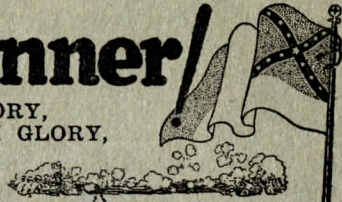


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Volume II

January, 1924

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THE ASSASSINATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

At Ford's Theatre, Washington City, April 14th, 1865, Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, was shot by an actor John Wilkes Booth, during the performance of "*Our American Cousin*."

The President was in a private box with Mrs. Lincoln and a party of friends. The leading actress was *Laura Keane* and while the audience was roaring with laughter at the comedy, John Wilkes Booth entered the President's box and resting the pistol on the back of the President's chair fired with deliberate aim the fatal shot. The President's head dropped and it was some moments before the audience or even those in the box realized the horrible tragedy.

Jos. B. Stewart was the first to note the situation. He yelled, "Stop the man!" for Booth had leaped from the box to the floor of the stage and was rushing through the alley door leading into the street. Spangler, the stage carpenter, slammed the door after Booth which delayed Stewart, for in the darkness he was slow in reaching the door to open it. When he did open it, Booth had mounted his horse, which was by appointment, being held for him by Herold.

Newspaper reports said he had caught his foot in the stage drapery and had broken his leg. This was not true, for a man with a broken leg could not have reached his horse. He only shattered his shin bone, and his long riding boot held it together until he could reach a surgeon to dress it. Spangler was accused of being a party to Booth's escape and in consequence was given six years imprisonment.

They took the President on a stretcher to the Peterson home across the street from the theatre. A surgeon was called quickly, but it was some little time before they could get in communication with him, for it was learned that he had been summoned to Secretary Seward's home where a would-be assassin was attempting at the same hour to take his life.

Lewis Payne, an accomplice of Booth's, had gone to the Secretary's home about the hour that Booth fired the fatal shot at the Ford theatre. He was refused admittance by the servant, saying the Secretary was ill in bed. He insisted that he must go to the Secretary's room as he had medicine for him. He rushed by the servants, encountered two of Seward's sons in the hall, knocked them both to the floor, and made his way quickly to the bedroom of Mr. Seward and stabbed him three times. Thinking his work was done he tried to make his escape from the house, but was arrested and tried.

The President never recovered consciousness and died at seven o'clock the next morning, surrounded by his family and many members of the Cabinet.

Friend and foe condemned the act of the assassin and at the time the cause for this dreadful deed could not be imagined.

It was said by many that John Wilkes Booth's escape could not have been possible *unless aided by some one high in authority in military affairs*, else how could he know the password that enabled him to cross the bridge leaving the city?

How was he allowed to enter the city, when it was known that John Wilkes Booth had threatened Lincoln's life?

There were all sorts of surmises, and even President Jefferson Davis was suspected as an instigator of the deed. They did not know that President Davis felt and said that the death of Mr. Lincoln was the greatest calamity that could have befallen the South.

A reward of \$100,000.00 was offered for the capture of Mr. Davis dead or alive. I have in one of my private Scrap Books a copy of the paper containing the offer of reward.

It was thought that the imprisonment of Pres. Davis and the placing of manacles upon him was based upon this supposition. When no proof could be secured, proving him guilty, then an attempt to bribe Henry Wirz with promise of pardon, if he would implicate Jefferson Davis in the awful condition and suffering of the prisoners at Andersonville. Henry Wirz resented this offer of a bribe for his life with scorn and denial.

The whole country was thrown into confusion at the news of the assassination and all wondered at the cause of it. The South knew it was not done by Booth because of loyalty to the South, for he would have enlisted in the Confederate Army if he loved the cause so much.

It was known that Booth greatly admired Mr. Lincoln, so it was not from hatred of the President. The cause was not then known.

EFFORTS TO FIND BOOTH

As soon as possible plans were made by the Military Department to pursue and capture Booth and his associates.

The assassination took place April 4th, and Booth, *as was supposed*, was not captured and killed at Garrett's farm in Virginia until April 26th. Twelve days search resulted in finding *the supposed assassin* in a corn crib on the Garrett farm.

It was discovered that two men were in the crib. They were ordered to surrender. Herold came out but the other man would not until the crib was fired. Then he appeared at the door, and contrary to military orders, Boston Corbett, one of the Federal cavalry, fired and killed him.

His body was taken to Washington and turned over to the proper

authorities who secretly buried him. Why secretly?

Everyone supposed that this story as told by the newspapers of the day, and later entered history was the true story of the escape, and death of John Wilkes Booth.

I had accepted with others this version, and did not question the statements until 1894, when I received the following letter:

“Okolona, Miss., Aug. 11, 1894.

“Dear Miss Rutherford:

“I have puzzled my brain considerably over your Plus Questions in your *American Authors*, and will answer one you cannot answer yourself: Page 656—*What was the Fate of John Wilkes Booth?*

“In 1864 I escaped from my captors and not being able to reach home sought refuge in Canada. In Montreal at Queen’s Hotel, I think it was, I met Wilkes Booth, who was a star actor at that time. He was a very handsome man, and quite an intelligent and agreeable companion. And as he sympathized with the South in her struggle, we became intimate friends on a brief acquaintance. When he left for Washington, I bade him good-bye with many kind wishes, little thinking that I grasped the hand in friendly farewell that would soon be stained with the blood of an assassinated President. Nor do I think he had such thought at that time. In a few days, I was shocked at the report of Lincoln’s death by the hand of John Wilkes Booth!

“Five years after that I visited Memphis, and there met a friend who was also an intimate friend of Booth’s. He showed me a letter from a mutual friend, who had been absent since the close of the war, who was then in the Rocky Mountains hunting and trapping. He said in his letter that his companion and friend could not send his name, for he bore a DEAD NAME, yet sent him his photograph to let him know that the original was still alive, and sent his kindly remembrances to him and myself. This photo was a true likeness of John Wilkes Booth.

“I then remembered that no one who had ever seen Booth was permitted to see the body of the dead man that had been killed, and no reward claimed for the capture, dead or alive, of the assassin, Booth. That no coroner’s inquest had been permitted to sit on his body. That everything pertaining to his remains were secret, even the spot where buried was unknown to the world. Since that time I have frequently seen vague rumors of some one thinking they recognized John Wilkes Booth in various parts of the world—once in Mexico, again in Havana—then in several European cities. Yet no one gave any credence to it.

“It is my opinion that Booth was not the man killed by Corbett, and may be alive yet. You may take this for what it is worth, yet I think I will be the only reader of your splendid work that will answer this question correctly.

“I am sincerely yours,

“JAMES GORDON.”

When this letter from Gen. James Gordon of Mississippi was received I then began to search for evidence of the escape of John Wilkes Booth, and if living to find where he was.

WHY DID JOHN WILKES BOOTH ASSASSINATE ABRAHAM LINCOLN?

