

City native will retire as Virginia librarian

A Lynchburg native will retire at the end of June after serving as state librarian for 25 years.

He is Randolph W. Church, who has served the State Library for a total of 38 years.

A graduate of E. C. Glass High School, Church received BS and MS degrees from the University of Virginia and an AB in library science from Emory University.

He served as reference librarian at UVA's Alderman Library during 1933-1934. He was named assistant state librarian in 1934 and served in that position until he was named state librarian in 1947.

Soon after coming to the State Library, he conducted a survey to determine the library needs of the Commonwealth and recommended the extension of library service by means of regional libraries located strategically throughout the state.

Library development in Virginia still follows this plan. The number of public libraries has grown from 70 serving 30 per cent of the state population to 83 serving 89 per cent during his period of service.

Church worked closely with architects and planners designing the present library building.

He witnessed and guided other innovations, such as the beginning of state-appropriated aid to Virginia public libraries in 1948; federal aid to public libraries in 1956; the offering of fellowships for graduate study in library science in 1958; the beginning of a motion-picture-film lending service in 1962 and the use of teletype and direct telephone connections for interlibrary communications in 1968.

In 1951 he was instrumental in the library's decision to publish "Virginia Cavalcade," a popular magazine of Virginia history.

During much of his career he shared with the late W. J. Barrow, a former resident of Lynchburg, an interest in the development of durable paper. Beginning with a grant to the State Library from the Council on Library Resources Inc. in 1957, Barrow conducted research on the causes of deterioration



Randolph W. Church

of paper and standards for the manufacture of a permanent paper. In collaboration with Barrow, Church edited two publications concerning these experiments.

In 1948 Church initiated searches to locate and return to the State Archives state documents that had found their way into other hands.

At the same time he co-edited with John Cook Wyllie a series of checklists of Virginia imprints that was designed to tell the history of printing in Virginia and to identify Virginia's printers and their works.

He has served as president of the Virginia Library Association and of the Southeastern Library Association, and since 1947 has been secretary of the Virginia Board for the Certification of Librarians.

He has served on the Richmond City Council; as president of the United Fund of Virginia and on the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission since 1966. He was a member of the Richmond School Board from 1944 to 1952, serving as chairman for six years. He has also served as chairman of the Virginia Education Commission's Committee on Libraries and president of the Virginia Association of School Trustees.



—Janet Noble Photo

UDC SPEAKERS — Guest speakers at banquet program of Appomattox Chapter of United Daughters of Confederacy. From left, Mrs. Lucille Ferrell, Mrs. Rachel Lawson, Mrs. A. J. Zastrow and Mrs. Wiley M. Morris.

AT APPOMATTOX

UDC Observes Birthdays Of Lee, Jackson, Maury

APPOMATTOX—About 50 members and guests of the United Daughters of the Confederacy were present at a banquet held in honor of the anniversaries of the birthdays of Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson and Mathew Fontaine Maury on Thursday, at Maude's Restaurant in Appomattox.

Mistress of ceremony was Mrs. A. J. Zastrow, president of the Appomattox chapter. Guest speaker for the program was to be Jerry A. Burke, who was unable to attend due to illness. Because of Mr. Burke's absence guest speakers were Mrs. Rachel Lawson, Mrs. Lucille Ferrell and Mrs. Wiley M. Morris.

Mrs. Lawson told of an interview she had in 1942 when she was the Appomattox County reporter for The News with a "Aunt Millie" Craig who had been nursemaid to Charlie Sackett Pierce, infant, and had

lived in the area at the time of the surrender at the end of the Civil War. At the time of the surrender, Aunt Millie was 43 years of age and at the time of the interview she was 89 years of age. Age had not dulled her memory of the skirmishes that had occurred and she gave a vivid account of all she had observed. From the cannons on the doorstep, she recounted how she hid herself and the infant from the marauding Union soldiers up through feeding the troops and dancing in payment for a halfblind horse the troops had promised her.

