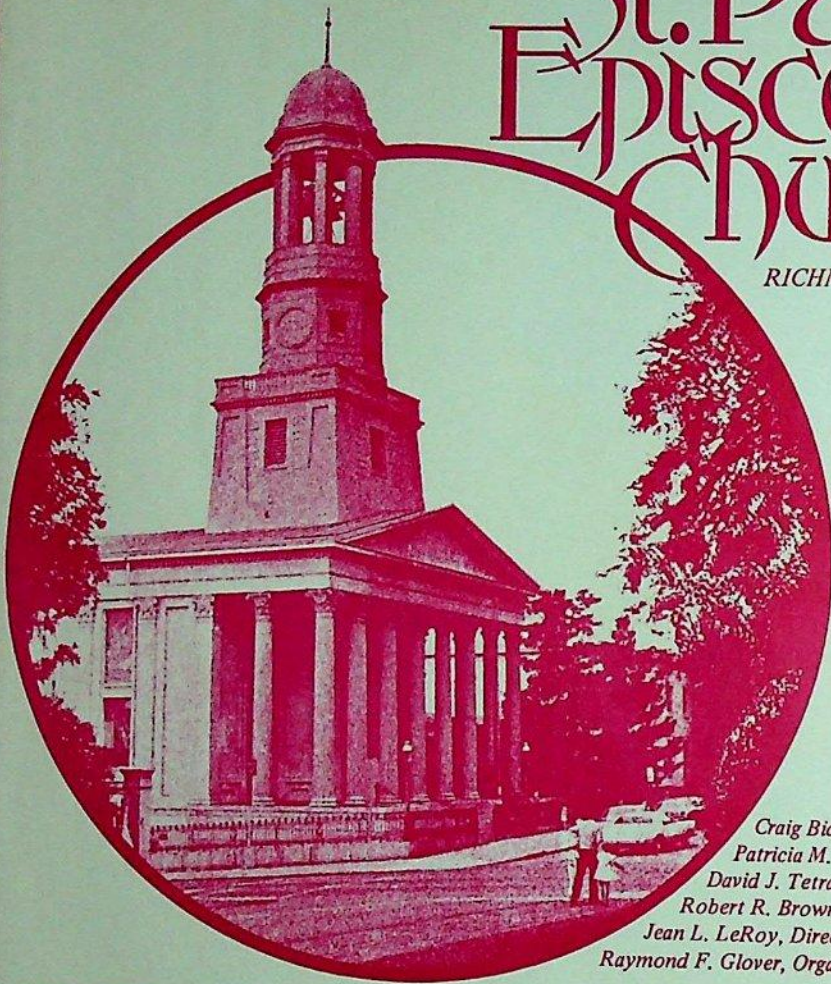


# St. Paul's Episcopal Church

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA



Craig Biddle III, Rector  
 Patricia M. Park, Assistant Rector  
 David J. Tetrault, Assistant Rector  
 Robert R. Brown, D.D., Rector Emeritus  
 Jean L. LeRoy, Director of Christian Education  
 Raymond F. Glover, Organist and Choirmaster

S. Buford Scott.....Senior Warden      Lewis P. Nelson III.....Treasurer  
 Edward C. Peple.....Junior Warden      A. Hugh Ewing III.....Asst. Treasurer  
 Walter W. Scott.....Register

Mrs. James G. Campbell; Andrew H. Christian; Michael S. Churchman; Mrs. Benjamin F. Harmon III; George T. Haskett;  
 William H. Mann; Russell V. Palmore, Jr.; H. Merrill Pasco; William P. Schaffer; Thomas R. Yates; George L. Yowell.

Ninth and Grace Streets, across from Capitol Square • Phone 643-3589

*St. Paul's Episcopal Church,  
 9th + Grace Sts. across from Capitol Square, Richmond Virginia  
 Jefferson Davis + Robert E. Lee attended this church while they lived in Richmond during War Between the States*

## How Firm A Foundation

George Keith

48

1. How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord, Is laid for your  
 2. Fear not, I am with thee, O be not dismayed, For I am thy  
 3. When thro' fer-y tri-als thy path-way shall lie, My grace, all-suf-  
 4. 'E'en down to old age, all My peo-ple shall prove My sov-er-ign, e-  
 5. The soul that on Je-sus still leans for re- pose, I will not, I

faith in His ex-cel-lent Word! What more can He say, than to  
 God, I will still give thee aid; I'll strength-en thee, help thee, and  
 fi-cient, shall be thy sup-ply; The flame shall not hurt thee, I  
 ter-nal, un-change-a-ble love; And when hoar-y hairs shall their  
 will not de-sert to his face; That soul, though all hell should en-

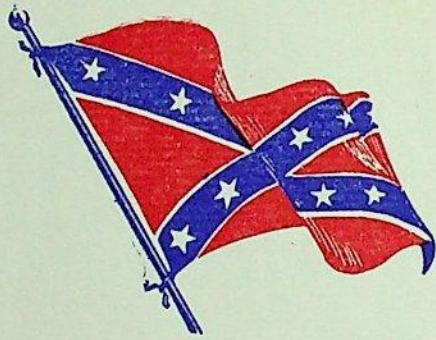
you He hath said,--To you who for ref-uge to Je-sus have fled?  
 cause thee to stand, Up-held by My gra-cious, un-wip-o- tent hand.  
 on-sig-n de-sign Thy dress to con-sume, and thy gold to re-fuse.  
 ten-ple a-dorn, Like lambs they shall still in My bos-om be borne,  
 dear-or to shake, I'll nev-er, no nev-er, no nev-er for-sake!

*Hymn "How Firm a Foundation"  
 favorite hymn of Jefferson  
 Davis and Robert E. Lee*

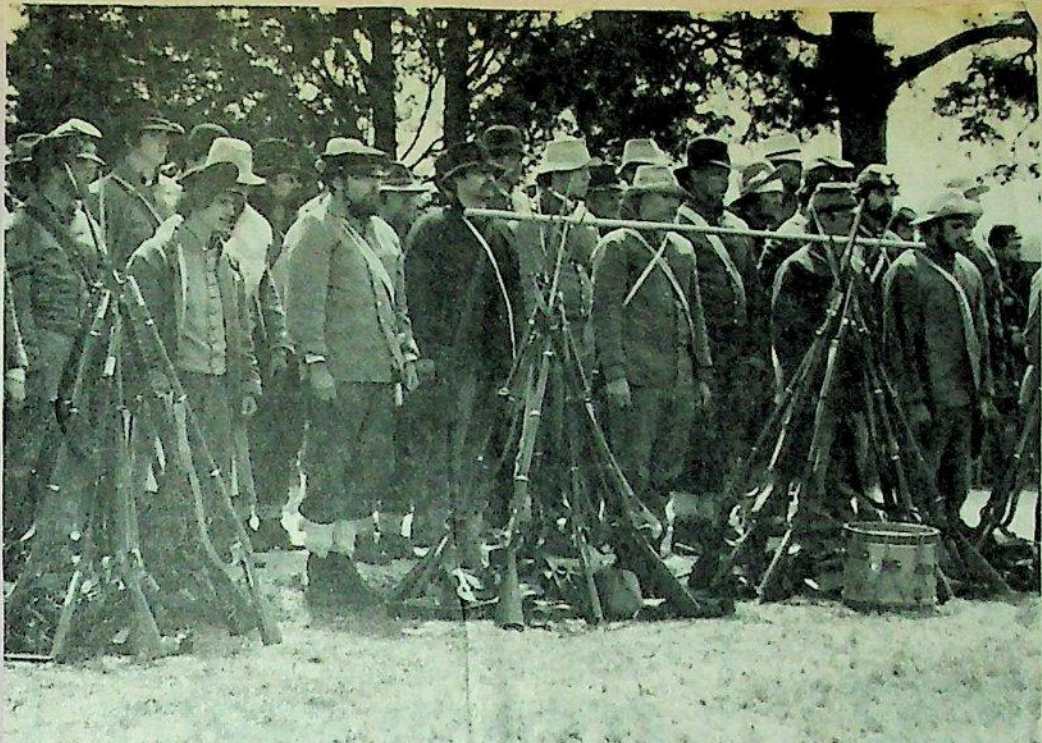
of 200 Timbrook Place, died Saturday, Madison Heights, departed this life Enoch officiating, with burial to follow

# The Last Hour...

James E. Davis, Jr.



May 2, 1865  
THE BURT HOUSE  
Abbeville, South Carolina



AN ESTIMATED 4,000 re-enactors are expected to participate in the "stacking of arms" ceremony planned at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park April 8. The ceremony will be held to commemorate the 125th anniversary of Gen. Robert E. Lee's surrender to Gen. U.S. Grant at Appomattox Court House. This scene is from a similar re-enactment during the 120th anniversary celebration. (Photo by Allen Austin)

## History and art mingle in Danville

DANVILLE (AP)— A little after 3 p.m. on April 3, 1865, a beleaguered Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States of America, stepped off a train in Danville after a harrowing 15-hour journey from Richmond.

The fledgling Southern government was on the verge of panic. In this Virginia city, the president and his cabinet took temporary refuge.

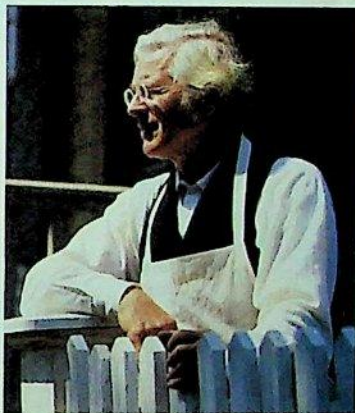
Davis was taken to one of the finest houses in town, the home of Maj. William T. Sutherlin.

