

Flags flown by The Confederate States Navy:

"THE BATTLE FLAG"

"THE SECOND NATIONAL FLAG"

CONFEDERATE MUSEUM IN BERMUDA



Daughters of Old Dominion Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, travel to Bermuda. Here they discover a Confederate Museum



Each visitor is given the impression of - Seal of Confederate States of America



A room in Confederate Museum. Portrait of Gen. Robert E. Lee on Wall

Confederate Museum, built 1700, contains items collected during American Civil War



Mrs. R. S. Ferrell, Mrs. E. C. Coleman, Mrs. Joseph Dayspring, friend (l-r) Visited Confederate Museum in Bermuda

OTHER NEWSPAPER

PUBLICITY

PERTAINING TO

THE CONFEDERACY

THE NEWS, Lynchburg, Va., Sunday, Sept. 16, 1973

## Lee-Jackson Memorial Meeting Set Sept. 22

CHARLOTTESVILLE — The Lee-Jackson Memorial, Inc. will hold its annual meeting in Moody Alumni Hall, Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, at a luncheon at 11:30 a.m., Saturday, Sept. 22, according to Robert Patterson, president of the educational, historical organization. The meeting also will celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the corporation, Patterson added.

Invitations have been mailed to the officers, directors, the executive committee and members of the Lee-Jackson Memorial Foundation, the president stated.

President Patterson said he would make his annual report and plans for the immediate future of the organization would be discussed at the meeting.

Among those invited from Charlottesville will be Jay W. Johns, founder and president emeritus of the Lee-Jackson Memorial; Patterson, president and treasurer; Marion K. Kellogg, secretary; Bernard P. Chamberlain, vice president; and Boyce Loving, director of information and public relations. Johns, Patterson and Chamberlain also are members of the board of directors.

Mrs. E. Randolph Preston, a granddaughter of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson is an honorary director, while Mrs.

Julia Preston McAfee, a great-granddaughter of Gen. Jackson, is a director.

Grace DeCourcy Arnold and Beatrice Arnold Giffin, grandnieces of Gen. Jackson; and Mrs. August K. Vilseck, a great-grandniece of Gen. Jackson are sponsors. Mrs. Hanson Ely, a granddaughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee, also is a sponsor. Robert E. Lee IV likewise is a sponsor.

Dignitaries on the invited list include Gen. William C. Westmoreland and Gen. Richard L. Irby, current superintendent of VMI.

THE NEWS, Lynchburg, Va., Sunday, Sept. 16, 1973

## Civil War Prints Display Planned At New Market

NEW MARKET — A special exhibit of original L. Prang & Co. Civil War prints of 1866 will be on display at the New Market Battlefield Park's Hall of Valor from Sept. 18 through Nov. 18, it was announced today.

Louis Prange developed a reproduction process in 1866 by which he made color prints from lithographer's tones. Prang's process, known as chromolithography, received world-wide attention and chromos of the works of the foremost artists of his day were produced.

There are 19 prints in the collection, plus an original advertisement for the series. It is on loan from C. Harrison Canroy Co. Inc. of New York.

## General Jackson Home Of Historic Interest

By BOYCE LOVING  
Information Director  
Lee-Jackson Memorial

LEXINGTON — If Gertrude Stein, the late poetess, had written this story, her lead sentence probably would read, "A house is a house is a house."

But the modest, two-story, four-bedroom brick Jackson house at 8 East Washington Street in Lexington is more than just a house. It is the only home Gen. Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson, C. S. A., ever owned. He and his second wife moved there in the fall of 1858, after having lived in a Lexington hotel a few months.

Gen Jackson purchased the Washington Street house in early 1858, while he was teaching philosophy and the science of military tactics at Virginia Military Institute (VMI) in Lexington. He left the home exactly at 1 p.m. April 21, 1861, to join the army of the Confederate States of America — never to occupy it again as a home, as he was killed in action in Caroline County, Virginia, May 1863. (Mistakenly shot by his own men).

In 1907 the home was purchased by the United Daughters of the Confederacy and converted into a hospital. The building continued in use as a hospital until it was acquired by the "Stonewall" Jackson Memorial Foundation, changed to the Lee-Jackson Memorial, Inc. in 1953. The house was restored and fur-

nished by the latter organization and opened to the public in August, 1954.

Besides retaining many hallowed recollections of the occupancy of the famed military strategist and his family, the Jackson house also is the repository of a number of the personal possessions of the Jackson Family.

Among these are the original dining room chairs, the battle flag that Jackson's military organization carried during much of the Civil War, a "hair-picture," crocheted from assorted hair, including some from "Stonewall's" beard, his watch and chain, his bible, a copy of his death mask, spurs and others too numerous to mention.

The house is filled with original Jackson personal possessions and reproductions, given loaned to or purchased by the sponsoring organization.

The house has undergone a number of alterations, by both the U. D. C. in converting it into a hospital and by the sponsoring organization in restoring it as nearly as possible to its design at the time the Jackson's owned and occupied it. A parking lot for the convenience of visitors also has been added at the rear of the dwelling. Hostesses will point out and explain the changes made.

Other items of interest in the building include a portrait of

Gen. Jackson, painted by William Carl Brown of North Carolina. The portrait is said to have been executed from the last photograph taken of Jackson in Winchester in 1862. The portrait is said to have been the favorite of the second Mrs. Jackson.

Incidentally, both wives of Jackson were daughters of presidents of Washington College, now Washington and Lee University, of which Gen. Robert E. Lee became president in 1865. The first Mrs. Jackson was the former Miss Elinor Junkin, daughter of Dr. George Junkin, and the second the former Miss Anna Morrison. The first Mrs. Jackson died in childbirth and her infant daughter did not survive.

Several thousand visitors pass through the Jackson House annually. From Jan. 1 through July 3, 1973, there were 7,497; and during the first 24 days of August, 1973, there were 2,031 according to the hostesses.

Gen Jackson was graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1846. A grandson and a great-grandson were later graduates from the "Point."

Gen. Jackson's commission from West Point is on display at the 8 E. Washington Street House in Lexington.

Those who visit the shrines acquired, restored and opened to the public by the Lee-Jackson Memorial, have a rare opportunity, not only of viewing the actual possessions of our dedicated southern leaders and of occupying the same rooms occupied by them, but also of reviving their interest in portions of our nation's history.

Few can leave such surroundings without taking with them a feeling that they have trod our hallowed ground.

KEEP HISTORY ALIVE

# Appomattox Guides Use Present Tense

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** What follows is a contemporary recounting of the final days of the Civil War, reenacted by "living history" guides at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. Four costumed guides tell visitors what they remember of historical Appomattox in 1865. It is the only historical park in Virginia that has guides who maintain their Civil War impersonations, never admitting they live in the 20th century.

By **BETTY BOOKER LUCE**  
Richmond Times-Dispatch

**APPOMATTOX (AP)**—Nothing historically significant should have happened in this sleepy village. There is no railroad, no armament factory; there are few people except on market and court days. Even the stage no longer stops here.

But this is where Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered his depleted Confederate forces to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant April 9 of this year.

The devastation of the recent war has not left this tiny hamlet in ruin. Rather, it is the spirit of the people here, not the buildings, that needs rejuvenation.

The bitterness seen in Virginia's burned-out towns and scarred countryside is not found here. Here, where Queen Anne's lace and jimsonweed have begun to soften the lines of trenches on the bluffs opposite the town, the people rest from the hardships of war, cautiously hoping for a peaceful future to bring a rebirth of the wounded South.

The humid air hangs heavily; wind does not move the leaves already beginning to forecast autumn. There are few people about; those who are, remain still, portraits of weariness against the backdrop of lush Virginia hills.

