles were cheap, whose shops were well-stocked, settle down to the business of war. Soon, very soon, she was to taste of its bitterness.

As the war got underway in earnest and the theatre shifted from Big Bethel to Manassas, from Manassas to the Valley, Richmond became a city of refuge. Eventually hospitals appeared on every hill, almost on every corner. Those who could not be cared for in such institutions were welcomed to private homes. Richmond was experiencing again the grim, the horrible side of war. Conflicts of bygone days paled into insignificance when compared with even the early days of the War Between the State. And worst was yet to come.

As capital of the Confederacy, Richmond naturally became the goal of Federal Armies. Time and again the enemy hammered at the gates of the city; time and again they were hurled back, with frightful losses on both sides. To the north, south, east--and sometimes even to the west of Richmond--the fighting raged. Once again the rolling fields and tangled woods around the city became the battleground of the Continent. History was made at Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Ellerson's Mill, Gaines' Mill, Cold Harbor, Bermuda Hundred, Chester, Yellow Tavern, Mechanicsville, at countless other villages, towns and crossroads near the Confederate Capital that were red with the blood of valiant soldiers.



McCellan slipped away once again after the battle of Malvern Hill, retreating to Harrison's Landing in Charles City County, where he was protected by his gunboats. Although Lee's plan to crush the enemy had failed, he had succeeded in driving away from the doors of Richmond an army larger than his own. Not for two years did the Federals bring their attack so close to the Confederate Capital.

One of the bloodiest battles of the war was fought in June, 1864, at Cold Harbor, where the Confederates established their main lines of defense against General Grant. It has been estimated that the Union forces lost 5,000 men in 15 minutes while attacking the Confederate positions. The bodies of thousands of soldiers covered the fields for a mile or more. Dead horses, broken cannons made the grotesque picture even more appalling. So frightful was the loss of life that Grant shifted his plans and moved to Petersburg to attack Richmond from the South. There followed a siege of nine months.

It was on Sunday, April 2, 1865, when President Davis was worshipping in St. Paul's Church, that a messenger brought word from General Lee that his lines around Petersburg had broken and he no longer could defend the Capital.

Richmond was burned when she was evacuated, April 3, 1865. Then came the trying years of Reconstruction--dark years that brought everything but utter despair. But once again, the proud old city overcame fire, aggression and oppression.

Today one may view the battlefields around Richmond where the Northern and Southern forces were locked in those death struggles. The area has been restored by the National Park Service, so a leisurely motor trip of an hour or two will take visitors through the land for which thousands of heroes gave their lives. Most of the fortifications are still there--sombre monuments to the War Between the States. The remains at Cold Harbor and Fort Harrison are probably the most interesting war relics in the country.

For those who want additional information regarding Richmond as the Capital of the Confederacy, the following publications are suggested:

FOUR YEARS IN REBEL CAPITALS - Thomas Cooper DeLeon  
RICHMOND DURING THE WAR - Sallie Putnam  
DIARY OF A SOUTHERN REFUGEE - Judith White McGuire  
A REBEL WAR CLERK'S DIARY - John Beauchamp Jones  
ROBERT E. LEE - Douglas Southall Freeman

Among the places of interest in Richmond which recall the days when this city was the Capital of the Confederate States of America are:

Battle Abbey (Kensington Avenue and the Boulevard). Also known as Confederate Memorial Institute. Contains Charles Hoffbauer murals depicting the four seasons of the Confederacy.

Confederate Museum (Twelfth and Clay Streets). White House of the Confederacy during the War Between the States. This residence contains world's largest collection of Confederate relics.

Confederate Soldiers Memorial Park (Boulevard and Grove Avenue). This property was long maintained by the State of Virginia for Confederate veterans. It is now a park, dedicated to their memory. In the main building are numerous relics, including "Sorrel" the mount of General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson.

Hollywood Cemetery (South Cherry Street). Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, is among the numerous famous persons buried here.

Lee Home, General Robert E. (707 East Franklin Street). General Lee returned to this residence following his surrender at Appomattox. Now headquarters of Virginia Historical Society.

Monument Avenue, a beautiful residential thoroughfare in the West End section of Richmond, is lined with monuments to numerous leaders of the Confederacy, including General J. E. B. Stuart, famous cavalry leader, General Robert E. Lee, President Jefferson Davis, General Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson, Matthew Fontaine Maury, pathfinder of the seas.

Post Office Building (Tenth and Main Streets). Portion of structure used as Treasury of the Confederacy.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church (Ninth and Grace Streets). General Robert E. Lee and President Jefferson Davis worshipped here.

State Capitol Building (Ninth and Grace Streets). It was here the Ordinance of Secession was signed, the Congress of the Confederate States of America met; General Robert E. Lee received his commission as commander of the armed forces of Virginia.

Battlefields near Richmond. (Several routes, including Osborne and Mechanicsville Turnpikes). Area has been restored by the National Park Service. Visitors can motor through the principal War Between the States battlefields near Richmond.

\* \* \* \*

# Stonewall Jackson

1824-1863

The committee on placing a bust of Gen T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson in the Hall of Fame will renew its request for this honor in 1955, since selections for this are made every five years.

Jackson, who was destined to become one of the greatest of military geniuses, was born in Clarksburg, West Virginia, Jan. 24, 1824. His parents died when he was quite young, and there are few pictures with the pathetic appeal of this young citizen of seven tramping through the mountainous section of his state, searching for a home with relatives, where he "could get along." He early began to develop those traits of self-reliance energy and courage which were always his. In July 1842 he entered West Point; he was poorly prepared, yet steadily advanced in his class, and was graduated June 30, 1846 with the rank of second lieutenant of Artillery. He entered the Mexican War, was repeatedly promoted for "gallantry and skill on the field," becoming brevet major. When the war closed, he left the army to become a member of the faculty of Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va. He joined the Confederate forces, was made Major-General and on Nov. 4, 1861, took charge of the Valley District to which he had been assigned. It was his custom to make several inspections of every battlefield, and was returning from one of these surveys when he

PAGE FOUR

THE UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY MAGAZINE

was fired on by his own men, near Chancellorsville, was wounded, dying a few days later of pneumonia.

Though he served but two years in the Confederate army, he crowded into that time deeds which have given him world wide fame. Recently Dr. Ralph W. Sockman defined fame as good and durable renown, an achievement due to service, approved by the wise, accepted by the common people. This well describes Stonewall Jackson.

There are many who have only a confused idea of the Hall of Fame or of those whose memorials have been placed there. The Hall of Fame for great Americans is located on the campus of New York University on University Heights in the Bronx, New York, N. Y. The hall and adjoining buildings were built with funds contributed by the late Mrs. Finley J. Shepard (Helen Gould). Only persons dead twenty years or more are now eligible. Names to be inscribed in the Hall of Fame are chosen every five years by a College of Electors, consisting approximately of 100 American men and women of distinction, representing every state.

Busts and tablets are donated by individuals and associations. Eighty-three names have been chosen to date.

Who will be selected in 1955? — C. W.

JULY, 1954

14 The Fort Worth Press FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1952



From a Woman's Corner—

## Real Stone Wall Was This General

By EDITH DEEN

As the Northern Army was pressing against the Southern Army near the town of Manassas, Va., there was a brief halt at the foot of the plateau there.

A Northern general, in order to fire his men with zeal, pointed to Jackson's line standing on the plateau of Manassas and exclaimed:

"See there stands Jackson like a stone wall." And after that Thomas Jonathan Jackson, the great Southern general, was seldom known by any other name. While the history of the Civil War lives, he will be known by that name.

IT HAS BECOME so much a part of the Jackson name in American history that those who are not thorough historians, confuse the Stonewall Jackson with the earlier Andrew Jackson who served as seventh president of the United States.

Thomas Jackson's stonewall qualities were revealed early in his career. The year before he entered West Point he borrowed a friend's horse for a ride to where he could reach a stagecoach. He had promised to leave the animal at a certain stable in town. Upon reaching that town, he found that the stage was already several miles on its journey.

The friend realizing his predicament, promised to get the horse back to the stable, if Jackson would ride it on until he caught up with the stage. The temptation to leave the horse in the care of another was great, for the roads were ankle deep in mud.

<sup>152</sup> BUT THOMAS JACKSON was determined to see that the horse would reach its rightful owner, so he delivered it to the stable himself. Then he set out on foot, with his baggage in hand, walking through knee-deep mud to catch the stage, which had been bogging through the same mud.

Jackson did catch up with it and rested easy on his trip to Washington, knowing for sure that the borrowed horse was back in its stall.

These stories about a man with such stone wall qualities make us appreciate the people we know who possess such qualities. Some of them head great institutions, others preside over big boards, others work quietly in small groups or families.

The family that is successful has one or both parents who possess a sturdiness that suggests a stone wall. And like a stone wall they stand for what is right in the lives of their children.

THE INSTITUTION that is successful has honest, courageous leaders who possess the impregnable qualities of a stone wall. Like a stone wall they do not bend or deviate from the goals they set, and they move on toward them in good and bad weather.

All who succeed have to possess this impregnable quality which will neither accept defeat nor compromise with evil.

In government, in education, in war, in peace, today we have great need of such people. They are the real strength of our race.

Because Stonewall Jackson was such a man, his name lives on today when the names of other Civil War generals have faded into obscurity.

And we can still see him standing on the plateau, a stone wall to the invading armies.

Editor's Note: Mrs. Deen broadcasts from her home study, where she also writes this column. Tune in on her program each Thursday at 9:45 a. m. on KXOL 1360.



Page 194- Cemeteries- New Orleans City Guide.

In the center of a large, green mound surrounded by palm trees is the handsome granite shaft, the Army of Northern Virginia Monument, commemorating the Confederate General, Stonewall Jackson, and the men of the Louisiana Division of the Army of Northern Virginia who fought under him. The Monument was dedicated May 10, 1881, the 18th Anniversary of the death of Jackson, in the ~~presence~~<sup>presence</sup> of a throng of spectators. Above the Mausoleum, in which 2500 men are buried, rises the granite monument, 52 feet in height.

Atop this is the statue of Jackson, "neither calmer nor grander than Jackson stood in the flesh".

On the pedestal are carved two crossed flags with the inscription

"From Manassas to Appomattox, 1861 to 1865"

The statue was the work of Achille Perelli of New Orleans.

General Stonewall Jackson issued strict orders that soldiers "know nothing" when questioned by any but their lawful superiors. He came upon a Texan one day who was leaving his ranks to pluck some ripe cherries. The Texan had heard about Jackson's order. So the following colloquy took place. Asked the General:

"Where are you going?"

"I don't know."

"What is your regiment?"

"I don't know."

"Well, what do you know?"

"I don't know nawthin'."

"Well, why do you always answer 'I don't know'?"

"Because them's ol' Stonewall Jackson's orders, an' I'm agoin' to obey 'em, er bust!"

"Is that all you know?"

"No, I know I want some of them cherries."

"Go on and get them."

### Jackson Monument

This monument to Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson shows him mounted on "Sorrel," facing north, because he so resolutely opposed the Northern army. Jackson, whose brilliant strategy is studied today by soldiers the world over, was a stern, Cromwellian type of commander in strange contrast to the dashing Stuart. Lee called him his "right arm," and no one has ever been able to estimate the severity of the blow his death dealt the Southern cause. Continue westward on Monument to Belmont.



*Architects Drawing Of The Memorial Building Honoring The Women Of The Confederacy To Be Constructed In Richmond, Virginia, On Lot Adjoining The Battle Abbey*



**PICTURED ABOVE** is the architects drawing of the future home of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. This building is to be constructed in Richmond, Virginia, on a lot adjoining the Battle Abbey. While it will house the business offices of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Confederate Museum and Library, it will be constructed as a Memorial to the Women of the Confederacy. The building is to cost approximately \$300,000 and almost half of this has been raised and invested in Savings & Loan Bonds until needed. The Presi-

dent-General and members of the Memorial Building Committee and their chairmen throughout the Divisions are making every effort to complete the fund this year before the convention to be held in Roanoke, Va. in November. They urge all members to pay their quotas and send to the Treasurer-General the funds as they are raised so they may begin drawing interest and making more money for the Building Fund, Mrs. John Francis Weinmann, 2099 Har-

rington St., Little Rock, Ark., is chairman of the Memorial Building to the Women of the Confederacy and Mrs. Robert D. Wright, of Newberry, S. C., is Vice Chairman; Mrs. L. B. Newell, Charlotte, N. C.; Miss Anne V. Mann, Petersburg, Va.; Mrs. William A. Haggard, Miami, Fla.; Mrs. Charles Lanier, Greenwich, Conn.; and Mrs. A. L. Fisher, Enid, Oklahoma, are the other members. Let's all get behind this project and carry it to an early conclusion.

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# Land of Fadeless Stars

purpose in the fierce, bloody drama, will prove to be breath-taking.