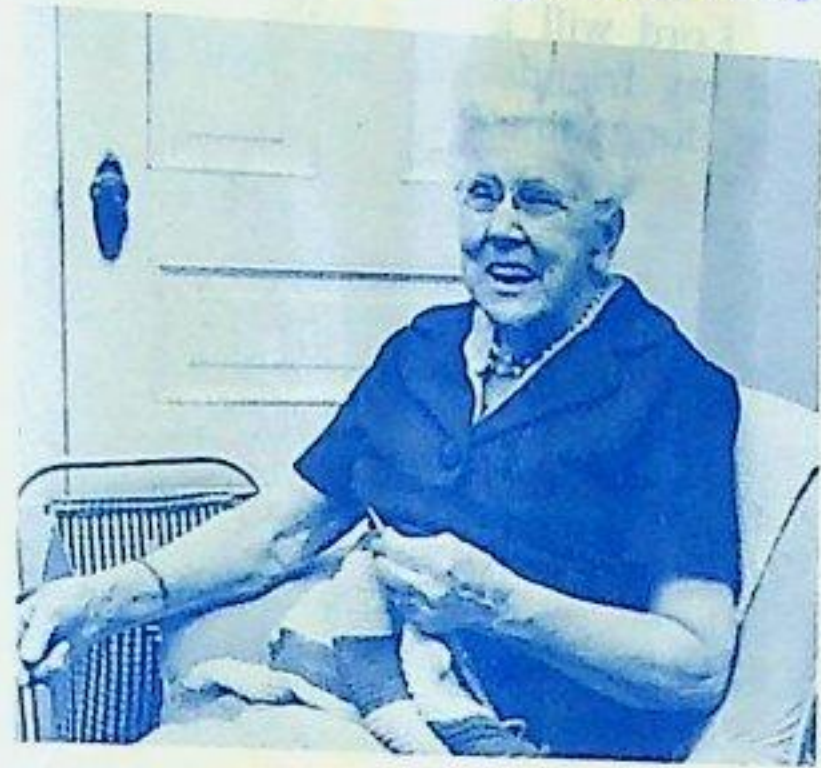
Mrs. Lucille Ferrell told the story of Robert E. Lee's mother's "death" 15 months before his birth and how she had come back to life after being declared dead for seven days and living for another 21 years.

Guests for the occasion were Flora Belle Williams, of Pamplin; Dale Cyrus, Diane Ferguson, Dale Cyrus, S. B. Marshall, J. W. Childers, Harry Reynolds, O. W. Martin Jr., H. H. Caldwell, Cliff Plunkett, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Hancock Jr., and Mrs. Hancock III, of Russell, and E. J. Hillsman.

It was announced that the next meeting would be held at the Appomattox County Library in February.

A visit with an old friend

After 91 Years, Mrs. Davis Finally Gets A Neighborhood Savings And Loan



Mrs. John H. Davis

When First Federal's new Lynchburg branch opens on Rivermont Avenue this summer, it will be just around the corner from a wonderful lady who has the distinction of having enjoyed more of life than any of the other 10,000 members of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association.

Mrs. John H. Davis, the former Hilda Forsberg, is First Federal Sav-

ings and Loan's oldest customer. Born on October 8, 1880 she is over 91 years old—and she's far more dynamic and full of fun and vitality than many people half or even a fourth her age.

Born and raised in Lynchburg, Mrs. Davis feels a tremendous love for her city and her friends. She possesses a sense of tradition and history that is truly unique. Her mother's grandfather was Lynchburg's second mayor and her father, Colonel August Forsberg, who came to Lynchburg from Sweden before the War Between the States, served as City Engineer for 23 years.

A graduate of Lynchburg public schools and an active alumna of Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Mrs. Davis taught in the Lynchburg School System for ten years at the Fifth Street School, later known as Biggers, and recently demolished. Biggers was the first public building designed by her father while he was City Engineer.

Mrs. Davis, whose husband was an executive at Craddock-Terry, says "I

have two sons: one in Heaven and one in Rome, Georgia." Her first son, John H. Davis, Jr., a West Point graduate, died in a prisoner of war

camp after the Japanese took Corregidor during World War II. She proudly displays his medals between his photograph and that of her younger son, August Davis. August is purchasing agent for General Electric's manufacturing plant in Rome, Georgia.

Among the most important facets of Mrs. Davis's many-faceted life is Court Street United Methodist Church, where she has been a member since 1888. Only recently did she give up teaching Sunday School after continuous service for 65 years. "I still go every Sunday except when it snows or rains," she says. "I hate to miss then, but I just can't take a chance on falling."

One of her former Sunday School students is the reason Mrs. Davis came to First Federal in the first place. He is Dan Murrell, First Federal's president for many years who retired in 1959. She admits she was a little concerned when he left, but "Dan introduced me to John Ferguson, and John has done everything for me I could ever ask for."