In reading the “*Life of John Yates Beall*,” I discovered that he and John Wilkes Booth were roommates at college and very dear friends, also that James McClure was Beall’s friend also.

This made me investigate the part that these men had in trying to save John Yates Beall from the gallows. In the investigation I discovered the oath Booth and Payne took to take the life of Abraham Lincoln for violating his promise to save Beall, and to take the life of Secretary Seward also, because he urged Lincoln not to keep his promise to John Wilkes Booth concerning John Yates Beall. This will account for Booth and Payne’s attacks upon Lincoln and Seward the same night.

Then upon investigating the assassination of Abraham Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth I discovered that at the same hour Booth was killing Lincoln, Lewis Payne was attempting to assassinate Secretary Seward. Putting these investigations with those I had made about John Yates Beall I became thoroughly convinced that the cause of Booth’s assassination of the President was revealed.

I had not been able to see anything of value in the statement that it was done by Booth because he so greatly sympathized with the South. I knew he did not. I could see nothing in the statement that he hated Abraham Lincoln and resented his injustice and tyrannical dealing, for I knew by his own confession that he greatly admired Abraham Lincoln, and they were friends. For this very reason James McClure urged Booth to go to Washington to intercede for his friend Beall, and Lincoln’s friendship for Booth had caused him to give the promise that John Yates Beall should not be hanged at the time appointed.

WHO WAS JOHN YATES BEALL?

John Yates Beall was a Virginian, born in 1835. He was an intense Southerner, and when in 1861 a man was needed to lead a very hazardous enterprise on Lake Erie, he promptly responded to the call of the Confederate Government.

He seized a steamboat on Lake Erie, converted it into a war vessel, captured and sunk one or more boats, attempted to release the Confederate prisoners at Johnson’s Island, produced a panic in many of the cities on the Lakes, especially at Buffalo, and terrorized commerce. He was betrayed by one he trusted and was captured. He

was imprisoned at Fort LaFayette, in New York Harbor, and accused of being a guerilla, a violator of the laws of war, and a spy. Absolute proof was furnished that this was not true.

Major-Gen. John A. Dix was in command of the Military Prison and he appointed a Military Commission to try him.

Beall began preparing his defense and his fellow prisoners such as Gen. Roger A. Pryor, Dr. George A. Foote, and others testified that this defense was complete, but it was never allowed to be heard.

Beall pleaded not to be heard by a Military Court, but to allow him to select his own counsel from the South. A prominent lawyer from Richmond, Va., went to Toronto, Canada, and begged to be allowed to defend him. This was denied. Then he wrote letters to his friends to send letters to vindicate him. These letters were intrusted to Gen. Dix to be mailed, *but they were never mailed.*

He was evidently tried by a court organized to convict. His doom was sealed from the very beginning. He was refused every right that a guilty criminal could claim.

He made many friends while in prison, among those testifying to his strong Christian faith were such men as Dr. Van Dyke of Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. Weston, Chaplain of the Seventh New York Regiment

James T. Brady, an eminent New York lawyer asked to defend him without compensation. This was denied. He testified that the capture of the vessels on Lake Erie was legitimate warfare as it was undertaken by a regularly commissioned officer of the Confederate States Navy, and that the attempt to capture the railroad train, and to release the prisoners was also legitimate. That none of those things could be condemned as acts of a spy.

He was taken to Fort Columbus in the New York Harbor and placed in a dungeon lighted by one gas jet.

The testimony of prominent men who were in the prison and saw him hanged has been given.

Testimony of Dr. George A. Foote of Warrenton, Va., a surgeon of the Confederate Army, imprisoned at Fort Columbus, New York, 1865, who witnessed the hanging of Beall. His cell was adjoining Beall's and from him he learned that John Wilkes Booth had been his roommate at college, and that they were very dear friends.

Dr. Foote in speaking of the hanging of Beall says:

"This order was executed, and Beall was hanged within thirty yards of my window and inside Fort Columbus, Feb. 24, 1865.

"Booth, for what he termed the perfidy of President Lincoln toward himself and friend Beall, at once swore to avenge his friend's death by killing both Lincoln and Seward. He did not intend to shoot Lincoln in the theatre, but the contemplated opportunity did not present itself elsewhere.

See page 287 - see other prisoners were ordered to hang with Beall, and the fact was also...

"The war had nothing to do with the assassination of the President; it was due solely to revenge, which enmity was intensified by Booth's love and admiration for his friend.

"Booth relying upon his promise went to New York the morning of Beall's execution, and hearing of it, was so grievously disappointed that he became immeasurably an insane man.

"I had not the least idea of Booth's plan to assassinate the President. This plan was known to only one man, and to him Booth revealed it one hour before the assassination. That man begged him not to carry it out, and finding that Booth could not be turned from his purpose, left the city before the horrible tragedy occurred."

Who was this man? We do not know.

Mrs. Frederick C. Roberts of Newbern, N. C., found a clipping taken from the *Wilmington N. C. Messenger*. That paper had found facts as given by the son of Dr. George A. Foote to the *Wake Forest Student*, (April number).

Mrs. Roberts was so impressed with the authenticity of the facts, knowing personally the parties connected with the statements that she sent it to the *Confederate Veteran* to be republished, and it appeared in the July number, 1911, p. 343.

Dr. Foote tells in his article how Gov. Andrews of Massachusetts, and others in vain tried to save the life of Beall, protesting that *he was not a spy*. He relates how Booth went to Washington and on his knees implored Lincoln and Seward to pardon or at least respite Beall. Lincoln promised to do so, and yet that night ordered his execution. Booth relying upon the President's promise left for New York where he heard of his friend's execution.

See *Appleton's Cyclopaedia of Biography* for a sketch of Captain John Yates Beall which describes his hanging.

TESTIMONY OF CAPTAIN JOHN JAMES THOMPSON, GAINESVILLE, FLA.

Captain Thompson of Gainesville, Florida, personally knew John Wilkes Booth, Lewis Payne, and John Yates Beall.

He testified before his death that the cause of President Lincoln's assassination was for violating a promise to Booth that he would not hang his friend Beall, and yielded to Secretary Seward's advice to the contrary, and because the testimony in Beall's favor was not allowed in court, and because he was tried by a Military Court.

Captain Thompson intended to give affidavit to this, but died before doing so. Gen. John Tench, Gainesville, Fla., testified to this.

John Wilkes Booth was a friend of Lincoln and McClure persuaded him to intercede with the President in behalf of his friend. Many

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who were in Washington at the trial testify to McClure's and Booth's indignation over the injustice done to John Yates Beall in his trial and there was no doubt in their minds that President Lincoln's death resulted from this.

The Confederate Government commissioned Beall as captain to purchase a ship, arm it, equip it with ammunition, officers and crew to prey upon Northern shipping and to try to release the prisoners at Johnson Island. He was betrayed by supposed friends, arrested, and tried by a drumhead court marshall as a spy and ordered to be hung.

