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Mary Custis Lee—17th Virginia Regiment Chapter #7
United Daughters of the Confederacy
Alexandria, Virginia

September 1, 2016

Hon. Allison Silberberg
301 King Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

Re: *Appomattox Statue* and Confederate/Virginia flags

Dear Mayor Silberberg :

It is our understanding that the city council will consider certain issues of particular importance to our chapter in the coming weeks. We would like to make some suggestions.

The Mary Custis Lee-17th Virginia Regiment Chapter #7 United Daughters of the Confederacy® had a long standing, albeit informal, agreement with the City of Alexandria regarding flags at the intersection of Prince and Washington Streets on Robert E. Lee's birthday (Jan. 19) and on Confederate Memorial Day (May 24). In September 2015, the city council voted to suspend that agreement. There was no communication with our chapter either before or after the council's vote. We found out the next day through the news media. A letter to the council on this matter, sent in September 2015, has not been answered as of the date of this letter. The Transportation Department has contact information for me, plus one of our chapter members. Our chapter's three 1st National Confederate flags were sent to our chapter house on Prince Street as requested in that letter. They were sent via Fed Ex.

Our proposal regarding the flags is this:

Robert E. Lee's birthday– Fly the Virginia flags at the intersection of Prince and Washington Streets either on January 19, or if that date conflicts with the Martin Luther King Jr., holiday, fly them on the state Lee-Jackson holiday which is the preceding Friday. Our chapter will provide the flags.

Confederate Memorial Day– In Alexandria, this is May 24. It is a different day in the rest of Virginia. May 24 is the date the city militia companies evacuated as the Union forces seized the city. Our request for that day is to fly both the 1st National Confederate and United States flags. This would be in keeping with the flag policy of the United Daughters of the Confederacy® requiring that if the 1st National Confederate flag is flown, the United States flag must also be flown.

Please be advised, the rectangular 1st National Confederate flag (the Stars and Bars) and the square Confederate Battle flag (the St. Andrew's Cross) are not the same thing.

In January 2016, we asked the city manager's office to fly the Virginia flag, which we would provide, on the state Lee-Jackson-Maury holiday. This is the Friday before the Dr. Martin Luther King holiday. The city manager's office refused to fly the state flag on a state holiday. This seems very odd.

It is our understanding that the city council will also consider the *Appomattox Statue* at the intersection of Prince and Washington Streets. This unarmed soldier with downcast eyes, is not, and was never intended to be, a monument to the Confederacy. From inception, he was, and is, a memorial to one hundred citizens of Alexandria who lost their lives defending their state. The spot where he stands is symbolic as this is the place where the local militia companies gathered on the morning of May 24, 1861 to march out of town. The statue is protected by state law– Acts of Assembly, Ch. 119, January 31, 1890, and Virginia Code Ann. Sec. 15.2-1812 Memorials For War Veterans. Unless and until both of those statutes are repealed, *Appomattox* cannot be moved. There is some talk of the city council requesting permission of the legislature to move the statue. We certainly hope that does not happen.

We would like to have the iron fence that is seen surrounding him in early photographs replaced. We have contacted Flaherty Ironworks regarding this. Once we have a firm price and funds, we will contact the Board of Architectural Review for approval and the permit office. We would also like to install some sort of up lighting for better visibility at night.

In March 2016, you had a private meeting with our chapter member Marion Roland Conrad. She is 102 years old. She still talks about her meeting with the mayor. It was her impression and that of her granddaughter, Therese De Santo, who is also a chapter member, that you were not in favor of moving the statue.

Our chapter has eighty members. There are ten members on our executive board. We are happy at your convenience to meet with members of the city council. We are also happy to have you tour our chapter's house on Prince Street for a better understanding of Alexandria's unique place in Civil War history.

Sincerely,

Deborah A. Mullins
Chapter President
6017 Clairemont Drive
Owings, MD 20736
301-938-4421
dmullins@erols.com

Address for Mary Custis Lee-17th Virginia Regiment Chapter:
United Daughters of the Confederacy®
806 Prince Street
Alexandria, VA 22314

APPOMATTOX STATUE

A MEMORIAL TO ALEXANDRIA'S CONFEDERATE DEAD

Prince and Washington Streets
Alexandria, Virginia

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 14th 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 17th 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

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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 Lib Mtg

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 are 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 Verterans, 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 specificatons 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 3½ 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

this is not the present site

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

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 eary 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 wil 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 revolutonary 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. Wiliams, 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 miitary 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 whcih 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 unveilingat 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 beenapparent, the originators and thsoe 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 repetitionnow is unnecessary; ...

The joyful anticipation of the scene of today has been more than realized and at he 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 h aving 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 brethern, 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 conspicious 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 sweethearts 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 Counci 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 disrepectful.

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 willbe 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 wil 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 hudnred 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

CITY COUNCIL
NOTES

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

The Board then adjourned.

Teste:

James R. Caton
Clerk.

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, Smoot, E. H. Moore, Fisher, Thomas, Tinkin, Strider, Payne, Waddey and Smoot.

The petition of Steinnagel & Zeisse 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 T. 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. Kellmuth 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 B. 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 Delaven 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-

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Teste: LOTMER H. THOMPSON, Clk. pro tem.

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 Stenernagel & Zeisse 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

Herring, Eastern, per box	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potomac No. 1	4 00	[illegible]
Pot. Family Roe ₱ bbl.	7 50	[illegible]
Do. ₱ half barrel	4 00	[illegible]
Mackerel, small, per bbl.	0 00	[illegible]
" No. 3, medium	16 00	[illegible]
" No. 3, large fat	18 00	[illegible]
" No. 2	00 00	[illegible]
Clover Seed	5 00	[illegible]
Timothy	1 90	[illegible]
Old Process Linseed Meal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plaster, ground, per ton	3 75	[illegible]
Ground in bags	5 75	[illegible]
Lump	3 50	[illegible]
Salt—G.A. (Liverpool)	0 75	[illegible]
Fine	1 20	[illegible]
Turk's Island	1 17	[illegible]
Wool—Long unwashed	0 23	[illegible]
Washed	0 30	[illegible]
Merino, unwashed	0 20	[illegible]
Do. Washed	0 30	[illegible]
Sumac	0 75	[illegible]
Hay	16 00	[illegible]
Cut do	20 00	[illegible]
Wheat Bran ₱ ton ₱ car.	16 75	[illegible]
Brown Middlings "	17 50	[illegible]
White Middlings "	21 00	[illegible]
Hominy Chop "	00 00	[illegible]
Cotton Seed Meal "	24 50	[illegible]

There are no new features to rep[illegible] Flour markets; sales are rather more con[illegible] fined to the immediate wants of [illegible] Wheat is a little firmer, but not [illegible] is shown by either side to do [illegible] small volume of sales of future [illegible] prompt delivery bring, as to condition, [illegible] for tail ends all the way up to 1[illegible] Corn is steady at 51 to 53 for old wi[illegible] 46 to 50 for new. Rye 57 to 63 [illegible] Eggs 23 to 25. Potatoes, Butter and [illegible]

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 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; 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 vehicles 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 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 flames—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 [illegible]

[illegible] Alexandria companies from [illegible] of just twenty-eight years ago [illegible] by no means insignificant. There have [illegible] partings have taken place—some, alas! final ones. In not a few instances the departure of loyal ones was so hurried and abrupt that there was no time for parental adieux or blessings. Out of nearly four hundred who made their hasty exit, and of the number who later left for "Dixie," ninety-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 soother 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 man 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 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 brethern, 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 impassible, 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, Cols. Llewellyn Hexton and Edmund Berkley, and Messrs J. M. Love, D. A. Windsor, T. C. Pilcher, and J. D. Hooe.

Marine Band.

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

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

Maury 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. H. Caldwell, Casper Buelberl, Mayor Downham and J. Bell Bigger.

Drum Corps.

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

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

Washington Merchant Rifles, of Washington, Capt. Costinet.

Students of the Episcopal High School.

Band.

St. John's Academy Cadets' Battalion, Willie Carne, Captain Commanding; Co. A, Capt. Wm. H. Sweeney, Lieut. S. M. [illegible]; Co. B, Lieut. D. C. Helphenstein.

Band.

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.

Osceola Tribe of Red Men, of Alexandria, Va. Marshal Fred Kaus.

Carriages containing City Council and City officers and committees.

Music.

Chief Engineer, J. Carlin Creighton.

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

Band.

Hydraulion Steam Fire Company, of Alexandria, Va. B. D. Smith, Marshal.

Band.

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

Band.

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

The right of the procession [illegible] Cameron street, and the line of march [illegible] the following route: Down Cameron to Fairfax, down Fairfax to [illegible] up Payne, down Payne to Prince, up 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, [illegible] 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 citizens dress, drab slouch hats, badges, white gloves and carried canes.

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

The Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States of Maryland, was under command of Gen. B. T. Johnson. Their uniform was the regulation Confederate hat, and badges expressly for the occasion and they were preceded by [illegible]

The Alexandria Light Infantry wore their handsome new uniforms of red coats, blue pantaloons, [illegible] 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 handsome uniform of dark blue pantaloons and coats and were a fine looking body of men.

The National Fencibles uniform consists of dark green, trimmed with white—as handsome as any in the line.

The Cadet Corps of St. John's Academy turned out fifty strong and carried its superb [illegible] flag, presented some years ago by the young ladies of the Frederick Academy of the Visitation. The cadets wore their handsome uniform of [illegible] trimmed with black and blue, cadet caps, formed two companies. Their fine marching and wheeling elicited much applause.

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

Osceola 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 uniform, 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 Hydraulion S. F. E. Company turned 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. [illegible], its veteran driver, at the ribbons. Neither was trimmed, but both were neatly varnished and their metal work shone like gold.

The Relief Hook and Ladder Company had [illegible] men in line, dressed in black pantaloons, white shirts and firemen's hats. They were headed by Elbour's band, and marched in front of their truck, which was drawn by four horses driven by Mr. J. H. Clagdom, 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 Posey. The reel was drawn by [illegible] driven by Mr. R. Rudd. On the reel was [illegible] representing a Confederate [illegible] in full Confederate uniform. The [illegible] was drawn by the members, [illegible] black pantaloons, red shirts and [illegible] The engine was beautifully [illegible] flowers.

