

# THE DAILY ADVANCE

LYNCHBURG, VA., WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 23, 1975

## Gen. Lee's citizenship restored

WASHINGTON (AP) — Robert E. Lee IV says he's glad Congress finally set the record straight about his great-grandfather, even if it's only for history's sake.

"It was an excellent thing for Congress to do," Lee IV said Tuesday after the House approved and sent to the White House a resolution restoring the Confederate general's U.S. citizenship. "It closes the historical chapter in Lee's life."

The House passed the measure 407 to 10 after the Senate had approved it unanimously on April 10. President Ford's signature is expected. Most of the "no" votes came from Northern Democrats who wanted the resolution to include amnesty for Vietnam war draft evaders.

Lee IV, 50, a McLean, Va., businessman, watched the House action from the spectators' gallery with more than passing interest, then headed for the Capitol's Statuary Hall to be photographed beside the bronze statue of his great-grandfather.

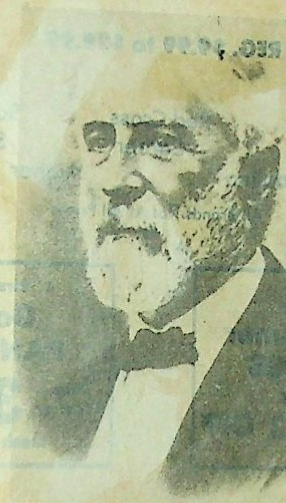
The Civil War hero's great-grandson told a reporter he can't figure out why it took 110 years to get around to restoring Lee's citizenship.

"I just don't know. You should ask a congressman about that," he said.

What difference does the action make for Lee's descendants?

"None whatsoever for me and my family, except it's the end of the history," Lee IV said.

Lee formally petitioned the govern-



Gen. Robert E. Lee

ment for amnesty and sent an oath of allegiance to President Andrew Johnson shortly after he surrendered to Union forces at Appomattox Court House in 1865.

The oath evidently never reached Johnson. It was discovered in 1970, buried in the National Archives among other Civil War documents.

Rep. Herbert E. Harris III, D-Va., who spearheaded the Lee citizenship drive along with Sen. Harry F. Byrd, D-Va., called the long delay in acting on Lee's request the unfortunate epitome of government inaction.

Sixth District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler during debate on the matter posed the question: "If Robert E. Lee is not worthy of being a U.S. citizen, then who is?"

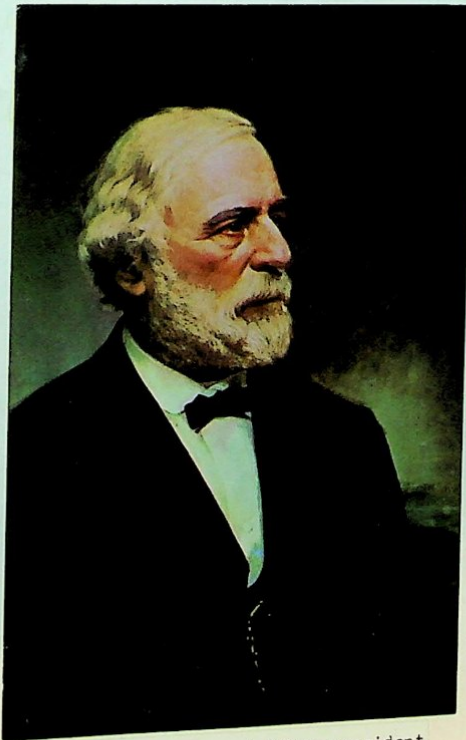
Reps. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., and John Conyers, D-Mich., protested that the resolution should also provide amnesty to Vietnam-era draft evaders who renounced their citizenship. And Conyers suggested Lee may have not even wanted his citizenship back.

Ridiculous, Lee IV told a reporter. "He obviously wanted to be back as a citizen of the United States," he said. "And the amnesty issue?"

"It's such a separate thing—I don't even want to comment on it," he said.

Lee is vice president of a Washington-area distillery. He said there are "quite a few" of Lee's descendants still around, although "My son, my daughter and myself are the most direct ones."

His daughter, Tracy Lee, 16, accompanied him to watch the House proceedings, but he said his son, Robert E. Lee V, 12, couldn't make it.



Robert E. Lee, as civilian president of Washington and Lee University (1865-1870), Lexington, Virginia

# THE DAILY ADVANCE

LYNCHBURG, VA., WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 6, 1975

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**THREE HAPPY VIRGINIANS** — President Ford chats with Rep. W. C. Daniel, D-Va., left, at the Curtis Lee Mansion in Arlington National Cemetery Tuesday after signing documents granting the restoration of citizenship to Gen. Robert E. Lee. Behind the President are Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr., Ind.-Va., center, and former Virginia Gov. Linwood Holton. (AP Wirephoto)

## 'Oversight in history' corrected

### Gen. Lee's citizenship restored

WASHINGTON (AP) — "Make your sons Americans," Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee urged his fellow Southerners after the Civil War. Now, Lee himself has made it.

Stripped of his political rights after the Civil War because of his leadership of the Confederate forces, Lee applied for a complete individual pardon in 1865.

His right to vote was restored two years before he died in 1870, but he didn't receive his full citizenship until Tuesday when President Ford signed a resolution correcting what he called "a 110-year oversight in American history."

The oversight occurred largely

because, although Lee sent an oath of allegiance to President Andrew Johnson along with his request for a pardon, it was lost.

Without the oath, previous efforts to restore Lee's citizenship posthumously failed to make it through Congress. Then in 1970 it was found among old State Department records located in the National Archives.

Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Ind.-Va., then began a five-year campaign on Lee's behalf. The Senate passed Byrd's resolution unanimously in April, and the House gave its approval by a 407-10 vote last month over the objections of some liberals

who argued that it should include amnesty for Vietnam war draft evaders.

The President signed the resolution on the portico of the Lee mansion in nearby Arlington. Among those in attendance were a dozen of Lee's descendants including Robert E. Lee V, a great-great-grandson of the confederate general.

Ford noted that Lee felt strongly after the war that the South must rebuild and become a strong part of the Union and that his request for a full pardon was a symbol of that desire.

"His restoration of full citizenship is an event in which every American can take pride," Ford said.



After Signing Bill Restoring Gen. Robert E. Lee's Citizenship, President Ford Hands Pen To Robert E. Lee, Other Lee Descendants Flank Boy. Behind Ford Is Gov. Mills Godwin, Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr. And Former Gov. Linwood Holton.



General Lee at home in Richmond, Va.

## Gen. Lee's Citizenship Restored

WASHINGTON (AP) — Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee won his final skirmish of the Civil War Tuesday when President Ford restored his full rights of citizenship.