John Beall showed the court that he was not a spy, but a regularly commissioned officer of the Confederacy and by the laws of war could be imprisoned but not hung.

John Wilkes Booth went to Mr. Lincoln, stated these facts to him, and Mr. Lincoln acknowledged the lack of jurisdiction in the court, and error in exceeding their authority in condemning him. He promised that Beall should not be hanged at time appointed, but he would be obliged to see Secretary Seward in regard to this matter. Secretary Seward in the meantime had seen Gen. John Dix who had resented any interference with his authority at the prison, and so reported to the President, who no longer attempted to prevent the hanging.

The trial took place Jan. 20, 1865, at Fort LaFayette. The Military Commission was composed of six United States officers.

The account of the trial has been published. Speeches by James T. Brady, an eminent New York lawyer, who asked to defend Beall without compensation, the Judge Advocate, Maj. Jno. A. Bolles, also the findings of the court, the sentence, and the approval of Gen. Dix.

The verdict was rendered Feb. 8th. The execution ordered Feb. 18th. Beall was not notified until Feb. 13th. A respite was granted until Feb. 24th. His mother was allowed to see him only in the presence of the officers.

Many friends were active in his behalf. D. B. Lucas of Richmond, Va., an old classmate, James A. McClure, and Albert Ritchie of Baltimore. These friends were with him constantly to the end.

He begged that no spirit of revenge should be shown to any Federal prisoners on his account. He begged that his memory should be vindicated from the charges brought against him.

Capt. Wright Rives, Major Coggsell, Lieut. Tallman and the soldiers who guarded him showed him many kindnesses. Gen. Roger Pryor was a prisoner at the same time and was a great admirer of Beall's, and tried to aid him.

Dr. James H. McNeilly, Nashville, Tenn., wrote a beautiful tribute

to the Christian character of John Yates Beall, and published it in the *Confederate Veteran*, Feb., 1899.

Testimony of Gen. John Tench, Gainesville, Fla., is very much the same as that of Captain Thompson, and endorses all that Captain Thompson says.

PROOFS THAT JOHN WILKES BOOTH WAS NOT KILLED, APRIL 26, 1865.

The body of the man killed was carried to Washington City, and turned over to the proper authorities. Upon the body of the man killed were found articles belonging to John Wilkes Booth, and therefore those finding the man in the corn crib with such articles upon his person did not doubt his identity. No one who saw that body had ever seen Booth in life. When those who had seen him were allowed to see the body and to compare the picture of Booth with the dead body, plans were made at once to *secretly bury it*.

Reports and testimony differ as to where the body was buried.

Gen. Lew Wallace says:

"He was buried under a brick pavement in a room of the old penitentiary prison of Washington City, and then transferred to Baltimore, Md., and his remains now lie under a handsome marble monument in the Booth family burying ground."

Col. Wm. P. Wood of the Secret Service Department at that time says:

"The body of Booth was taken off the steamer *Ida*, April 27, 1865, down the Potomac river, then placed on a boat by Capt. Baker and his nephew, and carried to an island 27 miles from Washington and secretly buried there."

Gen. David D. Dana says:

"He was buried out in the Navy yard, the grave being obliterated by running a battery of artillery over it."

Captain E. W. Hilliard, Metropolis, Ill., says:

"I was one of four privates who carried the remains of Booth from the Old Capitol Prison in Washington to a gunboat which carried them about ten miles down the Potomac river, when the body was sunk in the river."

E. H. Sampson of Moline, Ill., who has lately died, (1923), said:

"Only two men knew where Booth was buried. Secretary Stanton ordered Col. LaFayette Baker to choose a man to aid him to bury Booth. Col. Baker chose me. We took Booth's body from the warship in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, between the hours of 10 P. M. and 3 A. M., on the night of April 26, 1865, and the body disappeared that night. I took a pledge that as long as I lived I would not divulge this secret."

Why this mystery about his burial?

Pictures of the men *John St. Helen* and *David E. George*, names

assumed by John Wilkes Booth were recognized as likeness of him by personal friends and relatives.

Gen. Albert Pike of Forth Worth, Texas, recognized him in a hotel when he was under the name of *David E. George*.

Joseph Jefferson recognized him in a picture of *John St. Helen*.

His nephew, Junius Brutus Booth, recognized him in a picture of *John St. Helen*. Many others recognized him.

David E. George committed suicide at Enid, Oklahoma, Jan. 17, 1903. He confessed on his deathbed that he was John Wilkes Booth. This was his third confession—once to Mrs. Harper, then to F. L. Bates. His body was kept for some time at the morgue, and there upon the arrival of George E. Smith of Colfax, Iowa, it was forbidden to be longer shown. This George Smith was the one who had been sending him money at various times.

There can no longer be any doubt that John Wilkes Booth lived long after the man was killed at Garrett Farm, April 26, 1865.

When the U. S. Government was asked by one who knew that Booth was living if they would like to have absolute proof that John Wilkes Booth was still alive these answers came.

“That matter is of no importance to the War Department.”

G. NORMAN LIEBEL,

Judge Advocate General.

January 21, 1898,

Three times the War Department was asked to consider the matter. Three times the answer came of “no importance.”

This shows conclusively that the War Department, knowing that the body brought by the Federal troops from Garrett farm that night was not John Wilkes Booth, were unwilling to admit their mistake.

A reward or several large amounts were offered for the capture of Booth.

Testimony of George Ernest Miller of Washington City, May 26, 1923:

“After examining a good many books in the Library of Congress, I do not find anything to prove that any money at all was paid to the captors of Booth's supposed dead body. I do find that certain small amounts were paid to different members of the company that ran Booth down and killed him, by a committee appointed by Congress, but this was disputed by one connected with it.

“Several years after Booth was reported dead and buried, Congress asked the Secretary of War (Stanton) to make a report on what had been done by him in remunerating the captors of Booth.

“The War Department sent in a very non-committal report

which was 'laid on the table' by Congress and was never taken up again.”

William M. Robinson, Jr., sent this from the Chief of Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants, *Treasury Department*, Washington, D. C.:

“The Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866 (14 Stat. 341), provided for the payment of the rewards offered by the President and by the officers of the War Department, in April and May, 1865, for the capture of the assassins of President Lincoln and of the persons who attempted to assassinate Secretary of State, William H. Seward.

The distribution of the rewards according to the Act of July 28, 1866, which named the persons to whom the payments should be made and the amount each should receive, was as follows:

For the capture of Booth and Herold (Distributed to 34 persons) -----	\$ 75,000
For the capture of Payne (Distributed to 10 persons) -----	5,000
For the capture of Atzerott (Distributed to 9 persons) -----	25,000
	\$105,000

Payment to each person named in the Act of July 28, 1866, above referred to, was made by separate draft of the Treasurer of the United States issued August 9, 1866, on Treasury Warrant No. 7724, dated August 8, 1866, and each of the paid drafts, aggregating the total sum appropriated, is now in the files of the Government.”