The display made by the firemen was [illegible]

[illegible]

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE
MAY 24, 1889

[illegible]

... may have grace and wisdom so to discharge their duties as most effectually to promote Thy glory, and the peace, good order and welfare of these United States.

All which we ask through Jesus Christ our Lord, who liveth and reigneth, with the Father and the Holy Ghost, ever one God, world without end. Amen.

[illegible] then introduced Capt. R. Travers [illegible], of Richmond, who, on the part of the artist, Mr. J. A. Elder, of Richmond, turned over the monument to Lee Camp.

Capt. Daniel spoke as follows:

Mr. [illegible], Gentlemen of the Committee, My Comrades:

We are gathered together to-day to commemorate the deeds of some of the unknown heroes of our soil, unknown to the world at large, their memory circumscribed by the narrow circle of personal acquaintance and local tradition.

They belong to that grand army that sleeps in the [illegible] of the dead throughout our State awaiting the universal reveille to answer at the final roll call for the deeds done in the body. This host cannot be enumerated or individualized, and, standing upon consecrated ground, where the bones of thousands repose marked only by wooden slabs surmounted by numerals stamped in zinc for epitaphs, we must render our homage to them en masse, as we regard with awe and admiration the countless billows of the sea. Their resolute endurance and matchless valor have served to fill the trump of Fame with the few great names that resound throughout the world, and will go sounding down the ages, while they themselves have been content to discharge their duty to their country and their God, to die and be forgotten of men.

And so it has ever been. Leonidas won imperishable renown at Thermopylæ, but the names of his devoted Spartan band passed with themselves in that dread slaughter. When the Imperial eagles of France swept victorious over the battle fields of Europe, the world was amazed and dazzled by the military genius of him who reflected glory on his satellite marshals, but his soldiers fell with the wild acclaim upon their dying lips—"Vive l' Empereur! Vive la France!" and sank into nameless graves. Yon marble shaft that towers above our national Capitol, piercing the empyrean, reminds us daily of that paragon of men, of whom a gifted eulogist of the North has aptly said—his mental and moral attributes were so justly poised, that his character reminded him of a perfect circle, all points of the circumference being equi-distant from the centre; but where is the muster-roll of Valley Forge; who were the men of the line that shared his triumph at Yorktown?

Much as this is to be regretted it is inevitable. The night is made glorious by the starry firmament on high, yet of the myriads of those planets we can but single out the most luminous to name them; they pale their ineffectual fires before the [illegible] beams of the queen of night, while she in turn disappears in the effulgence of the morning sun. And so the modest efforts of the multitude fade before the inspiration of genius. It is then eminently commendable to raise this cenotaph—to make this effort to rescue from oblivion the memory of those men who consecrated their lives, their fortunes, and the worldly interests of those nearest and dearest to them to the most sacred cause that can animate the human breast save and except the salvation of the immortal soul—the [illegible]

[illegible]

... [illegible] the pride and traditions of the [illegible] were [illegible] in the Union.

The convention that assembled to deliberate upon the impending [illegible] was [illegible] the Union, and [illegible] the debate was long and earnest, calm and dignified. And not until a President installed by a sectional minority called upon her to supply a quota of 75,000 troops to aid in subjugating her sister States of the South with whom she was in perfect sympathy, and proclaimed the determination to march through her territory for that purpose, did Virginia annul the Federal compact. Then, and not until then, her bugle sounded from the Atlantic to the Alleghanies, echoing in every glen where her people [illegible], and her squadrons and host sprang to arms with unexampled alacrity and devotion. Students and artists in Europe, planters in the far West, merchants abroad for pleasure or profit, soldiers in the United States Army, and sailors in its Navy, dropped their present occupations and [illegible] to the summons. [illegible] of the Navy, J. E. B. Stuart, that [illegible] of cavalry, Joseph E. Johnston, high in Federal command, bound by every tie of interest and life-long association to the government, casting a lingering look of affection to the star spangled banner [illegible] to place themselves side by side with many others similarly situated under the stars and bars, the emblem of a nation newly born in the panoply of war, like Minerva springing full armed from the head of Jove. Thomas J. Jackson walked from the lecture room at the Virginia Military Institute, where he looked to pass the remainder of his life in the education of youth, took down the sword, which, under the victorious folds of the star and stripes, had flashed in the face of the Mexican foe, and brought it to his mother Virginia. Robert E. Lee, putting aside the proffer of supreme command of the confident and imperious invader, turned to walk the path of duty and defeat, and to achieve a fame that blazons through the world, compelling respect and admiration from the bitterest foe.

Then a nation of freemen surged to the front, and the most splendid army that ever marched to victory, unsullied by levy or conscription, stood to arms upon their native soil. It is needless to rehearse the long and desperate struggle that ensued. It is familiar to us all. But this has been stigmatized as "rebellion."

> "Rebellion! foul dishonoring word,
> Whose wrongful blight so oft hath stained
> The holiest cause that tongue or sword
> Of mortals ever lost or gained.
> How many a spirit born to bless,
> Hath sunk beneath that withering name,
> Whom but a day's—an hour's success
> Had wafted to eternal fame!"

But what manner of rebellion was this, Rebellion by whom, and against whom? Rebellion of the Creator against creature? A nation living under a written constitution, with all the autonomy of organized governments and an army in the field to defend it, may be defeated but cannot rebel. Poland was wiped from the roll of nations by the mailed hand of power, but freedom did not die with Kosciusko. Treason! that was "to be made odious."

My friends, the cause cannot be made odious, for which a million christian women suffered famine for four long years, and gave up their dear ones to slaughter, while their constant prayers ascended like incense to Almighty God for its success, the cause whose exponents and exemplars were such men as Stuart, and Johnston and Jackson, and Lee, and ex-President Jefferson Davis. *Clarum et venerabile nomen!*

It is a moral and mental contradiction to charge that these men of unquestioned purity and ability could confederate in a heinous crime. Nor do those who make the charge believe it, and I want no stronger evidence that these injurious terms are merely employed as a shibboleth of hatred and vituperation than the fact that when the Southern cause was overwhelmed by unlimited resources and countless numbers, and these representative men were in the absolute power of the victor, he did not dare to execute them as traitors, because it would have shocked the moral sense of the civilized world, and history would have recorded the names of the perpetrators of the outrage upon the roll of infamy and upon the same page with Carnot, Marat, and Robespierre.

I have deemed it meet and appropriate to the occasion to reiterate these sentiments, so often expressed before, in vindication of our dead comrades and in justification of the survivors, who have no apologies or retractions to make for the part they played in that bloody drama, which had a continent for a stage and the world for an audience. But the contest can never be revived by force of arms. The civil and political questions involved were submitted to the arbitrament of the sword, with disastrous result to us, and we are content to let the dead past bury its dead, and turn our faces towards the living duties of the present and the future. And, it is a matter of general congratulation that as time wears on and the passions engendered by the war subside into calmer judgment, social and commercial intercourse between sections of the country are cultivated [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] distinguished by [illegible] ... Although, in doing so, their modesty may shock [illegible], take the liberty to refer to them in terms [illegible] their merits.

The name of John A. Elder will fall familiarly upon the ears of many of this audience. [illegible] in the historic town of Fredericksburg, he early evinced that bent of genius which in later years has made him the great battle painter of the South. When but a youth he [illegible] Dusseldorf, at that time one of the most [illegible] schools of art in Europe, and there he became the favorite pupil and intimate friend of that eminent artist Leutze. Returning to his native State after perfecting himself in his profession, he followed the fortunes of his people during the civil war, and has since employed his pencil to illustrate their valor, and to portray their leaders, and history will associate him with Robert E. Lee as David with Napoleon, and Stewart with Washington. His identification with his people's cause, his participation in all their hopes and disappointments, suggested the picture, "Appomattox," which adorns the library of our State Capitol. It represents in one typical figure the Confederate soldier—not in the person of its leaders, but in one of that "Hundred Tie," who in thousands returned to their ruined homes to face the future with no ray from the past to inspire or guide them. The imposing figure stands alone on a desolate field—"cast down, but not destroyed." In the resolute face, in the firm poise of the foot, the tense grasp of the hand, which clasps no weapon save his own right arm, there is vigor yet. And in this image of defeat there is all the life and purpose which have restored the overturned civilization of our country, and from the ruins of war have raised a structure of which we are justly proud. This is the idea which Elder has embodied in this picture, and by a happy accident he was in the act of modelling this subject in the clay, when the scheme was inaugurated of erecting a memorial to the Confederate dead of Alexandria. He submitted his design to your committee who adopted it without hesitation, and ordered its reproduction in bronze and of heroic size. Being less of a sculptor than a painter he called to his aid his friend, Casper Buberl.

Buberl, a Bohemian by birth, came to our shores a poor and unknown youth, not even understanding the language of the country, but conscious of the power within him, and imbued with that indomitable spirit, which commands recognition and reward. Modest and retiring, but patient and diligent, he has at length forced ahead to the front rank of his profession. Apart from pecuniary gain, it has been his earnest desire for many years to have an example of his work within the limits of the Old Dominion, and he seized this opportunity with avidity. With the adaptability of genius, he caught the motive of Elder's conception and made it his own.

The result of this collaboration is a masterpiece of the plastic art, original in design, perfect in execution, which will be an enduring object of pride and admiration, not only to the City of Alexandria, but to the entire Commonwealth. As the youth of the present and future generations shall gaze upon this noble effigy, their bosoms will swell with emotion to reflect that it stands here to commemorate the heroic deeds of their own people, who, though they sleep in nameless graves, live still in our grateful memories.

> Go, strew his ashes to the wind
> Whose heart and voice have served mankind,
> And is he dead, whose glorious mind
> Lifts thine on high?
> To live in hearts we leave behind
> Is not to die!