The after-effects of the war cast a pall on the face of old Widow Kelly, who lost her son at Saylor's Creek, two days' journey from here. Attorney George Morris, sitting in his one-room office behind the general store, sweaters in the heat, concerned that Northern "scalawags" may try to cheat his neighbors of their property rights.

Freedman Tom Maddox, slowly mending a saddle, works steadily, waiting to see what the future will bring for him and his five children. John Howard, his young face reflecting the years of battles in which he fought, sits on a wagon in the shade of a Virginia red cedar.

The widow still suffers from deprivation of the war, but resolutely repeats, "I can make it; I made it this far, I can make it a little longer."

She is dependent on the kindness of the villagers for her livelihood. Her husband died before the war and her son, the local cobbler and handyman, in it.

"I'm glad it's all over," she said in a kind voice. "If'n you

coulda seen them soljers, that day. They was hongry, raggedy and didn't have nothing. It's all for the best, now it's over. They was hard times, hard times."

### Veteran Whittles

The hardest times of all are reflected in the veteran's face. His voice is soft, the slow movements of his body bespeak an exhausted spirit badly needing healing from the toils of war. He sits languidly, like his hunting dog, Ruby, lying limp under the wagon. He whittles a stick with a Barlow knife, making nothing but a sad pile of shavings.

He recounted how, at Saylor's Creek, the 8,000 troops remaining under Lee's command, famished from not having eaten for several days, tried to reach supplies waiting at the railhead three miles south of here. Northern cavalry stopped them. Rather than disband the defeated Southern troops to carry on sporadic warfare, Lee, unknown to his men, surrendered when a heavy early morning fog lifted on defeat.

"See, we didn't think he was going to surrender. We didn't want him to. We had throwed up defenses on those ridges yonder. We all knowed 'twas a tight spot, but we'd been in tight spots with Gen'l Lee before."

When Lee returned to announce surrender, his men couldn't believe it, the soldier said.

"It warn't no easy thing." The soldier paused, his head hung low. "Lot of the boys had been through the worst of it. Mighty hard men; mighty brave men. They wept, openly and unashamedly. Eight thousand of us had got here with no thought of surrender. One way or t'other we thought we could get through. Boys had given four years of their lives, everything they owned, and a lot of them a brother or a daddy to the cause."

### Got Frustrated

He stopped again, smoothing his calloused hands over the hole in his homespun, butter-nut-colored breeches.

"We didn't have no respect for Billy's leaders. You see, last year or so, in the war, the Yankees commened to fighting what they call that new kinda warfare — all the burning and everything. I guess they was getting a mite frustrated, the war dragging on so long and

losing all them good men like they was."

When the Union army had marched through the Valley of Virginia, he said, "in order for a crow to fly across't, he'd have to carry food with him. That was fine for the crows, but the women, the children, the ole folks, they can't fly."

To this day, he said, "most of us boys can't understand why they did it. Warn't no cause for it. That didn't make no sense, and the Yankees knowed it."

Lawyer Morris sat on the fence in front of the Wilmer McLean House and watched the generals enter and leave the surrender ceremony.

"Biggest thing ever happened 'round these parts was the surrender. Evening of April 8, there'd been artillery fire. Next morning, this here Gen'l Marshall stood on my doorstep asking for a place for Lee and Grant to discuss terms of surrender. That was tht first we knew of it."

### Lee's Arrival

"About 1:30 that day — it was Palm Sunday, April 9 — Gen'l Lee (a mighty fine looking man, had his head held high and a sword tied with a gold sash at his side) rode up on his horse. Gray, almost white, it was."

"I'm perched on the fence across from Mr. Wilmer's yonder. I wanted to see what this here butcher, Grant, looked like. He had on a private's uniform, 'cept for his gen'l's stars, and he was covered with mud. Mighty disgusting."

The News

# LOCAL

THE NEWS, Lynchburg, Va., Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1973

## APPOMATTOX BOARD

# Support Limited On Park Expansion

By LARRY FLICK  
News County Writer

APPOMATTOX — Unqualified support of proposed House Bill 6499 granting Appomattox Court House Historical Park authority to expand its boundaries is not in the best interest of Appomattox County, according to the Appomattox County Board of Supervisors.

In a letter to Fifth District Rep. W. C. "Dan" Daniel dated Sept. 14 the board approved the bill subject to limitations. The bill was introduced in the House by Daniel on April 3, 1973 and would permit the secretary of interior to expand park boundaries not to exceed a total of 1,500 acres.

"While the Appomattox County Board of Supervisors is desirous in effecting sound land use planning and is fully aware of the need to preserve and protect this national shrine, we are convinced that unqualified sup-

port of this proposed bill is really not in the best interest of the County of Appomattox," the letter said.

The bill was endorsed under the condition that the Department of the Interior limit its land acquisitions to the Wade Ferguson and J. A. Sweeney property which lies across the Appomattox River from the historic village and all of the Burruss, Scott and Nash properties extending for a total depth of 300 feet from the centerline of old and new Rt. 24 from the Parkway Motel on the north side of Rt. 24 to the existing park boundary.

Board action followed recommendations received from the Appomattox Town Council and County Planning Commission. "Both bodies have expressed concern that this bill does in no way provide for the coordination of federal and local land use planning efforts," the letter said.

On Aug. 13, the Town Council elected to support House Bill 6499 and so advised the Supervisors in a letter dated Aug. 15.

"While we realize that the proposed Appomattox zoning ordinance recognizes and addresses itself to the need to encourage growth compatible with this park, we believe that this national shrine can truly be protected and improved only if this additional property is acquired by the park service," the council said.

The town council did recommend that the office of the secretary of interior consult with the Appomattox County Planning Commission prior to property acquisition to ensure consistency in local and federal planning efforts.

The proposed zoning referred to by the town council has been reported as consisting of two zones which would surround the park in dual rings. No commer-

cial development would be allowed in historic zone one, the inner peripheral zone. A minimum lot size of two acres would be set on home building sites within zone one.

Historic zone two would surround zone one and would allow limited commercial development. A building height limit of 35 feet would reportedly apply under both zones. A public hearing on the zoning ordinance is expected to be held in three to six months.

The letter released Friday by the board of supervisors was the result of a request on Aug. 10 by local citizens for a resolution supporting the bill. The supervisors tabled the request until their next meeting.

On Aug. 19, Daniel said there was certainly no opposition to the bill in Congress. The purpose of the bill is to preserve and protect an area unique in historic significance.

"I don't think any property owner has anything to fear from this bill," Daniel said. He emphasized that there is no provision for condemnation and that it would be entirely up to the landowners involved as to whether they sold their land.

In the meantime, Madden is in a Lynchburg hospital and is not available for comment. Earlier, Madden was quoted as saying, "What we have done is recognize a potential threat from commercial and residential development to the historic area. Appomattox is beginning to grow. This is good in one way, but my concern as superintendent here is to protect the integrity of the park."

The problem lies along the north flank of the park grounds where private property is in clear view of the tourist area, Madden said.

It is this area that the supervisors propose to protect with a 300 foot buffer zone in the form of land acquisition.

## Landmark ceremonies planned at W&L Oct. 12

LEXINGTON — Ceremonies marking the designation of Washington and Lee University's front campus as a National Historic Landmark will take place Oct. 12 with Virginia Gov. Linwood Holton as the principal speaker.

Holton, a Washington and Lee graduate, will speak at 4:30 p.m. on the lawn in front of the two homes in which Robert E. Lee and his family lived while Lee served as president of the institution from 1865 until his death in 1870.

Dr. Ernest A. Connally, associate director of the National Park Service, will present a bronze plaque to Washington and Lee on behalf of the Park Service and the Interior Department. The National Landmark designation is the highest such honor the federal government can confer on a private site.

