

Admission Suspended To Appomattox Park

APPOMATTOX — "Living History" villagers will re-enact scenes of Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park, Saturday, April 6, and Sunday, April 7.

Admission fees to the park will be suspended for the weekend.

The Emmy Award-winning film, "Surrender at Appomattox" will be shown both Saturday and Sunday at 10 a.m., 12 noon, 2 p.m., and 3:30 p.m.

The park, located three miles east of Appomattox on Rt. 24, marks the site where, on April 9, 1865, the 28,000-man Army of Northern Virginia surrendered to General U. S. Grant.

Appomattox Court House was proclaimed a National Historical Monument in 1940.

The re-constructed McLean House, where the surrender papers were actually signed, was opened in 1950. Since then, the National Park Service has repaired old lanes, built rail and picket fences, removed post-1865 structures, and restored original buildings—Clover Hill Tavern, the Isbell House, the Peers House, Meeks General Store, and Woodson's Law office among others.

The rebuilt Appomattox County Court House was dedicated in 1965.

THE DAILY ADVANCE

LYNCHBURG, VA., THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, 1974. 17

Ferry used by Early continues in operation

WHITE'S FERRY, Md. (AP) — Like a ghost from the past, the small cable-guided ferry glides across the Potomac about 25 miles upstream from Washington.

White's Ferry has been in operation since 1833, and it shows few signs of age.

As it once did for Confederate generals Jubal B. Early and J.E.B. Stuart, today it takes platoons of tourists and commuters the quarter mile across the gently rolling, muddy Potomac separating rural areas of Maryland and Virginia.

The boat itself is named after Early now, and a two-cylinder diesel engine in a skiff attached to the ferry provides the power a ferryman and a pole supplied a century ago.

But little else has changed since the Confederate cavalry used it as they headed for Antietam, or an unsuccessful raid on Washington in December of 1864.

The customers don't need to use much imagination to feel how the Potomac seemed a century ago. Aside from a couple of houses on the Maryland shore, and the paved roads leading to the slips, very little appears changed.

The river meanders silently by as the ferry, one of the few cable-guided vessels left, makes its four-minute journey. A hard-core fraternity of about

two dozen customers use the shortcut even in the coldest winter days. It is the only Potomac crossing for more than ten miles to the north, and close to 30 miles to the south.

In the spring, the tourists begin to arrive. On sunny April and May weekends, more than 1,000 rides jam the Jubal B. Early.

They see the River stretching more than a mile in each direction, and if they talk with Charles Abell, who guides the ferry into a smooth landing, they aren't disappointed.

"Yessir," he says, "It's just like stepping back into the last century."

As travelers step off on the Maryland side, they come face-to-face with remnants of an old Chesapeake and Ohio canal lock, another reminder of simpler, less-hurried days.

Without a vehicle, the fare seems low enough, 25 cents per person. And if tourists want to pack a lunch, there is plenty of room for picnicking. The ferry operators charge a quarter for picnic rights near their slip.

And as they eat, tourists can almost hear the mules behind them clapping along the canal, or maybe those are the hoofbeats of the cavalry.

It's easy to get confused about the present and the future, after a ride into the past on the Jubal B. Early.

Slow recovery made

Civil War hurt leaf market

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second in a series of articles on the role that tobacco has played in the development of Lynchburg.

By MARIE TWEEDY

The Civil War practically broke up the tobacco market and it was some years before the trade returned to normal.

The farmers had no labor after the war, and cropping had to be done in a very small way. Many planters did not grow enough to fill one hogshead and because of this they began to bring their crops to market on wagons. This was the beginning of the movement to bring wagons and carts on the sales floors.

Then came Reconstruction and Virginia was put under military rule. Former slaves were rioting as they prepared to vote, and the Ku Klux Klan was riding. The tobacco business was in ruins.

The decade ended with the city's prospects looking a little better after the blight of the beginning of Reconstruction. Hope flamed with the rumors that military rule would be removed from the city, but that

hope was checked by the continuance of the military in the state.

Reconstruction came to an end and Virginia was again admitted to the union. There was some construction work, chiefly of dwellings, and repairs were made to churches. There was a fire that destroyed several of the city's tobacco factories. Then there was drought followed by heavy rains which caused a flood that took 10 lives and destroyed much land and crops.

But neither war nor Reconstruction or disaster was to check the growth of the "Hill City." Fifty new buildings were constructed in 1873. There were four newspapers and financial condition of the city was good. Not one of the city's banks failed in the crash of 1873 or in the depression which followed.

With the lessening of the financial and industrial depression, conditions began to improve and to continue during the last five years of the decade.

Prior to the war there were no conveniences at the warehouses for the planters and weighing devices were crude, but the market appeared to be satisfied

with the conditions until 1878 when the Pace brothers built Pace's Warehouse. The improvements at Pace's caused the other warehouses to make similar changes.

Before Pace's, no shelter was offered for horses which brought the tobacco to market. Farmers brought wood along with them and made fires on the warehouse lots. Horses were fastened to the wagons. There was only one place for farmers to get water and lights were secured from crude kerosene torches.

A few years after Pace's was built, the Moorman brothers built a warehouse, but it was destroyed by fire.

As time went by, the early floors were replaced with floors which provided comfort for the planters and their teams. Watchmen were employed by the warehouses to keep fires in the bunk rooms for the farmers and ample provisions were made for lights and water.

The Lynchburg Tobacco Association, composed of all leading dealers and manufacturers in the city, had been organized in 1869. The association was ef-

fective in organizing the brakes or sales of loose tobacco at the warehouses and in securing equitable rates of freight.

Soon after the Civil War, Lynchburg businessmen foresaw that tobacco, the ever valuable trade commodity, could be produced cheaper elsewhere and the city could no longer depend solely on it for subsistence.

With the realization that something must be done to boost the city, when the tobacco market gradually moved away, it was decided that Lynchburg could be made into an excellent distribution center because of its location and transportation facilities.

The tobacconists resolved to cheapen their product, take advantage of the sales and gradually get out of the business before the bottom fell out of the market. It was believed that the plug or chewing tobacco center would be moved into the Martinsville area and the cigarette-making industry would be moved to North Carolina. These men had foresight and for the most part saved their resources by getting out before it was too late.

Before tobacco moved however, business prepared for the inevitable and was in excellent shape when the leaf lost its great power in Lynchburg.

Soon after 1870 the first Chamber of Commerce was organized for the purpose of letting the South and the world know that a new distribution center was making its appearance.

Although the Chamber was instrumental in bringing several new industries into Lynchburg, interest waned and the organization ceased to function.

