

THE *Arlington Journal*, Thursday, June 5, 1975



Staff photo by Jim Tingstrum

## **Guarding the Courthouse**

Members of 1st Regt., Virginia Volunteers, CSA, Inc., "guard" the Fairfax courthouse on the exact site where Capt. John Quincy Marr was shot and killed on June 1, 1861. Marr, who commanded the Warrenton Rifles, was the first Confederate soldier to be killed in the Civil War. From left are Pvt. Mark Neuman, Col. Joseph Orlando, Cpl. Joe Becker, Lt. Col. Ronald Whitehead, Lt. Kim Holien and Sgt Maj. Rick Simpson.

THE NEWS, Lynchburg, Va., Sun., Aug. 3, 1975

Irregulars commanded by John Singleton Mosby, Confederate partisan, pinned down Union forces in Virginia and Maryland from 1863 to 1865.



**RELIVING HISTORY** — Maj. Ripley Robinson of Midland, right, gives the command to load the Napoleon gun, used by Confederate troops during the Civil War, as the four stage a War Between the States reenactment Saturday in Lynchburg. Continu-

ing a retreat walk from Petersburg to Appomattox with Robinson are, from left, Pvt. Paul M. Barnes Jr. of Brunswick, Md., Sgt. Maj. Irv. Grymes and Pvt. Fred Powers of Bealeton.

(Wyatt Mays Photo)

## Civil War buffs walk from Appomattox to city

By MARGARET CHABRIS

Tired, the men of Fauquier Artillery Co., A, 38th Virginia Division trudged into town Saturday in their tattered greys, much like they did 110 years ago.

The four are Civil War buffs who were part of the reenactment of Gen. Robert E. Lee's retreat from Petersburg to Appomattox April 2-9, 1965.

Calling themselves the Army of Northern Virginia Inc., doctors, lawyers, engineers, construction workers and others enthused with Civil War history banded together June 29 in authentic uniforms to make the 120-mile journey on foot, horseback or astride artillery.

The soldiers who continued

on to Lynchburg's Fairview Square shopping plaza said they were some of the troops that has made it past Appomattox before Lee surrendered to Gen. Ulysses Grant.

"I understand the 38th was the first outfit to reach Lynchburg," said Pvt. Paul M. Barnes Jr., aeronautical engineer from Brunswick, Md. "Orders were for everyone to meet Gen. Joe E. Johnston wherever they could, then reform later."

But "later never came. Johnston's surrender came on the heels of Lee's, nine days later on April 18 to Gen. William T. Sherman at Durham Station, N. C.

The other three who pulled a Napoleon gun and limber to Lynchburg's Fairview Square Saturday were Sgt. Maj. Irv

Grymes and Pvt. Fred Powers of Bealeton and Maj. Ripley Robinson of Midland.

The Napoleon gun, an artillery field piece, was put together in 600 man hours by Robinson. The limber, usually pulled by a team of four horses and carrying two crew members and a driver, was brought by station wagon.