"I'm so pleased about the new branch on Rivermont Avenue," Mrs. Davis commented, "I want to be the first customer to get one of the new Safe Deposit Boxes." Mrs. Davis lives just around the corner from the new First Federal office, on Norfolk Avenue in the home that has been hers for the past 50 years.

At 91, Mrs. Davis really does enjoy life. She knits and crochets gaily colored blankets for the wounded veterans in the Roanoke VA Hospital, she writes letters and entertains friends, she conducts a monthly neighborhood prayer group in her home, and enjoys keeping up with things on the radio and TV. She has always been very active in the United Daughters of the Confederacy, serving as president of the Old Dominion Chapter for 23 years.

"I've had a rich, wonderful, long life," Mrs. Davis says, "and I hope the Lord will let me enjoy my home and my friends and my family for a long, long time."

Pressure forces canceling of 'The Birth of a Nation'

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—A showing of the film "The Birth of a Nation" has been canceled at the University of Wisconsin because of complaints from the NAACP and black student groups.

The 1915 film produced by D. W. Griffith, was labeled "blatantly racist" by Kwame Salter, head of the Afro-American Center on the Madison campus. Salter threatened a demonstration if it was shown.

The movie depicts the Civil War, the reconstruction period and the rise of the Ku Klux Klan.

Showings had been scheduled for Friday and Saturday nights in the Mills Concert Hall, with a 100-member orchestra and chorus performing the original score. The proceeds were to go toward replacing musical equipment stolen from the hall.

Oscar Shade, president of the Madison unit of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, claimed responsibility for the idea of trying to get the film canceled. He said he then conferred with Salter and phoned the music school chairman, Bruce Benward.

Robert Doremus, dean of Letters and Science, said he concurred with Benward's decision because the film was "offensive to certain valued members of the community."

Prof. Russell Merritt, who helped organize the showings, denounced the cancellation "as incompatible with an academic environment."

"If censorship is necessary to stop this kind of character assassination against black people, then I agree with it," Salter said.

The Daily Advance

WOMEN'S NEWS

LYNCHBURG, VA., WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 16, 1972. 18

Clock once owned by Lee given Washington and Lee

LEXINGTON — An antique mahogany grandfather clock once owned by Robert E. Lee has been presented to Washington and Lee University and placed in the front hall of the house Lee built on the campus while he was president of the institution.

The clock is the gift of Mrs. Fred A. Fitzgerald of Lexington and the late Mr. Fitzgerald. Fitzgerald had purchased the clock in 1938. With other furniture from the Lee mansion in Arlington, it had originally been sold at auction and was first bought by John Mitchell of New York and subsequently by Dr. S. G. C. Watkins, a dentist in Montclair, N. J., from whom Fitzgerald acquired it.

The clock is inscribed "B. Chandlee Nottingham," indicating it to be the work of Ben-

jamin Chandlee Sr., a prominent Quaker clockmaker who flourished in Nottingham, Md., from 1714 until 1741.

The President's Home on the Washington and Lee campus, where the clock is now located, has been the traditional residence of the institution's presidents since Lee built it more than a century ago. It is currently occupied by President and Mrs. Robert E. R. Huntley and their three daughters.

Lee served as president of what was Washington College from 1865, six months after the close of the Civil War, until his death in his campus home Oct. 12, 1870. He and his family are buried on the campus in the chapel built by him and his son, J. W. Custis Lee, who succeeded him as president of the college.

THE DAILY ADVANCE

LYNCHBURG, VA., WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 22, 1972. 19

Plans for repairing Fort Early archway nearing completion

Plans for replacing the damaged concrete archway in front of the Fort Early building at 3511 Memorial Ave. are expected to be completed in the "near future."

The archway was knocked down July 8, 1971, by a city Recreation Department truck which was pulling into the driveway leading to the building when the body of the vehicle struck the archway.

Leonard L. Rowe, district office claims manager for Nationwide Mutual Insurance Co., which is handling the city's insurance in the matter, said today the delay in replacing the archway can be blamed on the fact that no agreement has yet been reached with the Old Do-

minion Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, on the type archway to be built.

Floyd K. McKenna, director of the city Parks and Beautification Department, said today the Old Dominion Chapter, UDC, owns the archway while the city owns the Fort Early land and the Fort Hill Woman's Club owns the building on the land.

