

## Virginia Department of Historic Resources PIF Resource Information Sheet

This information sheet is designed to provide the Virginia Department of Historic Resources with the necessary data to be able to evaluate the significance of the property for possible listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register and the National Register of Historic Places. This is not a formal nomination, but a necessary step in determining whether or not the property could be considered eligible for listing. Please take the time to fill in as many fields as possible. A greater number of completed fields will result in a more timely and accurate assessment. Staff assistance is available to answer any questions you have in regards to this form.

<b><u>General Property Information</u></b>	For Staff Use Only  DHR ID #: <u>100-0284</u>
Property Name(s): <u>Appomattox Statue</u>	
Property Date(s): <u>1889</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Circa <input type="checkbox"/> Pre <input type="checkbox"/> Post      Open to Public? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> Limited <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Property Address: <u>Intersection of Prince and Washington Streets</u> City: <u>Alexandria</u> Zip: <u>22314</u>	
County or Ind. _____ USGS Quad(s): <u>38-48.14.1N 77-02.49.4W</u> City: _____ <u>Alexandria</u>	
<b><u>Physical Character of General Surroundings</u></b>	
Acreage: <u>.003</u> Setting (choose one): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban <input type="checkbox"/> Town <input type="checkbox"/> Village <input type="checkbox"/> Suburban <input type="checkbox"/> Rural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Transportation Corridor	
Site Description Notes/Notable Landscape Features: _____	
<u>Heroic bronze statue of unarmed Confederate soldier on granite base. Approximately 2/3 of granite base is highly polished and inscribed with the names of 99 soldiers and one civilian who were residents of Alexandria that died in the Civil War. The work sits in 12 foot circle at the intersection of Prince and Washington Streets, Alexandria, VA.</u>	
Secondary Resource Description (Briefly describe any other structures (or archaeological sites) that may contribute to the significance of the property)	
Ownership Category: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Public-Local <input type="checkbox"/> Public-State <input type="checkbox"/> Public-Federal	
<b><u>Individual Resource Information</u></b>	
What was the historical use of this resource? Examples include: Dwelling, Grist Mill, Bridge, Store, Tobacco Barn, etc...	
<u>Monument to Alexandria Confederate dead. Marks the spot from which the local militia units evacuated the city on May 24, 1861.</u>	
What is the current use? (if other than the historical use) _____	
Architectural style or elements of styles: <u>Heroic bronze statue on granite base</u>	
Architect, builder, or original owner: <u>Artist: John Adams Elder, Fredericksburg, VA Sculpture: Caspar Buberl</u>	
# of stories _____    Condition: <input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good   Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Poor <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> Rebuilt <input type="checkbox"/> Renovated	
Are there any known threats to this property? <u>Statue sits in the intersection. It is susceptible to auto traffic and environmental factors such as auto emissions.</u>	

### Resource Component Information

Please answer the following questions regarding the individual components of the resource. If the component does not exist, answer "n/a." If you feel uncomfortable in answering the question, please leave the space blank. Photographs of the features can also help our staff identify specific feature components. Usually, priority is given to describing features on the primary (front) facade of the structure.

**Foundation:** Describe the foundation that supports the structure. Examples include piers, continuous brick, poured concrete.  
\_\_\_\_ Granite base. 2/3 of which is highly polished and inscribed.

**Structure:** Describe the primary structural component of the resource. Include primary material used. Examples include log, frame (sawn lumber), and brick. Also include the treatment, such as a particular brick bond or type of framing, if known.  
\_\_\_\_ Bronze statue on granite base

**Walls:** Describe the exterior wall covering such as beaded weatherboard or asbestos shingles.  
\_\_\_\_ N/A

**Windows:** Describe the number, material, and form of the primary windows. This includes the number of panes per sash, what the sashes are made of, and how the sashes operate (are they hinged or do they slide vertically) Have the windows been replaced?  
\_\_\_\_ N/A

**Porch:** Briefly describe the primary (front) porch. List the primary material, shape of the porch roof, and other defining details.  
\_\_\_\_ N/A

**Roof:** Describe the roof, listing the shape and the covering material.  
\_\_\_\_ N/A

**Chimney(s):** List the number of chimneys and the materials used. Include the brick bond pattern if possible.  
\_\_\_\_ N/A

**Architectural Description of Individual Resource:** *(Please describe architectural patterns, types, features, additions, remodelings, or other alterations. A sketch of the current floor plan would be appreciated.)*

The heroic bronze figure of a Confederate soldier is unarmed. His eyes are downcast as he surveys the privations of four years of war upon the South. Two-thirds of the granite base is highly polished and inscribed. The north side inscription reads: "THEY DIED IN THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF DUTY FAITHFULLY PERFORMED". The South side reads: "ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF THE CONFEDERATE DEAD OF ALEXANDRIA, VA BY THEIR SURVIVING COMRADES. MAY 24<sup>th</sup> 1889". The lower unpolished portion of the South side reads: THIS MONUMENT MARKS THE SPOT FROM WHICH THE ALEXANDRIA TROOPS LEFT TO JOIN THE CONFEDERATE FORCES. MAY 24, 1861". The East side has the names of the Alexandria residents who were member of the five Alexandria companies in the 17<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry and died in the conflict. The West side inscription is the names of those Alexandria residents who were with other commands and died in the War. The name of James Jackson, proprietor of the Marshall House, killed by the New York Fire Zouaves, after he killed Col. Elmer Ellsworth, was added in 1900.

**Significance Statement:** Briefly note any significant events, personages, and/or families associated with the property. (Detailed family genealogies are not necessary.) Please list all sources of information. It is not necessary to attach lengthy articles or genealogies to this form. Normally, only information contained on this form will be posted for consideration by the State Review Board.

The Appomattox Statue is historically significant for several reasons.

- It is monument to Alexandria's Confederate dead
- It marks the spot where the local militia units gathered on the morning of May 24, 1861 to evacuate the city

- In the 1890's through the early part of the 20th century, it was gathering spot for Union and Confederate veterans

- It is a fine work of art

Virginia voted to secede from the Union on May 23, 1861. At 2:00 AM on May 24, 1861, Union forces seized the city. Surrender was demanded of the local militia commander, Col. George Terrett. He refused surrender, but said he would evacuate his troop. The men of the five local militia units met at the intersection of Prince and Washington Streets and marched out of town at 6:50 AM. They took the train to Manassas where they would join with five other companies to become the 17th Virginia Infantry. Most of these Alexandria residents would not return home for four years. Ninety-nine would not return home at all.

The R. E. Lee Camp #2 United Confederate Veterans was formed in 1884. At a Camp meeting in April 1885, Edgar Warfield, a charter member, local druggist, and former private Co. H, the Old Dominion Rifles, suggested a monument to Alexandria's Confederate dead. A committee was formed and a contest was announced.

Noted Fredericksburg artist John Adams Elder submitted a plaster rendering based on his painting "Appomattox." Elder was a former Confederate soldier and New York trained artist. He painted Robert E. Lee eight times. "Appomattox" depicts an unarmed Confederate soldier following the fight at Appomattox. He surveys the fields of decimated South. Elder had been present at Appomattox for the surrender. Elder's submission was quickly accepted. The original plaster model is on display at the R. E. Lee Camp Hall Museum, 806 Prince Street, Alexandria, VA 22314.

Elder's friend, sculptor Caspar Buberl was chosen to do the figure. Buberl is noted for the frieze at the Pension Building in Washington, DC, the statue "Industry" at the Arts and Industries Museum in Washington, DC, and numerous statues to Civil War regiments in the North and the South.

Fund raising started. The cost of the monument was \$3,500.00.

In 1888, after considering several sites in Alexandria, the R.E. Lee Camp sought and was granted permission from the city council to place the monument at the intersection of Prince and Washington Streets, marking the spot from which the militia units departed in 1861.

The monument was dedicated to great fanfare on May 24, 1889. There was a parade. Noted former Confederates spoke. Perhaps the most poignant moment was the dedication by Rev. George Hartley Norton, chaplain of the R.E. Lee Camp and rector at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He said:

"May the memories of our departed heroes inspire us with patriotic devotion and may all hatred and strife be buried in their graves."

Starting in 1890, Confederate Memorial Day has been held in Alexandria on May 24 of each year. This commemorates the day of the departure of the local militia units. In the 1890's and early 1900's, there were parades through the city starting at "Appomattox." Both Confederate and Union veterans placed floral tributes there. When President McKinley was assassinated, the Confederate and Union veterans assembled at "Appomattox" to march en masse to his funeral.

"Appomattox" is unique among Confederate iconography. The figure is unarmed. His eyes look down. There is an expression of sadness and defeat on his face. As the figure is a fine work of art, copies started popping up in the South. Most notably in Pensacola, FL. Buberl did that figure also. The R.E. Lee Camp obtained a copyright for the work in 1892. In 1890, the Virginia legislature passed a law that the monument cannot be moved.

**Legal Owner(s) of the Property** (For more than one owner, please use a separate sheet.)

Mr.  Mrs.  Dr.   
Miss  Ms.  Hon.

Mary Custis Lee-17th Virginia Regiment  
Chapter #7  
United Daughters of the Confederacy

(Name) Alexandria (City) (Firm) VA (State) 22314 (Zip Code)

806 Prince Street (Address)

relcamphall@hotmail.com (Email Address) 301-938-4421 (Daytime telephone including area code)

Owner's Signature:

*Deborah A. Mullins (Chapter President)* Date: *June 26, 2016*  
•• Signature required for processing all applications. ••

In the event of corporate ownership you must provide the name and title of the appropriate contact person.

Contact person: Deborah A. Mullins (Chapter President)

Daytime Telephone: (301) 938-4421

**Applicant Information** (Individual completing form if other than legal owner of property)

Mr.  Mrs.  Dr.   
Miss  Ms.  Hon.

Deborah A. Mullins, Chapter president

(Name)

Owings MD 20736

(Firm)

6017 Clairemont Drive

(Address)

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

dmullins@erols.com  
(Email Address)

301-938-4421  
(Daytime telephone including area code)

Applicant's Signature:

*Deborah A. Mullins (Chapter President)* Date: *June 26, 2016*

**Notification**

In some circumstances, it may be necessary for DHR to confer with or notify local officials of proposed listings of properties within their jurisdiction. In the following space, please provide the contact information for the local County Administrator or City Manager.

Mr.  Mrs.  Dr.   
Miss  Ms.  Hon.

J. Lance Mallamo

Director, Office of Historic  
Alexandria

(Name)

(Position)

(Locality)  
Alexandria  
(City)

VA  
(State) 22314  
(Zip Code)

(Address) 220 N. Washington Street  
703-746-4554  
(Daytime telephone including area code)

Please use the following space to explain why you are seeking an evaluation of this property.

The “Appomattox” statue is an educational tool to teach the horrors of war and its aftermath. It is also a fine and unique work of art.

Would you be interested in the State and/or the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credits? Yes  No

Would you be interested in the easement program? Yes  No

**ALEXANDRIA  
HISTORY**

## **BRIEF HISTORY OF THE APPOMATTOX STATUE**

The history of the Appomattox Statue really begins in the late winter and early spring of 1861. As the Southern states began to secede, Virginia elected her Secession Committee in February. The representative from Alexandria was George Brent. He was a Unionist and had been elected by a significant margin over the pro-secession candidate. Brent's instructions were to vote against secession. Unlike South Carolina, Virginia had not been infected with secession fever. This was especially true in Alexandria, which until the mid-1840's had been part of Washington. The initial vote of the committee was 2-1 against secession.