A symposium on the university's architectural heritage and its future plans will precede the formal dedication ceremony. Washington and Lee's historian, Dr. I. Taylor Sanders II, will lead the discussion, joined by J. Everette Fauber of Lynchburg, well known restoration architect, and Fredric L. Cox of Richmond, partner in Marcellus Wright, Cox & Cilimberg, principal architects for the new school of law, now under construction, and the new library, now in advanced stages of planning. The architecture symposium will begin at 2 p.m. in Lee Chapel.

The university has invited members of the public as well as students, faculty, staff and alumni of the university to participate in the ceremonies. Tours of the historic campus area will be provided by Washington and Lee students throughout the afternoon, beginning at 2 p.m. The tours will leave from Washington Hall.

The Oct. 12 date coincides with the autumn meeting of Washington and Lee's board of trustees, and members of the board will be hosts at an informal reception on the front lawn immediately after the 4:30 ceremony.

More than a dozen newly restored paintings from the G. W. Custis Lee Collection will be on view in the Lee Chapel with the opening of the exhibition to coincide with the Oct. 12 activities. The paintings include some of the university's most historically valuable portraits. The show will continue for some days after the Landmark dedication ceremonies.

The area to be dedicated includes Washington Hall, built in 1824 as the "centre building"; other front campus academic buildings flanking it to form the well-known Colonnade; four professors' homes, two at each end of the campus, built in 1842, and the "new" President's Home, built in 1869 under the supervision of Lee.

In its official statement designating the Washington and Lee campus a Landmark, the Interior Department characterized it as "one of the most dignified and beautiful college campuses in the nation."

The National Landmark distinction is the second for Washington and Lee. The chapel which Lee built in 1867 — and in which he is buried, together with his parents, wife, children and other members of his family — was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1932 during the national observance of the Civil War centennial. Washington and Lee officials believe the presence of two National Landmarks at one location is unique.

## Lee-Jackson Memorial Holds Annual Meeting

CHARLOTTESVILLE — About 75 officers, directors, sponsors and friends of the Lee-Jackson Memorial, Inc., attended the recent annual luncheon meeting of the foundation, held in Moody Alumni Hall at Virginia Military Institute at Lexington. Lexington is the site of the Jackson House, one of the Lee-Jackson shrines restored by the foundation and opened to the public.

Two of the highlights of the meeting were the election of officers and directors and President Robert Patterson's annual report.

Patterson, of Charlottesville, was re-elected president and treasurer; Bernard P. Chamberlain of Charlottesville and Clement E. Conger of Alexandria re-elected vice presidents; Edward B. Stewart of Keswick elected secretary; and Joseph Towle of Charlottesville chosen assistant secretary and treasurer.

Bernard P. Chamberlain and Marion Kellogg, both of Charlottesville, were re-elected to the board of directors, as were Archie K. Davis, Winston-Salem, N. C.; John C. Parker, Franklin; and Harry A. DeButts, Upperville, J. Clifford Miller Jr. of Richmond was the only new board member chosen.

Kellogg was chairman of the nominating committee that submitted the slate of officers and directors.

In his report, President Patterson cited several personnel changes resulting from resignations, retirement and other reasons. He announced the appointment of Joseph Towle as assistant (without pay) to the president and Boyce Loving as director of information and public relations. He stated that U. S. Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina had been named to the list of sponsors of the memorial and added that Miller was chosen a director to replace Jay W. Johns, founder of the Lee-Jackson Memorial, who has resigned as a director but remains as president emeritus.

Patterson stated that the most significant accomplishment of the past year was the completion of a two-bedroom cottage adjacent to "Derwent", Gen. Lee's summer residence in 1865 and two coats of paint and other minor repairs had been completed at the small Powhatan County house. Robert Nebker, a graduate of Virginia Commonwealth University, and his wife have been engaged as caretakers at "Derwent", Patterson said. He also mentioned the formal opening of the shrine on July 4 of this year. More than 600 people have visited the shrine since its opening.

The president likewise cited repairs, additions and improvements to Lee's boyhood home in Alexandria and Jackson's headquarters in Winchester.

## THE DAILY ADVANCE

LYNCHBURG, VA., SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 13, 1973. 2

### Landmark ceremonies held at W&L

LEXINGTON (AP)—The front campus of Washington and Lee University was formally designated a National Historic Landmark in ceremonies Friday at which Gov. Linwood Holton was the principal speaker.

The National Landmark designation, the most coveted honor the federal government can confer on a private site, is the second for W&L. Its Lee Chapel was made a National Landmark in 1962.

A symposium on W&L's historical heritage and its future plans preceded the official ceremonies.

A plaque noting the new status of the front campus was placed by the front door of Washington Hall, oldest and most historically significant of the front campus buildings.

## Tiniest National Cemetery Located Near Leesburg

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS  
LEESBURG (AP) — A custodian, perhaps a descendant with a sense of history who once heard about the brave kin who fell in the battle of Ball's Bluff, or maybe just a handful of tourists.

That's the only traffic the smallest of the national cemeteries ever receives.

Tucked away in a small clearing, surrounded by towering oak, ash and locust trees, Ball's Bluff National Cemetery

is just a fraction more than a half an acre in total area.

But, just like Arlington and Gettysburg, with their seemingly endless rows of headstones, America's tiniest national burying ground imparts an air of quiet reverence.

A reddish stone fence encloses a compound with 25 headstones arranged in a semi-circle. The one in the middle reads: James Allen, Co. H, 15 Regt., Mass. Inf., Oct. 21, 1861.

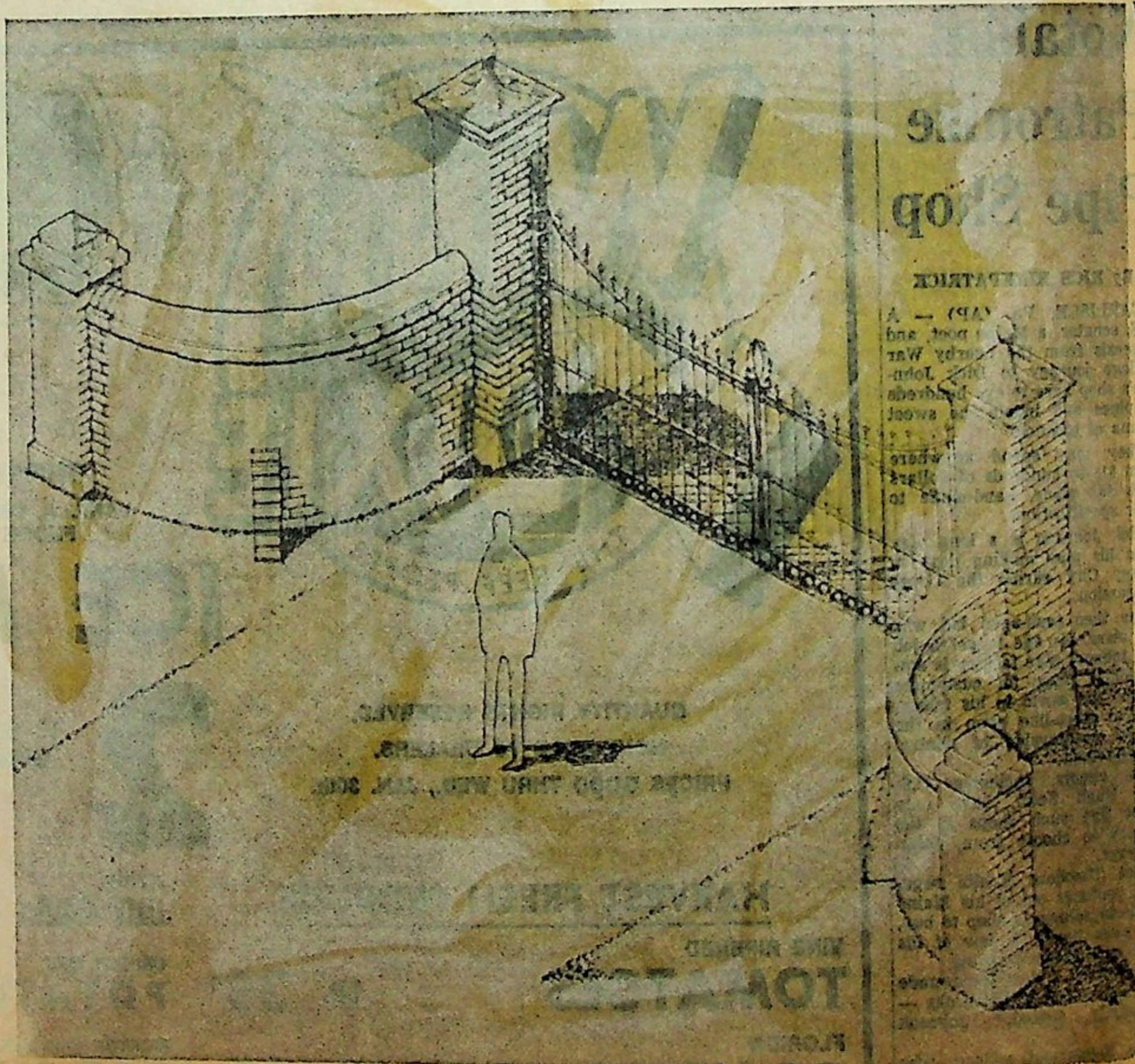
Outside the compound near the simple wrought-iron gate is the grave of the only Confederate soldier buried there. Clinton Hatcher, 1840-1861, Co. F, 8th Va. Regt., CSA.