Rowe said the chapter members submitted to the UDC chapter and rejected by it, including the idea of a memorial plaque which would have been placed inside the brick wall near the building.

Rowe said the chapter members want the archway rebuilt instead and two original pillars of the archway used in the reconstruction. There has been some difference of opinion as to whether the restored archway should be of steel, wrought iron or concrete, however, Rowe stated.

"It is this point on which we hope to get something worked out in the near future," he stated.

Mrs. F. W. Burgess, president of the Old Dominion Chapter, UDC, said the two pillars have historic interest and should be used in the building of a new archway.

One of the pillars contains the following inscription: "Memorial arch erected June 1924 by the Old Dominion Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, commemorating the battle of Lynchburg which took place June 18, 1864, at this point on the line of offensive facing the Old Salem turnpike."

The inscription on the other pillar says: "This reservation was secured through the efforts of R. B. Dameron, David Walker and Ruth M. Early in 1905 from Campbell County School trustees for the Old Dominion Chapter which in 1920 placed it in the charge of Fort Hill Club for preservation."

At the top of the arch were the words — Fort Early.

Mrs. Burgess expressed concern that the two pillars which have been left lying on the Fort Early grounds may become badly chipped and otherwise damaged by children playing there.

Meanwhile, McKenna said that one of the problems in the rebuilding of the arch is the fact that the driveway opening is quite narrow. If the pillars are replaced in their original location and an archway built on

top of them then the old problem of a too narrow opening will again exist. He also noted that any archway should be higher than the original one.

Damage to the archway in the July accident was estimated at \$300 but Rowe said today the cost of replacing it still is not known. He said it will depend on the type of archway built.

The Daily Advance

WOMEN'S NEWS

LYNCHBURG, VA., MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 27, 1972. 22



INSPECTING PILLAR—Ruth Burgess, president of the Old Dominion Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, is shown checking the condition of one of the two original pillars which were part of the Fort Early Memorial Arch knocked down last July by a city Recreation Department truck. The arch at the entrance to the Fort Hill Woman's Club Building was put up by the UDC chapter in June, 1924. Replacement of the arch by the city's insurance company has been delayed because no agreement has been reached with the Old Dominion Chapter on the type of arch to be built. Some of the broken concrete from original arch can be seen in background. (Jimmy Ripley Photo)



PRESENT MITCHELL CLOCK—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Nance of Bon Air are shown presenting the George Mitchell Clock to Alec Gould, park superintendent, at the McLean House in Appomattox Court House Historical National Park,

Sunday. The clock was in the Wilbur McLean home at the time of General Lee's surrender to General Grant. Nance acquired it at auction some years ago and has now returned it to the restored McLean House. (Janet Noble Photo)

Clock presented at historic McLean house

APPOMATTOX—A happy note was evident at the 107th anniversary program of the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant on Sunday in the Appomattox Court House Historical National Park.

At ceremonies Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Nance of Bon Air presented a George Mitchell clock, which was in the McLean home at the time of the surrender, to Alec Gould, park superintendent. The Nances also gave the certificate of verification to Gould. The timepiece will be placed on the mantle in the master bedroom of the restored McLean House.

Gould, in turn, presented

the Nances with certificates and a small replica of the stacking of the arms... a symbol that represents the ending of the Civil War in Appomattox.

Nance, a contractor, is a clock repairman and has promised to repair the clock to its natural working condition.

A record crowd was on hand with many arriving by car, others by mule drawn surrey and a group of Boy Scouts by foot. Also, arriving on schedule were the six young men who followed Lee's retreat from Petersburg to Appomattox. The six men, dressed as Confederate soldiers, were Harold Howard and Danny Childress of Lynchburg and Bob Stevens, Michael Waskul, Chris Calkins and Steve Mrozek of Detroit, Mich. Howard and Calkins have been employed by the park as Civil War soldiers during the past year as part of the "living history" program.

Other features of the day were a band concert performed by the Appomattox County High School Band under the direction of Frank W. Coffey. Included in the recital was the Civil War Suite.

Another feature was the display of personal belongings and letters pertaining to the famous Doughgirl, Louisa Hendricks Woodson. She was famous be-

cause she fed all the troops bread from her kitchen at the time of the surrender. Also, a display of Doughgirl dolls and Civil War dolls was exhibited by Mrs. T. C. Harvey and Mrs. Tilden Lee.