In 1873, 18,206 pounds of tobacco were sold in Lynchburg, and in 1883, 24,620,811 pounds were handled by Lynchburg dealers. There were 4,503,337 pounds of tobacco manufactured in the Hill City in 1873 and in 1883 a total of 6,061,658 pounds were manufactured.

The comparison over the 10-year period was small in comparison to other industries—the reason being that the raw material supply had been reduced by the establishment of manufacturers in very part of the tobacco-growing belt, which was formerly tributary to Lynchburg.

In 1883 Charles M. Blackford, president of the Chamber of Commerce, said, "There is no great apprehension that the tobacco trade of the city will decline. There is too much energy and capital in it for that; but the fact is the place has outgrown a particular traffic. Twenty years ago when Lynchburg won and deserved the title of 'The Tobacco City'; when capital and industry sought no other channel; when a citizen was a tobacconist or nothing, and when a stranger came to Lynchburg only to bring his tobacco, this place was dependent on that trade exclusively.

"This is not now the case, not because of any decline in the tobacco trade, but because other enterprises have to so much larger an extent occupied the industries of the people, and have made such a rapid growth that tobacco, while it is still indisputably king, and will be for many years to come, finds a rival not to be despised, and all good citizens must rejoice that such is the case."

In 1883 there were eight tobacco manufacturers and 11 wholesale tobacco and cigar dealers in Lynchburg.

Each claimed to make and sell only the very finest tobacco products. Noted brands of smoking and chewing tobacco in the late 1800s included "Old Virginia Gentlemen", "Red Bird", "Lucy Lee", "Robert Gold", "Powhatan", "Heartsease", "Our Own Smoke", "Old Times", "Iroquois", "Sweet Content", "Crown of Glory", "Daisy" and "Golden Star".

Popular brands of cigars and cigarettes included "Belle of Lynchburg", "Henry Lee", "Lone Star", "Dark Horse", "Upper Deck" and "Fairly Queen".

New Market Reenactment Set May 12

NEW MARKET — Registrations to date — from eight states — indicate about 250 participants for the Seventh Annual Reenactment of the Battle of New Market here Sunday, May 12, according to a spokesman for the New Market Battlefield Park.

"It appears we will have the best turn-out of those in the uniform of the Union Army that we have had," he said. However, he added, it is expected they will still be outnumbered by those in Confederate attire.

The May 15, 1864 battle is best remembered for the gallant participation by the corps of cadets of Virginia Military Institute. The VMI students, averaging just 18 years of age, faced real battle conditions for the first time and suffered heavy casualties.

Officials have advised spectators to be in the park grounds well before 1 p.m. to avoid missing the reenactment because of a traffic tie-up. The mock battle will begin at 2 p.m. and will last about 40 minutes.

DAILY ADVANCE, Lynchburg, Mon., May 13, 1974.



Soggy battlefield

Two members of the "Yankee" nurse corps come to the aid of a wounded Union gunner during the rainy re-enactment of the Battle of New Market Sunday. Though the downpour made the battle a less pleasant affair for tourists and Blue and Grey soldiers, it added a note of authenticity — the original battle was fought in a rainstorm May 15, 1864. (AP Wirephoto)

Byrd and others launch effort to restore Lee's citizenship

BY JAMES CARY
Washington Bureau Chief
Copley News Service

WASHINGTON — In 1970 an employe of the National Archives, while processing old State Department records, came across a long-lost document signed by Robert E. Lee, most illustrious of the Confederacy's Civil War generals.

It was a postwar oath of allegiance in which the onetime commander of the army of northern Virginia swore to "support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States" and abide by all its laws.

That document, which removed one impediment to restoration of Lee's civil rights, set off a movement in Congress to posthumously return full citizenship to one of the South's most revered folk heroes.

Almost four years later, now that effort appears to be going nowhere—an apparent victim of indifference.

There is no current prospect the joint resolutions on Lee, awaiting action in the House and Senate judiciary committees, will be called up for hearings or committee votes.

But the story behind the lost oath of allegiance is still one that stirs the blood of Civil War buffs and those intrigued by the vagaries of history.

Lee surrendered to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865, in the final days of the Civil War.

On May 29, 1865, President Andrew Johnson issued a proclamation of amnesty under which he called on all those who had left the Union to "return to their loyalty."

Lee, his sons and 14 of his generals were excluded. They were facing indictments for treason that were about to be issued by a Norfolk, Va., grand jury.

Learning this, Lee on June 13, 1865, wrote a letter to President Johnson requesting the restoration of his rights under terms of the amnesty proclamation.

On the same day he wrote to Grant, enclosing the amnesty appeal, and asked it be forwarded to the president. He also protested it was his understanding that his parole under the surrender agreement at Appomattox protected him and his officers from such actions as those undertaken by the Norfolk grand jury.

Grant agreed. On June 16, 1865, he forwarded Lee's amnesty application, with an endorsement recommending that it be approved. Grant also protested that the Norfolk indictments were contrary to the parole agreement, saying:

"The terms granted by me met with the hearty approval of the president at the time."

That was Abraham Lincoln, who was shot by John Wilkes Booth on April 14, 1865, and died the next day, six days after Appomattox.

However, Lee's application

was incomplete. Unknown to him, President Johnson had also required that all petitions for amnesty be accompanied by an oath of allegiance. Grant, in his correspondence, noted that the

order requiring this had not been received in Richmond at the time Lee's application was forwarded.

Months went by with no action on the Lee application. In the

meantime he had been elected president of Washington College—later renamed Washington and Lee—in Lexington, Va. He mounted his horse Traveler and rode to Lexington where he was inaugurated on Oct. 2, 1865.

The same day, Lee, who by that time apparently had become aware of the requirement for loyalty oath, appeared before a notary public in Lexington named Charles A. Davidson and took the following oath:

"I, Robert E. Lee of Lexington, Va., do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the union of the states thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, so help me God. Signed, R.E. Lee."

It was this document that Elmer Oris Parker, former assistant chief of the Archives old military branch, discovered in 1970 among State Department records.

Lee's oath was forwarded to Washington but apparently never caught up with his application for amnesty. Archivist Parker has since written in a magazine article:

"Secretary of State William H. Seward gave Lee's application to a friend as a souvenir and his oath was evidently pigeonholed."

After Parker's discovery Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr., I-Va., and other southerners in Congress launched an effort to remove the one remaining obstruction to restoring Lee's rights.

They noted that the reason indictments against Lee, his officers and sons had been dismissed on Feb. 15, 1869, a year before Lee's death in 1870, but the third section of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution stated:

"No person who has previously taken an oath as an officer of the United States and is subsequently engaged in rebellion against the same can hold office."

