

LEE, ROBERT E.

DRAWER 9 B

GENERALS (CONFIDENTIAL)

71. 2009. 025. 04097

Civil War Officers Confederate

Robert E. Lee (2)

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

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**LEE OFFERS FREEDOM TO SLAVES AND
COMPENSATION TO OWNERS**

92. **LEE, ROBERT E.** Great General of the Civil War. Broadside, Folio, Petersburg, Va. (1865). Here General Lee offers freedom and undisturbed residence at their old homes in the Confederacy after the War "Not the Freedom of Sufferance, but honorable and self won by the gallantry and devotion which grateful citizens will never cease remember or reward". The owners are promised a suitable compensation in cash. We never heard of this broadside, could not find it mentioned in any of the bibliographies consulted. It is a lengthy broadside setting forth what is expected from Slaves and owners. We print only a few significant paragraphs **LIKELY UNIQUE.** 59.00.

The Undersigned have been ordered by Genl. Lee to establish a recruiting office in this city

The Comanding General deems the prompt organization of as large a force of Negroes as can be spared, a measure of the utmost importance

To the owners Asks of them only a sacrifice of means To the slaves is offered freedom **A DEED OF EMANCIPATION MUST ACCOMPANY EACH RECRUIT**

I SAW LEE SURRENDER

By **SETH M. FLINT**

With William Ross Lee

WHEN Robert E. Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House seventy-five years ago on the ninth of April, I was there; luck and ability to toot a bugle explained my presence. As far as I know, I am the last survivor. Running away from home, I had enlisted in Company H, 5th U. S. Cavalry, in June, 1862. I gave my name as Charles M. Seaver, and my age as eighteen, knowing that the Army shared my family's opinion that a fifteen-year-old was too young for war. Sixteen months of stiff campaigning incapacitated me as a fighting private, so I transferred to Company F as a bugler, a change that ultimately brought me to Appomattox.

In the spring of '64, my new company, together with Companies B and K, all under command of Capt. Julius W. Mason, was assigned as escort to Lieutenant General Grant. We found that the escort was for work, not show; we carried dispatches, guarded headquarters, had charge of the staff officers' supply wagons and commissary, erected and struck tents, and performed any miscellaneous tasks assigned. Gold braid and fanfare was not General Grant's idea of soldiering; he was a matter-of-fact

I got just the drift of the reading, which indicated that the Confederate leader had agreed to meet General Grant, but evidently the staff officers construed this to be assurance of surrender, for every last man of them burst into cheers, while we joined heartily. The only one who took no part in the impromptu celebration was General Grant, who merely looked on with bland amusement.

There was a half-decayed log lying by the roadside, and Grant sat down on it, calmly pulled a cigar from his cigar case, and, request-



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Under his direction, the forward movement of the Army of the Potomac, begun on May 4, 1864, ended a little more than eleven months later. The battles of The Wilderness, Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor were behind us; the siege of Petersburg was over, ended by the battle of Five Forks, when Lee's thin, stubborn lines were finally broken. Evacuating Richmond and Petersburg, Lee tried desperately to lead his hungry, decimated columns west, but we pressed him too hard. We caught up with them at Appomattox and the end was in sight; we were sure that the dwindling, hat still unbeaten, forces of Lee could not escape. On that day there was an exchange of messages between the Federal and Confederate commanders.

How a War Ended

ON THE morning of the ninth, the major part of the escort was left behind to guard the headquarters' wagon train, and the rest of us started out with the general and his staff along the rear of the main army. We had gone several miles when a horseman at top speed was seen coming from our front lines; as he drew near, I recognized him as the young lieutenant of General Meade's staff. He pulled his horse back on its haunches and handed a paper to Grant. We knew that a decision from Lee was expected on a proposed conference with Grant, and we jumped to the natural conclusion that it had finally come.

We crowded about the general in an effort to learn the answer; all of us, without doubt, believing that Grant held in his hand the decision whether it was to be peace or continued warfare. He read the message, but I was wholly unable to get from his countenance a clue to its contents. Then he handed the paper to a staff officer, who hurriedly scanned the words, and, in a voice surcharged with excitement, read aloud to his associates the fateful response of General Lee.

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There was a half-decayed log lying by the roadside, and Grant sat down on it, calmly pulled a cigar from his cigar case, and, requesting one of his staff who stood near by to furnish him a sheet of paper, he dug up a pencil from his pocket, hastily wrote a reply. He handed it to Lt. Col. Orville E. Babcock, with orders to take a few members of the escort, headed by Captain Mason, and ride on in advance of the rest of the party to locate the Confederate commander. It happened that I was the only bugler present, and so I went along, much to my satisfaction, for I was eager to see the great leader of the Southern cause.

Babcock, carrying a white flag, such as it was, took his place beside Mason and me, and off we went toward the enemy's lines. Whether Lee was sparring for time was a matter of conjecture. We were, therefore, prepared for any eventuality; and, at a word from Captain Mason, I carried my bugle in one hand to sound the call to arms if we found that the Johnnies were trying to escape. That call would have been echoed all along our lines, and it would have been suicidal for them if they had attempted a getaway, for the Federal troops had them hotbed up and outnumbered five to one.

We swung around to the south and to the left wing of our forces, passing through the little settlement of Appomattox Court House, slumbering in the spring sunshine, and soon to awaken to discover itself famous. Out toward the right flank of the Confederates we galloped, every man alert. As we neared their lines, the woods and hills shut off a view of the Union troops, but we could see some Confederates on the hillside in the distance. The headquarters' tents of Lee were plainly visible, though I could see no other shelters.



He bows hats at Appomattox on April 9, 1865; here he is sounding taps at Gettysburg seventy-five years after the battle.

We had ridden about three quarters of a mile from the patch of houses when a few hundred yards ahead, we saw a little party of gray-clad figures, and several horses by the roadside. One of the men was sitting under a small tree. A companion stood near by, while a third man—evidently an orderly—was holding the bridle reins of two of the three horses. At a gesture from Colonel Babcock, Mason ordered a halt, and the staff officer, his white flag conspicuously displayed, rode on toward the gray-clad horseman, accompanied by a trooper of the escort.

"I'll venger that's General Lee," said the captain, with a glance at me. "Let us hope things turn out all right."

I took a firmer grip on my bugle, to be ready for any possible emergency, my eyes glued to the scene before me. As the two Federals neared the spot, the man beneath the tree arose and Babcock and he exchanged salutes. The latter was tall, erect and of fine physique. For a few moments they carried on what appeared to be a friendly conversation, much to our relief; and then the entire group started down the road toward us.

It was not difficult to recognize the famous commander of the Army of Northern Virginia. I had seen his picture, and, of course, (Continued on Page 87)

arise from such situations as tow exist in Germany.

And a military dictatorship would mean the end of Hitler's supreme power, and probably the end of his political party. What is the most effective means of guarding against a military dictatorship? Himmler foresaw the answer a decade ago, when he began building up his S. S. guards and, later, his Gestapo. For Himmler has always thought in the terms of the supremacy of the Nazi Party.

But what is best for the Nazi Party is not necessarily best for Germany. That is what some of the army commanders believed when they protested last November against Himmler's interference in battle areas. The one problem they had in mind was how to conduct a war most efficiently. And it

seems to them, as they warned Hitler, that the efficiency of the German army was jeopardized by the system of divided authority which Himmler's aggressiveness had established.

The decision went against the army commanders last November, but it is unlikely that they have changed their opinions. For a great many German army officers have had firsthand experience in Russia, where they helped to train the Red Army for several years before Hitler came to power. They saw in Russia what happens to an army when political placement undermines the authority of its general staff. They recognize that there is a deadly parallel between what happened in Russia before the Red-army purges and what has begun to happen in Germany since the present war began.

I SAW LEE SURRENDER

(Continued from Page 27)

knowing that we had gone out to meet him, I could make no mistake as to his identity. He measured up fully to my expectations—and those expectations were rather elaborate, I assure you. Though I was a lad of only eighteen, I had been in fifteen or sixteen battles during three years, and had come to have a wholesome esteem for the Johnny rebs and their leader. In my active imagination, he had become a sort of legendary figure. It had been his remarkable generalship that had prolonged the war far beyond its expected limits, and he loomed big and menacing as an opponent.

Well, there he was in person, he and Traveler; he was riding to meet his conqueror to negotiate terms of surrender—for him the last scene of the last act of the war drama. His companion, needless to add, was Colonel Marshall, of his staff.

And what a brave pair of thoroughbreds Lee and Traveler were! That horse would have attracted attention anywhere. He was a sturdy gelding, deep of chest, with small head and feet, and his color was appropriately Confederate gray, with the exception of mane and tail, which were black; a combination that made him a very striking and handsome animal. And when his master was in the saddle, take it from an old Federal trooper, it was a picture that was worth seeing.

General Lee's uniform was immaculate and he presented a superb martial figure. But it was the face beneath the gray felt hat and hair that made the deepest impression on me; I say this because I can still recall it vividly. I have been trying to find a single word that describes it, and I have concluded that "benign" is the adjective I am after; because that means kindly, gracious; and despite its sternness on that day of long ago, I would still call his expression benign. Any yet, I remember well that there was something else about him that aroused my deep pity that so great a warrior should be acknowledging defeat.

We joined the little party and rode back to the settlement. Appomattox Court House was a pretentious name for what then was a row of six or seven houses, and now is less. As we passed the first house, we overtook a man, a Mr. McLean, who was walking along the street, and Colonel Marshall reined up beside him and told him that General Lee desired a room where he could hold a conference with Grant. Mr. McLean was astounded, both at the

news and at the appearance of blue and gray clad soldiers riding together. He stared at the Confederate commander for a moment in silence, and looked over the Union contingent, as if in search of his famous adversary. Then he pointed to the nearest house, went to the door and knocked.

A woman answered the summons, and, after a brief talk with her neighbor, she invited the two Southerners to enter, but evinced the intense dissatisfaction for Lee and his companion quickly came out, and Marshall requested McLean to direct them elsewhere. We rode slowly on until our guide stopped before a substantial brick house and informed us that he lived there and would be happy to offer its use.

It was an old-fashioned structure with chimneys at the gable ends; and, running along the front, a piazza painted white, with six wooden pillars supporting it. Broad steps, about eight yards wide and seven or eight in number, led up to the platform; and there was a generous yard, partly enclosed by a pocket fence, with several large trees standing sentinel-like about it.

General Lee and the colonel dismounted and, preceded by McLean, went into the house, leaving their horses in charge of the orderly; and we Yanks returned to the roadway to await the coming of Grant and his party.

It was perhaps ten minutes later—it may have been only five—when the Federal commander rode up with a few staff officers, the other members of the escort and several Union generals, among whom were Phil Sheridan, George Custer, Wesley Merritt and Edward Ord.

There were three members of that little group who would probably attract attention anywhere; two of them for their noteworthy personal appearance and the third both for his appearance and reputation. The first of these was Custer the "dandy cavalier" of the Federal cavalry. A low-cut, general's collar, red necktie that looped for notice, buckskin breeches and a velvet jacket were usually his dress-up uniform; and topping this elaborate array was a patrician face with mustache and small goatee, and a head of luxuriant yellow hair that fell halfway to his shoulders. Effeminate, you might say, but there was nothing feminine about Custer. He was a daredevil on horseback, who had nothing, dared anything, and defied death

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with reckless abandon. It was this utter disdain of caution that lured him and his command to tragic massacre in 1876.

And there was Ely S. Parker, of the staff, an aide and military secretary to Grant, a man of superb physique and titan strength, a full-blooded Seneca Indian, a descendant of Red Jacket, famous Indian chieftain. He had the so-called copper hue of his race, their long black hair and dark brown eyes. Grant had no one in his official household more devoted to him than the stoical Parker. He was a man of education and culture, a willing worker, and always courteous to the lady of the escort. It was he who, in his excellent handwriting, copied the terms of surrender from the rough draft prepared by the Federal commander.

Phil Sheridan—"Little Phil"—the dynamic leader of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac, was the third of the trio; and he was a general who always had my respect and enthusiastic admiration. He was a pained little fellow out of the saddle, a youngster of thirty-four years, about five feet four in height and one hundred and thirty pounds in weight, but he had a strong Irish face. Put him on his horse, the splendid black charger, Risani, and he at once became a warrior of heroic proportions. And how that horse could travel, and how that lad could ride!

No wonder that Thomas Buchanan Read had to resort to poetry to do justice to horse and man.

Grant looked an old and battered campaigner as he rode into the yard. His single-breasted blouse of blue flannel was unbuttoned at the throat and underneath it could be seen a shirt or undershirt, whichever it was; his top boots were spattered with mud, and splashes of mud were on his trousers. Unlike Lee, he wore neither sword nor sash, and only marks of his rank were his shoulder straps.

Colonel Babcock informed his superior that General Lee was awaiting him in the house, and without more ado Grant climbed the steps, Babcock alone accompanying him.

A few minutes later, however, the staff officer came to the doorway and beckoned to the other officers, inviting them inside.

It was now about two o'clock, and we fellows who were on the outside were in for a long and anxious session of waiting. They say that the watched pot never boils, and it is certainly true

that anxious waiting for the verdict seemed to prolong the outcome indefinitely. The day was very warm for early April, and the sun, which of late had been blotted out by heavy rain clouds, was brightly shining in a very clear sky. Spring was with us at last, and the trees were putting on a tinge of green, the buds showing plentifully on the branches. It was good to be alive on April 9, 1865, and it would be better still if it was the end of four years' war. It was Sunday and the Sabbath stillness brooded over the land, a welcome relief from the din and hustle and carnage of recent fighting.

There we were, a group of eager troopers in blue, and a lone orderly in gray. When three o'clock came and went, I began to wonder if our enthusiasm had exploded too quickly. It did not seem necessary to take all that time in deciding whether Lee should surrender or not. With the thoughtlessness of youth, I assumed that such a decision would be the matter of but a half hour at the most.

Four o'clock—and the door opened. Out came General Lee and Colonel Marshall, with somber faces. The conference was ended, but with what results?

Before the war began, and for some time before, Lee had been lieutenant colonel of the Second Cavalry, stationed in Texas. That outfit must have been the crack regiment of the American army, for the roster of its officers included Albert Sidney Johnston, the colonel whose promising career was cut short at Shiloh; Lee, William J. Hardee, the senior major; George H. Thomas, "the Rock of Chickamauga," junior major; Earl Van Dorn, Kirby-Smith, Fitzgibbon, John B. Hood and George Stoneman, captains and lieutenants. Several members of our escort, Lieutenant Churchill, Sergeant Brown and Corporal Sam Howe, had served in the Second under Lieutenant Colonel Lee, and none had lost any of his high regard for his former commander.

That Lad Howe, earlier in the war, had been captured and marched off to Richmond. It was his boast that because he was a one-time member of the Second Cavalry, he was quickly paroled, given the freedom of the city, and shortly afterward, through exchange of prisoners, allowed his liberty.

Now, as General Lee came from the house, his soldierly figure erect, even in

(Continued on Page 90)

EARTH LOVER

By MYRTLE MARMADUKE

THERE'S never a spring moon hung in the sky,
I And never a lilac blowing,
But I think of the day that I must die;
I know I must leave here by and by,
And I have no will for the going.

Earth is a strife the coward fears.

And heaven's a quiet place:

But I have a love for things like these:

A sudden wind in the waiting trees,

And a wet leaf blown in my face.

O God, let heaven be not too still;

My heart is too full of mirth!

Let my friends be gay and my birds sing shrill—

Or make me young again, if you will,

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(Continued from Page 88)

defeat, these three chaps stiffened up and gave him a salute, and the man in gray coat and cap returned it. I thought at the time that it was a fine thing for them and him to do. At the moment his soul must have been heavy with sorrow—the years of desperate struggle fruitless—and yet he could return the salute of Yankee troops.

I heard Sergeant Brown say, after the departure of Lee and Marshall, that the former had called him by name as he recognized him; and several of the boys remarked that was a noteworthy circumstance that members of his former Texas command should be the first to meet him after the surrender of his army.

We quickly learned the happy news, and it spread like wildfire through the army. Cheers could be heard all along our lines.

That night was one of the happiest I have ever known, and I will wager that the same statement goes for every man on the Union side. A gun salute in celebration had been started by enthusiasts in the late afternoon, but Grant had put a stop to it, presumably out of consideration for the feelings of the other fellows. But, before darkness fell and afterward, there was music-patriotic selections played by the regimental bands—and a general jubilation. When I sounded taps, that sweetest of all bugle calls, the notes had scarcely died away from the distance—it must have been from General Lee's headquarters—came, silvery clear, the same call; and, despite the sadness of the hour to the men on the other side, I have a notion that they like the Yanks, welcomed the end of hostilities and the coming of peace.

Perhaps I should end my story right here, but I want to add my bit to what has been published concerning the powwow of Union and Confederate generals at the McLean house on the day following the surrender. The reader may recall that General Grant, several of the Federal generals, and members of his staff and escort rode out to the Confederate lines for a further conference; after which Grant went back to headquarters, while some of our officers and men remained behind to chat with acquaintances in Lee's army. Lieutenant Churchill, Brown and Howe were among thesefortunates, they having received permission to enter the camp of the Confederates. Lester on Sum told me that he had enjoyed a brief talk with General Lee, and was proud of it!

I was one of the group that returned with General Grant, and I was a most interested observer of everything that

THE MARRIAGE MONTH

(Continued from Page 21)

as he read, rolled away. Yee Ming was held for murder. The lame soldier, with unidentified Chinese, had gained admission to Soong Y'u's house, and killed him before guards could drive them off. The shooting had attracted officer J. A. O'Rourke, although the basketball had fled before O'Rourke could arrive on the scene. Yee Ming had been found in his room, had not resisted.

Johnny's cigarette turned bitter. He should have found the patrolman and informed him of the men in the car. If he had done that, the officer would have kept an eye on the house; the gen dealer would be alive.

"An appointed ally," the story continued, "broke down when witnesses

agreed the taciturn Chinese left a restaurant shortly before midnight. The attack, however, did not take place until fifteen minutes later. Captain Boyle, Chinatown Squad, refuses to comment on reasons behind the alleged murder, nor as to whether gun warfare will break out between the involved families. Additional officers have been assigned to Chinatown."

Haunood glanced at the clock, and hastily paid his check. "Hang it, there hasn't been enough time for Ming to have found friends, a car, gone to Soong Y'u's, argued at length—but if it had been managed, Yu Hao's lover had gone in just to see how a later attack

agreed to that friendly party on that old front porch and in that spacious yard. I doubt that any other in history can find a similar gathering. The absentees had returned, and they had brought with them several of their late antagonists, riders in gray, but a few hours before foes of the Union; not as prisoners, not even as enemies, but as old friends and comrades. I remember how amazed I was as I saw that strange company; and when I learned that among them were Longstreet, Pickett and Gordon—well, it certainly seemed impossible.

Perhaps you can imagine my reaction to the spectacle, after three years of desperate fighting, to see three of the most famous Southern leaders, within twenty-four hours of Lee's surrender, shaking hands with Grant and chatting like long-absent neighbors with him and other Federal generals. Naturally, I made a careful inspection of that formidable trio: Longstreet, rightly called "Lee's war horse," a stockily built, well-bearded fellow, who looked as if he could handle himself anywhere and make it decidedly interesting for that formidable foe; Gordon, rightly called "the hero" at Gettysburg, whose handsome face, with its mustache and chin whiskers and posture, with thick hair, the weathered well worn in his coat collar, made him a composite of soldier and poet; and Gordon, the hard-hitting John B., who, in civilian clothes, would be taken for a judge or a doctor—a thinker, at any rate, and who had every earmark of a man who would go through hell and high water, if ordered to do so by his superior, and never ask the reason why.