"This legislation corrects a 110-year oversight in American history," Ford declared as he signed a resolution on the colonnaded portico of the Lee mansion in nearby Arlington, Va.

A dozen descendants of the commander of the Confederate armies and about 300 sweltering tourists observed as Ford praised Lee as a "symbol of valor and duty."

"His restoration of full citizenship is an event in which every American can take pride," Ford said.

The President used two pens to sign the resolution, passed recently by Congress. He presented one to Robert E. Lee V, a great-great-grandson of the Confederate general. The other went to Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr., Ind.-Va., who led a five-year campaign on behalf of the measure.

Lee was stripped of his political rights because of his leadership of the Southern forces in the Civil War.

Ford noted that Lee felt strongly after the war that the South must rebuild and become a strong part of the Union and that his request for restoration of citizenship in 1865 was a symbol of that desire.

Lee executed an oath of allegiance with his request to President Andrew Johnson.

OTHER NEWSPAPER  
PUBLICITY  
PERTAINING TO  
THE CONFEDERACY  
AND  
OTHER RELATED SUBJECTS

THE DAILY ADVANCE, Lynchburg, Va., Thurs., Sept. 5, 1974

## VMI cadets will visit New Market

NEW MARKET — The New Market Battlefield Park will blossom with white uniforms Sunday as more than 350 first-year cadets of Virginia Military Institute pay a visit.

Each year since the million-dollar Hall of Valor was opened in 1970, the entering class has visited this site so revered by VMI, according to James J. Geary, park director. It was here on a rainy Sunday afternoon, May 15, 1864, that the VMI corps of cadets made history.

This time the cadets will ride in buses. Before the Battle of New Market, the corps had marched for four days to reach the site from their barracks and classrooms at Lexington.

Confederate Gen. John C. Breckinridge, scrounging for manpower to meet an invading Union army, had ordered the well-trained and disciplined cadets to join his forces although they had never been in battle before. In the resulting clash, the 247 VMI cadets performed with great distinction but suffered 57 casualties, ten of them fatal.

Geary said the first-year students will arrive about 12:30 p.m. and will leave the park about 3 p.m.

THE DAILY ADVANCE, Lynchburg, Va., Thurs., Sept. 12, 1974

## Film series planned at New Market

NEW MARKET — The 13-part motion picture series, "America," by Allstair Cooke, will be shown free of charge each Sunday this fall beginning this weekend at the New Market Battlefield Park.

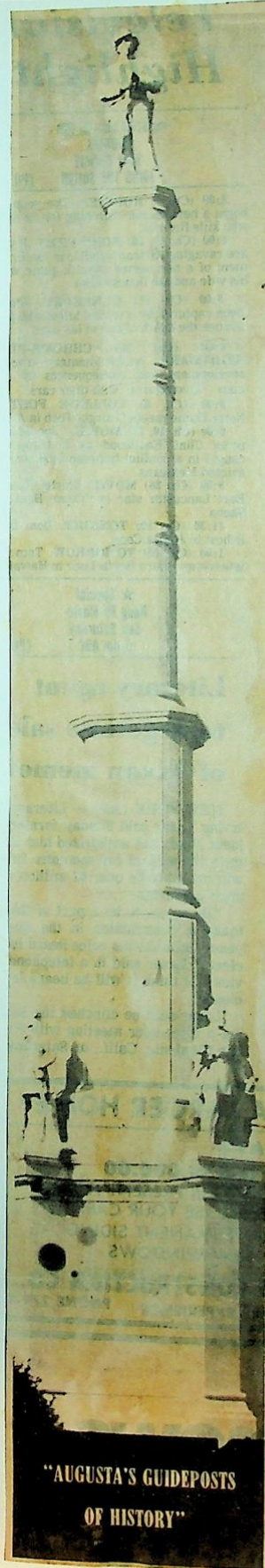
This will be the park's initial contribution to the American Bicentennial, according to James J. Geary, park director.

The 52-minute episodes will be shown Sunday at 4 p.m. in the Hall of Valor auditorium. For those who also wish to visit in the museum, the normal admission fee will be in effect.

The fifth film, "The New Found Land," covers early Indian civilizations in the Americas and the exploration of the Continent by the Spanish and the French.

Geary said the 16mm color films will be shown just as they ran nationally on NBC-TV. They were co-produced by the British Broadcasting Corporation and Time-Life Films.

Prints to be shown at the Battlefield are on loan from the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts.



## THE CONFEDERATE MONUMENT

The Confederate Monument located on Broad Street between 7th and 8th streets, was erected and dedicated in 1878, at a cost of \$17,331.34. The shaft of Carrara marble, carved in Italy, rises 76 feet from the base of Georgia granite. Four lifesize figures of Confederate heroes, one at each corner, stand at a height of 20 feet. They are: General Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson representing the Confederacy; General Thomas R. Cobb of the State of Georgia; and General W. H. T. Walker of Richmond County. On the second section are raised Confederate emblems, the coat of arms of the Confederacy and of the State of Georgia. At the top of the column is a large figure of Berry Benson, a Confederate private standing at rest.

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**The Augusta Chronicle**  
The South's Oldest Newspaper - Established 1785  
**AUGUSTA HERALD**

# THE DAILY ADVANCE

LYNCHBURG, VA., TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1974 9

## Portsmouth police find bomb

### Confederate monument threatened

PORTSMOUTH (AP)—The downtown Confederate Monument has been a sensitive issue here since last summer when City Council first voted to remove Memorial Day Confederate flags, then later decided to put them back next year.

Police received two anonymous phone calls Monday about bombs being planted at the monument.

The first one proved true.

"A bomb will go off at High and Court at the monument in half an hour," was the word a police dispatcher received about noon.

In a bag on the ground at the northwest corner of the monument, police found a homemade bomb with explosive power of about 20 pounds of TNT. The device later was disarmed by an explosive ordnance disposal squad from Ft. Story.

The bomb's explosive power was estimated by Navy Chief Warrant Officer R. P. Demers, who said it could have injured passersby on both sides of Court Street. Faulty wiring probably prevented the

bomb from exploding, said a member of his squad.

A four-block area around the monument was cleared from 12:30 p. m. until 3 p. m. The major injury was to downtown merchants, one of whom complained lunchtime business was off '100 per cent.' Some shop owners remained in the area even with the streets cleared.

Patrolman C. T. Ryder picked up the bag in which the bomb was found and saw a can and a battery inside. The bomb squad then was summoned.

Portsmouth Civil Defense Coordinator J. Herbert Simpson said a two-gallon can that originally contained vegetable oil had been filled with a yellowish, pasty mixture of nitrates and gasoline.