Congress, however, was authorized to remove this disability by a two-thirds vote of each house.

It is this vote that the stalled joint resolutions seek to obtain. Present indications are there is no particular opposition but likewise very little interest in affirmative action.

Until there is, Gen. Lee will remain as he died, technically a man without a country.

LOCAL

THE NEWS, Lynchburg, Va., May 16, 1974 C-1

VMI Cadet Statue Lent To New Market

NEW MARKET (AP)—A statue memorializing Virginia Military Institute cadets killed in the 1864 battle of New Market came on loan Wednesday to the New Market Battlefield Park from the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond.

The statue is the original version of the larger statue "Virginia Mourning Her Dead," which has stood in the VMI parade ground since 1903.

Sir Moses Ezekiel, the sculptor, was one of the cadets in the New Market battle.

He gave the three-quarter size bronze casting to the Museum of the Confederacy because there was no example of his work in his native city of Richmond, said James Gearey, park director.

He said Ezekiel spent much of his life in Italy and received many international honors for his work.

Col. J. Addison Hagan of Norfolk, a 1916 VMI graduate and student of Ezekiel's work, searched for the statue and learned that it had been given to the Richmond Museum.

He was instrumental in having the statue brought out of storage and placed on a one-year renewable loan to the battlefield park, Gearey said.

The statue was placed in the Hall of Valor, the park museum and visitor center.

The statue is of a female figure similar to the one on the Virginia state flag. Her sorrowing posture symbolizes the state's grief over her losses in battle.

VMI cadets joined the battle of New Market on orders by Confederate Gen. John Breckinridge.

They fought along with army regulars to turn back Union soldiers attempting to take the Shenandoah Valley out of the war.

THE NEWS, Lynchburg, Va., Tues., May 28, 1974

NEW MARKET MUSEUM HONORED

NEW MARKET (AP)—The New Market Battlefield Park's museum, the Hall of Valor, has received official accreditation from the American Association of Museums, park director James J. Geary said Monday.

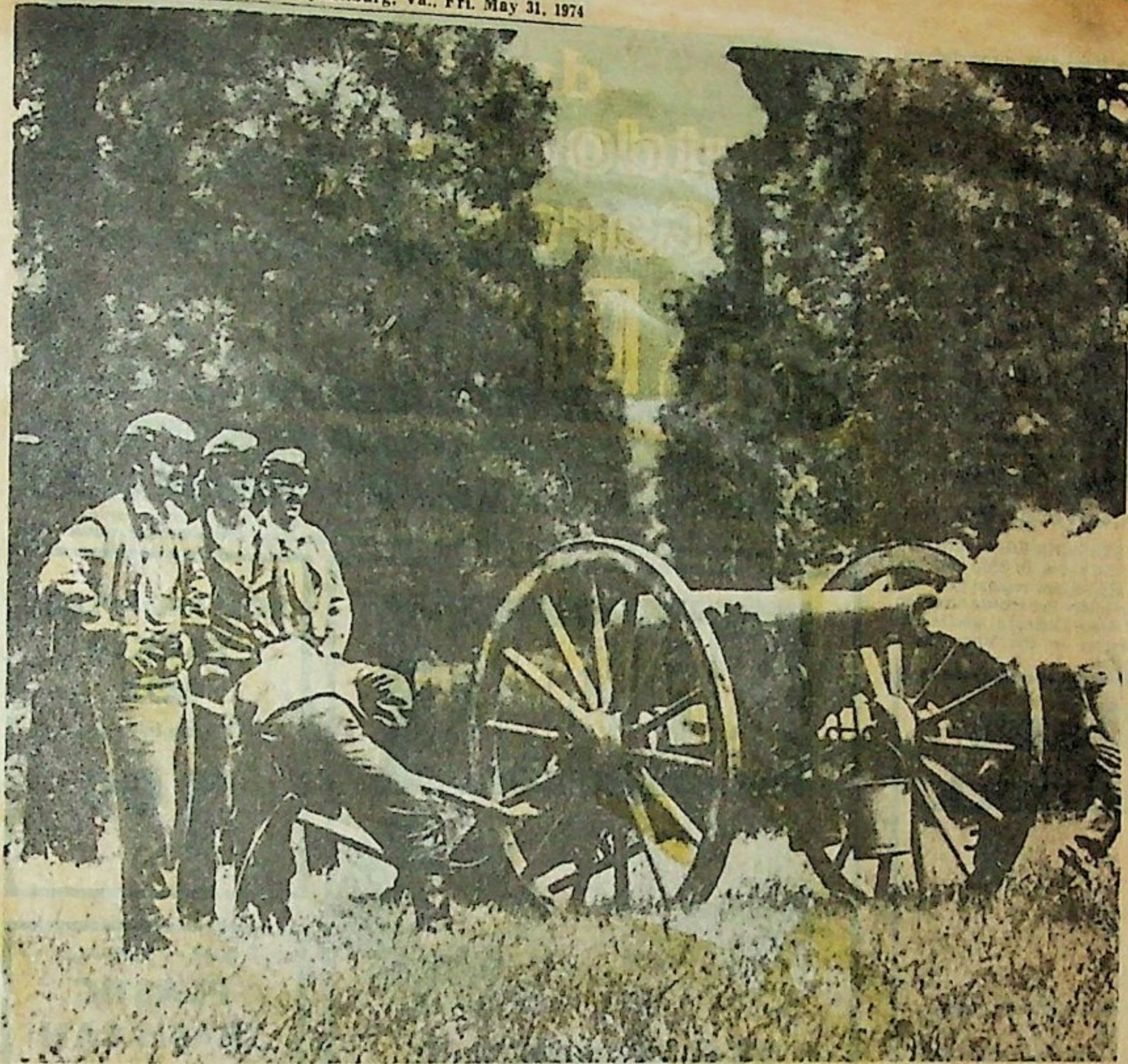
The park and museum are a memorial to Virginia Military Institute cadets who fought in the 1864 New Market battle.

The certificate of accreditation from Alexander J. Wall, chairman of the AAM accreditation commission, says that the Hall of Valor "has demonstrated a professional level of operation in accordance with the standards of excellence prescribed" by the AAM.



JOHNNY REB REVISITED — Unidentified participant in 45th National Skirmish held recently at North-South Skirmish Assn. range at Fort Shenandoah near Winchester is shown loading rifle in preparation for one of events. This year's event, attended by some 8,000, was fifth shoot held at Fort Shenandoah and is one of ten to be held this year.