And how Al—Lincoln would have enjoyed the combat! Like Grant, he would have grasped the bands of those soldiers in Confederate gray and welcomed them back home. Had he been spared, there would have been no Reconstruction.

Soldiers don't carry hatred; they leave that to the stay-at-homes. We learned that in the next twenty years.

Editor's Note—Mr. Flint, now ninety-three, lives at Worcester, Orange County, New York, with his second wife, who is in his eighties.

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Continued on Page 92

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U. S. ARMY (RETIRED)
Resident Superintendent

August 19, 1941

MEMBERS OF AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION:

The Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation, Inc. takes pleasure in presenting to your membership a pictured story of the Lee home in Virginia, with a brief description of the house and plantation — and the part played by this noted family in the history of our country.

Stratford Hall was built in a Virginia wilderness more than two hundred years ago as a self-sustaining plantation, a small community which could take care of its needs without the help of its too distant neighbors. The purpose of the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation is to preserve for the education of future generations this unique survival of country life in colonial times.

With democracy dying in Europe, the way in which American freedom was born becomes of increasing interest to all citizens of the nation. The enclosed brochure tells its own story.

Eppe Hawes

MRS. HARRY B. HAWES
Chairman of Public Relations

STRATFORD~



COLONIAL HOME AND PLANTATION

Westmoreland County, Virginia

*Birthplace of ROBERT E. LEE and of
Two Signers of the Declaration of Independence*

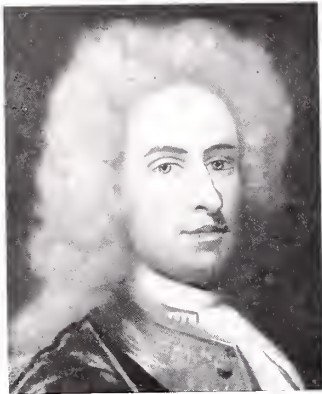
RICHARD HENRY LEE, FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE

The Lees of Stratford

Fought for These Principles

LANCASTER TREATY

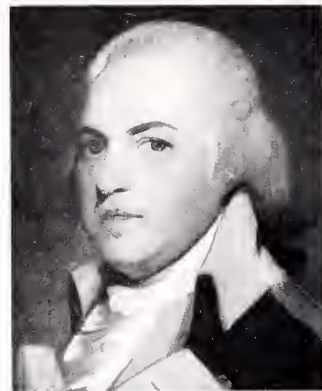
PEACEFUL EXPANSION: Foreseeing a great English-speaking America, Thomas Lee, builder of Stratford, planned and was chief negotiator of the purchase of the Ohio Valley from the Iroquois through the Treaty of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, June, 1744.



THOMAS LEE

WESTMORELAND RESOLUTIONS

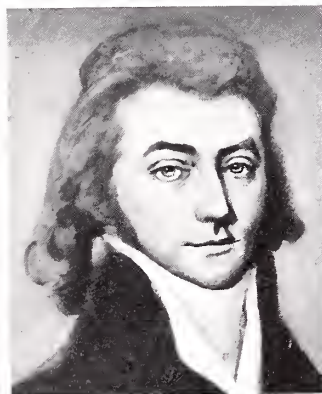
NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION: At Leedstown in 1766, and at Montross, Virginia, in 1774, the patriot sons of Thomas Lee led the men of Westmoreland county in solemn compact against the Stamp Act. Richard Henry Lee drew up both documents.



LIGHT HORSE HARRY LEE

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

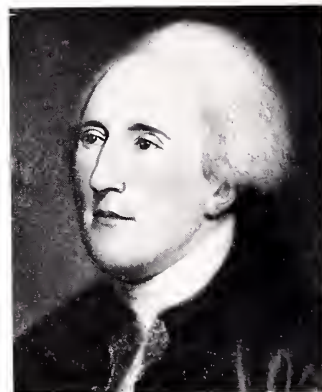
GOVERNMENT BY CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED: On that phrase the colonies severed the tie with England, on a resolution offered by Richard Henry Lee, June 7, 1776. He and Francis Lightfoot Lee were the only brothers in the list of fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence.



WILLIAM LEE

NORTHWEST ORDINANCE

EQUALITY OF PROPERTY RIGHTS AND INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM: Richard Henry Lee was one of the two men who drew up a liberal government for the Northwest Territory, discarding entail, and setting up most of the safeguards of the Bill of Rights of 1787.

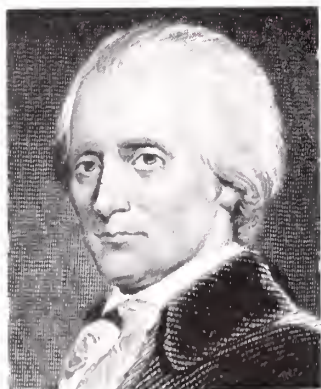


ARTHUR LEE

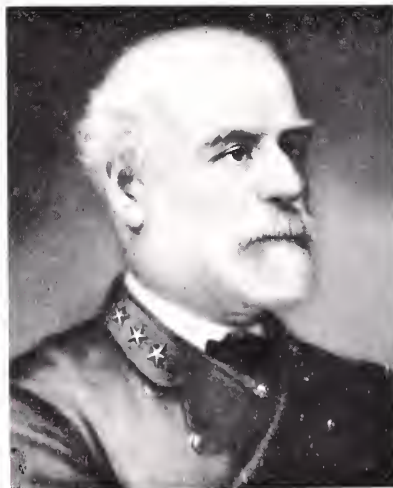
THE CONSTITUTION

HUMAN RIGHTS: Great was the contribution of Richard Henry Lee to the Constitution through his insistence on its first ten Amendments, the Bill of Rights, guaranteeing free speech, press, assembly and other liberties. Lighthorse Harry Lee led the fight for ratification of the Constitution in the Virginia Assembly.

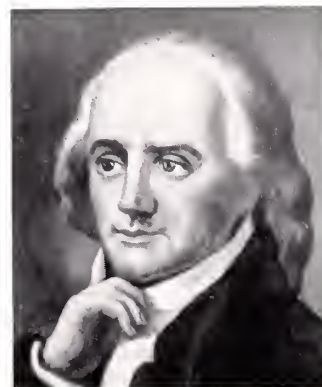
This unparalleled family tradition of principle flowered in Robert E. Lee, military genius of the War Between the States, President of Washington College (now Washington and Lee University), in time of peace.



RICHARD HENRY LEE



ROBERT E. LEE



FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE

Stratford Rich In Tradition

A Family That Made History

America has no more famous family than the Lees of Stratford, Virginia. Their ancestors, Richard the emigrant, and his son, Richard the scholar, were important figures in Jamestown and early Williamsburg.

Of the third generation, Thomas the builder became governor and greatest Virginian of his day, a glory dwarfed by the historic spot-light which played on his sons. His wife, Hannah Ludwell, came from a family as outstanding as his own. The first Great House in Virginia, built in 1646 by Governor Berkeley, was Hannah's girlhood home and scene of her marriage. The Lee-Ludwell holdings were 16,000 rich Virginia acres.

Philip, eldest son of Thomas and Hannah, was the planter. The other five, Thomas Ludwell, Richard Henry, Francis Lightfoot, statesmen, and William and Arthur, diplomats, were called by President John Adams patriots "intrepid and unchangeable." Hannah, elder daughter, was a fearless exponent of freedom and women's rights. Alice was a famed Philadelphia hostess.

Philip's daughter Matilda married her cousin, Light Horse Harry Lee, General Washington's favorite officer, who later became Virginia's governor. After her death, he married Ann Carter, and was father of Robert E. Lee, heroic figure universally respected and beloved.

A Great Baronial House

Thomas Lee, owner of a merchant fleet as well as statesman and explorer, planned and built his home in a grand manner. Made of brick burned on the place, Stratford Hall was under construction at least five years, probably 1725-30. The unique Great House, its geometric gardens and far-flung vistas were all part of a single concept, impressive and austere.

From twin sets of four great chimney stacks, Thomas the merchant could see his ships approaching on the mile-away Potomac. These chimneys topped twin wings, of a four-room formation, joined by a huge hall to form the bar of an H. No additions were ever made to the structure; it was conceived and built as a unit.

A Typical Colonial Plantation

As Williamsburg typifies colonial town life, so Stratford typifies colonial country life. And the same people moved through both scenes. Each master of Stratford sat at the council table at Williamsburg and took his family there for "the season." At home, he kept open house for fellow Virginians.

Many were the occupations involved in the country life of the Virginia planter. He had tannery, bonded warehouse, grist mill, and wharves on the water front where rich cargoes came from England; fields where agricultural experiments were carried on and stables for thoroughbred horses.

Preserved by the

ROBERT E. LEE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION, INC.

Organized in 1929 to acquire and save Stratford Hall and to revive colonial plantation life for the enjoyment and education of the people of this country.

A Well-Chosen Home Site

THOMAS LEE, who had explored widely in colonial America, chose a tract of land called "The Cliffs" as the site for his home because of its rare situation—acres impregnable from, yet accessible to, the sea. He renamed it "Stratford."

Rising from the tidewater Potomac, steep cliffs cut by wild ravines formed a fastness for the home he finished about 1730. It was built on a plateau a mile inland.

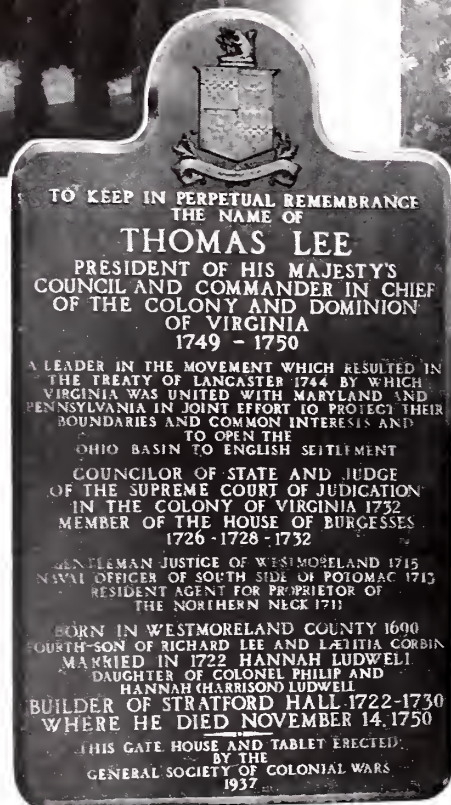
To the best river landing for miles around ran the single natural roadbed, connecting link between river and King's Highway—a road so narrow it could be defended by a few men against a large attacking party. It was so defended against three British men-of-war in 1781. A British cannon ball on Stratford lawn is souvenir of that attack.



Horydczak

The chimney platform of Stratford commands the whole horizon. From that high vantage, years ago, the beautiful Matilda saw Light Horse Harry coming back from war to marry her. From there, one looks across the garden toward the small tree-shaded house, recently restored, which Light Horse Harry built over the family vault in memory of Matilda.

BELOW—Highest point between Norfolk and Washington on the Potomac, these eighty-foot cliffs at Lee's Landing gave Stratford its original name, "The Cliffs."



ABOVE—The Stratford gate house and, at its left, the memorial tablet to Thomas Lee.

LEE'S LANDING, that two-mile stretch of white sand beach below Stratford's cliffs and table land, was the center of the community life of colonial Westmoreland County Virginia. The Lee mill ground the farmer's grain. The bonded tobacco warehouse was built by order of the House of Burgesses. In exchange for keeping the road from his gate to his landing open to the public, Philip Lee, second master of Stratford, was excused from contributing to other road clearing.

Philip's brother William in England served as agent for selling Westmoreland tobacco and for purchasing English goods for the entire countryside.



Gardens and Grounds

THOMAS LEE planned with artistry. The H-shape of his house was carried out on a grander scale in the quadrangle of "dependencies" or auxiliary buildings—kitchen, office, work room or storehouse, plantation office. Stratford's builder picked vistas, and made them axes for architecture, with every outlook a view.

Beauty is a guiding principle all over the old Virginia estate. Drives that curve to please the eye open into gracious woodland vistas, and breath-taking Potomac River scenes. A foot-path through orchard and forest leads to a picturesque spring. Laurel is mirrored in the mill pond. Each season has its flower show, both woodland and cultivated blooms.



ABOVE — Late afternoon, and Stratford's strange chimneys throw deep shadows on the lawn.



It took two years' research and much careful excavation to transform the wilderness pictured above into the restored Lee garden at right below.



LEFT—The moat-like ha-ha wall at the foot of the garden, protecting its plants from livestock without breaking the view.

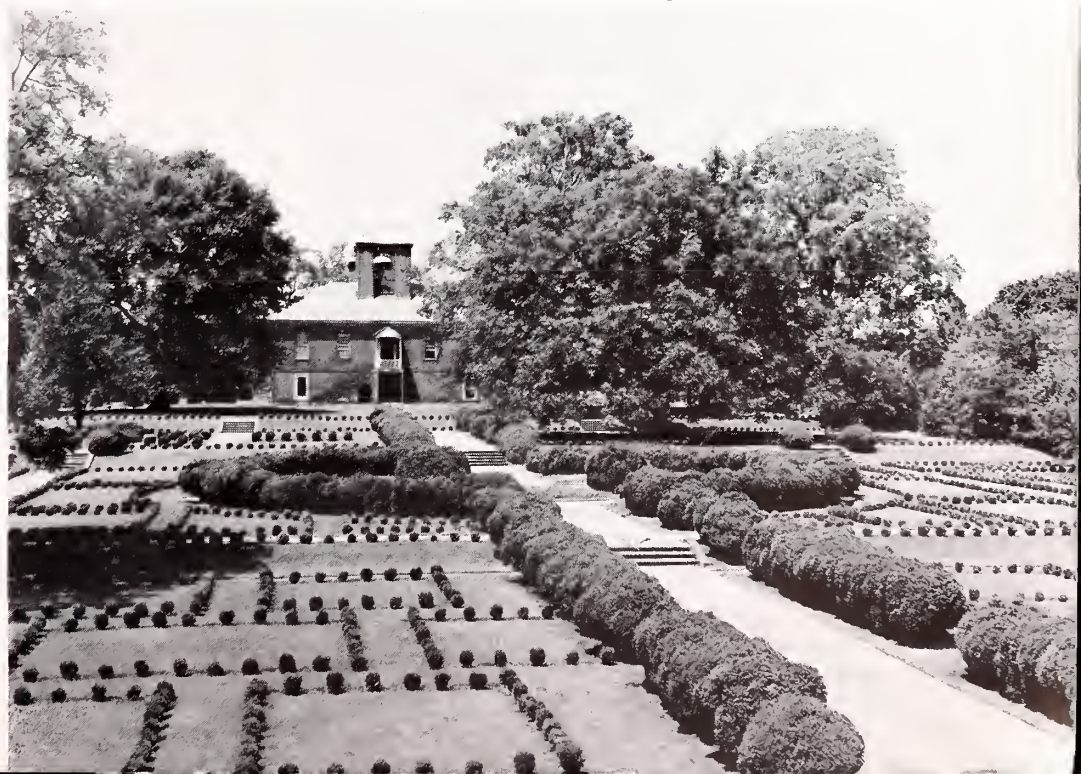
BELOW—Old paths and terraces left traces that made possible this Eighteenth Century garden. On one terrace a box border is quartered in the design of the Lee coat-of-arms.

Horydczak

THOMAS LEE was a horticulturist, introducing into Virginia semi-tropical fruits—the fig, orange and pomegranate. He imported seeds, shrubs and trees.

The formal garden at Stratford today follows the original plan of three terraces terminating in a ha-ha wall.

For years these terraces lay quiescent under a weed-grown field. Two years of research was carried on before the restoration was possible. Excavations disclosed the location of terraces and wall foundations.





The Great House Restored

DREARY and decaying when bought by the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation, Inc., in 1929, Stratford nevertheless was, in the words of one who saw it then, "An impressive thing to come upon, down in the woods of Virginia." On that spot it had stood for two hundred years. Nothing comparable existed. It did not have to be rebuilt, only restored.

Fragments found about the place made possible the duplication of certain lost features, such as the outspreading south steps. Symbolizing "welcoming arms," these steps lead directly up to the hospitable Great Hall on the second floor of the mansion. High-ceilinged and spacious, this majestic room made a handsome setting for important gatherings and family events for many generations. It had grown dingy through the years. Its paneled walls and pilasters have been restored to their original soft hue—a gray of bluish cast.

The entire mansion has now been structurally restored. Most interesting to visitors is the Mother's Room, kept intact as the place where Robert E. Lee and his famous kinsmen—Philip Ludwell Lee, Thomas Ludwell Lee, Richard Henry Lee, Francis Lightfoot Lee, William Lee, and Arthur Lee—were born.

Queen Caroline, England's regent in 1729, gave three hundred pounds to Thomas Lee, who, according to tradition, used it for the completion of Stratford. It was bounty for a loss that Thomas Lee suffered as her magistrate; a prisoner he had sentenced escaped and burned his home. One of our ambassadors to Great Britain, familiar with the story, presented Queen Caroline's portrait to Stratford.



Lucy Lamar

The American Home



AT TOP—*The Great House before the Restoration.*

CENTER—*Mother's Room before Restoration.*

AT LEFT—*The restored Mother's Room, birthplace of Robert E. Lee, of the two Lee signers of the Declaration of Independence, and of other members of that historic family.*



American Home Photo

Horydczak

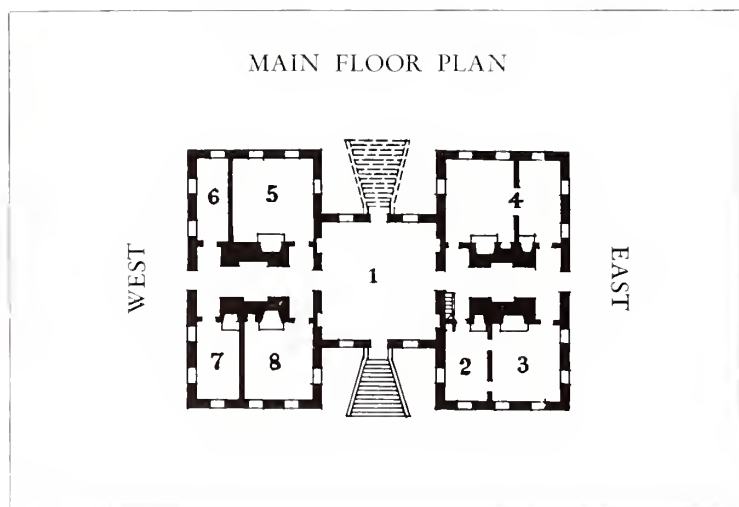
ABOVE: *The Great Hall.*

AT LEFT: *Portrait of Queen Caroline as seen through Dining Room arch.*

BELOW: *The "Blew" Room.*

American Home Photo





Main Floor

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Great Hall. | 5. Parlor. |
| 2. Nursery. | 6. Parlor Closet. |
| 3. Mother's Room. | 7. Library Closet. |
| 4. Dining Room. | 8. Library. |

STRATFORD makes vivid the part that such a family seat played through a century of early American history. Its individuality and air of independence must have influenced the lives of the Lees. They in turn influenced the course of events and the choice of the principles which would govern this nation.