This residence became known as The Last Capitol of the Confederacy. Today, it houses the Danville Museum of Fine Arts and History and is on the National Register of Historic Places.

Through 125 years of change, it has remained one of the great landmarks of the commonwealth.

Here Davis conducted business the week before hope of a Confederate victory was lost with Gen. Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox.

The house at 975 Main St. sits atop a hill which was on the outskirts of town during Maj.



(Left) A reconstruction of Appomattox Court House is the center of the village. (Right) A shopkeeper "witnesses" Lee's surrender.

war. They left Manassas Junction, site of two early major battles, and came here to escape the conflict. Four years later, they saw hostilities end.

On April 12, they must have also watched the Confederates who broke camp across the Appomattox River. In the gray chill of dawn, beneath their red battle flags, the ragged troops came marching up the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road. From 6 a.m. and on throughout the day, in what one observer called "an awed stillness," they

stacked arms between lines of Federal soldiers.

In Clover Hill Tavern, a small hand-powered printing press is displayed, along with a rare Army of the Potomac field type case (one of two known in existence). On such presses, 70 printers, called from the ranks of the Union Army, printed parole forms.

The men in both armies were anxious to leave. Within only 36 hours, 28,000 parole forms were printed, signed, and distributed. The men of

the Army of Northern Virginia then began the long walk home. ◇

For information about events, write to the park at Box 218, Appomattox, Virginia 24522; or call (804) 352-8987. In Durham, North Carolina, at Bennett Place State Historic Site, events April 26-29 commemorate the surrender 125 years ago of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Gen. William T. Sherman. For information call the site at (919) 383-4345.

## Feds plan program for battlefield protection

MANASSAS (AP) — Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan will announce a federal initiative to protect Civil War battlefields Saturday, a spokesman said.

Lujan will launch the effort at the site of the Battle of Brandy Station near Manassas. The site is listed among the significant battlefields imminently threatened by development, said Clark Bud Hall, secretary of the

Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites and author of an upcoming book on the battle.

The initiative will establish procedures to protect battlefields, said Tom Wilson, a spokesman of the U.S. Department of Interior.

"Given the fact you can't save everything, the program will help determine what to protect and how," Wilson said.

of 200 Timbrook Place, died Saturday.  
Madison Heights, departed this life  
Epochs celebrating with burial to follow  
dance.

I couldn't

# Richmond may alter city's official banner

RICHMOND (AP) — More than 125 years after the end of the Civil War, the Confederate flag may be in its final days as an official symbol of the Confederate capital.

City Council on Monday will consider a proposal by Councilman William I. Golding to appoint a committee to redesign Richmond's flag.

Golding objects to the current city banner because its back side contains a shield featuring an image of the Confederate battle flag above the Latin words "Deo Vindice."

"Deo Vindice" can be translated as telling God to free from blame.

Golding said he is looking for a flag "that would unite the city of Richmond, rather than divide it."

He said that rather than hiding the seldom-seen flag, the city should come up with a new design.

City Clerk Joseph B. Ivey said he knows of only one city flag, and

it is never displayed, even at council meetings. Instead, it is tucked away in a canvas bag.

"It's so dry rotted that if you picked it up it would disintegrate," Ivey said.

The flag design was signed into law by Richmond's mayor on Oct. 23, 1914.

On the front shield appears the seal of the city.

It's the reverse side that Golding believes is a source of embarrassment.

But the Latin motto "Deo Vindice" can mean several things, said Charlotte Anton, a Latin professor at Virginia Commonwealth University.

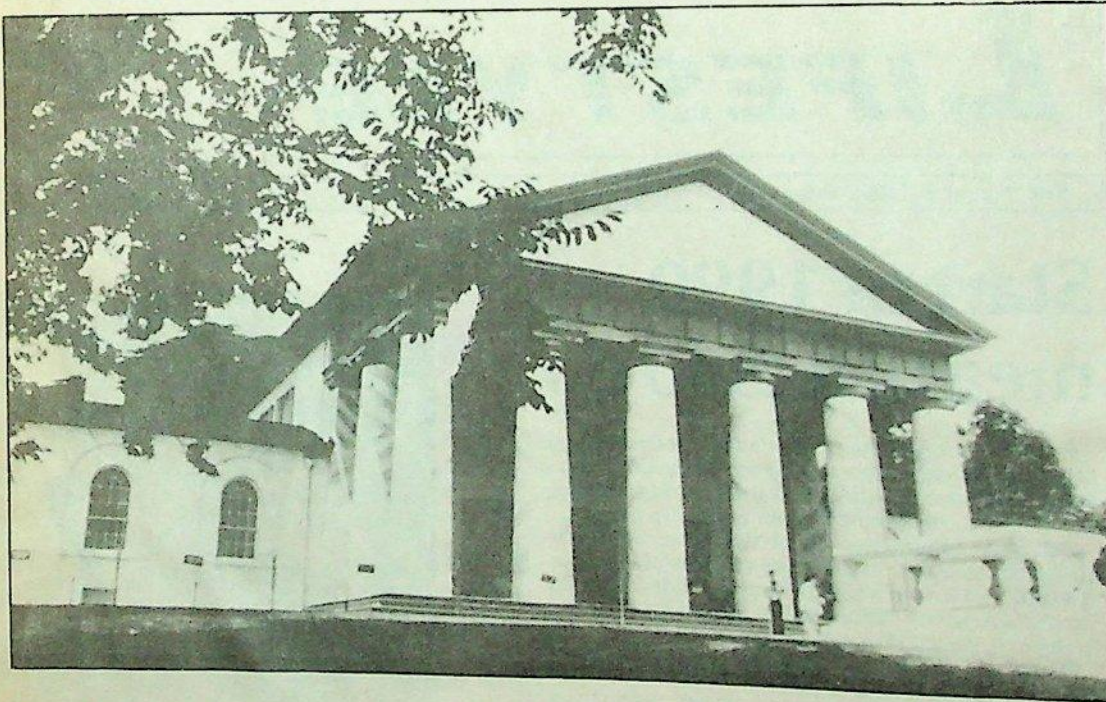
Anton said it could mean, "Free from blame by divine right," which would appear to be an attempt to ask for vindication of the Confederate cause.

On the other hand, it could mean, "Claim to be free from slavery by divine right," which casts the designers' intent entirely differently.



AP photo

Richmond's seldom displayed flag has come under fire from one city council member who's proposed a redesign.



File photo

Arlington House, Robert E. Lee's home, celebrates Lee's birthday with open house Jan. 19. Other celebrations will be held throughout the state, including one in Lexington on Jan. 21.

A 4 - The News & Daily Advance, Lynchburg, Va.,

## Southerners honor Civil War president

MONTGOMERY, Va. — More than 100 people gathered for a ceremony marking the death of Confederate President Jefferson Davis.

More than 100 people gathered for a ceremony marking the death of Confederate President Jefferson Davis.

## ★ Advertising

Continued from Page A-1

"My clients range from Lloyd's of London to some very poor people of rural Virginia. I like a variety of cases and advertising certainly brings in a variety. I do not mind talking to people about a problem they may have, and if they want to talk, my advertising tells them

broad," Spielberg said. "We don't have any requirement or any stringent mechanism for pre-screening."

Many lawyers noted that Richmond, Washington and other large cities are inundated with legal ads, including some television ads that re-create crimes.

Davis said he hasn't needed to

growing an society, it b for people t cated and vide."

Eric G. F apprehensi sive advert suaded hin aren't chee

A-4 - The News & Daily Advance, Lynchburg, Va., Sun., Oct. 22, 1989

## Southerners honor Civil War president

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP) — Several hundred people sang "Dixie" on Saturday at a ceremony marking the 100th anniversary of the death of Confederate President Jefferson Davis.

More than 150 people in Civil War uniforms and period clothing, plus a similar number of spectators in modern clothing, watched a re-enactment of Davis being sworn in as president in 1861 atop the Capitol steps in Montgomery. Richard Couch, portraying

Davis, stood on a bronze star that marks the spot where a country was divided.

Some spectators carried Rebel flags and most joined in singing "Dixie" during the program, which included historical lectures and displays and a rifle and cannon salute by Civil War re-enactors from throughout Alabama.

Norman Dasinger, state commander of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, said Davis' death a century ago was important to mark

because there was so much misunderstanding about the Civil War. Davis was 81 when he died in Louisiana.

"The ignorance is so pervasive about the war being over slavery. Out of the 50,000 Alabamians who died in the war, 90 percent owned no one," said Dasinger, a professor of education administration at Jacksonville State University.

"The majority of the people here today be-

lieve Jefferson Davis was right and I do, too," Dasinger said. "That does not mean we want to have a slave nation. We believe in individual rights and freedoms and state's rights."

David Toifel, a history teacher at Hillsdale Middle School in Mobile who had the idea for the ceremony, said that one reason Southerners loved Davis so much after the war was that "he never admitted what he did was wrong."

h's Jam

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announcing the  
discovery probably will be held in  
January, Cussler said.

# Monument Avenue: Controversy lingers

To some a showpiece, to others a disgrace

RICHMOND (AP) — A century ago the Robert E. Lee statue was erected on Monument Avenue, a boulevard called "the most beautiful street in America," by some Southerners and "Losers' Lane" by some Northerners.