And when such battle-scarred veterans as Corse and Marye and Herbert and Hooe and McKnight and Bryant and Sergeant Murray and Zimmerman repair to this sacred spot, I see their faces kindle with the *gaudium certaminis* of old, their eyes flash, then soften, and then glisten with the tears of affection as they read the names inscribed upon this pedestal. The Sangster brothers, boys in years, but men in character and courage. One was the first of his command to yield up his young life at Bull Run a willing sacrifice for his native State. The other fell at Second Manassas in sight of the spot where his brother had fallen.

Wm. T. Morrill, gentle, modest and brave, color sergeant of the old Seventeenth Virginia, riddled with bullets at Seven Pines, while bearing the Southern standard far to the front of his line of battle.

A. J. Humphreys, a model citizen and soldier, Captain of the Alexandria Riflemen, who fell at Williamsburg while cheering his comrades on to victory with conspicuous gallantry, where all were brave.

I would like to call this roll of honor through, W. E. Gray, John F. Addison, and Samuel B. Paul, all killed in the momentous battle of Seven Pines and buried by their comrades in a captured redoubt, while the bursting shells and rattling musketry made appropriate requiem for the gallant dead, and their mortal remains still repose in that soil hallowed by the blood of patriot heroes.

> How sleep the [illegible] brave who sink to rest
> [illegible]

[illegible]

And now Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the Committee, in the name and on behalf of John A. Elder and Casper Buberl [illegible] ... to your [illegible]

[illegible]

The Monument.

The unveiling was received with shouts of applause and the playing of music by the bands.

Capt. [illegible] then introduced Gov. Lee, who on behalf of Lee Camp received the monument and delivered the oration of the day. Governor Lee spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

This great gathering of noble women and brave men tells our people in cannon tones that though the sun went down behind the hills, and the wind behind the [illegible] at Appomattox twenty four years ago, the memories of the men who fell with their faces to their foe are still enshrined in the hearts of their living comrades.

To-day Federal and Confederate soldiers are citizens of one country; over their head flies one flag, and a common destiny is revealed to both, as the curtain rises on the future and exhibits to the gaze of the world 65 [illegible] people living in peace, and equally interested in all that pertains to the common glory of the American Republic.

Ceremonies by Northern organizations in honor of the devotion to the union of the States by Federal soldiers are right and proper, and celebrations in the South by Southern soldiers in honor of the memory of those who died in the defence of their States, their homes and their people, should be equally recognized as the merited tribute to their valor, and in no sense inconsistent with all the responsibilities and duties that now devolve upon States and individuals with equal force.

[illegible]

... But, when the bugle of his native State [illegible] of the Alpine chief summoned her sons to her side to defend her, in the exercise of a right not denied her by the Constitution of the United States, a right reserved by her when she ratified that instrument, he transferred his allegiance from the flag to whose fame he had contributed at least something, and drew his sword for his native State, his home, and his own immediate people. What a struggle, too, we know it cost him.

If Washington was a rebel so was Robert E. Lee, in the opinion of some. The crown of success was bound to the brow of one and the chains of defeat encompassed the other, but their conscientious devotion to the cause each espoused remain the same, and neither victory nor disaster can dishonor my in their respective careers.

"There was in both (says a Northern republican journal) the same wonderful balance of faculties; the same personal pride joined to exquisite consideration for others; the same fierce courage under outward calm; the same physical grandeur of proportion and dignity of bearing; the same blending of patrician and democrat. And if Lee had been, like Washington, a successful rebel, he might have been called upon to imitate him in the establishment of the Confederacy on a permanent basis."

Old Alexandria claims an equal interest in the life of both. If one lived upon one side of her limits, the other resided about an equal distance upon the other. Your people were indeed their people, and your God their God; for where you lodged, there they lodged also.

To-day we meet here to dedicate a monument to the men who followed even to the death the plume of their commander. God grant the time may speedily come when the survivors of the contending armies of the war between the States may everywhere recognize that the conscience, which Washington calls "celestial fire," guided the motives of the soldiers of each army, whether they fought for the blue, or died in defence of the gray, and even as the flags of England and America entwined in loving embrace to commemorate the renown of the great Washington, so may every section of what is now a common country, remembering the valor and heroism of the soldiers who fought upon either side from 1861 to 1865, be able to exclaim, "they were American soldiers and were splendid illustrations of American prowess." Rejoice with me that the smoke of battle has vanished and the roar of hostile guns is no longer heard.

The camp fires are extinguished and the crown of peace glistens from the brows of the living who are here to unveil a monument to their dead. But what a different scene was presented on this spot and on this very day twenty-eight years ago. Before the sun gilded yon house tops with its first golden glance, the sharp crack of a rifle at [illegible]'s Wharf gave notice to the people of Alexandria that the red clouds of war which had been gathering over their homes were about to burst, and that the inevitable separation of combatants and noncombatants must at once result, for Alexandria was only an outpost to be evacuated on the advance of the Federal troops. To arms! [illegible] Where is Capt. Marye with his Alexandria Riflemen? But a few days ago he was here receiving a beautiful silk flag from the ladies of the town.

To the eloquent address of your late well-known townsman, Francis L. Smith, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

"Into the jaws of Death,
Into the mouth of Hell."

[illegible]

When Gen. Lee concluded his appeal calls were made for [illegible]

At the conclusion of [illegible] was pronounced by [illegible]

After the ceremonies the speakers and distinguished visitors were escorted to the [illegible] House where a handsome [illegible] Lee Camp.

The citizens' committee took charge of the visiting organizations and escorted them to the [illegible] Hall where a bountiful banquet was spread.

Gen. M. D. Corse.

The movement towards erecting a monument to the Confederate dead of Alexandria city, assumed shape at the regular meeting of R. E. Lee Camp on the following recommendation of the Committee to whom the matter was referred.

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 R. Zimmerman, R. M. Latham, Theo. Chase.

At the meeting of the Camp, September last, 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.

The main feature of the monument is an heroic sized figure in bronze taken from Mr. Elder's well known painting "Appomattox," now the property of the State of Virginia. 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 bent 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 naught. 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.

The statue is erected upon an appropriate pedestal and the entire monument is a rectangular pyramid twenty feet in height, the pedestal twelve feet and the figure proper eight feet.

It stands 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.

The design, though not universally approved, is thought by many to be most appropriate. The statue was executed by Mr. Caspar Buberl, of New York, and Gen. Jackson, of Georgia, to whom a photograph of the figure was sent, wrote: "It is the most perfect impersonation by art of the spirit of the Confederate cause that I have ever seen."

Of it the Richmond *State* says: "A statue in bronze of the Confederate soldier—a statue of heroic size—not the soldier who led brigades and divisions and corps, and whose reward has been the glory of renown, but the private soldier, whose name is unknown, whose simple headstone is unmarked, but who in his sphere performed his task with all his strength and filled the measure of his duty as full as the greater measure of any general. It is fit that he who drew down the curtain of his studio and laid aside palette and brush to fall into ranks with musket in hand and to forget the dreams of art in the stern realities of war should with his skillful touch, guided by the power of sympathy and devotion, mould a likeness of the men with whom he fought and who sleep the sleep of the brave in unnamed mounds."

THE INSCRIPTIONS.

The front (or South side) of the pedestal bears the following inscription:

Erected to the memory
of the
Confederate Dead
of Alexandria, Va., by
[illegible]
May 24th, [illegible]

On the West side [illegible]

UF. Co. Cheyne F. Monument + Confederates

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.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS COPYRIGHT 43413 OCT 25 1892 WASHINGTON, D.C.

Very respectfully.

Wm W. A. Smoot

Command

Edgar Warfield

Adjutant.

Monument Committee.

M. D. Corse

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. Maxwell 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.

A R Spofford
Librarian of Congress.

2c of the above publication deposited May 23, 1889

Library of Congress,

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

The Chain
Washington a

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

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 Raynor Toledo 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. Narramore 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.

A. R. Spofford
Librarian of Congress.

2c of the above publication deposited May 23, 1889

Library of Congress

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

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Washington

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

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

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

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Be it Remembered, That on anno domini 1889 Thomas

354 Library of Congress, to wit: No. 43413 X.

Be it Remembered, That on the 26th day of October anno domini 1892, R. E. 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.

J. Mc Tho Ford
Librarian of Congress.

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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.

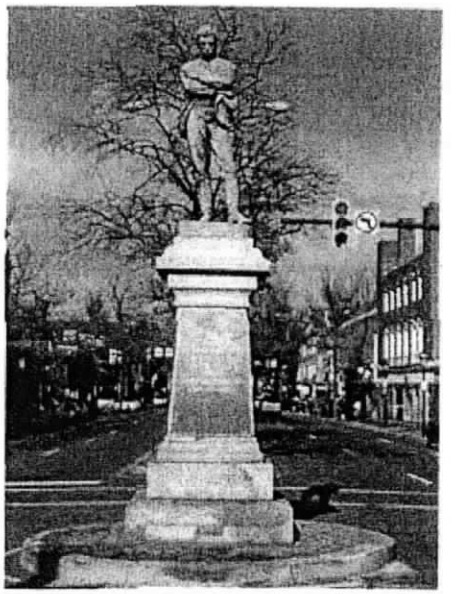
A locality may, within the geographical limits of the locality, authorize and permit the erection of monuments or memorials for any war or conflict, or for any engagement of such war or conflict, to include the following monuments or memorials: Algonquin (1622), French and Indian (1754-1763), Revolutionary (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.)

CONSERVATION
OCTOBER 2012

PROPOSAL TO RESTORE THE APPOMATTOX MEMORIAL STATUE



Debora Mullins, Chapter President of the Mary Curtis Lee-17th Virginia Regiment Chapter 7, United Daughters of the Confederacy, requested a proposal from Architectural Preservation Services, LLC (APS) to restore the 1889 Appomattox monument. On November 25th, Catherine Hayes, an objects and sculpture conservator with APS, visited the site where the monument stands to assess conditions and discuss the various options for preservation. The following proposal is based on Ms. Mullins' request for a cost proposal for:

1) Repairing and cleaning the stone base;
2) Performing a maintenance treatment on the bronze figural and associated plaque element;
3) Recommendations and cost to install protective bollards;
4) An overall cost summation to do all work mentioned above.