Inside that was a pipe bomb about six inches long, two inches in diameter, and sealed at both ends. Although the bomb squad took X-rays, it was unable to determine what was in it.

A large 1½-volt battery powered the

device, which was to have been triggered by a seven-jewel small, woman's watch that was ticking and gave the correct time when it was disconnected.

The 35-foot stone monument was completed in 1881 and has figures of four Confederate soldiers at its base. The bomb was found beside the sculpture of an artilleryman.

Demers said he believed the bomb, a fairly easy device to make, was of a type demonstrated two weeks ago on the television show, "Hawaii Five O."

"It was a legitimate bomb," Demers said. "It would have gone 'boom.' I'm not saying it would have killed everyone on the street, but it would have hurt a lot of people."

A police dispatcher received another anonymous call about 6:30 p. m. saying, "That one didn't go off, but the next one will." Police units sent back to the monument area found nothing the second time.

THE NEWS, Lynchburg, Va., Mon., Oct. 14, 1974



UNVEILING CEREMONY — Historic Landmarks Commission plaque commemorating 1865 "Battle of Appomattox Station" was unveiled Saturday at Historic Appomattox Railroad Festival. At left, State Sen. Howard Anderson views plaque along with Mrs. Frank Brown,

George Smith Photo  
Mrs. J.D. Allen Jr., and Mrs. K.B. Stoner. On right are Rep. W.C. "Dan" Daniel, and William Hunter, Mrs. Charles T. Moses Jr. and Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr., in background.

Governor's House Since 1813

# History Lives In Executive Mansion

RICHMOND — Virginia's Executive Mansion has withstood wars, fires and political turmoil since 1813. It occupies the site where three Presidents of the United States lived— James Monroe, John Tyler and William Henry Harrison. It has witnessed every state administration from Governor James Barbour to Mills Godwin's second term, and despite its 143 years the stately executive mansion has a bright future as a symbol of the history and heritage of Virginia.

Because the mansion has played such an important role in the history of Virginia and the nation, a long-range program began in 1973 to improve the furnishings and interpretation of the executive mansion.

This resulted in the establishment by the Virginia General Assembly of a Citizens Advisory Committee on Furnishings and Interpreting the Executive Mansion.

Under the direction of the committee a multi-volume history and architectural study of the mansion was prepared by Mrs. Charles L. Wyrick, Jr. The study will be used to assist the committee in its objective to improve the furnishing and interpretation of the executive mansion, by historians, and by hostesses who take visitors through Virginia's home for its governors.

In a statement issued recently, Governor Godwin said "The study of the executive mansion is a key part of the larger effort of the Citizen's Advisory Committee to promote a greater understanding and awareness of the history and significance of the mansion.

"We are proud that Virginia has preserved and maintained the records that makes studies such as this possible, and during the bicentennial period, we can look forward to other research that concentrate on the various facets of Virginia's rich history."

In addition to the historical research, the committee in its first 18 months collected more than \$60,000 in financial contributions, and the value of 18th and 19th century antiques donated by citizens far exceeds that amount.

Carlisle H. Humelsine, chairman of the committee, said the citizens' group is continuing its efforts to obtain appropriate antique furnishings for the mansion. We are also eager to locate objects and memorabilia that was owned

by Virginia's governors and families."

He added that persons interested in contributing funds or furnishings to the project may obtain information by writing to the Citizens Advisory Committee on Furnishings and Interpreting the Executive Mansion, Post Office Box 12162, Richmond, Va. 23241.

The Mansion study is replete with anecdotes about the old "Governor's House" from the period surrounding the War of 1812 and the ante-bellum era, to the turn of the century and the present day.

### Cost \$18,871

The total cost of the 1813 main house, dependencies and improvements to the site was \$18,871.82. When measured in terms of today's building prices it is indeed a modest cost for the residence of a state chief executive.

At the time of construction, Virginia was embroiled in the War of 1812 and pressures from the British blockade in the Chesapeake Bay, coupled with rampant inflation, made it almost impossible to ap-

propriate additional funds for the house. "The highly effective blockade prevented the purchase of any furnishings for the house from any outside resources," Mrs. Wyrick states.

By 1823, sufficient funds were at hand and some routine repairs and improvements were made, but no major architectural changes or improvements were made until the 1830s. The Assembly noted in the 1830 session that the house had been partially neglected. Richmond newspapers were harsher in their assessment of the condition of the house. They observed that:

"The building, heretofore furnished in a style of inferiority almost discreditable to Virginia has, during the summer, been refitted under an appropriation made by the last legislature." The papers went on to say that "externally the Governor's House had been one of the homeliest dwellings in the city but by adding new porticoes and colonnades, it now is entitled to the appellation of elegance. The interior is filled up and furnished with corresponding propriety and

with a union of taste and substantiality."

The report concludes that the 1830 addition of the balustrades on the roof and the colonnaded portico on the Capitol, or western facade,

tended to give the house a balanced harmony that it had not known before. The new appearance was captured in the now familiar Lutz print which perhaps not accidentally marked the first turn that anyone had attempted a serious illustration of the house.

### Close To Destruction

During the Civil War and the evacuation fires of 1865, the Governor's House came close to being destroyed. The house was saved by bucket brigades stationed on the roof of the main house and kitchen dependencies earlier.

In post Civil Wars years, the public's attitude toward the house changed from apparent indifference and sometimes caustic criticism to respect and affection. Known simply as the "Governor's House" for about 75 years, beginning in the 1770s it was referred to in legislative agendas as the Governor's

Mansion. As Mrs. Wyrick points out, "the house that had stood so quietly in its private corner of Capitol Square would assume the character of a public monument."

During the early part of this century, Mrs. Andrew Jackson Montague evinced great interest in refurbishing the house with antiques. When her husband took office as governor in 1902, she said there were only three antiques in the mansion, "a tin roof, ugly floors and copper bath tubs." All were replaced in due time.

Personally appearing before the Finance Committee of the Assembly, Mrs. Montague was having difficulty in interesting the legislators in her cause of acquiring antique furnishings, when an about-face attitude on the part of certain legislators occurred.

During a party at the mansion, according to Mrs. Montague as related in a personal interview in the 1940's, the chairman of the Finance Committee (described by her as a "quite large man") sat down in one of the mansion's rickety gilt chairs. He crashed to the floor, reducing the chair to kindling wood, and was later caught trying to hide the splintered remnants in the palm decorations. After this episode, Mrs. Montague says she was received with great sympathy by the Finance Committee.