One of the very few really fine houses of its period left in America, Stratford has been pronounced "of prime architectural importance" by the American Institute of Architects. Its story is related in two modern books, "Stratford Hall—The Great House of the Lees," by Ethel Armes, and "The Lees of Virginia," by Burton J. Hendrick.

Many of the volumes in the original Library have been returned to Stratford as a permanent loan. A rare collection of documents and books on Colonial and Revolutionary subjects has been assembled by a friend of the Foundation, and will be housed temporarily in the Southwest

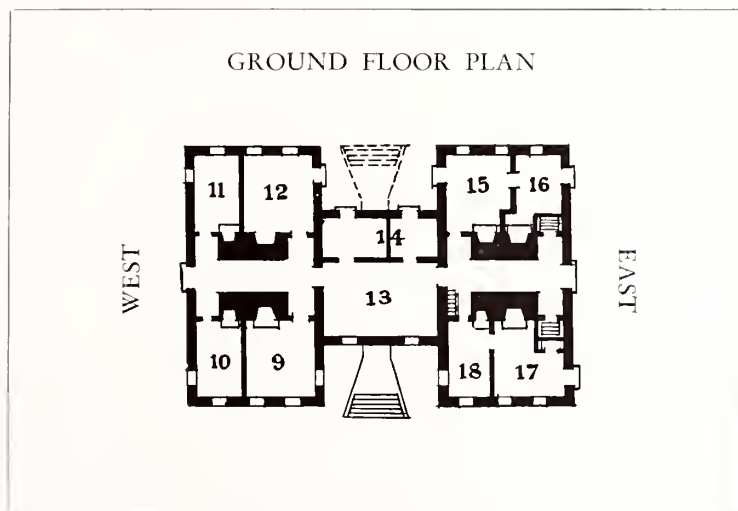


Dependency, pending the time that a suitable fireproof building may be provided. This collection will then be available for research to writers and to students of history.

Stratford has four open days of remembrance. October the twelfth, the day of General Lee's death, January the nineteenth, his birthday. A day in the spring celebrating the troth of his parents. July the fourth, honoring the two Lee Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

With few exceptions, the community supplies Stratford's employees. Guides who welcome visitors are imbued with its tradition—and the plantation workers come from families that have lived in the locality for generations.

In the past the southern plantation had its gay Christmas parties, the festivities being held at the Great House for the family and their dependents alike. The custom has been revived and once more the plantation family gathers around the Christmas tree for a celebration.



Ground Floor

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 9. Blue Room (Sleeping). | 14. Brick Rooms. |
| 10. Green Room (Sleeping). | 15. White Room (Sleeping). |
| 11. Red Room (Sleeping). | 16. School Room. |
| 12. Counting House. | 17. Spinning Room. |
| 13. Servants' Lodging. | 18. House Keeper's Room. |



The American Home



Horydczak

Plantation Life Resumed

AS WILLIAMSBURG portrays a town of the eighteenth century, so Stratford pictures country life of that period. Many crafts and activities of a colonial plantation have been revived, combined with modern methods necessary to utilize its 1100 acres and to reestablish its agricultural leadership.

Major General B. F. Cheatham, U.S.A. retired, is resident superintendent. Reared on a southern plantation, the son of a brother officer of Robert E. Lee, he has a keen natural interest in the plan of reviving plantation life at Stratford. With all the enthusiasm that men give to great hobbies, General Cheatham turned to his task. Already the community acknowledges his leadership in practical farm methods and the visiting public has tangible evidence of his vision.

Restoring the fertility of the soil, depleted by years of single cropping, presented a major problem. Once more a variety of rotating crops is the rule—corn, wheat, clover, rye and oats.

The huge barn of the same hand-made bricks as the house, has been restored; and thoroughbreds again stand in stalls of hand-hewn timbers put together with wooden pegs. White-faced cattle browse in pastures from which the encroaching forest has been cut back.

The American Home





Horydczak

Old Industries Revived

AGAIN the old grist mill is in operation, its product the water-ground meal in demand by epicures. Situated near the river landing and belonging to Thomas Lee's time, it was restored in 1939, tenth anniversary year of the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation. Its stone foundation is original, some of its timbers two hundred years old. With fidelity to the period contemporary machinery was brought from a colonial mill on the border of Pennsylvania and Maryland. Skilled millwrights, survivors of a vanishing occupation, were found to make the installation.

A belief in busy hands and thrifty use of all plantation products is a fundamental philosophy at Stratford. Smoked hams, turkeys and sausage produce income. In the shop where jams and jellies make colorful rows on the shelves, Stratford products and a variety of souvenirs are sold to visitors. The Stratford herb garden, once the source of home remedies and seasonings for the neighborhood, again flourishes.

Stratford's modern water system utilizes the Great Spring fondly remembered by Robert E. Lee. From that far spring below the plateau on which the Great House stands, negroes once "toted" all the water used at the mansion.



Octagon House
Francis B. Johnston



Down the Years

FARMING has been done on Stratford Acres, year in, year out, with scarcely a jog in the continuity, for more than two hundred years.

Hand labor, typified by the old-fashioned grain cradle, which still may be seen at Stratford, gave place to the ox and the mule. These in turn were supplanted by tractor and combine.

Thomas Lee, first master of Stratford, had hundreds of slaves and indentured servants doing a variety of manual work, from the hard labor of making bricks and plowing fields to skilled hand crafts.

Under Thomas Lee's eldest son, Philip, Stratford expanded its scope, becoming noted as a stud farm. In 1765, Philip imported Dotterel, thoroughbred stallion, advertised as "the swiftest horse in all England (Eclipse excepted)." Dotterel stood at Stratford for ten years. Under Philip was built the great tobacco warehouse.

Light Horse Harry Lee, husband of Philip's daughter, was more statesman than farmer. He leased his lands and was lax in collecting rents. When his son Henry lost Stratford it passed forever from the possession of the Lee family.

In 1820, the land was sold to a young neighbor across the river; then to the sister-in-law of the last Lee master, who owned the plantation for fifty years. Willed to her two nephews, one became sole owner.

It was the latter's son who in 1929 sold Stratford to the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation.



Modern Methods

STRATFORD again serves in its home community as an illustration of good use of the land.

Farming is done in the modern manner with certified seeds and pure bred stock. The Four-H boys of Westmoreland County come to Stratford to be told by their county agent how to judge pigs, corn, cattle, horses.

Special experiments are also carried on in the interest of improving community crops and livestock.

Thirty varieties of corn hybrids from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee are being tested over a period of several years as to their adaptability to North-eastern Virginia.

Stratford's pure bred Poland-China pigs are sold for breeding purposes at reasonable prices throughout neighboring counties, thus helping to raise local standards.

A small herd of registered Hereford cattle is grazed on woodland pastures in summer and profitably consumes corn fodder and other rough forage in winter. Excess calves are sold locally to improve beef quality.

Good husbandry is everywhere evident. Grains are harvested by combine, saving labor and waste incident to stationary threshers. Granary is rat proofed, and corn crib provided with special siding to permit ventilation and exclude rains.

As in the time of the Lees, high-bred horses are Stratford's boast. The race horse, Time O'War, grandson of Man O'War, was a Stratford colt.



FINANCING STRATFORD

A Message from the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation, Inc.

TO ASSURE the future of this historic home and plantation is the guiding purpose of the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation. National in scope, the organization aims to establish STRATFORD in the hearts of the people as a place to be visited and supported. Results of its activities may be seen at STRATFORD today.

The Foundation takes pride in what has been accomplished since its organization in 1929. STRATFORD is debt free; progress has been made in its restoration and development; the public may visit STRATFORD every day in the year but Christmas.

The "pay as you go" policy which has lent confidence to the administration of its affairs in the past will be continued. Up to this time all restoration has been

done with funds contributed for the specific purpose. Operating expenses are being met by receipts at STRATFORD—admission fees of visitors and the sale of souvenirs and plantation products—supplemented by an amount secured through contributions and benefits. The Foundation is now convinced that an assured income should be provided, adequate for maintenance and future needs.

For the information of the public whose gifts have created this memorial the Foundation has prepared two statements showing the extent of its financial responsibility: one records the distribution of total funds contributed; the other gives the approximate annual maintenance budget. To those who may wish to inquire further, the books of the Foundation are open.

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS

for an Eleven Year Period, through February 29, 1940

| | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| <p><u>\$725,000</u></p> | | | |
| <p>EXPENDED FOR</p> | | | |
| <p><u>\$240,000</u> Purchase Price of Stratford including 1104 Acre Estate</p> | <p><u>\$244,000</u> Restoration of Buildings, Gardens, Grounds, Antique Furnishings, Modern Heating and Water Plants, Research</p> | <p><u>\$24,000</u> Endowment</p> | <p><u>\$217,000</u> Buildings, Operating Equip- ment, Inventories, Publicity, Insurance, etc.</p> |

ANNUAL MAINTENANCE BUDGET

| INCOME | EXPENSE |
|---|---|
| Gate Receipts \$ 6,500 | Executive Administration \$ 2,800 |
| Sales 8,500 | General Expenses 1,500 |
| Total Operating Income \$15,000 | Administrative Salaries 4,900 |
| Amount to be secured Annually from other Sources 15,000 | Guides and Guards 3,550 |
| | Housekeeping 2,740 |
| | Maintenance and Repairs 2,500 |
| | Insurance, Stationery, Supplies, etc. 2,400 |
| | Store 1,300 |
| | Stratford Plantation—Farm, Cattle, Horses, Grist Mill, Pig and Meat Curing 5,380 |
| | Garden, Orchard, Grounds 1,800 |
| | Other Items 1,130 |
| Total \$30,000 | Total Budget Expense \$30,000 |

THE STRATFORD FUND OF \$1,000,000

WHEN SECURED, WILL GIVE ASSURANCE FOR THE FUTURE

The figures given on this page summarize the financing of STRATFORD from the time it was acquired by the Foundation, yet how little they tell of hard work—of taking possession without a tool or an animal, of reclaiming neglected buildings and fields, of research and restoration, of the loyalty of a staff always ready to welcome visitors.

The budget defining present needs of STRATFORD makes no provision for future development. The possibilities offered should determine the size of a job. Much progress has been made, much remains to be accomplished. Furnishing has only begun. Original buildings, long since destroyed, should be rebuilt, among them, the circular springhouse of Thomas Lee's time, the meat house, smith

shops, warehouse on the river, and negro quarters. Revival of colonial arts and industries will follow. The old mill has been rebuilt and is already grinding meal and flour. Suitable protection must be given valuable property.

The Foundation is ready for the task. With the help of the interested public it will obtain an assured and adequate income for STRATFORD. It asks for this purpose one million dollars, to be known as THE STRATFORD FUND, for the development, maintenance and endowment of STRATFORD.

In this book, presenting STRATFORD in picture and in story, the Foundation announces its purpose and asks the whole-hearted support of its friends throughout the country.

ROBERT E. LEE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION, INC.

Organized to Restore and Preserve

STRATFORD HALL

The Historic Home of the Lees of Virginia

STRATFORD, WESTMORELAND COUNTY, VIRGINIA

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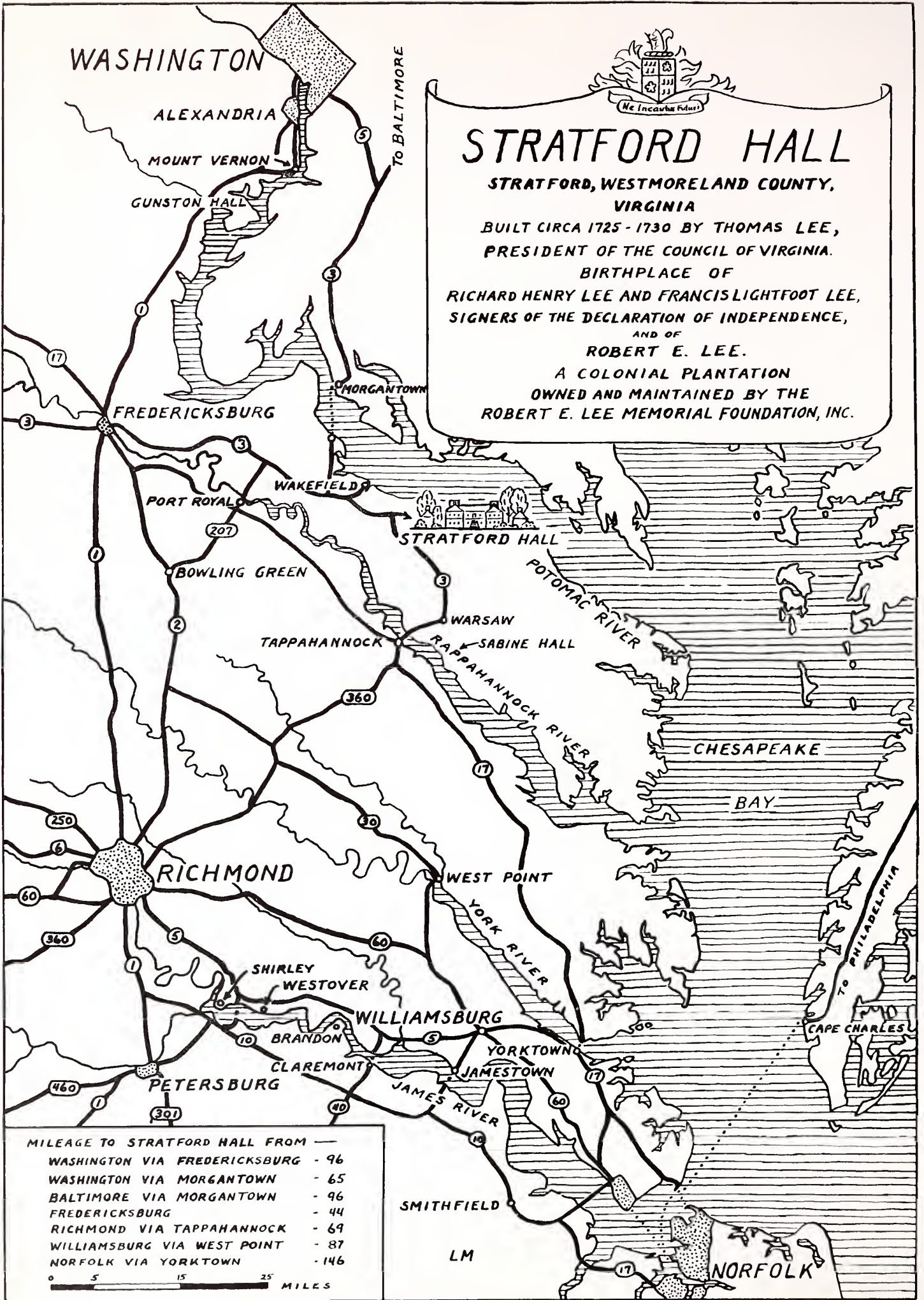
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NATIONAL EXECUTIVE OFFICE, 161 LAKE AVENUE, GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT




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 STRATFORD, WESTMORELAND COUNTY,
 VIRGINIA
 BUILT CIRCA 1725 - 1730 BY THOMAS LEE,
 PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF VIRGINIA.
 BIRTHPLACE OF
 RICHARD HENRY LEE AND FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE,
 SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,
 AND OF
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THE COLLECTOR:

A Magazine for Autograph and Historical Collectors

Vol. LX, No. 14

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1947

WHOLE No. 659

THE COLLECTOR
Established 1887

Walter R. Benjamin



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LEE'S FAREWELL

There is an anniversary in April that we do not celebrate, and few of us even remember. And yet it marks one of the most momentous events in our nation's history: the end of the War between the States, the preservation of the Union, and the final consolidation of our people. This was the surrender of General Lee to Lieutenant-General Grant, at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, on April 9th, 1865.

It took place on Palm Sunday. The actual ceremony lasted hardly more than an hour. It was conducted quietly, with dignity and high honor, an occasion upon which every American today can look with pride.

After hours of frantic haste to effect an exchange of vital messages between the two armies, which were momentarily expecting to be ordered into battle, the necessary formalities were accomplished, and the two generals at last were brought together. One of the busiest men on that day was Colonel Charles Marshall, Lee's Aide and Military Secretary. Colonel Theodore Lyman, one of General Meade's aides, described him, on April 10th, as follows: "Col. Marshall, one of his [Lee's] aides was a very gentlemanly man, and seemed in good spirits. He told me that at one time during the retreat he got no sleep for seventy-two hours, the consequence of which was that his brain did not work at all, or worked all wrong." He must have held a pencil from earlier than the dawn of that momentous Sunday. Then the General gave

him one final duty to perform: the drafting of a General Order embodying a farewell to the Army of Northern Virginia. Lee's farewell to his soldiers is one of the memorable war documents of history. The story of how "General Order No. 9" was written can best be told in Colonel Marshall's own words:

On the night of April 9th . . . General Lee sat with several of us at a fire in front of his tent, and after some conversation about the army and the events of the day in which his feelings towards his men were strongly expressed, he told me to prepare an order to the troops.

The next day it was raining and many persons were coming and going, so that I was unable to write without interruption until about 10 o'clock, when General Lee, finding that the order had not been prepared, directed me to get into his ambulance, which stood near his tent, and placed an orderly to prevent anyone from approaching us. I made a draft in pencil and took it to General Lee who struck out a paragraph, which he said would tend to keep alive the feeling existing between the North and South, and made one or two other changes. I then returned to the ambulance, recopied the order and gave it to a clerk in the office of the Adjutant General to write in ink.

After the first draft of the order had been made and signed by General Lee, other copies were made for transmission to the corps commanders and the staff of the army. All these copies were signed by the General and a good many persons sent other copies which they had made or procured, and obtained his signature. In this way many of the orders had the General's name signed as if they were originals. . . .

No attempt is made in this short sketch to trace the original, or other contemporary variants actually signed by General Lee. Dr. Douglas Freeman, in his *R. E. Lee—A Biography*, says: "As a matter of fact there is no 'original'." Sir Frederick Maurice, who

edited Colonel Marshall's writings in 1927, would seem to have disagreed. He says: "There is no doubt that Colonel Marshall thought that he had the original in his possession, but he appears also to have been under the impression that he had loaned the original, and that it had not been returned to him. After Colonel Marshall's death, the copy now in Mr. Charles Marshall's [his son's] hands was found, and it was believed by the family that after all the original had been returned. This draft was retouched in ink in 1909, but Mr. Marshall does not remember if it was in ink or in pencil, for it was so badly faded as to make it difficult to read. . . .

"There is another claimant to the possession of the original in Mr. B. Bouldin. Mr. Bouldin's copy is in the handwriting of his wife's brother, William L. Ward, whom he believes to have been a member of Lee's headquarters staff, and the clerk to whom Colonel Marshall gave his original draft to have it copied in ink and signed by General Lee. . . . It is not, however, very probable that a clerk should have been permitted to retain the original of an important order signed by the Commander-in-Chief. . . ." The editor concludes: "I am of the opinion that the balance of evidence is in favour of Mr. Marshall's contention that he possesses the original of the famous order."

So much for the "original." It has been printed many times. Hasty transcription and frequent reprintings are responsible not only for differences in the text, but also in paragraphing, and form. Some of the variants are even written on octavo paper! These indubitably belong to the later "souvenir" class, and are not to be considered as authentic official documents, even though signed by General Lee. Dr. Freeman selected for his biography the text from General Lee's letter book, into which it was copied, after Appomattox, by his son, Custis Lee.