Description of the Monument

The Appomattox statue consists of a heroic bronze male figure set upon a 10-foot-high, square gray granite pedestal base, and is a memorial to all the fallen Confederate soldiers who died defending Alexandria, Virginia at the onset of the Civil War in 1861. It was erected sometime in 1889 after approval was granted by the city on November 5, 1888. The official dedication of the memorial occurred on May 24, 1889.

The south facing figure has a pensive, downcast stare and stands with arms crossed and the left foot forward, placing the weight of the figure on the rear right leg. A hat clutched within the figure's right hand is tucked under the left elbow, and a draped haversack and canteen are found at the right hip. It is estimated that the figure is 8 feet high.

The sides of the pedestal above the stepped plinth base have a smooth, polished surface, except where text has been inscribed. The top of the pedestal is finished with a tapered stepped capstone. There is a bronze informational plaque mounted to a low, angled granite pedestal at the southwest corner of the intersection next to the Lyceum.

Location and Siting

The statue's location is significant, since it marks the exact spot where Confederate troops rallied together before marching out of the city after their defeat in battle against the outnumbering Union army. As the city grew over the years, the wide landscaped island that originally surrounded the statue was reduced to widen the roads for automobile traffic. The gardens, lawn, and wrought iron fencing were necessarily lost to create two-lane roadways around the statue.

Today, the entire memorial is situated on a small, 12-foot-diameter traffic circle in the middle of the busy street intersection of Prince and South Washington in Alexandria, Virginia. The statue itself is recessed 35 inches (18 inches at the corners) back from the perimeter of the circle, and is only protected by the 6-inch rise of a low granite curb. Catty-cornered to the statue is The Lyceum: Alexandria History Museum. Washington Street is a heavily traveled, main traffic corridor for the City of Alexandria, and it exists as a parkway outside the city limits.

Despite the traffic reflectors and the application of reflective yellow curb paint, the stone pedestal continues to be hit or receives glancing impacts from vehicles, which fail to properly negotiate driving around it. One such incident, which occurred in 1988, is responsible for the cracks and losses to the front of the base. The same accident also toppled the bronze figure, necessitating the repining of the statue. On the day of the site visit, fresh red colored automobile paint was found on the southwest corner of the base.

The location of the memorial makes regular maintenance problematic, since to access the top of the statue requires the use of either scaffold or an articulating boom lift, both of which block traffic lanes. Furthermore, there is no power or water source at the site, and these would have to be sourced at the Lyceum, located at 201 South Washington Street.

Existing Conditions

The Statue: Overall, the bronze figure appears whole and sound. It shows the bright green coloration typical of unprotected, bronze sculptures in an outdoor environment. This green coloration forms naturally on bronze and is the result of exposure to wind, precipitation, and pollutants, and is always lighter on areas regularly washed by rain.

The lighter green of the figure is highlighted by the presence of dark green areas, which form within sheltered unwashed areas of a statue. The formation of strong, contrasting light and dark areas is a detractive quality for a bronze statue because it makes it visually hard to read.

Past maintenances, which included walnut shell blasting and an application of benzotriazole, have been effective in evening out the statue's color and reducing the strong contrast between light and dark areas. The continuation of applying protective wax coating has also contributed to the maintenance of an even surface color.

There are pock marks over the exposed areas of the upper torso and fronts of the legs. These are undoubtedly due to past exposure and lack of protective maintenance coatings.

The last protective wax application was reportedly done in 2001 (approximately 10 years ago) and consisted of two applications of a synthetic and natural wax blend applied to the warmed surface of the metal. This coating has now largely weathered off of the statue, having been eroded back to sheltered and less sun exposed areas, such as the lower back, under the arms and haversack, etc.

Since the pins were replaced in 1988, it is reasonable to believe that these are still whole and sound.

Very little evidence of bird guano was found on the statue, and no birds were observed in the immediate area, which indicates that the statue has not become a favored roost for them.

The Stone Base: The base appears to be sound, and despite the numerous impacts from vehicles, it has remained relatively whole. Over the years, vehicle impacts have necessitated repairs to the pedestal base; most of these are limited to the corners and edges, and consist of granite dutchmans, cementitious and epoxy fills, and adherence of broken stone fragments with epoxy. All fills and repairs appear to be firm, adherent, and water tight. The pointing between stone sections of the base are whole and firm.

A recent impact to the southwest corner of the pedestal has left red paint smudges on the stone. It is also most likely responsible for dislodging a half-inch-deep by five-inch-high triangular dutchman repair at this same corner. The triangular stone from the dutchman repair was not found on the day of the inspection.

The polished south face of the pedestal has sustained damage in two areas, one in the front bottom left corner and the other at the upper third portion of this face. The damage to the bottom corner consists of a rectangular shaped, cluster of linear abrasions that extend thorough the polished surface and appears to be the result of a vehicle impact. The damage to the upper third of the face consists of filled-in cracks and losses and is not new, since it was caused by the impact of a van in 1988. The fills and cracks in this area are dull from weathering and no longer blend in with the adjacent surfaces. Other damage to the stone exists as small chips and losses, which are not noticeable from the surrounding sidewalks.

The overall gray coloration of the granite pedestal blocks have been discolored by the deposition of atmospheric pollutants and soils. This has given the pedestal an uneven reddish brown coloration, which is heavier and more prominent on all horizontal surfaces. While having a slightly dulled, hazy appearance as the result of weathering, the polished areas of granite still have a deeper coloration then that of the surrounding unpolished stone.

Small weeds were observed growing up in between the cobblestones paving the ground between the memorial and the curbing. A coated wire has been tied around the top of the die for the purpose of hanging memorial wreaths.

Given that the bronze figure was repined in 1988, it is assumed that the original pins have been replaced with new stainless steel pins.

Treatment of Stone Base

Most elevations of the stone base are accessible from the ground; the higher elevations can be reached by using a 10-foot ladder. Additionally, there is no water source at the memorial.

1. Prior to any work beginning, take photos of the statue, base, and site to document conditions.
2. Brush all surfaces of the base with synthetic fiber whisks and hand-held brush to clean away surface dirt and dust.
3. Using tap water delivered from a garden sprayer, wet down all surfaces of the base starting from the bottom and working upwards to the top. Next, using a 3% solution of biodegradable detergent in tap water and natural and nylon bristle brushes, wash down the base starting from top and working down to the bottom. Intermittent spraying with tap water will be performed during the washing to ensure that detergent residues do not dry on the base. Detergent residues will be thoroughly rinsed away by spraying tap water delivered from a garden sprayer onto all washed stone surfaces.
4. Perform cleaning test to confirm which biodegradable stone cleaning solution will safely reduce and remove discoloring atmospheric pollutants from the stone to even out the color of the granite base. The following considerations will be given when choosing a cleaning solution: method of application, suitability, aggressiveness, and dwell time. Also, care will be taken in the testing to observe how these solutions affect repairs.
5. Clean the granite base with stone cleaner deemed most suitable. Natural and nylon bristle brushes will be used to agitate the cleaner on the surface to ensure an even coloration is achieved. Given the degree of staining on the base, two applications of the cleaner will be needed.
6. Wash the base again as outlined above.
7. Inspect and repoint joins in the base as needed.
8. Next, polish out minor abrasions to the polished vertical surfaces of the pedestal.
9. Repair losses to the base with a cementitious mortar material color matched to blend with adjacent surfaces.
10. Remove old patching material from the front of the die and the east side of the pedestal base, and replace with new cementitious mortar or like material color matched to blend with adjacent surfaces.
11. Remove weeds from traffic circle.
12. Take post-treatment photos and submit final report.

Treatment of Bronze

To access the upper elevations of the bronze statue, 6-foot-long scaffold (since this is known to fit on the traffic island footprint) with at least two decks, or an articulated boom lift, will be required. *Additionally, there is no water or power hook ups at the monument site.*

1. Prior to any work beginning, take photos of the statue, base, and site to document conditions.
2. Brush all surfaces of the bronze figure and plaque with synthetic fiber whisks and hand-held brush to clean away surface dirt and dust.
3. Using tap water delivered from a garden sprayer, wet down all surfaces of the base and figure. Water spraying should start from the bottom elevations and be worked upwards to the top. Next, using a 3% solution of biodegradable detergent in tap water and natural and nylon bristle brushes, wash down the bronze starting from the top and working down to the bottom. Intermittent spraying with tap water will be performed during the washing to ensure that detergent residues do not dry on the base or the figure. Detergent residues will be thoroughly rinsed away by spraying tap water delivered from a garden sprayer onto all washed surfaces. The plaque, which is located away from the statue, will be cleaned in the same manner as discussed above.
4. After an hour of drying time, the figure will be wiped down twice with clean cotton cloths dampened with solvent to remove more adherent dirt and grime, and the remnants of the degraded wax coating.
5. Starting from the top of the figure and working downwards in 12-inch square sections at a time, a synthetic and natural paste wax blend, specifically formulated for East Coast climate, will be applied to the bronze with natural bristle brushes. The statue will be mildly heated with a propane torch to ensure the wax penetrates into the surface of the bronze and is evenly applied.
6. Buff the wax coating with polyester blended cotton cloths and natural bristle bushes when it has sufficiently cooled.
7. Perform a second application of wax, as outlined above.
8. Apply a final application of the same aforementioned wax blend to the bronze figure at ambient temperatures with natural bristle brushes. Upon setting, this wax coat will be buffed as mentioned above.
9. Give the plaque a wax coating following the process outlined above.
10. Take post-treatment photos and submit final report.

Installation of Traffic Barriers

Because the maintenance of the bronze is most effectively performed by scaffold, it is important that anything installed around the monument allow for erecting of this in the future.

Install a New Base: Elevate the entire monument on a new, 3-foot-high matching granite base that has the same dimensions of the traffic circle. This will prevent vehicles from impacting the historic material of the monument.

Permanent Bollards: Install decorative, 3-foot-high matching granite bollard posts around the perimeter of the monument island. Between the bollards, string heavy chain with thick (minimum 1 inch) cable links. The installation of the posts may require some coordination with the City of Alexandria to gain permission to dig holes to sink the footings.

Removable Bollards: These vertical yellow steel and concrete posts used in conjunction with the buried receptacle ends may offer good visible protection for the memorial; however, they are not visually sympathetic. The installation of the posts may require some coordination with the City of Alexandria to gain permission to dig holes to sink the footings.