## The News

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Lynchburg, Va., Sun., Nov. 24, 1974

# Democracy, Georgia Style

The University of Georgia held a campus referendum recently on whether the university band would continue to play "Dixie" at football games.

The vote was decisive: 3,567 students voted to continue playing the song and 1,270 voted against it.

That settled it, right? Wrong.

Ignoring the vote, associate professor of music Roger Dancz said the band will "under no circumstances play the song."

"This isn't the same school it was 20 years ago and not many Southern schools play Dixie anymore," he said.

Really? The vote didn't show that. In fact, it demonstrated, by better than 3 to 1, that Georgia hasn't changed its mind about "Dixie."

What Dancz did was substitute his judgment for that of the students, and tried to make it look as if he spoke for

the school, per se, despite the overwhelming vote against him.

He was right about one thing, though: not many Southern schools play "Dixie" anymore. That's to their everlasting disgrace. It smacks of cowardice, and it repudiates the South.

You will notice, my friends, that the Yankees continue to play the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and "Yankee Doodle," and "Marching Through Georgia," — in fact, all the Union songs of the war against the Southern states.

Unions arms prevailed in that conflict but the South refused to be beaten, a fact that puzzled and frustrated the North by denying it the victory it thought it had won. Now, more than 100 years later, it is getting its chance to savor that victory while Southern bands, repudiating "Dixie," play the "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

## Meade book slated for reprinting

The late Dr. Robert D. Meade's definitive biography of "Judah P. Benjamin: Confederate Statesman" is slated for republication.

The Theodore H. Jack professor of history, emeritus, of Randolph-Macon Woman's College won the Southern Author's Award for the original hard back volume on Benjamin which was published by The Oxford University Press in 1943.

The Arno Press of New York, which specializes in reprinting prestigious books, has contracted to publish a hard-back reprint of Dr. Meade's book. It is considered the standard work on the life of the Confederate Secretary of State and the volume went through a number of consecutive printings during the 28 years it was in print.

Dr. Meade was the author of two biographies of Patrick Henry, "Patrick Henry: Patriot in the Making," 1957, and the second volume, "Patrick Henry: Practical Revolutionary," published in 1969. At the time of his death he was working on a book about foreign-born military personnel who were sympathetic during the Revolutionary War and who fought for American independence. In 1973 he went to France to visit La Grange where General Lafayette lived in his late years, and the castle near Vendome, which belonged to General Rochambeau, another principal French hero of the American Revolution.

Widely known as a scholar and writer Dr. Meade was the author of many papers and articles published in newspapers and scholarly journals. His death occurred last April.



—Aubrey Wiley Photo

**SNOWY SILENCE** — Fresh blanket of snow creates all-encompassing silence in Miller Park during recent snow. This snowy scene and others in city received approximately four inches Tuesday. **Cannons from War Between the States**

## The News.

### Sons Of Confederate Veterans

Editor of The News:

There are now a number of active camps of the Sons of Confederate Veterans in Virginia, however it is believed there should be many more.

Our organization strives to give to the world, and especially to its own Southern people, an appreciation of their brave history and of the awesome sacrifices their ancestors made in defense of their conscientious convictions.

We receive inquiries from all parts of the state for information concerning our organization. Briefly, all male descendants of those who honorably served in the Confederate Armed Forces or Civil Government (direct or collateral) and are at least 16 year of age are eligible for membership. Research assistance will be provided applicants if needed.

Some members travel long distances to attend meetings of a camp. It is our thought that in the area served by this paper there will be sufficient interest shown to form a camp. A charter can be obtained with a minimum of ten member members.

This Association was formed in 1896 when the old veterans of the War Between the States were passing to the Great Roll Call and their sons decided the ideals of their fathers were worth perpetuating. The S.C.V. is not affiliated with or linked to any organization. It is not political, denominational or sectional.

Gentlemen who are interested may write to:  
HARRISON ETHRIDGE  
Commander, Virginia Division  
c/o P.O. Box 2100  
Petersburg, Va. 23803

# Editorials / Features

Lynchburg, Va., Sun., Feb. 2, 1975 D-1



## Name This Landmark

Do you know where this statue is located? This is another in a weekly series designed to interest area citizens in familiar landmarks of the Lynchburg region. It is coordinated by the Lynchburg Historical Society. Site of statue will be listed next Sunday Confederate Soldier located at Jones Memorial Library.

THE DAILY ADVANCE, Lynchburg, Va., Thurs., Feb. 13, 1975

## Stratford names superintendent

STRATFORD — Rear Adm. Thomas E. Bass III USN ret. of Fairfax, has been named resident superintendent of Stratford Hall Plantation in Westmoreland County. The historical colonial house was built in the 1720s by Thomas Lee, acting governor of Virginia and founder of the Ohio Co. Two of his sons, Richard Henry and Francis Lightfoot Lee were signers of the Declaration of Independence, and his grandson, Robert E. Lee,

who was born at Stratford, was general of the Armies of the Confederacy.

Stratford Hall is supported by the Robert E. Lee Memorial Association Inc., representing the 50 states of the United States and Great Britain. Mrs. George B. Craddock is chairman of the Lynchburg Committee for Stratford.

Bass is a native of Richmond and during World War II he commanded a submarine chaser in the Mediterranean and participated in the North African campaign and the allied invasions of Sicily, Italy and southern France. He worked with Yugoslav partisans in German-occupied areas of Yugoslavia. During the Vietnam conflict he commanded the Cruiser Destroyer Group of the Seventh Fleet.

The list of his accomplishments is long and impressive and he has served as commander of the Sixth Fleet. Before his retirement last July he was commandant of the 13th Naval District with headquarters in Seattle, Wash.

During his Naval career he received many awards including two Legions of Merit, the Meritorious Service Medal, Navy Commendation Medal, the Vietnam Gallantry Cross with Palm and the National Order of Vietnam, Fourth Class.

Bass is married to the former Sophia Redwood of Asheville, N. C., and they are the parents of two sons and a daughter.

In his new job Bass will direct all operations at Stratford Hall Plantation, including its farming operation, store, dining room and gift shop.

## NATION'S 6TH OLDEST

# W&L Designated Bicentennial Campus

LEXINGTON — Washington and Lee University, the second-oldest college in Virginia and the sixth-oldest in the United States, has been designated a Bicentennial College Campus by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration.

The university is only the second Virginia institution to receive the designation. The College of William and Mary was similarly honored earlier this year.

W&L was founded in 1749 — 27 years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

On May 13, 1776, it became the first academic institution in the Colonies to cast its lot with the growing sentiment in favor of independence, when trustees of what was then called Augusta Academy formally renamed the school "Liberty Hall."