Following the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln on March 4, the militia units of Alexandria began to drill in anticipation of conflict. The five city militia companies were the Alexandria Riflemen, Mount Vernon Guards, Old Dominion Rifles, O'Connell Guards, and Emmett Guards. They drilled every day and were on guard duty every night. The militia companies were under the command of Lt. Col. Algernon Taylor. They would be joined in early May by the Warren Guards, Fairfax Rifles, Warrenton Rifles, Loudoun Guard, and cavalry and artillery units.

On April 12, 1861, Ft. Sumter was fired upon. President Lincoln called for 75,000 troops. Virginia's quota was 8,000 men. Gov. John Lechter had been a strong Union supporter. He declined to send Virginia sons for something he considered illegal and unconstitutional. Lincoln issued a proclamation on April 15 setting May 5 as the date by

which southern forces were to “disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes” or risk invasion by federal forces.

The events of April 1861 swayed the secession committee. On April 17, the Virginia Ordinance of Secession was passed. May 23, 1861 was to be the date of the popular referendum.

Southern states, including Virginia, were blockaded. Ships sailing up the Potomac to Washington were required to stop for inspection at Ft. Washington on the Maryland side. Mail boats were seized effectively cutting off communication between Alexandria and Washington. Flour was seized for the federal army before it left Georgetown. Business in Alexandria suffered. The mayor called for calm and asked residents to remain off the streets after dark and keep control of their children.

Lt. Col Taylor evacuated his troops on May 5, 1861. This astonished the locals and his superiors. He had been ordered not to abandon Alexandria unless driven out by the enemy. His commander ordered him to return immediately to the city. Taylor lamented that he felt the city was indefensible and that his troops were poorly armed and trained. Taylor was replaced on May 10 by Col. George H. Terrett.

By mid-May, most traffic across the Long Bridge (now the 14<sup>th</sup> Street Bridge) to and from Washington had ceased. Pickets were posted at night on both sides of the bridge. The Union gunboat *Pawnee* docked at the King Street pier with her guns extended.

On May 23, 1861, Virginia voted to secede from the Union. That night, there was much celebration in Alexandria. At midnight, the *Pawnee* fired one shot out across the Potomac. There was a corresponding shot fired from the Navy Yard in Washington. At

2:00 a.m., Federal forces rolled into Alexandria via the Long Bridge and the Aqueduct Bridge (near present day Key Bridge).

Among the invading forces were the New York Fire Zouaves under the command of Col. Elmer Ellsworth, Abraham Lincoln's former law clerk. As the Zouaves made their way up King Street with orders to seize the telegraph office, they came to the Marshall House Hotel operated by James W. Jackson. Jackson had been amongst the most ardent and loudest of secessionists. He was not known for a calm demeanor. In April, he had installed a huge secessionist flag on a forty foot flag pole on top of the hotel. Local legend holds that Mary Todd Lincoln could see it from the White House and did not like it. Ellsworth had promised to secure the flag for her. Jackson had said the flag would come down over his dead body. To drive home that point, he had borrowed the town cannon and placed it at the back door of the hotel, aiming it towards the front door. Capt. Delaware Kemper of the Alexandria Artillery had loaded it for him. Kemper asked Jackson if this was not a bit extreme. Jackson replied that he did not mind dying if he could take fifteen to twenty Yankees with him.

Ellsworth entered the hotel, made his way to the top of the building and removed the flag. As he came back down the stairs, he was met on the landing by an angry and armed James Jackson. With his shotgun, Jackson shot Ellsworth in the chest, killing him. Cpl. Brownell, one of Ellsworth's men, immediately fired and killed Jackson. Both men were regarded by their respective sides as the first martyrs of the War.

A messenger was sent from the *Pawnee* to Col. Terrett demanding he surrender his troops. Terrett refused, but said he would evacuate. He had been in command for exactly

fourteen days. At 6:50 a.m., the Alexandria militia companies met at the intersection of Prince and Washington Streets and marched out of town via Duke Street. They boarded the train for Manassas where they would become the 17<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry. Most would not return to their homes for four years. Ninety-nine men died during the War Between the States.

The citizens of Alexandria would awake to find themselves under martial law. This situation would remain until the end of the war. The only American city held by a foreign power longer was New York during the American Revolution.

## Sources

Barber, James G., *Alexandria in the Civil War*. Lynchburg, H.E. Howard, Inc., 1988

Hunter, Alexander, *Johnny Reb and Billy Yank*, New York, Neale Publishing Co., 1905

Wallace, Lee A., Jr., *17<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry*, Lynchburg, H.E. Howard, Inc., 1990

Warfield Edgar, *Manassas to Appomattox*, reprinted by Friends of Ft. Ward 1996

Wise, George, *History of the Seventeenth Virginia Infantry, CSA*, Baltimore, Kelly, Piet & Co., 1870

**APPOMATTOX  
STATUE  
HISTORY**



## APPOMATTOX

John Adams Elder

Created: 1888

Medium: Oil on canvas

Library of Virginia

A pensive Confederate veteran stands amid a devastated landscape in the aftermath of the surrender in this oil on canvas entitled *Appomattox*. Artist John Adams Elder painted this scene around 1888, and the figure of the soldier looking downward was the basis for a bronze statue commissioned by the R. E. Lee Camp No. 2, United Confederate Veterans of Alexandria, Virginia, that same year. The son of a shoemaker, Elder was born in Fredericksburg on February 3, 1833, and from a young age exhibited artistic talent, painting the faces of local citizens on the fences around town. Impressed by Elder's work, a wealthy lawyer named John Minor funded the artist's training in New York, and then convinced painter Emanuel Leutze of *Washington Crossing the Delaware* fame to take Elder with him to Germany, where the young Virginian studied for five years. During the Civil War Elder enlisted in the Confederate army and he was frequently assigned to make drawings for the Ordnance Department. A member of Caskie's Battery of Artillery at the Battle of the Crater on July 30, 1864, Elder made sketches of the scene the day after the event and later created a large-scale painting of it. (Former Confederate general William Mahone purchased the painting, beating out the head of the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., who was also eager to acquire it). In the postwar era Elder became well known for his battle scenes and portraits of Confederate generals—he painted Robert E. Lee eight times—as well as genre paintings of the Old South. He produced several variations of this somber Confederate soldier, all of them imbued with a tragic—but heroic—spirit.

Copy to Bobby Miller  
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THE CONFEDERATE STATUE IN ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA--

A Chronology of its Construction, Dedication  
& Maintenance

By

T. Michael Miller  
Alexandria Library,  
Lloyd House  
August 22, 1988

Alexandria, April 15, 1885

1st. Your committee recommend the following: That the camp take immediate steps to secure funds to erect a monument to the "Confederate Dead!"

2d. That a permanent committee of five be appointed by the Camp to be known as the "Committee on Confederate Monument," said committee to have entire control of said object, and to be empowered to appoint sub-committees to assist them in their duties.

3d. That, when in the judgment of the Camp a sufficient amount of money is secured, the Camp will decide the design of the monument to be erected.

Signed.

W.A. Smoot  
Edgar Warfield  
John R. Zimmerman  
R.M. Latham

The report was unanimously adopted and the following committee was appointed: W.A. Smoot, Edgar Warfield, John E. Zimmerman, R.M. Latham, Theo. Chase \*\*\*\*

Steps were at once taken to raise funds and the ladies of Alexandria promptly came to the aid of Lee Camp. A bazaar was held, lectures given, and money generously donated, and through the efforts of the Camp and the ladies the necessary amount of money was secured.

At the meeting of the Camp, September last, (1888) the committee made a report recommending for adoption the plans submitted by Mr. John A. Elder of Richmond, Va., at a cost of \$3,500. The

report was unanimously adopted. ... (Excerpt from the Alexandria Gazette of May 24, 1889) (All items which follow except where noted are from the Alexandria Gazette.)

1887, September 12 -- CONFEDERATE MONUMENT -- Lee Camp Confederate Veterans of this city were endeavoring to erect a monument in honor of the Confederate dead of this city and have issued a circular asking aid in that behalf.

1887, September 13 -- CONFEDERATE MONUMENT -- The following is the circular issued by Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, soliciting aid for the erection of a monument in honor of the Confederate dead of Alexandria, Va.

The object speaks for itself, and no words of eulogy will be necessary to enlist your sympathy for the memory of the brave and gallant men who went forth from this city conscious of the justice of their cause and cheerfully gave their lives in its defence.

We, therefore, feel no hesitation in soliciting such contributions as you may feel willing to make in aid of a bazaar to be held by the camp this fall to secure funds for the object named.

The ladies especially are solicited to send us fancy articles which they know so well will attract and be saleable, and contribute so largely to success.

Address all articles to the Confederate Monument Committee...

1888, July 6 -- PERSONAL-- Mr. John Elder, the artist of Richmond, is in the city today. This evening he will appear before a committee of Lee Camp to exhibit a model for the proposed monument to be erected in this city to the Confederate dead.

1888, August 11 -- SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AT ALEXANDRIA -- Mr. John A. Elder has designed and presented for their consideration to the committee in charge of the Confederate Soldiers' Monument to be erected in Alexandria, estimates, plans and specifications which, from all that can be learned, are highly satisfactory and will be selected. The main feature of this monument will be an heroic size figure taken from Mr. Elder's well known painting "Appomattox." It represents a Confederate soldier as if viewing the field of strife after the surrender. He stands, dressed in the old familiar uniform of the Confederate private, with folded arms and head bowed forward as if in deep contemplation over the scenes, privation and hard fought battles through which he had passed, all for a principle which he deemed sacred and righteous, and yet all apparently for nought...

1888, September 4 -- CONFEDERATE VETERANS -- The regular monthly meeting of R.E. Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, was held last night with a large attendance of members. After the transaction of some routine business and the reserving of two applications for membership, the monument committee, through its chairman, Gen. M.D. Corse, made a report recommending for adoption the plan submitted by Elder, of Richmond, at a cost of \$3,500. The report was unanimously adopted. ...The idea is a striking one and at once impresses every beholder as most fitly and feelingly telling at a glance the whole story of the gallantry, glory and heroism of the South. It is, in a word, the complete history of the lost cause graphically presented to posterity by a single figure. This statue is to be erected upon an appropriate pedestal, and the entire monument will be a rectangular pyramid 20 feet in height, the mound being  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet high, the pedestal 12 feet, and the figure proper 8 feet. The site for the monument has not as yet been selected, but it will be placed where it can be plainly seen from all points, and where it will stand not only a beautiful work of art, but an educator of future generations in the history of the struggle made by the South for her rights and independence. As soon as the contract is signed, Mr. Elder will begin the work and in it he will be assisted by one of the finest sculptors in the United States, M. Buerbul.