There will be keen reader interest in the adventures of the lovely heroine and true Confederate Woman, Wanina McDonald—Scottish Lassie; Wild Irish Rose; Indian Maid; Confederate nurse; and of the hero of the story, Terrence Moore, Confederate captain in secret service, who loved her dearly, and whose battle-wounds she nursed; and of Lieutenant Blair, of the United States Army, who, too, was devoted to Wanina; and of his wonderful mother with her wealth of snowy-white hair, tender and loving smile, and wondrous gray eyes, who hovered over the sickbed of the heroine and nursed her back to health, light and understanding, presenting to the reader's view the true Northern Woman of that troubled day.

In action will be found the true American soldiers of the Sixties, Union and Confederate; one battling to preserve the Union; the other, to preserve to posterity the immutable principles on which the Union was founded. The descendants of these honorable American soldiers will learn why they had ceased deeming themselves fellow-Americans and brothers, to meet as enemies on the many bloody battlefields, each willing to die for his cause, his country and his flag.

The steps taken at Washington to make certain that the opening shot would come from a Confederate gun at Fort Sumter and thereby seemingly place the South in the role of aggressor, described by Mr. Lincoln's private secretary, John G. Nicolay, as the President's

## Confederate Veteran, 107, To Get Honorary Diploma

CRESTVIEW, Fla., May 28 (AP).—William Allen (Uncle Bill) Lundy, 107-year-old Confederate veteran, will line up with 58 other Crestview High School seniors Monday night to receive his honorary diploma.

He'll also accompany the graduating class Sunday night to hear the baccalaureate sermon. Lundy was made an honorary member of the class in October.

He'll appear in cap and gown and will sit in the front row between two of his great-nieces, Miss Edith Newton and Miss Jean Lundy, members of the graduating class.

The grizzled old veteran said he guessed he would get to both events about half an hour ahead of time.

"It takes me longer to walk any distance now," he said. "My legs aren't too strong."

Mrs. Mollie Smith, 69, Lundy's oldest child, arrived Friday to see her father get his "degree." She resides in Big Sandy, Texas.

Asked what he planned to do with his diploma, Uncle Bill quipped:

"I'm going to have it framed, hang it on the wall and I might start teaching school."

Lundy is one of four surviving veterans of the Civil War. The

other living Confederates are John Salling of Slant, Va., and W. W. Williams of Franklin, Texas. The lone surviving Union veteran is Albert Woolson of Duluth, Minn.

FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

### Birthday Party

## Civil War Vet Can't Blow Out 111 Candles

FRANKLIN, Nov. 15 (AP).—His children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren helped Walter W. Williams celebrate his 111th birthday Sunday.

One of the nation's five surviving veterans of the Civil War, the wrinkled old man was actually 111 Saturday. The annual barbecue and the gathering of kinfolk was delayed until Sunday so all could be here.

Williams, freshly shaven and smiling, sat in his wheelchair on the porch of his weatherbeaten old farm home and surveyed the yard full of kinfolk. It made him feel good.

When they brought the four-tiered cake with the 111 candles, he chuckled and tried to blow out the candles. Couldn't do it, though, not even with four puffs.

Williams, 5 feet 5 inches tall and weighing 110 pounds, is the oldest of the nation's surviving Civil War veterans. He joined the Confederates when he was 22 and became a forage master for Hood's brigade of Texas.

Sunday the sun was shining, the barbecue, potato salad and fried chicken tasted good, and friends stirred up the dust in his front yard and on the poorly graveled road passing in front of his house. Wars, any wars, were far away.

"If more of you get along with your wives better," he told younger men of the family, "you'll live a lot longer." He gave the same answer he always has given to those asking how he came to live so long:

"You get up for breakfast, turn around for dinner, and go to bed after supper." Then he gets serious and gives the credit to "my fine wife," Ella Mae, now 79.

Among those who gathered at the old farmhouse Sunday was Bud Williams of Wheelock, 79, a son of the Civil War veteran; Bud's son, Oscar Williams, Normangee, 48; Oscar's daughter, Mrs. R. T. Jackson, Houston; and Mrs. Jackson's daughter, Linda Kay Jackson, 7. The veteran took great-great-granddaughter Linda Kay on his knee for a while before the cake-cutting.

Williams wore a brown suit, a beige sports shirt without tie, and a plaid scarf during the party, which lasted from about 10 a. m. until about 2:30 p. m. Then he went inside for his nap.

Later he came outside to sit on the porch some more and smoke. "Nothing better than a cigar after dinner," he commented.

### Constitutional Amendments

## Confederate Fund Could Provide State Buildings

(One of a Series.)

BY MAC ROY RASOR.

AUSTIN, Oct. 7 (AP).—Texas' expanding state government long ago pushed out the seams of its housing facilities.

As a result, each year the state has to pay out more than \$200,000 in rent for 118,000 square feet of office space beyond its own facilities and scatter its agencies, boards and commissions over a wide Austin area.

The fourth proposed constitutional amendment on the Nov. 2 ballot offers a long range plan for doing something about it.

The measure would divert surplus money piling up in the Confederate pension fund into a new fund to finance construction of new state office buildings. Six per cent of the surplus would be reserved for memorials to Confederate soldiers and grave markers for soldiers who fought in the Texas war for independence.

Dwindling Yearly.

Confederate pension rolls are dwindling yearly, with only one

veteran and about 450 widows now surviving. The state comptroller has estimated there is enough in the fund already to pay all claims that will build up against it and leave \$6,000,000.

The fund is fed by a property tax of 2 cents per \$100 evaluation each year.

The plan for channeling the surplus to state buildings has found favor with numerous groups, including the State Bar, which is giving it active support. The first new building would house among other services, the State Supreme Court and the Court of Criminal Appeals.

The State Bar Journal recently called the amendment "one of the few money-making proposals ever to come out of the Legislature."

Proponents contend there is no better way to use the surplus now lying idle in the Confederate pension fund and future funds accruing to it than in buildings to eliminate the state's big annual rent bill. They say it not only would not increase taxes but would save taxes.

Opponents' Views.

Opponents argue the Confederate pension tax could be eliminated if it is not needed and give the tax payers a cut for a change instead of an increase. They also note that no provision has been made for maintenance of the buildings and that is going to cost money. They object, too, to creating another commission to look after the project in a state already top-heavy with commissions.

On the ballot, the proposal appears this way:

"For (against) the amendment transferring that portion of the Confederate pension fund not needed for the payment of Confederate pensions to the state building fund to be used for state building purposes as may be provided by law, and also permitting not more than 6 per cent of such fund to be used for memorials for Texans who served in the Texas Revolution and in the armed forces of the Confederate states."

### Foraged for Hood

## Oldest Civil War Veteran Chipper on 112th Birthday

FRANKLIN, Nov. 15 (AP).—Walter W. Williams, the oldest of four surviving Civil War veterans, marked his 112th birthday Sunday saying he looks forward to more years in spite of failing sight and hearing.

The wizened little man who once foraged for Hood's Texas Brigade of the Confederate Army smiled enjoyment at the party in his home and said he was glad to be starting his 113th year.

"My grandfather—in Mississippi—lived to be 119," he said, "and I might top that."

Two birthday cakes, one topped with a Confederate flag, flanked the wheel chair to which he is confined. His 12 living children and others of his four generations of descendants were on hand.

Williams lives quietly with 80-year-old Ella, his wife for 60 years, a son Gene and the remnants of a once-fine pack of fox hounds on his 20-acre farm near here. He likes to sit on the wide front porch of his small frame house.

It's fun surprising relatives with how long he lives, Williams said. "They come by every few days to see me dead," he joked, "but I don't die."

Nor does he expect to die any time soon. "I feel good all the time," he said. "I've never been sick but one time—that was a little spell of typhoid when I was 18 — and I've never been cold natured. When it gets real cold you can put on clothes and keep warm."

Williams, known as "Colonel Williams" since being given an honorary commission by Governor Shivers, used to hunt foxes before failing sight and advancing age confined him to the wheel chair.

"Now," he said, "I don't get out much. I hear tolerable, and I could hear pretty well if you'd

talk loud." He looks forward, relatives said, to semiannual trips to Houston for physical checkups by the Veterans Administration.

Friday Evening, September 23, 1955

## Many Historic Shrines Dot Old Dominion

RICHMOND, Va., July 11 (Spl).—More than 100 historic shrines await visitors to the Old Dominion.

Because of Virginia's historic role in the nation, it probably has more shrines than any other state. Dating back to the first permanent English settlement, there is little doubt the shrines are among the oldest. They record events of three centuries.

In Richmond, for example, there are many noteworthy shrines of famous persons and historic occasions. Among them are St. John's Church, where Patrick Henry issued his immortal challenge. There is St. Paul's Church, where Confederate President Jefferson Davis worshipped. Monumental Church marks the spot where in 1811, the Richmond Theater was burned.

## Texas UDC Picks Abilene

HOUSTON, Sept. 23 (AP).—The Texas division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy Thursday selected Abilene as their 1956 convention city.

The group re-elected officers at the concluding session of their 59th convention here. These included:

Mrs. Erl R. Ramsey, Houston, president; Mrs. O. M. Ridenhower, San Antonio, Mrs. W. J. Norvell, Troup, and Mrs. W. B. Alcorn, Bolling, vice presidents; Mrs. J. R. Payne, El Paso, recording secretary; Mrs. M. G. Monaghan, Amarillo, recorder of crosses; Mrs. L. E. Pernell, Austin, registrar; Mrs. M. L. Battersby, Houston, treasurer; Mrs. Dennis G. Colwell, Dallas, historian; Mrs. R. A. Lewis, Austin, custodian, and Mrs. R. F. Bacon, Austin, honorary president.



—Associated Press Wirephoto.

### **UNCLE WALT GETS MEDAL**

Asst. Secy. of the Army Hugh M. Milton II, right, presents the Civil War Medal to Walter W. Williams, 113, of Franklin, one of three surviving Confederate veterans. The medal was presented to him at his home.

# THE FLAGS of the Confederacy

By E. MERTON COULTER  
IN THE SPRING ISSUE OF THE GEORGIA REVIEW

The Confederate flag is displayed today probably more widely than it ever was during the lifetime of the nation it represented. Certainly in the day of the Confederacy it did not have the currency in the North which it now has. And, despite the foolish fears of some unbalanced critics of the present national scene, the flag's vogue is not the outcropping of a dark conspiracy to subvert the United States government. It is, of course, merely one of those fads, which the American people eagerly like to grab up and promote and then drop as quickly. Most of those who wave the Confederate flag have no notion of what the Confederacy stood for and only the haziest ideas of how it came into existence. When the football fans tire of flying it and its commercial promoters see their markets drying up, the Confederate flag will recede to the respectability of its historical significance.

A flag represents a nation's honor and conscience, as well as its sovereignty and independence. Though the Confederacy never gained its independence, it possessed honor, a conscience, and sovereignty; and during its four years of existence it carried its flag to the seven seas and on land north of Gettysburg. Flags, like nations which they represent, grow; they do not spring forth full grown in their final form. The evolution of the British and American flags is a good example—and the Confederate flag is another instance. It took centuries for England to produce her present flag; the United States spent decades in agreeing on the final form of her "Stars and Stripes;" the Confederacy spent its whole life span in trying to decide on a flag, almost as relentlessly as it did in battling for its independence.

During its short life the Confederacy had many flags—national flags, battle flags, naval flags, revenue flags, hospital flags, flags of truce, regimental flags, state flags, and the threats of a black flag. Though the national and battle flags are of chief interest here, it is appropriate that brief attention be given to these other flags. The black flag was never raised but the threat of it was raised when it seemed that Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation might turn the war into a servile insurrection. Happily neither the

black flag nor the black insurrection materialized. On seceding, some of the states which at that time had flags changed them and others adopted flags for the first time. Georgia, when she occupied the Augusta Arsenal three days after seceding, supplanted the Stars and Stripes with a flag consisting of a white field with a red star in the center, but this was not a flag officially adopted by the state. South Carolina adopted a red banner with a blue cross at right angles containing fifteen stars (for the fifteen slave states) and with two fields next the staff, on one a palmetto and on the other a crescent. Louisiana after toying with a pelican flag adopted one with thirteen stripes, the first eight being blue and white and the next five being red and white. In the upper left corner was a red union with a yellow star in the center. Other states adopted other devices. As the states considered themselves independent republics before the Confederacy combined them into a central government in February of 1861, they felt flags were called for by their independent existence.

Some of the states which did not immediately adopt flags on seceding accepted by general consent certain emblems as symbols. There was unfurled in the Florida secession convention a flag consisting of a white field with three blue stars, representing the states which had seceded by that time, and the Mississippi secession convention almost went into hysterics as a blue flag with a white star in the center was displayed—the Bonnie Blue Flag. It was this flag which became famous not because of its having been borne on battlefields but because Harry Macarthy, the well-known Irish comedian of the Confederacy, wrote and widely sang the song, which was second only to "Dixie" in popularity.