W&L's official American Bicentennial program centers around its own heritage; some

of the historical treasures it owns which illustrate the early history of the United States; and the university's plans to preserve and enhance its traditional position in American education.

Among the specific projects described to the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration as it considered its endorsement of the W&L observance were:

— The nationwide tour currently underway of a number of historic portraits once owned by the families of George Washington and Robert E. Lee, including the priceless first portrait ever to have been painted of Washington himself;

— Another tour, sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution and also covering the nation, of some 200 pieces of rare Chinese export porcelain from the 18th and early-19th centuries, all with decorations that reflect Revolutionary-era political, economic, cultural,

religious and aesthetic influences;

— The extensive, professionally directed archaeological "dig" now being conducted at the ruins of Liberty Hall Academy about a mile west of the W&L campus;

— A major program to preserve permanently many of the records pertaining to the university's earliest history;

— The 1976 Mock Democratic Convention planned by W&L's student body, the 15th version of the quadrennial affair which is now generally regarded as the most authentic and accurate such collegiate event in America;

— Publication of a large number of on-campus programs and research activities, ranging from a production next year by the University Theatre of the Broadway musical "1776" to exhaustive studies of the early leaders and patrons of Augusta and Liberty Hall Academy;

— completion in 1976 of the

first formal portion of W&L's ambitious "Development Program for the Decade of the 1970s," by achieving that first-phase goal of \$36 million, of which more than 75 per cent has been raised so far.

In addition, the university radio station, WLUR-FM, recently became the first college broadcast facility in the nation to join the national Bicentennial College Network. WLUR's three-times-a-week feature program, "Bicentennial Reports," is made available to other members of the network under ARBA sponsorship.

Washington and Lee's American Bicentennial program is closely aligned with the joint Lexington and Rockbridge County Bicentennial observance, directed by Dr. Leon Sensabaugh, a professor of history and dean emeritus of Washington and Lee.

The university officially began its commemoration of the American Revolution in 1973 with the dedication of its

ernment.

In 1796, George Washington endowed the struggling little school in the Valley with the awesome sum of \$50,000 in stock — the largest gift ever made to an educational institution in America up till then. It was literally the salvation of the academy, which had been faced with imminent bankruptcy at the time.

Grateful trustees renamed the school Washington Academy in 1798. Washington's gift — still a productive part of W&L's endowment — has paid a small part of the cost of the education of every student at the university since.

During the first half of the 19th century, the little college survived, though at times only barely. More than once it was rescued from closing by large gifts inspired by Washington's earlier example.

After the Civil War — which devastated the college both physically and spiritually — Washington's influence rescued it still once again, when trustees boldly decided to offer the presidency of the institution of Robert E. Lee.

Lee had been offered positions of wealth and power throughout the United States, north and south, and abroad as well. But, according to his family, the only thing nobody had offered him until Washington College was the chance actually to earn a living — rather than simply to receive money for the idle use of his name.

Lee accepted the job for that reason — and because of his lifelong admiration for Washington, who was his wife's step-great-grandfather.

He proved to be an academic administrator of uncanny ability and foresight, and in the five years before his death he transformed the little-known classical academy into a university of national stature.

Lee and his family — including his father "Light Horse Harry" Lee, a signer of the Declaration of Independence — are buried on the W&L campus in the Chapel built in 1867 under his supervision.

After Lee's death in 1870, the college was renamed again, to link "in fit conjunction," as the trustees' resolution said, "the immortal names of Washington and Lee, whose lives were so similar in their perfect renown, and with both of whom equally by singular good fortune it is entitled to be associated in its future history."

Front Campus as a National Historic Landmark and publication of a brief illustrated architectural history of its historic academic buildings.

With the Front Campus named a National Landmark two years ago and the Lee Chapel similarly recognized in 1963, Washington and Lee is one of the few college campuses in America having received two such designations — the highest that can be conferred on a private site by the federal government. Interestingly, Virginia Military Institute, founded in 1839 and adjoining the W&L campus, in Lexington, is one of the others with two Historic Landmarks.

Shortly after the Revolution, trustees of the newly renamed Liberty Hall Academy petitioned the Virginia legislature for a formal charter with permission to award college-level degrees. They received it in 1782 — the first such charter granted to an academic institution in by the new state gov-

# The Battle of Lynchburg

Friday, June 17, 1864.

Under the command of General David Hunter, 18,000 Union soldiers reached the outskirts of Lynchburg bent on capturing this chief supply center for Lee's Army of Virginia. Their advance, including an assault on the hill at Quaker Meeting House, had been slowed down by the Confederate infantry of General John C. Breckinridge and a detachment of cavalry under John McCausland. Shortly after noon, General Jubal A. Early arrived with less than half of his II Corps to set up a new line of defense.

Hunter and his commanders (Sullivan, Crook, Duffie, and Averell) took over Sandusky, the home of Major George C. Hutter, and established their HQ there. The Northern General boasted at supper that Lynchburg would be his the following day. He was wrong.

Throughout the night, Hunter's scouts reported hearing train after train pulling into Lynchburg's South Side Railroad Station, each arrival greeted with cheers, drumbeats, shouts, and whistles from the large crowd—as if welcoming countless numbers of fresh Southern reinforcements. Actually, there was but a single, empty train running back and forth. The rest of General Early's 8,000 troops would not arrive till morning.

Saturday, June 18, 1864.

The Federal infantry and artillery attack came at daybreak along the Salem Turnpike (Fort Avenue), and was met fiercely by General Early. Crook's well-planned flanking attempt never developed; and when Hunter learned that his supply wagons at Forest were being attacked by McCausland, his resolve faded. After dark, the Union general quietly and skillfully withdrew his forces.

What might have been a major and possibly devastating battle was averted and the City of Lynchburg was saved. On this historic day, Diuguid Funeral Service was approaching its first half-century of service to the people of Central Virginia.

When history was being made, Diuguid was always there with Dignity and Dependability for all.



Old Quaker Meeting House after the Battle



DIUGUID FUNERAL SERVICE

THE NATION'S SECOND-OLDEST FUNERAL HOME

STYLE AND FURNISHINGS

# Student Researches Confederate White House

By TINA C. JEFFREY  
Newport News Daily Press

RICHMOND (AP) — The White House of the Confederacy, home of President and Mrs. Jefferson Davis during the Civil War, will get a different look soon. And nobody will be more interested than Linda Frease, an interior design student at Virginia Commonwealth University.

As her senior project, Linda researched the style, colors, furnishings and floor coverings of the mansion, and has submitted her findings to the committee planning the restoration, which will take the house back to the 1861-65 era. "It will certainly be used in our study," says Eleanor S. Brockenbrough, assistant director of the Museum of the Confederacy, which has been operating the house at 12th and Clay Streets since it opened to the public in 1896. "We'll be interested to see how we can incorporate it into what we already have."

