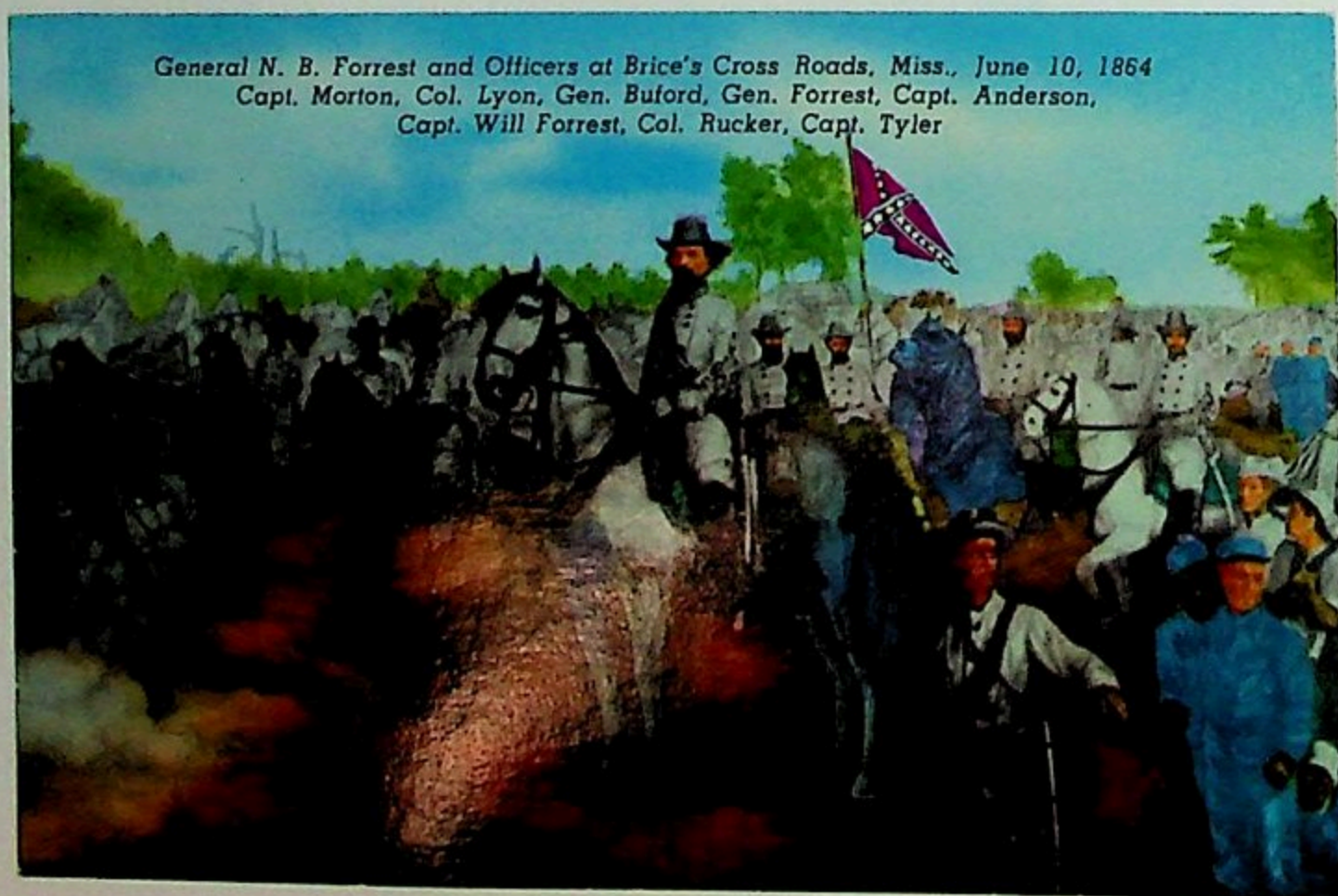




JEFFERSON DAVIS MONUMENT
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA





MRS. W. D. CHEATHAM, REGISTRAR,
OLD DOMINION CHAPTER, PRESENTS
MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE TO
MRS. W. R. CANADA



MISS RUTH BURGESS, PRESIDENT,
OLD DOMINION CHAPTER, PRESIDES
AND INSTALLS NEW OFFICERS FOR
YEAR 1971 - 1972



Mr. and Mrs. John R. Rarick



Audience giving attention to address by speaker



Presentation of the Colors



Wreaths Presented at the Confederate Monument



Band Music Enjoyed by All

CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL SERVICES
ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY

*The Confederate Memorial Committee of the District of Columbia
requests the honor of your presence at the
Annual Confederate Memorial Ceremonies
on Sunday afternoon, the thirteenth of June at four o'clock
Nineteen hundred and seventy-one
at The Confederate Monument, Jackson Circle, Arlington National Cemetery
Address and Tribute to Jefferson Davis, American Patriot, by
The Honorable John R. Rarick, Member of Congress from Louisiana
Music by the United States Navy Band
Presentation of Memorial Wreath Tributes
from the President of the United States of America
by Captain Fred W. Ortman, III, United States Air Force
from The United Daughters of the Confederacy
by Mrs. Lawson Cary Bittick, President General
from The Sons of Confederate Veterans
by The Honorable Bernard E. Eble, Commander-in-Chief
from The Order of Stars and Bars
by the Honorable H. Paul Porter, Commander-in-Chief
and immediately following the ceremonies at the Confederate Monument a
Memorial Wreath Ceremony will be held at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier*



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT



THE HONORABLE JOHN R. RARICK
MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM LOUISIANA



Last White House of Confederacy, Danville, Va.



Last Capitol of the Confederacy



VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
HOSPITAL
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23219

August 27, 1971

YOUR FILE REFERENCE:

IN REPLY REFER TO: 652-00

Miss Ruth Burgess
1013 Pierce Street
Lynchburg, Virginia 24501

Dear Miss Burgess:

On behalf of the patients I would like to thank you for the donation of eleven afghans and the Walking Socks donated by the Old Dominion Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Lynchburg, Virginia.

These useful articles which you delivered to our hospital are gratefully received and sincerely appreciated; they are so helpful in furnishing our patients with daily needs.

Please extend to each of the ladies our appreciation for their thoughtfulness and concern in our hospitalized veterans.

Sincerely yours,

FRANK F. MERKER, M. D.
Hospital Director



Mrs. G. C. Wood, Chairman
Patriotic Activities

Include Zip Code in your return address and give veteran's social security number.

Show veteran's full name and VA file number on all correspondence. If VA number is unknown, show service number.

Confederate Gray Many Colors

By HOWARD GOSHORN
Editor, New Dominion

Technicolor movies of the Civil War usually show the Confederates in neat gray uniforms but, in truth, "Confederate Gray" was many colors.

The colors ranged from a French blue to a butternut brown, and at least one Confederate, John Quincey Marr, wore a butternut brown tweed coat at the battle of Fairfax Court House in 1861. The coat, much the worse for wear, hangs today in the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond.

When hostilities broke out in 1861, there was no cohesive unit that could be called the Confederate Army. Actually, it was a loosely knit conglomeration of various state militia units, and quasi-military groups the membership of which were composed of local "blue bloods. Their uniforms were based on styles made popular by the various armies of Europe.

It was considered fashionable in the pre-war South to belong to "military" outfits which sported brilliant and varicolored uniforms, which marched in parades, held annual dances and did everything but fight. The units usually were small in number and exclusive in membership. A man practically had to have his name in the Southern social register just to become a "gentleman" private in such a unit, and the officers were the darlings of the ladies.