—AP wirephoto



CIVIL WAR RELIVED — Units of National Park Service practice Civil War camp life and battle tactics at Petersburg National Battlefield, site of last major cam-

paign of the Civil War. Firing demonstrations are part of "living history" programs conducted daily throughout the summer.

Young Recruits Enlisting To Relive Civil War Days

PETERSBURG — Young recruits are enlisting in Civil War boot camp here this summer. They will live and train as Confederate and Union soldiers did more than a century ago.

The recruits, mostly vacationing college students, make up units of the National Park Service from historical battle sites and national parks in eight states. A two-week training program, June 9-23, provides the units with background on the Civil War, gives them insight into soldier life and teaches them to interpret the War Between the States for summer visitors.

Petersburg National Battlefield serves as the encampment for park units from Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Ten-

nessee, Louisiana, Florida and Mississippi. Living under much the same field conditions as those that existed here during the 10-month siege of Petersburg, they subsist on the type of food prepared and eaten by Civil War soldiers, sleep in army tents, wear reproductions of original Civil War uniforms, march and drill, dig trenches, bathe in the "wild," stand guard and perform KP duty.

Their "Camp of Instruction" educates them in cavalry horseback riding, Civil War medicine, engineering for building earthen fortifications, formation for battle and the firing of Civil War weapons. With great emphasis on safety precautions, qualified instructors demonstrate how to shoot a Napoleon field cannon, a

Coehorn mortar, rifles, muskets and handguns.

The units give their own firing demonstrations as part of the National Park Service "living history" programs. These events are scheduled daily throughout the summer at each of the battle sites and parks represented in the training courses.

Petersburg National Battlefield is the most popular attraction on the Petersburg tour. In 1973, it experienced a 78.8 per cent increase in visitation over the previous year.

Visitors may watch the training sessions at Petersburg Battlefield by following "Petersburg Tour" signs from exit 3 on Interstate Highway 95. A folder describing the battlefield and other points of interest may be obtained by writ-

ing Historical Petersburg Information Center, Dept. 74-D, Petersburg, Va. 23803.

Included among the units training here June 9-23 are representatives of Fort Sumter National Monument, Sullivan's Island, S. C.; Stones River National Battlefield, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; Chalmette National Historical Park, Arabi, La.; Gettysburg National Military Park, Gettysburg, Pa.; Richmond National Battlefield Park, Richmond; Gulf Island National Seashore, Gulf Breeze, Fla.; Blue Ridge Parkway, Asheville, N. C.; Cape Hatteras National Seashore, Manteo, N. C.; Vicksburg National Military Park, Vicksburg, Miss.

THE DAILY ADVANCE, Lynchburg, Va., Fri., May 31, 1974

Women Today

UDC routed in fight over memorial flag

PORTSMOUTH, Va. (AP)—The Portsmouth City Council routed the United Daughters of the Confederacy Thursday in a skirmish involving the Confederate flag and the ownership of a Civil War memorial.

Mrs. Marian Rawls, 76, her umbrella unfurled, armed with a small Confederate flag, went to the memorial Thursday and

replaced the Stars and Bars at the Confederate monument. The flags had been taken down by the city earlier Thursday because a black council member objected to their display on city property.

Mrs. Rawls vowed to stand guard over the Confederate flags until dusk, but she was vanquished from the monument about midafternoon following a meeting with some city officials.

She left, saying, "They say it's their's...even though it isn't...I am a law-abiding citizen, and although I do not agree, I will obey the law," she said.

Her flags were removed later.

City councilman James Holley had objected to the Stars and Bars and said the flags were offensive to many Portsmouth citizens. He added that the American flag should be the only proper flag to fly over city property.

The UDC contends the monument was deeded to the group by the city, and the ladies have taken care of the memorial regularly.

LOCAL

Lynchburg, Va., Fri, May 31, 1974

C-1



AP Wirephoto

STANDS HER GROUND — United Daughters of the Confederacy posted guard in Portsmouth Thursday to make sure that Stars and Bars continue to fly at a Confederate monument despite protests by a city councilman.

STARS AND BARS

Monument Under Guard

PORTSMOUTH (AP) — The United Daughters of the Confederacy posted a guard Thursday to make sure that the stars and bars continue to fly at a confederate monument despite protests by a city councilman.

"If the city takes them down six times we will put them back seven," said Mrs. Marian Rawls about her beloved banner as she stood guard at the monument.

City Councilman James W. Holley III, a black complained about the flags at Tuesday's council meeting and said they should be taken down.

Those were fighting words. So the following evening two chapters of the UDC her voted to post a guard at the statue of a confederate soldier at Court and High streets.

Mrs. Rawls said the UDC chapters observed Thursday as Memorial Day and the flags were put up last

weekend. Most of the nation, under a revised holiday schedule, observed Monday as Memorial Day.

The resolute Portsmouth woman, who said she was a trustee for the monument, contended that it is owned by the UDC and is not public property as Holley had contended.

Holley had said that the American flag should be flown at the monument.

Carrying a confederate flag herself, Mrs. Rawls arrived at the monument this morning and entered the small, grassy plot at its base. She said she would be relieved by other UDC guards.

There are four small flags at the monument, held by four figures — two soldiers and two sailors — all dressed in uniforms issued by the South during the War Between the States.

AUGUSTA HERALD

Editorial Page

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Page 4-A

Tuesday, June 11, 1974

On Behalf of R.E. Lee

For many years, an effort has been underway to have American citizenship restored to the long-dead Southern hero and American gentleman and scholar, Gen. Robert E. Lee. Until recently, that effort had been largely parochial, pushed most vigorously by sponsors from Lee's home state, Virginia, but joined in by other Southerners from all over Dixie.

This year, however, the Lee measure is back in Congress with added support. It has gained the friendly interest of Northerners who view it as a convenient vehicle whereby to gain amnesty for those war resisters who fled their country's call to duty rather than serve in Vietnam.

Men like Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich) hope to enlist Southern support for the amnesty bill, now before the Senate Judiciary Committee, through the lure of Lee's name and cause and an appeal to the Southern sense of tradition.

We certainly believe Gen. Lee's citizenship, these hundred and more years after the Civil War was ended, should long ago have been restored. Indeed, it would have been, almost immediately, had not documents forwarded to President Andrew Johnson in 1865 lacked for one thing — a formal oath of allegiance to the Constitution. Lee later signed the oath but it remained undiscovered until some four years ago.

But lumping Lee, who led "his country" — the Southern Confederacy — through four long and bitter years of military struggle with the Northern Union, together with men who fled their fight altogether, is incongruous, and a little too expedient.