Regimental flags in their designs were almost as numerous as were these units themselves. In many cases the designs came out of the imaginations of the ladies whose nimble fingers made the flags, and these same ladies awarded to themselves the additional honor of presenting the flags to the regiments in speeches on which they worked as lovingly as they did on the flags. In some cases these flags were consecrated in churches as the

regiments were about to march away to war. A Georgia regiment bore a flag with a cotton boll on one side and on the other the state seal and the date on which the state seceded—Jan-

of another Confederate regiment had on one side a cross with twelve stars and on the other a palmetto.

Flags of truce were, of course, white; hospital flags were yellow but

Montgomery Convention, which organized the Confederacy, was the adoption of a flag to be the symbol of this new nation then aborning. On February 9, 1861, the day on which the Convention elected Jefferson Davis president and Alexander H. Stephens vice president of the Confederacy, it appointed a committee to select a flag. William Porcher Miles of South Carolina was made chairman. Flag designs had already begun to come in, and for the next month a flood of suggestions and designs almost inundated the committee. Everyone from school girls to octogenarians seemed to have developed an idea as to what the flag should be like, and they were not loath to inform the committee of it. These suggested designs fell into two general groups: those that were adaptations of the United States flag and those which were complete departures from it, "very elaborate, complicated, or fantastical."

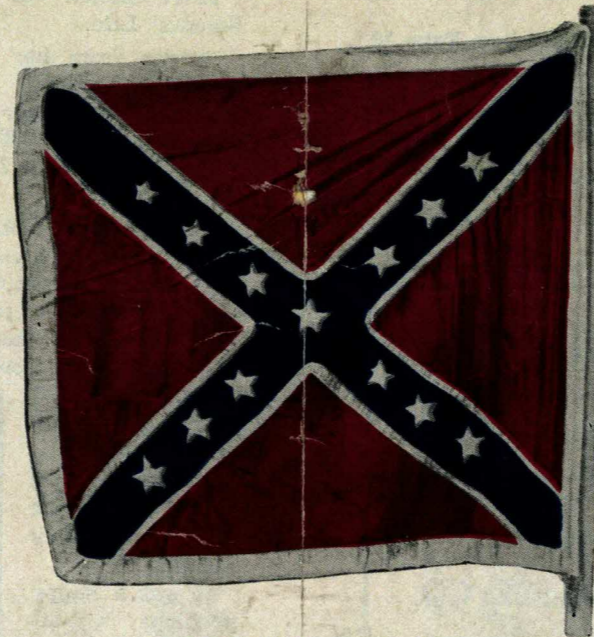
There was a widespread feeling, not surprising, that the new flag should be as much like the Stars and Stripes as possible, and still be different enough to be another flag. This same feeling was to lead to the adoption by the Confederacy of a constitution almost a verbatim copy of the United States constitution. To those not versed in the uses of a flag, and most were not, why not a copy of the Stars and Stripes, which Americans generally had long felt was the most beautiful flag in existence. Must Southerners give up this priceless symbol to have another government? Some would rather return to the Union of the Stars and Stripes. As an example of clinging to the United States flag, a design came to the committee, from New Orleans, which was an exact copy of the Stars and Stripes except that the blue union in the upper left corner containing the stars was changed to a blue bar all the way down next the staff to contain one star for each state which should form the Confederacy. In fact Walker Brooke, a delegate from Mississippi, introduced a resolution instructing the committee to select a flag as similar as possible to the Stars and Stripes. There was such an outburst of opposition to Brooke's resolution that he withdrew it. Miles, the chairman of the flag committee, was especially hostile to the idea, say-

ing that from the days of his youth he had detested the United States flag as the emblem of a hostile government.

Finally on March 4 the committee made its report and its recommendations for a Confederate flag. Most of the report was an argument against those designs similar to the United States flag. Why should a new nation want to pilfer the flag of the nation from which it was separating? Did the new American government in the Revolutionary War try to adopt the British flag? Said the committee, "There is no propriety in retaining the ensign of a government, which in the opinion of the States composing this Confederacy, had become so oppressive and injurious to their interests as to require their separation from it. It is idle to talk of 'keeping' the flag of the United States when we have voluntarily seceded from them. It is superfluous to dwell upon the practical difficulties which would flow from the fact of two distinct and probably hostile governments, both employing the same or very similar flags. It would be a political and military solecism." As both Liberia and the Sandwich Islands (Hawaiian) had adopted flags similar to the United States flag, it seemed an "additional, if not in itself a conclusive, reason why the Confederacy should not do so. There should be 'no inclination to borrow, at second hand, what had been pilfered and appropriated by a free negro community and a race of savages.'" The committee then stated what it felt a flag should be like: "A flag should be simple, readily made, and, above all, capable of being made up in bunting. It should be different from the flag of any other country, place, or people. It should be significant. It should be readily distinguishable at a distance. The colors should be well contrasted and durable, and, lastly, and not the least important point, it should be effective and handsome." The flag which the committee was now recommending would fit this description, and its three colors, red, white, and blue were "the true republican colors." They were "emblematic of the three great virtues—of valor, purity, and truth."

And this is the committee's descrip-

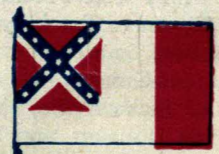
• Continued on Page 22



THE BATTLE FLAG



THE STARS AND BARS—  
The First National Flag



THE THIRD NATIONAL FLAG

Engravings borrowed from THE GEORGIA REVIEW for the U. D. C. MAGAZINE by Mrs. J. W. Bailey, Historian of the Georgia Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy. Original photos courtesy of Miss Annie F. Cody, of Nashville, Tenn., and the Tennessee Division, U. D. C.



THE SECOND NATIONAL FLAG



THE BATTLE FLAG  
AND NAVAL JACK

uary 19, 1861. On the flag of another Georgia regiment was a great stalk of cotton surrounded by stars. A company of Irishmen (the Emerald Guards) from Alabama had on one side of its flag a full-length figure of Washington and on the other a harp encircled in a wreath of shamrocks with the legends "Erin-go-Bragh" (Ireland forever) and "Faugna-ballagh" (Clear the way). The flag

smallpox pesthouses flew a white flag; and the first revenue flag was made up of three perpendicular bars; the one next the staff was blue containing the seven stars (for the states which had at that time seceded), the next white, and the outer bar was red.

During the short life span of the Confederacy, she had three separate national flags and one battle flag.

One of the first concerns of the

# Oldest Civil War Veteran Thinking About Birthday

FRANKLIN, Nov. 8 (AP) — Colonel Will already has started thinking about Sunday.

For on Sunday, Nov. 14, Walter W. Williams, honorary colonel on the governor's staff, will be 112 years old.

Williams is the last surviving Confederate veteran in Texas—is one of three Confederate veterans still living. One union veteran is living. Williams is the oldest of them all.

For most of his days, Williams sits placidly on the front porch of his old home in the Shiloh community out from Franklin, about 50 miles northwest of Houston.

He and his wife, Mrs. Ella Mae Williams, 80, his companion for 60 years, expect more than 100 descendants, relatives and friends to come to the birthday party Sunday.

All 12 of their living children will assist their parents as usual in the festivities for the day.

Williams, a wiry little remnant of the Gray, is in fair health.

He went to Houston last July for a checkup at the veterans hospital there where he tried out a hearing aid and said he could hear a "right smart" better. His eyes are weakened, red-rimmed eyes of age. His daughter, Mrs. Willie Mae

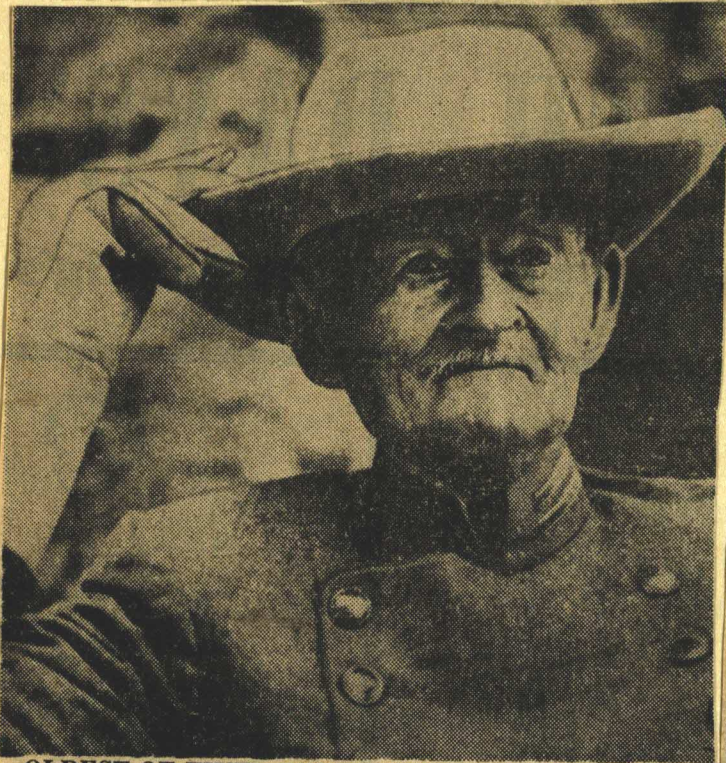
Bowles of Houston, said her father spends most of his time sleeping or sitting on the front porch of his farm home. She said he wants his morning coffee promptly at 6 a.m. each day and still enjoys a toddy of sugar, whisky and water before retiring at 7 p.m.

Other surviving Civil War veterans are William A. Lundy, 106, Laurel Hill, Fla., and John Stalling, 106, Slant, Va., of the Confederate forces, and Albert Woolson, 107, Duluth, Minn., of the Union Blue.

Williams was a forage master in Hood's Brigade during the Civil War.



PLANE RIDE IS REST—Walter G. Williams, oldest Civil War veteran, was all set to take his first plane ride when this picture was taken in the summer of 1953 at Bryan. His wife, Ella, gives last minute instructions. Sunday he'll be 112.



OLDEST OF FIVE—Walter Williams, at 111 the oldest of five living Civil War veterans, donned his Confederate uniform in rehearsal for his "duty" Sunday as honorary commander for the day at Bergstrom Air Force Base in Austin during the national sports car races.

## Belated Promotion

### Civil War Veteran to Take 'Command' of Jet Airbase

AUSTIN, March 25 (AP).—A voice from the Civil War will sound orders of the day at the jet air force base here Sunday.

For one day, Walter Williams, 111 years old, will sit in honor at Bergstrom Air Force Base and be its honorary commander while jet planes fly overhead for him and sleek sports cars whine around the runway for the national sports cars races.

Williams is the oldest of five veterans of the Civil War still living.

He will wear the gray of the Confederate Army. His uniform is borrowed—the Air Force flew it in from Paramount Studios in Hollywood.

But the old gentleman put it on proudly, tied the red sash around his waist, put on the long gauntlets and set the big felt hat on his gray hair.

"He used to have a uniform, but it got burned in a fire years ago," his wife, Ella Mae, said.

In a sunbonnet and seersucker duster, his wife of 65 years stood by the old veteran while photographers took the pictures. They posed on the rickety front porch of their farm home near Franklin, outside of Bryan, this week.

Mrs. Williams, 80, won't be able to come to Austin Sunday when her husband takes his second airplane ride for the flight here.

"I like to ride in airplanes," Williams said. He flew to Dallas for the state fair last October for his first plane ride.

Air Force officials said Williams wrote them asking about tickets to the sports car races Sunday saying he had never seen those fancy cars and would like to do so. They then made plans to honor him.

He was a forage master in Hood's Brigade during the Civil War.

Colonels will be all around him Sunday. Hollywood's James Stewart, formerly a colonel in the Air Force, will read the order of the day making Williams the base commander. Col. Ben Lichty, Bergstrom commander, will be right beside him.

Williams won't have to worry about rank, though. He himself is an honorary colonel on the staff of the governor of Texas.

Texas' other living Confederate veteran, Thomas Riddle, 107, lies ill in the State Confederate Home here in Austin.



CIVIL WAR VETERAN EXAMINED—Walter W. Williams, 110, of Franklin, Texas, one of Texas' two living Civil War veterans, has the physical condition of a normal man of 55-60, according to Dr. R. S. Wolfe, chief medical officer at the Veterans Administration Clinic in Houston. Williams came to Houston for a physical checkup. Standing beside him are Dr. Wolfe and the veteran's 80-year-old wife.

## Texas Confederate Veteran Celebrates 109th Birthday

FRANKLIN, Nov. 18 (AP).—One of Texas' two living Confederate veterans celebrated his 109th birthday Sunday.

"Best one I ever had," said spry Walter W. Williams.

"What's more I expect to live through several more of them."

Hundreds of visitors gathered at his six-room frame house 14 miles east of this south central Texas town. Many brought picnic lunches they shared with others.