(Over \$100,000.00 was offered for Booth alone. It was never paid.) X

The Vicksburg Times, Oct. 9, 1866, reports that detectives sent out by the U. S. Government were then searching for John Wilkes Booth, and asks the question, “Why are detectives in search of the man that killed Mr. Lincoln long after the man was reported dead?”

Mr. Basil Moxley, one of the only surviving pall bearers of the body at what he calls the “Mock Funeral,” when the supposed body of John Wilkes Booth was taken to Baltimore, says:

“I knew Booth well, and I conversed with him about affairs in Washington. The man who was brought to Baltimore did not resemble Booth; this man had brown hair, while Booth's hair was jet black; there was also a difference in general appearance.”

In the *La Crosse (Wisconsin) Democrat*, Brick Pomeroy, editor is found the following:

“*John Wilkes Booth*—The papers now are having much to say about Booth, whether he is dead or not. John Wilkes Booth was alive July 13, 1866. The man who was killed was not Booth, but another person who was murdered in order to receive the reward for his capture. Time will unravel a ball of mystery now connected with this affair, and show up the beauties of Stanton's detective system.

"Again, we repeat and certainly that John Wilkes Booth never was taken to Washington, either wounded or dead, and that he was alive in July of this year."

Then I began to search for any confession that John Wilkes Booth then living could have made to any one.

A friend visiting in Memphis, Tenn., knowing my interest in this matter, sent me the account received from John Wilkes Booth himself, (under an assumed name), telling of his escape. She asked that neither her name nor that of the friend who gave it to her should be used, as it had been given in confidence. I gave little heed to the account which was useless historically, unless I could prove the facts, so laid this letter enclosing the account of escape aside until I found later that the facts were almost identical with what others had said. I found in a book published by F. L. Bales, 1907, almost the very words as given to him by *John St. Helen*, who also claimed to be John Wilkes Booth. Also in Gen. David Dana's account of the pursuit of Booth published in *The Boston Globe*, Dec. 12, 1897, did much to prove the facts. I felt then that there must be something of truth in it and give it now for what it is worth. Booth must have had many assumed names for John St. Helen was not the name of the one whose account I received by mail, nor was it David E. George, nor George D. Ryan.

JOHN WILKES BOOTH'S OWN ACCOUNT OF HIS ESCAPE.

"As I fired I leaped from the box to the stage. My spur became entangled in the drapery on the box, which caused me to miss my location on the stage and threw my shin bone against the edge of the stage fracturing the shin bone six or eight inches above the ankle. However, I reached my horse in safety which by an arrangement was held by David E. Herold close to the back door of entrance to the stage.

"When I came to the bridge at the East Potomac river, crossing it at full speed, at the gate stood a Federal soldier on guard. He asked, 'Where are you going?' I gave the password *T. B.*, which had been given me, and I was allowed to pass. I went on to Surrattville and waited for Herold, who was to follow me. He soon came up and together we rode all night, reaching the home of Dr. Samuel Mudd at 4 o'clock in the morning. He cut my riding boot from my right foot and leg, then bandaged my shin with pieces of cigar boxes, when we left his home, leaving the boot behind and I had no covering over my right foot and leg save the splits and sock.

"From the home of Dr. Mudd we went to the home of a Southern sympathizer by the name of Cox. He had heard of the death of President Lincoln and refused to let us enter, but he called his overseer whose name I did not get distinctly, but it sounded like Ruddy. I began at once to negotiate with him to put us over the river where we could be placed under the protection of

the Confederate soldiers. He told me that Col. Mosby's command was near Bowling Green, Va., and agreed to deliver us there for a sum, as I remember, about \$300.00.

"Ruddy left us in our hiding place until he could go to Bowling Green and arrange to have some of these soldiers meet us at a fixed time and place. He remained away for several days and returned April 21, 1865. In the meantime a relative of Mr. Cox, named Mr. Jones took care of us.

"When Ruddy returned he reported Capt. Jett of Mosby's command would meet us at the ferry on the Rappahannock river at Ports Conway and Royal at 2 P. M., April 22nd.

"We had a distance of 18 miles to go to reach that point travelling through open country exposed to Federal troops. I conceived the idea of disguising myself as an old negro moving. An old negro near Dr. Stewart's owned two impoverished looking horses and a very dilapidated wagon which we hired for the trip. Straw was placed in the bottom of the wagon and I lay down upon the straw stretching myself out at full length. Boards were put across the body of the wagon giving me about 18 inches of space for the height of my bed. Then over the boards were piled chairs, beds, mattresses, quilts and other articles usually kept in a negro home. A few chickens were caught and put into a split basket which was tied to the hind gate of the wagon, with quilts, blankets, etc., thrown over them only exposing the end of the chicken basket. The wagon was driven by the old negro named Lewis, the owner of the team. Ruddy and Herold followed at some little distance so as not to convey the idea that they were in any way connected with the wagon. The 18 miles were made without accident or incident.

"I had placed in my side pocket some letters, my dairy, a picture of my sister, Mrs. Clark, and when I got over to the other side of the river when I wrote the check for Ruddy I missed these papers. I asked Ruddy if he would not go back to the wagon and get these papers and bring to me at the Garrett farm where the soldiers had arranged to take me, until Herold and Ruddy should go to Bowling Green, Va., that afternoon to get a shoe for my lame foot, and other things I greatly needed.

"Ruddy stepped in the old batteau boat to get the papers after I handed him his check.

"I was introduced to Lieuts. Ruggles and Bainbridge and Captain Jett. I mounted Captain Jett's horse. Captain Jett and Herold went on foot a near way to Bowling Green, a distance of fifteen miles.

"The second day after reaching the Garrett home I was notified that a squad of Yankee troops had crossed the Rappahannock river in hot pursuit of me, and advised me to go to some woods north of the Garrett home in a deep ravine, giving me a signal by which I should know if all went well. They rode off and I left the house without letting any one know that I was going to this wooded ravine.

"About three or four o'clock I heard the signal and the friends came up with an extra horse which I mounted and we rode away

in a westerly direction. We rode that night, the next day and night, and then stopped to camp in some woods and to rest ourselves. They talked over the direction I should take and on a country road the next day we separated.

"I offered to pay them for service rendered but they refused. I stopped at a small country house kept by three elderly ladies. They took me in as a wounded Confederate soldier, fed my horse and gave me a nice breakfast and they would only accept one dollar and a few coins.

"I continued my journey through West Virginia into Kentucky, then crossed the Mississippi, and found my way into the Indian Territory. For eighteen months I remained in the Indian Territory, then went to Nebraska City, hired myself to drive a team hauling provisions for the U. S. Government. I then went to Salt Lake City and from there I went to San Francisco to meet my mother and brother, Junius Brutus. I remained a while with them, then went to Mexico, then to Texas, finally stopped at Glenrose Mills and Granbery, Texas."