Decorative Wrought Iron Fencing: The installation of a wrought iron fence around the memorial is a more visually sensitive way to offer some protection from vehicle impacts and would reflect a period when wrought iron fencing did surround the monument (approximately 1900). This fencing would have to be designed with heavy vertical posts mounted into the ground and spaced at 3- to 4-foot intervals all the way around the perimeter of the island. Consideration should be given to have detachable, horizontal fence components to enable scaffolding of the site in the future. The installation of these may require some coordination with the City of Alexandria to gain permission to dig holes to sink the footings for the fence posts. While the most aesthetically pleasing of all the options, this is the least likely to offer the durable and significant substantial protection required for the site.

Other Considerations and Recommendations

- Install up-lighting around the base of the monument to provide aesthetic lighting for the memorial at night, allowing it to stand out better.
- Work with the City to install speed calming humps within the area of the monument or to reconfigure the intersection to prevent the cross traffic from Prince Street.
- Consider insuring the statue if it has not been already done.

Treatment Costs:

As the Appomattox Memorial statue is located in the middle of a busy traffic intersection, the logistics of working on site are difficult and they do complicate the work required for this memorial. The costs outlined below are reflective of this and include the necessary materials, equipment, and labor to perform the work.

Treatment of Stone Base	*$5,720.00*
Treatment of Bronze	*$5,310.00*
Treatment of Stone Base and Bronze (one mobilization)	*$9,930.00*

The above costs are based on the provision that access to water and restrooms will be available throughout the duration of the project. Should these not be made available, then additional charges will be added to the cost of work accordingly. The cost of permits is not included in the above cost. Installation of traffic barriers and the other considerations and recommendations noted above are excluded.

The revised cost reflects working on Saturdays and Sundays, with a minimum of 10-hour work days. It also includes the cost of a small lift, with the condition that it will be parked overnight at the Lyceum.

The owner agrees to the following costs:

$9,930 to restore the monument under one mobilization.

If the owner agrees, APS will secure all necessary permits to perform the work. This will be at an additional cost to the total above. The labor will be charged on an hourly basis at $100 per hour, and the cost of the permits will also be included.

Payment will be due within 30 days upon receipt of invoice. The terms of this proposal are accepted by signing below.

_____
(Name of Company or Organization)

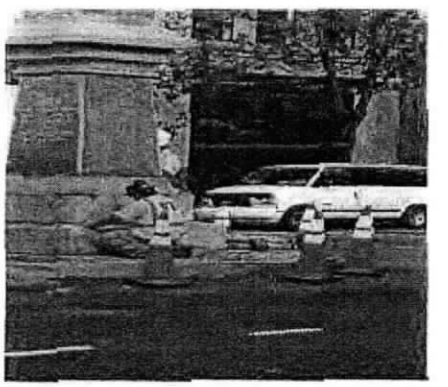
_____
(Print Name and Title)

_____ _____
(Signature) (Date)

CONSERVATION OCTOBER 2012
ARCHITECTURAL PRESERVATION SERVICES

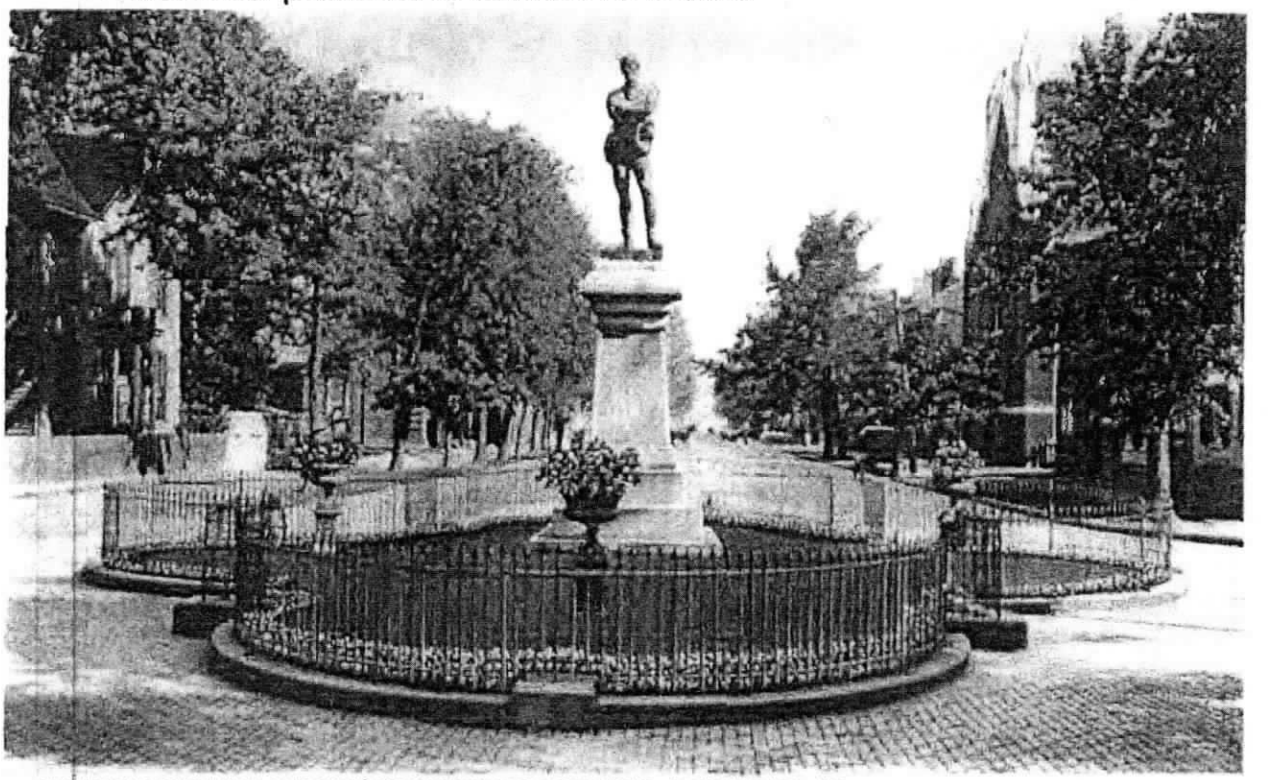
Senior Conservator Debora Rodrigues

Conservator Catherine Hayes



A Statue with 100 Names

The confederate statue in Alexandria recalls city's past, restoration planned to ensure its future.



WASHINGTON STREET, SHOWING CONFEDERATE MONUMENT, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

The confederate statue in Alexandria was commemorated on May 24, 1889, and was placed symbolically where Alexandria's young men marshaled before leaving the city in the face of overwhelming Union forces.

By **Montie Martin**

Wednesday, September 26, 2012

Alexandria — The Battle of Antietam was fought on Sept. 17, 1862, and marked the single bloodiest day during the U.S. Civil War. Over the course of the battle, nearly 23,000 soldiers lost their lives. Among the units that fought for the Confederacy was the 17th Virginia Infantry regiment, which was comprised of young men from Alexandria.

The Battle of Antietam was not the unit's first military engagement, but it proved to be a significant military defeat as the Army of Northern Virginia was turned back from fighting on Union soil. In the aftermath of the battle, President Abraham Lincoln took the extraordinary step of issuing the Emancipation Proclamation.

Alexandrians can find a solemn reminder of their historic past at the intersection of South Washington and Prince streets in Old Town. A lone confederate soldier stands, head

lowered, atop a list of 100 names. These are the young men who fought and died for their city, state and presumptive country during the U.S. Civil War.

The statue is unique to Confederate art, and its location is symbolic. As veterans returned home following the end of the war, they sought a memorial to commemorate their fallen comrades. Although remembrance markers dot cities and towns throughout the United States, as historian and director of the Fort Ward museum Susan Combey notes, the Confederate statue in Alexandria holds special sway among its peers.

"It is in many ways distinguished from other Confederate monuments in terms of its conception and craftsmanship. A number of different towns throughout the South wound up erecting different types of monuments and memorials for soldiers; most wind up with stiff looking soldiers, at attention, holding a weapon," said Combey. "The statue in Alexandria is called Appomattox, and he holds no weapon. He's standing in a pensive pose, contemplating the cost of war. It's a really impressive piece of public statuary."

Appomattox is derived from a painting of the same title. When the Robert E. Lee Camp of the United Confederate Veterans held a design competition, John Adams Elder presented a clay model of the statue for consideration. The group unanimously approved Elder's design, and sculptor Caspar Buberl fixed the soldier in bronze.

The memorial was commemorated on May 24, 1889, and was set in a location of great symbolism for the Confederate veterans. While the intersection of present day South Washington and Prince streets may seem like an impractical choice for the placement of a statue, it was at this spot where Alexandrians, on May 24, 1961, left their hometown and went to war.

"When the Union came in and took over Alexandria they asked the soldiers to surrender. The soldiers said no, but they knew they could not fight because they were facing overwhelming numbers, so the union people gave them so much time and said you have to leave," said Sherry Browne, a descendent of one of Alexandria's Confederate veterans. "The statue is where the Alexandrian troops mustered to walk out of town together, the location is very symbolic."

The statue is slated to receive an intense restoration in the coming weeks thanks to private funds raised through the Mary Custis Lee - 17th Virginia Regiment Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Abrasions in the base of the statue will be smoothed out, and sections will be remortared. The bronze plaque and statue portions will undergo heating and waxing, with all preservation work to be completed on location.

When a truck crashed into the statue in the late 1980s, a Confederate time capsule was

discovered. Although the artifacts inside did not withstand the test of time, what remained immovable was the location. When the statue was taken down for repairs, political groups sounded off against its return. Virginia state law, however, protects the location.

"The veterans were very sharp, they knew the political climate would change, and so they helped pass a state law where the statue would remain forever at that spot," said Don Hakenson, a local Alexandria historian and author of "This Forgotten Land." "It's very important to realize during the Civil War Alexandria voted over 80 percent to leave the Union. One hundred Alexandrians lost their lives, and their comrades placed the statue there so they would be remembered."