The Louisiana "Tigers", a name adopted generally for the entire Louisiana Brigade, were possibly the most colorful uniform-wise. Various eyewitness accounts record a variety of colors for the short embroidered jackets — blue, brown and red. The hats were either broad-brimmed, or red Turkish fezzes with long tassels. All of this was topped off with fireman-red shirts and baggy trousers of blue and white striped material which some sources described as bed ticking.

When the war broke out, most of the top Confederate officers either were, or had been, members of the U. S. Army, and had been used to wearing the blue.

Many of the Confederate troops continued to wear Union blue for a time because Confederate quartermasters had nothing else to issue. One Confederate unit was able to hand the enemy a resounding defeat at the first battle of Manassas (Bull Run), because the "rebels" simply were not recognized as such by the "Yankees" until it was too late. In one early battle, Confederate wearers of the blue tied white bandanas around their left arms to distinguish themselves from the "enemy."

There is no record during the early days of a captured Confederate soldier being treated as a spy simply because he was "out of uniform." There was a lot of backyard fighting going on; fathers were fighting sons, brothers were fighting brothers, and cousins were fighting cousins.

Gray was the color officially adopted for the Confederate uniform, but the South was never in a position to issue such uniforms in any great supply. Many of the uniforms were home-sewn of any material available, and the Confederate States finally declared that anything a man was wearing was his official uniform — even if it happened

to be his Sunday-go-to-meeting suit.

Confederate gray was never entirely gray, anyway. In most cases, the trousers were light blue with narrow dark blue stripes down the outer seams for infantry; red for artillery, and yellow for cavalry. In this respect, they were identical to the Union uniform trousers.

Although officers on both sides stuck closely to the blue and gray concept, there were many interesting variations. Junior officers, whether they wore the blue or gray coat, usually wore light blue trousers. Senior officers wore dark blue trousers with gold strips down the seams — on both sides of the lines. Many officers wore civilian shirts, including some interesting checkered versions. Union cavalry general George Armstrong Custer designed his own uniform of dark blue velvet, topped by a red neck scarf and his long, flowing yellow hair. He looked like a story book soldier.

General Robert E. Lee's uniform (also on display in the Richmond museum) had much gold braid.

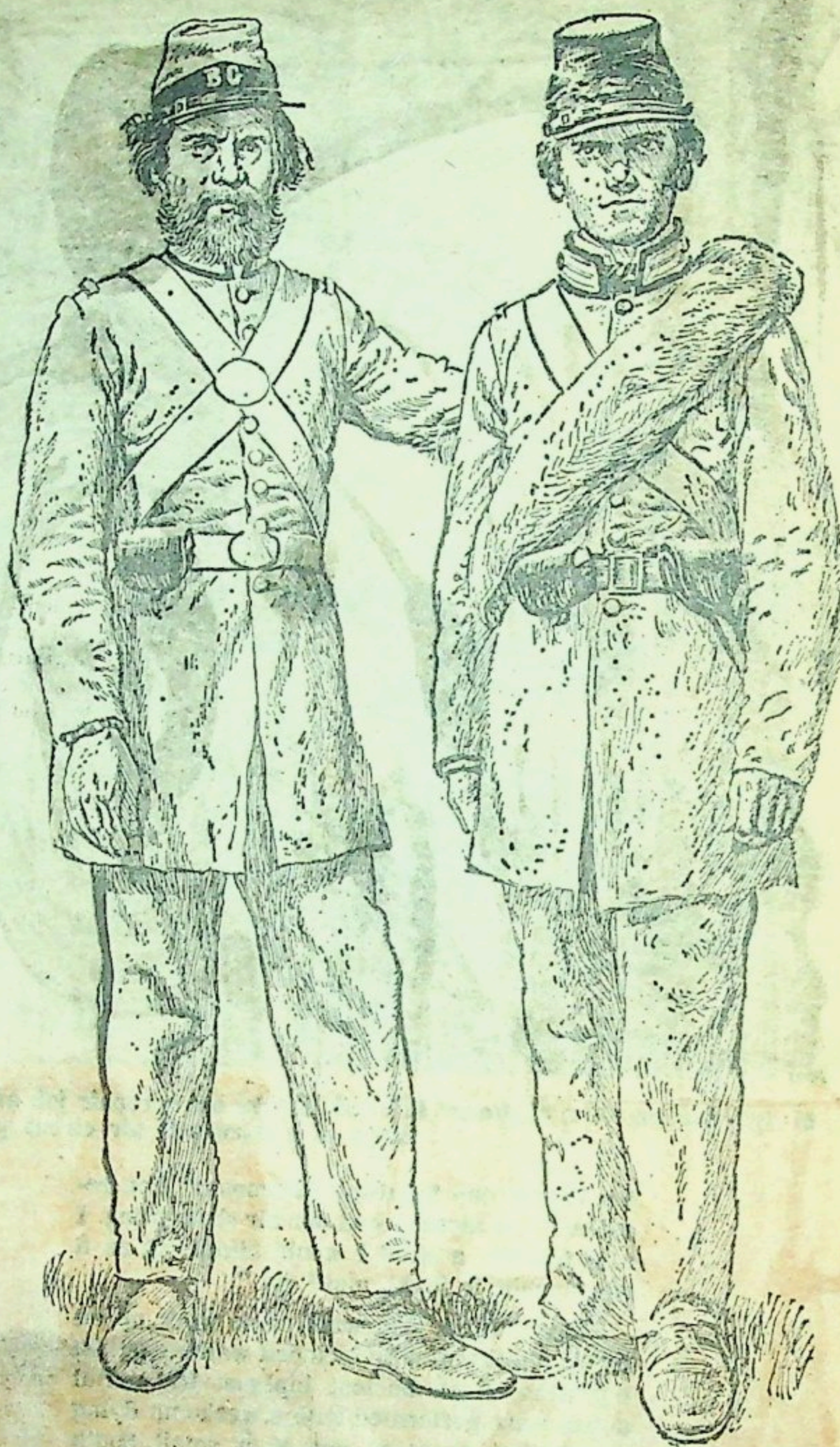
On the other hand, John Singleton Mosby, the Confederate's brilliant irregular cavalry leader, recruited his men for his raids right out of the fields of Northern Virginia. Most of them rode in their regular "plowing" clothes, and after each raid would again become unobtrusive civilian farmers without even a change of attire. Mosby, who did hold a regular cavalry commission, wore a uniform and sported a tall flowing white feather in the band of his broad-brimmed, gray hat. But he also was hard to find between raids.

In the beginning, everything connected with the war was grand and glorious. The Confederate volunteer of 1861, made extensive preparations for the field. Boots, he thought, were an absolute necessity, and the heavier the soles and the higher the tops, the better. A double-breasted coat, heavily padded, with a double row of brass buttons and a long skirt, was considered stylish. A small, stiff cap took the place of the comfortable felt hat worn in civilian life.

Over all was a huge overcoat, long and heavy, with a cape reaching nearly to the waist. On his back he strapped a knapsack containing a full stock of underwear, soap, towels, comb, brush, looking-glass-tooth-brush, paper and envelopes, pens, ink, photographs, smoking and chewing tobacco, pipes, twine string, and cotton strips for wounds and other emergencies, needles and thread, buttons, knife, fork and spoon. On the outside, solidly folded, were two great blankets and a rubber or oil-cloth. This knapsack weighed from fifteen to twenty-five pounds. All seemed to think it was impossible to have too many or too heavy clothes, or to have too many conveniences, and each had an idea that to be a good soldier he must be provided against every possible emergency.