Mr. F. L. Bates says John St. Helen implicated President Andrew Johnson in the aid given by men in high authority. I could never reconcile this with what I know of Andrew Johnson, so I began to search for the guilty party. Nothing satisfactory can be found except the acknowledgement of Gens. Dana and Auger.

Gen. Dana said that he and Gen. Auger knew that John Wilkes Booth had threatened to take the President's life that night. He also tells that he had double guards of soldiers placed around the city. He also confesses that he went by appointment to meet some one at the East Potomac bridge. He also states that he withdrew the guards to his headquarters and that that accounted for Booth and Herold passing—but the guards were at the bridge and the password T. B. allowed them to pass, and the pursuers not knowing the password was not allowed to pass.

Gen. Auger issued the order to call the guards to his headquarters at Fort Baker. Who gave the authority to Gen. Auger to issue this command? Gen. Auger said later to Gen. Dana, "My God, Marshal, if I had listened to you this terrible thing would not have happened." What did Gen. Auger mean?

If he had gone contrary to Gen. Dana in not holding Booth and Herold at the bridge when they wished to enter the city—or had not listened to Dana when he had entered into a conspiracy to kill President Lincoln?

No one knows. Time only will reveal it, for "Murder will out."

BOOTH'S ACCOMPLICES

David E. Herold was connected with a drug store in Washington City, where Booth was accustomed to buy paint and cosmetics for his "make up." He greatly admired Booth.

He and Booth became very intimate, so Booth persuaded him to have a horse ready for him to mount and to follow on his own horse, to direct the way, as Herold knew the country all around very well, and Booth did not.

"Ruddy" the overseer of the Jones plantation who was paid to arrange for the Confederate soldiers to meet him at the Ford on the Rappahannock river to enable him to escape and to secure an old wagon, driver and a disguised team going to the ford. Ruddy was paid well for this and was sent back for personal belongings of Booth which had been left in the wagon, hence found on his person when killed in the crib on the Garrett farm.

Dr. Samuel Mudd who set his shinbone and aided him to elude his pursuers.

Lewis Payne who had vowed to kill Seward for preventing Lincoln from saving Beall's life. Lewis Payne when he rushed down the steps at Seward's said, "I am, I am mad," and many thought him mentally unbalanced.

Mrs. Surratt was hanged as an accomplice but she was not, and her death without a fair trial stands as a disgrace to the Military Government of that day.

She kept a boarding house in Washington on H. Street, and at one time was comfortably well off. She had two children, a son John Surratt, and a daughter. Booth was known to go to this boarding house to leave a letter for Herold, and to get his opera glasses which he wished to take with him. He had left them there when he had called to see John Surratt. She is the only woman ever hanged by a judgment of a Federal adjudication.

John Surratt her son was accused of aiding Booth but he escaped and stayed in Europe for many years, then was pardoned by Andrew Johnson and allowed to return to Washington City. *John Surratt, Adzerodt, Arnold, O'Laughlin* and others admitted their part in one or other conspiracy.

A BEAUTIFUL ROMANCE—MARTHA O'BRYAN, THE SWEETHEART OF JOHN YATES BEALL

(Extracts from a sketch by Rev. James H. McNeilly, D.D., Nashville, Tennessee.)

"Captain John Yates Beall at the beginning of the War between the States was a youth of a fine family in Virginia, a zealous member of the Episcopal church, owning a large estate in the beautiful valley of Virginia, endowed with ample means, handsome in person, and loved and respected by all who knew him.

"When Virginia called her sons to defend her against invasion, he at once answered to the call and enlisted as a private in a

regiment that was part of that immortal "Stonewall Brigade" in October, 1861. He was desperately wounded in an engagement with the enemy. He went South the following winter seeking restoration to health.

"There in Georgia at the home of a friend he met Miss Martha O'Bryan, a young girl from Tennessee who was a refugee from home. She was remarkable for her beauty, her wit, her vivacity and her culture.

"It was a case of love at first sight with both of them and they were soon engaged to be married.

"Returning to Richmond the young man was commissioned as Master in the Navy, with the rank of Captain. He spent much time in Iowa and Canada gathering information and forming plans for rescuing the Confederate prisoners on Johnson's Island."

His record on Lake Erie, his arrest and imprisonment, his trial and death have been given in connection with the life of John Wilkes Booth, so there is no need to repeat. See pp. 5, 6, 7.

"The testimony of all who saw him during his imprisonment, friends and enemies alike, was that he bore himself with the courage of a Christian and the courtesy of a gentleman.

"His humble faith in Jesus Christ impressed the ministers of the gospel who attended him. The guards were greatly impressed with his gentleness and goodness.

"One of his last acts was to send his prayerbook to his betrothed. His letters to her breathed the tenderest love. Her love was his inspiration during his daring exploits, and her love, and his faith in Christ were his support and comfort during the dark days when he knew he was the victim of malignant hate.

"She was worthy of his love and confidence for her love through all the years knew neither change nor abatement.

"She did not give herself up to idle and useless repining when he died, but she took up life's duties determined to live a life worthy of the noble soul to whom she had given her heart.

"She became a teacher of girls and wielded an influence in building character. Many homes in the South were made the abode of culture, refinement, purity, and happiness by contact with her beautiful life. She lived fifty years after her lover left her, and looked forward with joy at the prospect of meeting him in the presence of their Lord whom both loved so dearly."

STATE LOYALTY

To encourage loyalty to State, each month, taking State by State of the Thirteen Southern States alphabetically, we will try to secure the Firsts as furnished by the State Historians, U. D. C.

ALABAMA—January.

ARKANSAS—February.

FLORIDA—March.

GEORGIA—April.

LOUISIANA—May.

MISSISSIPPI—June.

MISSOURI—July.

NORTH CAROLINA—August.

SOUTH CAROLINA—September.

TENNESSEE—October.

1925

TEXAS—January.

VIRGINIA—February.

WEST VIRGINIA—March.

MARYLAND—April.

If any State Historian fails to send in the Firsts for 1924, one of the 1925 States will take the place.

ALABAMA'S FIRSTS

Alabama, Alabama!

We will aye be true to thee!

Watered like the land which Moses

Climbed lone Nebo's' mount to see.

From the Southern shore where groweth

By the sea thy orange tree.

To thy Northern vale where floweth

Deep and blue thy Tennessee.

* * * *

Brave thy men and true thy women

Better this than corn and wine!

Make us worthy, God in Heaven,

Of this goodly land of Thine!

Alabama, Alabama!

We will aye be true to thee!

—*Julia Tutwiler.*

Arranged by Mrs. Joseph E. Aderhold, State Historian Alabama Division U. D. C., 1916-1918, 1922-1924. Mrs. Charles McDowell, State President Alabama Division U. D. C.

Send for a card to be placed in your school room. She will give the price.

ALABAMA'S FIRSTS

First white man to touch Alabama's soil—Juan Ortiz of Seville—1520.