The point about Lee's choice is an important one. Offered overall command of Union forces at the Civil War's outset, Lee rejected it and resigned his U.S. commission to rally to the side of his home state, Virginia, and, by extension, to the cause of the other states with which Virginia was allied. This was a time in which debate still raged over the question of which allegiance was superior, that owing to a State or that due the Federal Union. Four years of warfare — in which a Nation chose one of two alternatives — were needed to resolve the question.

Lee, who answered duty where he conceive it to be, is placed in strange company with those who answered no duty at all. A man acknowledged by all — whether Southerner or Northerner — to be of irreproachable repute and character, still one of the most magnificent figures in all of American history, a hero without fear and beyond reproach, deserves restoration on his own merits and not incidentally as a convenient vehicle for the pardon of lesser men.

The News.

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A-6

Lynchburg, Va., Sat., June 22, 1974

Alexandria Gazette

Better Late Than Never

General Robert E. Lee, one of the most outstanding men ever produced by America, died without regaining the U. S. citizenship he lost when he took command of the confederate Army during the War Between the States. Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr., I-Va., has introduced a resolution to restore posthumously full citizenship rights to Lee. The Congress should not adjourn this session without acting favorably on the resolution.

Shortly after the war ended, Lee requested that his full citizenship rights be restored. General Ulysses Grant approved the request and forwarded it to Washington. It was rejected at that time because Lee had failed to sign an oath of allegiance to the United States. Several months later, Lee took the oath at Lexington, where he had assumed the presidency of Washington College, later to become Washington and Lee University. The Oath was forwarded to Washington, but somehow was misplaced. No action was ever taken on Lee's request and he died in 1870, still without full citizenship.

Byrd says he sponsored the resolution because General Lee had desired to regain his citizenship and apparently went to great lengths to do so before his death.

The oath, Byrd notes, was found only a few years ago among the State Department records of the National Archives.

Byrd sees a good possibility of the resolution passing if it gets out of the Senate Judiciary Committee. One snag could develop if Sen. Phillip A. Hart, D-Mich., attempts to

amend the resolution to grant amnesty to young men who fled the country to avoid Vietnam service.

Hart contends that if Congress is to restore full civil rights to the man who led rebellious armies against the U. S. in the War Between the States, it should do the same for persons who refused to fight on either side in Vietnam. Hart should abandon this position and take up his fight for amnesty for Vietnam draft evaders on some other front. Lee's case deserves to be considered on its own merit, and not lumped with a current issue which still bitterly divides the public.

Confederate Flag to continue to fly

PORTSMOUTH (AP)— The Stars and Bars will continue to fly on Memorial Day at the Confederate Monument here, despite protests from James W. Holley III, the city's only black councilman.

Holley had protested that the Confederate flag offended him and said only the American flag should be flown.

But he was the only dissenter Tuesday night as council voted 6-1 to continue flying the Confederate flag after testimony from Mrs. Martin Rawles, monument trustee for

the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Mrs. Rawles replaced the flags after the council had removed them May 30, then relented after a confrontation with city officials and allowed them to be removed again.

Mrs. Rawles said Tuesday that Memorial Day had originated when the women of the South gathered during the Civil War to place flowers on the graves of all soldiers, Northern and Southern. Mrs. Rawles said. "It is a revered custom of respect extended even to the graves of British soldiers and sailors who lie in

our soil since the American Revolution."

Mrs. Rawles rejected an accompanying recommendation that an American flag also be flown at the Confederate Monument.

LOCAL

THE NEWS, Lynchburg, Va., Mon., July 15, 1974

B-1

Trail At Appomattox Puts History In View

By HARRY CREEMERS
News Staff Writer

You might think that a college chemistry professor would spend his entire waking hours cooped-up in a laboratory, analyzing various compounds, and trying to find new elements.

Dr. Charles J. Hansrote, professor of chemistry at Lynchburg College doesn't fit the image.

As a matter of fact, he would just as soon indulge in his favorite hobby, history,

than do anything at all. Except, maybe, see history first hand, in every detail possible. He believes the best way to accomplish this is to walk around the nation's historical parks and areas.

His love of history, which dates back to his early childhood, he says, was the guiding factor behind his decision to map-out a historical trail around the Civil War surrender site, Appomattox.

Opening in January, 1974, the circular, 5½ mile trail, built by the National Park Service in conjunction with the Blue Ridge Council of Boy Scouts of America, has seen 18 boy scout troops use it, in addition to eight girl scout troops, for a total of over 400 troopers since its official opening. The trail now is only open for scouts, but may be opened to others later.

The trail has been publicized in the council newspaper several times, says Hansrote, and it will be publicized nationally soon.

The trail begins in the Appomattox village, and visits Robert E. Lee's headquarters, as well as Ulysses S. Grant's. In addition it winds beside a Confederate graveyard, and also includes an environmental study section.

The trail can be rugged in places—just as it was in the 1860s. Hansrote says the trail features a varying terrain. It can get "swampy in parts when it rains," the chemistry professor says.

Hansrote says he got interested in the idea of designing a trail after hiking on various trails in the United States, such as the ones at Gettysburg and Valley Forge.

"The trail involves youngsters in history as no other method can present it," he says. There is a sudden realization that men fought and died there, he says.

An experience like a visit to a battleground or a place important in the nation's history, "brings the history right home" to the youngsters, he says. "They can plainly see it."

In August, 1972, Hansrote says, after talking the idea over with his son, Charles, and his wife Melva, for several years, they decided to approach the National Park Service about the trail. When they seemed interested, as Hansrote tells it, his family went to the Blue Ridge Council's headquarters in Roanoke with the proposal.

The Boy Scout organization said it too would be interested, and the Hansrotes returned to Appomattox to discuss the proposal further with Bob Madden, then the Park Superintendent.

The Park Service suggested inclusion of environmental and hiking sections. The Hansrotes then mapped out the proposed route in February, 1973.

At that time, the Hansrotes asked a Blacksburg troop to try the fledgling trail out. The troop came back, Mrs. Hansrote says, "with no major complaints."

In June of that year, the trail designers presented the trail to the executive committee of the Blue Ridge Council, which approved it, and it was officially opened in January of the next year.

Girl Scout troops started using the trail in April of this year. But, in this age of equality between the sexes, the Boy Scouts win a medal after completion of the trail, whereas the Girl Scouts get only a patch. But, "the girls did not want the medal, because girls usually wear patches," Mrs. Hansrote says. They don't feel slighted in any way, she says.

Charles Hansrote, III has done much to popularize the family trail.