1888, September 5 -- To the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette:  
I see that R.E. Lee Camp Confederate Veterans at their meeting on Monday night selected a plan for a Confederate monument to be erected in this city, but did not decide upon a site for the monument. Now, Mr. Editor, would not the vacant lot on Washington street, opposite the cotton factory, be the most appropriate spot? Place the monument in its centre and turn the grounds into a park. This would cause the surrounding lands to be built up with first class dwellings, and beautify that end of the city and be an ornament to the city and complimentary to the ladies, whose energies deserve great praise. I have no doubt that the present owners would put the price at a very low sum, or perhaps show their liberal spirit by donating it to the Camp, and hand down their names to the posterity that are to come as generous and liberal citizens to their old homes. This would start many other liberal and enterprising citizens to buiding residences all along and on both sides of Washington, Columbus and Oronoko Street

Please push this ball along and stir up the ladies and others so it can be done at once. A gentleman, reading the above, said if they selected the above lot he would donate stone enough to build the foundaton of the monument.

Ex-Confederate

this is not  
the present  
size

1888, September 5 -- The Confederate Monument -- Yesterday morning Mr. Elder received a telegram from Mr. Philip B. Hooe, of Alexandria, announcing that his model had been selected as the design for the monument over a number of competitors, and later on he received by mail the following letter.

Alexandria, Va. Sept 3rd, 1888

Mr. John A. Elder, Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir. I have your telegram of today and will wire you early tomorrow a.m. The Camp adopts your design. See letter mailed at 11 this a.m. which I confirm.

I feel happy at the unanimity with which the Camp adopted this design which has had my hearty, earnest support, and I feel confident that our hope will be freely realized of having a work of art which will reflect credit upon all concerned, and will add to your already well earned reputation as a gifted artist. It is especially gratifying to know that a Virginia Confederate will have aided us to do honor to the memory of our fallen comrades.

Very truly yours,  
P.B. Hooe

The selection of Mr. Elder's model is quite a victory for that gentleman, as a number of well-known sculptors were competitors for the prize. In making the model for the bronze casting of the main figure Mr. Elder will be assisted by Mr. Caspar Buberl of New York who is one of the best workmen in his line in the country. Mr. Elder will leave for New York on Friday's steamer to consult with him, and the work will be begun immediately -- Today's Richmond Times.

1888, October 2 -- Lee Camp -- ... Genl. M.D. Corse, reported the progress made by that committee, and that on Friday next they would meet Mr. Elder in Richmond when the final arrangements would be made. The monument will be completed within four or five months. The camp decided that at its next meeting, November 5th, the question of selecting a site for the monument would be considered. ...

1888, November 6 -- Lee Camp -- At the meeting of Lee Camp Confederate Veterans, held last night, the committee appointed to purchase a monument to be erected in this city to the Confederate dead was authorized to sign the contract for the same. It was decided to erect the monument at the intersection

of Washington and Prince streets, and the City Council will be petitioned to grant the right to erect it at that point. A communication from Lee Camp of Richmond, enclosing a request from a G.A.R. Post of Boston for the loan of a Confederate battle flag, to be used in that city on the occasion of a celebration to be held there soon, was received and the Camp flag loaned.

1888, November 13 -- At a regular meeting of the Common Council of the city which was held the 13th day of November 1888 ...

The petition of R.E. Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans for permission to erect the monument to the Confederate dead at site of Prince and Washington streets was read and the prayer of the petition was granted. City Council Minutes, 13 Nov. 1888

1888, November 14 -- THE CONFEDERATE MONUMENT -- The City Council at its meeting last night unanimously granted permission for the erection of the proposed Confederate monument at the intersection of Washington and Prince streets. It is expected that the monument will be finished by next spring.

1889, March 14 -- THE CONFEDERATE MONUMENT -- The Lee Camp Monument Committee held a meeting yesterday evening and ordered the final payment to be made on the statue to be erected in this city as soon as a bill of lading for the same is received here. The Bonard Bronze Company of New York, were directed to forward the statue at once.

1889, April 5, 1889 -- ELDER'S APPOMATTOX -- In speaking of Elder's statue of Appomattox, the Richmond Times said: "This statue of Appomattox is a creation of Mr. Elder for the soldier's monument at Alexandria. The monument in the city is built of granite twenty feet high with the bronze statue of Appomattox eight feet high surmounting it. The total cost was \$4,500 and it will be dedicated May 24th. The statue has been pronounced to be without a rival by the best artist of New York, who saw it after the casting, and is a typical Confederate monument. The ladies of Petersburg have Mr. Elder's design under consideration and there are probabilities of their accepting it for the monument to be erected in that city.

1889, April 20, -- Letter from Mr. Davis -- Mr. Edgar Warfield, Adjutant of Lee Camp of this city a few days since sent Mr. Jefferson Davis an invitation to attend the unveiling of the Confederate monument in this city on the 24th of May and with it wrote the following letter:

Alexandria, Va. April 10, 1889

Hon Jefferson Davis,

Dear Sir, R.E. Lee Camp Confederate Veterans of Alexandria, Va., presents you the formal card of invitation to participate in the unveiling the monument to the Confederate dead of Alexandria, Virginia on the 24th of May next. The few survivors banded together desire to express the hope that their commander-in-chief, their leader and comrade through four years of war ... be present on this occasion and thus crown with the full complement of honor a ceremony which will give to the present and the future a beautiful and substantive proof of the place in history which their comrades secured through wounds and death.

Edgar Warfield

Today, Mr. Warfield received the following letter from Mr. Davis in reply:

Beauvoir, Miss, April 17, 1889

Edgar Warfield, Adjutant R.E. Lee Camp

Dear Sir: Please accept my thanks for your very kind letter of the 10th inst., enclosing an invitation to attend the unveiling of the statue to the Confederate dead at Alexandria, Va. I regret that it will not be practicable for me to attend on that interesting occasion, and to meet the survivors of those who so nobly sacrificed all minor considerations to the purpose of preserving for themselves and their posterity the rights their revolutionary fathers secured and left to them for an inheritance forever. Please make my thanks acceptable to your associates who have in so gratifying a manner expressed their desire for my presence, and assure them of the cordial solicitude for the welfare of each and all, with which I am fraternally.

JEFFERSON DAVIS

- 1889, May 6 -- Ground this morning was broken at the intersection of Prince and Washington streets for the foundation of the Confederate monument to be erected there. The work which is being done under the supervision of Messrs. Wm. Chauncey and Wm. Burgess of this city ...
- 1889, May 7 -- R.E. Lee Camp -- .. The chairman of the monument committee reported the progress made and stated that the statue had been ordered to be shipped
- 1889, May 8 -- The Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States, in Baltimore, last night accepted an

invitation from the R.E. Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans of this city to attend the dedication of the monument to the Confederate dead here on the 24th instant.

1889, May 9 -- The foundation for the confederate monument to be erected at the intersection of Washington and Prince streets has been completed and the work of setting up the monument will be commenced next week.

1889, May 11 -- The bronze statue which is to surmount the confederate monument to be erected here on the 24th was shipped from New York today.

THE MONUMENT UNVEILING -- Pursuant to adjournment the citizens committee having in charge the arrangements attending the unveiling of the Confederate monument met last night with W.A. Smoot as chairman protem and Julian W. Holt secretary...

1889, May 15 -- MONUMENT MATTERS -- A meeting of the joint committee on invitatons of the unveiling ceremonies of the 24th inst. will be held this evening at the Columbia engine house at 8 o'clock.

The monument was shipped from Richmond yesterday and is expected to arrive here today. Mr. W. Leal of Richmond who executed the work, is expected here tomorrow to supervise the work of placing it in position. It is of Virginia granite, suitably inscribed and has been pronounced an excellent piece of work.

The bronze statue which is to surmount the monument arrived here today via the Pennsylvania Railroad from New York.

1889, May 16 -- MONUMENT MATTERS -- The joint committees on invitation of Lee Camp and citizens for the unveiling ceremonies met last night at the Columbia engine house. Mayor Downham presiding. Reports from the secretary of the number of invitations sent out were made. Capt. Mushbach was authorized to extend invitations to several Washington companies to attend the unveiling of the monument. The Mayors of the cities and towns in the State were also invited to be present on that occasion.

The camp committee of arrangements also met last night and added the following names to the list of invited-guests; viz. Gen. E.P. Alexander, Columbus, Ga. Capt. R. E. Lee West Point, Va.; Capt. C.U. Williams, Richmond; Maj. R.H. Turner, Front Royal; Mr. R. LeG. Johnston, Washington and Mrs. J.E.B. Stuart, Mrs. T.J. Jackson, Mrs. G.E. Pickett, Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee and Miss Mildred Lee

The chairman reported the route of the procession, which will be published hereafter. The Marshal was authorized to use McBurney's Hall to be used as headquarters for the visiting veterans.

1889, May 16 -- The work of rigging the derrick, etc. for erecting the monument was finished today and the erection of the monument which is now in the city will be commenced tomorrow.

In the northeast corner of the base block will be deposited a box containing a history of the camp and of the monument, a list of officers and members of the camp, a copy of the constitution and by-laws, a copy of the Gazette, etc.

1889, May 17 -- CONFEDERATE MONUMENT MATTERS -- The citizens committee met at the Council Chamber last night with Mayor E.E. Downham presiding, and further considered matters pertaining to the monument unveiling ceremonies. It was decided to invite the whole city government and place carriages at its disposal. The sum of \$50 was appropriated to each of the following organizations for the purpose of securing music, viz. Alexandria Light Infantry, Uniform Rank K of P., St. John's Cadets, Columbia S.F. E. Company, Hyraulions, S.F. E. Company, Friendship Firehouse Company, Relief Hook and Ladder Company and Osceola Tribe Improved Order of Red Men. A committee on press invitations was appointed. The collecting committee reported that all companies doing business in the city had responded to their calls except one, which had declared to do so. Commander W.A. Smoot of Lee Camp reported the route of the procession which had been decided upon. The route is as follows:

The line will form on Washington street, right resting on Cameron and will proceed down Cameron to Fairfax, down Fairfax to King, up King to Payne, down Payne to Prince, down Prince to Columbus, down Columbus to Duke, down Duke to Fairfax, up Fairfax to Prince, up Prince to St. Asaph, up St. Asaph to King, up King to Washington, on Washington to Oronoko, countermarch to Prince where the unveiling ceremonies will take place. ...

Capt. Mushbach of the military invitation committee has received a letter from Col. F.H. Smith of the Virginia Military Institute, stating that as the members of the Cadet Corp are now busily engaged in preparing for their examination they cannot accept the invitation to be present on the occasion of the monument unveiling. Capt. Mushbach has also received a letter from Col. Nulton of the Fourth Virginia Regiment in which he regrets his inability to bring his regiment here on the 24th inst. owing to previous engagements. Capt. M. expects four companies from Washington to take part in the parade.

The work of erecting the monument has been actively pushed all day, and crowds of citizens were attracted to the premises to witness the operations. The work, it is expected, will be completed in a few days when the statue, "Appomattox," will be raised to its position.

\*This evening the box and its contents described in yesterday's

Gazette was deposited in the northeast corner of the monument, without ceremony, however.