The application of "living history" was present the entire day as many were dressed in period costumes depicting villagers and Civil War veterans. Many of the towns people and other persons arrived in costume to carry out the spirit of the occasion.

The presentation and special

exhibits were all part of a day long celebration of the 107th anniversary of the signing of the agreement ending the War Between the States. Sunday was, also, the Centennial of National Parks Day in Appomattox. Just 7 years after the end of the war, in 1872, then President of the United States Ulysses S. Grant signed into being the first national park in the world known as Yellowstone National Park.

The Appomattox Post Office will be using the Centennial of National Parks' cancellation stamp for a period of six months as part of the commemoration.



'HIGH WATER MARK'—This is the "High Water Mark" at Gettysburg, Pa., where Pickett's charge was halted on July 3, 1863. In background is the

Book of LMS containing a listing of Civil War troops who fought here.

Player adds to human interest

Tape used to tour Gettysburg

By ERMA PERRY
Copley News Service

Winston Churchill dubbed America's Civil War "the last war between gentlemen."

On the field at Gettysburg, Pa., called the turning point of the war, two West Pointers faced each other, Gen. Robert E. Lee for the South and Gen. George Gordon Meade for the North.

On this "hallowed" ground that Lincoln spoke of in his Gettysburg Address, 51,000 men lost their lives.

Previously a tour of this 25 square miles of park could have been a confusing adventure. Now the sightseer can use a cassette tape and player. It takes up no more room on the dashboard than a book. But as the car window brings in views, monuments and markers of special interest, the player gives stories of human interest, facts and legends.

The narrator tells us of the Southern officer Gen. George P. Gordon coming upon a wounded Union officer on the ground. He stopped and gave the dying man some water and tried to make him more comfortable. The wounded officer, Gen. Barlow, asked Gen. Gordon if he would be kind enough to inform Mrs. Barlow, a nurse in the Union forces, of his condition.

Gordon sent a messenger with a white handkerchief tied to the

tip of a sword through the Northern lines to deliver the message. Mrs. Barlow was able to reach her husband in time and nursed him back to health.

Eleven years later these two men met at a dinner party.

Before the Battle of Gettysburg, Julia Ward Howe heard boys in the Union troops singing a song which intrigued her. It was a song based on a Southern gospel hymn and was about John Brown.

She rewrote this giving us the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" which became synonymous with the cause of the North.

And "Dixie," which you hear on the tape, became the national anthem of the South but was actually written by a Northerner.

Perhaps the most colorful story on the tape is that of Pickett's charge. There facing the very spot where the battle occurred 100 years ago, you hear the story of this tragic attack which took place on the third and final day of battle. The terror and tension of the day are re-created. You "see" the three divisions converging from different directions onto an open field. You hear the marching Southern music, the whistled tune of "Dixie." Twelve-thousand infantrymen marching shoulder to shoulder, colorful banners flying, bayonets gleaming in the sun. The men seem to be dressed more for parade

than for battle, the narrator tells you.

A Union shell cuts a hole in the line of the advancing troops and without losing step the rebels close the gap and continue forward. What follows "is one of the quickest bloodbaths in the history of the war reducing them to agonizing heaps." Some 7,000 bodies lay on the field. The tops of the trees here became known as the high watermark of the Confederacy or the turning point of the Civil War.

You learn that the Union Army had 200,000 soldiers who were under 16 years of age and 300 not yet 13 years old. Ninety-thousand horses were used in the battle but both Lee's Traveler and Meade's Old Baldy outlived their masters.

More American lives were lost here than in both world wars combined. In World War I 116,511 men were killed, in World War II, 405,399, but in the Civil War 622,511 died.

The wagon train carrying Lee's wounded men was estimated to be 17 miles long.

Lee was graduated from West Point first in his class in mathematics and war tactics. During the 30 years he served in the U.S. Army he received special honors for everything he did. When the South decided to secede, he was faced with a major dilemma. The North of-

fered him command of their Army, but he was Virginia born, and he could not fight against his neighbors. So he became commander of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Gen. George Gordon Meade was also graduated from West Point. For two years he fought the Indians. Then he left the service and spent most of his life building lighthouses. This man who had no military achievements in his background was the first general to defeat Robert E. Lee.