In addition to the knapsack, each man had a haversack, more or less costly, some of cloth and some of fine morocco, and stored with provisions as though he expected any moment to receive orders to march across the Great Desert, and supply his own wants on the way.

A canteen was considered in-



This drawing shows the uniform of Company E, 23rd Regiment of Virginia Volunteers (circa 1861), otherwise known as "The Brooklyn Grays." It was originally formed in Brooklyn, Halifax County, Va. as a local militia unit. By the end of the war, survivors of the Virginia Volunteers were wearing anything they could get their hands on. (Drawing by G. A. Embleton for Tradition magazine).

dispensable, and at the onset it was thought prudent to keep in full of water. Many, expected terrific hand-to-hand encounters, carried revolvers and even bowie-knives. Flannel shirts were thought to be the right thing, but experience demonstrated the contrary. Gloves were also thought to be necessary, the favorite style being black gauntlets with long cuffs.

They were so heavily clad, and so burdened with all manner of things, that a march was torture, and the wagon trains were so immense in proportion to the number of troops, that it would have been impossible to guard them in enemy's country. Subordinate officers thought themselves entitled to transportation for trunks, mattresses, and folding bedsteads, and the privates were as ridiculous in their demands.

The change came rapidly, and stayed until the transformation was complete. Nor was this change attributable alone

to the orders of the general officers. The men soon learned the inconvenience and danger of so much luggage, and as soon as they became experienced, they vied with each other in reducing themselves to light-marching trim.

Experience demonstrated that boots were not agreeable on a long march. They were heavy and irksome, and when the heels were worn a little one-sided, the wearer would find his ankle twisted nearly out of joint by every unevenness of the road. When thoroughly wet, it was a laborious undertaking to get them off, and worse to get them on in time to answer morning roll-call. And so, good strong brogues with broad bottoms and big flat heels succeeded the boots.

A short-waisted and single-breasted jacket usurped the place of the long-tailed coat, and became universal. The enemy noticed this peculiarity, and

called the Confederates "Gray Jackets".

Caps were destined to hold out longer than some other uncomfortable things, but they finally yielded to the demands of comfort and common sense, and a good soft felt hat was worn instead.

Overcoats an inexperienced man would think an absolute necessity for men exposed to the rigors of a northern Virginia winter, but they grew scarcer and scarcer; they were found to be a great inconvenience. The men came to the conclusion that the trouble of carrying them on hot days outweighed the comfort of having them when the cold days arrived.

The knapsack vanished early in the struggle. It was inconvenient to change the underwear too often, and the disposition not to change grew, as the knapsack was found to gall the back and the shoulders, and weary the man before the march was accomplished. The better way was to dress out and out, and wear the outfit until the enemy's knapsacks, or the folks at home supplied a change. Certainly it did not pay to carry around clean clothes while waiting for the time to change them.

One blanket to each man was found to be as much as could be carried, and amply sufficient for the severest weather. This was carried generally by rolling it lengthwise, and with the rubber cloth outside, tying the ends of the roll together, and throwing the loop over the left shoulder.

The haversack held its own to the last, and was found practical and useful. It seldom, however, contained rations, but was used to carry all the articles generally carried in the knapsack; of course the stock was small. Somehow many men managed to do without the haversack, and carried absolutely nothing but what they wore and had in their pockets.

The infantry threw away their heavy cap boxes and cartridge boxes, and carried their caps and cartridges in their pockets. Canteens were useful at times, but they were as a general thing discarded. They were not much used for water, but were found useful when the men were driven to foraging, for conveying buttermilk, cider, sorghum, etc., to camp. A good strong tin cup was found better than a canteen, as it was easier to fill at a well or spring, and was serviceable as a boiler for making coffee when the column halted for the night.

Revolvers were found to be about as useless and heavy lumber as a private soldier could carry, and early in the war were sent home to be used by the women and children in protecting themselves from insult and violence.

Strong cotton was adopted in place of flannel. It was easier to wash, and the vermin did not propagate so rapidly in cotton as in wool. Common white cotton shirts and drawers proven the best that could be used by the private soldiers.

Gloves to any but a mounted man were found useless, worse than useless. With the gloves on, it was impossible to handle and axe, buckle harness, load a musket, or handle a rammer at the piece. So they were discarded.

Tents were rarely seen. All the poetry about the "tented field" died. Two men slept together, each having a blanket and an oilcloth; one oil-cloth went next to the ground. The two laid on this, covered themselves with two blankets, protected from the rain with the second oil-cloth on top, and slept very comfortably.

Reduced to the minimum the private soldier consisted of one man, one hat, one jacket, one shirt, one pair of pants, one pair of drawers, one pair of shoes, and one pair of socks. His baggage was one blanket and one haversack.

The infantry found out that bayonets were not of much use, and did not hesi-

tate to throw them, with the heavy scabbard, away.

The artilleryman, who started out with heavy sabres hanging to their belts, stuck them up in the mud as they marched, and left them for the ordnance officers to pick up and turn over to the cavalry.

The cavalymen found sabres very tiresome when swung to the belt, and adopted the plan of fastening them to the saddle on the left side, with the hilt in front and in reach of the hand. Finally sabres got very scarce even among the cavalymen, who relied more and more on their short rifles.

No soldiers ever marched with less to encumber them, and none marched faster or held out longer than the Confederates.

It may not have been the best-dressed war on record, but at least, it offered variety.

The Confederate Museum in Richmond — which during the war had been the official residence of President Jefferson Davis and his family — is a storehouse of memorabilia. Military uniforms on display, include those of Lee, Jackson and J. E. B. Stuart. There also is much civilian garb belonging to the Davis family, clothing left behind when they fled the capital. A simple calico dress, now faded, and shown on a mannequin, is supposed to have cost Mrs. Davis \$1,000 — Confederate money, that is.

Hundreds of Civil War relics are on view at the museum weekdays from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and Sundays from 5 to 6 p.m.



This is the grey uniform tunic worn by General Robert E. Lee at the surrender at Appomattox. The slouch hat and gauntlets also belonged to him. All are kept in a special glass case at the Museum of Confederacy in Richmond. (Confederate Museum photo)



The dress of Wheat's Louisiana "Tigers" was typical of other Louisiana Zouave units and even some of those in the North and Mid-West. All were based on the popular French type uniform. Very few, however, survived the war.