1889, May 18 -- THE CONFEDERATE MONUMENT COMPLETED -- The work of erecting the Confederate monument at the corner of Prince and Washington streets was finished today and this evening the bronze statue, "Appomattox," was raised to its position. The statue which had been stored in the old Washington Hall building, was unpacked early this evening for inspection and found to be all right. It was again covered after being raised to its position and will not be exposed to the public view till the ceremonies on the 24th. The monument is of Richmond (gray) granite. The lettering is plain. It comprises the names of those who died in the service, under their commands' heading. The inscription on the face of the pedestal is:

Erected  
to the memory of the  
Confederate Dead  
of Alexandria, Va.  
by their  
Surviving Comrades  
May 24th, 1889.

Captain Mushbach, of the military invitation committee, has been informed that the First Virginia regiment will be unable to attend the ceremonies, as the members are now preparing for the regimental inspection which takes place on the 25th. The Bethel Cadets have also been forced to decline the invitation on account of school duties. The Washington Merchant Rifles, Capt. Costinet, have accepted the invitation and will be present on the occasion.

1889, May 20 -- Monument Affairs -- The work of cleaning and polishing the Confederate monument to be unveiled on Friday next was begun today and will be completed in a day or two. Mr. Leale, the builder, will leave for Richmond this evening. Tomorrow Mr. Wm. Chauncey of this city will cut on the north side the following inscription "They died in the consciousness of duty faithfully performed."

Today the monument was uncovered for a short time in order that a photograph of it might be taken. The photograph will be sold by Lee Camp on the day of the unveiling.

The grand stand which is to be erected to the south of the monument, for the unveiling ceremonies, will be put up on Thursday next.

Capt. Mushbach, of the military invitation committee has extended an invitation to the Georgetown College Cadet Corps to take part in the unveiling ceremonies, and it is expected they will attend.

Among the camp of veterans that will attend are Maury Camp

of Fredericksburg, a delegation from Pickett Buchanan Camp of Norfolk, and Clinton Hatcher Camp of Leesburg.

The time for the moving of the procession has been fixed at 12 o'clock.

1889, May 21 -- Monument Affairs -- The citizens committee pursuant to adjournment met last night at the Council Chamber with Mayor E.E. Downham in the chair, and completed arrangements toward the unveiling of the Confederate monument on Friday. The treasurer Mr. George A. Appich was authorized to draw and receipt for the \$300 recently appropriated by the City Council. Mr. Downham reported that Capt. W.A. Smoot and himself had succeeded in getting from the War Department a number of flags for decorating. It was resolved that the citizens be requested to decorate their houses along the route of the procession. It was decided to have a pyrotechnic display on Friday night at the monument, and a committee consisting of Messrs. Thos. Patton, Downham, Holt, Hill and Lucas, was appointed to procure the necessary pyrotechnics. The press committee reported that about 10 invitations had been sent out by that committee to the members of the press of Baltimore, Washington and Virginia. A check for \$50 was received from the Virginia Midland Railroad Company. The meeting then adjourned till Wednesday night when the final arrangements will be made.

The committee of arrangements of R.E. Lee Camp met at their rooms last night, chairman Smoot presiding who stated that he had appointed as aides for the ceremonies on Friday next, the 24th inst, the following Col. Llewellen Hoxton and Edmund Berkeley, and Messrs. J.M. Love, D.A. Windsor, T.C. Pilcher, etc. ... it was decided that the procession should form on Washington street in the following order...

Governor Lee and wife will arrive in this city on the evening of the 23d and be the guests of Capt. P.B. Hooe...

1889, May 24 -- Unveiling of the Monument -- The laudable idea, conceived a year or two ago, of erecting a suitable monument to perpetuate to the memory of those of the historic 17th Virginia regiment who yielded up their lives during the four years civil war, and which soon evolved into a fix purpose, culminated today in the unveiling at the intersection of Prince and Washington streets of a memorial in their honor which would do credit to any city. The interest manifested in the erection of the monument had from the start been earnest, and while no intemperate zeal had been apparent, the originators and those engaged in the perfection of the work have evinced a determination and an indefatigable energy which augured its entire success from the first inception of the project. The various stages in the work have been chronicled in the Gazette from time to time; hence their repetition now is unnecessary; ...

✓ The joyful anticipation of the scene of today has been more than realized and at the conclusion of the ceremonies connected with the unveiling the vast assemblage parted from what will henceforth be considered a sacred spot both edified and instructed. The addresses of the renowned speakers were pathetic and entrancing, at times sending electrical thrills through their audience, as was evinced by the hurrah and applause which so often rent the air.

The occasion far exceeded anything in the way of parade or open air meeting ever seen in Alexandria, the city from daybreak having put on its holiday attire. The population was soon doubled by the large influx of visitors and former residents from every point of the compass and the streets presented an animated appearance. In addition to the extraordinarily large number landed by boats, parties from the neighboring country in carriages and all sorts of vehicle poured into the streets from early morn and by noon the neighborhood of the statue was packed by a huge mass of humanity. The weather was about as pleasant as could have been wished for bright sunshine with the temperature low enough to render one comfortable.

There has been an interval of over three decades since a statue was erected through public spirit by Alexandrians, the last having been the beautiful and imposing shaft in Ivy Hill cemetery, reared, like the one displayed to the public today to the memory of men who died in the faithful discharge of their duty --not, however, amid the clash of war....

Children and grandchildren of the fallen heroes of the old 17th mingled to day in the assemblage around the monument which will henceforth perpetuate the memory of men who so nobly responded to the call of their native State while in the concourse the number who remembered or witnessed the hasty departure of the Alexandria companies from the same spot just twenty eight years ago was by no means insignificant. ...

War to a large percentage of the present generation is only known through history; they were either unborn or too young to have witnessed the terrible fruits of carnage or to have realized the self abnegation of men who voluntarily shouldered their muskets in defense of what is sincerely believed to be sacred, and many there were who, while they stood around that monument today lapsed into a thoughtful mood, when the panorama of the scene of the four years conflict passed through their minds.

The point at which the monument has been placed is conceded to be the most central and at the same time the most appropriate in the city. As stated above, it was from this place that the Alexandria companies took their departure to join fortunes with their Southern brethren, and though several other localities had been suggested, the corner of Prince and Washington streets has ever been looked upon as the most suitable spot on which to

place the memorial to the fallen heroes. The altitude and width of the latter thoroughfare rendering the monument more conspicuous from a distance than would have been the case had it been placed in any other section of the city.

Crowds remained in close proximity to the monument all the morning and as noon drew on, the time at which the procession formed, the streets in the neighborhood became almost impassable. While windows, porches, door steps and front and side yards of neighboring houses were filled to repletion.

(Speeches given by Governor Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia; Capt. R. Travers Daniel of Richmond on the part of John Elder, the Artist)

When Capt. Daniel concluded his remarks, Miss Virginia Corse, daughter of Genl. M.D. Corse drew the cords and the monument which had up to this time been veiled was exposed to view.

1889, May 23 -- Tomorrow, the day of the unveiling of the Confederate Monument, will be observed in this city as a partial holiday. After the morning hours the city offices will be closed as will also most of the business houses, both merchants and clerks being anxious to either take part in or witness the ceremonies. The schools, both public and private, will give holiday and there will be a general turn out of the citizens and business in a measure will be suspended.

1889, May 23 -- A monument to the Confederate private will be erected in this city tomorrow. But were all the bronze and marble in the world destroyed, the memory of the men who composed the Confederate armies would be preserved as long as the historian told a true story or the bard sang a true song. And as much as has been extolled the gallantry and daring and fortitude of the Confederate privates, the half has not been told. When the flags of their States were raised, not only the young but the old men and boys rallied around them, poor and rich alike, and during the four years those flags were unfurled, through rain and shine, through heat and cold, often half starved, ragged and barefooted, they followed them patiently and without murmuring as long as they could be seen through the suffocating dust of dry and burning roads, and through the smoke of battle, up to the cannon mouth; men reared in luxury and with slaves to supply their every want, shoulder to shoulder, and faring alike with comrades to whom riches had ben debarred, all animated by the same devotion to duty, love of State and hope of independence that had inspired their "rebel" ancestors in the Revolutionary war, whose hardships and sufferings never equaled their own. The cause they fought for, too they had been taught from their infancy to believe was true; they also knew that the boys sent to West Point learned it from the text books in use there. They were as convinced that they were right, as that what they read in the bibles given them by their mothers, wives and sweet-hearts when they left home was true. Their cause went down,

their blood was spilled and their misery endured in vain; but success is not the measure of merit to right thinking men, and though their glorious but short lived nation has now no material existence, and its few surviving flags represent nothing but a sentiment, it will live forever in the hearts of those who admire heroic and unselfish patriotism and as long as time shall last all such will love to do honor to the memory of the Confederate private.

- 1889, June 20 -- A gentleman from Accotink called at this office today and suggested that Lee Camp put up a contribution box on the railing surrounding the Confederate monument to aid in keeping it in repair. He said he was a Union soldier during the war and, with others, would gladly contribute towards such an object.
- 1890, January 9 -- THE MONUMENT -- In the House of Delegates yesterday Mr. Hume introduced a bill to ratify and confirm the action of the City Council of Alexandria allowing Lee Camp to erect a monument to the Confederate dead.
- 1890, January 31 -- the General Assembly passed a bill for the protection of the statue. In part it reads as follows:
- "An whereas it is the desire of the said Robert E. Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans and also the citizens and inhabitants of said City of Alexandria that such monument shall remain in its present position as a perpetual and lasting testimonial to the courage, fidelity and patriotism of the heroes in whose memory it was erected ... the permission so given by the said City Council of Alexandria for its erection shall not be repealed, revoked, altered modified, or changed by any future Council or other municipal power or authority."
- 1892, October 26 -- Confederate Statue was copyrighted. Copyright specified that R.E. Lee Camp was the owner. Copyright 43413 -- Copyrighted as a design for statuary described as a "monument erected to the memory of their dead comrades -- copyright A.R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress. William A. Smoot, Commander or R.E. Lee Camp also signed.
- 1892, October 27 -- COPYRIGHTED -- The members of Lee Camp of this city have had copyrighted the Statue of Appomattox erected in this city in memory of the confederate soldiers of Alexandria who were killed or died during the war. The statue is such a fine work of art that it has attracted general attention and several like it have been erected elsewhere. To put a stop to this duplication the camp concluded it was best to have the statue copyrighted, and this was done yesterday.

1895, December 14 -- THE MONUMENT IMPROVEMENT -- Capt. W.H. Smoot, commander of the camp, has not yet appointed a committee to collect funds for improving the street around the Confederate monument at the corner of Prince and Washington streets. On December 9, 1890 a communication was received from R.E. Lee Camp petitioning Council to repair the intersection of Washington and Prince streets. The paper was referred to the committee on streets. On January 27, 1891, the committee on streets submitted the following report: The committee on streets would recommend that the sum of \$300 be appropriated towards paving the intersection of Washington and Prince streets with either vitrified brick or granite Belgian blocks, and renewing crossings at said intersection, provided that R.E. Lee Camp will make up the necessary amount to put down either of these improved pavements they may select, the work to be done under the direction of the committee on streets.

The report was called up February 10th. In the Gazette's report Capt. Herbert Bryant said he thought Lee Camp would experience no trouble in raising enough money to pay the additional cost for the improvement should Council appropriate three hundred dollars. The entire cost would be about one thousand dollars. The report was lost by the following vote: 5 to 2.