An eternal light at the Peace Memorial honors men on both sides who gave their lives here. Visitors may see free films and exhibits at the visitors' center including a circular panoramic picture of Pickett's charge.

These auto tape tours are available at other national parks including Great Smoky Mountains, Grand Teton, Glacier, Rocky Mountain, Banff and Jasper. For the arm chair traveler or the one who wants to "bone-up" before a trip, tapes may be ordered direct from their source, Auto Tape Tours, 535 Fifth Ave., New York City, N.Y. 10017.





HISTORIC RUINS—An uncertain future faces the ruins of the Tredegar Iron Works along Richmond's waterfront. Privately owned now, the mill rolled the iron plates for the Confederate ship Merrimac and produced munitions for five years. (AP Wirephoto)

Richmond faced with major problem

Historic iron works becomes white elephant

By **GEORGE W. WILBUR**
Associated Press Writer

RICHMOND (AP) — A cluster of decaying buildings where iron plates for the Merrimac and more than a thousand cannon for Lee and Jackson were forged has become an embarrassing white elephant for this former Confederate capital.

What to do with the sagging remnants of the Tredegar Iron Works which sit disconsolately along the banks of the James River is a question that prompts a variety of responses. But they all seem to lead to the inconclusive judgment that Tredegar is historically too significant to destroy, too expensive to restore, and perhaps too dangerous to permit further deterioration.

The opinions of city officials and history buffs are pretty much academic, anyway, since the Tredegar site is the private property of the Ethyl Corp., whose officials have declined to comment on what, if any, plans the company has for the area.

The historical significance of the Tredegar Iron Works, or simply "The Works" as it was known during the Civil War, is attested to by its inclusion in both the Virginia and National Landmarks registers.

Area historians, while conceding the virtually prohibitive cost, ideally would like to see Tredegar restored. Short of that, they'd like to see the ruins at least rendered safe for public access.

City planners say the Tredegar site is included in a master

blueprint for future development of the area known as the "Main to the James."

But the blueprint simply notes the existence of Tredegar as a site steeped in history and stops short of spelling out a definitive role for the property.

"That's up to the Ethyl Corp.," said a spokesman for the Division of Planning. "We think a preserved Tredegar would add tremendous appeal to a riverfront parks system but the city probably would have to own it before this could be done."

Unique is the accolade for Tredegar, whose manufacturing record spanned the high water marks of history from the pre-Civil War era to the space age before it was purchased by the Albemarle Paper Co., a subsidiary of Ethyl Corp., in 1957.

Established as the Tredegar Rolling Mill in 1836, it manufactured guns, locomotives, horse shoes and even iron steamships for the federal government until the outbreak of the Civil War.

During the war, it turned out 1,160 cannon for the Confederacy and 90 per cent of the South's cannonballs and shot.

According to a former Tredegar president, the mill was the main reason Richmond became the capital of the Confederacy and "the reason Grant wanted to capture Richmond was to capture Tredegar."

By 1863, the firm employed 2,500 workers and in order to keep these people clothed and fed, it established its own cloth-

ing shops, pork-packing business and regularly brought in corn from Alabama.

It was a tribute to Tredegar workmanship that neither the shot from the Monitor nor that from 100 heavy federal shore guns penetrated the iron skin of the Merrimac during the historic naval clash in Hampton Roads.

Tredegar's wartime production continued for nearly a century. It turned out naval shells during the Spanish-American War and World War I and won several Navy "E" awards for excellence in defense production in World War II.

During the Korean War and later, Tredegar manufactured projectiles for the armed forces. And after the firm's historic waterfront property was purchased by Albemarle in 1957, it moved to a site in nearby Chesterfield County where it did, among other things, precision machine work on missile components.

The company, still under the Tredegar name, continues at its present site today as a rolling mill.

Both management and worker longevity became a tradition with Tredegar where the presidency was in the hands of three generations of one family for almost 100 years. One employee worked for the mill for 65 years and quite a few more had surpassed 50 years.

The ravages of time, disease and several fires have reduced the former industrial giant of

the South to a dispirited huddle of decrepit buildings nestling virtually unnoticed at the feet of modern Richmond.

One of the three-story rolling mills was gutted by fire in 1868 and today is a jumble of fallen roof timbers and semi-walls of cascading pink brick.

Rust sheathes discarded machinery and vines twine around the handsome Roman arches of the mill units still standing. The crowns of fast-growing trees form an undulating umbrella over the rooflines that once dominated the city's riverfront industrial complex.