The Dress on the right is a simple calico bought by Mrs. Jefferson Davis at a cost of \$1,000 in 1864. The other dress is a typical homespun worn during the 1860s. (Confederate Museum photo)



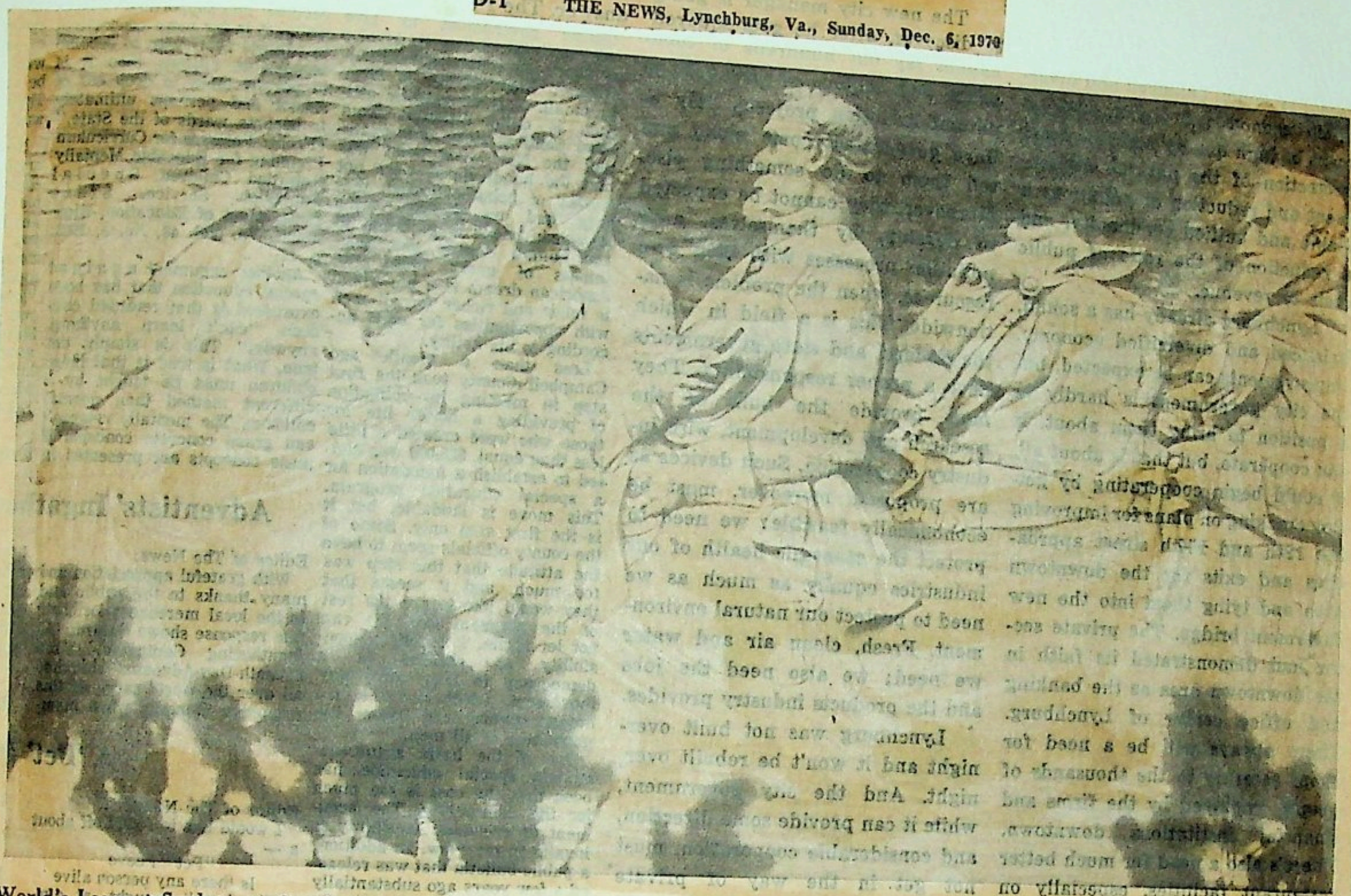
FIRST DAY OF ISSUE



Miss Ruth B. Burgess, President
Old Dominion Chapter of The
United Daughters of The Confederacy
1013 Pierce Street
Lynchburg, Virginia 24501



View of The Confederate Memorial Carving



World's Largest Sculpture, Cut Into Side Of Stone Mountain, Ga., Portrays Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee And "Stonewall" Jackson. —Copley News Service Photos.

South Can Claim Biggest Memorial

By GUY RYAN

Copley News Service

STONE MOUNTAIN, Ga. — Maybe the South didn't win the war between the states, but it is winning the battle of the superlative.

It has the world's biggest memorial carved into the side of the world's biggest piece of exposed granite.

The monumental, recently completed memorial 18 miles east of Atlanta consists of the mounted figures of the south's civil War high command, Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate Gens. Robert E. Lee and Thomas Jonathan (Stonewall) Jackson.

The carving is set in a niche bigger than a football field — 305 by 195 feet — on the side of windswept Stone Mountain which rises 862 feet above the ground and covers 563 acres.

The granite dome contains an estimated 7½ billion cubic feet of granite and weighs more than 1¼ billion tons.

Quarrymen have figured that if Stone Mountain should be cut up, the stone would fill 20 million standard-size railroad gondolas. Coupled together, the cars would make a train which would reach around the equator almost three times.

AND THAT'S just the portion above ground. Boring tests have indicated that its shoulders may underline half the state of Georgia.

In the carving, the figure of Lee dominates the work, 138 feet from the crown of his head to his horse's hoof. From his forehead to his boot in the stirrup, Lee sits 115 feet tall in the saddle. His shoulders are so broad

that 30 people once had lunch on just one of them — 19 seated at a table. Traveler, the general's famous horse, measures 132 feet from nose to tail.

A statue of Buddha carved by the Chinese in 700 A.D. is about six feet higher than the Stone Mountain work; but the sculpture here is far wider than the Chinese carving, and the Mount Rushmore carvings of Washington, Lincoln, Jefferson and Theodore Roosevelt are bigger in scale than the full figures on Stone Mountain, but they are only one-third the size in total area.

Conceived as a memorial to the Confederacy more than 50 years ago, three world-famous sculptors worked on the mountain to bring the sculpture to fruition.

GUTZON BORGLUM began planning the carving in 1917. Using a special projector to throw his design against the side of the mountain, he began carving in 1922. He completed a head of Lee and roughed in heads of Jackson and Davis before a rift developed between him and his sponsors which sent him packing. When he left, he destroyed all his models and memorial plans.

After Borglum's departure, Augustus Lukeman was commissioned to prepare a new design, starting from scratch. When he had finished it, he turned the plans over to a local granite firm for execution. (It is said that Lukeman never set foot on the mountain. He had a fear of high places — acrophobia.)

Under Lukeman's guidance, three unfinished figures were etched on the mountainside between 1926 and 1928. Then funds ran out and the work was halted.