Today, the 140-foot-wide thoroughfare lined with statues of Confederate heroes, symbolizes both the scars of slavery and the elegance of a time long ago.

Edwin J. Slipek Jr., director of the centennial celebration says Richmonders are "passionate about remembering all their history," but adds that Monument Avenue is "more than a Confederate Valhalla."

Norrece T. Jones Jr., professor of Afro-American history at Virginia Commonwealth University and a black resident of Monument Avenue, said he thinks what the monuments embody is "abominable."

"The Civil War, in essence, was fought to preserve a certain culture — that culture predicated on the enslavement of hundreds of thousands of African Americans," Jones said.

A 62-foot tall statue of Lee on his horse was the first to go up on the avenue, on Memorial Day in 1890.

Statues of other Confederate heroes followed. Jeb Stuart and Jefferson Davis went up in 1907, Stonewall Jackson in 1919 and

Matthew Fontaine Maury, "Pathfinder of the Sea," in 1927.

By the 1920s, Monument Avenue was Richmond's most prestigious address. Douglas Southall Freeman, the Richmond historian whose writing about Lee won the Pulitzer Prize, doffed his hat whenever he passed "Marse Lee."

A typical home on the avenue is 5,000 square feet, has half a dozen fireplaces, four bathrooms, maids quarters, and a dozen rooms on three floors. Some of the houses have been sold to new owners, who find them too large to handle, and turn them into offices and apartments. Some have been purchased by newcomers eager to buy a mansion for a relatively cheap price.

Ceci Amrhein, a real estate broker who is also co-chairwoman of the centennial said a house in need of major renovation is on the market for \$250,000, while one completely renovated, sold for \$775,000.

And there have been signs of change. The Virginia chapter of the American Institute of Architects held a mock competition for a new sculpture on Monument Avenue. The most popular subject among 250 architecture students was Gov. L. Douglas Wilder, the nation's first elected black governor.

## The Forum

# Commentary distorted U.S. history

Editor:

There is no way I'm going to let professor John d'Entremont get by with his article on "Glory," Feb. 23, that distorts history and continues portrayal of the U.S.A. as the demon of racism on this planet.

The Civil War was not a racial war. Abraham Lincoln fought to preserve the Union, saying it was indivisible. He stated he would rather some slavery continue that the Union might be preserved. The Emancipation Proclamation freed only slaves in the states that had left the Union. Slavery was not the only cause for that war.

The first slave in the western hemisphere was not black. He was an American Indian enslaved by another Indian. The first enslaved in this hemisphere by Spain were Indians (native Americans). The Black man first enslaved on this planet was enslaved by another black man in Africa. The short span of history since Spain came to America is not a drop in the bucket compared to how long ago the abominable act of one man owning another like a cow or horse began.

Slavery prevailed, and many thousands of years passed when Africans enslaved Africans, Europeans enslaved Europeans. Blacks are as guilty of slavery as other races. They have no hold on being the only people to be enslaved. Ask the Jew, Asian, Caucasian, the native American.

Where racism really is is in teachers distorting history, sitting in class telling young Blacks racism is what America is about. It's turning them into racists, making them ignorant of true history, goading them to hate and blaming whites and racism for the creation of slavery, when history does not bear this out. Slavery did not end with the 13th Amendment in 1865 or when it was outlawed in Brazil in 1888.

Only one in four white Southerners owned slaves or had families who owned them. No one who lives today had anything to do with slavery. American children have attended the same schools, eaten, played and worked together now for many years. They have nothing to apologize for, black or white.

We need to join together as one nation where all are treated equally, for slavery still exists in some countries even today. In Africa, Asia and Arabia, as in the time of Pharaoh, life has no more value than a cow, a horse, a slave.

RON E. BUCHANAN  
Lynchburg

## Part of South's James River fleet

# Civil War ships found

veys in the waters of Virginia, as well as in at least six other states and off Great Britain.

RICHMOND (AP) — Clive Cussler, author of the best-seller "Raise the Titanic," says he has discovered the remains of three Confederate ironclads — the Fredericksburg, the Virginia No. 2 and the Richmond — at the bottom of the James River.

What remains of the ships is beneath about 20 feet of water and 12 feet of silt about seven miles downriver from Richmond near Drewry's Bluff, he said Tuesday in a telephone interview with the Richmond Times-Dispatch from Golden, Colo. The Colorado-based novelist said he and archaeologists working for his National Underwater & Marine Agency conducted explorations of the river in August, guided by Cussler's chance discovery of an 1871 salvage map.

A preliminary report on the finds is being prepared and a news conference formally announcing the discovery probably will be held in January, Cussler said. For a number of years he has indulged a passion for shipwrecks by diving and conducting magnetic sur-

veys in the waters of Virginia, as well as in at least six other states and off Great Britain. "The James River Confederate fleet is one that has been substantially forgotten, and it was one that had three ironclads similar to the Merrimack, as well as two or three gunboats," Cussler said. "They more or less held the Union off the James River ... until finally when Lee retreated, (Rear Adm. Raphael) Semmes had no choice and blew up the whole fleet" in April 1865, he added. Cussler disputes a Navy Department history of the Civil War which says the Virginia No. 2 was raised by the Union. "That's an error. Our research goes beyond that."

B-2 THE NEWS, Lynchburg, Va., Thurs., Dec. 2, 1982

Commentary

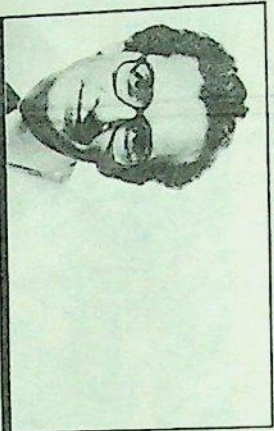
# Notes on 'The Civil War': The past as present

Notes jotted down while watching the opening part of "The Civil War," the 1990s' version of the 1860s:

■ This television series has been badly served by its rave, not to say raving, reviews. It is indeed good, I would give it a B plus. But it is not the greatest thing since "Gone With the Wind" — and it may one day be seen with the same wary eye as is now cast on Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh. Its solemn renunciation of the romance of war, *a la* Ernest Hemingway, is itself romantic.

Like most history, this series cannot be separated from current ideology. All history is contemporary. It is not the past unrefined but the past as the present would see it. Hence the over-emphasis on the active role of the slaves in the war. It is simply unimaginable that the South could have carried on so long as it did if more than a third of its population had been rebellious or even untrusting. Like so much history, this work tells more about the time in which it is written than about the time it describes. That's what makes historiography, or the history of history, so fascinating.

Why the tendency to embellish the resistance of the slaves? Passive or active, it was heroic enough. But the modern sensibility demands more. So does the modern lack of historical imagination. It is no longer possible for us to comprehend slavery from within, but only to



Paul Greenberg

judge it from without. For the same reasons, certain historians exaggerate the resistance of Europe's Jews to the Nazi holocaust, though it was heroic enough. Historians like Hannah Arendt, who point out how victims may cooperate in their own victimization, even annihilation, are pilloried. We cannot imagine and don't want to know. So we recast history, emphasizing some things, de-emphasizing others. We may feel better but we feel — and know — less.

Yet the photographs and quotations selected for this series do tell much; they are by turns beautiful, horrific, stirring, solemn, charming — and serve to remind how bland, weak and inarticulate we have become since The War. And Shelby Foote is the perfect guide.

■ The emphasis on slavery as the cause of the war is not overdone, despite the protests of Southern fire-eaters,

whom we will apparently always have with us. Close your eyes and imagine the war if not a single Negro bondswoman had ever set foot on these shores. Impossible. There might have been a civil war over some other issue but it would not have been The Civil War. It would have been entirely different. Indeed, American history would have been entirely different. There is no more separating black folks from American history than there is separating white ones.

Back in Shreveport, La., some 40 years ago I was taught the orthodox Southern interpretation of the war — and almost believed it. According to the revealed world in my Byrd High School history class, the cause of the war was the struggle for states' rights. But even then some of the kids in that segregated class wondered why states' rights led to war only when slavery became the issue. The Constitution is like any other business contract in that regard. So long as all the signatories are satisfied with the results, no one contests its meaning. But let someone imagine a vital interest has been endangered, and the interpretation of every clause becomes a matter of principle.

■ The title of this series, "The Civil War," is itself a provocation. Punctilious Southerners still call it The War Between the States. Civil wars can happen only within nations, and it was the South's opinion — no, article of faith —

that no American nation had been formed, only a federal union, and the still sovereign states were as free to leave as they had been to enter. (Earlier in the 19th Century, when some innocent member of Congress referred to the *national* rather than federal government, all kinds of Cain was raised.) The winners get to write the history so now the United States is, rather than *are*. Wars do decide some things.

A similar debate broke out as The War Between the States was ending. The question was whether the states that had seceded were conquered territory or still sovereign states entitled to their seats in Congress. The sagacious Mr. Lincoln summed up this whole dispute — quite accurately — as a "pernicious abstraction." That's what the war was fought over: an abstraction made pernicious because it was wedded to a peculiar and evil institution: racial slavery. In the end, there are some issues that — despite the American genius for compromise — could not be compromised.