First name called in either house of the National Congress or any National convention—Alabama.

First speech of welcome made in Alabama was extended De Soto by the Chief of the Coosa tribe of Indians, 1540.

First white Governor of Alabama—Bienville.

First negro slaves in America sold by De Soto at Ecunehattee, (Montgomery)—1540.

First to introduce the Black Code, Bienville—1706.

First capitol of all French possessions—Mobile, Ala.

First to invent the Indian alphabet—Sequoya, who lived several years in Etowah County, Ala.

First and only Indian to have his statue placed in the National Hall of Fame—Sequoya, of Alabama.

First white settlement in Alabama—1702.

First school taught on Alabama's soil—John Pearee, 1799.

First baptism—an Appalachee Indian girl into the Catholic church, Sept. 6, 1704.

First and only American to hold four military commissions at one time—Alexander McGillivray—General in the Continental Army, General in English Army, Colonel in Spanish Army, King or Mico of the Creek Indians. He lived for years at Wetumpka, Ala.

First in America to introduce the culture of grapes and olives—the French refugees in Marengo County.

First suffragette rally in America, called the Petticoat Rebellion, in 1714.

First race track built in America—William Weatherford, (Red Eagle.)

First hotel built in Alabama, The Green Bottom Inn, where Andrew Jackson lodged when he brought his famous horses to race on Conally's race track, Huntsville, Ala.

First railroad west of the Allegheny Mountains—Between Tusculum and Decatur, in 1832.

First newspaper published in Alabama—The Mobile Sentinel, in 1811.

First furnace built in Alabama—Cedar Creek, 1818, by Joseph Hespil.

First ship to bring from France wives for the colonists—The Pelican, Mobile, Ala.

First systematic examination into the geological structure of Alabama—Prof. Tourney—University of Alabama.

First submarine torpedo boat—Mobile, Ala.

First to establish a Department of Archives and History—Alabama.

First to determine Atomic weights in America—Dr. Mallet, Tusculooosa, Ala.

First to scale the ramparts of Monterey during the Mexican War—Rodgers.

First General Grand High Priest of the Royal Arch Masons of the United States, was Ephraim Kirby, of Alabama.

First religious congregation of Jews in Alabama—The Shaarai Shomagin, January 25, 1844, Mobile, Ala.

First Methodist Episcopal Church effected in Alabama, 1880—Rev. M. P. Sturdivant.

First Episcopal Church in Alabama was organized in Mobile, 1825.

First Episcopal Bishop of Alabama—The Rev. H. N. Cobbs, 1844.

First Church in Alabama—The Roman Catholic, 1540.

First Post-graduate Medical school in U. S.—Dr. John A. Wyeth, Ala.

First to discover bloodless method Dr. John A. Wyeth, Ala.

First to perform a successful operation on the heart—Dr. L. L. Hill, Montgomery, Ala.

First to have an X-Ray apparatus A. T. McKissick, Ala.

First State to have a chain of Electrical Engineering—Polytechnical Institute, Auburn, Ala.

First capitol of Confederate States—Montgomery, Ala.

First Confederate Flag unfurled—Miss Letitia Tyler, Montgomery, Ala.

First monument to all Confederate dead—Montgomery, Ala.

First Soldiers Home—Montgomery, Ala.

First Confederate uniform—Nichola Marshall, Marion, Ala.

First to raise Confederate flag at sea—C. H. Beale, March 5, 1861.

First active war order issued: "Fire on Ft. Sumter," April 9, 1861, Montgomery, Ala., Jefferson Davis to Gen. Beauregard.

First Secretary of War in Jefferson Davis' cabinet—Le Roy P. Walker, Ala.

First college in the South to observe Memorial Day—A. P. I., Auburn, Ala.

First to build an electric railway system in the world—Montgomery, Ala.

First to make the Parrott gun effective—Dr. John Brahan Read, Ala.

First woman to become a member of Mount Vernon Association—Octavia Le Vert, Mobile, Ala.

First woman to receive a commission from the United States Government—Madame Le Vert, Mobile, Ala.

First State to provide for a State Memorial by legislative enactment—Alabama, 1918.

First Southern woman licensed to practice before U. S. Court—Miss Maud Kelly, Birmingham, Ala.

First and only commission, Gen. Robert E. Lee ever personally bestowed upon recipient—John T. Morgan, Selma, Alabama.

First prisoner captured during the War Between the States—Lieut. Slimer, U. S. N., by Capt. Dixon of Auburn Guards.

First cotton gin in Alabama—constructed by Abraham Mordecai, 1803.

First census of Alabama taken in 1820.

First U. D. C. scholarship given in Alabama—Mrs. E. M. Timble, Montgomery, Ala.

INDIANS IN ALABAMA

Stand Watie was the only full blooded Indian who held the office of Brigadier-General in Confederate Army. Etowah County, Ala.

Pushmataha was Alabama's most brilliant Indian orator. Oklahoma erected a monument to his memory.

Sequoya, the only Indian whose bronze statue has been placed in the National Hall of Fame. Alabama.

William Weatherford, Red Eagle, called the Key and Cornerstone of the Creek Confederacy, lived for years in Monroe County.

Sehoy, an Indian Princess, lived for years at Wetumpka.

Tecumseh, one of the ablest and most sagacious of American Indians, was born on the Tallapoosa. A noted spy in the British Army.

Ureske, (James Carter) was an Indian scout in the War Between the States. He served under Gen. Pike and Gen. Forrest. Fought in Mexican war with Sam Houston, helped to capture Santa Anna. He lives today near Montgomery, Ala., age 103 years.

Tuscaloosa, the most renowned Indian in Alabama, lived at Maubilia. Killed in that bloody battle.

Oscola, the chief of the Seminoles, was born near Tuskegee, Ala.

ALABAMA CLAIMS

Alabama's Territory—32,462,080 acres.

Alabama has a population of 2,350,000.

Alabama is a potential empire of mineral and agricultural wealth.

Alabama's steel and iron industries supply largely the markets of the world.

Alabama ranks first as a ship-building state.

Alabama leads in mineral production.

Alabama building material cheaper than any other state.

Alabama occupies front rank in social progress.

Alabama makes all necessary railroad material.

Alabama ships thousands of tons of steel to Texas and Louisiana.

Alabama builds 10,000 tons freighters, all material used in construction furnished by Jefferson County, Alabama.

Alabama leads in timber production.

Alabama is famed for her pine trees, which grow to the height of 150 feet and are shipped to all parts of the world—valuable for ship building.

Alabama built one of the most magnificent fighting ships in the history of the world—The Tennessee—which fought single handed the entire Federal fleet, under Admiral Farragut, Mobile, August 5, 1864.

Alabama claims the greatest undeveloped water power in the world—Muscle Shoals.

Alabama claims the invention of the improved cotton gin, which saves from four to five dollars in each bale. R. S. Mounger, Birmingham.

Alabama claims the largest commercial lock in the world—The Warrior.