"I'm very happy, very happy," Williams said—when he could be distracted from gifts of shirts, socks, pants and ties.

Mrs. Williams, a mere 78, rushed from front to back doors, greeting, cooking and visiting.

The erect veteran expressed regret that his two-foot bakery cake had no candles for him to blow out. The cake bore the frosted lettering "Col. Williams."

Williams was born Nov. 14, 1842, in Adawoma County, Mississippi. The celebration was delayed so more could attend. The other living veteran is Thomas Evans Riddle, 106, of the Texas Confederate Home for Men at Austin.

They were made colonels on

the staff of Governor Shivers in 1950.

Williams uses a cane and said "my eyes ain't what they used to be."

He joined the Army at 22 and became a forage master—food hunter—in General Hood's cavalry.

Not Fond of Vegetables.

Williams once told a man who asked him how he managed to live so long that he never took care of himself, lived a rough life and doesn't like vegetables except for a mess of new potatoes.

The Williamses live alone on their 20-acre farm near some of their children. They have no phone.

Asked what she'd do in an emergency, Mrs. Williams said: "Why, I'd just blow the cow horn."

That's what she did last winter when the colonel caught the flu, and a son came at once.

# Civil War Memoir

## THREE-STARRED LOUISIANA GENTLEMAN:

One of the brighter footnotes to the story of the Confederacy and one of the more polished writers of war memoirs was the youngest son of President Zachary Taylor. Published in 1879 and long out of circulation, Richard Taylor's "Destruction and Reconstruction" has been edited by Richard Harwell of Emory University and reissued by Longmans, Green (\$7.50). Its interest today is not only its eyewitness view of the Civil War from the Southern side, but also its urbane comment on the United States in the Reconstruction period.

Richard Taylor, at the outset of the war, was a slaveholding Louisiana sugar planter. A graduate of Yale and widely read in the classics, he was a cultivated New Orleans gentleman, not a soldier. He was of moderate mind on the issue of slavery, but he also had a deal of the professional Southerner in him. This brought him into the Confederate Army where, by the end of the war, he became a lieutenant general and the victor over General Banks in the Red River campaign. Taylor served both in Virginia and in the Confederate "West," and his comments on the personalities and the course of the fighting are worth more than passing notice.

Taylor was an acid and haughty observer. Of Stonewall Jackson: "He sucked lemons, ate hard-tack, and drank water, and praying and fighting appeared to be his idea of the 'whole duty of man'." Of Lee: "He was without ambition." Of the Confederate cavalry: "They had every quality but discipline."

As becomes a gentleman-soldier, Taylor tells his own story modestly, but in an easy, lucid style that is sprinkled with classical allusions and asides on the art of war, social ethics, political philosophy, and the joys of nature.

At the war's end Taylor declined to seek a pardon, but he worked hard, in interviews with Johnson and Grant, who were friends from the past, to temper Reconstruction. In telling of these efforts, as in detailing scenes of the battlefield, Taylor is a perceptive observer. It is a keenness that makes for fruitful reading.

AUSTIN, Nov. 11 (AP)—The Confederate Army—in, replica—will march again.

The Confederate squad of the University of Texas Army ROTC, a detachment in authentic Confederate uniform, will parade at the annual conference of the Texas State Guard Assn. in Corpus Christi Nov. 12-14.

The group will use the manual of arms and formations of the Confederate Army. Maj. Thomas Livingston, the ROTC commandant at the university, will accompany the 10-member Confederate squad.

## Fort Davis Shrine

Restoration of Fort Davis as a historic shrine in the Davis Mountains of West Texas long has been discussed but deplorably without any substantive action.

The project was presented a few days ago at the fall meeting of 128 executives of Texas Garden Clubs at Alpine. The group already has sponsored landscaping projects at the old Baylor campus at Independence, at old Fort Belknap and at the Collin McKinney home at McKinney.

The restoration of Fort Davis, established in 1854 to protect frontier settlers in Southwest Texas and wagon trains bound for Mexico and California, would preserve for posterity a historic landmark that is laid in an attractive setting near the town of Fort Davis. The region is largely an undeveloped attraction for tourists, and remoteness adds to the charm.

The old fort, now partially in ruins, was named for Jefferson Davis, the secretary of war who ordered it built and

## CIVIL WAR VETERAN IS 107

Continued From Page 1.

day. Still he found it difficult to hear anything.

With him was one of his three living children, Mrs. L. C. Thomas of Glendale, Ariz. His other two children, H. Y. Riddle of Santa Paula, Cal., and Mrs. Mackie Williams of Wichita Falls, couldn't make it.

Some 70 persons, most of them women who are members of the UDC, dropped in. Seventy-six birthday cards were tacked up on the wall beside the picture of Gen. Robert E. Lee and the birthday greeting telegram from Governor Shivers.

Some of the guests brought gifts — candy, handkerchiefs, cigars.

"I bet I know what that is—chocolate candy," the little old man said to one who put a gift in his hand.

Dr. Herman Wing, one of the doctors at the home, said that Riddle was in good condition for a man his age.

"He hasn't been out of this room in two years, but he walks around it," Dr. Wing said. "He plays dominoes, and he plays a good game. We try to give him a good, quiet life."

## FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM



—Associated Press Wirephoto.

VETERAN, 107—Nattily attired in a gray Confederate uniform, Gen. John B. Salling of Fort Blackmore, Va., lets loose with a rebel yell at a Confederate reunion in Mobile, Ala. Salling, 107, is the only one of four living veterans of the Civil War able to attend the session.

later became president of the Confederacy. During the Civil War, it was held at various times by both Southern and Union forces. The fort was not finally abandoned until 1891.

It has been proposed that the state acquire the fort and its site as a public park and historic shrine which would be of interest to future generations. Whatever course may be taken, whether through public or private purchase, old Fort Davis should be restored and its traditions kept alive for the future. Garden club executives commendably have brought the matter to public attention.

## VETERANS '53

Continued From Page 1.

posals of marriage since his suit claiming a share in the estate of the late Samuel D. Riddle. Riddle owned the famous race horse,

O' War. The Confederate ran claims he is a half brother of the deceased Riddle.

William Townsend, who will 107 on April 12, was reported "pretty good" condition by his wife, whom he married 13 years ago. She is the fourth Mrs. Townsend. They live at Olla, La.

The records show that Townsend enlisted in Company B, 27th Louisiana Infantry, on Sept. 8, 1862. He was wounded during the siege of Vicksburg and was captured when the Confederate stronghold fell on July 4, 1863.

Townsend spends most of his time sitting on the porch, and likes to listen to hymn-singing and preaching on the radio.

Townsend still was an "unreconstructed rebel" in 1938 when he applied for a Confederate pension. At that time he said:

"I do not remember whether I took an oath of allegiance to the U. S. government, but I do not think I did. If I did, it was under duress and while wounded."



ANTON AGGERMAN

## Last Soldier At Fort Davis Dies At 95

FORT DAVIS, Nov. 6 (SC) — Anton Aggerman, 95, "last soldier of old Fort Davis" died here Saturday morning.

Born in Bohemia, Jan. 19, 1859, he served in the frontier army from 1878 to 1891. He was the last man living in Fort Davis who was a soldier in the old fort. An early day Mason in Fort Davis and Marfa, he was an active Odd Fellow for more than 50 years.

Arriving in New York City he enlisted in the United States Army and was assigned to the Eighth United States Cavalry at Fort Clark. Later he re-enlisted in the 16th Infantry and came to Fort Davis where he had lived 76 years.

Aggerman actively tended a strawberry and apple farm until a few years ago.

He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Josephine Clark and several grandchildren. Burial will be in Fort Davis.

54

# President Jefferson Davis' Address to Confederate Soldiers

General Orders)  
No. 19)

Adjutant and Inspector  
General's Office  
Richmond, Va.  
February 10, 1864

The following address of the President is published for the information of the Army:

### SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES:

In the long and bloody war in which your country is engaged, you have achieved many noble triumphs. You have won glorious victories over vastly more numerous hosts. You have cheerfully borne privations and toil to which you were unused. You have readily submitted to restraints upon your individual will, that the citizen might better perform his duty to the state as a soldier. To all these you have lately added another triumph — the noblest of human conquests, a victory over yourselves.

As the time drew near when you who first entered the service might well have been expected to claim relief from your arduous labors and restoration to the endearments of home, you have heeded only the call of your suffering country. Again you come to tender your service for the public defense, a free offering, which only such patriotism as yours could make, a triumph worthy of you and of the cause to which you are devoted.

I would in vain attempt adequately to express the emotions with which I received the testimonials of confidence and regard which you have recently addressed to me. To some of these first received, separate acknowledgments were returned. But it is now apparent that a like generous enthusiasm pervades the whole army, and that the only exception to such magnanimous tender will be of those who having originally entered for the war, cannot display anew their zeal in the public service. It is, therefore, deemed appropriate, and it is hoped, will be equally acceptable, to make a general acknowledgment, instead of successive special responses. Would that it were possible to render my thanks to you in person, and in the name of our common country, as well as in my

own, while pressing the hand of each war-worn veteran, to recognize his title to our love, gratitude and admiration.

Soldiers! By your will (for you and the people are but one) I have been placed in a position which debars me from sharing your dangers, your sufferings, and your privations in the field. With pride and affection my heart has accompanied you in every march; with solicitude it has sought to minister to your every want; with exultation it has marked your every heroic achievement. Yet, never in the toilsome march, nor in the weary watch; nor in the desperate assault have you rendered a service so decisive in results as in this last display of the highest qualities of devotion and self-sacrifice which can adorn the character of the warrior patriot.

Already the pulse of the whole people beats in unison with yours. Already they compare your spontaneous and unanimous offer of your lives for the defense of your country with the halting and reluctant service of the mercenaries who are purchased by the enemy at the price of higher bounties than have hitherto been known in war. Animated by this contrast, they exhibit cheerful confidence and more resolute bearing. Even the murmurs of the weak and timid, who shrink from the trials which make stronger and firmer your noble natures, are shamed into silence by the spectacle which you present. Your brave battle-cry will ring loud and clear through the land of the enemy, as well as our own; will silence the vainglorious boastings of their corrupts partisans and their pensioned press, and will do justice to the calumny by which they seek to persuade a deluded people that they are ready to purchase dishonorable safety by degrading submission.

Soldiers! The coming spring campaigns will open under auspices well calculated to sustain your hopes; your resolution needed nothing to fortify it, with ranks replenished under the influence of your example, and by the aid of your representatives, who give earnest of their purpose to add, by legislation, largely to your strength, you may welcome the invader with a

confidence justified by the memory of past victories. On the other hand, debt, taxation, repetition of heavy drafts, dissensions occasioned by the strife for power, by the pursuit of the spoils of office, by the thirst for the plunder of the public treasury, and above all, the consciousness of a bad course, must tell with fearful force upon the over strained energies of the enemy. His campaign in 1864 must, from the exhaustion of his resources, both in men and money, be far less formidable than those of the last two years, when unimpaired means were used with boundless prodigality, and with results which are suggested by the mention of the glorious name of Shiloh, and Perryville, Murfreesboro and Chacamauga, and the Chickahominy and Manasses, and Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville.

Soldiers! Assured success awaits us in our holy struggle for liberty and independence, and for the preservation of all that renders life desirable to honorable men, when that success shall be reached, to you — your country's hope and pride — under Divine Providence, will it be due. The fruits of that success will not be reaped by you alone, but your children and your children's children, in long generations to come, will enjoy blessings derived from you that will preserve your memory ever living in their hearts.

Citizen defenders of the homes, the liberties, and the altars of the Confederacy! That the God whom we all humbly worship, may shield you with his Fatherly care and preserve you for safe return to the peaceful enjoyment of your friends and the associations of those you most love, is the earnest prayer of your Commander-in-Chief,

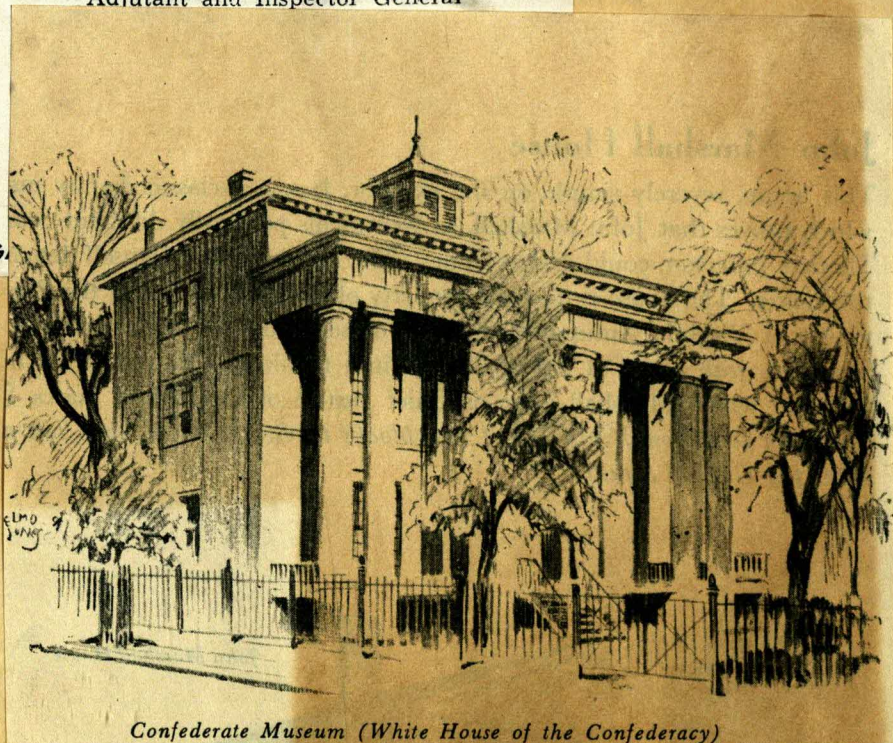
Jefferson Davis

Richmond, February 9, 1864.