Mrs. Brockenbrough's great, great uncle, Dr. John Brockenbrough, built the house in 1818 when he was president of the Bank of Virginia. It was designed by the famed South Carolina architect Robert Mills, who did a number of other buildings for Richmonders during that time.

The house now is one of only three Mills-planned structures still standing in the state's capital city. The others are the Valentine Museum (the Wickham Valentine House) and Monumental Church.

The imposing dwelling passed through two subsequent owners before it was bought by the city of Richmond in 1861 as a home for the president of the Confederate States of America. The purchase price of \$35,000 in-

cluded an extra lot and furnishings valued at \$7,894.97.

Davis and his family resided in the White House of the Confederacy until the end of the Civil War in 1865. Union soldiers then moved in and the home for the next five years was occupied by officers of Military District One. Some pillaging of its possessions occurred.

After federal troops left in 1870 and the city made plans to use the building as a public school, an auction was held to dispose of the remaining high-style Victorian furnishings. Some of these were bought by Richmond families who have since given them back to the museum. Others have been dispersed to no one knows where, although museum officials always are hoping pieces will turn up and find their way back to Richmond.

Linda Frease was able to get

an 1870 inventory of the house, but says it is incomplete at best, leaving exact descriptions to the imagination.

"We keep hoping an earlier inventory will turn up so we'll have a better idea of just what the interior looked like," she says.

Her efforts to find out the approximate appearance of the home has been a long, involved project that has led her to other museums, to many libraries, to antique magazines and to the Smithsonian Institution, where a 19th century decorative arts expert recommended sources for further research.

Her perspective of floor plans, revolving around antique furnishings already present, was presented to the museum commission earlier this month.

"A lot is guesswork," she concedes, "but the most important thing is that I covered a

lot that other researchers hadn't. I've been through a lot of blind alleys and consulted a lot of sources that they didn't have."

The project that consumed so much of Linda's senior year at VCU has contributed vastly to her own education, she says.

"I've loved every minute of it, and my preoccupation with the American Victorian period is starting to echo in other classes.

"I find myself thinking all my spare time about what the house might have looked like when the Davises lived there,

what pictures were on the wall, what foods they served at state dinners, what sort of carpeting they walked on.

"I like the furnishings of the period — they were not like the late Victorian styles, which were big and bulky and ornate."

The senior project, plus courses in museum management, have led Linda to apply for postgraduate work in the Winterthur program at the University of Delaware — one of the nation's most prestigious training schools for museum executives. She's got

her fingers crossed that she'll be one of 10 persons selected for the two-year program.

Mrs. Brockenbrough says the restoration program and construction of a new gallery at the Museum of the Confederacy will cost about \$200,000 and will take nearly four years to complete. It will be done in stages, so that visitation won't be hampered.

Support for the work will come from public donations, Civil War groups, corporations and matching funds.

## Surrender of Lee will be observed

APPOMATTOX — The 110th anniversary of the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant will be observed Saturday and Sunday at Appomattox Court House National Park.

Many special events have been planned to commemorate the surrender which took place on April 9, 1865.

Hazel Harvey will exhibit historical dolls in the Visitor Center during the observance.

The Emmy award-winning film, "Surrender at Appomattox," will be shown at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. on both days, and talks by "living history" soldiers will be given at 10 a.m., noon, 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. each day.

A highlight of the weekend will be an art show on Sunday. All entries will be on display from noon to 5 p.m., with judging beginning at 2 p.m. Winners will be announced at 3 p.m.

The deadline for adult en-

tries is Friday at 4:30 p.m. in the park's Visitor Center. There is no maximum size for artwork in the adult category.

In addition to the Court House and Visitor Center, the McLean House, Meeks Store, Woodson Law Office, County Jail, Tavern Guest House and Tavern Kitchen will be open to the visitors from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. each day.

Entrance fees, which are collected daily from April 1 to October 31, will be waived Sunday as part of the anniversary commemoration.

## Big crowd expected at New Market

NEW MARKET — A battlefield park official today predicted a large crowd for Sunday's 8th annual reenactment of the Battle of New Market. He urged early attendance at the 2 p.m. show.

"Registration of participants is already up to the limit of 300, and they are coming from 15 states—a record," said James J. Geary, director of the New Market Battlefield Park.

The park, together with the 33rd Virginia of New Market, a reactivated Civil War unit, are sponsoring the event. It is held to commemorate the heroic charge of 247 Virginia Military Institute cadets in the 1864 battle.

Saturday at 2 p.m. several early arriving rifle teams of eight men each will compete in a marksmanship shoot at the park. Admission and parking for both the Saturday and Sunday events are free.

The VMI cadets, four days of marching from their classrooms, joined veteran Confederate soldiers in turning back a Union invasion of the Shenandoah Valley. Of their number, 57 received wounds, ten of them fatal.

In 1964 George R. Collins bequeathed some three million dollars to VMI for development of the park as a memorial to the cadets. It opened in 1967 and the Hall of Valor, a Civil War museum, opened in 1970.

## New Market Observance Scheduled

LEXINGTON — Formal observance of New Market Day at Virginia Military Institute will be held with traditional ceremony at 4:55 p.m. Thursday, May 15.

\*\*\*  
The annual observance includes a full dress parade of the VMI Corps of Cadets with special ceremonies in front of the New Market monument, "Virginia Mourning Her Dead."

\*\*\*  
The long-standing ceremony, inaugurated in its present form in 1887, is a tribute to the spirit, courage and devotion to duty displayed by the cadets who fought and died in the Battle of New Market on May 15, 1864.

\*\*\*  
In the history of the nation, it is the only time an entire student body has fought as a unit in pitched battle.

\*\*\*  
The ceremony includes a roll call of the names of the 10 cadets who died in the battle and placing floral tributes on the graves of the six cadets buried alongside the monument.

## Book Says Slavery 'Viable,' Gets Award

NEW YORK (AP) — Columbia University awarded a prestigious Bancroft Prize Thursday to a book that claims blacks thrived under slavery despite a disclaimer by some of the trustees who gave final approval to the selection.

The controversial book, "Time on the Cross," was one of three works selected for the 1975 prizes. The books were cited for "exceptional merit and distinction in American history" at a dinner in Low Memorial Library.

In "Time on the Cross," economics professors Stanley L. Engerman and Robert W. Fogel of the University of Rochester concluded from a computer analysis that blacks thrived under slavery in the South.