■ Abraham Lincoln is not overpraised in this series. Perhaps he cannot be. He saw with such terrible clarity. His qualities are those that the Union he saved and thereby shaped can best understand: a highly personal, utterly intelligent and quite complicated mix of idealism and realism. In his determination to succeed, he was more moral than

the moralists, who would have lost all for a gesture.

Robert E. Lee now evades understanding, which says more about the modern mind than about General Lee. He is dismissed in this series as an "unknowable aristocrat." We may have lost the ability to appreciate Lee because we can no longer credit a motive no more complicated than duty.

General Lee is not sufficiently baroque for our tastes; we prefer our goodness, like our marble, full of fine flaws. Perfection bores us and makes us suspicious. Lee, the Alabaster Man, has become unbelievable in this oh-so-sophisticated century, or maybe just dull. Not all the volumes of Douglas Southall Freeman's great biography of the general can explain him to our suspicious minds.

■ George McClellan and his Army of the Potomac cannot help but remind at least one viewer of the great international host now being assembled in the deserts of Araby. It may be the best organized and trained force in recent times. But will it be used?

■ The Civil War is indeed the rock from which we were hewn, but it is not "The Civil War" any more than the past is history.

■ Greenberg is editorial page editor of the Pine Bluff (Ark.) Commercial.

## Confederate case hits state's high court

RICHMOND (AP) — The Virginia Supreme Court was told Friday that the oldest resident of the Confederate Home for Women should not have to suffer the consequences of mismanagement by the board that ran the now-closed facility.

Markham Shaw Pyle, the attorney for 98-year-old Lila Lee Riddell, told a three-judge panel of the state high court that a Richmond judge was wrong in ruling that his client was not promised she could stay at the facility until she dies.

Earlier this summer, Circuit Judge T.J. Markow ruled that home's board of managers had the authority to close the home adjacent to the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts in the city.

Last month, the seven residents of the home, all daughters of Confederate soldiers, were moved to the Brandermill Woods Health Care Center in nearby Chesterfield County after the high court rejected a request to block the move pending full arguments in the case.

Pyle told the Supreme Court panel that while

the board concluded it was running out of money to operate the home, it — and not Miss Riddell — is responsible for its financial straits.

During the arguments, Miss Riddell sat in a wheelchair at the back of the courtroom. The panel — Justices Harry L. Carrico and Elizabeth B. Lacy and retired Justice Albert S. Harrison — is expected to announce within two weeks whether it will grant full review of the case.

The General Assembly established a home in 1898 to provide care for needy female relatives of Confederate soldiers. The home where Miss Riddell lived had been in use since 1932.

Miss Riddell filed suit to block the move to the suburb after the home's managers concluded it was no longer economical, with less than 10 residents, to provide for the women in a building designed to accommodate as many as 80 residents.

The board also was concerned that it was not licensed to provide the level of nursing care

some of the women needed.

As the home's endowment dwindled and the need for expensive repairs to the building increased, the board began looking for an alternative site and settled on the Brandermill home.

Markow ruled that the home's managing board promised only to provide lifelong care to the women, who turned over their estates to the home in exchange for the care.

The judge concluded that the board did not promise that care would be provided at a specific location.

After Friday's hearing, Miss Riddell, a retired college professor, said the accommodations at Brandermill are comfortable, but the home is inconvenient to visitors and physicians.

"My friends were more accessible to me at the Confederate Home," she said. "We enjoyed it and appreciated it and want to leave it for others to enjoy and appreciate."

## Crowds mob Confederate Home auction

RICHMOND (AP) — Hundreds of people jammed into the stately Confederate Home for Women on Saturday to bid on antiques, mementoes and other items left behind when the home's residents were moved to a suburban nursing home.

Among the 652 items for sale were mirrors, chests of drawers, a banquet table, Confederate flags, medals from reunions of Confederate soldiers, snuff boxes, figurines, teapots, vacuum cleaners, lawn mowers, refrigerators and hood-type hair dryers.

There was an abundance of rocking chairs, and a corner of the room that used to serve as an infirmary was filled with wheelchairs. The room also featured hospital beds, walkers and 21 walking canes.

"I would love to have something just because it came from this place," said Elizabeth Sheppard, granddaughter of two Civil War veterans. "But I don't think I will because you can't even get near the man (the auctioneer)."

Before the 58-year-old home's final seven residents were moved last August, most of the massive building had been closed off except for one wing. And even in that confined area, the women — all

granddaughters of Confederate soldiers — were overshadowed by the home's high ceilings and wide hallways.

Some potential buyers Saturday complained about the way the auction was organized. Auctioneers went from one crowded room to another. Later, larger items for sale were moved outside.

"I didn't expect it to be this disorganized," said Eugenia Gilliken of Poquoson.

Several people objected to the short time allowed for viewing the items. The doors were opened at 8 a.m., one hour before the auction began.

Frank James of Virginia Beach had another objection.

"My Southern heritage is being ripped away," he said as he maintained a vigil next to the home's flag pole, which was devoid of a flag. Wearing the uniform of a Confederate infantryman, James said he would like to see all the items go to a museum.

Proceeds from the sale will go into the endowment that provides for the six remaining residents' care at Brandermill Woods nursing home in Chesterfield County. One resident has died since last year's move. The others range in age from 88 to 99.

## Items at home to be sold

By The Associated Press

Nearly a year after residents of the Confederate Home for Women were moved to a suburban nursing home, items that remained behind in the stately two-story building will be auctioned to the public.

The 650 items to be auctioned July 21 include ivory and pewter snuff boxes, the upright piano where residents played hymns, Confederate flags, vests and medals from reunions of Confederate soldiers, figurines, teapots, vases and paperweights.

The auction also includes more mundane items such as office supplies, industrial-type refrigerators, hospital beds and vacuum cleaners.

Proceeds from the sale will be used to support the home's seven remaining residents, who are now living in Brandermill Woods retirement home in Chesterfield County. They are all daughters of Confederate veterans and range in age from 87 to 99.

The women were moved from the Confederate Home to the suburban retirement home in August.

The auction will be at 9 a.m. July 21 at the home, 301 N. Sheppard St. Items may be viewed one hour before the sale.

# Confederate daughters may lose home

## Agreement gives building to Virginia Museum of Art

RICHMOND (AP) — Eight daughters of Confederate Civil War soldiers are about to become perhaps the final casualties of the Lost Cause when they are moved from the Confederate Home for Women to a new suburban nursing home 20 miles away.

In exchange for their worldly possessions and any future inheritances they might receive, the women had been promised a lifetime of care in the stately two-story building filled with reminders of Confederate heroes and nestled among magnolias behind the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts. Since the 1930s, dozens of daughters of Confederate soldiers have lived in the home.

But after more than a year of negotiations among key legislators, museum officials and top members of the home's board of directors a decision has been reached to turn the home over to the museum for an as-yet unstated purpose, The Virginian-Pilot and The Ledger

Star of Norfolk reported Sunday.

On Thursday, the remaining women, aged 84 to 98, will be told they will be moved. The women will lose dozens of worn but valuable antiques, some of which they or previous residents brought to the home with them and which now may be sold — for a fraction of their value on the open market — to members of the board that governs the facility. Other antiques in the home were bequeathed by wealthy Southerners with connections to the home.

"The museum wants our home," said Faye Oliff of Mechanicsville, also a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. "They want it so bad. They've been like damn vultures waiting for the ladies to die so they can get it."

"I am very disheartened by my fellow board members."

Oliff said she tried unsuccessfully to persuade the

board to open the home to paying lineal descendants of Confederate soldiers. The board also denied her proposal that a smaller home for the women be opened about eight blocks away using most of the same staff.

In exchange for the house, the state apparently will agree to help pay for the women's care, now funded largely by interest from the home's trust fund, until the last of them dies. The trust fund then will revert to the museum under terms of an agreement yet to be worked out.

Several people with connections to the home told the newspaper that a majority of the 10 board members believe they should have first pick of the items, whose price they will set based on an appraisal done nine years ago. The board has refused to release the appraisal.

But Holly C. DeJarnette, the home's administrator compared the previous appraisal with a new one commissioned by the newspaper and said the value of at least some of the furniture has increased as much as 50 percent over its 1980 value.

# Confederate home closing marks end of an era

RICHMOND (AP) — Daughters and granddaughters of Confederate soldiers ended an era Wednesday when they moved from the stately 57-year-old Confederate Home for Women to a new health-care complex in a Richmond suburb.

The departure of the seven women through a back door of the stately home was a sad one for the descendants of Confederate soldiers.

The 57-year-old building, modeled after the White House, will be closed and eventually turned over to the adjacent Virginia Museum of Fine Arts.

"I've got a beautiful room here — I hate to give it up," Bertha Moore said. "But I know how conditions are here. They need money."

A relocation committee of the board announced in April it would cost considerably less to move the women to the new facility than to pay for needed repairs at the deteriorating Confederate Home.

The announcement sparked a smattering of protest among members of the public and a lawsuit by a resident of the home. Lila Lee Riddell, 98, filed suit in Richmond Circuit Court to block the move.

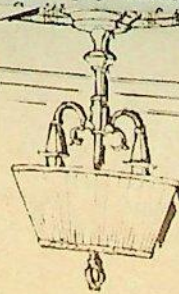
Her lawyer's final effort, a motion for a temporary injunction against the move until the Supreme Court hearing in September, was rejected Tuesday in U.S. District Court.

On Wednesday, a sole representative of the Citizen's Committee for Memorial Preservation of the Confederate Home for Ladies stood across the street from the home holding an American flag. The committee was formed in May.