By Order:

S. Cooper

Adjutant and Inspector General



Confederate Museum (White House of the Confederacy)

History of Richmond, Va.  
for tourist guide.



# Signal Corps Had Its Origin at Fort Davis

BY BARRY SCOBEE.

FORT DAVIS.—That the Signal Corps of the United States Army which will observe its 95th birthday June 27, had its origin at the old frontier military post here is shown by recorded history.

A young Army doctor freshly here from New York state saw Apache Indians signalling with fires, smoke, their arms, and blankets and asked himself, "Why can't our soldiers communicate in the same manner?" He took the ball from there and formulated a method that brought him appointment as the first signal officer of the Army, with himself at first as the only member of the corps.

The young doctor was Albert J. Myer, who saw Fort Davis when it still smelled of newly-sawed pine and cottonwood slabs and its officers quarters were thatched with coarse hay, and for whom the famous old post, Fort Myer near Washington, D. C., was named.

### Named Assistant Surgeon.

Myer was appointed an assistant surgeon of the Army Sept. 16, 1854, the year that the fort here was established in the heart of the Mescalero Apache homeland. By late January 1855, the physician had completed the long trip westward, via Indianola on the Gulf Coast, Fort Duncan at Eagle Pass, the wild Pecos River region, and was at Fort Davis, "comfortably quartered," as he wrote in a long letter dated Feb. 14, of that year.

The letter was printed in full in an article on Myer written by Col. M. L. Crimmins, U. S. A. retired, of San Antonio, an extensive researcher in Southwestern

military history who died in that city last February.

"The letter is authentic, in Myer's own writing," Colonel Crimmins wrote. "It was found in the Old Records section of the War Department when they were moving from the munitions building to the loft over a near-by garage. I was told about the finding of the letter by a clerk in that office about 20 years ago."

Crimmins wrote that in about 1947. He prepared the article on Myer and offered it to historical societies for use in their publications. The West Texas Historical Association at Abilene printed it. In his first paragraphs, Crimmins wrote of Myer:

"Born in Newburgh, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1829, as a youth he served an apprenticeship as a telegraph operator. Later he attended college and got his bachelor of arts degree, in 1847. He proceeded to study medicine and graduated in 1851. For his graduation thesis he wrote 'A Sign Language for Deaf Mutes,' which was the key to his solution of a method of transmitting messages without sound, touch, or writing. It was said of him that 'he was specially noted for the manner in which he could hold an idea or principle and, following it to its length and breadth, develop all there was in it or of it.' He must have carried the communication idea in his mind, ready to grasp opportunities to use it."

### Devised Ingenious Method.

Colonel Crimmins continued, farther along in his article: "At Fort Davis he heard tales of how the Indians could communicate by signals which kept our forces, sent in pursuit, from catching them . . . He saw Indians using their arms, flags, and smoke during the day as a means of transmitting messages, and at night he saw them use torches. So he devised an ingenious method by which messages could be sent (by our soldiers) and received correctly over long distances.

"In 1855," the colonel wrote, "Myer drafted a memorandum on his devices, which a military board authorized in 1858 . . . Eventually, Congress woke up, due to Myer's continual prodding, and on June 27, 1860, Myer became the 'Signal Corps of the United States Army'—the only member for the time being, with the rank and pay of a major."

With the coming of the Civil

War the corps, under Myer, developed rapidly and became a tremendously important organization for the Union armies, as is shown by a multitude of records cited by Crimmins.

Myer's stay at Fort Davis was relatively brief. In nine months after his arrival a Department of Texas order is on record showing that he was transferred to Fort Clark, Texas, then to San Antonio and the quartermaster's department.

Myer's long letter, written soon after his arrival here, to 'Dear James,' whoever he may have been, covers twelve modern, printed book pages. It tells mostly of the hardships and adventures, often humorously, encountered on his wilderness trip from Fort Duncan at Eagle Pass to Fort Davis. He concludes:

"Fort Davis lies in a valley. The site is pleasant. I am supreme here in my own department. Of course, I like it—I have as fine a position as a young officer can ask for, for I belong to no regiment but to the whole army, hence there is no jealousy but all can be kind to me.

### Delighted With Climate.

"The climate is delightful. There is no rain; no cloudy weather, no snow, no mud. The climate in all this part of Texas is probably the finest in the world. I am in comfortable quarters; I have my books, some old acquaintances as associates, no one can interfere with my sovereign pleasure, and I should be thankful.

"Sometime I will write you about the Indians. I expect to go on an expedition in the vicinity of the post, for pleasure, and will describe my trip. I was out the other day on a botanical excursion. I took an escort of ten men, all mounted and heavily armed. You should have seen me at the head of my command as I led them up ravines and over hills, where no white man had ever trod."

'54

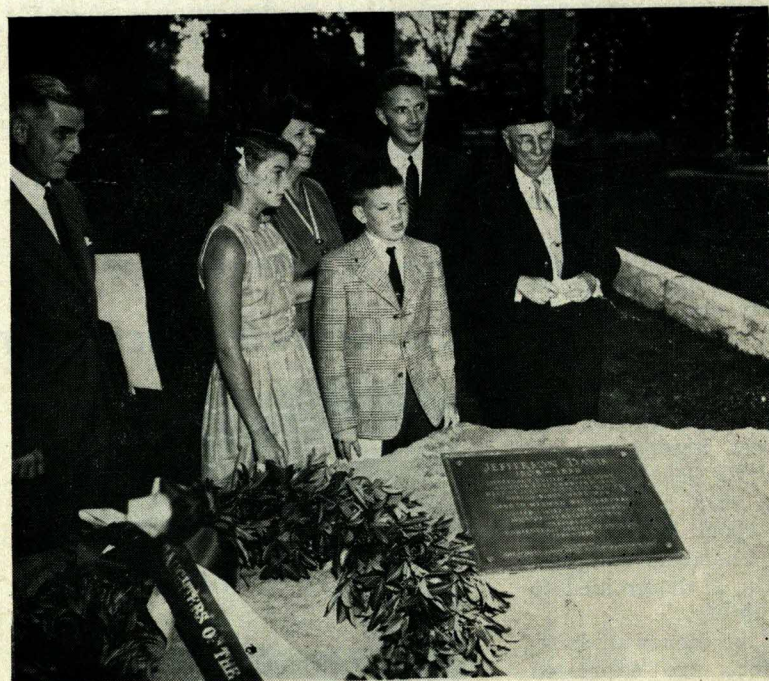


**Davis Monument**

The monument to Jefferson Davis shows the President of the Confederacy in the posture of oratory. Around the monument are excerpts from his most notable speeches. Proceed westward on Monument to the Boulevard

*History of Richmond, Va.  
 for tourist guide*

VOL. XVI OCTOBER, 1953 NO. 10  
 Dedication of Marker To JEFFERSON DAVIS



At Site of Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, the place of his first service to his Country. Shown are: Left to right, M. J. Dyrud, Varina Marka Webb, Joel Davis Webb, and Colonel Walter F. Reichardt. In background, President-General, Mrs. Glenn Long and Joel Webb.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF NATCHEZ, MISS.

Long before the white men came to Mississippi, the Natchez Indians made their home where the present city of Natchez is located. The name of their village was White Apple. They were sun-worshipping Indians and believed to be of Aztec origin.

The written history of Natchez begins in 1662, making it the oldest settlement on the Mississippi River. LaSalle was the first known white man to visit the Natchez country, and in 1700 Iberville and Bienville, French explorers, picked the site of the present city as the most desirable location on the river. In 1716, Bienville engaged in an attack against the Natchez Indians and forced them to build a fort on the bluff overlooking the Mississippi River. The Fort was called Rosalie after Madame D'Rosalie Pontchartrain, a French noblewoman, but the village that grew up around the Fort was known as Natchez.

From the beginning the Indians and the French were in constant disagreement, and in November, 1729 the Natchez Indians attacked Fort Rosalie and massacred all within it's walls and those in the little village of Natchez. Afterwards, the French soldiers joined with the Choctaw Indians and waged a relentless battle against the Natchez until they were destroyed as a tribe. Those that were captured were sold into slavery and a few others joined neighboring Indian tribes to escape capture by the French.

In 1763 Natchez passed under the rule of Great Britain, but in 1779 it was captured by the Spanish and remained under Spanish rule until 1798. Considerable controversy arose over the boundary between the new republic of the United States and Spain. By treaty between Great Britain and the United States, the boundary was fixed at the 31st parallel, north latitude, from the Mississippi to the St. Mary's River in Florida. In ceding Florida to Spain, England specified no boundary, and Spain claimed north to the mouth of the Yazoo River. On February 24, 1797, George Washington sent Andrew Ellicott to Natchez to negotiate with the Spanish Governor and set the boundary line. The Spanish were not anxious to settle the matter so Ellicott raised the American Flag at Connelly's Tavern and informed the Spanish Governor that he intended to stay and claim that section for the United States. The Spanish finally left in the middle of the night in March of 1798. Once again Natchez was under a new government.

For a short time Natchez was the capitol of the Mississippi Territory and the first Governor, Winthrop Sargent, lived in Natchez.

Commerce on the river made Natchez grow into a thriving trading center and as cotton became the dominant crop of the South, great wealth accumulated in Natchez. Planters built beautiful mansions, importing their furnishings from Europe. It reached it's peak of prosperity just before the War Between the States. Some of the taverns of the early days of the Spanish and the French still stand and the lovely homes of the wealthy planters are a reminder of the fabulous days of King Cotton.

After the War Between the States, Natchez slumped into quiet sleepy way of life that lasted until nearly 1939. In 1939, Armstrong Tire and Rubber Company began manufacturing tires and inner tubes and with the coming of industry, the town began to hum with activity. Oil discoveries have made Natchez and Adams County the biggest oil producing section east of the Mississippi River. Johns-Manville Corporation operates a wall-board plant, Blue Bell, Inc. has a garment plant here and International Paper Company operates a rayon-pulp plant. Cotton is no longer the only crop. Farmers raise cattle, and two big grain elevators have been built on the river by Cargill, Inc. to store the soy beans, oats and hay raised by the farmers. These farm products are being shipped out by river and rail to other sections of the United States.

Natchez, because of its annual March Pilgrimage, and many tourists throughout the year, is trained to take care of a large number of travelers.

EOLA HOTEL: This is a modern and fireproof hotel. Each of its 125 rooms is equipped with private baths, circulating ice water and ceiling fans. The lobby, dining room, coffee shop and many of the rooms are air conditioned. This hotel has a roof garden, and a large auditorium on the seventh floor, with a seating capacity of 300, making it especially attractive for large gatherings, conventions and banquets.

NATCHEZ HOTEL: This is operated by the Natchez-Eola Hotel Company. It lists 68 rooms of which 50 have private baths, and 16 with bath privileges. No dining facilities now furnished. This hotel has recently been completely renovated.

HOTEL DUFFY: This hotel has 31 rooms, 28 have private baths. No dining facilities.

BELLEMONT MOTOR HOTEL: This is a modern fireproof motor hotel of 66 rooms with tiled baths, summer and winter air conditioning, swimming pool, air conditioned dining room and coffee shop which serve excellent food. Located on Highways 61 and 65 South.

WINDMILL COURTS: 38 Air Conditioned rooms. Tiled baths, panel ray heat, located on U.S. Highways 84 and 61 North. Windmill Cafe & Lounge with excellent dining facilities on premises.

McNEELY'S COURTS: 16 rooms, some air conditioned, others with ceiling fans. Tiled shower baths, vented heat, excellent restaurants within walking or short driving distance. Located 2 miles east on U. S. Highways 84 and 61 North.

STRADIVARI COURTS: 34 rooms, some air conditioned, others window fans, some kitchenettes. No dining facilities. Located on Highways 61 and 84 North.