Fogel and Engerman argue that plantation slavery in the South, no matter how morally repugnant, was a rational and viable economic system. And they dispute the notion that blacks were intellectually and culturally crippled by slavery.

The book provoked so much controversy that last October a group of 100 or so prominent economists, historians and

sociologists gathered at the University of Rochester to debate its implications.

Among the book's detractors were several fellow cliometricians — specialists who use mathematical models to elucidate history. One University of California economist, who re-analyzed much of the data in the book, said he found the evidence "weak" and resting parity on "selective data and dubious assumptions."

The university trustees, in an unusual statement, said they had traditionally appointed a distinguished award jury to make recommendations for the prizes and they were "not disposed to put aside" this year's recommendations.

"Nevertheless, some of the trustees feel obliged to state that, had the choice of prize winners been theirs alone, the decision with respect to one or more of them would have been different or postponed pending further supporting evidence," the statement said.

# LOCAL

THE NEWS, Lynchburg, Va., Fri., May 9, 1975 B-1



— Fred Knight Photo

**SPHEX CLUB SPEAKER** — Virginius Dabney, right, noted Virginia writer and historian, was guest speaker at annual dinner meeting of SpheX Club at First Presbyterian Church Thursday night. With Dabney are,

from left, George Stewart, club president, and Dr. William F. Quillian, president of Randolph-Macon Woman's College.

## Washington And Lee Cited By Dabney As 'Human Beings'

By GARY KEARNS  
News Staff Writer

The foibles and frailties of George Washington and Gen. Robert E. Lee — the weaknesses that made them human beings — enhances the admiration for them, a noted Virginia

writer and historian said here Thursday night.

Speaking at the annual dinner meeting of the SpheX Club, Virginius Dabney talked of the human qualities of both men, both good and bad, and pointed out they were not the gods many persons now pic-

ture them.

For example, said Dabney, Washington "was not born with his clothes on." The first President entertained lavishly, bet on the horses, danced and frolicked and even ran a whisky still.

Dabney, speaking in the Fellowship Hall of First Presbyterian Church, said that Washington could also be extremely profane and married Martha when he was still in love with another woman—Sally Fairfax.

"Although he was happily married to Martha, he was never quite able to get Sally Fairfax out of his mind," Dabney said.

Dabney, former Pulitzer Prize winning editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch and author of the book, "Virginia: The New Dominion," said that Washington was a versatile

Dabney called him a pioneer in education, agriculture, architecture and had the vision to opening up and developing the West.

He described Gore Vidal's treatment of Washington in his book, "Burr," as "monstrous and outrageous" and "a conglomeration of lies."

King George III of England, said Dabney, called Washington "the greatest of living men."

Of Gen. Lee, Dabney said he was not the grand and noble figure thought of today.

He, too, liked to dally with the ladies and had a gentle, playful sense of humor, Dabney said, having a love of fun, joking and teasing.

He said Lee also had a violent temper and had heated arguments with his staff.

Calling his nature with women as "susceptible," Dabney said Lee had a wife who "was not exactly a Cleopatra. She was not very goodlooking nor very sociable," Dabney said.

"But I don't think you can say anything at all scandalous about either Washington or Lee," he added, "they were just men, not gods."

Dabney was introduced by Dr. William F. Quillian, president of Randolph-Macon Woman's College, who called him "a distinguished child of Virginia."

Club President George Stewart presided at the meeting.

THE DAILY ADVANCE, Lynchburg, Va., Wed., May 14, 1975



## Union troops perform true to custom

Union troops make their annual retreat in the face of a charge lead by cadets from Virginia Military Institute in the eighth annual re-enactment of the Battle of New Market held Sunday at the

battlefield park. A record number of participants—264 Confederates and 104 union troops, joined in the battle.

(AP Wirephoto)

THE NEWS, Lynchburg, Va., Sun., May 25, 1975

## CONFEDERATE FLAGS DOOMED IN RICHMOND

RICHMOND (AP) — More than 100 years after the end of the Civil War, the flags of the Confederacy have finally been removed from public display in this Southern city.

Due to vandalism, Confederate flags will not be placed on the graves of Southerners who fought in the Civil War, nor will they be draped on the five monuments to the Confederacy along this city's historic thoroughfare, on which the monuments manage to survive.

It had been a practice over the past 50 years to decorate the monuments and the graves, but members of the Ladies Hollywood Memorial Association have given it up as a lost cause.

# THE DAILY ADVANCE

LYNCHBURG, VA., WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 14, 1975 23



## Leading the charge

Participants in the eighth annual re-enactment of the Battle of New Market lead the charge in which the Corps of Cadets of Virginia Military Institute distinguished itself in the original battle which took place May 15, 1864 at New Market. Battlefield Park officials reported that a record crowd of approximately 7,000 attended the Sunday event. (AP Wirephoto)

## Editorials / Features

Sun., May 18, 1975  
D-1

# Before There Was Any Lynchburg

To anyone with the slightest knowledge of Lynchburg's past, there is no need to have a quiz about the historical landmark on this page today.

Shown here are photographs of the Quaker Meeting House, located next to Quaker Memorial Presbyterian Church on Timberlake Road.

The origins of this starkly simple building stretch back to a time when there was no Lynchburg.

Charles Lynch came from Ireland in 1720 to be apprenticed to a tobacco planter, Christopher Clark, in the Piedmont section of Virginia, and later married Clark's daughter, Sarah. The Clarks were "zealous members of the Society of Friends, or Quakers," according to a History of Quaker Memorial Presbyterian Church, arranged by Mrs. H.L. Morton.

"Because she married 'outside the Meeting,' Sarah was promptly disowned by the Society. However she was later reinstated into the fellowship," the booklet says.

More importantly, one of Charles and Sarah Lynch's six children was John Lynch who built the first ferry at the foot of what is now Ninth Street, and conceived the idea of a town above his ferry. His idea is now Lynchburg.

Sarah Clark Lynch had invited members of the Society of Friends to worship at her home and that was the beginning of the South River Meeting of the Society of Friends. Later John Lynch gave land for the erection of the church building to be located four and one half miles south of the James River — hence the name South River Meeting.

The first log building on the site was erected in 1757. An addition was completed in 1763, only to be destroyed by fire five years later.

A new stone meeting house was completed in 1798. According to the church's history, its "walls were approximately sixteen inches thick. It had the high peaked roof characteristic of colonial churches, three doors for entrance and ten windows for light and ventilation." Its cornerstone bears the date 1792.