Alabama's marble deposits challenge the admiration of the world.

Alabama constructed the largest cannon used in the War between the States—Selma.

Alabama was the scene of the most important naval engagement fought in waters of either hemisphere—Aug. 5, 1864—Mobile.

Alabama's soil and climate produce anything that can be grown in any part of the world.

Alabama's watermelons and strawberries are unrivaled in the world.

Alabama is noted for her pecan orchards.

Alabama furnished 95,000 men to the Confederacy.

Alabama gave 150 Jews to the Confederacy, leading all other states.

Alabama's Code of Ethics for the Alabama Bar has been adopted in toto by the National Bar Association.

Alabama's Medical Association constitution, prepared by Dr. Cochran, has been adopted by all State Associations.

Alabama claims one of the greatest heroes in American history—Isaac Heaton, at Ft. Mims, 1913.

Alabama glories in her son, Col. W. I. Sibert, who constructed the Gatun dam and locks.

Alabama gave to the Republic of Texas, her Secretary of State, Abner Lipscomb, of Mobile county.

Alabama's son, Col. D. D. Gaillard, made the famous Culebra cut.

Alabama's distinguished son, Gen. John H. Forney, saved the day for the South at 1st Manassas—Calhoun County.

Alabama claims the world's most famous artillerist—John Pelham, Calhoun County.

Alabama furnished three members of Jefferson Davis' cabinet—LeRoy P. Walker, Thomas A. Watts and Wade Keys.

Alabama boasts of one of the greatest heroines in the world—Emma Sanson—the only woman presented with a gold medal in consideration for her brave conduct.

Alabama honors the memory of her valiant son, Gen. Rodes, who commanded the Army after Stonewall Jackson and Hill were wounded at Chancellorsville.

Alabama is justly proud of her son, Rufus William King, the founder of Salem, Ala., and who in 1852 served as Vice-President of the United States.

Alabama claims Booker T. Washington, the most noted negro educator in the world. Tuskegee.

Alabama claims Dr. Marion Sims, the greatest medical authority on women.

Alabama's hero, Gen. Edmund Pettus, with Capt. L. D. Bradley of Texas, led Wauell's Texas brigade in attacking the redoubt at Vicksburg.

Alabama glories in her son, Wm. L. Yancey, the greatest of the Twelve Tribes of Judah—the author of the platform adopted by the States Rights men.

Alabama claims Gen. John T. Morgan, the Father of the Isthmian canal.

Alabama is proud of her daughter, Mrs. L. M. Bashinsky, who wears the title, "Lady Scholarship," due to her unflagging zeal in the education of the descendants of Confederate veterans. Troy.

Alabama's banners floated proudly over every battlefield from Pennsylvania to Missouri—1861-65.

Alabama claims credit for being the first to co-ordinate all war works in the Council of Defense, 1916.

Alabama furnished the President of the Texas Congress, which declared that country a Republic, Richard Ellis of Franklin County.

Alabama claims with Georgia, Sidney Lanier.

Alabama glories in her son, Dr. Peter Bryce, who revolutionized the treatment of the insane.

Alabama claims Dr. J. L. M. Curry, Willis Brewer, Alexander B. Meek, Julia Tutwiler, Mrs. Augusta J. Evans Wilson, Mary Johnston, Dr. Thomas Owen, Miss Helen Kellar.

Alabama has the distinction of being one of the states having one of Victory huts in France named in her honor.

Alabama is one of three states having an exclusive negro town—Hobson City, Calhoun County.

Alabama's state seal was adopted in 1868, bearing these words, "Here We Rest."

Alabama furnished two Brigadier Generals in the Spanish-American War.

Alabama honors the memory of Osmond Kelly Ingram. The annals of the world's history contain no finer example of heroism.

Alabama's magnificent system of water-ways gives her sovereignty over the distribution of her wealth, mineral, agriculture and manufacturing.

Alabama is justly proud of Lieut. Richard Pearson Hobson, who by sinking the Merrimac in the mouth of Santiago harbor performed the most gallant and daring single exploit of the Spanish-American War.

The only deaf mute in any American War was Ben Oppenheimer, with Wheeler's Cavalry. Alabama.

The ship, Alabama, commanded by Admiral Raphael Semmes, swept the Federal Marine from the seas.

The last battle of the War Between the States was fought in Alabama at Ft. Tyler, April 16, 1865, a week after Appomattox. Citronelle.

Aaron Burr, the most noted outcast in America, was arrested near Ft. Stoddard, Ala., 1806.

The most famous horse in the world in the 18th century, was Gray Gander, owned by the famous turfman, Conally, of Huntsville, Ala.

Three Presidents of the United States owned lots at Muscle Shoals, Ala. Jackson, Monroe and Madison.

Judge Thomas G. Jones of Montgomery, under a flag of truce, carried the message of surrender at Appomattox.

One of the greatest duels fought in the War Between the States, occurred in Selma, Ala., between Gen. Forrest and Captain Taylor of the Federal Army, in which Taylor was killed.

Gen. Sam Dale was called the Daniel Boone of Alabama. Hero in the bloody Canoe Fight. Lived in Monroe County, Ala.

The Confederate Navy surrendered at Naunna Hubba Bluff on Tombigbee.

A solid shaft of Alabama marble, 22 ft. by 2½x2½, was shipped to the state fair in Birmingham, 1900. Talladega County.

The 6th Ala. at Seven Pines, led by Gen. John B. Gordon, lost two-thirds of its men in action.

Gen. William C. Gorgus, an Alabamian, made the Panama habitable by sanitary measures. Born in Mobile, Ala., 1854.

The chief Soil Pipe manufacturing center of the United States—Anniston, Ala.

ALABAMA LEADS

Alabama fiction writers contribute more manuscripts to New York Magazines than comes from any states except New York and Illinois.

Alabama has the largest sugar mill machinery manufacturing point in the United States—Birmingham.

Alabama's Warrior-Tombigbee system is the largest canalized river in the world.

Alabama has one plant, building at this time two Cuban sugar houses completed at a cost of \$9,000,000—Birmingham.

Jefferson County, Alabama, is recognized by Uncle Sam as centrally located. He distributes post office supplies over five states from Birmingham.

Alabama has the largest yellow pine lumber market in the world—Birmingham.

Alabama's slag is used extensively in paving, concrete work, and is manufactured into fertilizers, cement and brick.

Birmingham, Alabama—First lot sold in 1871 for \$150.00, since lots have brought \$12,000 per front foot.

Birmingham district has 1,700,000 tons of iron ore, sufficient to supply present furnaces for 165 years.

One city in Alabama handles more freight cars annually than the entire State of Georgia.

Alabama made steel ships are on every sea.

Alabama car wheels roll on every railroad in America and are exported.

Birmingham, Alabama, has 850 miles of streets of which 125 miles are paved and 150 miles macadamized.

Alabama made goods and wares are shipped to every state in the Union, and almost every country on the globe.