Two Civil War re-enactors donned their Confederate uniforms and greeted each of women as they were loaded onto the vans.

"We came down here to honor them, to pay tribute,"

The News & Daily Advance, Lynchburg, Va., Thurs., Aug. 24, 1989 - B-5



miriam

# Confederate ladies home at last

By Anna Barron Billingsley  
The Richmond News Leader

RICHMOND (AP) — They went to a pina colada party last week and they'll be treated to live country music, beer and pretzels this week.

Such is the life of the seven newest residents of The Chesterfield, an assistance-in-living center in Chesterfield County.

The new residents moved last month from one wing of the 57-year-old Confederate Home for Women in the heart of Richmond into a cluster of rooms at the year-old Chesterfield in the heart of suburbia.

The move was financially motivated, said a committee of the Confederate Home board, which deemed the home too costly to maintain.

The much-publicized move left the seven elderly women — all daughters of Confederate soldiers — tired but otherwise none the worse for wear.

They're getting used to the central air conditioning, which initially led to some sniffles, and the wall-to-wall carpeting that makes wheelchair-maneuvering more difficult than the Confederate Home's parquet floors.

"They're troupers," said Holly DeJarnette, administrator of the Confederate Home. "They didn't get to be the ages they are by not being troupers."

Conversations last week with the women, who range in age from 84 to 98, revealed that although most of them have adapted fairly well to their new surroundings, they miss their former home.

"I'm living," said Mary Wright, the youngest resident, when asked how she was doing. "I liked the other place best."

The Chesterfield at Brandermill Woods is a secluded, three-story building nestled among trees. The wide hallways and spacious rooms are decorated tastefully, with the colors of mauve and teal predominating.

While at the Confederate Home, the women tended to drift away from their small, private rooms and congregate in a sun parlor that bustled with activity.

So far at Brandermill Woods, the women are spending most of their time in their rooms rather than in the lounge area at the end of the hall.

The seven women gather three times a day in a room that has been converted into their private dining room. A white tablecloth and a flower arrangement adorn the table, which is flanked by a Confederate battle flag and a Virginia state flag. On the wall hangs the portrait of Robert E. Lee that hung in a place of honor in the ornate Memorial Hall of the Confederate Home.

The dining arrangement sets the seven Confederate Home women apart from The Chesterfield's other re-

**T**hey're troupers. They didn't get to be the ages they are by not being troupers.'

Holly DeJarnette  
Administrator

sidents, who go through a cafeteria line and eat in a dining room on the second floor.

Janet Salmon, administrator of Brandermill Woods, said her staff has gone to great lengths to make the women feel "at home."

What they had at the Confederate Home, though, was "a family atmosphere" and one-on-one care, she added. Thus, their new home "really may never be the same."

"Hopefully, they will get assimilated into the group," said Mrs. DeJarnette, the Confederate Home administrator for the past nine years.

She agreed that the women are used to being pampered; Confederate Home employees knew what the women wanted "before they even knew," she added.

Mrs. DeJarnette, who still is employed by the board of the Confederate Home, works at a desk beneath Lee's portrait in the "dining room."

Asked what her role is, she replied, "Mother." She helps the women affairs.

She plans to travel into Richmond periodically and pick up some of the people who regularly visited the women when they lived in the Confederate Home. Many of these visitors lived within walking distance of the home and do not drive, Mrs. DeJarnette said.

The women's physician, Dr. O.T. Graham Jr., paid a call at Brandermill Woods last week. He reviewed nursing reports on the women, examined several of them and pronounced them "very well" in view of the circumstances of the past few weeks.

He then joined the women for a lunch of chicken salad sandwiches, soup and salad. Graham, who ate with the women nearly every day in their former home, said he plans to visit them at Brandermill Woods once a week.

Mrs. DeJarnette and two nursing assistants from the Confederate Home will continue working with the women at Brandermill Woods. But Friday marked the end of long-time relationships with the women for two Confederate Home employees who worked at Brandermill Woods for 10 days to ease the transition.

B-2 - The News & Daily Advance, Lynchburg, Va., Tues., Sept. 5, 1989

## Debt plagues new residence for Confederate daughters

RICHMOND (AP) — The suburban nursing facility that will become the new home of seven daughters of Civil War veterans has lost millions of dollars since it opened in 1987, according to state records.

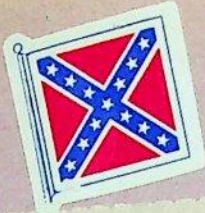
Documents filed with the State Corporation Commission's Bureau of Insurance show that the Brandermill Woods retirement community, where the seven women will be moved next week, had a \$1.6 million deficit through the first nine months of 1988. The developer

who owns the facility has projected a 1989 loss of \$2.1 million.

The move on Wednesday will mark the closing of the Confederate Home for Women, an aging structure located in the city, despite the pending appeal of one of the home's residents who is suing to stop the move.

The SCC does not license facilities such as Brandermill Woods, but the regulatory agency can shut down care providers if it feels the firm is financially unsound.

C-6 - The News & Daily Advance, Lynchburg, Va., Sun., Aug. 20, 1989



# A new Battle of Manassas

## Foes say shopping mall nearby would desecrate battleground

The Washington Post

MANASSAS — Annie Snyder's home sits on a hill, where a view of the rolling countryside sends the mind wandering into the past. Union and Confederate troops marched these pastures north of Manassas, clashing in two major battles of the Civil War.

The latest conflict to engulf this land along the frontier of suburban Washington starts on this hill every day at 4 a.m. Snyder, a 66-year-old former Marine, marches into her upstairs study, sits down at a computer and goes to battle against John T. "Til" Hazel, who plans to build a major shopping mall next to the Manassas National Battlefield Park.

The news came a few weeks ago when the Hazel-Peterson Co., Northern Virginia's most prominent developer, said it was joining with the Edward J. DeBartolo Corp., the nation's largest builder of shopping centers, to build a 1.2 million-square-foot mall on a prime piece of Prince William County land.

The development, known as William Center, would sit where Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee had his headquarters during the Battle of Second Manassas, a site adjacent to the national park.

"They dropped a bomb on this county," Snyder said of the proposal, which drew her out of retirement as Prince William's most prominent civic activist and placed her at the head of an angry coalition of hundreds of historic preservationists and area residents organizing to defeat the proposal. Two members of Congress have joined the fracas.

Prince William's elected officials on the Board of Supervisors, by contrast, have been nearly unanimous in praising the project. They say it already has the zoning it needs and that nothing can be done to stop it.

Opponents have promised a lawsuit and are considering congressional action to prevent the mall from being built.

### Large-scale confrontation

The clash has transfixed Prince William, where soaring growth recently pushed the once-rural county's population over 200,000, making it the second-largest locality in Northern Virginia. The confrontation offers a matchup of some of the most formidable forces in local politics.

On one side is Hazel, one of the region's wealthiest citizens, and a lawyer and developer who has left an imprint on the landscape so deep that some have described him as the closest thing Northern Virginia has had to L'Enfant.

With his Virginia drawl, hefty frame and distinctive crew cut, Hazel seems the epitome of an old-time country lawyer. Yet his developments are cornerstones of modern-day Northern Virginia: Fairfax County's giant Burke Centre and Franklin Farms communities, as well as the celebrated Fair Lakes complex eight miles east of the Manassas battlefield on I-66.

Hazel wins praise in the development community as someone who has an intuitive sense of the possibilities of open land, buttressed by the conviction that his work is making the region a better place to live.

The DeBartolos are also well-known. The Ohio family has built dozens of shopping centers around the country, and owns pro football's San Francisco 49ers and the Pittsburgh Penguins hockey team.

### Trade vs. tradition

The developer and his associates are joined by county officials and many residents eager for the money and prestige a first-rate shopping center would bring to Prince William.

The mall, they say, would produce about \$180 million in net revenue during the next 20 years in a county pitching and heaving to meet the burdensome costs of residential growth. The unrelenting tide of new residents — most of them living in the county's eastern end, miles from the battlefield site — has clogged Prince William's roads and classrooms and strained virtually every other aspect of government services.

The William Center tract "is the key to quality economic development" in western Prince William, said Hazel, who argues that the real threat to the area's landscape is the "nebulous, ad hoc" growth that has sprung up elsewhere around the battlefield.

Confronting this array of developers and government officials are Snyder and her allies. They argue that the need for tax dollars must yield to the imperative of preserving hallowed and historic ground.

Snyder and her coalition eagerly claim the role of underdogs battling rich and powerful interests, but that may be a bit misleading.

Snyder, a conservative Republican who can be cantankerous or charming to fit the circumstances, has been leading political crusades in Prince William since the early 1950s, when she moved to a 188-acre farm near the battlefield. More often than not she has won.

In 1976 she led the campaign that forced the Marriott Corp. to walk away from its proposal to build an amusement park on the property where Hazel-Peterson now wants the mall.

The wall of her study is covered with cabinets storing files from countless fights to stop proposed road improvements, bond issues and developments. (Old press clippings are divided into "biased" and "fair.") She often breaks into tears when talking about her efforts to save the county's open spaces.

Nonetheless, Snyder, a diabetic, had declared that she was through crusading, in part because she ignored her health when in the middle of a political scrap. Her husband and six children were afraid the civic controversies would lead to her grave.

Hazel-Peterson's project lured her back to the fray.