The younger Hansrote designed a display featuring the sites of the Appomattox trail, and took it with him to Norfolk where troops from Maryland, Washington, D.C., West Virginia, and Virginia saw it.

The National Park Service controls the reservations system for the trail, which is the case with all National Parks and trails. "This alleviates the possibility of overcrowding," Hansrote says.

The biggest problem encountered with the organization of the trail was "getting the medal," Hansrote says. "As a matter of fact, they're out of medals again now," he exasperatingly says.

To be sure that the scouts notice things on the trail, instead of just hiking down it, they are given a questionnaire that is to be completed at the end of the hike before the award is given to them. They must score at least 45 out of 50 questions correct.

An evaluation of the trail is distributed after the scouts' march, also. Mrs. Hansrote says the returns "have been favorable. Most said they liked the village best."

In addition to the mapping out of the trail, spearheading its building, and sponsoring it, the Hansrotes have agreed to do all the organizational planning for a year.

If you're interested, contact Dr. Hansrote at 24 Greenwell Court. He will supply you with all the necessary papers and information to enable you to make reservations for use of the trail.

Why all the dedication and hard work?

"We would like to see it go," says the history and outdoors buff. After all, it was the Hansrotes' idea, and they're proud of their work.

Editorials / Features



Cannon-Firing Demonstrations Are Planned At Fort Sumter National Park.

Charleston Forts Opened For Tours

Taking a step into the past, visitors to Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumter National Monument at historic Charleston, S.C. are now given tours, at both forts by authentically-costumed park interpreters.

Guides are outfitted in period uniforms which represent various eras in the history of the two fortifications guarding Charleston Harbor.

Following completion of archeological studies in July, the National Park Service has announced that visitors to Fort Moultrie on the weekends will be able to view the firing of a Civil War 12-pound Napoleon field piece.

Later in the summer, park service guides will also perform daily firing demonstrations of Revolutionary War muskets.

Fort Moultrie is one of the 22 focal points of the National Park Service American Revolution Bicentennial Program. This national shrine, open free to the public from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily, is located on Sullivan's Island and is

easily accessible by automobile.

Fort Sumter National Monument has begun daily firing demonstrations of Civil War muskets. Cannon firing demonstrations at the fort will begin in late summer. In addition to the special events offered at Fort Sumter, there is military museum containing many priceless exhibits.

Fort Sumter National Monument, an island, is open daily and may be reached by the tour boats leaving the Municipal Marina or by private water craft.

Both Fort Sumter and Fort Moultrie figured prominently in the outbreak of the American Civil War, with Fort Sumter receiving the first shot of the Civil War. At 4:30 a.m. on April 12, 1861, a mortar shell from Fort Johnson arched across the sky and exploded almost directly over Fort Sumter ... causing the beginning of the War Between the States. Fort Moultrie, an earlier fortification, also played a major role in the defense of Charleston during the American Revolution.

Confederate mementos kept

Davis home serves as museum

RICHMOND — It was a fateful moment in American history when Abraham Lincoln visited the abandoned house on April 4, 1865. The Confederacy was collapsing and would surrender five days later; in ten days, the President himself would be assassinated. Lincoln was at the home of his counterpart and adversary, Jefferson Davis.

A few blocks from the soaring business district of Richmond, Virginia, stands the Museum of the Confederacy, the neoclassic mansion that served as "White House" of the Confederate States during the 1861-65 Civil War. Displaying thousands of artifacts, paintings and documents, the Museum is primarily devoted to military history of the Confederacy. Yet the social and diplomatic aura of the Old South still pervades the oversized rooms of this gracious residence, never intended to be a museum.

In the former state dining room, an antiquated glass case preserves the splendid uniform worn by Robert E. Lee at Appomattox Court House, and the sword of surrender that General Grant never demanded.

Nearby are tiny gray fragments of wool cloth, all that remain from the uniform of General Thomas Johathan Jackson, the brilliant Confederate strategist mistakenly shot by his own soldiers. On his death at Chancellorsville, Stonewall's men cut the uniform into small pieces for keepsakes.

Each year, scores of tourist, students and scholars come to examine these relics and the house that echoes with legend and legacy. The Museum is one of ten highlights on the popular "Richmond Tour," a self-guided way for visitors to see Virginia's historic capital of two governments.

Later this summer, on land adjacent to the White House, construction will begin on a modern museum building, planned to tell the complete story and significance of those four pivotal years. The historic house will be restored to the splendor of its days as an executive mansion, with original furniture returned to its proper place.

In addition to providing a controlled environment for the priceless collections, the new facility will quadruple present storage and display space. Room will be made for improved treatment of political and civilian aspects of the era, as well as the introduction of new military themes.

Built in 1818 as a private

residence, the stately house was purchased by the City of Richmond in 1861 and offered to the Confederate government. After the war, it served as a Reconstruction district headquarters before being turned into a public school in 1870.

A group of Richmond women calling themselves the "Confederate Memorial Literary Society" saved the house in 1890 when the city planned to tear it down and build another school. Its wooden spiral staircase was replaced by a cast iron duplicate, flooring was removed to be strengthened with tons of concrete, and the Museum opened to the public in 1893.

During the years that followed, a vast treasury of personal belongings was donated by Confederate veterans and their relatives. Clothing, portraits, guns and equipment were distributed in rooms set aside to hold the memorabilia of each of the 11 rebel states.

In the room dedicated to South Carolina, a broadside announces the first secession from the Union. Palmetto badges displayed here were woven from the leaf blades of the official tree and worn by citizens to signify loyalty to their state and states' rights.

Lee's elegant gold-braided coat hangs in the Virginia Room. In striking contrast, many makeshift uniforms underscore the South's lack of sufficient fabric and manufacturing facilities, which prompted a law to proclaim that the Confederate uniform was anything a Confederate soldier happened to be wearing.

Likewise, the Museum's collection of swords ranges from an ornate sword with ivory grip and gilded scabbard—given to General Sterling Price by the citizens of Louisiana and Missouri—to the crude sabers hammered out by the Tredegar Iron Works in the last desperate days before the fall of Richmond.

Another gallery exhibits what may have been the most dangerous weapons of war, primitive surgical instruments that often had to be used by untrained hands. Nearby sits "Nina," a child's doll that was used to smuggle morphine and quinine through Union lines.