A high wire fence and numerous "Keep Out" signs are supplemented by notices warning would-be trespassers that danger to life and limb lurks within the crumbling ruins.

It's been said that deeds themselves are more fitting monuments to past glories than the inscribed obelisks that man erects. If true, perhaps the quandary over what to do with the skeletal remains of "The Works" will become overshadowed by history itself.

The News

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Death At Appomattox

All in all, the television documentary "Surrender at Appomattox" must be commended for its attempt to present the subject in an even-handed manner. In so doing, however, it could not help but reveal, in the words of General Scott and General Grant, that the crux of Robert E. Lee's decision to stand by Virginia was not understood at the time—and is still not understood by many today.

Scott thought Lee made the "biggest mistake of his life" in turning down command of the Union forces. Grant thought the "cause" for which the South fought so valiantly was detestable.

Neither man understood that Robert Edward Lee fought, not for the maintenance of the institution of slavery, but for independence. Virginia was a sovereign state, a founding member of the Federal system which was a compact between sovereign states. Virginia rebelled, not to prolong slavery, but against domination by her equals; she fought for her independence.

The Civil War did not preserve "the Union" — it forever destroyed it. It preserved "one nation," which is something quite different from a "union". Henceforth, this nation has been comprised of dominant and subordinate states — the rulers and the ruled. The concept of a union of equal sovereign states was discarded, replaced by the concept of one nation under an all-powerful central government, capable of inflicting its rule on all members. The victors even "amended" the Constitution without the consent of the defeated South, and enforced those amendments in the South while ignoring them in the North. Only now are those amendments beginning to be enforced above the Mason-Dixon line. And Northerners are raising hell about it.

The concept of democracy, as an institution of equals, was sacrificed in the Civil War to Abraham Lincoln's obsession with preserving this country as one nation. He did not force the war to free the slaves: that was the emotional issue he used as an excuse for preventing the South from asserting its independence. There was no legal grounds for preventing the South from seceding; there was only Lin-

coln's conviction that there must not be two nations in this land. The South was within its legal rights — which is why its leaders were not brought to trial for treason. General Sherman, personified to a great extent the true feeling in the North toward Negroes: he did not believe in the equality of white and black. It is indeed ironic that this man, who did more than Grant in the showdown to break the back of the South, was instrumental in bringing defeat upon Robert Edward Lee who detested slavery, freed his own slaves, and fought for a higher cause than an unequal union — the right of men to determine their own rulers.

The conclusion of the documentary was equally ironic: standing among acres of headstones, the narrator sought to draw an analogy between the Civil War and the war now going on in Vietnam, and to point to a futility about both. Those concluding comments revealed that he, or the writers, did not understand, either, why the South fought. The cause in South Vietnam today is the same for which the Confederacy fought: independence, the right of men to rule themselves; the right of men to free from the domination of others. It is a cause the North has always demanded for itself but has refused to grant to others. Have you noticed that rulers always demand "freedom" to rule — which denies that freedom to others to rule themselves.

The North wanted to "preserve the Union" because it ruled that Union and didn't want to lose territory it considered its own. The South refused to be so considered and fought for its freedom. Its cause was the same cause it fought for in the Revolutionary War. The North fought the subjugation of Britain and then fought to subjugate the South.

Appomattox is more, much more than a memorial to the defeat of the Confederacy. It is a shrine, where lies buried the fundamental Constitutional concept of a union of equal, sovereign states. Since April 9, 1865 the Constitution has been what those in power says it is. Created in Philadelphia to give men their right to rule themselves, it died at Appomattox.



NEW MARKET

DAILY ADVANCE, Lynchburg, Fri., May 5, 1972.



Cadets charge again

The Shenandoah Valley will echo again to the crack of muskets and the roar of Civil War cannon at 2 p.m., May 14, when approximately 200 enthusiasts reenact the famed charge of the Virginia Military Institute cadets during the 1864 Battle

of New Market. This will be the fifth annual reenactment of the conflict at New Market Battlefield Park, which is located one mile north of Exit 67, Interstate 81 at New Market.