- 1897, December 21 -- ...It was proposed to city council to make an asphalt pavement at the intersection of Washington and Prince streets, where the Confederate monument stands, and place an ornamental lamp on each corner.
- 1899, September 13 -- (City Council minutes) ...The clerk read a communication from Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, asking that a vitrified brick or asphalt pavement be placed at the crossing of Prince and Washington streets.
- 1900, March 7 -- Two boys who were throwing snowballs at the Confederate monument yesterday were remonstrated with by a lady, whereupon they became quite rude and disrespectful.
- 1900, July 3 -- CONFEDERATE VETERANS .. The regular monthly meeting of R.E. Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans was held in their hall...The monument committee met after the camp adjourned, and discussed some matters in regard to the improvement of the ground around the monument.
- 1900, September 22 -- THE MONUMENT IMPROVEMENTS -- The work of laying the sewer pipes at the intersection of Prince and Washington streets, preparatory to the improvement of the street around the Confederate monument, will be commenced on Monday and completed as soon as possible. The committee of Lee Camp, which have charge of the street improvement, have almost completed their arrangements and they expect to commence

the laying of a vitrified brick pavement, stone curbing, etc. as soon as the sewer work is done. The details of the proposed improvement have already been mentioned in the Gazette.

1900, October 6 -- The work of laying the sewer pipes at the corner of Washington and Prince streets, preparatory to paving around the Confederate monument, has been almost finished.

1900, October 29 -- The vitrified block to be used in laying the pavement around the Confederate monument have been shipped from New Cumberland, West Virginia, and are expected here daily. On their arrival the work of laying the pavement will be commenced at once.

1900, October 30, -- The work of tearing up the cobblestone pavement around the Confederate monument preparatory to the laying of the vitrified block pavement there has been commenced.

1900, December 4 -- R.E. LEE CAMP -- ... Steps were taken in reference to placing on the Confederate monument the name of Capt. Jas. W. Jackson who was killed in this city may 24, 1861.

...

1900, December 14 -- WORK STOPPED -- The committee of the Lee Camp having in charge the work of improving the street around the Confederate monument held a meeting last evening to consider whether or not the work at the monument should be continued or stopped. ....The entire matter was gone over and it was decided that as winter has arrived and frost was in the ground it would be unsafe to continue the task of paving. The committee decided to take no risks and ordered the work stopped and the street to be put in shape for the passage of vehicles.

1901, January 7 -- Four temporary gas lamps have been placed around the Confederate Monument at the corner of Prince and Washington street.

1901, April 23 -- WORK AT THE MONUMENT -- The area around the Confederate monument and for some distance into Prince and Washington streets is nearly covered with vitrified brick and the appearance is beautiful--more so than many supposed would be the case. The mound around the monument -- the portion enclosed by granite coping--is being beautified and will be converted into an attractive grass plot and floral bed.

1901, May 2 -- THE CONFEDERATE MONUMENT -- The work of improving the site of the Confederate monument at the intersection of Prince and Washington streets has been about completed, and the block, now the most beautiful in the city, occasions no little pride to every Alexandrian. The monument is surrounded by a grass plot, enclosed by granite curbing, on which are situated pedestals for gas lamps. Outside of the curbing the street is paved with vitrified brick. Special exercises will occur at this

place on the 24th instant. -- Confederate memorial day. The entire work reflects much credit upon all who have prosecuted it, as everything has been done in the most approved and careful manner. The designer of the improvement was City Engineer Holcombe.

1902, March 27 -- KNOCKED OVER A VASE -- The vases around the Confederate Monument at the intersection of Prince and Washington streets seem to be charged with loadstone when bicyclists attempt to spin near them. A week or two ago a colored boy was arrested and fined for knocking one over with his wheel and on Tuesday another luckless colored individual on a wheel toppled one off its pedestal by colliding with it. The vitrified brick paving at the intersection affords a temptation to youngsters to utilize the area into a sort of circus ring, and when they reach that place they almost invariably make a few circuits before leaving the locality.

1913, November 28, -- FENCE DAMAGED -- A large touring car collided with the iron fence on the north side of the Confederate monument at Prince and Washington streets early last night and knocked it out of position. The occupants are unknown to the police.

1914, January 6 -- CANNON TO BE MOUNTED. -- The Confederate monument lot, at the intersection of Prince and south Washington streets, in the center of which stands the monument to the "Lost Cause" is to be re-arranged and the two cannon which were recently presented to the city by the United States government, are to be cleaned and placed at the foot of the statue. The cannon are of bronze and are 12 pound napoleons. (doubtful if done?)

1915, January 30 -- VETERANS TO MAKE WILL -- Mary Custis Lee and 17th Virginia Chapters U.D.C. May Become Beneficiaries

An important meeting of R.E. Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans will be held on Monday night at which time a committee will report on the question of the camp making its will, a novel idea among organizations. While the camp has a membership of 89 at present and the large majority are looking forward to spending many years here, it is felt good business policy required that they consider the time when the organization will go out of existence. It is probable that the camp will leave its home on Prince street to the Mary Custis Lee and the 17th Virginia Regiment chapters of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

1923, October 22 -- CONFEDERATE MONUMENT -- The fence around the Confederate Monument, all broken and bent, will present a terrible picture to the eyes of the thousands who will visit the city during the Masonic Memorial exercises to be held here in less than two weeks.

There is little time to think of building a new fence but this one, at least, could be torn away and the plot of ground around

the monument could be cleared up sufficiently to present a scene not the eye-sore the monument is in its present condition.

Then, later, perhaps four standard bearing lights could be erected to the north, south, east and west of this bronze figure that would make the scene, from whatever angle viewed, one of beauty.

1923, December 17 -- Work of Beautifying Confederate Monument May be complete Jan. 19. -- Work has been resumed on the beautification of the Confederate monument and it is hoped that the improvements including four new lights, will be complete by January 19, the night of the annual banquet of R.E. Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans. City manager Rich says that the material should be in place by that date.

For many years the fence that formerly surrounded the plot of ground on which the monument stands was kept in a continual state of bad repair by automobiles which frequently wrecked here on account of the difficult turn necessitated by the fence. This plot has been cut down in size and will be left open. Four bright white lights will illuminate the big bronze figure from the center of the approaching streets.

1924, February 5 -- Erect Standards For Confederate Soldier Statue. The four iron standards have been erected at the Confederate monument at Washington and Prince streets and as soon as some other necessary equipment is received the lights will be turned on. The standards are of cast iron with a bronze finish and an eagle is perched on the top of each. The standards give a fine setting to the monument and when the lights are turned on this will be a great improvement over former conditions around the monument. Incidentally it will greatly illuminate the square which is one of the darkest in the city

1924, February 6 -- Monument is Illuminated -- Confederate Statue Light were turned on Last Night -- The lights were turned on at the Confederate monument last night. Large white frosted globes have been placed in position on the four in four iron standards surrounding the monument. The illumination proved a help to pedestrians along the street and proved most attractive, giving a pretty setting for the handsome monument.

Within the next day or so the earth around the monument will be leveled and grass seed sown and when the grass comes up this spring the place inclosed in coping will look just as attractive as ever.

ADDENDUM

1900, July 30 -- THE CONFEDERATE MONUMENT -- The committee appointed by R.E. Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans to superintend the proposed improvement at the Confederate monument, corner of Prince and Washington streets, have about determined upon plans for an early beginning of the work and bids will be considered at an early date. A grass plot will surround the monument, to be about sixty feet through one direction and forty in the other. This will be inclosed by a granite curbing. At the four corners of the figure there will be pedestals on which lamps will probably be placed. Outside of the curbing the street for a distance of several feet on every side will be paved with vitrified brick.

## COPYRIGHT FOR THE CONFEDERATE STATUE

To The Librarian of Congress,  
Washington, D.C.

Alexandria, Va. Oct.  
24th, 1892

Sir: The undersigned representing the R.E. Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans, Alexandria, Va. owners of the monument erected to the memory of their dead comrades, desire a copyright of the statue,

We enclose a photograph and the fee of one dollar. You will find herewith a full description of the monument on page 31 of Pamphlet, which please file with this application.

Very respectfully,

W.A. Smoot, Commander

Edgar Warfield,  
Adjutant

Monument Committee

M.D. Corse  
Edgar Warfield  
J.R. Zimmerman  
R.M. Latham

Copyright granted 26 October 1892 -- NO. 43413 -  
signed: A.N. Spofford, Librarian of Congress

DEED FROM R.E. LEE CAMP #2, Confederate Veterans" of Alexandria  
to  
"Mary Custis Lee, 17th Va. Regiment, Chapter No. 7, U.D.C." of  
Alexandria, Va.

This deed, made this first day of January, 1924, between the R.E. Lee Camp #2, Confederate Veterans of Alexandria, Virginia, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the State of Virginia, of the first part, and the Mary Custis Lee-17th Virginia Regiment Chapter #7, United Daughters of the Confederacy, of Alexandria, Virginia, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the State of Virginia, of the second part;

Witnesseth: Whereas at a regular meeting of the R.E. Lee Camp #2, Confederate Veterans of Alexandria, Virginia, held on the third day of December, in the year 1923, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, on November 7th, 1921, a resolution was duly adopted donating the lot of ground with the improvements thereon and the appurtenances thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Prince Street, between Columbus and Alfred Streets, known as No. 806 Prince Street, in the City of Alexandria, Virginia, to the Mary Custis Lee-17th Virginia Regiment Chapter No. 7, United Daughters of the Confederacy of Alexandria, Virginia; now therefore, be it

Resolved, that a sufficient deed conveying the said property to the said Chapter be executed by the Camp, and John R. Zimmerman, Commander, is hereby directed and authorized to sign the name of the Camp and to affix its corporate seal to the said deed.

And whereas, one of the objects stated in the Charter of the Mary Custis Lee-17th Virginia Regiment #7, United Daughters of the Confederacy, is to take over, manage and hold the property, real and personal, of the said R.E. Lee Camp #2, Confederate Veterans, of Alexandria, Virginia, on the terms and conditions which may be set forth in the conveyance of said property to it.

Now, therefore this deed further witnesseth, that in consideration of the premises and of the sum of ten dollars (\$10) the said R.E. Lee Camp No. 2, Confederate Veterans, party of the first part does give and grant unto the said Mary Custis Lee-17th Virginia Regiment No. 7, United Daughters of the Confederacy, of the second part, all that certain lot of ground with its improvements and appurtenances, situate, on the south side of Prince Street, between Columbus and Alfred Streets, known as No. 806 Prince Street, in the City of Alexandria, Virginia, described as follows:

Beginning on the south side of Prince Street at the west corner of Smoot's (Formerly Daniel Bryan's) lot, and west

of Columbus Street, and running thence south parallel to Columbus Street, one hundred feet to an alley thirteen feet, seven inches wide; thence with said alley, parallel to Prince Street, west fifty feet to the line of Hunter's (formerly James Vansant's) lot; thence north parallel to Columbus Street, one hundred feet to Prince Street; and thence east and binding on Prince Street fifty feet to the point of beginning; it being the same property conveyed to the said party of the first part by a deed from Wm. A. Smoot and wife dated the 15th day of July, 1903, and recorded in Deed Book 51, page 6, one of the land records of the city of Alexandria, Virginia.