WASHINGTON COURTS: 10 air-cooled rooms with vented heat and shower or combination baths. No dining facilities. Excellent restaurants located near by. Located at Washington, Mississippi, six miles east of Natchez on Highways 61 and 84.

Some tourists prefer to spend their visit here in ante-bellum homes. For those the following places are prepared to accommodate paying guests:

- Stanton Hall
- Hope Farm
- Magnolia Inn
- Elgin Plantation

ABOUT FIFTEEN OF OUR ANTE-BELLUM HOMES ARE OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR TO VISITORS FOR AN AVERAGE FEE OF 60¢ to \$1.00 PER PERSON AT EACH HOME. ON YOUR ARRIVAL IN NATCHEZ IF YOU CARE TO CALL BY OUR OFFICE, WE CAN OBTAIN THE SERVICES OF AN EXCELLENT GUIDE FOR YOU. IF YOU PREFER WE CAN MAP OUT A TOUR WHICH CAN BE MADE ALONE.

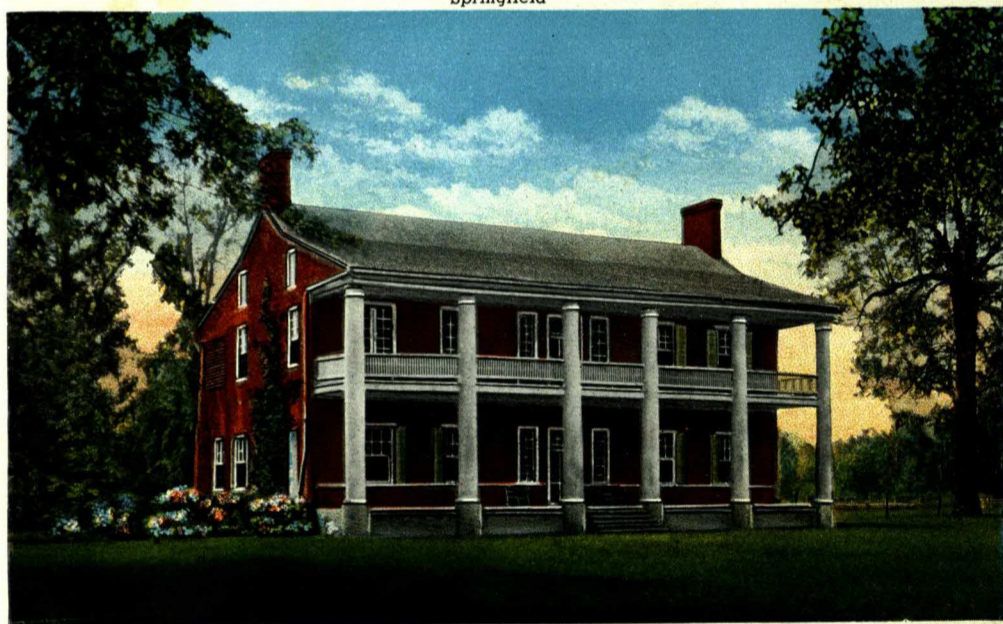
NATCHEZ ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE  
NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI



"Homewood," Home of Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley Swan



Ellicott's Hill  
Springfield

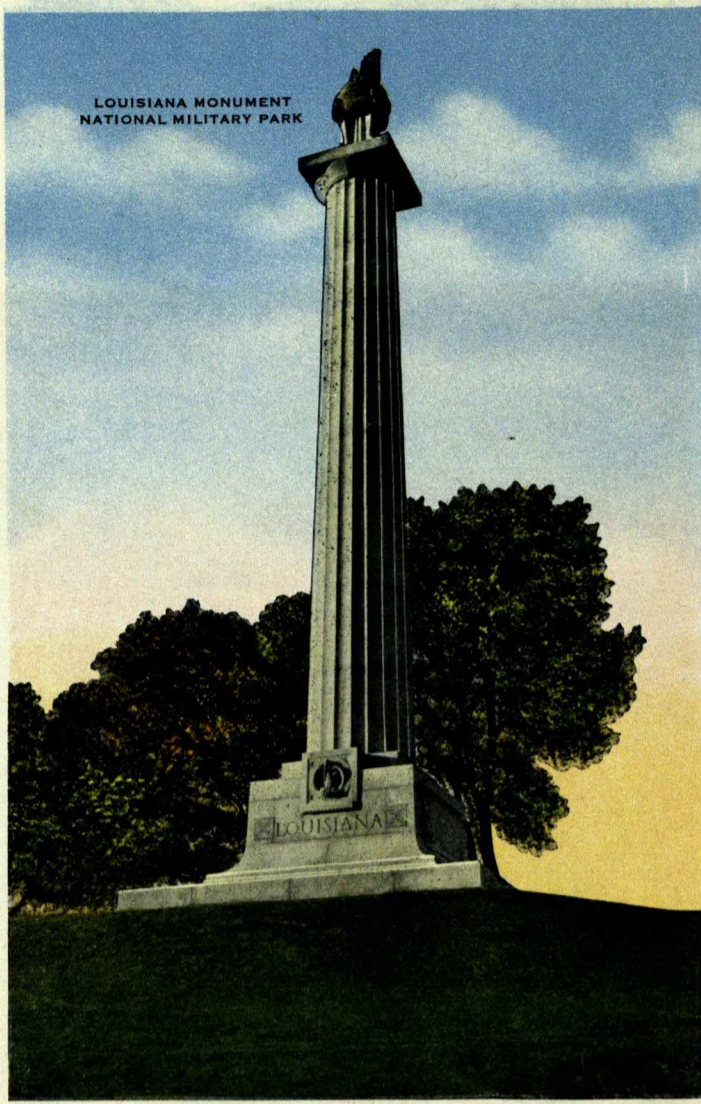


Here Andrew Jackson Married His Beloved Rachael Robard

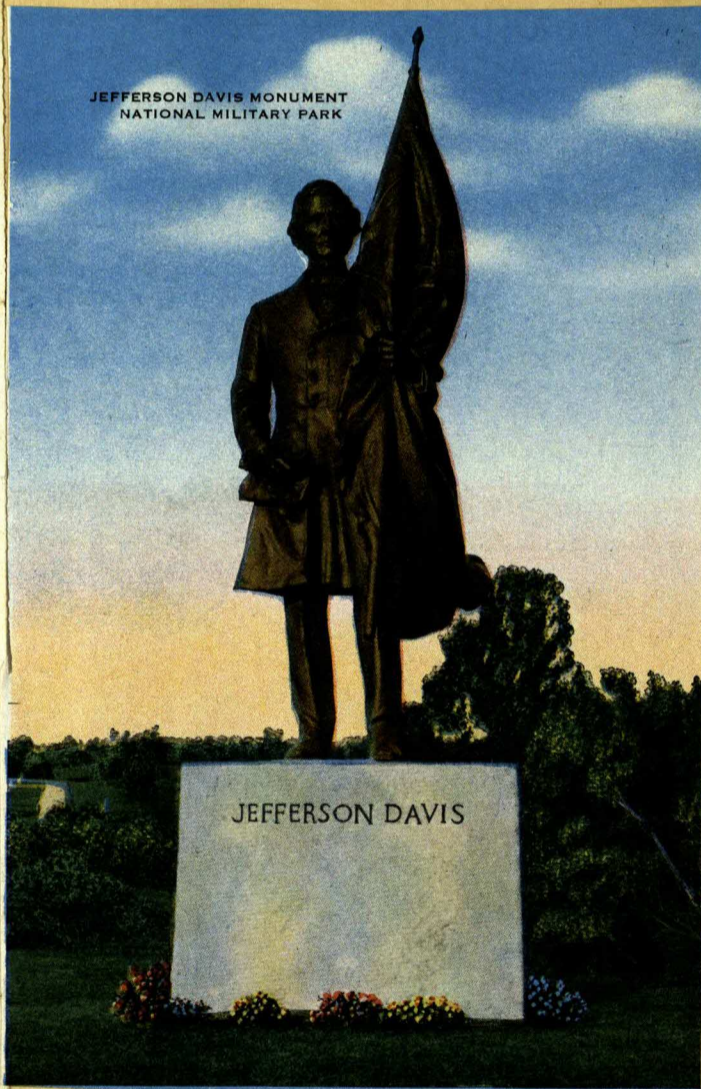
The Briers



Here Jefferson Davis was Married to Varina Banks Howell, First Lady of the Confederacy



LOUISIANA MONUMENT  
NATIONAL MILITARY PARK



JEFFERSON DAVIS MONUMENT  
NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

JEFFERSON DAVIS

✓ Jefferson Davis  
was married in  
this house to  
Varina Banks Howell -  
Natchez, Miss.

# Lee's Birthplace Historic Shrine

## Light Remark at 1928 Convention Here Responsible for Restoration 53

By RHEA TALLEY  
Post New York Fashion Correspondent

RICHMOND, VA—An unidentified woman in Houston, Texas, made a light remark in 1928, the sort that Southern women make to be nice without expecting anyone to take them seriously. But this remark fell on the ear of another Southern woman who was naive enough to take it seriously.

Since naivete is a quality that can move mountains, this country, as a result, has preserved as an historic shrine, Stratford Hall in Virginia, birthplace of Robert E. Lee and two signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The occasion was a national convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in Houston.

Mrs Charles D. Lanier, daughter-in-law of the famed poet, Sidney Lanier, had gone from her home in Greenwich, Conn, to plead for the restoration of Stratford Hall. Built in 1729 by Virginia's first colonial governor, it was at the time privately owned and in a state of disrepair.

Mrs Lanier had "discovered" Stratford on her own, and her tiny UDC chapter, operating valiantly on the alien soil of Connecticut, was asking the national UDC to buy and restore Lee's birthplace.

**THE UNITED** Daughters of the Confederacy said no.

Mrs Lanier, a gentle, Kentucky-born soul who had asserted herself only once before in her life—when she went into a "decline" to gain parental permission to marry Charles D. Lanier, a young newspaperman who later edited the Review of Reviews—was leaving in tears. Some kind woman patted her on the shoulder and said consolingly:

"Why doesn't your own UDC chapter take on this project?"

**THIS WAS** about as logical as suggesting that a gnat tackle a moving job after a mule had found it too much.

But it comforted Mrs Lanier. On her way home she stopped in Knoxville, Tenn, to visit Judge and Mrs Horace VanDeVenter. The judge wrote out, to humor her, directions for forming a non-profit organization. By the time Mrs Lanier's train reached Washington, she felt better, got off and wired Charles E. Stuart, owner of Stratford, acceptance of his terms. She thereby made herself liable for a debt of \$240,000.

After getting settled at home, she started to tell Mr Lanier what had happened. Halfway through the narrative he said, "Well, I wouldn't bother about it if I were you," and returned to his newspaper.

**IT WAS DAYS** before Mrs

Lanier told him to what extent she had bothered.

But because she bothered, if you drive from Washington south for 70 miles across a corner of Maryland into Westmoreland County, Va, today you may visit a restoration of plantation life in colonial and antebellum Virginia. This is Stratford Hall, restored and maintained by the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation.

**FROM A WHARF** on Stratford its builder, Thomas Lee, sailed up the Potomac in 1744 to negotiate the Treaty of Lancaster, preventing war between the English colonists and the Six Nations of the Iroquois. This made possible the opening of Northwest Territory.

Here, also, were born his sons, Richard Henry Lee and Francis Lightfoot Lee, who were to sign the Declaration of Independence. And here, in 1807, in a room furnished today in the style of 1805, the wife of Lighthouse Harry (Richard Henry) Lee bore the most renowned of all Lees, Robert E. Lee.

**THE STORY** of this restoration, of the fate that kept Stratford from falling into oblivion, as so many historic homes have done, goes back to the day a drawer fell out of a desk in Mrs Lanier's Greenwich home.

The desk belonged to her mother-in-law, so Mrs Lanier didn't touch the contents of the drawer until the cabinet maker insisted he couldn't repair it unless she did. When she first opened it, out fell a manuscript that she couldn't resist reading.

It was Sidney Lanier's own draft of a speech he made in Macon, Ga, shortly after Lee's death, in which he urged that the South establish a "fitting and lasting memorial" to its great general.

**WHAT A** splendid gift, thought Mrs Lanier, for her own little UDC chapter, the William Alexander Jr chapter, named for her uncle who had been killed at Shiloh a few days after his 16th birthday.

"It seemed fitting," says Mrs Lanier, "that such an insignificant little chapter should be named, not after a great gen-

See LEE HOME  
Page 4, Column 4

LY 3, 1953

## LEE HOME

Continued From Page 1

eral, but for a boy who was killed in his first battle."

A few days later a newspaper-woman who had been doing research in Virginia, told Mrs Lanier that she had stumbled upon Lee's birthplace. She described its beauty and also its neglect.

Mrs Lanier realized that here was the "fitting and lasting memorial" of which Lanier had spoken, the restoration and maintenance as a shrine of his birthplace.