In The middle of the semi-

The News

LOCAL

THE NEWS, Lynchburg, Va., Monday, Jan. 28, 1974



**CEMETERY GATE** — Drawing by Lynchburg architect J. Everette Fauber Jr. depicts proposed new gate for Old City Cemetery which is bicentennial project of Lynchburg Committee of

Colonial Dames and will cost approximately \$7,000. Cemetery has been in existence for 169 years. Project has been approved by City Council.

## Gen. Jackson's Headquarters House Of Many Distinctions

(Editor's note — This is another in a series of stories written by Boyce Loving about shrines acquired by Lee-Jackson Memorial Inc. of Charlottesville.)

WINCHESTER — The modest eight-room house at 415 N. Braddock Street in Winchester, besides having been the headquarters of General Thomas Jonathan (Stonewall) Jackson from November, 1861 to March, 1862, has several other distinctions. Among these is the fact that the City Council of Winchester gave financial aid to the Lee-Jackson Memorial, Inc., to help acquire the dwelling and lot on which it is built. The Memorial acquired the property from Mrs. Mabel V. Aiken on July 5, 1960.

The property had eight changes of ownership between March 11, 1862, when Jackson's Army evacuated Winchester, and sale of the house to the Memorial.

The house, referred to by General Jackson as a "six-room, cottage-style building," was built by Dr. William McP. Fuler, a dentist, in 1854.

When General Jackson was first ordered to Winchester in November, 1861, he was assigned two rooms at the Taylor Hotel as Headquarters. He took Room

23 in the hotel as his private quarters.

For years the dwelling has been known as the Fuller-Moore House, as it was built by Dr. Fuller, and on April 1, 1853, Fuller sold the property to Lewis T. Moore, in whose ownership it was at the time General Jackson occupied it. In "The Story of One Hundred Old Homes in Winchester, Virginia" (Pages 54-57) by Garland R. Quarles, 1967, there is an account of the house and its chain of ownership.

Writing to Mrs. Jackson on Nov. 16, 1861, the general described his new headquarters thus: "This house belongs to Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, of the Fourth Virginia Volunteers, and has a large yard around it. The building is of cottage style and

contains six rooms. The situation is beautiful. I have two rooms, one above the other. My lower room, or office, has a matting on the floor, a large fine table, six chairs and a piano. The walls are papered with elegant gilt paper. I don't remember to have ever seen more beautiful papering, and there are five paintings hanging on the walls."

The Lee-Jackson Memorial has attempted to restore the room as it was when the distinguished Confederate general occupied it, even to the matting and the wallpaper.

During the winter of 1861-62, Mrs. Jackson visited the General, arriving in December and staying until early March. They lived at first in the Fuller-Moore house and had their

meals with Dr. and Mrs. James R. Graham, the minister of the Kent Street Presbyterian Church, at the manse located at 319 N. Braddock Street. Later the Jacksons moved to the Manse and lived with the Grahams.

"General Jackson's Army evacuated Winchester on March 11, 1862, and that date marks the end of his use of the Moore house."

General Jackson left Winchester to go to Romney, West Virginia. Because of conflict with his superiors, Jackson resigned his commission in the Confederate Army. It was only through the persuasion of Virginia's Governor Letcher and some of the General's close friends that Jackson reconsidered and withdrew his letter of resignation — to become famed throughout the South and feared in the North as "Stonewall" Jackson, a soubriquet bestowed on him by General Lee at the Battle of Manassas.

Of her stay with her famed husband in Winchester, Mrs. Jackson wrote, "as happy a

winter as ever falls to the lot of mortals upon earth."

It was at the Fuller-Moore house that Jackson mapped much of the "Valley Campaign," which saved Richmond, the Confederate capital, from falling into the hands of the Federals.

Lt. Colonel Moore, incidentally, is the great-grandfather of Mary Tyler Moore, the television performer.

Like other Lee-Jackson restored shrines, "Old Jack's" Winchester headquarters contains a gift shop and a varied assortment of artifacts and personal possessions of the Confederate military genius who made his home and headquarters here.

Among these are the three silver stars signifying his general's rank, carved from a silver dollar. Also, General Eisenhower, later president, donated a Luger (German) pistol to the collection and Lt. Colonel George S. Patton, son of "old blood and guts," presented the collection with a button from one of

## AREA I

### MARY E. DRAPER

Funeral services for Mary Eunice Draper, 61, of 229 St. Augustine St., will be conducted at 2:30 p. m. Wednesday at Rivermont Presbyterian Church. Burial will be in Spring Hill Cemetery.

She died Monday at her home. Born in Alton, Ill., she was a daughter of Albert N. Draper and Amelia Beckemeyer Draper. She was a retired schoolteacher and a child evangelist worker. She was a member of Rivermont Presbyterian Church.

She is survived by three sisters, C. Matilda Draper and Louise Draper of Lynchburg and Mrs. L. W. Bumpus of Rockville, Md.

The family has requested that those wishing to make memorials consider Child Evangelism Fellowship, Box 99, Lynchburg. Diuguid Memorial Chapel is in

Lee And Jackson:

## Symbols Of The South

(Editor's Note — Boyce Loving of "Louvain," Afton, a retired newspaperman and information director for the Lee-Jackson Memorial Foundation of Charlottesville, submitted the following article for publication on the birthday anniversaries of the two great Southern leaders — Lee's today, Jackson's Monday.

When our nation's capital is not graced, but disgraced, by wheeler-dealer politics and wheeler-dealer politicians, it is both refreshing and reassuring to turn back the pages of history and review the lives of two of the most dedicated leaders this country has ever produced: General Robert E. Lee, 1807-1870, and General Thomas Jonathan ("Stonewall") Jackson, 1824-1863. What we need today is more leaders possessing their traits of character and moral fibre.

Both men, as the records show, although opposed to slavery, cast in their lot on the side of Virginia and the South.