The said party of the first part covenants that it has the right to convey the said property to the grantee, that the grantee shall have quiet possession thereof, and that it will execute such further assurances thereof as may be requisite.

Witness the signature and seal of said R.E. Lee Camp No. 2, Confederate Veterans of Alexandria, Virginia, signed and affixed, under the authority of the resolution aforesaid, by the Commander of said camp, John R. Zimmerman.

(Seal)

R.E. Lee Camp No. 2  
Confederate Veterans

Teste: Edgar Warfield, Sr.  
Adjutant, R.E. Lee Camp  
No. 2, Confederate Veterans

By John R. Zimmerman,  
Commander

Alexandria Deedbook: 88, p. 561.

Occupational List of Those whose Names  
 Appear on the Confederate Statue  
 and Who Belonged to the 17th Va.  
 Regiment

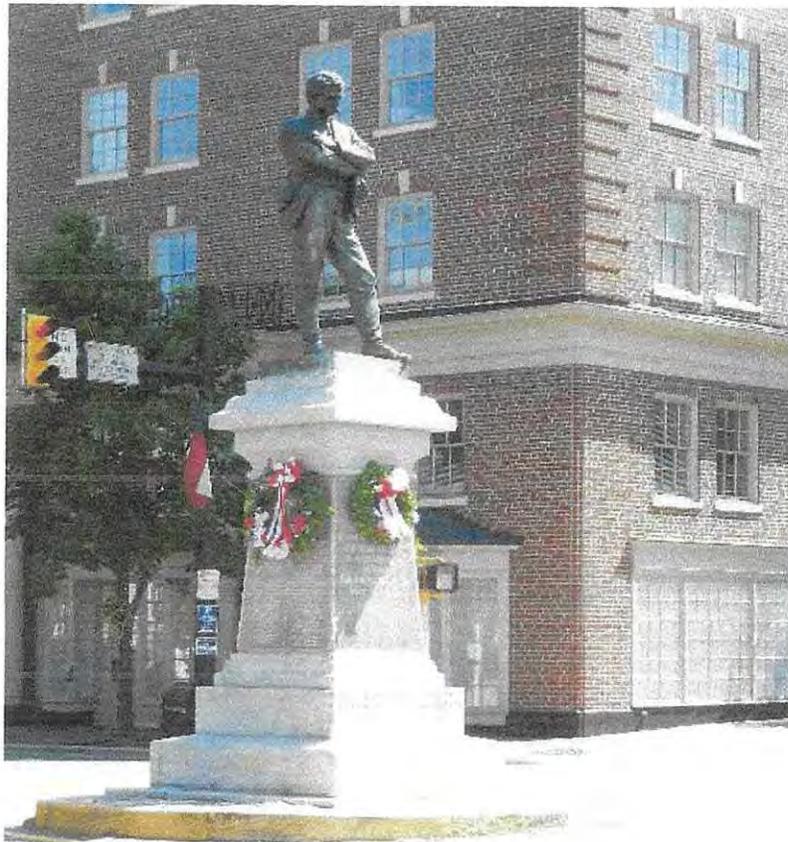
2 merchants  
 1 lawyer  
 14 clerks  
 2 students  
 3 printers  
 3 carpenters  
 2 tailors  
 2 molders  
 1 bricklayer  
 1 wheelwright  
 1 baker  
 1 huckster  
 3 farmers  
 1 shoemaker  
 2 plaisters  
 1 professional soldier  
 2 merchants  
 14 whose occupation is not listed  
 5 laborers  
 1 tinner  
 1 painter  
 1 brickmaker  
 1 soapmaker

August 23, 1988  
 Courtesy of Col. Wm. Glasgow

Doubtful if more than 8 out of the 100 individuals whose  
 name appear on the statue ever owned slaves --  
 TMM

# APPOMATTOX STATUE

A MEMORIAL TO  
ALEXANDRIA'S  
CONFEDERATE DEAD



Prince and Washington Streets  
Alexandria, Virginia

The names of 100 men inscribed on the West and East sides of the pedestal.

*West Side:* 17<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry:

**Company A** -Capt. A. J. Humphreys, Sgt. Addison Saunders, Sgt. W. T. Morrill, Corp. J. H. L. Sangster, Frank Abbot, E. V. Fairfax, Robt. H. Green, Eph. Hartley, Hugh S. Hite, L. L. Hutchinson, R. Conrad Johnson, Daniel M. Lee, Samuel McMurrin, T. A. Partlow, Thos. R. Sangster, John N. Swann

**Company E** -Sgt. Jas. A. Proctor, Corp. W. M. Harper, Corp. Jas. E. Molair, Corp. Geo. T. Warfield, Jno. T. Allison, Jos. Bushby, Jos. Calmes, Jno. T. Cook, B. F. Emerson, Jno. Greenwood, H. Kidwell, W. T. Padgett, Jos. Penn, A. E. Skidmore, Jos. Williams, A. Wools

**Company G** -Lieut. W. E. Gray, Lieut. Saml. B. Paul, Lieut. Jno. F. Addison, Sgt. Jas. W. Ivor, Corp. P. Doyle, D. Dohoney, P. Harrington, Jno. Horrigan, Jas. Keating, Jno. Murphy, Wm. Purcell

**Company H** -Lieut. Thos. V. Fitzhugh, Sgt. W. H. Boyer, Sgt. W. A. Lovelace, Corp. W. H. H. Smith, J. W. Baldwin, F. S. Ballenger, C. P. Ballenger, E. S. Beacham, R. E. Buchanan, Chas. R. Burgess, W. A. Castleman, Hayden Fewell, Wm. J. Higdon, P. Lanon, W. H. Lunt, D. McDermont, Jno. T. Mills, Jno. S. Murray, B. F. Padgett, Wm. Terrett, Monroe Whittington

**Company I** - Jno. S. Hart, A. Gousher, Jno. Slemmer

*East Side:*

**Alexandria Artillery** - Ed. Calmes, E. Frank Elliott, P. Foster, Jas. Greenwood, W. Harding, Thos. A. Petty, Robt. Posey, Thos. Murphay, Richard Owens.

**Other Commands** - Col. Wm. Orton Williams, C.S.A.; Col. Lewellyn Powell, C.S.Arty; Lt. Col. S.W. Presstman, Eng. Corps; Lt. Col. W. F. Lee, 33rd Va. Infty; Maj. Johnston de Lagnel, Arty, P.A.C.S.; Lieut. Harry White, Co. D., Scruggs, Bat.; Lieut. Benj. King, 13th La. Infty; Lieut. A. J. Arnold, Co. F., 5th Va. Infty; Sgt. W. Craig Page, Co. B., 2nd Md. Infty; Eugene Webster, Eng. Corp; Randolph Fairfax, Rockbridge Arty.; H. J. Brent, Stribling's Arty.; Wilson Turner, Horse Arty.; Thos. B. Turner, Horse Arty.; Peter Crane, Co. H., 4th Va. Cav.; Robt. E. Crapen, Co. H, 4th Va. Cav.; Mont. Brent, Co. A, 6th Va., Cav.; C.L. Powell, Jr., Fedsburg Arty.; Jas. Foard, Letcher Arty.; Lloyd Powell, Co. F, 2nd Va. Infty., Stonewall Brigade; Benj. Swann, \* James W. Jackson

*Proprietor of Marshall House, killed May 24, 1861 by the New York Fire Zouaves. Name added to the statue in 1900.*

**Mary Custis Lee-17th Virginia Regiment  
Chapter #7**

**United Daughters of the Confederacy®**

[relcamphall@hotmail.com](mailto:relcamphall@hotmail.com)

703-519-2123

## APPOMATTOX STATUE

A MEMORIAL TO  
ALEXANDRIA'S  
CONFEDERATE DEAD



Prince and Washington Streets  
Alexandria, Virginia

By the spring of 1861, Southern states had begun to secede from the Union. Initially, Virginia expressed opposition to secession. After Ft. Sumter was fired upon, Abraham Lincoln called for Virginia to supply her quota of 8,000 troops to help put down the rebellion. On May 23, 1861, Virginia voted to secede.

At 2:00 a.m., on May 24, 1861, Federal forces seized Alexandria. Unable to defend the city, the local militia leaders ordered evacuation. At 6:50 a.m., the five companies of local militia gathered at the intersection of Prince and Washington Streets, marched out of town and took the train to Manassas Junction. There, they would combine with other Confederate companies to form the 17<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry. Most of these men would not return home until 1865.



In 1885, Edgar Warfield, a former private in the 17<sup>th</sup> Virginia Infantry and member of the R. E. Lee Camp #2 Confederate Veterans, proposed a memorial to Alexandria's Confederate dead.

Fredericksburg artist John Adams Elder heard of the proposal and submitted a model of the figure in his well known painting "Appomattox."

The figure epitomized what the Camp was looking for and Elder's submission was accepted. The bronze figure was sculpted by M. Casper Buberl of New York and cast by the Henry Bennard Bronze Company. The Georgia granite base was executed by William Leal of Richmond.

On November 5, 1888, the Alexandria City Council granted the request of the R. E. Lee Camp to place the statue at the intersection of Prince and Washington Streets, the place from which the Confederate troops left the city in 1861.

The dedication ceremony was held on May 24, 1889. Several thousand people attended and heard the keynote speech delivered by Gov. Fitzhugh Lee, former cavalry commander and nephew of Robert E. Lee. Around the statue that day, the "tattered flags of regiments which the Alexandria soldiers had formed a part were displayed. The members of the Camp, as well as many who attended, remembered those who had given their all."

Legislation was introduced and passed by the Virginia House of Delegates on January 9, 1890 ensuring that "Appomattox" could not and would not be moved in the future.

Considered a fine work of art, copies began springing up in other cities. The R. E. Lee Camp was granted a copyright of the statue in October 1892.



Originally, the area around the statue measured 40 feet by 60 feet, but as the City of Alexandria grew and due to the construction of the George Washington Parkway, the island on which it stands has been greatly reduced.

"Appomattox" is unique among Confederate memorials. The figure is unarmed. His eyes are downcast. He faces the direction where so many died, as he contemplates four years of the privations of war upon the Southland.

Rev. G. H. Norton, chaplain of the R. E. Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans at the time of the dedication, said it best:

"May the memories of our departed heroes inspire us with patriotic devotion and may all hatred and strife be buried in their graves."

Inscribed on the South side of the pedestal on which "Appomattox" stands are these words:

ERECTED  
TO THE MEMORY OF THE  
CONFEDERATE DEAD  
OF ALEXANDRIA  
BY THEIR  
SURVIVING COMRADES  
MAY 24, 1889

On the North side, the inscription reads:

THEY DIED IN THE  
CONSCIOUSNESS OF DUTY  
FAITHFULLY PERFORMED

**CITY COUNCIL  
NOTES**

of grades of the city; also a petition of John Dehaven for permission to erect a frame shed.

The Board then adjourned.

Teste:

James R. Eaton.  
Clerk.