A copy of the order, signed by General Lee, is now in our files. We believe it to be one of the early official dispatches sent immediately to a Corps Commander or Staff Officer. Written on a folio sheet of the blue paper of English make used by the Confederate Army, with watermark: "G. Millington. London, 1863," it follows the characteristic military form always used for General Orders. The dramatic wording of this famous message is powerful and affecting:

Hd. Qrs. Army Northern Virginia
April 10th 1865.

Gen'l Order)
No. 9)

After four years of arduous service marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources.

I need not tell the survivors of so many hard fought battles who have remained steadfast to the last that I have consented to this result from no distrust of them.

But feeling that valour and devotion could accomplish nothing that could compensate for the loss that would have attended the continuance of the contest I determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their country.

By the terms of the agreement officers and men can return to their homes and remain until exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend to you his blessing and protection.

With an increasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your country and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration for myself, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

(Signed) R. E. LEE
Genl.

This is the second time this particular copy has passed through the hands of our firm. In 1927, when we first handled it, Dr. Fitzpatrick, the then Assistant Chief of the Division of Manuscripts, Library of Congress (now deceased), was consulted. He wrote then that he knew of only one other extant manuscript of this type: the one belonging to Mr. William P. Richardson of New Orleans, which had been offered to the Library of Congress in 1908, "but we were unable to agree as to price," and it was not acquired by the Library. He quoted the following passage from Mr. Richardson's letter of May 15, 1908:

It is believed to be the only one, now in existence of the originals sent to the several Corps at the time of the Surrender at Appomattox. . . . Genl. Beauregard & Lt. Genl. Jubal A. Early declared it to be 'the most remarkable relic of the

War they had seen, and the only one in existence.' A letter from Genl. R. E. Lee to Major Starke in 1867 would seem to confirm this view.

The "General Order No. 9," now offered for sale at \$2,000 (see A 680, p. 90), is not the Richardson copy. Unless other "Corps Commander" copies have turned up in the interval since 1927, ours is one of the only two known. —N. B. C.—

LIBERTY ON WHEELS

An article under this heading, printed in the magazine *Pathfinder* for January 15, 1947, describes an important project undertaken to enable people all over the United States to see many of the great documents connected with our country's history. Our readers may have missed this announcement—one of particular interest to all autograph collectors—so we quote the details here.

"America's stepping stones to freedom—property of the people—are going back to the people, for a visit.

"So that men, women and children in Kansas City, Boise and Clinton's Corners may have an opportunity to view the so-called 'landmarks of democracy,' prized historical documents will pound the rails next spring in the longest tour in the history of American railroading.'

"For almost a year a specially-built, fire-proof train, guarded by soldiers, sailors, marines and FBI — and equipped with every known device to protect its priceless cargo—will sweep across the nation. At cities and towns along the route it will give citizens several days to study at first hand several hundred famous writings they heard about in grade school.

"Thus stay-at-homes who can't get to Washington will be able to see the original Bill of Rights; notes James Madison made during convention debates on these first 10 Amendments; the Declaration of Independence; President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation; Patrick Henry's jotted notes of his *Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death* speech. Only a facsimile of the Constitution will tour, but plans call for the original of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address to 'go on the road.'

"Behind the tour is Atty. Gen. Tom Clark with a serious purpose: To stir a national and local crusade to re-emphasize the concept of American democracy, to 'reaffirm in the minds and hearts of the American people

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N. Y. Herald Tribune Book Review

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an understanding and appreciation of the basic principles of our Government.'

"'Liberty on Wheels,' Clark believes, will help 'combat alien ideologies.'"

CALL FOR THOMAS LYNCH, SR., AND BUTTON GWINNETT

One of our most avid collectors of Revolutionary items, Dr. Joseph E. Fields, 112 Scott Street, Joliet, Illinois, has for some time been gathering material for a biography of the rarest of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Lynch, Jr. He plans to include in this work a section on Lynch, Sr., and, although he knows that a number of documents of the father exist, he has been able to obtain information about very few of them. Dr. Fields has also started trailing signatures of the second rarest Signer, Button Gwinnett, and hopes to list all the known examples. In this search, as in that concerning the elder Lynch, he asks for the help and co-operation of our readers—will anyone who has, or knows of, material pertaining to either or both of these elusive gentlemen communicate with him at the above address?

TITLE PAGES

Title pages for Volume 59 of *THE COLLECTOR*, covering the issues from January, 1946, through December, 1946, are now available. As only a limited number have been printed, those desiring them should write in as soon as possible. They will be sent free of charge. No index to *THE COLLECTOR* has even been issued.

FOR SALE

All letters and documents listed below are guaranteed to be originals as they came from the hands of the writers. They constitute only a small fraction of our large stock. If the name or the subject in which you are interested does not appear here, please write or telephone us, for it may well be included among the over 50,000 items in our files. We shall be glad to send details and quotations.

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THE HOUSTON POST

EDITORIAL PAGE

PAGE 2, SECTION 5

SUNDAY, MARCH 13, 1960

Million Overpay Income Tax; Can Save by Learning Exemptions

A million or more Americans overpay their income tax each year, according to an authority on the subject. If this is correct, it obviously will pay all those who are concerned with deductions and exemptions to bone up on the subject.

During the month remaining for income tax returns there will be many timely articles in the press showing how the taxpayer can trim off all he is entitled to save. One of the earliest of these articles, an excellent one with an accompanying checklist of possible savings, appears in the March 14 issue of U. S. News & World Report. It is headed, "What You Can Do to Cut Your Tax Bill," and it opens with this advice:

"Put a little extra effort into the job of filling out your income tax return and you may be surprised at the tax savings that result."

It is the exceptions to the general rules, opening the way to exemptions, that many people miss, says the article. There is scarcely a section of your tax return that doesn't offer opportunities for savings to virtually all groups of taxpayers.

For instance, under stated conditions you may get exemptions or deductions for yourself, your wife, your children, close relatives, anyone living with you through 1959.

You pay no tax on dividend income up to certain amounts, or on gifts received, or on your regular pay while sick or injured, or on social security benefits, veterans' benefits, or on private annuities and pensions, or on most insurance proceeds. All under stated conditions.

You may deduct contributions made to United Fund, Heart Fund, Red Cross, Polio fund, etc. To churches, non-profit schools. To national veterans organizations. To YMCA, YWCA, Scouts, boys clubs.

Interest paid on mortgages, home-improvement loans, life insurance loans and most other loans is deductible, as is interest paid on installment credit or delinquent taxes.

Various state and local taxes and license fees are deductible. So are various medical and hospital expenses, premiums on health, accident and hospitalization insurance. Numerous miscellaneous expenses, included in the magazine's checklist, are deductible.

Between now and the April 15 deadline for filing returns, the income earner may find it quite profitable to study such articles as the one cited. Even any who may have already filed their 1959 return can still get any savings they may discover in such a study, simply by filing an amended return. In fact, this applies to any previous year back to 1956.

Italy Government Crisis Worst Since War

Italy government crisis in 14 Segni's resignation without even asking for

See CIVIL WAR on Page 3

Earl Adams, who has been prosecuting in Criminal District Judge Whit Boyd's court since District Attorney K. C. Barkely assumed office Jan. 1, 1933, has been designated to aid Assistant District Attorney Tom Harris in prosecutions of major cases, it was announced by the district attorney's office. Assistant District Attorney Herbert Tigner replaces Adams in Judge Boyd's court and will work with Assistant

25 Years Ago

March 13, 1935

Three of Houston's public utilities showed combined net profits of \$3,339,337.72 last year, and two others showed total losses of \$688,221.65, according to annual financial statements filed with Mayor Oscar F. Holcombe yesterday.

The companies whose gross earnings exceeded operating costs were the Houston Light-

and they would have gone down the road of

ferlopers.

through the air and flocking the neighborhood, zipping ground and even chase the in-

the blacks, but stand their

numbered, are not afraid of

winter the jays, though out-

to keep out of their way. This

and the jays hopped nimbly

four pairs of bluejays here,

by MacGregor Park, they ran

rough-shod over the three or

proclaimed to anyone who

"This is martin weather," I

started, and you could smell

big sleek blackbirds first came

over from the bayou in near-

LAST WINTER, when the



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Centennial thoughts On Lincoln, Lee, Etc

Dr Vandiver Talks Freely About Civil War and Its Personalities

Dr Frank E. Vandiver of the Rice Institute is a historian, who, by his own account, lives "on, rather than in," the past.

The author of an award-winning biography of Stonewall Jackson, Dr Vandiver obviously enjoys talking about his major professional interest — the Civil War — which he discusses in a robust and non-polemical manner.

Dr Vandiver considers himself a traditional scholar, but his views are independent and frequently startling. For instance, he does not believe that people learn much from history.

Vandiver's entire life has been scholarly. He was born in 1903, the son of Dr Harry S. Vandiver, professor of mathematics at the University of Texas. Despite the scholarship, the younger Vandiver had neither a high school diploma nor a college bachelor's degree. Privately tutored, he entered the University of Texas with advanced standing. He took his doctorate at Tulane University. He joined the Rice faculty in September, 1933.

He is the author of numerous Civil War works, the best known of which is probably "Mighty Stonewall." He is now working on a biography of Gen John J. Pershing.

The Vandiver is a member of the Civil War Centennial Council of the Ford War. This conversation on the Civil War — the 10th anniversary of which is soon to be observed — was recorded on tape in Dr Vandiver's bookend office at the Rice Institute. He was interviewed by Arnold Rosenfeld of The Post's staff.

Because of time limitations, the transcript of the interview has been edited. Care has been taken to do no injury to Dr Vandiver's thoughts.

Question: What would life have been like in the United States if Grant had surrendered to Lee at Appomattoch?

Answer: . . . Now, you understand that historians are essentially cowardly people. They don't like to speculate about what might have happened in history. They like to stick to their documents and avoid what has-been and avoid prognostications.

Q: Isn't one of the basic reasons for the study of history to help us see if there are patterns, to help us predict

A: No. I don't think so. I think something may be learned from history. I think that's very true. But rarely does anyone learn much from it. The main aim of history, as far as I can see, is to achieve understanding, understanding of the past, which may help you understand the present. Whether it will help you understand the future I think is debatable. But it is another mode, another method of understanding; it's another discipline.

Q: I interrupted you on your previous thought.

A: Oh, well, excuse me. It's easy to get me off because I'm trying to avoid this question. I think probably—that is all highly speculative—but I think that England and France, had the Confederacy succeeded, would have concluded treaties of alliance with the South and attempted to keep the two sections separated, for very valid and, I think, sound reasons. They would have done this. But I doubt that it would have worked. I suspect that in due course there would have been treaties and mutual assistance between the North and South, and they would have known where to draw the line. What would have happened about the institution of slavery, I don't know. I think it might have ultimately disappeared in some form or another, some of the violence which was to come with Reconstruction, but who can say?

Q: Would life in the South be better?

A: How would life in the South be better? I don't know where the better would be better or worse. I suspect for a time it would have been better. They would have avoided the evils of Reconstruction, that they had already committed a lot of evils in the name of the war. The South at the end of the war—the war was over, let's say right toward the end, in late '41 and '52—the South was not the South of 1860.

It had gone a long way down the road toward abandoning its principles of state rights, abandoning its laissez faire economical ideas. It had gone on the road toward centralization, toward the mechanisms necessary to conduct a total war. It had gone to the draft before the war, it had passed laws to help them manage the economy, fix prices, regulate



LEE AND HIS GENERALS—Robert E. Lee, in whom, Frank Vandiver says, the legend came closest to matching the fact than in any Civil War figure, sits astride his famed horse, Traveller, surrounded by his generals. Arranged about Lee, in this romantic 1867 lithograph by Charles P. and Augustus Tholey, are, starting at the left, Braxton Bragg, John C. Pemberton, P. G. T. Beauregard, Fitzhugh Lee, J. E. B.

conner with the outside world, of which there was too little, of course, to regulate blockade running. The ideal—although state rights did a great deal to hamper the war effort, probably did the most damage of anything. The Confederate government had made herculean efforts to break down the opposition of the states to centralization, and had the South won the war, the South would have been pretty far on the road to a modern power state, and that is the people who have enjoyed this. I think is highly debatable. They were already recognizing the fact that "King Jeff the First" was trying to run their lives.

Q: You used the phrase modern power state. Could you give a little better description of that?

A: Well, it seems to me that there's a theory in Civil War historiography now,

currently represented by Alan Nevins, who you know has just come out with a new study of "The War for the Union"—he's been rewriting James Ford Rhodes, and he's now getting into the war years. In this study of the 50s and 60s—and he's taken the year for many years, long before he started writing this current book, that the Civil War was—that the Civil War acted as a catalytic agent in that it propelled the United States into the role of a modern world power. It may or may not have generated any new phenomena within the United States, but it took the industrial revolution, which was coming slowly, and it took nascent capitalism and forced them into full flower. And it made—actually the United States came out of the Civil War stronger than it went in. It was almost fighting the war with one hand while it dealt with the depletion of its young

Stuart, Wade Hampton, Joseph E. Johnston, Jubal A. Early, A. C. Breckenridge, A. S. Johnston, E. K. Smith, Lee, William J. Hardee, James Longstreet, Nathan Bedford Forrest, J. B. Hood, A. P. Hill, T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson, John H. Morgan, R. S. Ewell and Leonidas Polk. The picture is from "American Battle Art," published by the Library of Congress in 1947.

manhood?

A: Yes. Yes, after all . . . it's true that the Union had two and a half million men under arms, but they were fighting the war with something like 23 million people; so there was a tremendous reservoir for looking west and exploiting the new treasures of Nevada and building the transcontinental railroads. The Confederacy, I think, would not have been—certainly there would have been no competition in strength had it won. If they had won, they would have won by sheer, unadorned, doggone luck, and they would have come out weaker than they went in. But they would have been on the road to modern governmental structure, and by this I mean they would have, I think, abandoned a lot of their state rights. They would have moved on the road to a strong central government. They would have gone down the road of

Hamilton rather than the road of Jefferson.

Q: Let me ask you this. In latter day portrayals of Lincoln of various kinds we tend to make him a grandfatherly type. Do you resent this portrayal of him; do you prefer a more realistic look at Lincoln's character?

A: Well, I don't resent this. I suppose it's impossible to prevent a sort of idealism, sentimentality being abetted on Lincoln. But it seems to me that the person who would be most amused by this is Lincoln himself, who had a capacity, I think, probably a remarkable capacity, for being all things to all people. Now my own view of Lincoln is—and I would say at the outset that I'm really a great admirer of him—I think he's probably the shrewdest politician produced in the middle of

November 24, 1972

Lincoln National Life Foundation
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Gentlemen:

I have recently come upon a circular order issued by General Lee on June 3, 1864. I know that several copies are in existence but I thought that the knowledge of one more should be recorded. Does the Lincoln Foundation record such information or should I address this fact elsewhere?

A photostat of the letter is enclosed.

yours truly,
W. D. Mathers

125 Woodshire Dr
Pittsburgh, Pa., 15215

Headquarters Army of N.S.

10th June 1864.

Circular

It is a matter of great importance when the Army
is moving around, as in the case of the present campaign, that
all our printing material in the Army should be stored
and equipped and in study with their own provisions and
ammunition. Commanding Officers are instructed to send
to the banks all the other Army men who can be spared
through the present reduction of the manufacturing and
the time need of clerical labor.

Each provision should be brought to the front
of our army, particularly the business and clerical departments. The
men should be always in charge of our affairs. They
should be sent to the front as far as possible and
not except a few necessary men who are
not to be manufactured by the Army and a large
number of them.

By Command of
R. E. Lee
(Signed) R. E. Lee

Approved
Wm. M. Bennett
1864

Richmond Va

June 1st 1883

Presented to Capt.

D P Hyatt by

Saml. D. Dyer

(late) ADJ. 47 Va Reg



the
Lee-Jackson quarterly review
of *Lee-Jackson Memorial, Inc.*



DEDICATED TO EDUCATION, HISTORY AND OUR NATIONAL HERITAGE

Vol. 4

Summer 1975

No. 2

FROM THE PRESIDENT:

An Appeal

ONCE AGAIN, we call upon our many friends — those of you who receive the *Quarterly Review* — to come to our assistance. We are urgently in need of funds in order to continue our work of preservation and restoration of the four shrines of the Memorial:

Jackson's headquarters in Winchester needs considerable landscape work as well as painting and redecorating inside. An ambitious project to establish a memorial park and gardens surrounding the house itself is in the planning stage.

At Lee's boyhood home in Alexandria, the front fence is about to collapse from rot and will require an expensive replacement. Much remains to be done inside the house to restore it to the original. The dining room has been stripped to the laths and we are about to start back with plaster and wallpaper.

Jackson's home in Lexington is perhaps in the greatest need of support. The recently completed architectural feasibility study recommended a restoration program running well into six figures. We are grateful for the grants-in-aid received from the Commonwealth (which Lee-Jackson must match), but these are only a "drop in the bucket."

Derwent, R. E. Lee's retirement home, had its share of bad luck in a recent wind storm, necessitating the front porch being replaced at significant expense.

So taken as a whole, we are in the "hole" — despite the seasonal increase in tourism. However, this increase will by no means offset our continual deficit spending which is insidiously eating into our capital and hence, our income from the interest acquired on it.

What to do? This issue of the *Quarterly Review* is an example of cut-backs to reduce expenses. Two pages instead of four cuts the cost to less than half. But after inserting the standard items — masthead, mailing section, advertisements — there is little room left for the news and feature articles on which we had hoped to expand. We are attempting to cut back expenses wherever possible. This becomes the unpleasant task of cutting into "muscle" where it hurts; Lee-Jackson Memorial has never been known to have had any "fat" and has traditionally prided itself on an austere operating budget. **cont'd. on back**

LEE CITIZENSHIP RESTORED



Senator Harry F. Byrd, Jr. (Ind. Va.) shows a pen used by President Ford to sign the Joint Senate-House Resolution restoring General Robert E. Lee's citizenship on August 5, 1975, at Arlington House, Lee's home overlooking the city of Washington, to Mr. Robert Patterson, President of Lee-Jackson Memorial and Colonel Richard Smith, Executive Director (left).

Robert E. Lee is now a citizen of the United States. Did anyone ever question it? It is doubtful that it ever occurred to most Americans that this great leader was not a citizen until a bill to restore his rights was passed by the Congress recently and approved by the President on August 5, 1975.

However, the record shows that Lee's citizenship — lost when he joined Virginia in her secession during the Civil War — was never restored. Lee had applied for a pardon in June, 1865, shortly after his surrender at Appomattox, but in forwarding his application, the oath of allegiance to the U.S. was not included because he did not know that it was required at the time. In October of that year, this was made known to him and he duly executed the necessary oath, only to have it mislaid in Washington. It turned up in the National Archives one hundred and five years later, starting the move for restoration of his rights. This past July, thanks to the persistent efforts of Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Jr. (Ind. Va.), the Congress passed the "act long overdue" (see *Quarterly Review*, Fall 1974).

The news was received by the legion of Lee admirers in a very matter-of-fact manner, certainly without fanfare. It has been described as a "hollow victory" — one that does nothing to enhance the image of the general. We at Lee-Jackson are inclined to agree with this attitude. After all, you cannot "gild the lily". Nevertheless, we applaud the Congress and President in taking the time for this gracious gesture which in our mind reaffirms the high esteem accorded Lee by his countrymen today. His place in history is indeed secure.