See SOUTH'S, Pg. 4, Col. 1

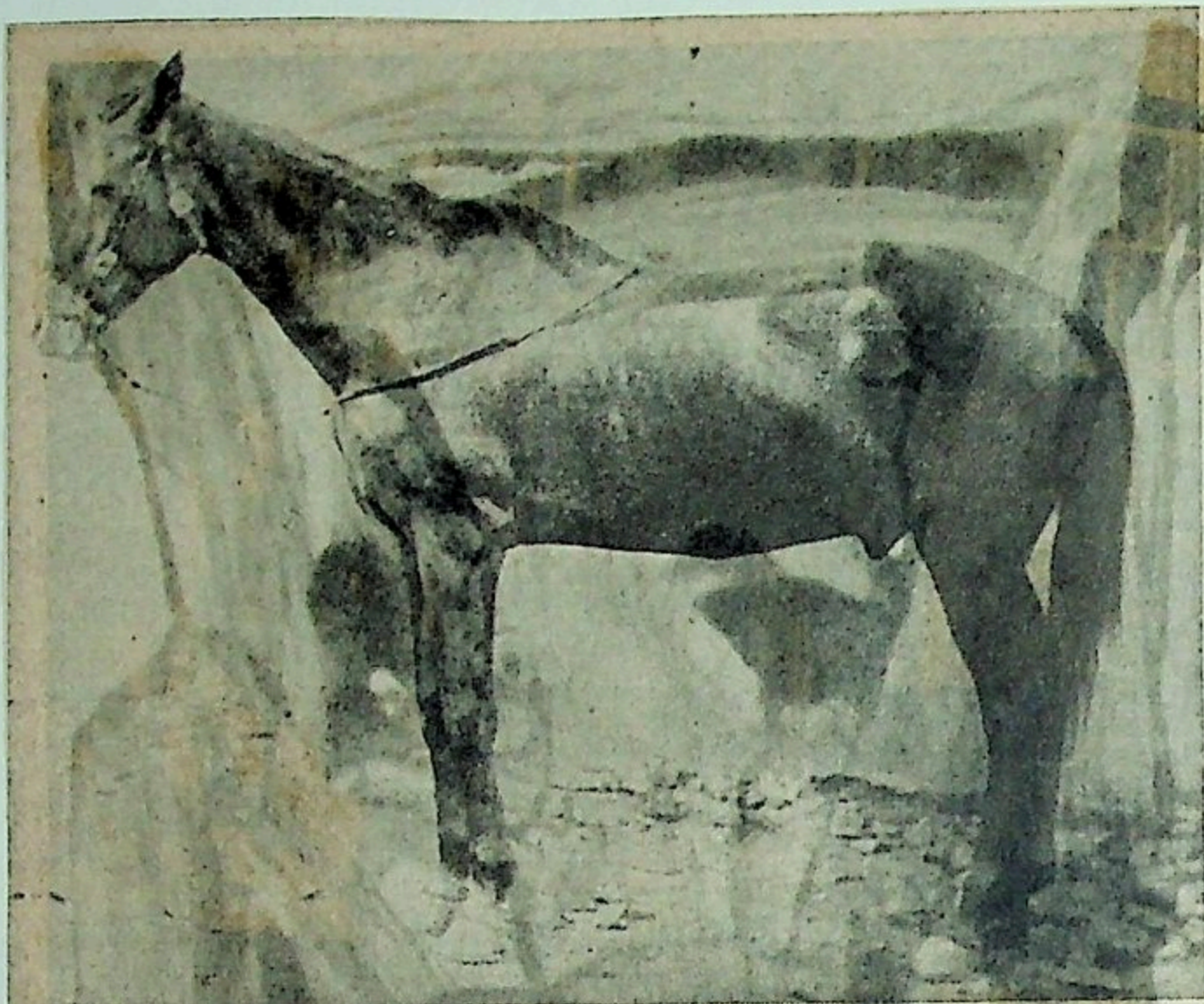
South's Big Memorial

(Continued From Page One)

In 1964, work was resumed, financed by the state of Georgia. Sculptor Walter Hancock was hired to complete the memorial which was started a half century earlier by Borglum.

Early this year the sculpture was completed and dedicated as "an enduring monument to American unity."

Today, the mammoth sculpture is the centerpiece of a 3,800-acre park, one of the leading playground and tourist attractions in the South which draws some 2½ million visitors a year.



"STONEWALL" JACKSON'S HORSE—This old photograph of Confederate Gen. Thomas Jonathan Jackson's well-known horse "Little Sorrel," was found recently in a Lynchburg antique shop. The picture, taken by a city Civil War era photographer, shows why historians frequently call Jackson's war mount "an ugly horse."

'Stonewall' Jackson's horse

Photo of 'Little Sorrel' found

By HENRY MARTIN

A city resident who collects Civil War Mementos has discovered a photograph of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson's well-known horse "Little Sorrel."

The Confederate general was astride the horse when he was

gunned down by one of his own men on May 2, 1863 while returning in the twilight after a successful attack against Union forces at the Rappahannock River near Chancellorsville.

Jackson died seven days later at nearby Guiney's Station,

south of Fredericksburg, after contracting pneumonia during his bout with the severe gunshot wound.

All detailed accounts of Jackson's colorful war career refer to his horse—described by many historians as "an ugly horse."

The photograph, found in a city shop by the resident who asked that his name not be used, shows that the picture was taken by A. H. Plecker, a noted Civil War era photographer who operated "Plecker's Mammoth Photograph Gallery" at 902 Main St.

The photo does not identify the location of the picture.

Mounted on a cardboard backing, it has written in longhand across the bottom "Stone Wall Jackson's Horse."

The stallion has an ungainly appearance that might have contributed to historians' descriptions of Jackson's riding ability as being excellent but not graceful.

Jackson himself was described as a medium height man "with large hands and feet," whose appearance on the relatively small horse may have combined to present other than a graceful riding picture.

"Little Sorrel" was not initially intended for Jackson's use

when he bought the horse along with another larger sorrel for himself and his wife. The two animals were purchased from the Confederacy after they were captured from the Union in battle. The larger horse that the general bought for himself was soon shunned by Jackson as he took a strong liking to the smaller animal.

Regardless of their ungainly appearance together, the general and his horse turned out to be an ideally matched team as was proven during the heat of battle when Little Sorrel carried his fearless master wherever he was needed to win Jackson recognition as a quick reacting, front line battle commander.

Gen. Robert E. Lee, commander of the Confederate forces, leaned heavily on Jackson. Lee credited Jackson with giving him the most spectacular victory of his career when he routed the Union forces at Chancellorsville.

During the aftermath Jackson was shot and died at 39.

Little Sorrel was eventually turned out to pasture after having served the Confederacy well.

When the horse died it was stuffed. It is on display at Virginia Military Institute.

THE DAILY ADVANCE

WOMEN'S NEWS

LYNCHBURG, VA., TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1971.

Lee added to Washington

W&L named 100 years ago

LEXINGTON — One hundred years ago this week, five months after the death of Robert E. Lee, the little college in Lexington took for itself a new name — the college over which he had presided the last half-decade of his life, which he had literally transformed singlehandedly from a modest classical school of purely local note to a university progressive in its outlook, superlative in its educational quality, and esteemed throughout the South and the nation.

By final action of its trustees March 16, 1871, Washington College became officially known as Washington and Lee University. It had had four names before this latest one, but the new name was to endure — because the mark of the man it honored endures, both to the institution itself and to American higher education.

Lee had died on campus Oct. 12, 1870. On the day he was buried in the little chapel he had designed and built there, the college's faculty and board had resolved to petition the Virginia legislature for permission to rename the school, "that the name of this institution may hereafter ever express in fit conjunction 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."

Lee had come to Washington College just months after Appomattox, to the college George Washington had rescued in 1798 from certain extinction with a \$50,000 endowment. Washington's life and service to country had always been an abiding influence in Lee's own life, and it is said the connection between the first American hero and the little college helped per-

suaude Lee to accept its presidency in 1865.

When he came to Lexington, he found Washington College in ruins — literally and spiritually. When he died five years later, the challenge had been met. Lee had attracted a faculty of exceptional distinction; from every part of an America he helped re-unite he recruited outstanding students. Almost by himself he increased endowment substantially, to a level permitting the school to inaugurate new programs, necessary programs — strikingly different from traditional patterns of education. North and South, a new educational concept he pioneered himself, and eventually adopted nationally: placing emphasis on practical needs in a broad liberal-arts context. Lee added a division of law, for example, and a school of engineering, and organized America's first college journalism program, and projected the first college-level school of business.

In 1865 the trustees had to borrow cloth to make a suit for their rector when he went to offer the position to Lee. The journey itself was on borrowed money; Lee's salary the first year, a modest \$1,500, had to be borrowed too.

In 1870, not long before the revered general's death, the trustees found themselves in a position to boast of Washington College's "past and present usefulness to the Country . . . the extent of its endowments, its prosperous condition, and its excellent prospects."