At a regular meeting of the Common Council of the City of Alexandria held on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of November 1888, the following were present, John Schoeney, Esq. President, and Messrs. Aikensson, Snowden, G. H. Moore, Fisher, Brown, Pinkin, Strider, Bayne, Wadley and Smoot.

The petition of Steunagel & Zeiser for a gas lamp in front of their premises, on Royal Street was referred to the Committee on Light.

→ → The petition of R. C. Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans for permission to erect the monument to the Confederate dead at the intersection of Prince and Washington streets was read and the prayer of the petitioners granted.

The petition of S. J. Pollard to have the curb reset and gutter paved in front of his premises at the southeast corner of Patrick and Cameron streets and the petition of W. B. and G. J. Keelmuith to have the curb reset and gutter paved in front of their premises at the southeast corner of King and Columbus streets were read and the prayers thereof granted, and the work ordered to be done by the Superintendent of Police under the supervision of the Committee on Streets, the petitioners to furnish the necessary materials.

The following were received from the Board of Aldermen and their action thereon concurred in, viz: adverse report of the Committee on Streets upon the petition of Nelson G. Crown for permission to erect a cow shed on premises No. 209 south Washington Street; favorable report of same committee upon the petition of John Dehaven to erect a cow shed on the premises at the southwest corner of Cameron and Patrick streets.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, the Board of Aldermen were invited to meet this board in joint convention for the purpose of filling vacan-

# Alexandria gazette. (Alexandria, D.C.) 1834-1974, November 14, 1888, Image 2

Image provided by Library of Virginia; Richmond, VA

Persistent link: <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85025007/1888-11-14/ed-1/seq-2/>

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1888: LUTHER H. THOMPSON, CIR. PRO CLER.

## COMMON COUNCIL.

At a regular meeting of the Common Council of the city of Alexandria held on the 13th day of November, 1888, there were present: John T. Sweeney, esq., President, and Messrs. Aitcheson, Snowden, C. N. Moore, Fisher, Gronau, Hinkin, Strider, Bayne, Waddey and Smoot

The petition of Stenersagel & Zeisso for a gas lamp in front of their premises, on Royal street, was referred to the Committee on Light.

The petition of R. E. Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans for permission to erect the monument to the Confederate dead at the intersection of Prince and Washington streets was read and the prayer of the petitioners granted.

The petition of F. J. Pollard to have the curb reset and gutter paved in front of his premises at the southeast corner of Patrick and Cameron streets, and the petition of W. H. and C. T. Hellmuth to have the curb reset and gutter paved in front of their premises at the southeast corner of King and Columbus streets, were read and the prayers thereof granted, and the work ordered to be done by the Superintendent of Police under the supervision of the Committee on Streets, the petitioners to furnish the necessary materials.

The following were received from the Board of Aldermen and their action thereon concurred in, viz: Adverse report of the Committee on Streets upon the petition of Helen C. Brown for permission to erect a cow shed on premises No. 209 south Washington street; favorable report of same committee upon the petition of John Dehaven to erect a cow shed on the premises at the southwest corner of Cameron and Patrick streets.

On motion of Mr. Fisher the Board of Aldermen were invited to meet this board in joint convention for the purpose of filling vacancies in the School Board and police force, which invitation being accepted and the two boards being in joint convention assembled, they proceeded to ballot

Shipping, Eastern, per ton	4 00	41
Potomac No. 1	7 50	41
Pot. Family Bee per bbl.	4 00	41
Do. per half barrel	0 00	41
Mackerel, small, per bbl.	16 00	41
" No. 3, medium	16 00	41
" No. 3, large fat	00 00	41
" No. 2	5 00	41
Clover Seed	1 90	41
Timothy	31 00	41
Old Process Linseed Meal	3 75	41
Plaster, ground, per ton	5 75	41
Ground in bags	3 50	41
Lump	0 75	41
Salt—G.A. (Liverpool)	1 20	41
Fine	1 15	41
Turk's Island	0 23	41
Wool—Long unwashed	0 30	41
Washed	0 20	41
Merino, unwashed	0 30	41
Do. Washed	0 75	41
Sumac	16 00	41
Hay	20 00	41
Cut do	16 75	41
Wheat Bran per ton per ear	17 50	41
Brown Middlings	21 00	41
White Middlings	00 00	41
Hominy Chop	24 50	41
Cotton Seed Meal		41

There are no new features to report Flour markets; sales are rather more confined to the immediate wants of jobbing. Wheat is a little firmer, but not much difference is shown by either side to do business. small volume of sales of future. Wheat prompt delivery bring, as to condition, for fall ends all the way up to 100 for No. 1. Corn is steady at 51 to 53 for old white 46 to 50 for new. Rye 57 to 63. Oats 2 Eggs 23 to 25. Potatoes, Butter and of

**COPYRIGHT**

Alexandria, Va., October, 24th, 1892.

OCT 26 1892

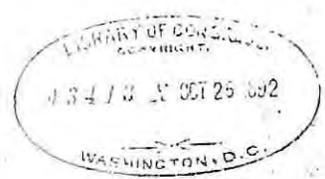
To The Librarian of Congress,  
Washington, D. C.

*Design for Stat.*

Sir: -

The undersigned representing the R. E. Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans, Alexandria, Va., owners of the monument erected to the memory of their dead comrades, desire a copyright of the statue,

We enclose a photograph and the fee of one dollar. You will find herewith a full description of the monument on page 31 of Pamphlet, which please file with this application.



Very respectfully.

*W. A. Smoob*  
Command

*Edgar Warfield*  
Adjutant.

Monument Committee.

*M. D. Lorse*  
*Edgar Warfield*  
*J. R. Zimmerman*  
*R. M. Latham*

Library of Congress, to wit: No. 15513 U.

Be it Remembered, That on the 23 day of May  
anno domini 1889, D. H. Nareson  
of Alexandria Va  
has deposited in this office the title of a  
Photograph the title or description  
of which is in the following words, to wit:

Monument  
Erected to the Memory of the  
Confederate Dead of Alexandria  
Va., by their Surviving Comrades,  
May 24, 1889

The right whereof he claims as proprietor, in conformity with  
the laws of the United States respecting Copyrights.

T. H. Pofford  
Librarian of Congress.

2c of the above publication deposited May 23, 1889

Library of Congress,

Be it Remembered, That  
anno domini 1889, D. H. Nareson  
of  
has  
Photograph  
of which is in the following words, to

the Chair &  
Washington

The right whereof he claims  
the laws of the United States respectin

T. H. Pofford

2c above publication d.

Library of Congress, to wit: No. 15515 U.

Be it Remembered, That on the 23 day of May  
anno domini 1889, Thomas Harold Sawyer  
of New York

Library of Congress, to

Be it Remembered, That on  
anno domini 1889, Thomas H.

Library of Congress, to wit:

No. 15513 U.

Be it Remembered, That on the 23 day of May  
anno domini 1889 D. H. Naramore  
of Alexandria Va  
has deposited in this office the title of a  
Photograph the title or description  
of which is in the following words, to wit:

Monument  
Erected to the Memory of the  
Confederate Dead of Alexandria  
Va., by their Surviving Comrades,  
May 24, 1889

The right whereof he claim as proprietor, in conformity with  
the laws of the United States respecting Copyrights.

Th. K. Pofford  
Librarian of Congress.

cc of the above publication deposited May 23, 1889

Library of Congress

Be it Remembered, The  
anno domini 1889, D. H.  
of  
Photograph  
of which is in the following word:

The Chair  
Washington

The right whereof he claim  
the laws of the United States respect

Th

cc of the above publication

Library of Congress, to wit:

No. 15515 U.

Be it Remembered, That on the 23 day of May  
anno domini 1889 Thomas Harold Bayler

Library of Congress,

Be it Remembered, That on  
anno domini 1889 Thomas

354 Library of Congress, to wit:

No. 43413 X

Be it Remembered, That on the 20<sup>th</sup> day of October  
anno domini 1892, R. Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans  
of Alexandria, Va.

has deposited in this office the title of a  
Design for Statuary the title or description  
of which is in the following words, to wit:

Monument erected to the memory  
of their dead comrades.

Wm A Smith  
Alexandria  
Va

The right whereof it claims as proprietor, in conformity with  
the laws of the United States respecting Copyrights.

*Wm A Smith*

Librarian of Congress.

copies of the above publication deposited, 189

Library of Congress

Be it Remembered  
anno domini 1892, Ly

but  
of which is in the following u

Flag

The right whereof the  
the laws of the United States

*W*

copies of the above,

**DEDICATION**  
**MAY 24, 1889**

# Unveiling of the Monument



The laudable idea, conceived a year or two ago, of erecting a suitable monument to perpetuate to the memory of those of the historic Seventeenth Virginia regiment who yielded up their lives during the four years' civil war, and which soon evolved into a fixed purpose, culminated to-day in the unveiling at the intersection of Prince and Washington streets of a memorial in their honor which would do credit to any city. The interest manifested in the erection of the monument had from the start been earnest, and while no intemperate zeal had been apparent, the originators and those engaged in the perfection of the work have evinced a determination and an indefatigable energy which assured its entire success from the first inception of the project. The various stages in the work have been chronicled in the GAZETTE from time to time; hence their repetition now is unnecessary; but as the day for the unveiling drew on almost the entire community enlisted in the enterprise, and the monument for some time has been the main theme of conversation.

The joyful anticipation of the scenes of to-day has been more than realized, and at the conclusion of the ceremonies connected with the unveiling the vast assemblage parted from what will henceforth be considered a sacred spot both edified and instructed. The addresses of the renowned speakers were pathetic and entrancing, at times sending electrical thrills through their audience, as was evinced by the hurrahs and applause which so often rent the air. The occasion far exceeded anything in the way of parade or open air meeting ever seen in Alexandria, the city from daybreak having put on its holiday attire. The population was soon doubled by the large influx of visitors and former residents from every point of the compass, and the streets presented an animated appearance. In addition to the extraordinarily large number landed by cars and boats, parties from the neighboring country in carriages and all sorts of vehicle poured into the streets from early morn, and by noon the neighborhood of the statue was packed by a huge mass of humanity. The weather was about as pleasant as could have been wished for—bright sunshine with the temperature low enough to render one comfortable.

There had been an interval of over three decades since a statue was erected through public spirit by Alexandrians, the last having been the beautiful and imposing shaft in Ivy Hill cemetery, reared, like the one displayed to the public to-day, to the memory of men who died in the faithful discharge of their duty—not, however, amid the clash of war, but in quenching the flame—men who had responded to the midnight alarm, and been buried under falling debris. May their memory, too, be ever green.

Children and grandchildren of the fallen heroes of the old Seventeenth mingled to-day in the assemblage around the monument which will henceforth perpetuate the memory of men who so nobly responded in the call of their native State while in the presence the number who remembered or witnessed the happy do-

lure of the Alexandria companies from the same spot just twenty-eight years ago was by no means insignificant. There had by pastings had taken place some, alas! final ones. In not a few instances the death of loved ones was so hurried and abrupt or because. Out of nearly four hundred who made their hasty exit, and of the number who later left for "Dixie," nine ty-seven were destined to return no more, and though over a quarter of a century has elapsed since they fell in the defence of their principles, Time, the scother of all our sorrows, has but partially blunted the edge of the poignant grief at the time experienced, and their memory still lives while their self-sacrificing spirit will continue to animate future generations—hereabouts, at least.