"Some people take offense, it's a Confederate statue, but it's historically important," said Gary Eyler, owner of the Old Colony Shop. "It's an unusual obstacle, but adds a charm to the city."

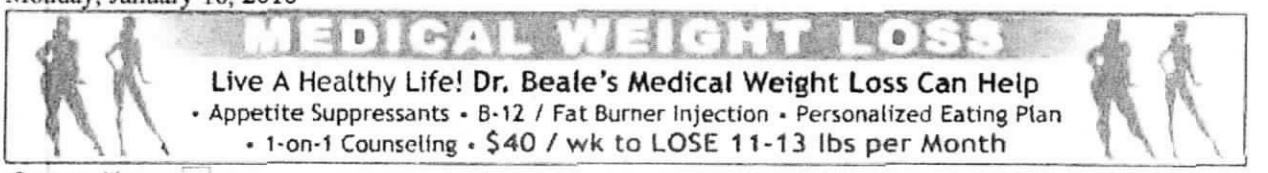
All Things History

There are many resources available for investigating Alexandria's past. The Lyceum museum hosts a special exhibition on life in occupied Alexandria, the Barrett Branch library and the Mary Custis Lee-17th Virginia Regiment Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy all have special collections. Historic maps, photos and documents can be purchased at the Old Colony Shop on 222 South Washington Street.

The Connection

- Sign in

Monday, January 18, 2016



Communities

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Votes

'Appomattox' Gets Makeover

United Daughters of the Confederacy chapter funds cleaning.

Oscar Bonilla cleans "Appomattox" at the intersection of Washington and Prince streets.

By Nancy Jennis Olds

Thursday, October 11, 2012

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Alexandria — He is called "Appomattox," fondly known as "Appy," a lone bronze statue of a Confederate soldier standing on a granite base. Traffic tears by him daily on a small island of land intersecting Washington and Prince streets. His back is turned toward the north, his face stares down in resignation, his arms crossed tightly on his chest. The soldier carries no weapon. He tightly clenches his hat in his right hand; a canteen and haversack hang from his left shoulder.

On a crisp and sunny Saturday on Oct. 6 there is a flurry activity surrounding this Civil War memorial. "Appomattox" is the subject of attention as workers in hard hats cordoned off the traffic island with bright orange cones and bring in their machinery to give the stained and weathered statue a cleaning with a protective finish.

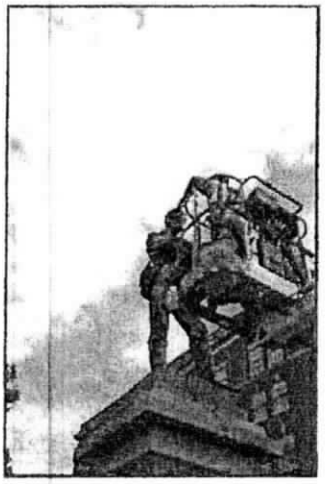

Photo by Nancy Jennis Olds

The statue receives a cleaning and a protective finish.

The women of the Mary Custis Lee-17th Virginia Regiment Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, whose museum and offices are headquartered in Alexandria, provided the funding for the conservation of "Appomattox." The City of Alexandria was not involved with this preservation effort, nor were any city personnel employed for this cleaning project. Chapter member Debby Mullins said that the statue was initially cleaned with liquid Ivory Soap. An application of a wax substance will provide a protective patina of the bronze statue which is bombarded daily by the vehicle fumes passing by, the residue of roosting pigeons and other birds, and stresses from sunshine and storms.

During the Civil War, or as it was called by the South, the War Between the States, or the War of Northern Aggression, the City of Alexandria was commandeered by Union forces almost immediately in May 24 of 1861. Col. Elmer Ellsworth, a personal friend of President Abraham Lincoln, led the 11th New York Volunteer Infantry Regiment ("Fire Zouaves") through the City of Alexandria, detaching some men to take the railroad station and others to secure the telegraph office. Ellsworth personally went to the Marshall House, an inn owned by James W. Jackson, to remove the large Confederate flag from its rooftop. As Ellsworth descended the stairs with the flag wrapped around him, Jackson emerged from his room and fatally shot Ellsworth in the chest. Corporal Francis E. Brownell, who had accompanied Ellsworth, immediately shot Jackson, killing him instantly. Alexandria, the old seaport town, became the main reception area for the Union wounded, a federal supply depot, and a campground. Most of its homes, churches and schools became hospitals, prisons and headquarters. Many of the citizens of Alexandria fled before the federal occupation of the city. Those who remained were under military occupation for four more years.

The Reconstruction period after the Civil War was difficult for Confederate veterans. In April of 1885, Confederate veteran Edgar Warfield and the R.E. Lee Camp #2 (formed by former Confederate veterans mainly from the 17th Virginia Regiment) requested that the citizens of Alexandria construct a monument on behalf of Confederate veterans. The Alexandria City Council approved the project permitting placement of the monument at the intersection of Prince and Washington Streets, the location where the Alexandria militia companies met prior to their evacuation as the advancing Union troops landed in Alexandria. These militia companies would later form the 17th Virginia Regiment.

According to Mullins, a contest was announced, and John Adams Elder submitted a plaster model based on the central figure in his painting "Appomattox." The original painting is at the Library of Virginia. The work shows an unarmed figure with his head downcast as he contemplates the privations of four years of war upon the South. The model was approved and M. Caspar Buberi was the sculptor who cast the statue in bronze. The base is made of Georgia granite. The inscriptions part of the pedestal is made of a mix of concrete and marble. The north side of the base reads, "They died in the consciousness of duty faithfully performed." The south side reads, "Erected to the memory of Confederate dead of Alexandria, Va. by their Surviving Comrades, May 24th 1889." The east and west sides bear the names of those from Alexandria who died during the Civil War.

The dedication ceremony was held on May 29, 1889. There was a great crowd at the ceremony attended and directed by Fitzhugh Lee, the governor of Virginia then and a former cavalry major general for the CSA. Former Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston also attended the ceremony.

More like this story

- A Statue with 100 Names
- Alexandria: Confederate Concerns About Appomattox
- Letter: Ignoble Cause
- Letter: Leave Confederate Statue Alone
- Column: Lessons To Be Learned

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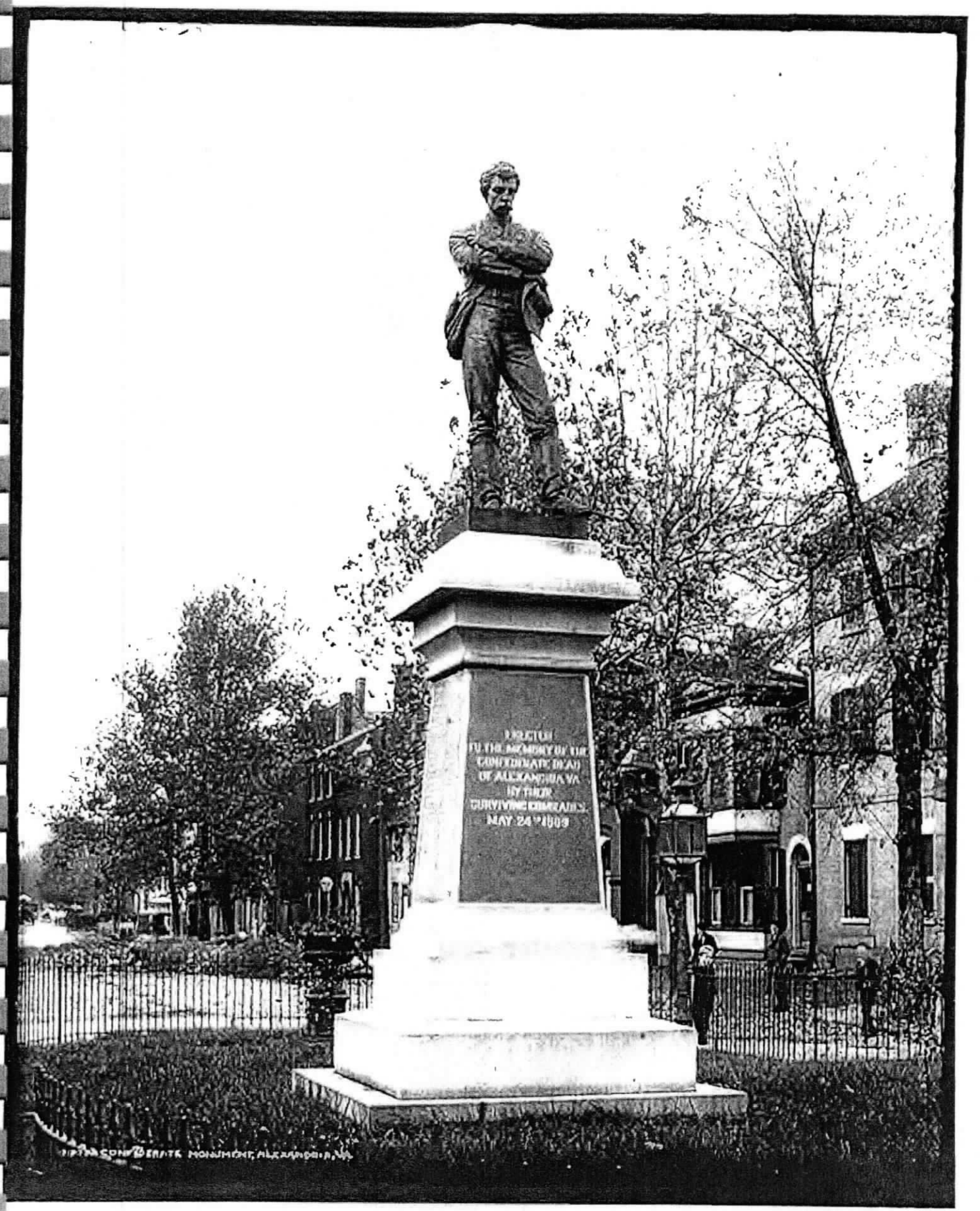
HISTORIC IMAGES



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT, ALEXANDRIA, VA

REDEDICATION
MAY 24, 2014

Alexandria's 'Appomattox' Statue Is 125 Years Old

By Nancy Jennis Olds

ALEXANDRIA, Va. — 'Appomattox," a seven-foot bronze statue on a concrete and marble base, depicts a lone unarmed Confederate soldier. He carries a canteen, haversack and hat. His head is bowed.