No less enduring were Lee's

intangible contributions during the last five years of his life. An overriding precept was to foster reconciliation between sections of the country, to eradicate bitter feeling, to promote respect for authority. In his personal conduct, and in his aspirations for "his boys" at Washington College, nothing was more important than expanding the capacity and desire of men to learn, to understand, and to pass to the future the fruits of this growth — all in an atmosphere of individual integrity, honor and responsibility. That too endures today as a legacy from Lee at the university which was dead when he came to it, and which he made to live.

The Daily Advance

WOMEN'S NEWS

LYNCHBURG, VA., WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 31, 1971. 16

Lee letter presented Stratford

STRATFORD HALL (AP)—A letter written by Robert E. Lee that lay undiscovered for 102 years and until now unpublished has been donated to Stratford Hall.

The letter was written by Lee on March 18, 1868, to his cousin, Mrs. Harriet E. Cazenove of Alexandria. It was discovered in March 1970 by her grandson, James O'Hare Cazenove, who gave permission to donate it to Stratford Hall.

Lee was responding to a request by Mrs. Cazenove about the education of her son. In the letter, the general said he felt sure the lad had been trained at home "to know good from evil and the stern necessity of self denial and self control."

Urging his cousin to let her son enroll at Virginia Military Institute as he wished, Lee said it was his practice as president of Washington College to place younger students with families in Lexington.

"In this way the parental restraint to which they have been accustomed and which in many instances is still necessary is in a measure supplied," said Lee. "They are also removed from the mass of students, separated into family communities and only visit college at their hours of lectures."

"At military schools," Lee continued, "if their discipline is good they can take more individual control of the students than at colleges and hold them to a stricter account."

WOMEN'S NEWS

LYNCHBURG, VA., FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1971.



OBSERVE ANNIVERSARY—Mrs. Thomas Harvey of Vera shows off a variety of dolls including The Doughgirl, the Lee and Grant dolls and the Little Lula with her Silent Witness rag doll, historical images indicative of Old Appomattox. With her is Alec Gold, superintendent of Appomattox Court House National Park. Today is the 106th anniversary of the surrender of General Lee to General Grant. The event was observed by the waiving of all fees to the historic place. (Fred Knight Photo)

Civil War surrender noted

Today was open house at Appomattox Court House National Park. All entrance fees were lifted in commemoration of the 106th anniversary of the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee CSA to Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox on April 9, 1865.

Two enthusiastic promoters of Old Appomattox paid a brief visit to The Daily Advance. One is Mrs. Thomas Harvey of Vera and the other is Alec Gold, park superintendent. The park is open from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and today visitors visited the entire complex without fee.

Gold said, "We want everybody to visit Appomattox." He said the park averages 150,000 visitors per year and the number is ever increasing. The largest number visit in the summer but in the spring and fall a number of tourists come to Old Appomattox on weekends and during the school year many classes of school children make

a pilgrimage to the historic spot.

Mrs. Harvey's connection with the section is of long tenure. She lives in a 200-year-old home, a former stage stop, at Vera. It was her grandson, William Harvey, who created the Doughgirl Doll, when he was a small boy. William, whose ambition is to become an electronics engineer, and whose interests include hunting and fishing, as well as ceramics, created the Doughgirl from scratch. He made his own molds and fashioned the old-timey dolls. His grandmother, Mrs. Harvey, made the costumes for them. The Doughgirls get their appellation from a historical fact. William's great-great-grandmother stayed up all night long baking bread for General Lee's tired, tattered and hungry troops. The grateful men dubbed her "The Doughgirl."

In the case of the Harvey family the "shoe is on the other

foot," for, Mrs. Harvey said, William's interest in the Doughgirl is continuing but his time is taken up with studies, extra-curricular school activities and hunting and fishing in season. William taught his grandmother the rudiments of ceramics and she is now making a variety of old fashioned dolls. She has added the two generals to the collection, has made a series of First Lady dolls, and Little Lula McLean and the Silent Witness rag doll, which was inadvertently left in the living room of the McLean House during the encounter of General Lee with General Grant.

Gold said no planned program was slated for today. However, visitors may view the 17-minute historical film at the Visitors Center, enter the many buildings of interest and at the McLean house costumed hostesses are on duty.

The Daily Advance

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A. T. GUNN Jr., Editor JAMES A. HODGES, Managing Editor

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SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1971.

Memorial Day 1971

Memorial Day, to be celebrated this year on Monday, has something to offer nearly everybody. For many Americans, the most important thing about the day will be its contribution to the three-day weekend. For the more patriotic, there will be numerous parades and celebrations. General Chapman, head of the Marine Corps, will represent President Nixon at the traditional wreath-laying ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery.

Memorial or Decoration Day began May 30, 1868, when General John A. Logan, head of the Grand Army of the Republic, called upon his men to strew flowers on the graves of their fallen comrades. When Southern women asked permission to place flowers on the Confederate graves at Arlington, they were refused entrance. Author John

Hinkel in Arlington: Monument to Heroes gives the following account of that first Memorial Day:

"The Union graves there were heaped high with flowers on this first Decoration Day—but the Confederate graves were left bare and forlorn. Then nature, or the spirits of the Union dead, took a hand. That night there was a blustery wind — and in the morning . . . the sentries found the Confederate graves buried under flowers blown from the Union graves."

In 1882, the Grand Army of the Republic formally resolved that the day, known as Decoration Day, might more fittingly be called Memorial Day. And after World War I, May 30 became a day commemorating not only the Civil War dead but all those who had fallen in any American conflict. Memorial Day is now observed in all states except Mississippi and South Carolina.

The Daily Advance

WOMEN'S NEWS

LYNCHBURG, VA., SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 31, 1971.

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Historic house will be open at New Market