Snyder and the other mall opponents have enlisted the support of at least two representatives in their effort to stop the project. Democrats Michael A. Andrews of Texas and Robert J. Mrazek of New York said they became involved because of their interest in history.

Gen. Lee established a command post on what is now the William Center site during the bloody Battle of Second Manassas, which raged on Aug. 29 and 30 in 1862, 13 months after the war's first major land engagement during the Battle of First Manassas. (In states north of the Mason-Dixon line, the conflicts are known as the Battles of Bull Run.) At Second Manassas, Confederate forces routed the Union in a victory that allowed Lee to cross into Maryland to launch his Antietam campaign.

### Two counties in one

The battle over Hazel-Peterson's project — a fight over the future of Prince William — is colored by longstanding tensions in this county, which has kept one foot

in rural Virginia even as more than two decades of explosive growth has planted the other solidly in metropolitan Washington.

A recent meeting of mall opponents drew an irritable crowd of more than 220 to an auditorium at the national park. Among the groups that have signed on to block the mall are the Civil War Roundtable, the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the National Parks and Conservation Association.

National Park Service Director William Penn Mott Jr. has written Board of Supervisors Chairman Kathleen K. Seefeldt, D-Occoquan, complaining that the shopping mall project "does not even resemble... the good-faith agreements" the Park Service reached with the county regarding development around the battlefield.

Snyder said opponents hope to raise \$200,000 to battle the shopping center in court, arguing that the William Center rezoning is inconsistent with the project now proposed.

Andrews and Mrazek said they may be able to bring congressional pressure to bear on Hazel-Peterson through the Department of Transportation, which would have to approve any new interchange on Interstate 66. Without an interchange, a mall on the William Center site would likely be unfeasible.

"I am ready to take the first available vehicle" to stop the mall, said Mrazek, a member of the House Appropriations transportation subcommittee. His first preference, Mrazek said, would be to have the federal government purchase the tract and incorporate it into the national park.

Hazel, who said he is a student of the Civil War, said the mall would be no more intrusive on the national park than an office park, and arguably less so. He called it "a terrible commentary on society" that members of Congress and others he considers ill-informed about the particulars of the development would try to stop it.

"When you get involved in these emotional things, people don't want to know the facts," he said.

The mall opponents don't deny that they are buoyed by strong emotion. Said Betty Rankin, a leader in the fight: "This isn't a battle, this is a war."

# Author finds his place — in history

*The News & Advance, Lynchburg, Va., Monday, July 31, 1989*

By David Jackson  
Staff writer

When Gary Walker walked away from his career in the insurance sales, he didn't think it was too big a gamble — history was on his side. Civil War history.

Walker was researching the family records of his wife, Sue Adams Walker, when he got the idea for his first book. Unable to find a comprehensive volume on the fighting in southwest Virginia, where his wife's great grandfather served as a Confederate soldier, he decided to write one himself.

It took him seven years, working weekends and evenings, to complete "The War In Southwest Virginia".

Now, 10 years after he decided to become an author, Walker has written his second book and turned the part-time work into a full-time career as writer, publisher, publicist, marketing director and salesman.

This Roanoker isn't afraid to hype his wares. On the jacket of his most recent book, its says: "This is the book of the year, perhaps of the decade, in the Civil War field."

Walker wrote that, he said, in his roles of publicist and publisher.

If he sounds a bit more like salesman than historian, it's probably instinctive. Walker's sold numerous things throughout the last two decades, from insurance

'**A**ny Civil War book, whether it's on Lynchburg or elsewhere, sells well. The first couple of years I was here, it wasn't that way.'

Jean Sensabaugh  
Wills Books and Stationary

to two-way radios. The book business, he says, is relatively new for him.

When he was nearing completion of his first book, Walker queried four national publishers. He received one rejection and never heard back from the other three.

Next, he contacted two regional publishers. Both wanted to publish the book, but offered only 10 to 15 percent royalties. Walker decided he could do better selling it himself.

He hired a local company to do the printing, and using lists obtained from historical societies and clubs, began soliciting orders by direct mail. By the time it was released in October, 1985, the book had already sold over 300 copies at \$19.95 each. By the end of the

year he had recouped the book's printing expenses.

He soon stopped selling insurance and began devoting all of his time to marketing that book and researching a second one. The second book, "Yankee Soldiers In Virginia Valleys: Hunter's Raid", was released in June of this year.

Walker says he's found his niche.

"I enjoyed selling, but it was never totally satisfying," he says. "Now I really feel like I'm doing something that benefits all of us."

Walker's two books seem to be part of a resurgence of interest in local Civil War history in recent years.

"Any Civil War book, whether it's on Lynchburg or elsewhere, sells well," said Jean Sensabaugh, manager of Wills Book and Stationary Company in Rive Ridge Mall since 1980. "The first couple of years I was here, it wasn't that way."

Such local authors as George Morris, Jerald Markham, and Peter Houck have written Civil War books on Lynchburg and nearby areas in recent years. But these books represent more of a hobby than a money-making endeavor for these men, each who works full time at another job.

"It's tough to break even, and that's what you shoot for," said Houck, a Lynchburg pediatrician who also publishes books, posters, and a journal on local his-

Please see History, Page B-3

## ★ History

Continued from Page B-1

tory through the company he founded, Warwick House Publishing.

"There's a market out there for about 1,000 local history books, but to get a good price on the printing you have to order about twice that."

Walker has expanded his sales beyond the break-even point by pursuing markets most local authors ignore.

Locally, Wills, Givens Books, and the book store at Appomattox Court House National Park carry his books, but bookstore sales account for only 30 to 40 percent of Walker's total.

Restaurants that cater to tourists are some of his best outlets, he says, and he continues to sell through direct mail.

Walker has developed another outlet in Civil War reenactments. Dressed in a Confederate uniform, he joins the various vendors renting stands and offers autographed copies of his books.

The reenactment of the battle of Lynchburg attracted Walker to Lynchburg's Festival by the James this year. He also attended the Battle of the Wilderness reenactment in Louisa County and another reenactment at Shot Tower Historical State Park this year.

Festivals and arts and craft shows not even related to the Civil War are good markets, Walker has found. He will attend 25 to 30 such events this summer, including Lynchburg's Tomato Faire on Aug. 5 at the Community Market.

"Anyplace where I know of

there's going to be a concentration of people with historical interests, I go," says Walker, who sells 40 to 50 books on a good day at such events.

Even when he drives to the grocery store, Walker is prepared to make a sale.

"Whenever I leave home, I always have a copy of each book under my arm," he says. "You never know when you'll run across somebody interested in Civil War history."

With jackets featuring a hand-drawn map superimposed over the red and blue stars and bars of the Confederate flag, Walker's books look like Civil War books. Inside, there are more maps, drawings and photographs, including many of Civil War reenactments.

The cover and graphics, "are the things that are responsible for the book moving so well," Walker says.

He's received some criticism about his research and writing style, but isn't perturbed. He admits it isn't "polished" prose, "but if people like it, what the heck."

"The second one is better," he says, "but if people think it's basically boring, I'll be out of business pretty quick."

James I. Robertson Jr., a Virginia Tech history professor and one of the country's premier Civil War authors, credits "The War in Southwest Virginia" for being the first

of its kind.

"It's a path-breaking study of the war in Southwest Virginia. It's the first thing that's been done on it," Robertson said recently.

Ed Warehime, a local Civil War enthusiast, helped Walker research the battle of Lynchburg for "Hunter's Raid", and credits him with uncovering information not previously published about Lynchburg's involvement in the war.

"I know some of the sources he has are appearing in print for the first time," Warehime said recently. "I helped him find some of them."

"They're (Walker's two books) good reference books for a person who wants to use them that way," he said.

"I think Gary has shown that the amateur-professional can make a market in this field."

Walker's first book has now sold over 6,000 copies, and the second book has sold 600 copies. He makes less money now than he did as an insurance salesman, but enough to support a wife and two children, he says.

"We're making ends meet. We're not living high on the hog, but we're paying our bills and getting by," he says.

"I'm going to be able to survive because it's something I love to do."

*Mr. Gary C. Walker, author, addressed a Memorial Service, 9 June 1989, Old Methodist Cemetery Confederate Section, Lynchburg, Va., sponsored by Southern Memorial Association, Kirkwood City Chapter 10, U.P.C., Old Dominion #69, U.P.C. and Garland & Rodes Camp #409, Sons of Confederate Veterans*

**MEMORIAL SERVICE**  
**9 June 1989**  
**Old Methodist Cemetery**  
**Confederate Section**

Sponsored by the Southern Memorial Association,  
 Kirkwood Otey Chapter # 10, United Daughters of the Confederacy,  
 Old Dominion Chapter # 69, United Daughters of the Confederacy,  
 and Garland and Rodes Camp # 409, Sons of Confederate Veterans