He stands on an island at the intersection of South Washington and Prince streets at the place where Alexandria militia units left to join the Confederate army on May 24, 1861.

Mary Custis Lee-17th Virginia Regiment Chapter 7, United Daughters of the Confederacy, with representatives of the 17th Virginia Infantry, Co. D and 49th Virginia Infantry, Co. A-K, commemorated the monument's 125th anniversary.

Earlier in the morning, these ladies visited the cemetery at Christ Church to place a wreath on the Confederate mass grave memorial stone.

The Appomattox program was in the Lyceum, Alexandria's history museum that was a hospital during Union occupation, and outdoors by the building just across the street from Appomattox.

Edgar Warfield, a former private in Co. H, 17th Virginia Infantry, proposed a monument to honor Alexandria's Confederate dead to the R.E. Lee Camp 2, United Confederate Veterans, in April 1885.

The camp accepted,, and still has, the clay model submitted by artist John Adams Elder, who was at the Appomattox surrender. He based it on a Confederate soldier figure from his painting "Appomattox."

Sculptor M. Casper Buberl of New York City created the work which was cast by the Henry Bennard Bronze Company. The base was cut from Georgia granite. In 1888 the Alexandria City Council approved placing the monument at the intersection of Washington and Prince Streets.

The dedication ceremony on May 24, 1889, featured Gov. Fitzhugh Lee, former major general, as the keynote speaker.

Honored guests included former generals Joseph E. Johnston and Montgomery Dent Corse, the latter a charter member of the R.E. Lee Camp

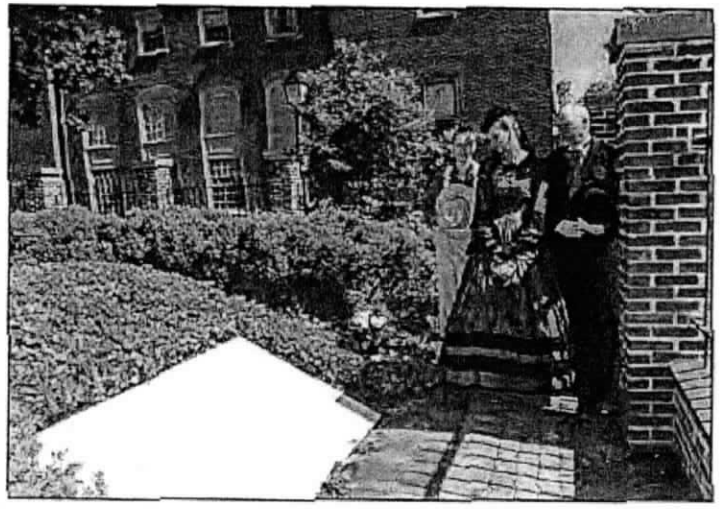
The monument site originally was about 40 by 60 feet. At one time it had a fence with gas lamps on each corner.

Appomattox now stands on a small island surrounded by heavy traffic on the city's main thoroughfare. The local UDC group and the city share its care.

Each side of the base is inscribed. The north side reads, "They died in the consciousness of duty faithfully performed."

The names of the 100 men of the more than 800 locals who went to war are on two sides. The name of James W. Jackson was added in 1900. He was the Marshall House proprietor who, on May 24, 1861, was shot dead after he mortally wounded Col. Elmer Ellsworth of the 11th New York Volunteer Infantry Regiment.

A nearby historical plaque notes that Appomattox stands where units from Alexandria left to join the Confederate Army — "The soldier is facing the battlefields to the South where his comrades fell during the War Between the States."

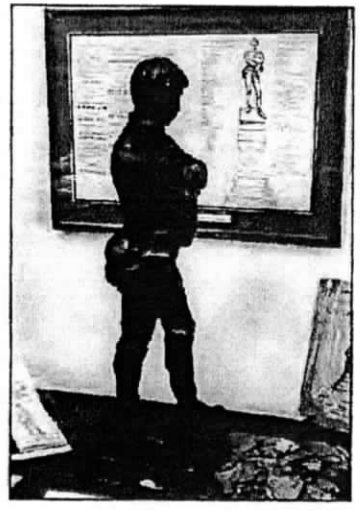


Viewing the memorial stone at the grave of 34 Confederate prisoners at Alexandria's Christ Church are 17th Virginia Infantry Regiment, Co. D, members, from left, Tom Maples; his mother, Debbie Page-Maples as Elizabeth Beverly Corse, wife of Brig. Gen. Montgomery Dent Corse; and unit president Marshall "Mark" Whitenton, portraying Gov. Fitzhugh Lee, the Appomattox statue dedication keynote speaker.

Wreaths for the 125th anniversary decorate the pedestal of Appomattox in Old Town Alexandria. (Nancy J.Olds photos)

Caroline Eaton of the 49th Virginia Infantry, Co. A-K, portrays a woman who attended the 1889 unveiling of the Appomattox statue.

Debby Mullins, president of the Mary Custis Lee-17th Virginia Regiment Chapter 7, UDC, speaks at the 125th anniversary program.



The original clay model for Appomattox is displayed at Alexandria's R.E. Lee Camp Museum. Artist John A. Elder based it on a figure in his "Appomattox" painting.

NAMES ON THE STATUE
BIOGRAPHIES

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

West Side: 17th 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 McMurran, 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., 2ndMd.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.

BIOGRAPHIES OF SOME OF THE 100 NAMES ON THE MEMORIAL TO ALEXANDRIA'S CONFEDERATE DEAD

Thomas Sangster

He was 26 years old, when he enlisted with his younger brother, John Hancock Lee Sangster at Camp Pickens on June 19, 1861. Both were in Co. A, Seventeenth Virginia Infantry, Alexandria Riflemen. Thomas was killed at Blackburns Ford on July 18, 1861. This squirmish occurred a few days prior to the Battle of First Manassas. Thomas Sangster was the only loss to the Seventeenth Virginia Infantry that day. His commander described him as a "gallant soldier."

John Hancock Lee Sangster

Enlisted as a private in Co. A, Alexandria Riflemen, J.H. L. Sangster was promoted to corporal in June 1862. Captured at Frayser's Farm, he was imprisoned at Ft. Columbus, New York and then in Ft. Warren, Mass. Released from exchange in July 1862, he died on September 8, 1862 in Warrenton from wounds received at the Battle of Second Manassas in August.

Dennis McDermott

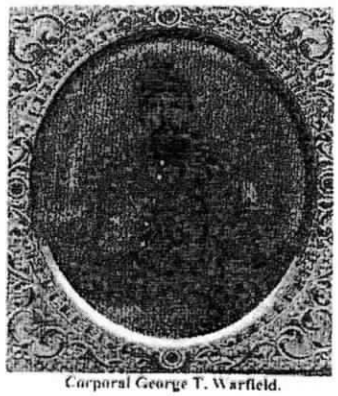
At age 19, McDermott described himself as a "Gent at Large" when he enlisted in Co. H Seventeenth Virginia Infantry, the Old Dominion Rifles. McDermott was killed at the Battle of First Manassas on July 21, 1861. Albion Hurdle of the same company wrote, "McDermott, one of our men, was killed by a grape shot. On yesterday, I buried him. He had lain our all night and our eyes filled with woman's tears as we covered him with his blanket and left him to sleep on the field where he had fallen. " Hurdle placed a marker at his grave with a pencil inscription:

DENNIS MCDERMOTT
of the Old Dominion Rifles, of Alexandria, Va.,
died in battle
July 21, 1861
A gallant soldier and a good man

John S. Murray

John S. Murray enlisted with his brother, Jesse, and his father, William. He was mustered into the Alexandria Riflemen on April 17, 1861. He was just 18 at the time of his enlistment. He was killed at Seven Pines on May 31, 1862. His brother and father would survive the War and become members of the R. E. Lee Camp Confederate Veterans. When Jesse Murray died in 1932, he was one of the last two surviving members of the Seventeenth Virginia Infantry who left Alexandria on May 24, 1861.

George T. Warfield



Corporal George T. Warfield.

At age 22, George T. Warfield enlisted in Co. E Seventeenth Virginia Infantry, Mount Vernon Guard as a corporal. He was the son of Abel Warfield, a veteran of the Seminole War and member of Co. A, the Alexandria Riflemen, and brother of Edgar Warfield, Co. H, Old Dominion Rifles. Both George and Edgar had been born and raised in Alexandria. George was killed at Frayser's Farm on June 30, 1862. His brother Edgar has been assigned to care for the slightly wounded. He happened upon a Union soldier with a scalp wound. Edgar recognized the cap in the man's possession as belonging to his brother. George Warfield's name was cut into the visor. The Union soldier said he had taken from a dead Confederate soldier. Edgar wandered the battlefield looking for George's body. His search proved fruitless. However, he did find the burial detail led by Dr. Harold Snowden. Snowden said he had buried George in a shallow grave along with Daniel Lee and Conrad Johnson of Company A and Hayden Fewell of Company H. Edgar marked the spot with George's name, regiment, and home. When he passed the spot again two years later, he marked it again. This enabled Edgar to identify the spot and have George's body brought back to Alexandria for burial on Thanksgiving Day 1865.

Image owned by Suzanne Warfield Johnson. Appears in Confederates Buried in Alexandria by Don Hakenson

Lloyd F. Powell and Charles L. Powell

The Powell family of Loudoun County, Virginia paid the ultimate sacrifice during the War. Charles L Powell, Sr., and Selina Lloyd Powell lost their two sons. Charles L. Powell Sr., was the son of Cuthbert and Catherine Simms Powell. Selina Lloyd Powell's parents were John and Rebecca Janney Llody. All had strong ties to Alexandria.

Lloyd Powell and Charles Powell, Jr., had gone west to Illinois and were working as clerks. When war broke out, Lloyd returned to Virginia and became a private in the Second Virginia Infantry, Co. F. He was 26 years old when he enlisted on June 15, 1861. He ws killed at the Battle of First Manassas on July 21, 1861 and is buried at Christ Church Cemetery in Alexandria.