Lee might not have attained his niche had he not turned his attention to binding up the wounds of the war. In his post-war endeavors, he showed that he could be a leader in peace. His application for pardon was motivated by his knowledge that many Southerners looked to him for the cue to their own behavior. Lee knew that his application would be controversial. Many who had followed him in battle would follow him now, but many diehards were quick to

criticize his action as an admission of fault. But for him the course was clear.

Actually, Lee was never deprived of all his rights. He enjoyed the protection of the U.S. government as a paroled prisoner. When an indictment for treason threatened, Lee insisted (and Grant concurred) that parolees were exempt from prosecution so long as they conformed to the conditions of the surrender. This was not the case with civil servants who had no such protection. Lee felt that perhaps he could help them, especially Jefferson Davis, if he recovered his citizenship.

Submitting the application for pardon was but the first of the many efforts on Lee's part to guide the South to reconciliation. He wrote to his old comrades-in-arms urging them to follow his lead. He would not leave the country, refusing offers in England and Mexico. Lee felt it his duty to stay with his people — not to desert them in their hour of need. He turned down a princely sum to write a history of the war. And, at a time when he could become president of a prestigious college or corporation, he considered that his place was at modest Washington College in Lexington, Va. — to train "his boys" to be future leaders of the South, as part of a re-united nation.

Douglas Southall Freeman has summed it up very succinctly:

"Lee the warrior became Lee the conciliator. Within less than five months from the time he had said he would rather die a thousand deaths than to go to General Grant, he was telling the Southern men to abandon all opposition, to regard the United States as their country, and to labor for harmony and understanding. Seldom had a famous man so completely reversed himself in so brief a time, and never more sincerely. In the stormiest of the days that followed he was not to shift a foot."

—R. E. Lee, Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1935

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW

Published quarterly in the interest of The Christian faith, Heritage, History and Education of our Nation by the Lee-Jackson Memorial Inc., 405 Citizens Bldg., Charlottesville, Va. 22901. Entered as 3rd class matter at the Post Office of Charlottesville, Va. 22906. Phone: (804) 977-1861

Official Publication of
THE LEE-JACKSON Memorial Inc.

Founded 1953 by
Jay W. Johns
1888-1974

Leader, Educator, Benefactor

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1. Date of filing: April 15, 1972.
2. Title: The Lee-Jackson Quarterly Review.
3. Office of Publication: 405 Citizens Commonwealth Bldg., Charlottesville, Va. 22901.
4. General business office: same.
5. Publisher and Editor: Robert Patterson, Pres., Lee-Jackson Memorial, Inc. Location same.
6. No stockholders.
7. Non profit organization.
8. No debt nor mortgages outstanding.
9. I certify the above statements are correct. Signed — Robert Patterson.

APPEAL, cont'd. from front

Fund-raising campaigns are generally non-productive. The country is saturated with such campaigns and we believe that our appeal would be limited. It's not a question of getting the word out about our plight; we believe we reach the bulk of the Civil War buffs and Lee and Jackson admirers with the *Quarterly Review* which now approaches a circulation of 10,000 both at home and abroad.

One might ask, why not establish a paying membership or charge a subscription fee for the *Quarterly Review*? Our answer to this one is that we believe the expense of administering either program would be more than realized from returns. Additional personnel, record-keeping systems, correspondence, and postage — all at considerable cost — would be required.

No, we insist that our friends will rise to our assistance with contributions in amounts that they determine they can afford. The periodic levying of dues and subscription fees, we choose to avoid. However, we do believe that our friends need periodic reminders of our dependence on them for support. This is my message today.

"FRIENDS" OF LEE-JACKSON

Letter writing is sometimes a chore. Use this instead.

I enclose check to Lee-Jackson Memorial Inc., to carry on your work of restoration and education.

Name

Address

..... Zip

- \$10 \$25 \$50
 \$100 \$1000 Other

A \$25 donation entitles you to mustering into the 2nd Stonewall Brigade. For a \$100 contribution you will be commissioned an Honorary Colonel in the Brigade. Whosoever donates \$1000 or more will, on the occasion of the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of our Nation, July 4th, 1976, have his or her name emblazoned on a bronze plaque to be installed in one of our shrines and, in addition become an Honorary Colonel in the 2nd Stonewall Brigade and a Life Member of Lee-Jackson Memorial. A large colorful embossed certificate (suitable for framing) will be issued to indicate your affiliation.



Lee-Jackson Memorial, Inc.

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and

THREE CIVIL WAR BATTLEFIELDS

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Alexandria, Virginia 22314
Phone 703/548-8454

"Derwent"

R. E. LEE'S RETIREMENT HOME

Route 1, Box 89C1
Powhatan, Va. 23139
Phone 804/375-3675

GEN. THOMAS J. "STONEWALL" JACKSON'S HOME

8 East Washington Street
Lexington, Va., 24450
Phone 703/463-2552

"STONEWALL" JACKSON'S BATTLE HEADQUARTERS

415 North Braddock Street
Winchester, Virginia 22601
Phone 703/662-9510

BATTLEFIELDS

(Contact Memorial Headquarters for information)

McDowell, Highland County, Va.
Cross Keys, Rockingham County Va.
Port Republic, Rockingham County, Va.

Derwent Lithograph

September 15, 1975 marks the 110th anniversary of R. E. Lee's departure from Derwent on Traveller for his three day trip to Lexington, Va., to become president of Washington College (named Washington and Lee University after his death).

To commemorate this occasion, Lee-Jackson Memorial recently commissioned noted artist William A. Youngblood to paint a watercolor of Derwent. From this painting a limited edition of 300 lithograph prints (15"x20" with a 2" border) have been printed which faithfully reproduce the white clapboard siding, dark red roof, and green shutters and trim of the original. Each print will be titled, numbered, and

signed by the artist. This lithograph should become a treasured collector's item. It is offered for sale at \$25.00, postpaid, forty per cent (40%) of which is IRS tax deductible.

As a matter of interest, proceeds from this sale will be used to defray the expenses of replacing the front porch which was dislodged by the falling branch of a large old oak tree standing next to the house during a recent wind storm. Unfortunately, the tree had to be taken down as well. The oaks of Derwent were especially admired by the Lees and this one shaded the General during the hot summer of 1865.



"Derwent," R. E. Lee's Retirement Home, as it appears in 1975.



the
Lee-Jackson quarterly review
of Lee-Jackson Memorial, Inc.

DEDICATED TO EDUCATION, HISTORY AND OUR NATIONAL HERITAGE

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OF FACT AND FANCY

Gen. Lee Objects To New Citizenship

By NORM CARTER

It will be recalled that the great Confederate general, Robert E. Lee, was recently granted his United States citizenship, in absentia, of course. He was forgiven, in other words, for his significant role in tearing the Union asunder.

Well, I happen to know a highly successful medium who in recent weeks has been in contact with Gen. Lee. It may surprise you to know Lee was not particularly anxious to have his citizenship restored.

"Suh," he told the medium, "I happen to be a citizen of the United Kingdom of God, and it's pretty nice up here. No inflation, no pollution, no recession, no rumors of war, no atom bombs, no politics, no taxes and no Watergate."

"But Gen. Lee," said the medium, "President Ford already has set a date for a ceremony in which you'll be recognized as a citizen of this country. It is imperative that you cooperate."

"Suh," you know what would happen up here if they found out I suddenly was a full-fledged citizen of the United States? Weil, suh, these here foreigners would hound me to death for loans, for big shipments of wheat...you name it."

"But Gen. Lee, I thought your heavenly society was perfection in the absolute. What's all this business about wheat shipments?"

"Suh, these guys up here with me have total freedom. If they want to worry about such earthly things, that's their business. But getting back to my citizenship, I think maybe I'd like to become a citizen of Kuwait. I

understand they have so much money that everything is free."

"But Gen. Lee, what difference does this make if you have it so nice where you are?"

"Suh, I might ask the same question about becoming a citizen of the United States. What I'm trying to say is, if I had my druthers, rather than restoring my United States citizenship, why not let me become an honorary citizen of some tribe in the outbacks of Australia? I think I would like that, getting away, so to speak, from your television commercials and your millions of automobiles, not to mention H. R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman and Earl Butz."

"But, Gen. Lee, regardless of all your objections, you have to accept your citizenship graciously. It would be most embarrassing if I feel it my duty to report our conversation to President Ford. He might feel compelled to reassess the entire situation."

"Suh, you'd be doing me a big favor if you went to Mr. Ford and told him how I feel, what with the way things are down there. Why, the way Betty Ford talked the other night, the kids will soon be doing more than hunting Easter eggs on the White House lawn, I'll tell you that."

Now You Know

By United Press International

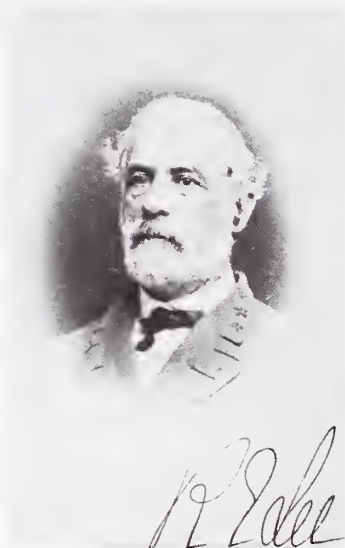
The first automobile with left handed steering made in the United States was the Northern four-cylinder, made by the Northern Motor Car Co., of Detroit, in 1907.



J. H. AMO 1872



124.



125.

124 • (CARTES-DE-VISITE.) BRAZIL. Group of 6 very fine portraits and street scenes, including one of participants in a Carnival celebration, by CHRISTIANO JUNIOR and HENSCHEL. 1860s [700/1000]

[SEE ILLUSTRATION]

NICE, DARK SIGNATURE

125 • (CARTES-DE-VISITE.) LEE, ROBERT E. Portrait of LEE by J.W. Davies of Richmond, with Lee's signature on recto, and the inscription "Mrs. Stewart with Mrs. Lee's sincere regards, a memento of her visit to Lexington in October 1866," in an unidentified hand, possibly one of Lee's daughter's, on mount verso. 1864 [2500/3500]

THE FACE OF ROBERT E. LEE, p. 51.

One of Lee's favorite portraits.

[SEE ILLUSTRATION]

126 • (CARTES-DE-VISITE.) MASSACHUSETTS. Album containing 18 good architectural views of Leominster and possibly Cambridge. 8vo, gilt-stamped cloth, backstrip torn away, brass clasp; all edges gilt. 1860s [300/400]

ACCOMPANIED BY—Album containing 16 cartes-de-visite that includes one of a facade advertising a LAWYER'S PATENT OFFICE and another of an unidentified machine, military and family portraits, plus 10 tintype portraits. 8vo, calf, front and rear covers detached, brass clasp, lacks backstrip, worn.

SWANN
1992



128.

CASED IMAGES
LOTS 127-167

127 • (CASED IMAGES.) ARCHITECTURAL. Sixth-plate daguerreotype of an interior of a CHURCH, with the Baptistry in the background; cased. 1854 [700/1000]

128 • (CASED IMAGES.) BLACKS. Excellent group of 9 portraits comprising 1 sixth-plate daguerreotype of a gentleman, 1 superb sixth-plate ambrotype of a young woman in a black veil, 2 sixth-plate ambrotypes of men, and 5 sixth-plate ambrotypes of women (2 by J.S. MAYER); gilt-details on several, all cased. 1850s-60s [1200/1800]

WITH—6 tintype portraits of black men and women, 8 x 6 ½ inches and smaller.

[SEE ILLUSTRATION]

129 • (CASED IMAGES.) BLACKS. Sixth-plate daguerreotype portrait of a CREOLE WOMAN, with gilt-details and hand-tinting; sealed, cased. 1850s [1500/2500]

[SEE ILLUSTRATION]



The Commander

Robert E. Lee, a historian says, was obsessed with control.

ROBERT E. LEE

A Biography.
By Emory M. Thomas.
Illustrated. 472 pp. New York:
W. W. Norton & Company. \$30.

By John Eisenhower

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE (1807-70), "the Southern Joshua of the Civil War," was a god among mortals, a man who held nothing but the loftiest thoughts and ideals. So believed generations of Southerners in the years following the Civil War, their conviction reinforced by Douglas Southall Freeman's four-volume biography, "R. E. Lee" (1934-35). Emory M. Thomas, a professor of history at the University of Georgia, has seen a new generation of historians challenge Freeman's thesis, and in his opinion they have gone too far in questioning Lee's character and command. He has therefore produced a "post-revisionist" history, based on primary sources. The result, "Robert E. Lee," is a convincing compromise between the traditional view and the revisionist.

As Lee's ancestry was unusually important to his character and career, the book opens with the wedding in 1793 of his parents, Henry (Light Horse Harry) Lee of Revolutionary War fame and Ann Hill Carter of a prominent Virginia family. It was a lavish affair, held at the stately Shirley Plantation on the James River in Virginia. The marriage, however, was disastrous for Ann. Harry Lee turned out to be profligate and irresponsible. He dissipated his wealth, abandoned his family, fled to the West Indies and never returned. Robert's older half brother, Black Horse Harry Lee, was equally irresponsible. This family legacy caused Robert to spend a lifetime extolling the virtues of restraint and control, striving to overcome what Mr. Thomas describes as the "birth defect" of being Light Horse Harry's son.

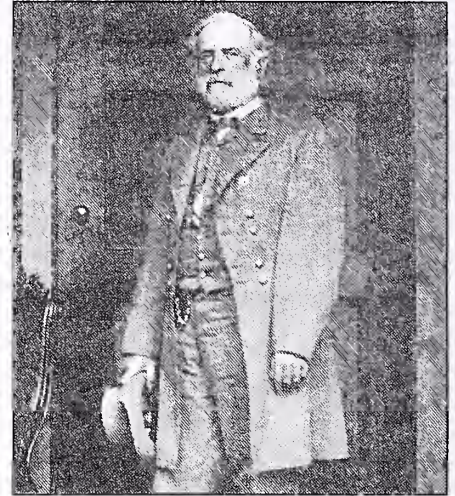
Mr. Thomas describes Robert Lee's own marriage to Mary Custis — the daughter of George Washington Parke Custis, grandson of Martha Washington — as "safe and acceptable." It was not, however, satisfactory to either partner. Lee's bride, "loved and pampered" by her father, was never robust and became an invalid in later years, remaining at Arlington with her parents for long stretches. She bore seven children, but Mr. Thomas calls her a liability to Lee. Mary also had problems with her husband. Lee tended to lecture his wife, and warned prospective guests of Mary's "laziness and forgetfulness in her housekeeping."

Lee sought emotional compensation in close, flirtatious correspondences with attractive women throughout his life. A young cousin of his wife's, Martha (Markie) Williams, was one of his favorites. Lee was not, technically, being unfaithful to Mary Lee — his letters were written with her knowledge. They are interesting today because in them he opened his thoughts as he never did in conversation.

Lee met success early. He graduated second in the West Point class of 1829 and was outstanding as a young officer of the Army Corps of Engineers. His performance with Gen. Winfield Scott during the Mexican War earned him Scott's respect and even devotion. He disappointed Scott, however, by resigning his United States Army commission in 1861. He quickly emerged as the foremost general of the Confederacy. His Army of Northern Virginia fought aggressively, sometimes brilliantly. After the Confederacy's defeat, Lee became the South's symbol of everything a Southerner should be.

Despite these accomplishments, Lee remained a troubled, frustrated and surprisingly insecure man. He suffered an unreasonable compulsion for

John Eisenhower's books include "The Bitter Woods," about World War II, and "So Far From God: The U.S. War With Mexico, 1846-1848."



NATIONAL ARCHIVES/MUSEUM OF THE CONFEDERACY/FROM "ROBERT E. LEE"
Robert E. Lee, photographed in Richmond by
Mathew Brady just after Appomattox, April 1865.

perfection — "finishing up," as one of his professors described it. Control, both of himself and of others, became an obsession, expressed constantly in his letters, especially to his children. He shared his formula for survival in a cruel world: "There is nothing stable on earth," "Live in the world you inhabit" and "turn ... your affliction to your own benefit." His aversion to personal confrontation, however, became his greatest weakness as a military commander.

Lee's views on slavery and race reflected his times and his station in life. While calling slavery "a moral and political evil," he contended that African slaves were "immeasurably better off here than in Africa, morally, socially and physically." Their bondage was "painful discipline ... necessary for their instruction." Despite his popularity in the South, Lee was no populist; he staunchly believed in government by "the rich, the well-born and the able."

The battles of the Civil War constitute only about a third of this book, and Mr. Thomas's accounts of them will disappoint those readers who expect dramatic descriptions of such moving episodes as Stonewall Jackson's fatal wounding at Chancellorsville, Va., in May 1863. But the battles are deftly described, with no mincing of words. And the author is perceptive. He justifies Lee's decision to retain Jackson after the latter's failure in the Seven Days Campaign of June 1862 very simply. "Jackson," he writes, "was a killer, possessed of the same sorts of aggressive instincts which obsessed Lee."

This is a book that improves as it progresses. The most vivid depictions of Lee appear in the chronicles from the last months of the Civil War to the time of his death in 1870. His losses on the battlefield and in his personal life had been severe. A daughter, two grandchildren and a beloved daughter-in-law had died, a son had been captured for a time, his wife was crippled with arthritis and his own health was rapidly failing. When Lee's army was bottled up in Petersburg, Va., these losses had an effect on him. He became testy, sometimes grossly unfair with devoted subordinates. But he still refused to give up his mission.

After the Civil War Lee became president of Washington College in Lexington, Va. Though viewed in the South as a suffering saint or a Christ-like figure, he was neither; his apparent repose sprang from his strong conviction that one should make the most of any situation. The power of the North had prevailed; the South must make the best of that fact. As he had throughout his life, Lee found ways to cope with overwhelming problems. In depicting Lee's frustrations and unhappiness, Emory Thomas has shattered the burdensome marble statue and given us a hero we can live with. □

NY 8/6/95

Emory Thomas paints a 3rd view of enigmatic Robert E. Lee

Robert E. Lee

By Emory M. Thomas
Norton, 472 pages, \$30

Reviewed by Patrick T. Reardon
The Tribune's urban affairs writer

What a mystery battle is! One group of flesh-and-blood soldiers is called upon to assault another. Why do they attack? What complex, against-the-grain network of ideas and emotions overrides the instinct for self-preservation? And why do the defenders stay when, deep in their bones, they want so much to run away?

Then there are the commanders, for whom the question of why soldiers fight is no academic exercise. If they are

to plan their battles, they must know all the convoluted factors at work in the minds and hearts of their troops.

And much more: A commander must understand the promise and danger of terrain; the skill and limitations of troops and their equipment; the capabilities of weaponry; the interactions of aides and lower-level leaders; the sociological and psychological makeup of the enemy soldiers and their commanders; and, of course, the whole point of it all, the political ends to be achieved.

Like battle itself, commanders are often mysteries because so much of what they must do to succeed is seemingly done instinctively. And one of the most mysterious was Robert E. Lee.

"History needs Robert E. Lee whole," Emory Thomas writes in his new biography of the Confederate military leader. But, for more than a century, Lee has been difficult to nail down.