*Presiding*

*Mrs. Richard B. Wilson*

*Invocation*

*The Rev. Wes Williams*

*Pledge of Allegiance to the United States Flag and*

*Salutes to the Virginia and Confederate Flags*

*Mrs. Joan Logan Brooks*

*Music*

*Mrs. Nancy League*

*Placing of Wreaths on Monuments*

*Southern Memorial Association*

*Mrs. Kenneth White*

*Kirkwood Otey Chapter, U. D. C.*

*Miss Bland Richeson*

*Old Dominion Chapter, U. D. C.*

*Mrs. R. B. Carwile*

*Garland and Rodes Camp, S. C. V.*

*Mr. Robert Doss*

*Introduction of Speaker*

*Mrs. Richard B. Wilson*

*Address: "The Best We Can Do"*

*Mr. Gary C. Walker, author*

*Gun Salute*

*11th Va. Volunteers, Co.G Reenactment Group*

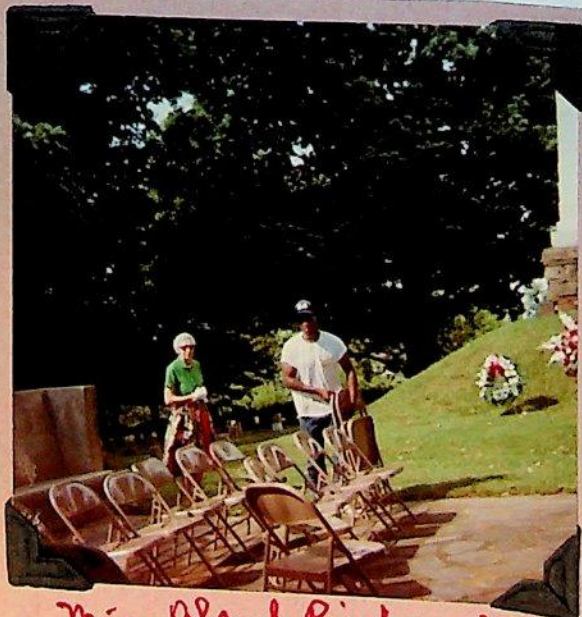
*Taps*

*Mr. Malcolm H. Burgess, Jr.*

*Benediction*

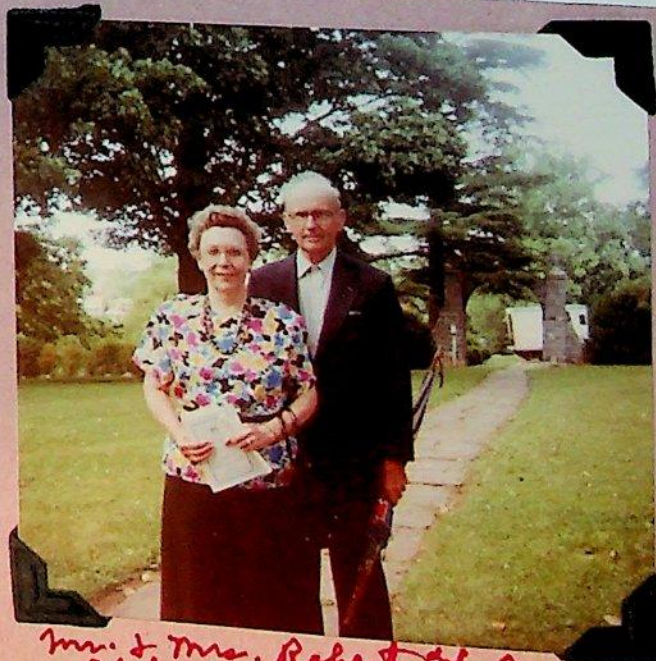
*The Rev. Wes. Williams*

LOVE MAKES MEMORY ETERNAL



*Miss Bland Richeson  
 Kirkwood Otey Chapter U.D.C.*

*These were  
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 above  
 Memorial  
 Service*

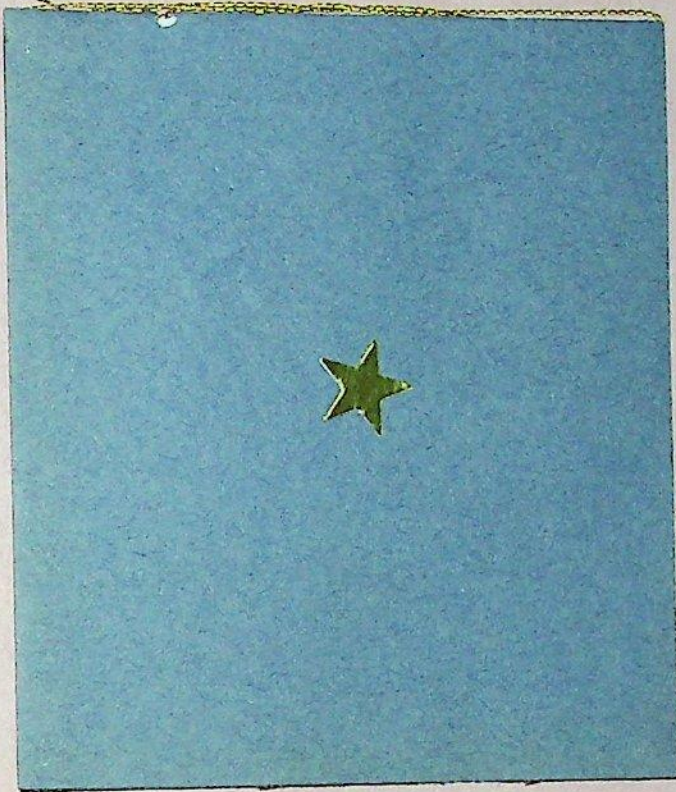


*Mr. & Mrs. Robert St. James  
 Old Dominion Chapter U.D.C.*

# LIFESTYLE

The News & Daily Advance

Thurs. Sept. 13, 1990



## Group awards scholarships

Donna Marie Carter Wilkerson, a student at Central Virginia Community College, has had her scholarship aid renewed by the Old Dominion Chapter No. 34 of The United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Wilkerson plans to transfer to Lynchburg College to obtain a degree in education.

Also receiving a scholarship from the group was Shelley Haven Gowell, presently enrolled at The College of William and Mary.

Gowell, who graduated fourth in a class of 299 at Heritage High School this past June, is the great-great-granddaughter of Pvt. Powhatan Bryant, Company H, 49th Regiment, Virginia Infantry, Confederate States of America. This qualified her as the recipient of the scholarship program, established in honor of Captain William C. Perrow and James Glover Robertson.

Please see PEOPLE, Page C-3

Nelson County Times

Thursday, June 14, 1990

Mr. and Mrs. L.L. Crocker Jr. of Colonial Heights spent the weekend with Mr. Crocker's mother, Mrs. L.L. Crocker Sr., in Lovington. On Saturday, June 2 the Old Dominion Chapter of UDC, United Daughters of Confederacy in Lynchburg awarded Mr. (Sonny) Crocker a triple cross for military service. Mr. Crocker, a member of the Air Force, served in Korea and Vietnam as well as in many foreign countries. In 1967 he retired from the Air Force after serving 20 years.



UNITED DAUGHTERS  
of the  
CONFEDERACY

HOSTESS CHAPTERS  
MARY ANNA JACKSON and MILDRED LEE

VIRGINIA DIVISION  
THIRD DISTRICT CONFERENCE  
BEST WESTERN INN  
220 North, Martinsville, Virginia

May 5, 1990



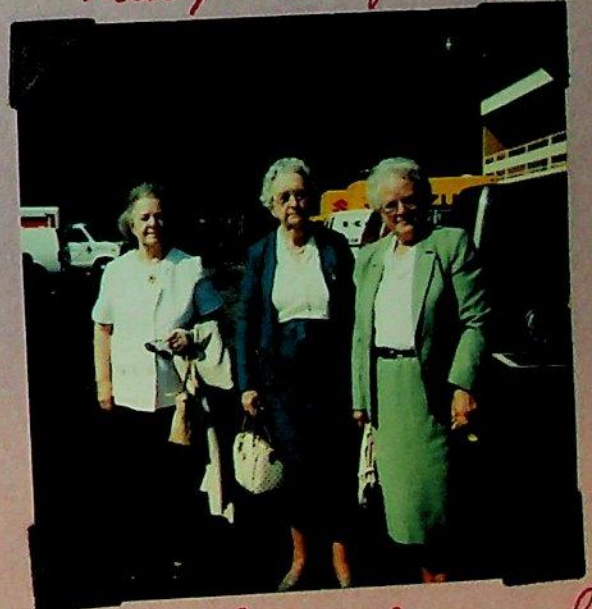
*Mrs. Allen F. Foltz Va Div. President*



*Miss Martha Anthony Mary Anna Jackson Chapter*



*Mrs. W.H. Cooper (Virginia)  
Mrs. E.F. Dunn (Charlotte)  
Miss Ava Chilton  
Old Dominion UDC Chapter #69  
Lynchburg, Va.*



*Mrs. Leona Deenan left  
Mrs. Neva Hamilton  
Mrs. R.B. Wilson (Dart)  
Old Dominion UDC  
Chapter #69, Lynchburg, Va.*

# Park reflects days of yore

When the opposing armies of the Civil War left Appomattox Court House at the end of the conflict, the village settled back into obscurity, apparently forgotten in the rush to mark battlefields, large and small of the late war.

In 1889, a group of Union veterans, organized as the Appomattox Land Company, planned to develop the area, but these plans were soon shattered.

The McLean House was bought with the intention of moving it, and in 1892 the courthouse burned to the ground. The village's future had gone up in smoke.

In the next 40 years only a Congressional resolution in 1895 and the dedication

of the North Carolina monument in 1905 disturbed the stillness. On June 18, 1930, Congress passed a bill providing for the building of a monument on the old courthouse ground to memorialize the surrender.

In July 1933 this responsibility was transferred to the National Park Service, which took the opportunity to suggest restoring the whole village.

The idea was enthusiastically received locally and soon won national support. The program was carried to Congress and on August 3, 1935, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed a bill creating Appomattox Court House National Monument. (On April 6, 1954, the designation was changed to Historical Park).