War to a large percentage of the present generation is only known through history; they were either unborn or too young to have witnessed the terrible fruits of carnage or to have realized the self-abnegation of men who voluntarily shouldered their muskets in defence of what is sincerely believed to be sacred, and many there were who, while they stood around that monument to-day lapsed into a thoughtful mood, when the panorama of the scene of the four years' conflict passed through their minds.

The point at which the monument has been placed is conceded to be the most central and at the same time the most appropriate in the city. As stated above, it was from this place that the Alexandria companies took their departure to join fortunes with their Southern brethren, and though several other localities had been suggested, the corner of Prince and Washington streets has ever been looked upon as the most suitable spot on which to place the memorial to the fallen heroes. The altitude and width of the latter thoroughfare rendering the monument more conspicuous from a distance than would have been the case had it been placed in any other section of the city.

Crowds remained in close proximity to the monument all the morning, and as noon drew on, the time at which the procession formed, the streets in the neighborhood became almost impassable, while windows, porches, door steps and front and side yards of neighboring houses were filled to repletion.

The various organizations which were to take part in the parade began assembling on Washington street at 11 o'clock, and were assigned their respective positions in line by the chief marshal and his aides. At 12 o'clock the word of command was given and the procession moved in the following order:

### MOUNTED POLICE.

Chief Marshal, W. A. Smoot, and aids, Col. Llewellyn Hexton and Edmund Berkeley, and Messrs. J. M. Love, D. A. Windsor, T. C. Pichee, and J. D. Hoop.

### Marine Band.

R. E. Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, of Alexandria.

Survivors of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States of Maryland.

Manry Camp, of Fredericksburg.

Clinton Hatcher Camp, of Leesburg.

Unattached Confederate Soldiers and Sailors, under command of Col. Arthur Herbert.

Carriages containing Gov. Lee, Gen. J. E. Johnston, Capt. R. T. Daniel and Gen. M. D. Corse; Messrs. R. R. Caldwell, C. Spear Buehler, Mayor Downham and J. Bell Bigger.

Drum Corps.

Alexandria Light Infantry, Capt. Geo. A. Mushbach, Lieut. Samuel L. Monroe and Albert Bryan.

National Fencibles, of Washington, Capt. C. E. Domer.

Washington Merchant Rifles, of Washington, Capt. Coaklet.

Students of the Episcopal High School.

St. John's Academy Cadets Battalion, Will F. Carne, Captain Commanding; O. A. Capt. Wm. H. Sweeney, Lieut. S. M. Lee; Co. B, Lieut. E. O. Helphanstain.

Rathbone Division, Uniform Rank, K. of P., of Alexandria, Va.—Commanded by Lieut. J. S. Beach, Marshal, Al. Gibson.

Pythian Division, No. 1, of Baltimore, and Washington Division, of Washington.

Oceola Tribe of Red Men, of Alexandria, Va., Marshal, Fred Kaue.

Carriages containing City Council and City officers and committee.

Chief Engineer, J. Charin Creighton.

Friendship Fire Company, of Alexandria, Va., Marshal, W. B. Smith.

Hydrantion Steam Fire Company, of Alexandria, Va., B. E. Smith, Marshal.

Relief Hook and Ladder Company, of Alexandria, Va., J. Frank Carlin, Marshal.

Columbia Steam Fire Company, of Alexandria, Va., Geo. Uhler, Marshal.

The right of the procession rested on Cameron street, and the line of march was over the following route: Down Cameron to Fairfax, down Fairfax to King, up King to Payne, down Payne to King, King to Prince, down Prince to Fairfax, up Fairfax to Washington to Oronoco, countermarch to Prince, where the unveiling ceremonies will take place.



W. A. Smoot, Commander of Lee Camp

Lee Camp was commanded by Lieut. Commander J. R. Zimmerman. The veterans wore citizen dress, dark slouch hats, baggy, white gloves and carried canes.

Pickett-Buchanan Camp, of Norfolk; Manry Camp, of Fredericksburg; Clinton Hatcher Camp, of Leesburg, and the other veterans in line wore similarly dressed.

The Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States of Maryland, was under command of Gen. R. T. Johnston. Their uniform was the regulation Confederate hat, and badges expressly for occasion and they were preceded by Charles's 1st.

The Alexandria Light Infantry wore their old uniforms of red coats, blue pants and shakos. This was the first time the company had appeared in Alexandria in their new uniforms they attracted much attention.

The Washington Merchant Rifles wore a some uniform of dark blue pantaloons and coats and wore a fine looking body of men.

The National Fencibles uniform consisted of dark green, trimmed with white—no hands any in the line.

The Cadet Corps of St. John's Academy presented a fine appearance and carried its superb uniforms. They were dressed in the uniform of the Frederick Academy of the Visitation. The cadets wore their handsome uniform of trimmed with black and blue, cap and cuffs formed two companies. Their fine marching a whole lot elicited much applause.

Rathbone Division U. R. K. of P. wore their showy Pythian uniform with white helmets mounted by red plumes. The other Pythian divisions were similarly uniformed and made a fine display.

Oceola Tribe of Red Men dressed in Indian costumes. They had in line a large canoe filled with little girls prettily costumed which was a feature of the parade.

The Friendship Fire Company turned out fifty members. They wore the old firemen's uniforms, black pantaloons, red shirts, and firemen's hats. The members drew their engine, which was tastefully decorated. On the engine were two children representing George and Mary Washington.

The Hydrantion S. F. E. Company in red out about forty strong, in blue shirts and black pantaloons, and white helmets. It was preceded by the fine band of the 3rd Artillery and marshalled by Mr. Geo. T. Petty, the foreman, who carried the splendid silver trumpet won by the company nearly forty years ago. The hose carriage, drawn by two handsomely caparisoned gray horses was driven by Mr. Henry C. Phillips, the engine, drawn by four fine grays, had Mr. Thomas D. Lee, its veteran driver, at the reins. Neither was trimmed, but both were neatly varnished and their ornamental work shone like gold.

The Relief Hook and Ladder Company had 25 men in line, dressed in black pantaloons, white shirts and firemen's hats. They were headed by Elber's band, and marched in front of their truck, which was drawn by four horses, driven by Mr. J. H. Clapton, and, for the first time, the truck was decorated. The decorations consisted of a bed of evergreens and white roses, with floral arches at each end, and a tower in the middle. Suspended from the dome of the tower was a handsome floral bell.

The Columbia Fire Company turned out in full force, having over 60 men in line. The company was headed by Caldwell's band. The engine, which was newly varnished and looked like new, was drawn by four bay horses, driven by Mr. Henry Foley. The reel was drawn by two horses driven by Mr. R. Ridd. On the reel was mounted a number representing a Confederate soldier dressed in full Confederate uniform. The hose carriage was drawn by the members in uniform, in black pantaloons, red shirts and firemen's hats. The engine was beautifully decorated with white flowers.

The display made by the firemen was thought by many to be the prettiest in the procession.

### EXERCISES AT THE MONUMENT.

After the procession had marched over the route it halted at the corner of Washington and Prince streets and the various commands gathered around the monument and in front of the grand stand. The assemblage was called to order by W. A. Smoot, who announced that the exercises would be opened with prayer by Rev. G. H. Norton, chaplain of the Camp.

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE  
MAY 24, 1889







# **STATUTES**

CHAP. 119.—An ACT ratifying and confirming the action of the city council of Alexandria, allowing R. E. Lee camp of Confederate veterans to erect a monument to the Confederate dead at intersection of Prince and Washington streets, in the city of Alexandria, Virginia.

Approved January 31, 1890.

Whereas R. E. Lee camp of the Confederate veterans have erected a handsome and expensive monument at the intersection of Prince and Washington streets, in the city of Alexandria, dedicated to the memory of the Confederate dead; and whereas the city council of Alexandria, by appropriate action, has given its consent to the erection of said monument; and whereas it is the desire of said R. E. Lee camp of Confederate veterans, and also the citizens and inhabitants of said city of Alexandria, that said monument shall remain in its present position as a perpetual and lasting testimonial to the courage, fidelity, and patriotism of the heroes in whose memory it was erected; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Virginia, That the action of the city council of Alexandria in granting permission for the erection of said monument, at the intersection of Prince and Washington streets, in the city of Alexandria, be, and the same is hereby approved, validated, ratified, and confirmed.

Approval of the action of the city council.

2. That said monument shall perpetually remain as at present erected and located, at the intersection of Prince and Washington streets, in the said city of Alexandria, and that the permission so given by the said city council of Alexandria, for its erection, shall not be repealed, revoked, altered, modified, or changed by any future council or other municipal power or authority.

Perpetually located.

3. This act shall be in force from its passage.

Commencem't.

CHAP. 120.—An ACT to regulate and restrict shooting, and to prevent the destruction of wild fowl in the waters of Back bay and its tributaries, in the county of Princess Anne, Virginia.

Approved January 31, 1890.

1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Virginia, That it shall not be lawful for any person to shoot at or kill wild fowl in the night time in the waters of Back bay or its tributaries, in the county of Princess Anne, either on or from the land, marshes, and shores, or on or from the waters thereof by the aid of skiffs, floats, batteries, sink boxes, blinds, or in any other way (that is to say,

## Virginia Law Concerning Memorials (Monuments)

### § 15.2-1812. Memorials for war veterans.

A locality may, within the geographical limits of the locality, authorize and permit the erection of monuments or memorials for any war or conflict, or for any engagement of such war or conflict, to include the following monuments or memorials: Algonquin (1622), French and Indian (1754-1763), Revolutionary (1775-1783), War of 1812 (1812-1815), Mexican (1846-1848), Confederate or Union monuments or memorials of the War Between the States (1861-1865), Spanish-American (1898), World War I (1917-1918), World War II (1941-1945), Korean (1950-1953), Vietnam (1965-1973), Operation Desert Shield-Desert Storm (1990-1991), Global War on Terrorism (2000-), Operation Enduring Freedom (2001-), and Operation Iraqi Freedom (2003-). If such are erected, it shall be unlawful for the authorities of the locality, or any other person or persons, to disturb or interfere with any monuments or memorials so erected, or to prevent its citizens from taking proper measures and exercising proper means for the protection, preservation and care of same. For purposes of this section, "disturb or interfere with" includes removal of, damaging or defacing monuments or memorials, or, in the case of the War Between the States, the placement of Union markings or monuments on previously designated Confederate memorials or the placement of Confederate markings or monuments on previously designated Union memorials.

The governing body may appropriate a sufficient sum of money out of its funds to complete or aid in the erection of monuments or memorials to the veterans of such wars. The governing body may also make a special levy to raise the money necessary for the erection or completion of any such monuments or memorials, or to supplement the funds already raised or that may be raised by private persons, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion or other organizations. It may also appropriate, out of any funds of such locality, a sufficient sum of money to permanently care for, protect and preserve such monuments or memorials and may expend the same thereafter as other funds are expended.

(Code 1950, § 15-696; 1962, c. 623, § 15.1-270; 1982, c. 19; 1988, c. 284; 1997, c. 587; 1998, c. 752; 2005, c. 390; 2010, c. 860.)