The William Alexander Jr chapter thought so, too, and Mrs Lanier traveled to Houston to suggest the idea to the National UDC—never dreaming the organization would turn it down.

**IN TAKING** on the project herself, in the name of a handful of women with no more business experience than she, Mrs Lanier did not know she was doing anything reckless.

"I had been told all my life that there were 5,000,000 people in this country who loved and honored Robert E. Lee. I figured, well, if they gave 50 cents apiece, there would be \$2,500,000. It never occurred to me they wouldn't all come running with their money."

Her mother shared this confidence. "There can be no risk with Gen Lee," said Mary Alexander Field, who promptly backed up her faith by giving the William Alexander Jr Chapter all her worldly goods, which were \$5,000 in Liberty bonds left over from World War I.

**ON JAN 19, 1929,** General Lee's birthday, the first \$5,000 was paid toward the purchase of Stratford. In March, 1929, the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation was chartered with the immediate aim of raising \$50,000 by July.

It was accomplished. School children gave pennies and wealthy Southerners gave up to \$5,000 apiece. On July 19, 1929, the first installment was paid. By January, 1932, Charles Stuart had his last check.

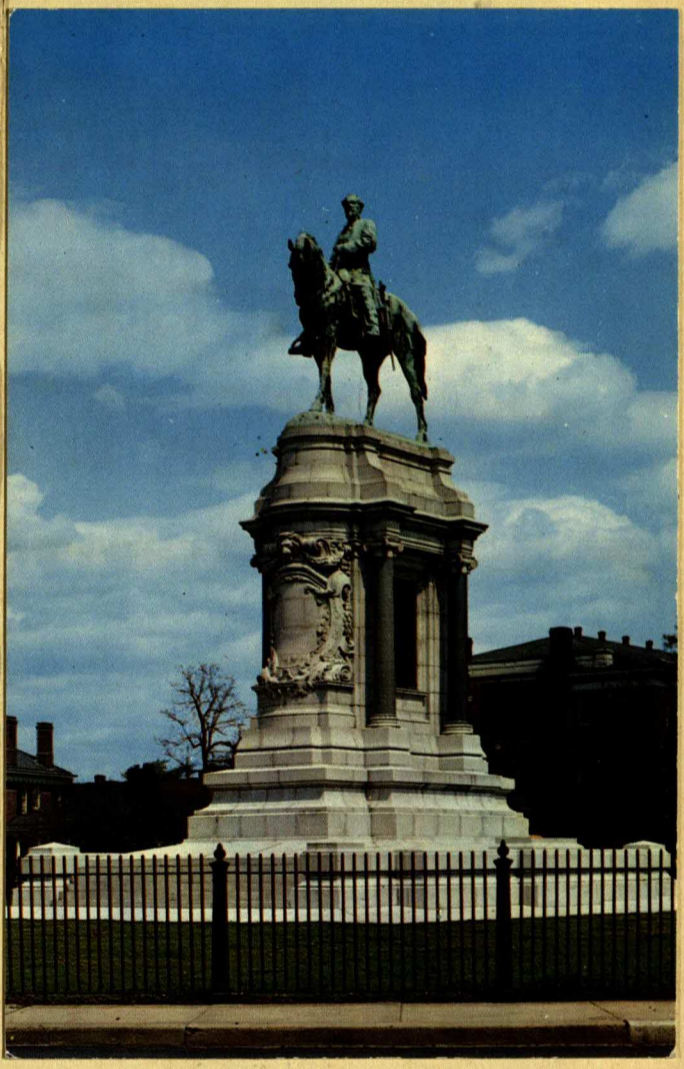
**THIS WAS** made possible by another Southern woman of no business acumen, Mrs William Winder Laird of Wilmington, Del, who advanced \$115,000 without security and without setting a time limit for repayment.

On Oct 12, 1935, Mrs Laird was repaid in full. And the gift of \$50,000 which freed Stratford from debt came from the United Daughters of the Confederacy, which seven years earlier in Houston had decided not to take on the job itself.

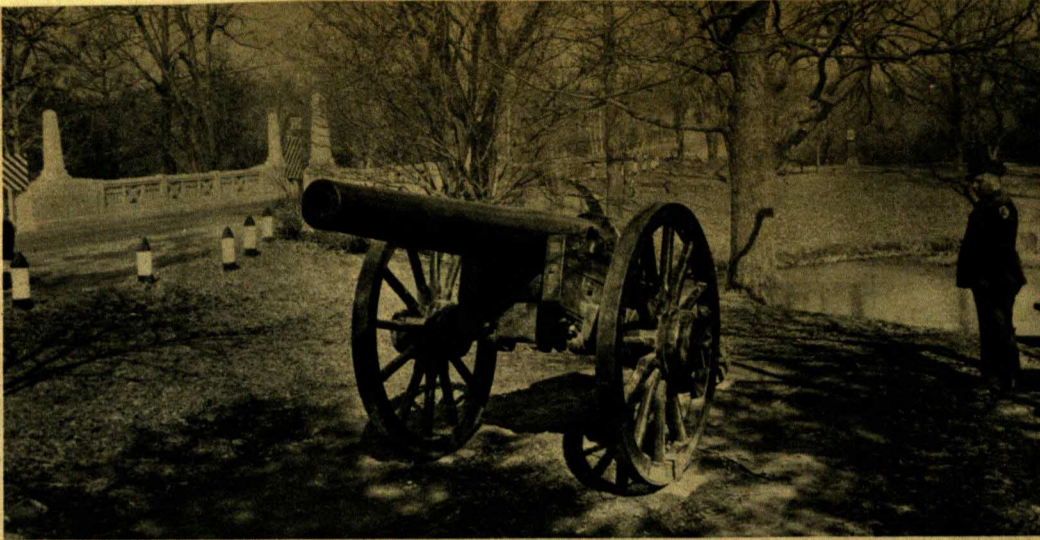
The task was accomplished because of that silly remark by a woman in Houston, and Mrs Lanier, who didn't know what she was doing.

Times do change.  
After the Civil War, a business firm offered General Robert E. Lee \$10,000 a year as salary. He declined. An answer came, "There will be no duties; your name alone is worth that salary."  
Lee's instant response was, "My name is not for sale."

Texas Outlook  
Teachers' Mag.  
July, 1955



7-53 - New York Post.



Cannon marks route of Lee's journey across Appomattox to surrender to Grant.

### The poplar tree still stands where Lee said farewell to his tearful veterans

The principal reconstruction project that remains is the old courthouse; when finished, it will serve as the Park museum. Temporarily the museum is housed in the tavern, where tattered battle flags, rusty muskets and pistols, old prints and lithographs are displayed. An elaborate map shows the final troop movements. It is so set up that electric lights flash on and off, simulating the marching and countermarching of the Northern and Southern soldiers.

A dramatic moment is the final desperate lunge toward Lynchburg of Gen. John B. Gordon's men, who knew they were surrounded on three sides. If they could break through to the West, there was hope Lee's army could survive. But blue lights in serried ranks, flashing into view, show where Union infantrymen barred the way.

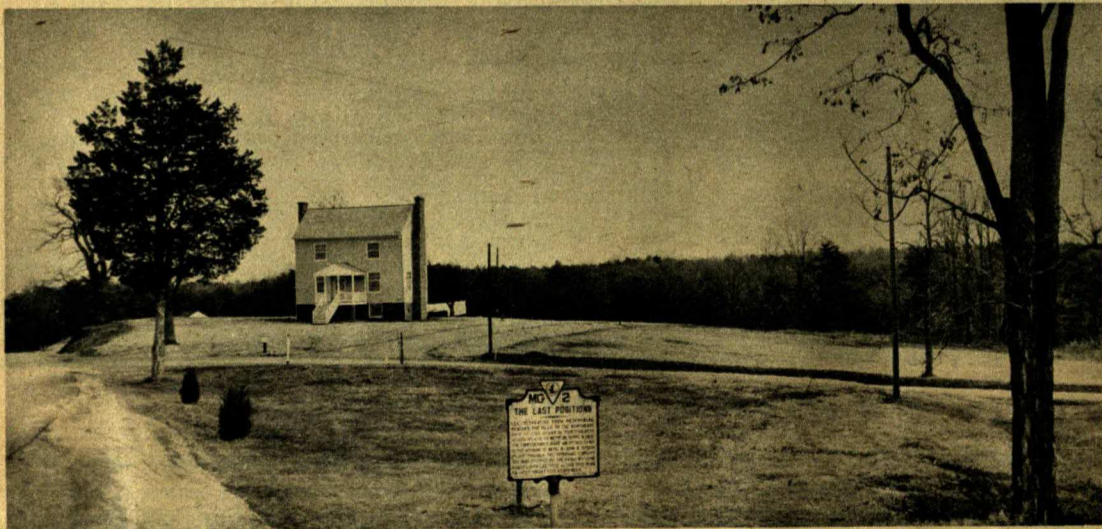
It was then that Gordon sent out his famous message, "Tell Gen. Lee that I have fought my corps to a frazzle, and I fear I can do nothing unless I am heavily supported by Longstreet's corps." Since Longstreet was already holding off two Union corps in Lee's rear, Lee saw that surrender was inevitable.

He asked General Grant for a conference.

Civil War cannon and cannon balls and a memorial bridge mark the spot on the Appomattox River where Lee crossed on his way to meet General Grant, and where he crossed again to tell his men the fighting was over. Not far away is the poplar tree under which Lee sat on his famous horse, Traveller, and bid farewell to his weeping veterans.

Actual details of parole and surrender were worked out the next day by Union and Confederate generals, meeting first in the tavern and then in McLean House. On April 12, the remnants of the Army of Northern Virginia marched across the Appomattox to the village. There, at "Surrender Triangle," Union troops saluted as the Confederates stacked their arms and battle flags.

Ten years hence, when the centennial of the surrender is observed, the final finishing touches will have been put on the reborn Appomattox. Even today, the visitor has little difficulty recreating the events of that April 90 years ago, when fighting ended between two great armies and the unity of the republic was fixed for all time. ■



Peers House gazes down at Surrender Triangle, where Confederates yielded arms.

'55 - Pageant - Star Feb - Ft. W -  
Parade →

6/26 - '55 - Star Telegram

PAGE TWENTY Customs of War between Section Four

West Texas Pioneers *The States Times*

# Comanche's Oldest Citizen Boasts of 126 Descendants

Mrs. Tolbert R. Lane, oldest citizen of Comanche, who recently celebrated her 97th birthday, has lived in Comanche County since 1878, and has 126 descendants, the majority of whom live in West Texas.

The former Harriet Emma Melissa Huffman, daughter of Andrew and Mary Jane Miller Huffman, pioneers of Bell County, was born at Youngsport on the Lampasas River. Memories of her childhood on the frontier furnish her with many stories which her family, down to the great-great-grandchildren, never tire of hearing.

Among the most vivid of her earliest memories is that of her tall father, in a new gray uniform, lifting her high for a goodbye kiss as he left home to join the Confederate Army. She remembers well, also, the day the news came in 1864 of his death, and although she was only six she was very conscious of her mother's brave struggles to support the fatherless family during the hard years that came after the war's end.

### Shoes Made at Home.

She remembers with pride the shoes her mother made for her, "of buggy-cover cloth, with high tops and straight wood soles. No wading in mud puddles with those shoes on," she says.

Harriet Emma was the only girl, with an older and a younger brother, and she took on grown-up responsibilities when her mother had to be away for the day, working for others. From the age of 10 she kept the house, pieced quilts, mended clothes and did plain sewing, making her brothers' shirts as well as her own clothes.

"Cooking meals in a fireplace wasn't hard when you were used to it," she says. The first matches I ever saw came a dozen in the box for a quarter, but it was easy to start a fire with a flint, a pinch of gunpowder, a strip of punk, a case knife and a dry skillet."

There were no Indian raids in Youngsport but Mrs. Lane heard a first hand report from the raid on a school in Hamilton County in 1867, when the teacher, Miss Whitney was killed. A family named Hall came from Hamilton to Youngsport soon after the raid and their son, who was in the school, told often of the tragedy.

### Indian Raid Horror.

"The horror still had hold of him," Mrs. Lane says. "He told how the teacher made a target of herself for the Indian arrows while she told the children how to escape. He kept saying that the big man who looked like an Indian but talked English really was a white man who hated Miss Whitney because she had once refused to marry him."

The Huffman family did have Indian troubles after they moved to Mills County and settled on the Colorado River, about five miles from Goldthwaite. On one moonlight raid the Indians stole her older brother's prize cow pony, a great loss.

"We had two big watchdogs that would stand in the door openings of our log house and bark when the Indians came around. The house didn't have any doors. The Indians never shot the dogs or bothered us, just stole the horses," she recalled.

There were many hardships, Mrs. Lane recalls, but she says, "even during the hard years of the Reconstruction we were never really hungry. My brothers kept us supplied with meat with their rifles. We had all sorts of game, even bear steaks at times. It was my job to mold bullets for them."