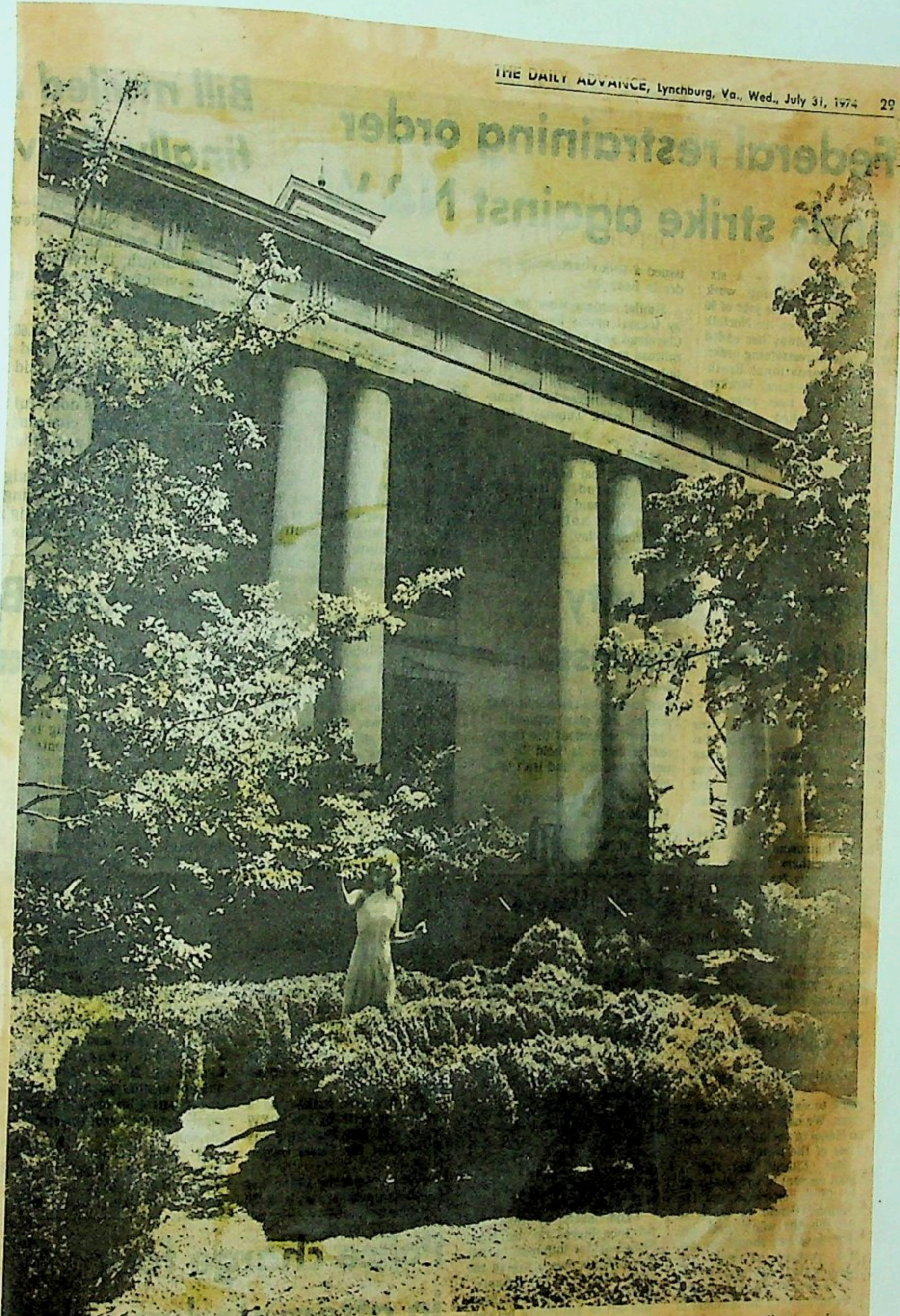
A music box still plays its century-old tune in the parlor, which retains the late Empire furnishings and carved marble mantels that made it the favorite room of Mrs. Davis and her children. The small sitting room where Davis conferred with his officers is now de-

voted to the family's personal belongings and mementos of his career as a Mississippi planter, soldier and Secretary of War under U. S. President Franklin Pierce.

The Confederate Navy and Georgia collections share the room where Lincoln met with Union leaders on his first stop in the defeated capital. According to legend, the President called attention to the historic occasion when he sat "where

Jefferson Davis once ruled the South."

Glib generalizations and stereotypes fade quickly, here among the tattered battle flags and photographs of ordinary soldiers. These are the raw materials of history, representing a unique part of the shared American heritage. Visitors to the Museum of the Confederacy confront with cool reality a time and a generation touched by fire.



CONFEDERATE MUSEUM — A wide, patrician portico overlooks the garden at the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond. The neoclassic townhouse that served as "White House" of the Confederate

States during the 1861-65 Civil War will soon be restored to its original elegance, as construction begins on a new museum building.

For thousands of travellers to Virginia over the next nine years, the George Washington Northern Virginia Bicentennial Center, dedicated and opened to the public recently, will be a threshold to a wealth of living history from the Revolutionary era.

This northern Virginia area is a fitting beginning for the 20th century traveller's view of the nation's Bicentennial.

It was here that many of the ideas that led to American independence found fertile ground and were developed by some of America's greatest patriots. The spirit of the times when those ideas found expression is still alive in places where their proponents lived and moved, and the bicentennial center is designed to encourage travellers to visit those places and share that spirit.

In Alexandria, Christ Church, designed by the great English architect Christopher Wren and built in 1773, still holds Sunday services. Visitors to the church at Cameron and Washington Streets can see the pew where George Washington and his family worshipped.

In the town of Fredericksburg, famous in the history of both the Revolution and the Civil War, visitors can browse through the apothecary shop of physician Hugh Mercer, an emigrant from Scotland who became an ardent American patriot and personal friend of George Washington.

As a brigadier general, he was mortally wounded at the Battle of Princeton. The shop, which is open daily, appears just as it did in the 18th century, with Mercer's medical office and surgery adjoining. Fredericksburg also boasts the early law office of James Monroe, fifth president of the United States.

Thirty-five miles east of Fredericksburg on Route 3, is Wakefield, the birthplace of George Washington. Now operated year round as a working plantation, Wakefield offers the 20th-century traveller a glimpse of 18th-century rural life. The main house (a reconstruction) reflects the calm beauty of the land where Washington spent his earliest days.

Just down Route 3 east of Wakefield is Stratford Hall Plantation, for generations the home of one of the most remarkable families in American history, the Lees.

The imposing, H-shaped "great house" was built about 1730 by Colonel Thomas Lee, President of the Council of Virginia.

Two of his sons, Richard Henry Lee and Francis Lightfoot Lee, were the only brothers to sign the Declaration of Independence. Both were born at Stratford, as was Robert E. Lee. The mansion, beautifully appointed with original furniture and other antiques, is open every day except Christmas.