In the aftermath of the Civil War, Lee was turned into the perfect gentleman, a model of dignity who was martyred—he died only a few short years after the war—in defending what became known as the Lost Cause. This view crystallized 60 years ago in the widely praised biography by Douglas Southall Freeman, which described Lee as "one of the small company of great men in whom there is no inconsistency to be explained, no enigma to be solved."

This Lee was so perfect, so

much an image rather than a man, that it was only a matter of time before the pendulum swung the other way and someone tried to find a living, breathing Lee. Thomas Connelly was that someone, publishing in 1977 "The Marble Man," in which he argued that Lee was a frustrated, troubled man who, throughout his life, often believed that he was a failure.

Now comes Thomas, a University of Georgia history professor and author of six books on the Civil War, seeking the truth somewhere between the two extremes.

He brings into focus much about Lee that has often been overlooked: his playfulness, especially with his children; his mock-flirtatious correspondence with young women and his

delight in their lively company; and his sense of humor, as in this anecdote from late in the general's life:

"When an admirer in Scotland sent to Lee in Lexington a 'superb afghan' and a tea cozy, Lee opened the parcel, draped the afghan about his shoulders, donned the tea cozy as a helmet, and commenced to dance to the tune [his daughter] Mildred played on the piano."

Yet, for all such fresh glimpses into the real Lee, there is much in Thomas' book that's unsatisfying.

For one thing, he seems to have written it with copies of Freeman's and Connelly's books always close at hand. There is a sense throughout the work that Thomas is answering

SEE LEE, PAGE 9

Chicago Tribune

Sept. 10, 1995

The Commercial-News, Danville, IL

August 26, 2012

Lees had ties to land of Lincoln

Squire Lee of Blount Township, Gen. Lee were 3rd cousins

LARRY WEATHERFORD

Commercial-News

— In 1829, just one year before Tom Lincoln, his wife and children made that now-famous move to Illinois, a man named William Henry Lee settled with his family here in Vermilion County. Both family names would soon be marked indelibly into the history books of America.

There were a lot of Lees on the early census rolls of Vermilion County. By 1860, William Henry Lee's son, Squire Edward Lee, was a well-known and respected landowner and farmer with a family of his own. It was an election year, and Squire Edward voted for Tom Lincoln's son, Abraham, who had spent a good deal of time in Vermilion County himself over the past 20-some years.

Little did either family know that this Western state they were calling home would one day be known as the "Land of Lincoln." Or that one of the most respected officers in the United States Army, a third cousin of Squire Edward Lee, would soon lead the forces of a new Army for the Confederate States of America in what Lincoln would call a "great Civil War."

Squire was Lee's first name, not a title, even though the Lees were about as close to titled gentry as you could come in America. His line of the Lee family included two signers of the Declaration of Independence, an attorney general of the United States, two governors, and the Revolutionary War hero who would make the famous statement at George Washington's funeral: "First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Those were just some of the renowned Lee family members. The most famous Lee relative was just beginning to achieve his fame. Among his achievements, Robert E. Lee had been a hero of the Mexican War, engineered the port at St. Louis, Mo., and had led the capture of John Brown at Harper's Ferry.

When southern states started to secede, Robert E. Lee chose to turn down an offer to be the commander of the Union forces. He then resigned his post in the U.S. Army, and accepted a commission in the new Confederate States Army. Most of Lee's immediate family went along with his decision and followed him into the service of the South.

That choice didn't come without some division in the Lee family. Not only did Squire Edward Lee support the Union while living in Illinois, but many of Lee's other cousins and family members in Virginia also aligned with the Union. One would even become a rear admiral in the U.S. Navy.

Squire Edward Lee's homestead and the majority of his land holdings were in Blount Township near what is now Hungry Hollow Road past Woodbury Hill. He lived there with his wife, Fanny, and their children. Other farmland he owned was near Catlin.

It is doubtful that Squire Edward let his friends and neighbors know that he was related to Robert E. Lee, since he was living in the home state of the commander-in-chief of the Union forces. Some of Squire's descendants believe he tried to hide that fact because he was living in northern territory. They have wondered about their relationship to the famous Lee family for many years, and some say the records were intentionally made unclear on the lineage.

Descendants of another William Henry Lee who also had moved to Vermilion County in 1829 could not establish a tie to the famous Lee family. They even tried DNA testing, and found that they were not related to Robert Edward or Squire Edward Lee.

Even though the records were somewhat muddy as to the relationship of Squire Edward to Robert E. Lee, my friend and fellow researcher, Alan Woodrum, and I were on the track of what one descendant had called a "silver bullet" that tied Squire to the famous Lee family.

Third cousins

While I was poring over books and genealogy information on the Lee family, Alan e-mailed to let me know that he had found the connection. As we had thought, it was on the Richard Henry Lee side of the family. Rather than second cousins as the oral family history had indicated, Robert Edward and Squire Edward were third cousins.

Squire's mother was Sarah Crockett Lee. So, as you might expect, the family history has it that she was related to frontiersmen, congressmen and hero of the Alamo, Davy Crockett. That has yet to be proven.

Squire Lee died on May 4, 1880. He and several of his family members are buried in the Gordon Cemetery near Lake Vermilion.

An online research site shows that Robert E. Lee, through his various family connections, was related to 10 U.S. presidents, including George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and Barack Obama. The line also shows a relation to the newly famous Kate Middleton, wife of Prince William of England. Other famous relatives include Helen Keller, Meriwether Lewis of Lewis and Clark fame, and Alexander Hamilton.

In the same line that includes Squire Edward, there is Holy Roman Emperor Charlemagne, their great-grandfather many generations ago in the eighth and ninth centuries.

Larry Weatherford is a local historian, tour guide, living history presenter, re-enactor and speaker, who takes part in various events in the Midwest and South.



Squire Edward Lee
Buried in Gordon Cemetery



Robert E. Lee & son William Henry
Fitzhugh Lee

A New Story of Lee's Surrender.

Lee might have escaped but for a woman's boasting; and I'll tell you the story which has never been printed, and which I know to be true, for Gen. Babcock its hero, told me of it himself.

After the evacuation of Richmond there was at once a swift and eager pursuit of the retreating rebels. Grant and Sheridan had laid most carefully the plan by which they hoped to force Lee to an immediate surrender. They had cut off as far as possible, all available lines of retreat; yet, alert and vigilant, their troops were kept ready for any new emergency.

On the 7th of April they were sure that Lee was aiming to reach Danville; and accordingly Sheridan with his forces moved rapidly forward to defeat that purpose. Grant, with his staff and several other officers, halted for the night at a plantation demanding rest and refreshment. It was nearly dark; they were jaded and worn with the fierce excitement and the hard riding of the preceding days, and cared very little whether their host was surly or kind. Supper was speedily dispatched; guards and sentries were posted, orders issued for an early breakfast, and then the tired men stretched themselves wherever they might for the sorely-needed repose.

During the preparation of the supper and once afterwards, a tall and elegant woman had been visible; but she vouchsafed no word or look to the Yankee officers, and evidently sought by her haughty and disdainful bearing to make them feel how unwelcome was their presence.

Possessing perhaps, more vitality or power of endurance than his companions, General Babcock did not find himself so tired and sleepy as the rest; so, acting as sentinel, he passed up and down the hall running in Southern fashion through the house.

The servants had retired and none of the family were visible; but through a partly opened door he caught the glow of a bright fire and a glimpse of a pretty room which awoke strong memories of home.

You must remember that their camp duties had been especially arduous, and all social pleasure where ladies were a feature, had been denied them for months. The General is a very gallant man; so after passing that door two or three times, he coolly tapped on the casing. The lady whom he had noticed answered his knock, and with a very haughty aspect demanded his errand. Not a whit daunted, the General bowed, and something like the following colloquy took place:

"Madam, I'm afraid you will deem me very impertinent, but it will be my duty to pace this hall for an hour. The glimpse I could not help snatching of your bright fire and cozy room has given me a vivid picture of my own home as I left it so long ago. To-morrow I expect to be in battle; and though you regard

me as your enemy, can you not forget it for an hour, and allow to the gentleman what you might deny to the Yankee? It is long since I have had the pleasure of speaking to a lady; and if you will leave this door open and allow me now and then a few words I shall account it a great favor."

Bitterly hating those Northern officers and smarting under the fall of Richmond, the lady came very near a refusal; but the General is a handsome man, and his eyes were pleading for him while he spoke.

The woman couldn't resist if the rebel could. So the door remained wide open, and each time the General neared it, he was ready with some pretty speech or droll jest, often winning bright replies, and once or twice a merry laugh. His useful eyes now spied a chess-table; and, as his watch was concluded, with easy audacity he proposed to try the game. The lady consented and they com-

At length the game deepened in interest. The lady's queen was in danger; there was just one possible chance of safety for her, but somehow the General had begun to regard the game as significant of the real contest in progress, and he watched with intense interest to see what the next move would be. The lady was in earnest too. With her finger she traced out possible chances for escape and found them worthless. Suddenly she laughed merrily, answering to his thought, and incautiously said:

"You needn't be exultant yet, sir, if you are almost sure of winning. Doubtless you think you have me trapped, just as your General Grant fancies our Lee is securely netted. But I see my way out—and so does Lee! I'm not check-mated yet, and your army plans will prove as futile as your hopes of winning this game! See, I can move so, and then taking your pawn, I'm—why! I thought I could escape this way! Fairly beaten, sir; it's no use! But you won't find our old warrior so easy to check-mate if I am conquered; and since it can do no harm now I'll tell what a nice little blunder your Sheridan has made. He feels very sure that Lee is retreating toward Danville; but to-morrow morning will see our forces safe beyond Appomattox, and you will find you must play another game before you win. But *Lee and his staff* were our welcome guests last night.

The General was startled and amazed, but wisely kept from betraying his surprise, and answered as if very weary:

"Oh, please let us forget the army just now. If Grant has made a mistake, it's not my business, and you can't imagine what a delight this evening has been to me. I shall never forget it; and when this conflict shall close, I shall hope to renew our acquaintance. We leave at such an early hour that I shall not see you again, so I must say my good bye, with my thanks."

"I'm sure I am equally your debtor," graciously replied the lady. "It's not often that I meet gentlemen now, and for your sake I shall think less bitterly of our conquerors. Good night?"

Little cared the General just then for military rule. Always a favorite with Grant, he risked little in the rude wakening which he now gave the sleeping chieftain, and his information was whispered in low hurried tones.

Grant thought a moment. His plans had been carefully matured; he had thought his information certain; but if Lee had really passed the previous night

at that very farmhouse, he could not be aiming for Danville, and the lady's story must be true.

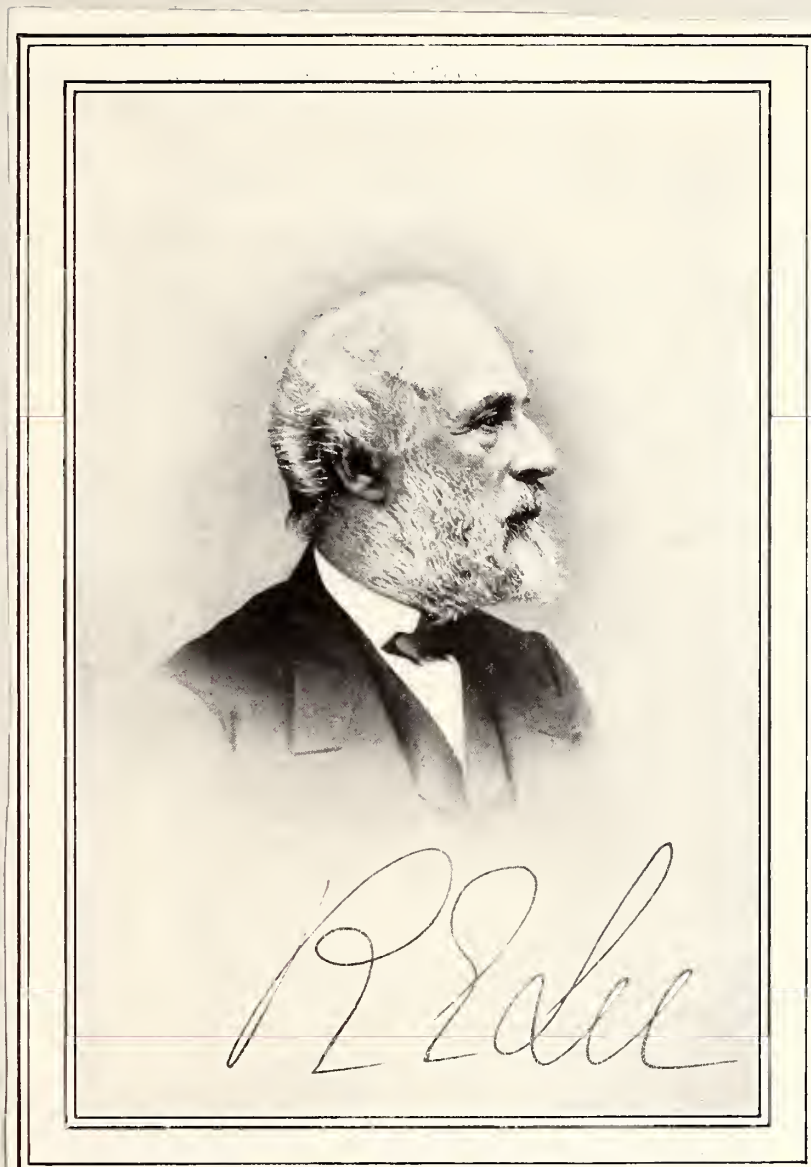
Meanwhile General Babcock stole quietly out, silently roused messengers, saddled horses and carefully marked the appearance of things about the enclosures. It was evident that a larger party than theirs had stayed there recently, for the soft earth was dented and torn with the tread of horses feet everywhere, and the refuse of their feeding was scattered on all sides.

Returning to the house he found Grant with dispatches ready; and then mounting with but two companions, he rode away to find Sheridan. I fancy that was a ride worth taking; under the stars, with the silence of midnight around him; in an enemy's country, bearing the orders which would, he devoutly hoped, turn and stay the storm of battle that had so sorely smitten the land; and watching with straining eyes for the first outpost of Sheridan's forces.

Challenge and countersign were rapidly given and exchanged as they passed the pickets, and Sheridan was reached in time.

Greeley in his History briefly says of the preceding day's pursuit:—"This was a miscalculation;" and then adds, "Pursuit was resumed by all hands on the morning of the 8th—the second and 6th corps under Meade, moving north of the Appomattox or directly in the trail of the enemy, while Sheridan, undecieved as to Lee's making for Danville, led his cavalry to head him off from Lynchburgh, his only remaining refuge.

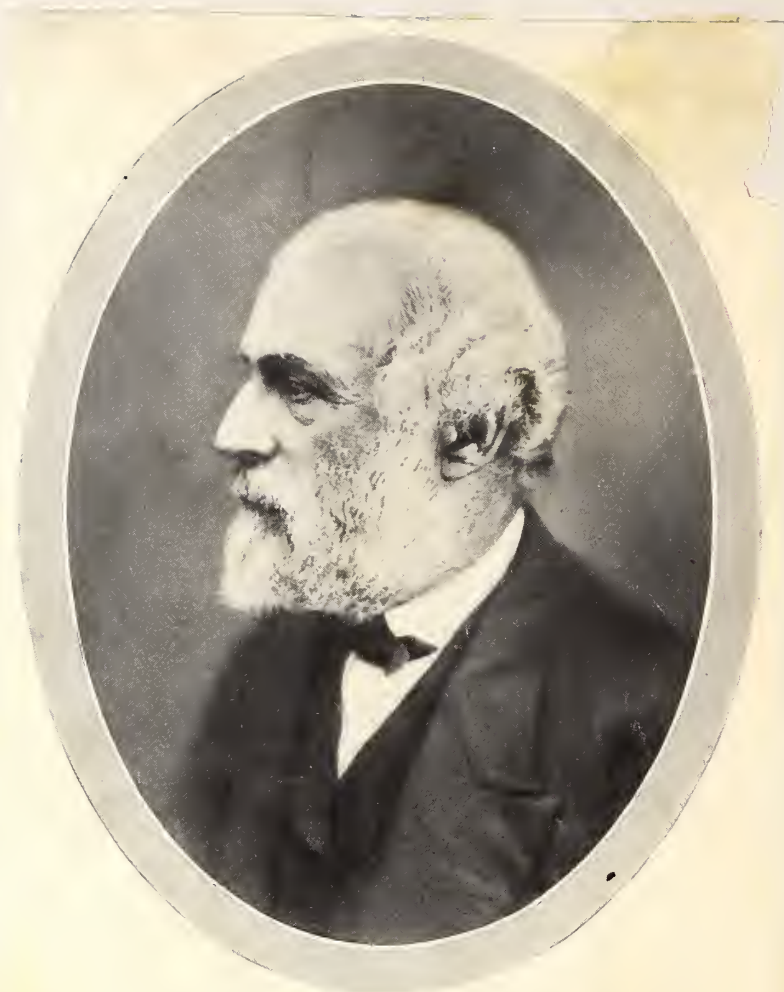
He does not tell us how Sheridan was "undecieved," but these are the facts in the case.—*Lakeside Monthly*.



ROBERT E. LEE.

Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate army.

From a photograph in the collection of Dr. Bristol.