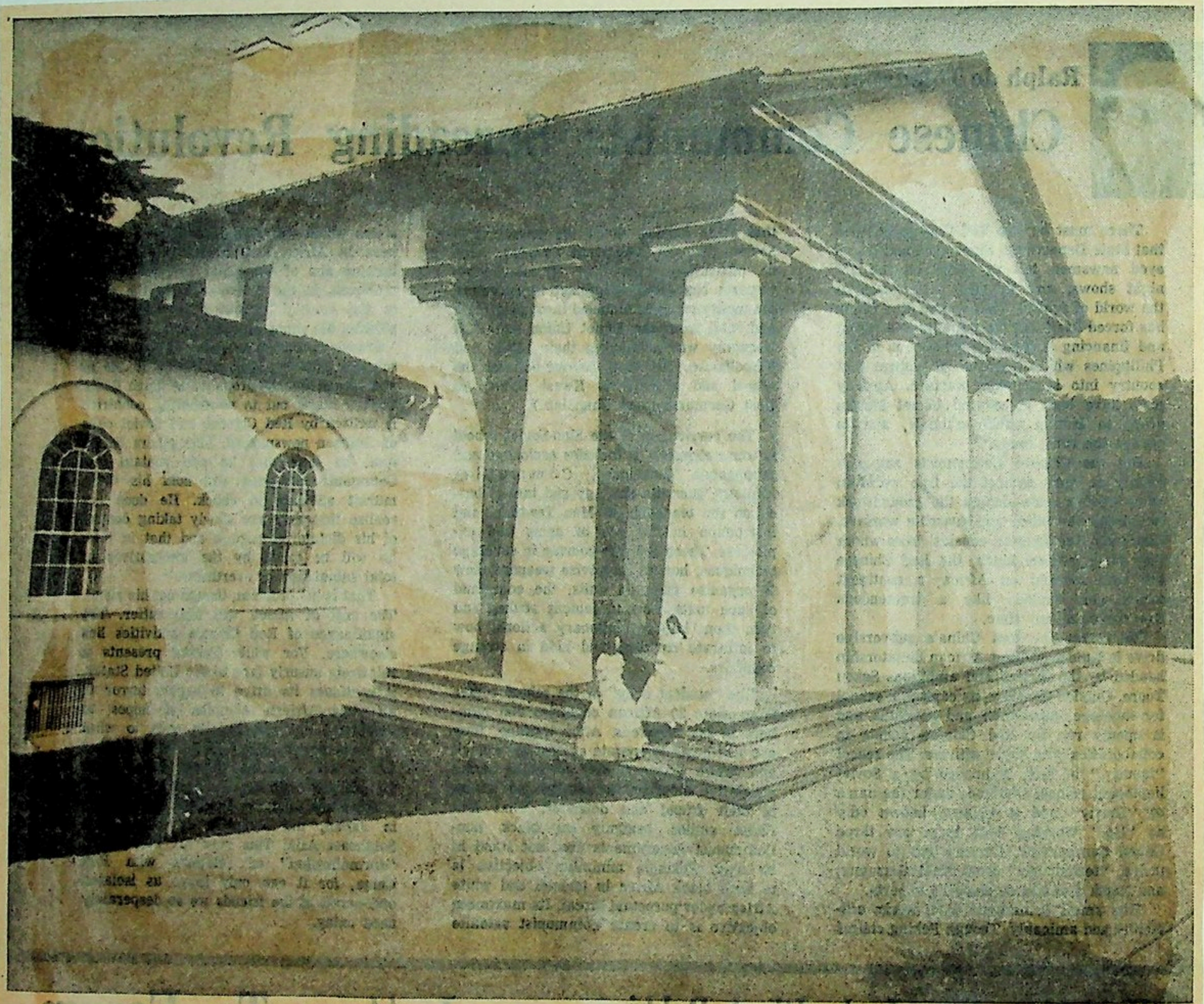
NEW MARKET — The Bushong House, which figured prominently in the 1864 Battle of New Market, will be reopened to the public Sunday and will remain open through Labor Day, it was announced today.

The house served for three years as the visitor center for the New Market Battlefield Park until the park's new museum, the Hall of Valor, was opened a year ago. A total of 56,054 persons visited the house during that period, according to James J. Geary, park director.

Two rooms, a bedroom and a parlor furnished in the style of the mid-1850's for this area, will be open from 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Geary said. Admission to the house will be free. The park and the Hall of Valor are open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The two rooms of the Bushong House have been furnished simply with authentic pieces. Most have been lent by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ryman of Quicksburg and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Painter of Woodstock. Painter was a consultant to the park for the furnishings, Geary said.

It was the participation of the corps of cadets of Virginia Military Institute for which the Battle of New Market is best remembered. The cadets, in their first experience in battle, distinguished themselves, and the park is operated today by VMI as a memorial to their courage. It was developed with funds bequeathed to VMI by an alumnus, George R. Collins.



Custis-Lee Mansion Stands On Hill Overlooking Arlington Cemetery With Washington, D.C. In Distance.

—Copley News Service Photo

Mansion Linked To Lee Family

By HOWARD NEILAN
Copley News Service

ARLINGTON — In 1824, looking out a window of what is now called the Custis-Lee Mansion, the Marquis de LaFayette said the view of Washington, D. S., from across the Potomac was the "finest in the world."

Many new monuments, trees and a modern skyline have enhanced that view, but somewhat strangely the Custis-Lee remains one of the last known of Washington-area monuments.

It has the unfortunate position of being one of the places that is left off itineraries of weary sightseers who have "seen it all" at the Capitol, Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln memorials and the White House.

NEVERTHELESS, the Custis-Lee Mansion has much to recommend it. Many second-time visitors remark that they "missed it last time" and want to compare it with George Washington's Mt. Vernon, Thomas Jefferson's Monticello and some of the other Colonial landmarks.

The Custis-Lee Mansion is unique in its association with the families of Washington, Custis and Lee.

Its builder, George Washington Parke Custis, was the adopted son of George Washington and, later, the father-in-law of Robert E. Lee. Custis was thus a link between two of America's greatest men.

After Custis married Mary Lee Fitzhugh in 1804, her charm, simplicity and religious ardor were an inspiration both to him and to their only surviving child, Mary Anna Randolph, born in 1808.

CUSTIS, a farsighted agricultural pioneer, painter, playwright and orator, was most interested in perpetuating the memory and principles of George Washington.

He planned their house (begun in 1802 but not completed until 1817) to be a "treasury" of Washington heirlooms and a place where the Washington tradition of warm hospitality would be continued.

"Arlington" — named after the family's homestead on Virginia's eastern shore — is built on a hill overlooking the capital city and was part of an estate of 1,100 acres Custis' father purchased in 1778.

The house was designed by George Hadfield, a young English architect in charge of the construction of the Capitol. The north and south wings were built first and completed in 1804. The large center section and the portico were finished 13 years later, presenting an imposing front 140 feet long.

It was, as Robert E. Lee once remarked, "a house anyone might see with half an eye."

YOUNG ROBERT E. LEE was a frequent visitor (his mother and Mrs. Custis were cousins) and it is said that he and Mary

Randolph Custis planted trees near the house when they were children.

On June 30, 1831, after his graduation from West Point, Lt. Lee and Miss Custis were married here.

Lee's military assignments kept him away for long periods and much of Mrs. Lee's life was spent awaiting his return and raising their seven children.

Lee shared their strong attraction to the house, once writing a young cousin that here "my affections and attachments are more strongly placed than at any other place in the world."

When George Washington Parke Custis died in 1857, the Arlington estate was left to Mrs. Lee for her lifetime, and afterward to her oldest son, Custis' namesake.

LEE OPPOSED to the dissolution of the Union, was deeply distressed when he learned that Virginia had seceded.

But through loyalty to his native state, he resigned from the U. S. Army on April 20, 1861, and the next morning left Arlington to offer his services to the Confederacy.

He never returned to the house.

About a month later, with Union occupation imminent, Mrs. Lee also left, having sent most of the family valuables off to safety. After Arlington became headquarters for the general superintending the nearby defenses of Washington, many of the remaining family possessions were moved to the Patent Office for safekeeping. Some items, however, had already been looted and scattered.

Arlington was occupied by Union troops from the beginning of the Civil War. In 1864, when Mrs. Lee was unable to appear personally to pay property taxes, the estate was confiscated by the federal government. A 200-acre section was then set aside for a national cemetery.

Later, through a Supreme Court decision, Custis Lee, the general's son, regained title to the property and in 1883 sold it to the U.S. government for \$150,000.

AFTER THE WAR, thousands of people came to see the home of the great Confederate commander whose military genius, plus the noble qualities of his character, had made him the hero of the South.

For decades the mansion was used as offices and living quarters for the superintendent of the Arlington Cemetery and some of his staff.

On March 4, 1925, Congress empowered the secretary of war to restore the house to its appearance before the Civil War, procuring for it, when possible, the mansion's original furniture or other pieces of a style suitable to the first half of the 19th Century.

In 1933, Arlington mansion was transferred to the U.S. Department of the Interior, and in 1955 Congress designated it a permanent memorial to Robert E. Lee.