Both were graduates of West Point, the U. S. Military Academy, but both resigned their commissions to join the Confederate Army, each rising quickly to the rank of general. Lee also refused Lincoln's offer of the field command of the U. S. Army, declining to take part in the invasion of his own native Virginia.

In personality, few men could have been more different. Lee was the more compassionate, while Jackson was the stern, unbending disciplinarian.

Lee, as we know, declined a number of lucrative offers after the Civil War, preferring to cast in his lot with the shattered South and devoting his courage, genius and sense of right and duty to rebuilding what the North had attempted to destroy so completely.

Some have attributed to Lee the statement, "Duty is the sublimest word in the English language."

Jackson, on the other hand, was unbending in his insistence on discipline and considered a weakling any soldier who did not give his best in battle. At Virginia Military Institute, where Jackson taught philosophy and military science and tactics from 1851

to 1861, Jackson was sometimes called "Old Tom" or "Tom Fool." Many of his soldiers also had little affection for him, but greatly respected his ability and would follow him anywhere.

These two brief stories illustrate the character of these great Southern leaders:

It is said that one day, after Lee became president of Washington College, he was giving a fatherly lecture to a student who was neglecting his classwork. The student brashly remarked, "But, General, you failed." To which Lee magnanimously replied, "Sir, I hope you will be more successful than I." Here the conference is said to have ended.

On an occasion when Jackson was teaching at V.M.I. and living in Lexington, he and his wife were crossing an apple orchard on the way to visit friends who owned the orchard. Mrs. Jackson stooped and picked an apple from the ground, preparing to eat it. "Put it down, dear," her morally strict husband said.

"But, why, Jonathan?" she asked.

"Put it down," he repeated. "It doesn't belong to you."

"But surely our friends wouldn't mind my eating a fallen apple," she protested.

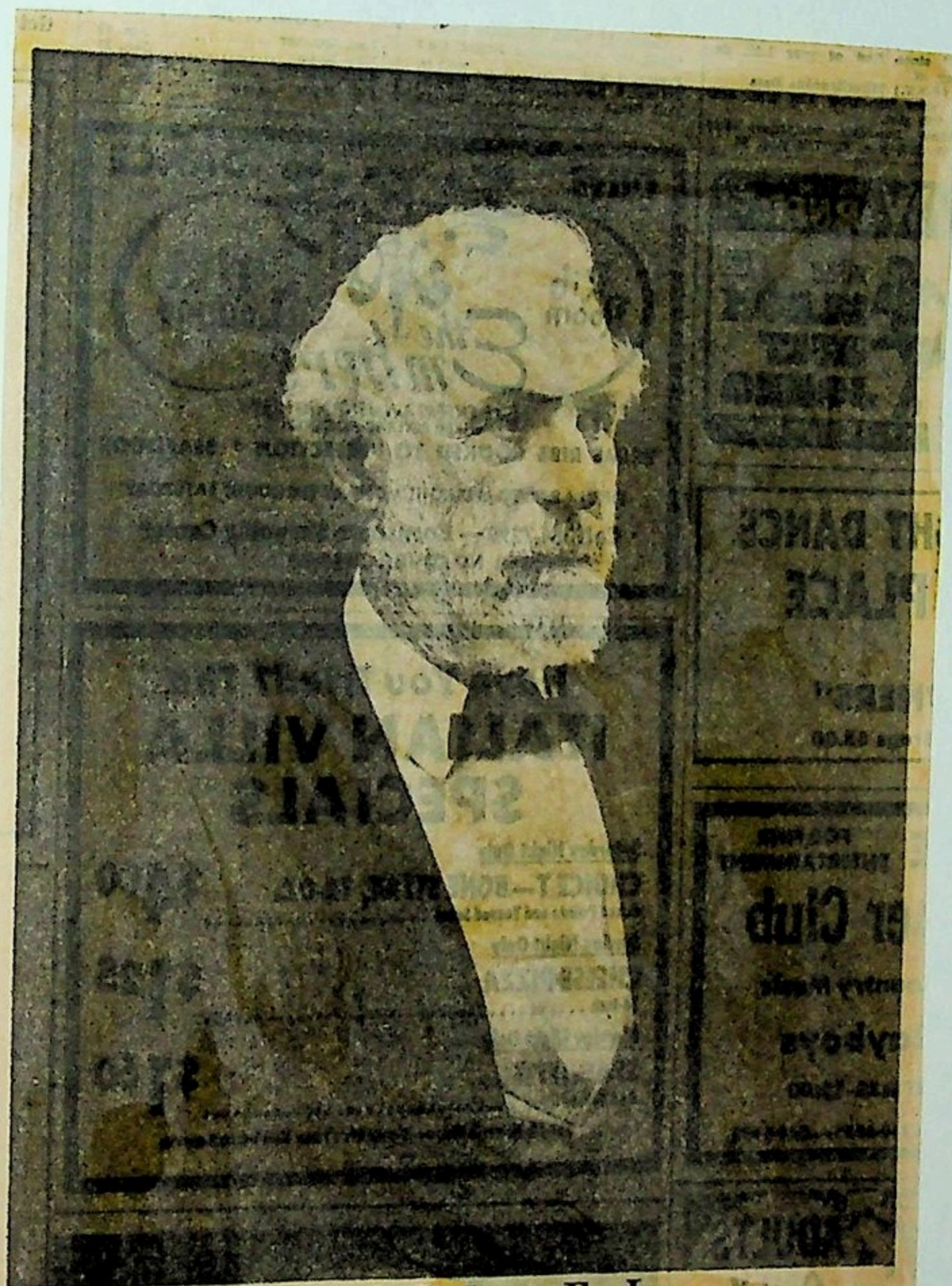
"That is not the point. Put it down; it doesn't belong to you and you have no right to eat it," Jackson is said to have repeated.

It is presumed Mrs. Jackson did not eat the apple.

Can anyone today imagine Nixon or any of his camp-following sycophants demonstrating such fine points of character as the two above stories illustrate? This writer seriously doubts it.

In these days of lax morals, when the "quick buck" is accepted public and private policy, we need men of the honesty, integrity, and moral fortitude of Lee and Jackson to lead us. We need to return to the philosophy that "a man's word is his bond" and when workmen gave a day's work for a day's pay." Otherwise, we would not be witnessing the scandalous Watergate debacle in Washington, and hundreds of thousands of automobiles would not have to be recalled from the market because of shoddy work along the assembly lines.

**The News**  
Published By Carter Glass & Sons, Publishers, Inc.  
POWELL GLASS JR., Publisher  
THOMAS R. GLASS, Co-Publisher  
PHILIP LIGHTFOOT SCRUGGS, Editorial Director F. JAMES MURDOCK, Editor  
6  
Saturday, January 19, 1974



**General Robert E. Lee**

This is the last portrait of Lee, taken early in 1870 by Michael Miley of Lexington. Lee was 62 years old at the time. The effects of extraordinary strain are plainly evident, especially when this photograph is compared with ones taken only a few years previously such as the Richmond photograph by Brady.

# The News

Published By Carter Glass & Sons, Publishers, Inc.  
POWELL GLASS JR., Publisher  
THOMAS R. GLASS, Co-Publisher  
PHILIP LIGHTFOOT SCRUGGS, Editorial Director F. JAMES MURDOCK, Editor

Wednesday, January 23, 1974

A-6

*The Richmond News Leader:*

## On Citizenship For General Lee

Three years have passed since a researcher in the National Archives discovered an oath of allegiance to the United States signed by General Robert E. Lee. The existence of the oath means that there are no obstacles to the posthumous restoration of full citizenship to General Lee. On March 10, 1971, Virginia's Senator Harry F. Byrd, Jr., introduced in Congress a Joint Resolution to do precisely that. But the measure died in the Senate Judiciary Committee. Surely now is an appropriate time — tomorrow is General Lee's birthday — for the Senator's resolution to be re-introduced, and for it to be officially endorsed by the Virginia General Assembly.