When younger brother, Charles, heard of Lloyd's death, he too returned to Virginia and enlisted in the Fredericksburg Artillery as a private. He was killed at the Battle of Second Manassas on August 24, 1862 and is buried at Christ Church Cemetery in Alexandria.

Lloyd F. Powell

Charles L. Powell

Images from Confederates Buried in Alexandria by Don Hakenson

Andrew E. Skidmore

Andrew F. Skidmore enlisted in the Mount Vernon Guards in 1859. This militia company would become Co. E 17th Virginia Infantry on April 17, 1861. He was killed at Yorktown, Virginia on May 2, 1862. According to Edgar Warfield's account, a bullet was fired from a tree just in front of their position. The bullet passed through the neck of another soldier and then struck Skidmore in the stomach, killing him instantly. He is buried in Oakwood Cemetery in Richmond. There is a memorial to Andrew Skidmore on his sister's grave in the First Presbyterian Church Cemetery. His MVG hat plate is on display at the R. E. Lee Camp Hall Museum.

James W. Jackson

The last name on the base of the Appomattox Statue was added in 1900. Jackson was the proprietor of the Marshall House. On the morning of May 24, 1861, Col. Elmer Ellsworth of the New York Fire Zouaves entered the Marshall House and removed a large Confederate flag from the roof. Returning down the stairs, he was killed by Jackson. Jackson was immediately killed by Col. Brownell. Jackson left a widow and small children.

OTHER IMAGES

Original plaster model
submitted by
John Adams Elder

This model and numerous letters from the R. E. Lee Camp to and from Elder and Casper Burberl are housed at the R. E. Lee Camp Hall Museum on Prince Street

North side inscription

South side inscription

May the memories of our departed heroes inspire us with patriotic devotion and may all hatred and strife by buried in their grave

Rev. George Hartley Norton
Chaplain
R. E. Lee Camp #2
Confederate Veterans
Appomattox Statue dedication
May 24, 1889

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

West Side: 17th Virginia Infantry:

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

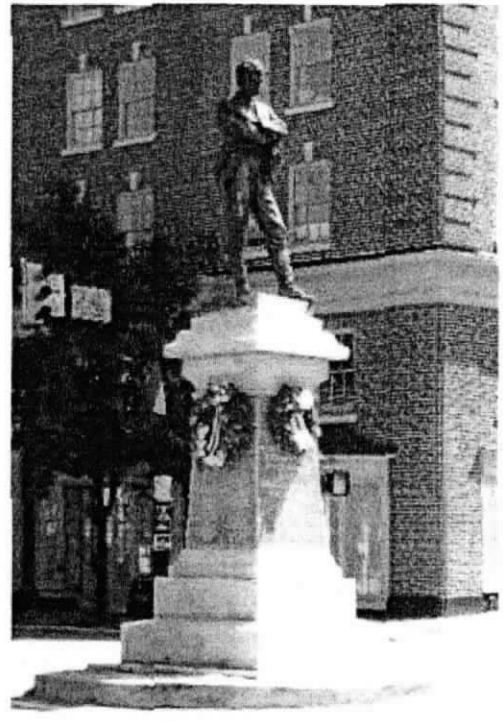
Mary Custis Lee-17th Virginia Regiment
Chapter #7
United Daughters of the Confederacy®

relcamphall@hotmail.com

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 17th Virginia Infantry. Most of these men would not return home until 1865.

In 1885, Edgar Warfield, a former private in the 17th 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

'he flag must not be imprinted on clothing of .ny kind, including animal clothing, linens, ›each equipment, mugs, napkins, boxes, or ›nything that is designed for temporary use and liscard nor should it be used as any portion of a :ostume or an athletic uniform.

'he flag should never be used as a covering for a :eiling or as a drapery. It should not be festooned, lrawn back nor up in folds, but always should ›e allowed to fall free.

Vhen the flag is displayed other than from a :taff, it should be displayed flat or suspended so hat its folds fall free. It should never be draped ›ver the front of the platform, the speaker's lesk, or a lectern.

\n eagle should be used as the standard on the :taff of the U.S. flag. A spear should be used as he standard on the staff of the Confederate and :tate flags.

Vhen the flag is in such condition that it is no onger a fitting emblem for display, it should be lestroyed in a dignified manner, preferably by ›urning.

'o fold the flag, two persons face each other ınd hold the flag waist high and horizontally ›etween them. They fold the lower half of the lag lengthwise over the upper half; then fold t again in the same manner. Then, one person 'olds the lower right corner to the upper edge :o form a triangle, folds the outer point inward :o form a second triangle, and continues to fold :he flag in triangles until the entire length of the flag is folded.

Saluting the Confederate flag

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

The Salute to the Confederate flag, as adopted by the United Daughters of the Confederacy®, should be rendered by standing at attention facing the flag with the right hand over the heart.

The order for Pledges and salutes: Salute to Christian Flag (if used), Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, Salute to the State Flag, and Salute to the Confederate Flag.

As each Pledge and salute is recited, the right hand is placed over the heart when reciting it and dropped to the person's side as each is concluded. The right hand is then raised and again placed over the heart for the next salute.

The original brochure, Traditions and Code for the Correct Use of the Confederate Flags, *was compiled in 1961 by Mrs. J. W. Rousselle of Mobile, Alabama.*

The Code applies to all flags of the Confederate States of America. The First National flag, the official flag of the UDC, is shown in all illustrations.

UDC HEADQUARTERS
Memorial Building
328 North Boulevard
Richmond, Virginia 23220-4009
Telephone: (804) 355-1636
Fax: (804) 353-1396
Web site: www.hqudc.org
E-mail: hqudc@rcn.com

Revised 2005

United Daughters of the Confederacy®

Code for the Correct Use of Our Confederate Flags

How to Display and Respect Our Flags

The four Confederate flags (First National or Stars and Bars, Second National or Stainless Banner, Third National, Battle Flag) should be used whenever possible by the UDC and the Children of the Confederacy® so they will be familiar to everyone and inspire devotion for their use on all days commemorating the heroes and events of the Confederacy.

When to display the flag

The Confederate flag may be displayed every day, except in inclement weather, and it should be displayed especially on days of special Confederate commemoration and observance. If a patriotic effect is desired, the flag may be displayed at night if properly illuminated.

It is customary to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstaffs in the open. It should be hoisted briskly and lowered ceremoniously.

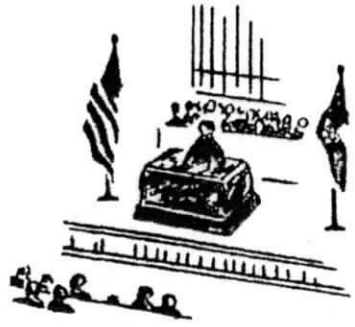
On Memorial Day, the flag should be at half staff until noon and at the peak of the staff from noon until sunset.

How to display the flag

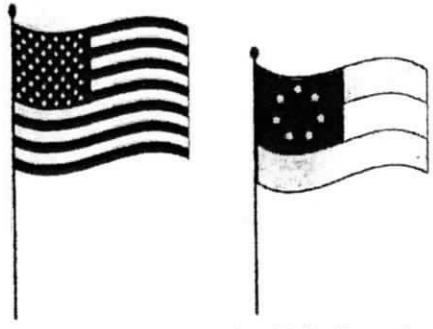
When the Confederate flag is displayed, the flag of the United States of America must always be displayed with it; this includes use on platforms and in parades.

The U.S. flag must be to its own right (the observer's left). The Confederate flag must be to the U.S. flag's left (the observer's right).

When the flag is displayed at Annual General or Division Conventions, Chapter meetings, or other observances or when displayed from a staff in a church or auditorium, the U.S. flag must be placed to the right of the speaker (that is, to the left of the audience). The U.S. flag holds the position of superior prominence, in advance of the audience, and in the position of honor at the speaker's right as he or she faces the audience. The Confederate flag and all other flags (e.g., Christian and state flags) must be placed to the left of the speaker (that is, to the right of the audience). If a Christian flag is used, it should never be in the procession, and it should stand alone (that is, separated from other flags by a few feet).



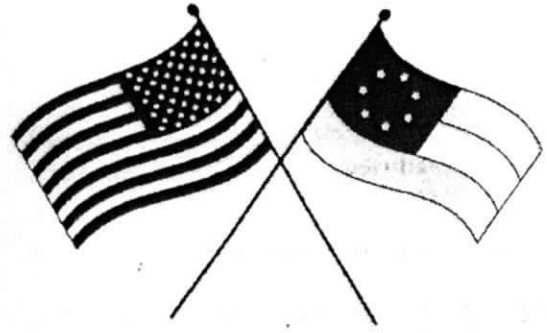
The U.S. and Confederate flags must be on separate staffs with the staff of the U.S. flag higher than the staff of the Confederate flag.



When used on a table, the U.S. flag should be in the center and at the highest point in the group, the Confederate flag on the left, and the state flag on the right. When used with floral arrangements or other decorations, the flag must not be obscured at any time.

For use on a car or float, the flag must be on a staff and firmly affixed only to the front of the vehicle with the U.S. flag on the right front and the Confederate flag on the left front. The flag should never be draped over the hood, top, or sides of a vehicle and should not be flown from the back of a car, parade float, or other vehicle.

When the U.S. and Confederate flags are displayed against a wall from crossed staffs, the U.S. flag should be on its own right (that is, the observer's left), and the staff of the Confederate flag should be in back of the staff of the U.S. flag.



When the U.S. or Confederate flag is displayed flat on a wall or in a window, the union should be at the top and to the observer's left.

The flag should be used at the dedication or unveiling ceremony for a Confederate marker or monument. It should never be used as the covering for the marker or monument.

How to respect the flag

The flag should never be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free. The flag should never be dipped to any person or thing.

The flag should never touch anything beneath it, such as the ground, the floor, water, or merchandise.

The flag should never be fastened, displayed, used, or stored in such manner as to permit it to be easily torn, soiled, or damaged in any way.

The flag should never have advertising signs fastened to a staff or halyard from which the flag is flown.