These are just a sampling of the rich treasure of 18th-century historic sites in northern Virginia. Every American is familiar with Mount Vernon, the Potomac River home of George Washington. Many others, including Gadsby's Tavern and the Carlyle House in Alexandria, Kenmore in Fredericksburg, the many churches where the prominent and humble have worshipped, help bring Revolutionary history to life for thousands of visitors each year.

Virginia offers to visitors during the bicentennial period a rediscovery of some of the finest symbols of American heritage, and northern Virginia particularly reveals the spirit and intellect of the men who forged the idea of American independence.

Virginia's Rich Treasure



Editorials / Features

Sun., July 28, 1974 D-1

Stratford Hall Was The Home Of One Of Virginia's And America's Most Remarkable Families

The Lees. Robert E. Lee Was Born Here.

The H-Shaped Great House Was Built In 1730 And Is Open To The Public Daily.

Women Today



RESTORED BEDROOM — The master's bedroom in the Confederate Museum in Richmond, has been restored to look very much as it did during Jefferson Davis' occupancy. A calico dress bought by Mrs. Davis in 1864 for \$1000 in Confederate money indicates the inflation that ravaged the South during the last years of the Civil War.

THE DAILY ADVANCE

LYNCHBURG, VA., MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12, 1974 19

13 new selections made

VMI chosen as landmark

LEXINGTON — Virginia Military Institute is one of 13 sites throughout the nation that has been selected by the U.S. Department of the Interior as a national historic landmark.

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton noted today that the landmarks were chosen in keeping with the theme "Political and Military History, 1820-1860." The college joins the list of approximately 1,200 National Historic Landmarks which have been designated to date.

VMI, formally organized in 1839 and called the "West Point of the South" was the first state supported military college in the country.

"Stonewall Jackson" was one of the faculty members at VMI, which sent cadets to New Market on May 15, 1864 to aide in the defeat of Franz Sigel's Union Army. In World War I, the

college contributed 1,830 trained men to the armed services, with the force including five generals. Later, it supplied 4,100 member, including 62 officers or general of flag rank, for World War II. One of them was Gen. George C. Marshall.

The historic district encompasses a considerable area of the present campus. Structure there are mostly neo-Gothic, mixing other styles known as collegiate, academic, military, cathedral and Tudor Gothic. Of approximately 15 structures in the district, the most important include the Barracks (already a National Historic Landmark), the Commandant's Quarters, the Pendleton-Cole House and the Old Hospital.

A.J. Davis designed some of the early buildings and in 1914 Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue designed three faculty residences of complementary Gothic style.

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D-2

Lynchburg, Va., Sun., Aug. 25, 1974

Long Past Due

The recent announcement that Virginia Military Institute has been declared a national historic landmark and included on the National Register of Historic Places came as something of a surprise to many Virginians: they thought VMI had always been considered one of the nation's historic institutions and was on every list of historic places.

And so it has. With the exception of West Point and Annapolis, VMI's history is more closely interwoven with the military history of the nation than any other institution that comes to mind. It is the "West Point of the South." It has furnished more military leaders, and more of general or flag rank than any institution other than the service academies. And, at New Market, the cadets of VMI aided mate-

rially in the defeat of General Sigel's invading Union Army. In World War II, VMI gave 4,100 trained men to the armed forces, including 62 of general or flag rank, headed by General George C. Marshall.

It is rated as one of the top prestige institutions, its diploma held in high respect throughout the world. The reason is obvious: the performance of its graduates. There is no finer place for a young man to get an education — which includes far more than book learning.

VMI belongs on any list of historical places in the country. A list which does not contain the Institute is obviously incomplete. Secretary of the Interior Morton has corrected a gross oversight. Good. The honor is long deserved and few deserve it as much.



GEORGE WASHINGTON BY CHARLES WILLSON PEALE. LENT BY WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY

IN THE MINDS AND THE HEARTS OF THE PEOPLE

PROLOGUE TO THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1760-1774

JUNE 14 THROUGH NOVEMBER 17

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION • F STREET AT 8 TH, N.W. WASHINGTON CITY

OPEN DAILY 10:00 A.M. TO 5:30 P.M.

BICENTENNIAL CONTRIBUTION — This portrait of George Washington, painted by Charles Willson Peale in 1772, is a contribution to the national bicentennial celebration by Washington and Lee University. It is now featured at the National Portrait Gallery and is to be part of a collection displayed at museums throughout the country through 1976.

Washington portrait shown

LEXINGTON — The famous portrait of George Washington wearing the uniform of a colonel in the Virginia militia is featured currently in the National Portrait Gallery's premier American Bicentennial exhibition, "In the Minds and Hearts of the People," in Washington, D. C.

The portrait, painted by Charles Willson Peale in 1772, is owned by Washington and Lee University, which has placed it on loan for the special showing at the Gallery.

Painted when Washington was 40, it is believed to be the first portrait of him made from life. He chose to wear his Virginia colonel's uniform when he posed for it because the French and Indian War, in which he had served, represented the high point of his career to that time.

The Peale portrait is part of the university's Washington-Custis-Lee Collection of historic 18th and 19th century

portraits. After leaving the National Portrait Gallery, the famed Washington painting will join others in the collection for an exhibition at Mount Vernon—where many of them originally hung when owned by the Washington family.

The National Gallery exhibition is the first of several which will continue through 1976 and the national bicentennial celebration.

The title of the show comes from a comment made by John Adams in 1818: "The Revolution was in the minds and hearts of the people... (their) change in principles, opinions, sentiments and affections... was the real American Revolution."

It is said Washington was reluctant to pose for Peale, and in his diary Washington wrote that he even fell asleep while the artist was at work.

The portrait became part of a Washington family collection which passed through inheritance to the Lee family. (Washington's wife, Martha Custis, had a son whose daughter became Robert E. Lee's wife.) George Washington Custis Lee, who succeeded his father R. E. Lee as president of Washington and Lee, bequeathed the collection to the university in 1913.

After their autumn exhibition at Mount Vernon, the collection will be on display at museums throughout the country through 1976. The portrait tour, arranged by the International Exhibitions Foundation in Washington, D. C., is a contribution by W&L to the national Bicentennial.

A faithful, full-sized photographic reproduction of the

Peale portrait—which measures three and a half feet by more than four feet—is hanging in Lee Chapel while the original is on loan to museums. The reproduction, mounted on canvas and strikingly similar to the original, was made by Thomas C. Bradshaw II of Lexington.