Some history:

On June 13, 1865 — two months after the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House on April 9 — General Lee applied to President Andrew Johnson for amnesty and restoration of his rights as a citizen. He made the request pursuant to the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29, 1865. His request was endorsed by General Ulysses S. Grant, and forwarded by General Grant to President Johnson on June 20.

On June 13, General Lee evidently was unaware that an oath renewing one's allegiance to the United States must accompany such a request. Because of the apparent absence of such an oath, all attempts to restore General Lee's citizenship posthumously have failed. Those attempts have been many, probably beginning with requests for a senatorial resolution to correct his civil status shortly after his death on October 12, 1870.

About three years ago, a researcher digging through records in the National Archives discovered a notarized oath of renewed allegiance signed by General Lee on October 2, 1865 — the day he became president of what is now Washington and Lee:

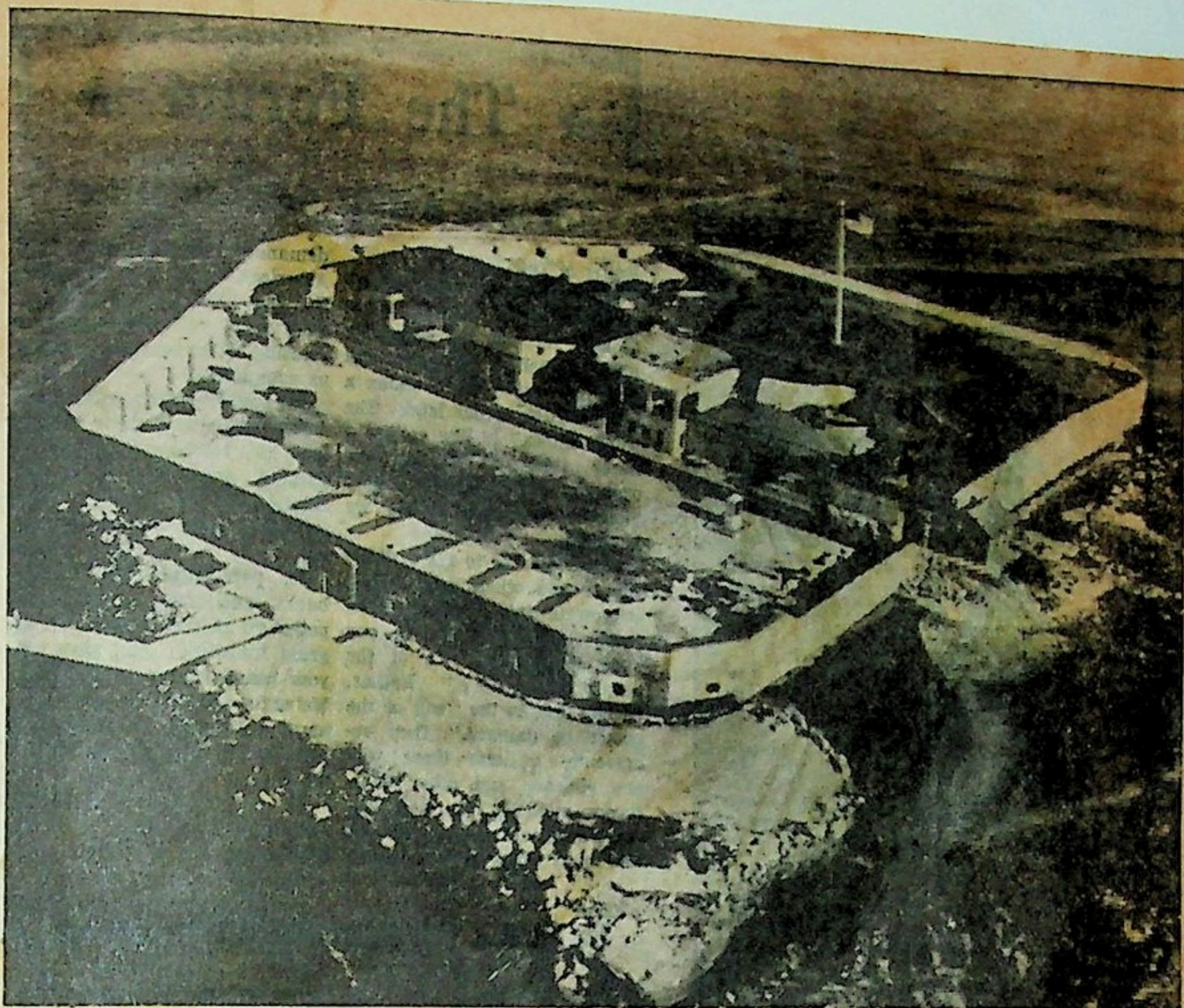
I, Robert E. Lee, of Lexington, Virginia, do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all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

Between June 13 and October 2, General Lee clearly had learned of the necessity of such an oath. But the oath probably was pigeonholed and never conveyed to President Johnson. Somehow it found its way into the National Archives, there to reside for more than 100 years.

When introducing his resolution for the restoration of General Lee's citizenship on March 10, 1971, Senator Byrd emphasized that General Lee "has stood as an unequalled example of gentlemanly demeanor, both in victory and adversity." Senator Byrd added that General Lee did fulfill "every requirement for the restoration of his citizenship":

As is known to many, on February 15, 1869, the outstanding treason indictments against General Lee, his sons, and 14 other general officers of the Confederacy, were dismissed by the United States. Thus, the only bar to the citizenship of General Lee is the third section of the 14th amendment to the Constitution, which provides that 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. The amendment provides that Congress, by a two-thirds vote of each House, can remove such a disability.

As far as we can determine, the Virginia General Assembly has not officially endorsed a congressional resolution for the restoration of General Lee's citizenship since the discovery of General Lee's oath of renewed allegiance. Surely the time is at hand for such support from the Virginia legislature. For surely justice should be done for General Lee — who swore allegiance to the United States, but who died a man without a country. This is a small cause, yet a good cause, devoid of the partisanship that plagues the nation today, in which Virginia rightly should take the lead.



Fort Sumter Stands In Charleston Harbor Much As It Was At End Of Civil War. —Copley News Service Photo

## Tour Fort Sumter

By **BILL PAUL**  
Copley News Service

CHARLESTON, S. C. — "This is my favorite battle — the last one of the day," smiled Jim White, the National Park Service ranger who greeted about 100 of us when we got off the boat on the island bastion of Fort Sumter.

We were the last of six boatloads that visit the Civil War catalyst every day in summer and twice daily the rest of the year.

My oldest boy and I just scraped aboard. We had spent too long looking around historic Charleston, including a dungeon where the redcoats kept their prisoners; the old slave market, and a lot of time in the Hunley Museum under the Bank of South Carolina Building where we were intrigued by the full-sized replica of a Confederate submarine.

**THREE CREWS** perished inside the original in Charleston Harbor before finally torpedoing the Union sloop of war *Houatonic*, blowing up both craft.

You board the motor yacht tour to Fort Sumter at the Charleston Municipal Yacht Basin. The 45-minute trip to the national monument out in the harbor costs \$2.50 — \$1 for youngsters under 12.

Our boat was the *Beaugard*, named after the Confederate general who ordered the rebel artillery to fire the shots on the fort that began the Civil War.

I don't know how the others felt but Ranger White added a little historic footnote to the visit for me. Watching the tall, smart black man in the Smokey Bear hat lecturing to a crowd of white visitors gave a significance to the momentous event that took place there.

"SOMETIMES, I feel it's ironic," said White.

"No black person in those days would have ever dreamed that it would have been possible for one of their race to be here as I am today," he said when I asked him how he felt about it. "Not many black people come here, mostly white visitors, and I can say that things have gone very well."