Alabama has the largest city for its age in the world—Birmingham.

Alabama chemicals are sold throughout America and abroad.

Alabama's metropolis annual freight tonnage is equal to three times the total weight of the South's cotton crop—Birmingham.

Birmingham, Alabama, has the heaviest street corner in the world, 1st Avenue and 20th Street. No other intersection having four sky scrapers.

Alabama manufactures the best metal fire doors made.

Alabama offers more facilities to the prospective industry than any other states in America.

Alabama has produced more corn to the acre than any other state in the Union.

Alabama Satsuma oranges are unrivalled in flavor.

Birmingham, Alabama, sets building record October, 1923—\$1,637,593 expended, not including the cost of the new magnificent auditorium.

Anniston, Alabama, can boast of 14 pipe shops: The Anniston Soil Pipe Company, Alabama Pipe and Foundry Company, Standard Foundry Company, Anniston Foundry Co., Central Foundry Company, Union Foundry Company, Lynchburg Foundry, Emory Pipe and Foundry, U. S. Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company, Ajax Foundry, Ornamental Foundry, Rudisill Soil Pipe Company, Interstate Foundry Company, Independent Soil Pipe Co.

FRENCH COLONISTS IN ALABAMA

Marengo County, Ala., was first settled by French colonists and refugees.

Charles LeFebvre-Desnouettes was made aide de camp to Napoleon at Marengo. He was made a Count by the French Government and held the office of Lieut.-General in the battle of Waterloo and Fluers. He lived at Demopolis, Ala., a number of years.

John A. Peniers resided in Demopolis and was a member of the National Assembly which decreed the death of Louis XVI.

Nicholas Raoul, a French refugee at Demopolis, commanded Napoleon's advance guard on his return from Elba. His wife was with him and was a maid-of-honor to Queen Caroline Murat.

Gen. La Fayette, America's friend, visited Montgomery, Ala., April 3, 1824. At this time he was the only surviving Maj.-General of the American Revolution.

General Bertrand Clausel, who served under Napoleon, resided from 1821 to 1825 in Mobile County. He had many honors conferred upon him by France.

La Clerk Mitford, a Frenchman, lived in Alabama for twenty years. When he returned to France he was made a General of Brigade by Napoleon.

Marshal Gronchy, one of Napoleon's marshals, had a son who lived in Demopolis, Ala.

President and Generals OF Confederate States of America

This is the name of a picture now to be sold for the Confederate Museum at Richmond, Va.

Mrs. Norman V. Randolph of Richmond, Va. purchased the entire collection and is offering them for \$2.00 postpaid.

The picture is 22x30 inches and is a beautiful engraving.

The names of the Generals represented are:

Jefferson Davis	Fitz Hugh Lee
J. E. B. Stuart	J. B. Magruder
Braxton Bragg	Sam'l. Cooper
Robert E. Lee	Wade Hampton
Sterling Price	W. H. F. Lee
L. Polk	John Morgan
Kirby Smith	John Wheeler
P. Cleburne	A. P. Hill
G. Beauregard	Jas. Longstreet
W. I. Hardee	Stonewall Jackson
Jubal Early	Simon Buckner
W. Loring	J. B. Hood
Dick Taylor	R. S. Ewell
Geo. E. Pickett	Richd. Anderson
W. B. Forrest	Albert S. Johnston
Benjamin McCullough	Gideon Pillow
T. L. Rosser	B. Cheatham
John B. Gordon	J. C. Breckenridge
	Joseph E. Johnston

Many families when asked for photographs in order that others could be included were indifferent and did not comply with the request—hence many of the Generals in the Confederacy are omitted.

A key accompanies each picture and the names are thus shown.

This picture should be placed in every schoolroom in the South.

Please in ordering a picture from Mrs. Randolph mention seeing this advertisement in October Scrap Book.

Confederate Navy Records

Admiral A. O. Wright, of the Navy Department, U. C. V., is trying to rescue from oblivion, before it is too late, some record of the enlistment, service and discharge of the thousands of sailors who made such a magnificent record for the Confederate Navy. Such records, when secured, to be placed in the archives of each state capitol, alongside those of the Confederate Army already on file there. The legislatures of the southern states have appealed to their citizens to aid Admiral Wright, both by contributing to the fund for that purpose, and also to report on any sailor who may have lived in any given neighborhood.

He proposes to raise this fund by the sale of a suggestive and beautiful button, price one dollar each (the button is not worth it, but the cause is.) Each Chapter, U. D. C., should send for a supply of these buttons and sell them, and thus every purchaser will not only aid the most worthy, important and urgent cause so far neglected, but own a memento that can be worn and bring pride and honor to the wearer. Address him at **Oliver Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia.**

Books Commended for Children's Libraries

MILTON BRADLEY'S BOOKS

Mother Stories.....	Maude Lindsay
Merry Tales for Children.....	Bailey
America First.....	Lawton Evans
Heroes of Israel.....	Lawton Evans
Fairy Tales that Every One Should Know.....	Anna Tweed
Moons of Long Ago.....	Ellen Miller Donaldson
The Adventures of Fleet Foot.....	Allen Chaffee
Once Upon a Time Animal Stories.....	Carolyn Sherwin Bailey
For the Story Teller.....	Carolyn Sherwin Bailey
Rick and Ruddy Afloat.....	Howard R. Garis
Lost River.....	Allen Chaffee
Flint: The Story of a Trail.....	Bailey
Tell Me Another Story.....	Bailey
The Children in the Woods.....	Jeanette Marks

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A new History of the United States for the Grammar Grades that is fair to the South and yet is not partisan, sectional, or unnecessarily offensive to people of the North. It gives in a most interesting manner the record of every phase of our country's development. Write us for detailed information concerning these Histories.

The Southern Publishing Co.

DALLAS, TEXAS

I have carefully examined this History of the United States for Grammar Grades and can heartily endorse it.

M. RUTHERFORD, Athens, Ga.

The Southern Rover

Edited by W. C. Hammond,
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M. RUTHERFORD.

The Tree that Owns Itself

Colonel Wm. H. Jackson, eldest son of General James Jackson of Revolutionary fame, lived in Athens, Georgia, on a place covered by several acres. Colonel Jackson decided to sell his home place, but there was a certain fine white oak tree on the corner of his land which he desired should be preserved unto itself.

So he deeded this fine, beautiful, upstanding oak to itself, and this tree is known throughout the United States as the "Tree That Owns Itself."

A few years ago Mr. George Foster Peabody, a great friend of the University of Georgia, noticing that this tree (that has NO-NAME) was not getting all the care that it deserved, took steps

to have it better preserved and had dirt thrown around the roots and presented a marble tablet which has been placed near the base of the tree and the unique history of this tree is inscribed on the tablet.

In further memory of this tree, the New South Coffee Company, of Athens, Georgia, has put out one of the finest delicious high grade Coffees on the American market and has called it

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