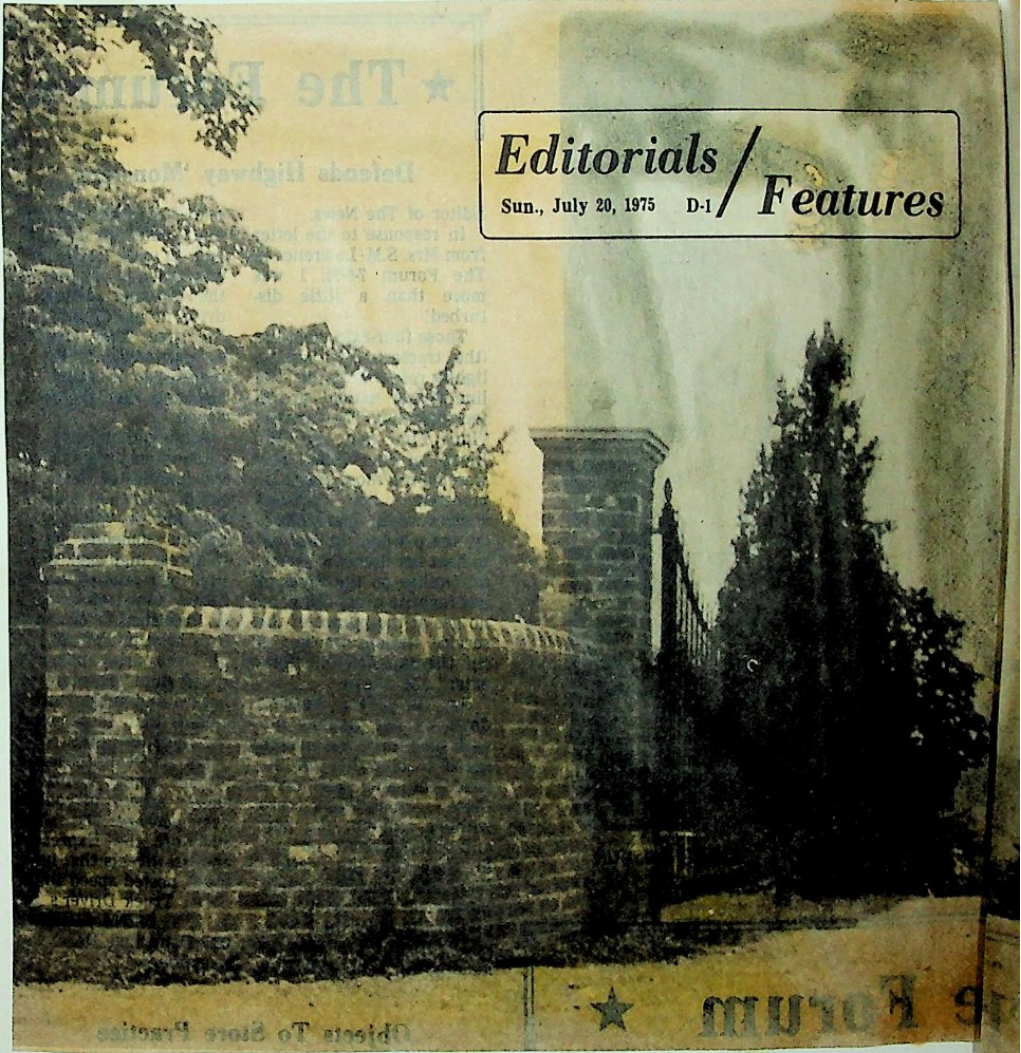
It was these two pieces that the original 38th brought to Lynchburg before they disbanded.

The four stayed a few minutes Saturday to talk with Lynchburgers about Confederate monuments here before they headed back to Appomattox for the "surrender ground ceremony. There were about 75 descendants of people who took part in the retreat route walked by

The "new" Army of Northern Virginia travel throughout the states when members are on vacation and bring to life pages from Civil War books.

"It's more than a hobby," said Barnes. "It's a second life. We're one big family trying to continue the southern tradition and preserve American history."

The News.





OLD METHODIST CEMETERY

## City Cemetery Hallows History

Beyond the open gates in the large picture above is some of the most poignant and interesting history in Lynchburg.

The gates lead into City Cemetery, which was first opened in 1806, and Lynchburgers were buried there until 1965, when City Council voted to close the cemetery to any more burials.

Pictures from one part of the cemetery, the Confederate section, will be shown on this page later.

Seen here today are photographs of some of the earliest graves, giving a glimpse of both the poignance and interest this spot of hallowed ground holds. Here are graves of descendants of George Washington, the marker to a slave so highly regarded that Lynchburg citizens raised funds to buy his freedom, and finally a

memorial to Constance, whose complete identity remains unknown.

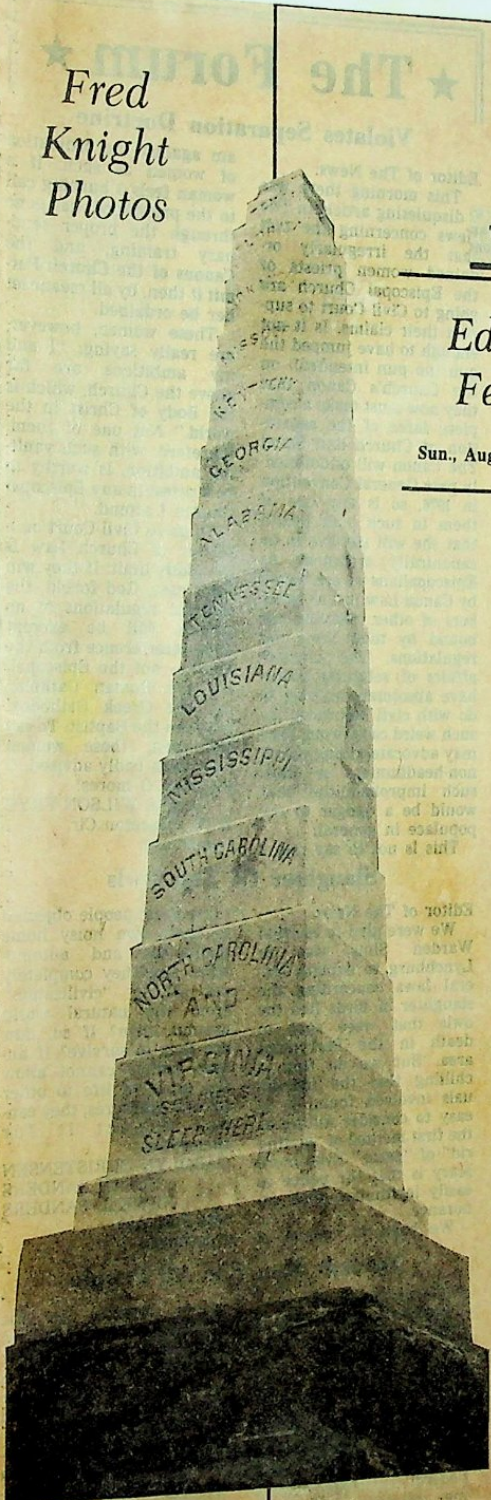
The City Cemetery has been thoroughly researched for a book, "Behind the Old Brick Wall," which was compiled by Lucy Harrison Miller Baber with research and writing by Evelyn Lee Moore.