One of the surprises of Fort Sumter is the smallness of the famous historic landmark. In old prints of the mid-19th Century, the walls were high, but destroyed by Union bombardments, the defenses were never restored to their former height.

We were shown the spot where, Capt. Abner Doubleday, later of baseball fame, fired the first Union gun of the war — several hours after the Confederacy began hostilities "at 4:30 a.m. on April 12, 1861, when a mortar shell arched across the sky and exploded almost directly over Fort Sumter."

THE UNION commander, Maj. Robert Anderson, withheld

### The News

### Editorials - Features

D-1 THE NEWS, Lynchburg, Va., Sunday, Feb. 3, 1974

fire. Then, as Ranger White put it, Doubleday "tossed the first cannonball for the Yankees."

Anderson evacuated Sumter two days later, and the Confederacy held the fort for the rest of the war, its garrison withstanding repeated bombardments by 100-pounder guns and shelling by the "newfangled" ironclads.

It was during July, 1863, that the Union Army's first black troops went into action around the mouth of Charleston Harbor, seeking a springboard to breach Sumter. The black 54th Massachusetts Regiment was in the van of a 6,000-troop assault that took grim casualties.

At the end of the war, buttressed with sand and cotton as well as its own fallen masonry, the fort was as strong as ever. Only when the federal Army cut off Charleston from the rear, did the rebels flee the fort in February, 1865.

**EVEN THOUGH** the fort was a tourist attraction from almost immediately after the war, visited by thousands every year, it was allowed to crumble and the guns to erode.

Its outline greatly changed when the Spanish-American War of 1898 sparked reconstruction and installation of new weapons.

But here and there are still the scars and even Civil War shells to be seen in the artillery casemates. Many of the 100-pounder Parrot guns were actually fired at the fort from the mainland by Union troops then moved to Sumter after its recapture. Shells are still occasionally unearthed.

During World War II, the bastion was armed with 90mm antiaircraft guns manned by a garrison of Coast Artillery.

But like the Spanish, the Nazis never came. Today the first and second flags of the Confederacy fly alongside Old Glory and the South Carolina state flag. They flutter on a man-made island that is suspended in time: 1861-1865.

LEXINGTON — Perhaps the proudest legacies at Washington and Lee University are the stories of how it was rescued from what seemed to be certain oblivion, not once but twice — by those two revered generals after whom it is now named.

The stories are familiar. Word of Washington's gift in 1796 of \$50,000 in stock, the largest donation ever made to an educational institution in the country at the time, arrived literally at the moment that trustees of the little academy were talking in despair of bankruptcy. Seven decades later, to the surprise of everybody, the college's trustees most of all, Lee accepted their bold challenge to resurrect the devastated and penniless institution — having been inspired by the example of his "model and hero."

But it was George Washington who saved the institution a second time.

The first resulted in an endowment which has earned more than \$430,000 in interest, which to this day pays a little toward the cost of educating every W&L student.

The second occasion was far more dramatic. It happened in June of 1864, when Federal armies took Lexington by siege. They destroyed the buildings of Virginia Military Institute, then moved next door to the campus of Washington College.

For starters, the Union soldiers devastated much of the college's library, classroom furniture and laboratory equipment. Returning outside, they gathered wood shavings and prepared to set fire to the buildings themselves.

But, according to legend, a soldier spied a statue on top of the building, a crude statue of Jefferson Davis, he concluded — who else at a rebel college? Rather than merely let the flames consume the Confederate leader's likeness, the soldiers decided to award it special attention, and they began hurling rocks at it to knock it to the ground.

This was too much for the

town belles, who knew better. They rushed up "College Hill" and told the Northern troops they were attacking not the despised Davis but the "Father himself of his country."

Pointing to the statue of "Old George," they told of Washington's gift to the school. And impressed either by the story or by the young ladies, the story goes, the Yankee officers ordered their men to leave the college property untouched. (A bronze plaque in Washington Hall, the central college building on the cupola of which the statue stands, pays tribute to Capt. Henry Algernon duPont, who gave the order.)

The statue that saved the college was then just 22 years old, but already it had lived a lifetime. Capt. Mathew Kahle, a local cabinet-maker, is said to have carved it from a huge pine log he found floating in the floodwaters of the North River, now the Maury.

College officials about that time decided they wanted a fitting replica of their noblest benefactor, but they knew they couldn't afford one of marble. So, according to legend, they paid Kahle something under \$100 and planned to use his pine statue temporarily, until times were better financially.

They hauled the statue over to the campus in a wheelbarrow, and hoisted it to the top of the main building with a rope, which is said to have enraged Capt. Kahle.

Instantly, and perhaps inevitably, it caught the attention of cadets at the neighboring institute. Often at night they would slip over to the college and give George a new coat — in the colors of VMI, red and yellow. (In return, the college men would sneak across to VMI regularly and push the cadet corps' symbolic cannon over a parapet.)

Truth to tell, it wasn't only the cadets who painted Old George. A tradition arose at Washington's own college which promoted freshmen to climb to the top of the cupola too and

paint him blue. College crews would stand by patiently on "frosh night" to apply yet another coat of white on top.

All this painting sent Capt. Kahle into a frenzy, according to local history, and whenever he would look out in the morning and see his George a new garish color he'd stamp his foot furiously — not, it has been observed, unlike Rumpelstiltskin.

And in 1949, when 11 decades of paint were finally scraped away, the chips came off an inch and a quarter thick. Efforts to count the layers led to estimates of 125 coats and more.

The paint had protected him well: not even the most ardent woodpecker or termite had the stamina to bore through it. Today Old George is protected by a 20th-century plastic compound, and it serves him faithfully. He and the buildings under him — the buildings he saved in the Civil War — are now a National Historic Landmark.

DAILY ADVANCE, Lynchburg, Wed., Feb. 20, 1974.



**VANTAGE POINT** — This statue of George Washington, "Old George," atop Washington Hall at Washington and Lee University was carved in 1842 from a pine log by Capt. Mathew Kahle.

**Lofty statue of George Washington  
has had major role in life at W&L**

## The News

### Editorials - Features

D-1 THE NEWS, Lynchburg, Va., Sunday, March 3, 1974

# Gettysburg Draws Buffs

By **BILL PAUL**  
Copley News Service

**GETTYSBURG, Pa.** — The Civil War purist who comes here seeking vibrations must compromise between the nation's greatest military shrine and a tourist attraction geared to amuse those with thin historic interest.

There are about 20 museums, many unrelated to the Civil War. On busy days the visitor who comes to imagine how it was in July, 1863, must contend with sight-seeing helicopters, horn-blowing buses, and camper-trailers at the high watermark of Pickett's charge.

In the National Park Service visitor center there is a painted circular panorama of the battle. "We are about to witness a vision of the past . . .," says the narrator. Fifes tootle a march, and purple and pink lighting dramatizes the ebb and flow of the battle.

**GETTYSBURG** is probably the most visited battlefield in the world — four and one-half million annually — and before 1980 it's projected to be 10 million. It's also the most memorialized field in conflict.

There are more than 800 plaques, statues, and little edifices of remembrances. At dusk neighboring silhouettes seem to gather in illusory conversation. In the bushes, stone faces with walrus moustaches play peekaboo.

Even a Union Army dog is memorialized. Some memorials are grotesque little temples. The grave markers in the cemetery look like rows of worn-out dice on the lawns. One reads, "George Nixon Co. 8 Regt. 73." He was an ancestor of President Nixon, killed fighting with the Ohio infantry.

**STATUES** are still being installed. One of the most recent in the Confederate lines is a Donald DeLue statue costing \$85,000 and honoring Louisiana soldiers.