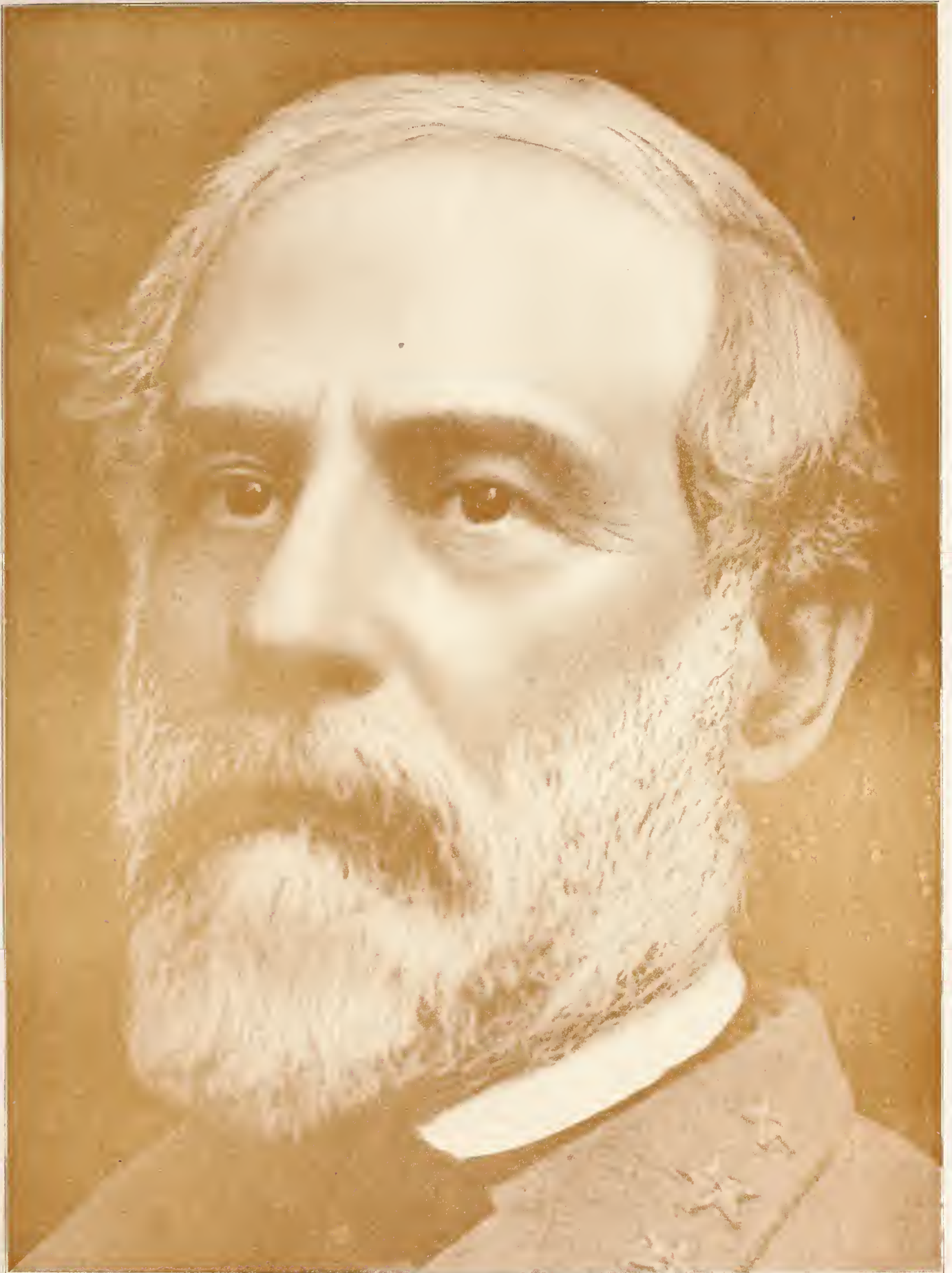


GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE

From a copyrighted photograph by Rice, Washington, taken when General Lee was president of Washington College (now Washington and Lee University), Lexington, Virginia

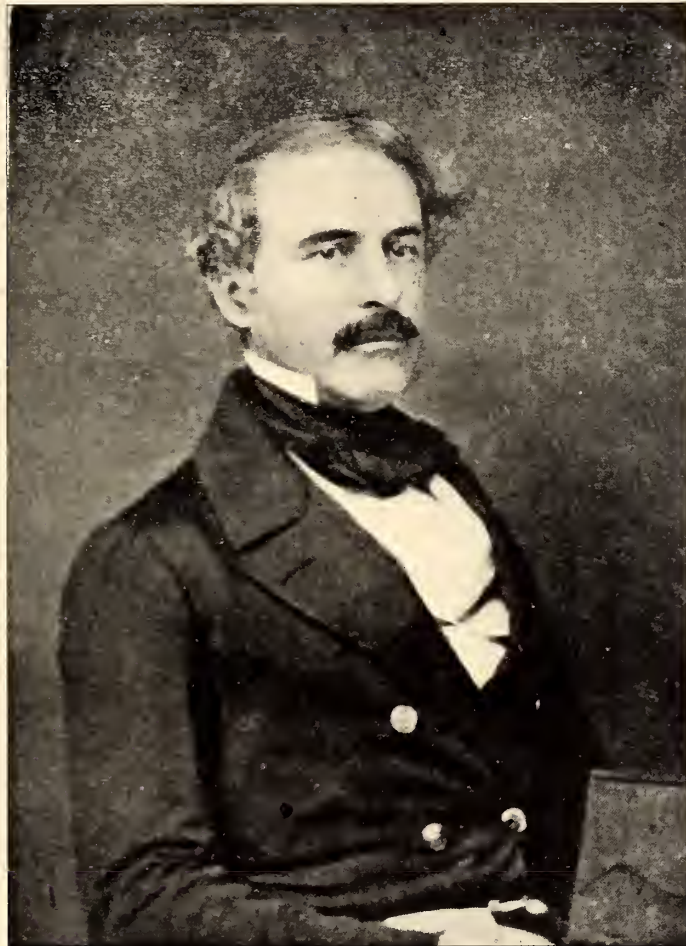
its

X



HERO OF AMERICANS WHO WORE THE GRAY—Original negative of General Robert Edward Lee, taken when fifty-seven years of age, in 1865—Now in Collection of Edward Bailey Eaton—Enlargement under Eaton copyright exclusively for historical record in "THE JOURNAL OF AMERICAN HISTORY"—Lee was born at Stratford, Virginia, January 19, 1807—Died at Lexington, Virginia, October 12, 1870—Graduated at West Point in 1829, and fought gallantly under Stars and Stripes in War against Mexico—Commander-in-chief of Confederate Army in Civil War in United States during Lincoln administration

Washington & Lee as a Nursery
—OF—
American Leadership
Its Age and Historic



ROBERT EDWARD LEE

AS BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL OF ENGINEERS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY

FACING PAGE 20

Washington & Lee as a Nursery

—OF—

American Leadership

Its Age and Historic Associations

Washington and Lee was founded as Augusta Academy in 1749. It was the first concrete expression of that devotion to learning and religion which characterized the settlers of the Valley of Virginia, and fifth in order of founding of American colleges.

In the spring of 1776, two months before the Declaration of Independence, by unanimous action of the Board of Trustees, its name was changed to Liberty Hall. In 1782 it was formally incorporated as an independent institution, under a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees. In 1798 it was endowed by George Washington with a gift of \$50,000, and by him formally authorized to bear his name. After the wreck of the Civil War, the Institution was re-organized and developed by the genius of Robert E. Lee, who accepted its presidency in 1865, lived its traditions of courtesy, honor, and patriotism, hallowed for all time its spirit, and bequeathed to its keeping his sacred dust and his incomparable name. His great grandson, being rich, had endowed the college with his money. General Lee, having no money, gave himself to the institution and thus enriched it forever. After his death, the name of the college was changed to Washington and Lee University. In its ennobling memories and traditions no institution in America can compare with Washington and Lee.

In its location, its history, and its great founders, it seems forever set apart from low aims and sordid labors to serve the things of the spirit and lift young men toward leadership and public service of the Washington and Lee type.

11

Its Ante-Bellum Product

The following eloquent tribute to Washington College, in a address and order of men was paid in 1883 by one of Virginia's most illustrious statesmen, Senator John W. Daniel, himself an alumnus of another institution.

"All ranks of honorable enterprise and ambition 'in this rising empire' felt the impress of the noble spirit who came forth from its halls, trained and equipped for life's arduous task, with keenest weapons and brightest armor. What glowing names are these that shine on the rolls of the alumni of this honored Alma Mater! Church and State, Field and Forum, Bar and Bench, Hospital and Counting-Room, Lecture-Room and Pulpit—what famous champions and teachers of the right, what trusty workers and leaders in literature and law, and arts and arms, have they not found in her sons? Seven Governors of States—amongst them Crittenden, of Kentucky, and McDonnell, Letcher, and Kemper, of Virginia; eleven United States Senators—amongst them Parker, of Virginia, Breckenridge, of Kentucky, H. S. Foote, of Mississippi, and William C. Preston, of South Carolina, more than a score of Congressmen, two-score and more of judges—amongst them Trimble, of the United States Supreme Court, Coalter, Allen, Anderson, and Parks, of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, twelve or more college presidents, amongst them Moses Hoge and Archibald Alexander, of Hampden-Sydney, James Priestly, of Cumberland College, Tennessee, G. A. Baxter and Henry Ruffner (who presided here), and Socrates Manly, of the University of Virginia. These are but a few of those who here garnered the learning that shed so glorious a light in the after-time on their country, and their Alma Mater. And I could pause to speak of those who became valiant leaders of men in battle; I could name many a noble soldier whose eye greets mine today; and, alas! I could recall the form of many a hero who passed from these halls in the flush of youthful manhood, and his long sleep with the unshattering brave; for in 1861, when the call to arms resounded, 'The Liberty-Hall Volunteers'—the students of Washington College—were among the first (and in a body) to respond, and when the quiet professor of your true institute was baptized in history as 'Stonewall Jackson,' their blood overflowed the Christiania iron and rebarbed Manassas' field and from Manassas to Appomattox, under Joseph E. Johnston and Thomas J. Jackson and Robert E. Lee, the boys and the men of Washington College proved that they were worthy of their leaders, worthy of their state and country, and worthy of all good fame."

111

Its Twentieth-Century Leadership in Time of Peace

From an editorial in the *New York Evening Post*, September 9, 1911.

The alumni of Washington and Lee University are naturally gratified by the remarkable number of its graduates who are now occupying prominent positions in politics, on the bench, and in the various fields of social activity. A new justice of the Supreme Court, Joseph R. Lamar, is a graduate of the law school's class of 1878, in which were also ex-Governor Stephens, of Missouri; ex-Governor MacCorkle, of West Virginia, the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Alabama, the General Counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, and the Director of the Russell Sage Foundation. In the Senate of the United States are five graduates of this university, Foster, of Louisiana, Chamberlain, of Oregon, Owen, of Oklahoma, Bryan, of Florida, and Polkenderst, of Washington. Six graduates speak for five states in the House of Representatives, including such useful congressmen as Slayden, of Texas, and Hoy, of Virginia. It is claimed for Washington and Lee that its law school, "though never large in comparison with such schools as Harvard, Columbia, Yale and others," has more the less "more alumni upon the supreme courts in a larger number of states than any other law school in the country." The chief justice of the Court of Claims in Washington was graduated in 1868, and still other prominent graduates are Thomas Nelson Page, Clifton R. Breckenridge, lately ambassador to Russia, Wade H. Ellis, Dr. James H. Dillard, the head of the Jeanes Fund, and Julius Kruttschnitt, now prominent as the executive of the Harriman railways.

"Altogether, this is an extraordinary showing, and one which has set people wondering just why Washington and Lee should have produced so many notable men particularly during a period when it was sharing the reconstruction miseries and poverty of the South. The *St. Louis Republic* has a theory of its own about this particular case of Washington and Lee. It is this:

"The kind of education that makes great men is not merely cultural, technical, or what not—it is a training that unfolds the possibilities of personality."

The list given by the *Post* could easily have been doubled by an editor more familiar with the South and West. Even as it stands, however, it justifies the statement made by Thomas Nelson Page in 1913 that "No other institution in America, although some of them number their alumni by scores of thousands, could assemble in the City of Washington such a gathering of distinguished graduates as Washington and Lee."

11

Its National Leadership in Time of War

Yet even this record has been equaled by the amazing leadership of Washington and Lee alumni during the tremendous era of the World War. The following is a partial list of the most important national positions held between 1914 and 1919 by the representatives of an institution, which since the Civil War has not averaged a student body of 300 men:

Secretary of War
Ambassador to Great Britain
Ambassador to Italy
Chief of the Supreme Court
Solicitor-General of the United States
Assistant Attorney-General of the United States
Two Justices of the United States Court of Claims
General Counsel of the United States Food Administration
Joint Chairman of the National War Labor Board

Secretary of the National War Labor Board
Chief of Legal Division, Bureau of War Risk Insurance
President of the American Section of the Interparliamentary Union
Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs
Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs
Chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency
Chairman of the Senate Committee on Mines and Mining
Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Relations

Such a score of roles of severely high importance. And this is the list in Washington City alone during the five years of the nation's history. If all the United States were included this list would become a mere list of distinguished names. Yet inasmuch as the period the total accumulated endowment of the institution never equaled half the annual income of any one of the major American universities.

V

Its Peculiar Mission

Long ago, in a startling moment, when our great nation was in the midst of a petty world war with those who on fire, they may hear the voice of the immortal dead. There, in this sacred shrine, where the glory of the Old South lingers in steady focus, where the light of an altar fire, may endless generations of young Americans learn the secret of power, the secret of service, the true meaning of greatness."

The South's Most Sacred Shrine



THE LEE CHAPEL

As seen from the Campus

This chapel, seating with its galleries about 625, was erected during General Lee's presidency and contains his office in the basement. The Lee Mausoleum is a brick annex built after his death against the rear wall of the chapel, containing the recumbent statue on the upper floor and the Lee family tomb beneath. The mausoleum was dedicated and the statue unveiled, with imposing ceremonies, in 1883.



THE CHAPEL INTERIOR

As seen from the entrance

Through an archway, set in the rear wall, the statue is visible behind the rostrum from most of the chapel seats. The walls are hung with many priceless historic pictures.



VALLEYVIEW - RECUMBENT STATUE OF ROBERT E. LEE

This is Valentin's masterpiece, and is an exact image of General Lee, all necessary measurements, photographs, etc., having been taken by the sculptor before General Lee's death. It represents the General as asleep with his eyes lying upon his sword.



THE LEE MEMORIAL CHAPEL

As seen from the Lee Highway

This splendid memorial, retaining the old chapel on the right of the tower, is to be erected by the United Daughters of the Confederacy as the tribute of Southern womanhood to the South's great hero. The design shown above, in simple and classic beauty, represents the highest reach of American colonial architecture. It is the result of three years' work of Flournoy and Flournoy, in collaboration with the National Commission of Fine Arts, the Advisory Council of the Washington Architects' Association, and the Chairman of the Virginia Fine Arts Commission.

The new portico directly faces the Lee Highway as the old does the campus. Two stately memorial porticos and a colonial styled mausoleum is the central feature of the combined building. The recumbent statue will be visible from the new section, as it is from the older chapel on the right.

The project, this magnificent memorial has been formally guaranteed by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and voted to assume no other financial obligation till this patriotic enterprise is completed.



GENERAL LEE AND TRAVELER



MRS. ROBERT EDWARD LEE

FACING PAGE 58

238. LEE.(ROBERT E.).Commander-in-Chief of Confederate Armies.A RARE early signature
"R.E.LEE (BVT.COL.U.S.A.(COMDG.DEPT".in three lines.-TOGETHER WITH TWO POR-
TRAITS OF GENL.LEE and one of Mrs.Lee,all 3/8vo.in size.. FINE ITEM.....\$5.00

LEE TO JEFF DAVIS: REMARKABLE LETTER:

19. **LEE. (ROBERT E.).** Commander-in-Chief C.S.A. etc. A highly important and very fine L.S. "R. E. Lee, Genl" 5 PAGES, 4TO., "Hd.Ors. A. N. Va. 26th. June 1864;" to "HIS EXCY. JEFFER. DAVIS, PRESDT C. STATES." Read!!!!!!!

".....Gen. Hunter has escaped Early and will make good his retreat.....the demorazilation of his troops....Early..... I think it better that he should move down the valley.... which would draw Hunter AFTER HIM, and may enable to strike POPE before he can effect a junction with Hunter..... I should also recommend his crossing the Potomac.... I THINK I CAN MAINTAIN OUR LINES HERE AGAINST GENL. GRANT. HE DOES NOT SEEM DISPOSED TO ATTACK, AND HAS THROWN HIMSELF STRICTLY UPON THE DEFENSIVE....lack of supplies.... I FEAR THIS DIFFICULTY WILL OBLIGE ME TO ATTACK GENL. GRANT IN HIS OWN ENTRENCHMENTS, which I should not hesitate to do, but for the loss it will inevitably entail. A WANT OF SUCCESS WOULD IN MY OPINION BE ALMOST FATAL, and this causes me to hesitate....."

Lee also outlines a plan for the capture of Washington!!!!

".....such a body of men under an able leader, although they might not without assistance be able to capture Washington, COULD MARCH AROUND IT AND CROSS THE UPPER POTOMAC.... I do not think they could cross the river in a body at any point below Washington, unless possibly at Alexandria.... THE SOONER IT IS PUT IN EXECUTION THE BETTER.... At this time as far as I can learn, all the troops in the control of the U. S. ARE BEING SENT TO GRANT AND LITTLE OR NO OPPOSITION WOULD BE MADE BY THOSE AT WASHINGTON.... With relation to the project of Marshal Kane, if the matter can be kept secret, which I fear is impossible, should Gen. Early cross the Potomac, he might be sent to join him....." etc.

A remarkable letter of extraordinary importance. The letter, too, is in very fine condition.
A historical gem.....\$95.00

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Significa

CONTINUED

Men Without a Country

Confederate President Jefferson Davis and Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee both died as men without a country. The Southern leaders were denied United States citizenship after the end of the Civil War and did not regain it until more than 100 years later.



Reynolds Agency

Jefferson Davis (above) and Robert E. Lee, who lost the war—and their citizenship



Reynolds Agency

Neither Davis nor Lee was eligible for the general amnesty that was declared by President Abraham Lincoln in December 1863. After the war, President Andrew Johnson made it still tougher to gain a pardon. Davis, however, was not interested in a pardon, even after completing his prison term.

Lee, on the other hand, did want to rejoin the Union and work to rebuild the defeated South. He sent President Johnson the oath of allegiance to the Constitution, which was required for a special pardon. Unfortunately, his oath was lost — or perhaps Johnson simply ignored it. Lee died, still a noncitizen, in 1870. A century later, researcher Elmer Parker discovered the misplaced oath in a

cardboard box at the National Archives.

Finally, after more than 100 years of neglect, the two Confederate leaders were given back their citizenship through special resolutions of Congress. Citizenship was granted to Lee on July 22, 1975, and to Davis on Oct. 17, 1978.

The Blue People of Kentucky

In 1962, Luke Combs took his sick wife to the University of Kentucky Hospital. But it wasn't Mrs. Combs who attracted attention. Said Dr. Charles H. Behlen II, then a medical student and researcher at the hospital, "Luke was just as blue as Lake Louise on a cool summer day."

A team led by Dr. Madison Cawein made a medical study of Luke's condition and found that he had the molar hemoglobin, a rare blood disease caused by

an enzymatic deficiency. The carrying capacity of 500 cases have been reported. These have been in families. It has facilitated the spread of these illnesses. The molar hemoglobin is accustomed to hearing

While the disease is common in the blue person told Behlen to town. People think with the disease only such as when they are too much to drink. It is variously described as "plum," "blue as indigo"

The condition can be treated with medication called "iron" which has the side effect of



Photographs by Shahar Azran for The New York Times

Petersburg National Battlefield, where Lee's retreat began.



The New York Times

Lodging along the retreat trail

For a map of the Lee's Retreat tour or for more information, call (800) 673-8732.

One can easily cover the trip in two days, staying at antebellum homes now operating as bed and breakfasts and including time for leisurely picnics.

In Petersburg a good lodging choice is Mayfield Inn, 3348 West Washington Street, (800) 538-3381. The four rooms in this house built around 1750 range in price from \$69 to \$95 double occupancy and include a full country break-

fast. (You might want to eat at the nearby King's Barbecue No. 1, 3321 West Washington Street, (804) 732-5861, a local institution for pork barbecue, biscuits and iced tea; No. 2 is 2910 Southern Crater Road, Petersburg, (804) 732-0975, along the route.

In Lynchburg, the neo-classical Langhorne Manor, 313 Washington Street, (800) 851-1466, built around 1850, has four homey antique-filled guest rooms ranging from \$70 to \$105, including full breakfast. D. K.



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Turkise..... (Turks and Caicos)

For the active, Turkise offers a wide range of sports and activities, from scuba diving to waterskiing. Turkise offers a wide range of sports and activities, from scuba diving to waterskiing.

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Bibl.

R.E. Lee

~~Maurice~~, Sir Frederick -

"Robert E. Lee, The Soldier"
Mass., Mar. 1925

A short sketch of
ancestry and early training
- concerned, chiefly,
with his tactics in war.
Campaigns etc. and
the needs of the S.
stressed.

Good picture of
Lee (Frank) Excellent
maps of Campaigns.