The book was published by The Lynchburg Committee of The National Society Of The Colonial Dames of America in The Commonwealth of Virginia. The same Lynchburg Committee of the Colonial Dames also has provided funds for the restoration of the gates into the cemetery.

The importance of City Cemetery was further recognized when it was accepted for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Fred Knight Photos

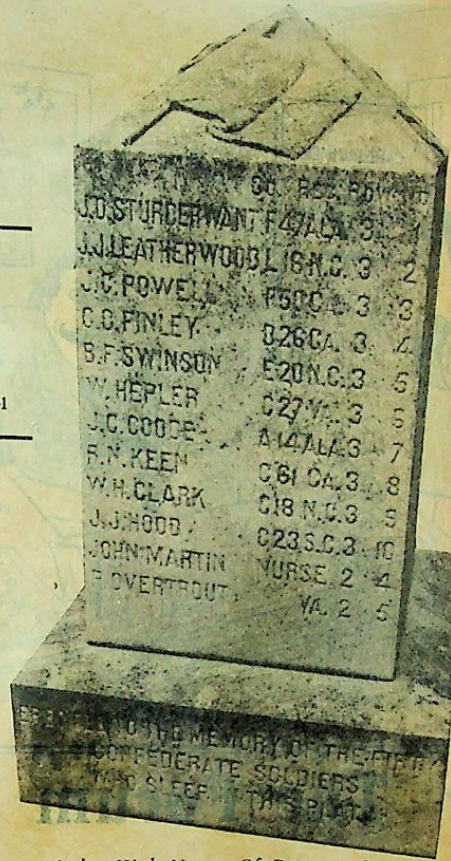


Memorial Pillar Of 14 Marble Blocks, One For Each State Represented In Confederate Section.

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Marker With Names Of Common Grave.

## Confederate Memories

If the open gates of City Cemetery lead to some of the most poignant and interesting history in Lynchburg, as was shown on this page several weeks ago, an arch inside the landmark cemetery invites solemn contemplation of the past.

The inscription on the arch, "In Memory Of The Confederate Dead Who Are Buried Here," tells the story.

According to the book, "Behind The Old Brick Wall," a story of the cemetery published by the Lynchburg Committee of the National Society of the Colonial Dames Of America in the Commonwealth of Virginia, sick and wounded soldiers in the War Between the States were sent to Lynchburg "to be cared for in hospitals hastily improvised."

At one time there were 3,000 men hospitalized in Lynchburg, "but only too often they found their last home in Lynchburg's old burying ground."

In 1866, women of the Methodist Protestant Church organized a memorial association to see that the space around the soldiers' graves was enclosed, and in 1868 the association raised funds for a memorial pillar "to be composed of fourteen marble blocks, one for each state represented, inscribed with the name of the state."

The stone arch entrance was built in 1926 by the state of Virginia. Although City Cemetery and its Confederate section suffered decline and neglect in some areas, thanks to the City of Lynchburg and the Lynchburg Committee of the Colonial Dames, it is now kept in good condition as a memorial to the joys and sorrows of the past.

It is important enough to be listed in the National register of Historic Places because, here indeed, is the record of history of central Virginia.



Arch Leads To Confederate Section Of City Cemetery.

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*Sun Dapples Graves In Confederate Section Of City Cemetery.*



I pledge allegiance to the Flag  
of the United States of America  
and to the Republic for which it stands,  
one Nation under God, indivisible,  
with liberty and justice for all.



A past  
to remember  
...a future  
to mold