The Resettlement Administration began purchasing land, and on April 10, 1940, the park was proclaimed established. Work on the building started, but it was interrupted by war.

After World War II, the work of restoration and reconstruction was revived and slowly the buildings were opened. Today the village looks very much as it did on the fateful day when Grant and Lee met in the first step of reuniting the United States.

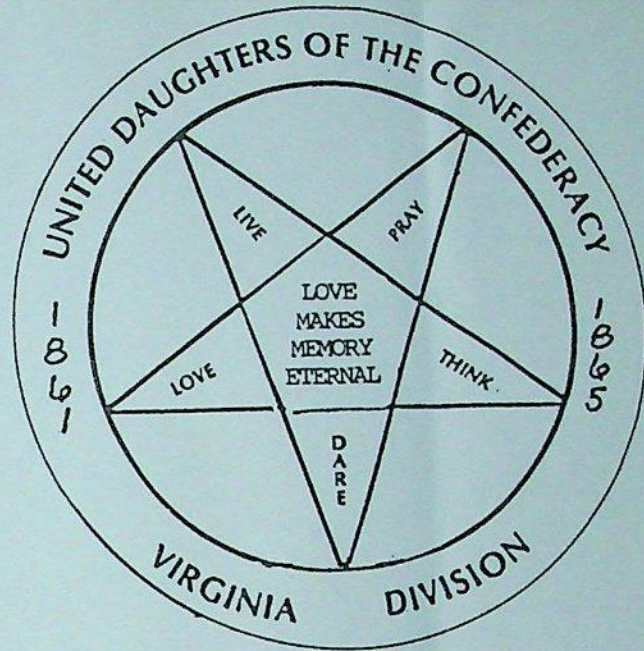
Include a tour of the Historical Park as part of your festival activities.

## Special marker sought for state battlefield

RICHMOND (AP) — Retired Army Col. William De Shields is battling government bureaucracy to place a marker at the Virginia site where 3,000 black Union soldiers battled Gen. Robert E. Lee's Confederate troops in 1864.

In the battle at New Market Heights, outside Richmond, the Confederates were protected in trenches behind trees felled to slow the Union advance.

When it was over, more than half of the black troops — eight regiments of infantry had died.



## Memorial Service

Sunday, October 7, 1990 - 9:30 A.M.

Ramada Inn, Newport News, Virginia

## Bush makes Ulysses S. Grant home historic site

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Bush signed legislation Tuesday making a national historic site of the St. Louis County, Mo., estate where Ulysses S. Grant and his wife lived before the Civil War.

Bush also signed a separate bill paving the way for the acquisition of three additional houses adjacent to Harry S. Truman's home in Independence, Mo., which is already a national historic site.

The 9.65-acre Grant estate, called White Haven, was the home of Grant's wife, Julia. The Grants lived there from 1854 to 1860 and owned the estate until Grant's death in 1885.

Grant led the Union troops in the Civil War and became the 18th president in 1869.

"The Grants lived together at White Haven during the crucial

pre-Civil War years. It was during this time that Grant's strength of character was developed through economic adversity."

Grant developed then such traits as "a relentless pursuit of success and a determination to move ahead despite temporary setbacks" that later served him well both "as an incomparable military leader" and in the White House, Bush said.

While saying White Haven will be "a worthy addition to the National Park System," Bush expressed chagrin that Congress passed it without first waiting for a formal study as the Interior Department had recommended.

Bush said that in the future, completion of a formal study "should be a prerequisite for establishment of any new unit of the National Park System."

# Scholar studies Virginia's generals in blue

Historian thinks state's 18 union generals deserve some recognition

RICHMOND (AP) — Some of Virginia's top generals in the Civil War have no monuments in their home state to their honor. They fought for the Union army.

Charles F. Bryan Jr., director of the Virginia Historical Society, thinks its time the 18 Virginia-born generals who fought for the North get some recognition.

Of the 38 Union generals who were born in southern states, Virginia was the leader. The state even produced more Yankee generals than six northern states, Bryan said.

"When we think of Civil War generals from Virginia, we think of (Robert E.) Lee and (J.E.B.) Stuart and ('Stonewall') Jackson," Bryan said. "Everywhere you turn there are monuments to them.

"There was this other group of men who led in the Civil War. You see no plaques to them. They wore the blue. Why did these people do that? Why were there so many?"

"I thought this was intriguing," Bryan said.

Of the 18 Virginia-born Yankee generals, five moved away from the state as young people, Bryan said. "Their adopted states became more important in their decision than their native state," he said.

Four came from what is now West Virginia, a pro-Union area that broke away from the rest of Virginia during the war to form a separate state.

However, Jackson was from that area as well, "and he was one

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Charles F. Bryan Jr.  
Virginia Historical Society

of the greatest generals of the Confederacy," Bryan said.

One important factor for Virginia's Yankee generals appeared to be where they went to school.

"About half of them went to West Point and were career Army officers," Bryan said.

But there were exceptions. "Of course, that's true of Lee and a number of Confederate generals," he said.

Staying in the Union Army meant severing any ties to Virginia, as Gen. George H. Thomas learned.

Thomas' roots in Southampton County went back to the 1600s. His fellow citizens were so proud of him after his exploits in the Mexican War that they commissioned a sword for him in 1847.

He wore the sword in his wedding, then left it with his sisters for safe-keeping on the eve of the Civil War. But his sisters never forgave him for remaining loyal to the Union. They turned his portrait against the wall for the rest of their lives.

When he wrote them after the

war to request his sword, his sisters wouldn't give it back. He died in 1870, and no one from his family attended his funeral. The sisters said as far as they were concerned, he'd died in 1861. They gave his sword to the historical society in 1900.

Gen. Winfield Scott, a Petersburg native for whom Scott County had been named, came close to losing his namesake because he didn't resign from the U.S. Army.

"There was a movement during the Civil War to change the name of the county. Fortunately, that was turned down," Bryan said. "They thought, 'Well, he's up in years.'" Scott retired in 1861.

Scott and Thomas were the most significant Yankee generals from Virginia.

Thomas is ranked by historians with Gens. Ulysses S. Grant and William T. Sherman as the three most important generals in winning the war. He earned the nickname of the "Rock of Chickamauga" for his stand in that important Tennessee battle.

Scott ranks as "one of the most

distinguished figures in American history," said Bryan, who keeps a portrait of Scott hanging in his office.

After distinguished service in the War of 1812, Scott was senior general in the U.S. Army in the Mexican War, 1846-1848. "In some ways he was the George C. Marshall or Dwight D. Eisenhower of the 18th century," Bryan said.

Scott was the general who offered the command of the U.S. Army to Lee when the war began, but Lee refused.

Among the other Civil War leaders from Virginia, a Covington family contributed generals to both sides.

William Rufus Terrill, educated at West Point, remained loyal to the Union. James Barbour Terrill, educated at Virginia Military Institute, fought for the Confederacy. Both were killed in battle.

Gen. Philip St. George Cooke, a native of Leesburg, was a cavalry commander for the Union. The Confederacy's Stuart was his son-in-law.

When the war ended, none of the Virginia-born generals was able to make peace with his native state.

"Of the 18 generals who served in the Union Army, not a single one is buried in Virginia," Bryan said. "That indicates to me they felt alienated — and they were."

## Klan shames Confederate flag

Editor:

Once again "The Kluckers" (KKK) have brought shame to the Confederate battle flag. This time in Forsyth County, Ga.

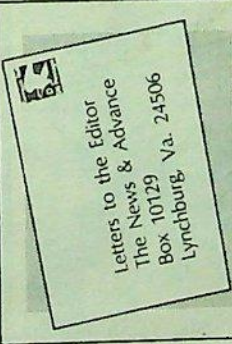
It is sad to see this flag desecrated, the flag under which our Southern ancestors served, bled, and gave their all. Southern independence was the issue, not racism. To use this venerable flag as a "hate symbol" against Black Americans is a disgrace to the south and its people.

For the record, the flag being waved by the individuals in the demonstration was the "Navy Jack" and not the true battle flag. It's not the identity, but the symbol with which we take issue.

The "Kluckers" are presenting a false image in the desecration of the Confederate battle flag. We, the "sons," have the responsibility of attempting to correct this false image. One of the reasons we exist is to educate people about the meaning of the flag. It did not stand for slavery (any more than the Stars and Stripes stood for atrocities depicted in some movie and TV programs), but rather was the symbol around which the Confederate soldier rallied in battle.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans, known as the SCV, is a voluntary association of male descendants of those who served the Confederate States of America in the Army, Navy or in civil government.

The SCV is not affiliated with, nor linked to any other organization, save perhaps the sharing of common convictions with the Daughters of the Confederacy. We are not political, nor are we sectional. We simply strive to give the world a true understanding and appreciation of the Southern people, our history and the sacrifice our ancestors made in defense of their conscientious convictions. Our ancestors held in high regard opposition to an over-riding central government and for the importance of standing up for the immutable Christian virtues of honor and justice.



### The Forum

We welcome letters to the editor on matters of public interest. Letters should not exceed 250 words, must be signed and include the writer's address and telephone number for verification. All letters will be edited. Unsigned letters will not be published.

We call on your readers to learn about the different Confederate flags. We need to let the media know who we are and what the SCV stands for.

JERALD H. MARKHAM  
Sons of Confederate Veterans  
Lynchburg

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