Under some trees where Pickett's charge began, sculptures of giant rebels sprint heroically toward the

high watermark of the Confederate advance which is across a plowed field.

In the distance the statue of Gen. George Meade, the Union commander, appears to be rallying a battalion of tourists looking at the battlefield from the northern lines.

The trees at the high watermark are reputed to be the same ones around which the two armies fought.

**MANY VISITORS** ask to see particular parts of the battlefield where their ancestors fought. By interesting coincidence the ranger who showed me around, Bill Hubbard, a Virginian, had a

rebel ancestor captured at Pickett's charge. He had the same name.

One of the favorite Civil War personalities of the rangers at Gettysburg is Union Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.

Hubbard, who has since been transferred to Fort Sumter, carried a picture in his breast pocket of Sickles' leg, amputated after a wound and preserved in an Army medical museum in Washington.

"Gen. Sickles had a peculiar sense of humor — he told doctors he wanted the leg pickled so he could show it to his friends," said Hubbard when describing a former Union stronghold, Little Round Top.

From there can be seen Devil's Den, the Peach Orchard and wheat field, where Sickles' men were jumped by "all the Confederates in the world," as Hubbard put it.

**SOME CIVIL** War buffs say Sickles didn't have much on the military ball, or he would have stayed up in the rocks on Little Round Top, firing down on the rebels. They point out that every kid who ever visited Gettysburg knows it's the neatest place on the battlefield to play Civil War.

# Parks Commemorate

## Historic Battles In South

### Vicksburg Fighting Important

By RONALD H. WALKER  
Director, National Park Service

Distributed by  
Copley News Service

If it had been raining as hard in 1863 as it was on the day last January when I stopped by Vicksburg National Military Park, Mississippi, one of the Civil War's most crucial battles may never have been fought.

But rain or shine, Vicksburg is a fascinating place to visit, and some 700,000 people did that last year. It was established in 1899 under the War Department, transferred to the National Park Service in 1933 and is one of 11 National Military Parks within the National Park System's 298 acres throughout the country.

President Abraham Lincoln realized that the Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi, Vicksburg, was the "key" to unlocking the Civil War.

He said that "the war can never be brought to a close until that key is in our pocket."

AN EXCELLENT slide presentation at the park's visitor center delineates how Gen. Ulysses S. Grant put that key in Lincoln's pocket on July 4, 1863, and a few days later gained control of the strategic river running from Cairo, Ill., to the Gulf of Mexico and dividing the Confederacy into almost equal parts.

After a 47-day siege, Grant's forces, having lost thousands of men in their attempts to storm Vicksburg, finally defeated the 50,000 Confederate troops commanded by Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton.

That event, coupled with Gen. Robert E. Lee's defeat the day before at Gettysburg, marked the beginning of the end of the Confederacy.

VISITORS can make the tour of Vicksburg the way I did, by automobile for a 16-mile historical experi-



Cannons Still Stand Guard At Vicksburg National Military Park.

### The News

## EDITORIALS - FEATURES

LYNCHBURG, VA., SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1974

D-1

ence matched in few of our park areas, or, says Supt. Dan Lee, Boy Scouts from the Jackson-Vicksburg area have about completed development of a 14-mile hiking trail through the battleground and park.

The 1,858-acre park has several picnic areas, 1,600 monuments, markers and tablets and 15 historical stops along the roadway or paths.

In the park, too, is the Vicksburg National Cemetery where 18,000 Civil War burials were recorded, including 12,000 unidentified Union soldiers.

IN ADDITION to about 20

Park Service employees who will be anxious to explain the park's historic significance to you, the Vicksburg Guide Association also offers its services to visitors.

During summer months a "Living History" program, which the National Park Service has in many of its areas, features park personnel dressed in authentic Yankee and Confederate uniforms firing Civil War weapons, especially a 12-pound Napoleon cannon, used during the famed siege.

Also at the visitor center I was fascinated to study a model of the Union gunboat Cairo which was sunk in the Yazoo River by Confederate

forces in 1862 during the Vicksburg campaign.

NOW AT Pascagoula, Miss., the Cairo is to be restored for proper display at Vicksburg. The gunboat's bell is on display at the center as are a number of other relics of the battle.

Travelers will find it easy to visit Vicksburg National Military Park. Private campgrounds are nearby. The city of Vicksburg has a number of motels, and just 40 miles away is Jackson, the state capital. Nearby, also, is the scenic and historic Natchez Trace Parkway, another Park Service area.

February: American Myth Month

Editor of The News: "February is supposed to be 'American History Month', but so much that is not history is celebrated in February that a better designation for this abbreviated month would be 'American Myth Month'." So reads the introduction to a recently published book, appropriately entitled "February - American Myth Month".

The author is Francis W. Springer, a retired resident of Albemarle County. The purpose of the book is to dispel by facts and reasoned conclusions some myths that have long gone undisputed and passed themselves off as history.

Sections of the book have the titles, "Myths and Mistakes"; "Mythical Land"; "Gold"; "Wood"; "Weed"; "Servants"; "Aristocrats"; "Labor"; "Slavery"; "Survival"; "Indians"; "Negroes"; "Capital Change"; "Abolition"; "Extremists".

Continuing, there are sections

on "Secession"; "Lincoln"; "Strategy"; "Andersonville"; "Union"; "Assassination"; "Reconstruction"; "Battle Hymn"; "Four Score"; "Sheridan"; "Old South"; "Leadership"; "War's End?"; "Leadership, Modern"; "Leadership, Future"; "Constitution"; "Pledge"; "Lost Cause."

This excellent book closes with four and a quarter pages of annotating notes.

It is available from Pace Publications, Box 488, Greenville, North Carolina, 27834; \$2.00 per copy.

Copies are being made available at the Jones and Lynchburg Public Libraries; and also at the college libraries of Central Virginia Community College, Lynchburg College, and Randolph-Macon Woman's College.

FRED M. DAVIS

Box 1022, Lynchburg.

THE NEWS, Lynchburg, Va., Friday, March 15, 1974 A-9

Letter Mailed 110 Years Ago Turns Up In Detroit Suburb

ROYAL OAK, Mich. (AP) — A letter mailed 110 years ago from a Civil War soldier to a Michigan friend has turned up at a senior citizens home in this Detroit suburb.

The letter, addressed to a Miss Emline Marvin in nearby Birmingham, was from Union Pvt. Horace H. Prindle of Troy, Mich., who lay wounded in a Nashville, Tenn., hospital after the 1863 battle of Lookout Valley. It was dated Nov. 14, 1863.

Royal Oak Postmaster Walter

T. Ashton could give no explanation for the delayed delivery or how the letter happened to bear the name of the American House senior citizens home. The name appeared on the envelope with some other notations in addition to the original Birmingham address.

Teresa Collins, administrator of the home, said she had "absolutely no explanation" for how the letter turned up at the home.

"We once had a resident here whose last name was the same as Emline's, but how some postmaster would know that..."

Alice Dallingen, chief of the Burton Historical Collection at the Detroit Public Library, authenticated the letter.

Mrs. Dallingen said other records show Pvt. Prindle was mustered out of the 22nd Michigan Infantry in 1864 in Detroit.

"Friend Emline," Prindle began, "I now sit down to answer your kind letter, which was written Sept. 16, 1863."

Lee's surrender to be re-enacted

DAILY ADVANCE, Lynchburg, Fri., April 5, 1974. 15

Sunday by "Living History" villagers. days at 10 a.m., noon, 2 and 3:30 p.m.

APPOMATTOX — Lee's surrender will be re-enacted at the Appomattox Court House National Park on Saturday and

The park has suspended admission charges for the weekend, when the Emmy award-winning film "Surrender at Appomattox" will be shown. Viewings are scheduled for both