CONFEDERATE *** GENERALS ***



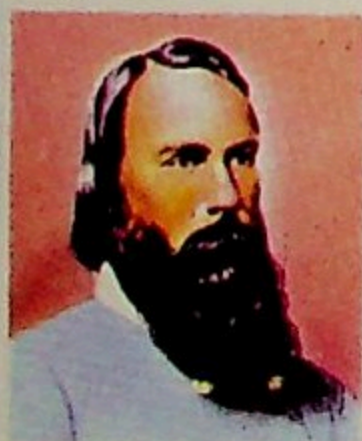
GENERAL ROBERT EDWARD LEE
COMMANDING GENERAL OF CONFEDERATE
FORCES DURING WAS BETWEEN THE STATES



THOMAS JONATHAN JACKSON
Born Jan. 21, 1824; died May 10, 1863.
Important American Confederate general
noted for brilliant strategy and tactics in
Civil War. Earned nickname of "Stone-
wall" at first battle of Bull Run. Partici-
pated in Shenandoah Valley Campaign.
Died as a result of wounds received at
battle of Chancellorsville.



JOHN BELL HOOD
Born June 1, 1831; died Aug. 30, 1879.
American Confederate general. Com-
manded the "Texas Brigade" at Gaines's
Mill, second Bull Run and Antietam. Saw
action at Gettysburg and lost a leg at
Chickamauga. Engaged Sherman in Geor-
gia and took part in the actions at Frank-
lin and Nashville.



JAMES LONGSTREET
Born Jan. 8, 1821; died Jan. 2, 1904.
American Confederate general. Served
under J. E. Johnston and Robert E. Lee.
Participated in first battle of Bull Run
and at battles of Yorktown, Williams-
burg, Seven Pines, Seven Days' Battles,
second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericks-
burg, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Ken-
neshaw, Wilderness and Richmond.



LEONIDAS POLK
Born Apr. 10, 1805; died June 14, 1864.
American Confederate general and Pro-
testant Episcopal bishop. He fortified
the Mississippi River and commanded
its defense. Took part in the battle of
Shiloh and was killed in action at Pine
Mountain, Ga.



JOSEPH EGGLESTON JOHNSTON
Born Feb. 3, 1807; died Mar. 21, 1891.
An American Confederate general. Ser-
ved at the first Battle of Bull Run and at
Seven Pines where he was twice wound-
ed. Commander of the Confederate for-
ces in Tennessee and Mississippi.



SAMUEL COOPER
Born June 12, 1798; died Dec. 3, 1876.
An American Confederate general. Af-
ter a distinguished military career he
resigned from the Union Army and be-
came adjutant and inspector-general of
the Confederacy, serving as its ranking
officer.



EDMUND KIRBY SMITH
Born May 16, 1842; died Mar. 28, 1893.
American Confederate general and edu-
cator. One of the organizers of the Army
of the Shenandoah. Wounded at first bat-
tle of Bull Run. Commanded the Dept. of
East Tennessee and Trans-Mississippi.
The last Confederate general to surren-
der.

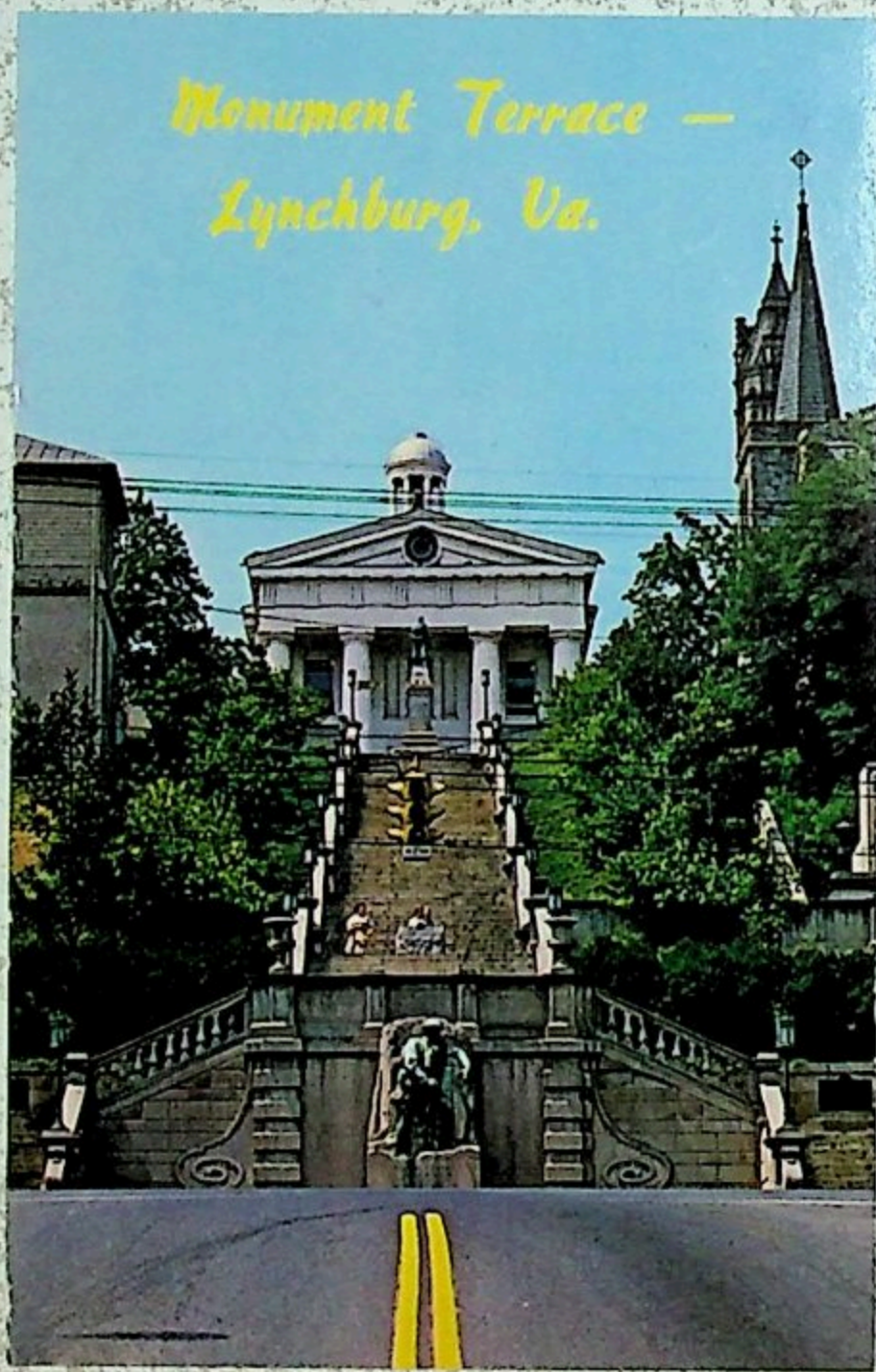


BRAXTON BRAGG
Born Mar. 22, 1817; died Sep. 27, 1876.
An American Confederate general. Af-
ter the Battle of Pittsburg Landing,
commanded the Army of Tennessee.
Participated at Chattanooga, Murfrees-
boro and Chickamauga. Advisor to Jef-
ferson Davis in 1864.



PIERRE GUSTAVE TOUTANT BEAUREGARD
Born May 28, 1818; died Feb. 20, 1893.
An American Confederate general. He
commanded the defense of Fort Sum-
ter when the spark which set off the Civil
War. He was active at the first Battle of
Bull Run, Shiloh, Charleston and Devry's
Bluff.

*Monument Terrace —
Lynchburg, Va.*



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT
AT TOP OF STONE STAIRWAY