Mrs. Lane makes her home with a son and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lane, 1106 S. Austin, in Comanche.

Mrs. Lane's descendants, in addition to the five children, include 33 grandchildren, 81 great grandchildren and seven great-great grandchildren.



MRS. TOLBERT R. LANE.

"Money was hard to come by in those days. I remember one fall we gathered pecans. My brave mother and older brother took a wagon load of them to Austin. Younger brother and I stayed with our closest neighbors. Mother sold the pecans at a good price and brought back flour, sugar and calico.

### Enjoyable Occasions.

"But life wasn't all hard. There were camp meetings, play parties and dances," Mrs. Lane says. She remembers old long meter hymns, ballads and play party songs and sings snatches of them often.

The Huffman family moved from Mills to Hamilton County in the middle '70s, and in 1878, when Harriet Emma was 20, she married Tolbert R. Lane there. They drove to Comanche County after their wedding to the small farm the young husband had bought between Hesse and Vandycyk.

"I made my wedding clothes by hand," Mrs. Lane says, "and the clothes for our first baby were all made by hand, too. But before our second child came we bought a New Home sewing machine. I tell you, I was mighty proud of that machine. One of my granddaughters has it now, and it still sews good."

Mrs. Lane has attended a real school only three weeks, but she kept studying and learning as she could, and was able to help her children as they started to school. When they progressed beyond her in school, she says, she was delighted to have them teach her, and kept up with them. There were eight children, five of whom now are living.

The Lanes prospered until the bad drouth of 1886. Crops failed, pastures burned brown, the cotton blew out in the fall storms, and Mrs. Lane has a hard time ballad she remembers from those days. She recalls that they did hold on to their land and survived. They cut post oak and sold the wood in Comanche, some for as little as 25 cents a load. They plowed with their milk stock, having had to sell their horses. They turned their cows loose at night, and went down to the Leon River every morning to get them.

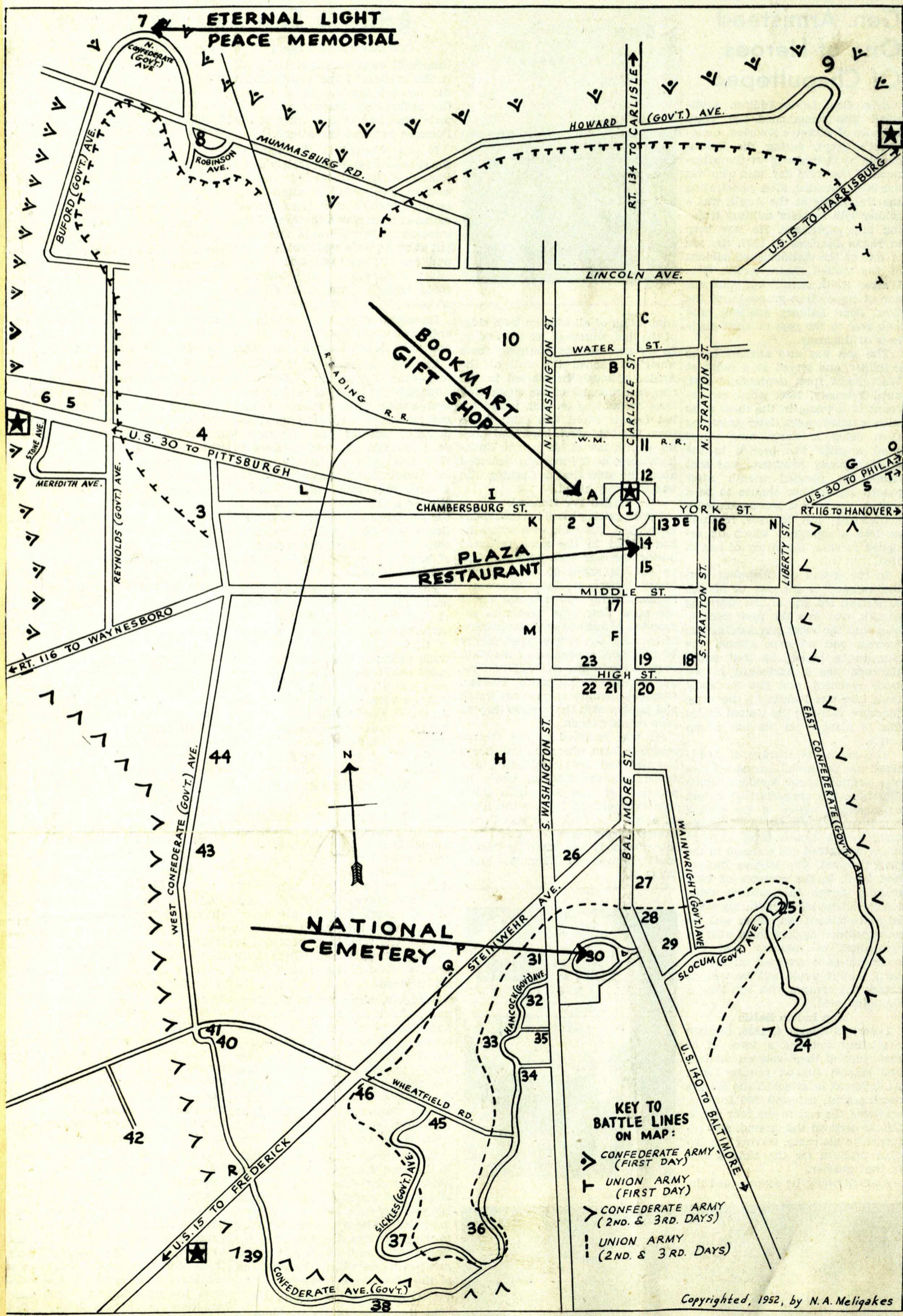
Mr. Lane died in 1933. Now

*See other side*

## Key Points to Map

- \* Star indicates where Guides are available.
- \*1—Lincoln Square.
- 2—Christ Lutheran Church.
- 3—Seminary.
- 4—Lee's Headquarters.
- 5—Gen. Reynolds' Monument.
- 6—Shields' Museum.
- 7—Eternal Light Peace Memorial and Peace Light Inn Motel.
- 8—Oak Ridge Tower, Oak Ridge Museum and souvenir stand.
- 9—Barlow's Knoll.
- 10—Gettysburg College.
- 11—Western Maryland Railroad Depot. (Place of arrival and disembarkation of Lincoln when he visited Gettysburg.)
- 12—Hotel Gettysburg.
- 13—Wills House where Lincoln stayed while visiting Gettysburg.
- 14—Plaza and Sweetland Restaurants—A good place to eat.
- 15—Lincoln Building. Name in respect to Lincoln. Business and Professional Building.
- 16—St. James Church.
- 17—Adams County Court House.
- 18—Reformed Church.
- 19—Post Office housing the Park Commission office.
- 20—Presbyterian Church where Lincoln attended service while in Gettysburg.
- 21—Episcopal Church.
- 22—United Brethren Church.
- 23—St. Francis Xavier Church and Sisters of Mercy.
- 24—Spangler's Spring where Union and Confederate soldiers mingled on July 2, 1863.
- 25—Culp's Hill Tower.
- 26—Dobbin House.
- 27—Jennie Wade House Museum.
- 28—Cyclorama housing a quarter-million-dollar painting of Pickett's Charge.
- 29—East Cemetery Hill.
- 30—National Cemetery—burial ground for servicemen of all wars.
- 31—National Museum housing Electrical Map depicting movements of troops during Battle of Gettysburg.
- 32—Zeigler's Grove Tower.
- 33—High Water Mark—farthest point reached by Confederate troops while advancing during Pickett's Charge.
- 34—Pennsylvania Monument.
- 35—Meade's Headquarters and monument.
- 36—Little Round Top and General Warren's Monument.
- 37—Devil's Den.
- 38—Big Round Top and observatory tower.
- 39—Alabama Monument.
- 40—West Confederate Avenue Tower.
- 41—Longstreet's Park.
- 42—President Eisenhower's Farm.
- 43—Virginia Monument.
- 44—North Carolina Memorial.
- 45—Wheatfield.
- 46—Peach Orchard.
- A—Bookmart—worthwhile shopping center for gifts and books.
- B—Swope's Atlantic Service Station—24-hour service.
- C—Veterans of Foreign Wars.
- D—Loyal Order of Moose.
- E—Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.
- F—American Legion, Albert J. Lentz Post.
- G—McCauslin's Auto Sales—Dodge and Plymouth.
- H—Annie M. Warner Hospital.
- I—Fraternal Order of Eagles.
- K—Epley's Garage—Studebaker.
- L—Glenn L. Bream, Inc.—Cadillac and Oldsmobile.
- M—H.&H. Machine Shop—Pontiac.
- N—Adams County Motors—Ford.
- O—Phiel's Garage—De Soto and Plymouth.
- P—Unger Motor Co.—Nash and Kaiser-Frazer.
- Q—Dave Oyler Motors—Lincoln and Mercury.
- R—Haines Park and souvenir stand.
- S—Gettysburg Motors, Inc.—Chrysler and Plymouth.
- T—Warren Chevrolet Sales and Service—Chevrolet and Buick.
- U. S. 39 Lincolnway East—Dave Forney & Sons—Packard.

THE SPIRIT OF GETTYSBURG





Prayer in the Confederacy

The following prayers by the Reverend Thomas Atkinson, D. D., Bishop of North Carolina, were contributed by Mrs. Thomas Capehart, of Washington, N. C.

--

A Prayer for those who have gone forth to war in defense of their State and Country

O most gracious Lord God, our Heavenly Father, we commend to thy care and protection Thy servants, who in behalf of their country have gone forth to meet the dangers of war; Direct and lead them in safety, bless them in their efforts to protect, and defend this land: preserve them from the violence of the sword and from sickness: from injurious accidents, from treachery and surprise; from carelessness of duty, from confusion and fear: from mutiny and disorder; from evil living and from forgetfulness of Thee. Enable them to return in safety and honor, that we, being defended from all who would do us hurt, may rejoice in Thy mercies, and Thy Church give Thee thanks in peace and truth, thru Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

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A Prayer for the people of the Confederate States.

O Lord, our God, who rulest amid the hosts of Heaven and over all the Nations of the earth, Thou hast power to cast down and raise up whomsoever Thou wilt, and to save by many or by few: and we now come to Thee to help and defend us in this our time of danger and necessity. We acknowledge and lament, O God, the many grievous sins by which we have justly provoked Thy wrath and indignation, and wert Thou extreme to mark iniquity O Lord, we could not abide it. But it is Thy nature and property ever to have mercy and forgive, and we beseech Thee now to extend to us Thine accustomed mercy and to deliver us from the evils and dangers to which we are exposed.-----

-----and above every earthly blessing, give us as a people grace to know and love and serve Thee, thru Jesus Christ, Our Lord. Amen. //

Taken from Confederate Veteran-

September-October Number- 1932

The Magazine given me thru the Courtesy of

Mrs. E. B. Martin,

*over*

A Prayer for the President of the Confederate States and all in  
Civil authority.

" O Lord, our Heavenly Father, the high and mighty Ruler of the  
universe, who dost from Thy throne behold all the dwellers upon  
the earth, most heartily we beseech Thee with Thy favor to behold  
and bless Thy servant, the President of the Confederate States, and  
all others in authority: and so replenish them with the grace of Thy  
Holy Spirit that they may always incline to Thy will and walk in Thy  
way. Endue them pleneously with Heavenly gifts: grant them in health  
and prosperity long to live: and finally after this life, to attain  
everlasting joy and felicity, thru Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen. "

" The Confederate Prayer Book used in the Confederate Army  
during the war between the States was published by  
J. W. Randolph, Richmond, Virginia. "

All three of these prayers were published in the Confederate  
veteran, 1932.

P. 345, 346.

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Continued from front back

Powers, Mrs. A. J - 11  
Potomac - 18  
Poem to R.E. Lee - 21  
Pension Fund - 23  
Picture Memorial Bldg. - 26

**R**

{ Ramsey, Mrs. E. L. - 3  
[Texas Division - President]  
picture

Shiloh Battle <sup>S</sup> - 14++  
Scrapbook Contents - 2  
Signal Corps - 29 1/2  
Singing Soldiers - 16  
Spies of Blue + Gray - 21 1/2  
Stonewall Jackson - 25  
Stephens, Mrs. Mollie - 15, 7  
{ Souvenirs left us } 18 1/2  
{ by parents }  
Stevens Alexander <sup>S</sup> - 13 1/2  
Texas Capital - 1  
Touch of Dixie - 24  
Texas part in War - 14 1/2  
Truman, Pres. Harry - 16  
Toombs, Robert <sup>T</sup> - 13 1/2

U. D. C. Monument - 12  
Vicksburg Siege <sup>V</sup> - 14++

Webster, Mrs. Claude - 15