The booklet also answers another question. "Many have wondered why the church is placed as it is, with its side to the highway instead of facing it. One explanation may be that the Salem Turnpike which the present highway, Timberlake Road, follows, was not begun until 1818. Still another explanation . . . is that the ecclesiastical law of England demanded that every colonial church be erected due East and West, and though

the Quakers were not under the ecclesiastical law of the State Church, they may have been indirectly influenced by the prevailing custom. . . ."

Over the years, membership of South River Meeting dwindled and scattered, services were discontinued and a heavy snowfall in the winter of 1856 caused the roof to cave in.

In 1864, it stood squarely in the path of Union Gen. Hunter advancing to attack Lynchburg. His army camped on the grounds, and on June 18, 1864, battle raged all around the little building. Cannon balls and other relics of the day have been found in the walls and around the building.

In the late 1800s, Mrs. Emily Rowse Logan, a native of England, came to live in the neighborhood and started a Sunday school in her home.

Meanwhile, Dr. John J. Terrell wanted to see services held in the building again, and even had acquired the cornerstone which had been stolen by vandals.

Mrs. Logan interested the Rev. J.A. McMurray, minister of Floyd Street (now Westminster) Presbyterian Church in granting permission for a Sunday school to be held in a school near the old meeting house.

The group grew and interest was shown in restoring the Quaker Meeting House. When the Society of Friends offered the Presbyterians the whole property for \$25, the building's future was assured.

The restored church was dedicated on Oct. 2, 1904. The walls are the originals of 1798.

The little congregation grew into what is now Quaker Memorial Presbyterian Church, and in 1951, the church voted to make the old meeting house a historical shrine. The Lynchburg Council of Garden Clubs helped restore the cemetery where John Lynch is buried. The Lynchburg Historical Society, forerunner of the present Lynchburg Historical Foundation, Inc., carried out the restoration of the little building to its original Quaker arrangement.

Sunday Chronicle-Herald

May 25, 1975



Sunday Chronicle-Herald — UPI photo

## Remembering

Kristy Briley, 17 months old, helps her grandfather and other members of American Legion Post 31 of Salinas, Calif., decorate veterans' graves with 1,000 flags for Memorial Day

on Monday. Although originally set aside to honor Civil War dead, the holiday now remembers deceased veterans of all U.S. wars.

# THE DAILY ADVANCE

LYNCHBURG, VA., MONDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1975

15

AT APPOMATTOX:

## Bicentennial Observance Held

APPOMATTOX — Retired Congressman Watkins M. Abbitt called for Americans to rededicate themselves to liberty and responsibility Sunday during a memorial service and bicentennial observance at the Appomattox Confederate Cemetery.

After Abbitt's remarks, Mrs. Vincent J. Lusardi of Brookneal, a member of the Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission, presented Appomattox County's official bicentennial flag to the president of the Appomattox County Bicentennial Commission.

Paul Ghioto, historian at the Appomattox Historical Park, accepted the flag.

Abbitt traced the history of America from the Revolution through the Vietnam war. He said the country needed to return to the principles for which men fought and died.

However, the former Fourth District representative noted that many people, led by left-wing socialist fellow travelers, downgrade the United States.

Abbitt said that in America, a man holds his head high and carries his own weight. It was meant for men to support the government, not for government to support men.

Discussing the War Between the States, Abbitt said it was fair, right, and just for the people of Virginia to rise up

when the state was invaded.

The memorial service was sponsored by Appomattox American Legion Post and Auxiliary 104, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the county Bicentennial Commission.

Appomattox residents who died in World War I, World War II, Korea, and Vietnam were honored.

Praising the men who died in Vietnam and Korea, Abbitt said the leadership was not good in the most recent wars.

Abbitt concluded his speech by asking middle America to stand up with our young people and make the United States a better place to live.

The Appomattox County High School Band sounded taps to end the service.



Joe Sinnett Photo

**MEMORIAL SERVICE** — Service honoring America's war dead and recognizing Appomattox as official bicentennial county were held at Confederate Cemetery near Appomattox Sunday afternoon. Retired Rep. Watkins M. Abbitt, center, said country needs to

return to values for which men died. Abbitt is flanked by Paul Ghioto, chairman of Appomattox Bicentennial Commission, and John C. Cole, chairman of county supervisors. Cole holds official bicentennial flag presented to county.



**UNCOMMON VALOR**—American flag flies over U.S. Marine Memorial, depicting flag raising on Iwo Jima during World War II, in Washington on the eve of Memorial Day. Adm. Chester Nimitz, Pacific Naval commander, said of the Marines on Iwo Jima, "Uncommon valor was a common virtue." (AP Wirephoto)

## Veteran keeps fresh flags waving on Memorial Day

By **MIKE DIXON**  
Leader Staff Writer

**STUARTS DRAFT (AP)** — Last week, only a handful of little faded flags had lasted a whole year beside the graves of military veterans in several cemeteries near this Shenandoah Valley community. This week, 197 new Ameri-

can flags will mark the last resting places of the veterans in 15 cemeteries of the area.

As he has done every Memorial Day weekend for the last 12 years, Earl C. Fitzgerald set out Friday evening to place the two-foot-high flags beside the headstones of the veterans.

As usual, Fitzgerald was accompanied by his wife, Elizabeth. They have carried on the annual flag memorial begun by Ennis D. Hailey of Stuarts Draft, a veteran of World Wars I and II who died in 1963.

Both men were charter members of Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 9339, formed here in 1948, with some members coming from the VFW posts of Staunton and Waynesboro.

Fitzgerald, who served with the Army in Europe in World War II, remains an active member of the local post. He said the post "makes it possible" for him to continue decorating the veterans' graves every year.

Sometimes, other VFW members assist him in placing the flags, he said.

The veterans' graves, which numbered 197 as of May 15, are those of men who fought in the Civil War, Spanish-American War, both world wars and the Korean and Vietnamese conflicts.

Fitzgerald said he is motivated to continue the flag memorial, in part, because he personally knew 75 of the veterans whose graves he decorates. One he especially admired was Ennis D. Hailey.

For years, Mr. and Mrs. Hailey maintained the cemetery at Calvary United Methodist Church here, and she continues that responsibility.

Before Hailey's death, the couple donated a plot in the cemetery on which the local VFW post erected a stone monument in honor of all U. S. veterans.

Since her husband's death, Mrs. Ruth Hailey has raised an American flag above the mon-

ument on national holidays, using the flag that was placed on Hailey's casket.

From her home on U. S. 340 opposite the church, Mrs. Hailey makes frequent trips to the cemetery.

She has worn a path from the cemetery driveway to a double headstone marking her husband's grave and her own eventual resting place beside him.

She stood there on a recent

afternoon as Fitzgerald placed the first of the small flags beside the grave of Ennis Hailey.