Robert E. Lee

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2. Official Records of Union & Confederate Armies - 50 Vols

Secondary

- * 1. Lee, Fitzhugh - Gen. Lee (1894)
2. McCabe, J. D. - Life & Campaigns -
3. Childs
4. Cooke, J. E.
5. Pollard
6. Adams, G. M.
7. Bowen, J. A.
8. Maurice, Sir Fredo., "Lee, the Soldier"

Objective

1. Birthplace - Stafford Va.
2. Arlington House - on Potomac
3. "White House" on Pamunty
4. Attatus
 - a. Rich. Va. - Oct. 27 - 1867
 - b. Over Grave (by Valentine)
 - c. New Orleans -
 - d. Stone Hill, near Atlanta

Robert E Lee
Ancestry

Light Horse Harry

Harry Lee (Rev. Gen)

Robert E Lee

George Washington
(adopted)

A. - Park Custis

Mary Randolph Custis

OUTLINE LIFE OF

| | | STATE | CITY or TOWN | EVENTS | AGE |
|----------------------------|---------------|-------|------------------------------|--|-----|
| 1801 JEFFERSON | 1807, Jan. 19 | Va. | Shadwell (Madison County) | Born | |
| 1809 MADISON | 25 | | | | |
| 1817 MONROE | | | | | |
| 1825 ADAMS | 29 | | | Moved from West Point | |
| 1829 JACKSON | | | | | |
| 1837 VAN BUREN | | | | | |
| 1841 HARRISON-TYLER | 44 | | | Act. part in Mexican War | |
| 1845 POLK | | | | | |
| 1849 TAYLOR-FILLMORE | | | | Commander at West Point | |
| 1853 PIERCE | 52 55 | | | Commander against John Brown | |
| 1857 BUCHANAN | 59 | | | Resigned Commission - went to Richmond | |
| 1861 LINCOLN | 61, Apr. 20 | | | Appointed, courthouse | |
| 1865 JOHNSON | 64, Apr. 9 | | | Died | |
| 1869 GRANT | 70, Oct. 12 | | | | |
| 1877 HAYES | | | | | |
| 1881 GARFIELD ARTHUR | | | | | |
| 1885 CLEVELAND | | | | | |
| 1889 HARRISON | | | | | |
| 1893 CLEVELAND | | | | | |
| 1897 MCKINLEY | | | | | |

VI.

STATISTICAL RECORDS FOR BIOGRAPHICAL STUDY

1. NAME *Robert Co Lee* Born 1807 at *Thalford, Va.*
 Died 1870 at *Lexington.*

2. LENGTH OF LIFE *63 yrs -*

3. FAMILY
 Father *Henry Lee* Mother *Ann Hall Carter* Brothers _____ Sisters _____

4. PHYSIOGNOMY IN MATURE YEARS
 Height _____ Weight _____ Hair _____ Eyes _____ General Physique _____

5. EARLY YOUTH Home training at *Thalford*

6. EDUCATION
 Elementary _____ Secondary _____ College and University *West Point*

7. MARRIAGE
 Date *1831* Age *24* Name of Wife *Mary Randolph Custis Lee* Children *Geo. Wash. Custis Lee* Descendants *Will. Henry Fitzhugh Lee*

8. HABITS
 Alcohol _____ Tobacco _____ Sports _____ Accomplishments _____

9. LIFE SERVICE WITH DATES
 Public Offices _____ Other Occupations _____

10. DEATH Date *Oct. 12, 1870* Cause *h.x.* Place *Lexington -*

11. NOTABLE MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

12. HISTORY OF LIFE. Best Biographies *Lee, Fitzhugh* Authorship. Names of his books. *R. E. Lee - Memoirs*
Maurice, in Ans. D.

Fitzhugh Lee (memoirs)

13L
p. 198

I Richard Lee

p. 209

II Richard

William

III Henry

William

IV Henry

V Henry

Aun. ne Jos. Hawks

VI Robt. S.

Lucey

1800

VII Nancy

VIII Abolomon L.

AMERICAN STATESMEN

Asynopsis, showing the order and content of the notes to be made for each biographical study.

- I. SOURCES. A. References to lists of sources.
 B. Detailed Lists of Sources
 1. LITERARY a. Primary
 b. Secondary
 c. Fiction
 2. OBJECTIVE. Places, Museums, Pictures, Monuments, statues, etc.
 3. MISCELLANEOUS. Sense Impressions, Music, Philology, Anthropology, etc.
- II. PORTRAIT AND OTHER PICTURES.
- III. MAPS. Fullpage outline maps. Residences and travels.
- IV. ANCESTRY including chart or "family tree".
- V. BIOGRAPHICAL CHART. All events to be entered on the page relative to their chronological position in the century.
- VI. STATISTICAL RECORDS of personal characteristics, etc.
- VII. OFFICIAL ASSOCIATES. (Cabinet officers, of presidents)
- VIII. STORY OF LIFE. A brief biography of salient facts.
- IX. RELIGION.
- X. SUMMARY.
 1. For what lasting achievements do we honor the subject of this study ?
 2. Why was he great ?
 3. What was the driving motive of life ,or- wherein lay the power of the personality studied ?
 4. What is the personal significance,- that is,- the value of the life of this person studied to your life ?
- XI. VERBATIM QUOTATIONS FROM WRITINGS OR SPEECHES.
- XII. MISCELLANEOUS NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE ARTICLES. EULOGIES, POETRY.

(If you use color in any of your charts, for the sake of uniformity, please use green for periods of youth, red for maturity, and blue for last periods. Use, ofcourse, more colors if you desire, but follow this scheme so far as practical.)

Robert E. Lee

I Sources

A Bibliography of bibliographies

- 1- Maurice, Sir Frederick - Robert E Lee the Soldier - end of book
- 2- Americana - Vol. 17
- 3- New International - Vol. 13.
- 4- Appleton's Encyclopedia of American Biography Vol. III

B-Detailed sources

Literary sources

1- Primary

- a- Lee, Robert E. - edited with memoirs new edition of his father's "Memoirs of Wars of the Southern Department of the United States."
- b- Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies in 52 Vol.
- c- Lee's Confidential Despatches to Davis.
- d- Lee, R. E. - Recollections and Letters of General Robert E. Lee.

2- Secondary

a- Biographies

- 1- Lee, Fitzhugh - "General Lee" 1894
- 2- Long, A. L. "Memoirs of Robert E. Lee."
- 3- Jones, J. W. "Life and Letters of

Robert E. Lee:

4. McCabe, J. D. "Life and Campaigns
of General Robert E. Lee."

5. Childs

6

6. Cooke, J. E.

7. Pollard, L. A.

8. Lanyon, W. H.

9. Beack, R. A.

10. Adams, H. M.

11. Hamatid and Bradford

12. Bowen, J. J.

13. Maurice, Sir F. "Robert E. Lee
The Soldier." 1925.

- 6- Magazine and newspaper articles
- 1- Great number of good illus-
trated articles in such maga-
zines as American Historical
Review, Current History, Scribner's,
Century, etc.
 - 2- Such news as Washington
and Lee U. at Lexington, Va.
got skeleton of Lee's horse

and other news - 1929

3- Memorial association begins drive to restore birthplace at Stratford Va. 1929.

4- U.S. Grant III objects to the proposal to place statues of Grant and Lee on ends of the Arlington Memorial Bridge. 1929.

c- Encyclopedias

C- Fiction

1- All the Civil War fiction. This is an extensive list which may be found in Baker's "Historical Fiction."

Objective sources

A- Primary

- 1- Birthplace at Stratford, Va.
- 2- Arlington House on the Potomac
- 3 "White House" on the Pamunkey

B- Secondary

1- Statues

a. In Richmond, Va. dedicated Oct. 27, 1887

b. Statue by Valentini over his grave.

c. Bronze statue in New Orleans.

2- Likeness of Lee cut into a stone hill near Atlanta Ga. begun in 1929.

II Portraits and other pictures

A- Portrait painted from life by John Elder which hangs in the Senate

chamber at Richmond Va.

B. Another by John Elder hangs in the Council Chamber at Savannah and still another in the U. of Virginia.

C. Pictures of Lee in:

1. New International vol 13 p. 708

2. Americana vol 17. p. 222

3. Several pictures in Appleton's Encyclopedia of American Biography. Vol. 11

4. Maudslayi Ser 7. - "General Robert E. Lee, The Soldier."



"Light Horse Harry"
Henry Lee Rev. gen.

Robert E Lee

George Washington

A. Wash. Parke Curtis adopted as

Mary Randolph Curtis

George Washington Lee (West Point)

William Henry Fitzhugh Lee (died)

Fitzhugh Lee nephew

STATISTICAL RECORDS FOR BIOGRAPHICAL STUDY

1. NAME Robert E. Lee
 Born Stratford, Westmoreland Co., Va. at
 Died Lexington, Va. at
2. LENGTH OF LIFE
 63 yrs. 1807 - 1870
3. FAMILY
 Father Henry Lee
 "Light Horse Harry"
 Mother Ann Hall Carter
 Brothers
 Sisters
4. PHYSIOGNOMY IN MATURE YEARS
 Height Weight Hair Eyes General Physique
 Very well built
5. EARLY YOUTH Home training at
 Stratford, Va.
6. EDUCATION
 Elementary Secondary College and University
 West Point
7. MARRIAGE
 Date Age Name of Wife Children Descendants
 1831 24 Mary Randolph Custis
 George Washington Custis Lee
 William Henry Fitzhugh Lee
 Fitzhugh Lee
8. HABITS
 Alcohol Tobacco Sports Accomplishments
9. LIFE SERVICE WITH DATES
 Public Offices Other Occupations
 In service of government in military affairs from 1829 - 1861
 President of Washington and Lee University
10. DEATH Date Cause Place Place of Burial
 Oct. 12, 1870 Lexington Va. Lexington, Va.
11. NOTABLE MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS
 monument in Richmond Va. Statue over his grave
 Likeness cut in stone hill near Atlanta Ga. Statue at New Orleans
12. HISTORY OF LIFE. Best Biographies Authorship. Names of his books.
 Lee, Fitzhugh "General Lee"
 Maurice, Sir Frederick
 "Robert E. Lee the Soldier"
 Lee, Robert E. "Memoirs of the Wars of the Southern Department of the United States"
 (Reedited)

Official Associates.

I In his United States National Service

A - During the Mexican War

1 - General Wool

2 - General Scott

B - With United States presidents from 1829 to
1861

II In the Civil War

A - Jefferson Davis

B - Confederate Generals

1 - Jackson

2 - Johnson

3 - Picketts and other Southern generals.

ngton

90

s, J.

1800

son

Born in Stratford, Westmoreland Co., Va January 19 1807

son

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roe

20

22

J. Q.

Graduated from West Point - Ranked 2nd in class of 46

son

30

uren

40

n-Tyler

32

1846 Took a brilliant part in the Mexican War

lk

illmore

50

1852-55 a commander at West Point - great improvement

rce

1855 assigned to duty on the Texas frontier

anan

60

1859 command of force against John Brown at Happers Ferry

coln

Apr 20, 1861 resigned commission and returned to Richmond Va.

son

70

3

Apr. 9, 1864 he surrenders to Grant at Appomattox Courthouse Va.

nt

5

Died Oct 12, 1870 at Lexington Va.

ves

80

Arthur

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1900

The Story of his Life

Robert E. Lee was born in Stratford, Westmoreland Co., Va. on January 17, 1807. He was the son of Revolutionary general Henry Lee, generally called "Light Horse Harry." His mother was Anne Hall Carter. Very little out of the ordinary happened during his youth. In 1829 he graduated from West Point with a rank of second in a class of forty six. After his graduation he remained in the service of the Army of the United States. In 1834 he was made assistant to the Chief engineer of the Army in Washington. In 1846 he took part in the Mexican war starting as a captain under General Wool. His ability as an engineer and his conduct as a soldier was such as to attract the admiration of General Scott. He was instrumental in the capture of Vera Cruz. During his short time of service during the Mexican war he was promoted three times. General Scott said this of him "He is the greatest living soldier in America."

From 1832 to 55 he was engaged at West Point. He improved West Point during his stay immensely.

In 1855 he was assigned duty on the Texan frontier and remained there

| | | | |
|------|-----------------|------|--|
| 1789 | Washington | 90 | |
| 1797 | Adams, J. | 1800 | |
| 1801 | Jefferson | | Born in Shilfield, Westmoreland co, Va January 19 1807 |
| 1809 | Madison | 10 | |
| 1817 | Monroe | 20 | 22 |
| 1825 | Adams, J. Q. | | Graduated from West Point - Ranked 2nd in class of 46 |
| 1829 | Jackson | 30 | |
| 1837 | Van Buren | 40 | |
| 1841 | Harrison-Tyler | | |
| 1845 | Polk | | 34 1846 Took a brilliant part in the Mexican War |
| 1849 | Taylor-Fillmore | 50 | 1851-55 a commander at West Point - great improvement |
| 1853 | Pierce | | 1855 assigned to duty on the Texas frontier |
| 1857 | Buchanan | 60 | 1859 command of force against John Brown at Harper's Ferry |
| 1861 | Lincoln | | Apr 20, 1861 resigned commission and returned to Richmond Va |
| 1865 | Johnson | | Apr 9 1864 he surrenders to Grant at Appomattox Court House |
| 1869 | Grant | 70 | 5 |
| 1877 | Hayes | | 5 |
| 1881 | Garfield-Arthur | 80 | |
| 1885 | Cleveland | | |
| 1889 | Harrison | 90 | |
| 1893 | Cleveland | | |
| 1897 | McKinley | | |

The Story of his Life

Robert E. Lee was born in Stratford, Westmoreland Co., Va. on January 17, 1807. He was the son of Revolutionary general Henry Lee, generally called "Light Horse Harry." His mother was Anne Hall Carter. Very little out of the ordinary happened during his youth. In 1829 he graduated from West Point with a rank of second in a class of forty six. After his graduation he remained in the service of the Army of the United States. In 1834 he was made assistant to the Chief engineer of the Army in Washington. In 1846 he took part in the Mexican war starting as a captain under General Wool. His ability as an engineer and his conduct as a soldier was such as to attract the admiration of General Scott. He was instrumental in the capture of Vera Cruz. During his short time of service during the Mexican war he was promoted three times. General Scott said this of him "He is the greatest living soldier in America".

From 1832 to 55 he was engaged at West Point. He improved West Point during his stay immensely.

In 1855 he was assigned duty on the Texan frontier and remained there

until the Civil War, with the exception of a short time in 1859 when he was ordered to Washington and was put in command of the force against John Brown at Harper's Ferry.

On April 20, 1861, three days after the Virginia Convention upheld the ordinance of secession, Lee resigned his commission. Lee earnestly opposed disunion. He was not in sympathy with slavery, for these are his words about slavery, "a moral and political evil to my country." But Lee did believe Virginia and the South had been wronged. He was offered on behalf of Lincoln the command of the United States army, but Lee refused.

June 1st, 1861 Lee took command. At first he served inconspicuously in western Virginia but he soon showed his ability. He was sent to South Carolina and there planned defensive lines which successfully resisted all efforts directed against it until the end of the war.

During the first of the war Lee did not take active command but merely planned, plotted and sent his generals to carry out his orders. Lee's method of battle was offensive defense. He used strategy and every means

of running to battle against a superior foe. Lee made elaborate plans and had his plans worked and had he followed up his successes the history of the war might have been slightly different. Until the end of the war the Southern people had complete confidence in the skill of Lee.

At Gettysburg Lee's orders were not followed. At another time Lee's entire plan fell into the hands of Grant. Then to Lee had suggested earlier that Richmond should be given up but he was commmanded to defend it. Then when Lee was cut off from all food and ammunition, when his army had dwindled to a very small number in comparison to the north, when Lee saw no way of escape he surrendered on April 4th at the Appomatox Court House. His army was then less than 70,000 men.

Lee after the war left public affairs and used his influence in restoring friendly relations.

Lee's homestead "Arlington House" at Arlington, Va. was seized by the Federal Govt after the outbreak of the war. It was purchased by the national government in January, 1864 for \$26,800. The Arlington National Cemetery was estab-

lashed there.

Mary Randolph Custis was the wife of Robert E. Lee. Through her he came into possession of "Arlington House" and "The White House" on the Potomac. They were married in June 1831. She was the only daughter of the adopted son of George Washington.

Robert E. Lee became president of Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia. He was there until his death October 12, 1870.

Two sons of Lee and a nephew were all generals in the Confederate Army. The oldest son, George Washington Custis Lee succeeded his father as president of Washington and Lee University.

Was Lee justified in resigning his commission?

I would answer, "yes!" Probably that's because I have always liked Lee, liked his character, admired his ability as a commander, and admired the love for his people.

It is true that he held a commission in the national Army, that he had been in the service of the United States government for thirty two years. He did not believe in slavery, he held no slaves himself, yet when complications arose he retired to the South.

But this is true that he believed Virginia had not been treated fairly and even more than that he was somewhat of a "state right" man.

When King Solomon attempted to settle a quarrel between two mothers for the possession of the disputed baby you know what Solomon attempted to do and you know what happened! Does that story in the least apply to Lee? It seems you have to look on the human side rather than at the cold bare facts. I wonder if now should you be at Washington you should be appointed Commander in Chief of an army to be sent in this part of Wisconsin to

subdue the angry Lawrence mob. The students evidently were in the wrong but they themselves were sincerely convinced that wrong had been done them and that they were right in fighting. If you knew that probably half would be killed through your efforts — I wonder what you'd do? Was it not just like that with Lee. His family, his friends, his home was in the south and when the south needed his help must be given it.

X

1- For what lasting achievements do we honor the subject of this study?

I don't know about me, but I honor Lee not for lasting achievements materially but his loyalty to a people whom he loved, of whom he was one, and to whom he willingly gave his efforts. Then when the war was ended, I'm sure we all honor him for his noble acceptance of defeat and the spirit of good-will which he had for the North and which he helped to further in the South.

He was an able president of Washington and Lee University as was his son after him.

2- Why was he great?

He was great in the eyes of the South because he gave up his brilliant national career to stay loyal to his people and his homeland.

He is great to the nation as a whole for his great ability as a Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Army. He is even greater in his defeat.

3- What was the driving motive of his life.

The driving motive of his life as culminated during the Civil War was love of his people above all else. A love

greater than loyalty to his union.

4. What is the value of the life of Lee to us?

His sincerity, his love, his ability is such that we might well look up to. He was firm, determined but never lost his temper. His manner was dignified, courteous. The manner in which he accepted defeat is a lesson all to must needed by everyone of us. Above all he did not solely work for himself - he sacrificed all for his people.

Quotations

From a letter by Lee to his sister at about the time he resigned his commission.

"We are now in a state of war which will yield to nothing. The whole South is in a state of revolution, into which Virginia, after a long struggle has been drawn; and though I recognize no necessity for this state of things, and would have forbore and pleaded to the end for redress of grievances, real or supposed, yet in my own person I had to meet the question whether I shall take part against my own native state. With all my devotion to the Union, and the feeling of loyalty and duty of an American citizen, I have not been able to make up my mind to raise my hand against my relatives, my children, my home. I have therefore resigned my commission in the Army, and save in defense of my native state — with the sincere hope that my poor services may never be needed — I hope I may never be called upon to draw my sword.

From the Encyclopedia of American Biography:
 "Whether or not he possessed the highest