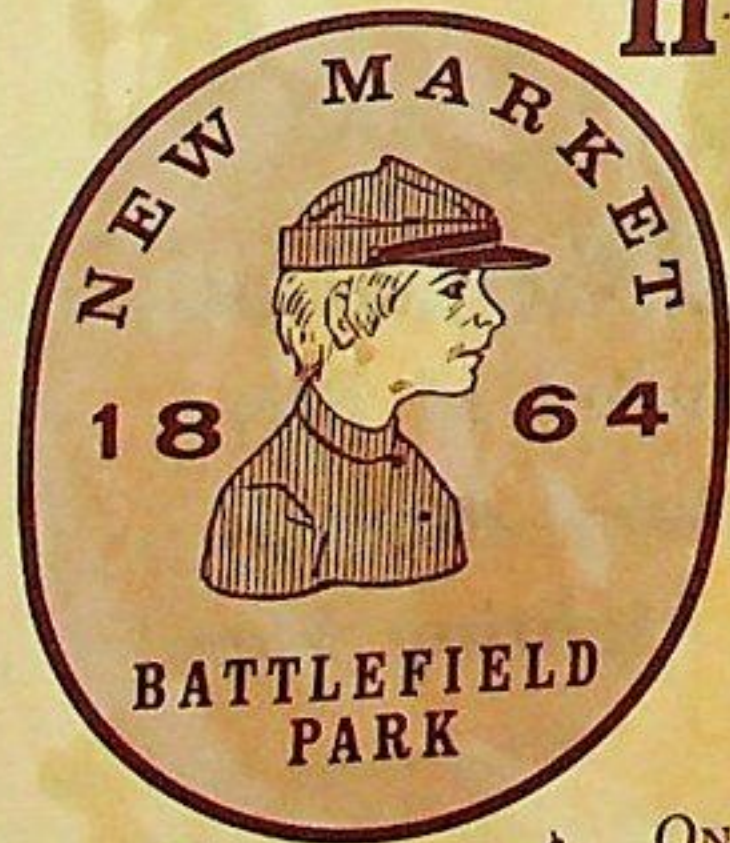


Battle re-enactment

A Union soldier, back to camera, and charging Confederate lock in hand-to-hand combat during re-enactment of the Civil War battle of New Market Sunday. VMI charged Union

guns and turned the tide of battle. The area is now a park operated by VMI and the battle is re-enacted each year by groups clad as Union and Confederate soldiers. (AP Wirephoto)

BATTLEFIELD OF BOY HEROES



ONLY BATTLE IN
U.S. HISTORY
IN WHICH
SCHOOLBOY CADETS FOUGHT
AS A UNIT UNDER FIRE



PREPARE MAILING—Members of the Lynchburg Committee of Friends of Statford Hall Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation, are preparing mailing for funds to support the historic plantation. From left are Mrs. W. Wilbur Winfree, Mrs. George B. Craddock, chairman, and Mrs. Lawson W. Turner. The women met for coffee at the Craddock home at 1500 Langhorne Road on Friday. (Aubrey Wiley Photo)

Stratford Hall visit set

The Lynchburg Committee of Friends of Stratford Hall Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation in Westmoreland County, have been invited to the plantation

by Mrs. Leslie Cheek Jr., president.

At a meeting of the Lynchburg group Friday at the home of the chairman, Mrs. George B. Craddock of 1500 Langhorne

Road, members prepared mailing for funds for the plantation, which was the birthplace of Robert E. Lee, general of the Confederate States Army and president of Washington College, which later became Washington and Lee University.

Built in the 1720's by Thomas Lee, president of the King's Council, Stratford Hall with its four dependencies stands as it did over 200 years ago. Two of Thomas Lee's sons, Richard Henry Lee and Francis Lee, were the only brothers to sign the Declaration of Independence.

Purchased in 1929 by the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation, the lovely old house was carefully restored and was opened in 1936. Directors from 37 states and Great Britain maintain the plantation as a public service. Contributions from Friends of Stratford are the chief means of support and anyone wishing to make a donation may do so.

The Lynchburgers have been invited to Stratford on May 21-22.

The Daily Advance

WOMEN'S NEWS

LYNCHBURG, VA., TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 23, 1972 9

Group from city visits Stratford

A group of the Lynchburg Committee of Friends of Stratford, Robert E. Lee Memorial Association Inc., was invited to the historic mansion over the weekend by Mrs. Leslie Cheek Jr. of Richmond and Mrs. William Hunter deButts of Upper-ville, members of the board, for a preview of the Stetson Reception Center.

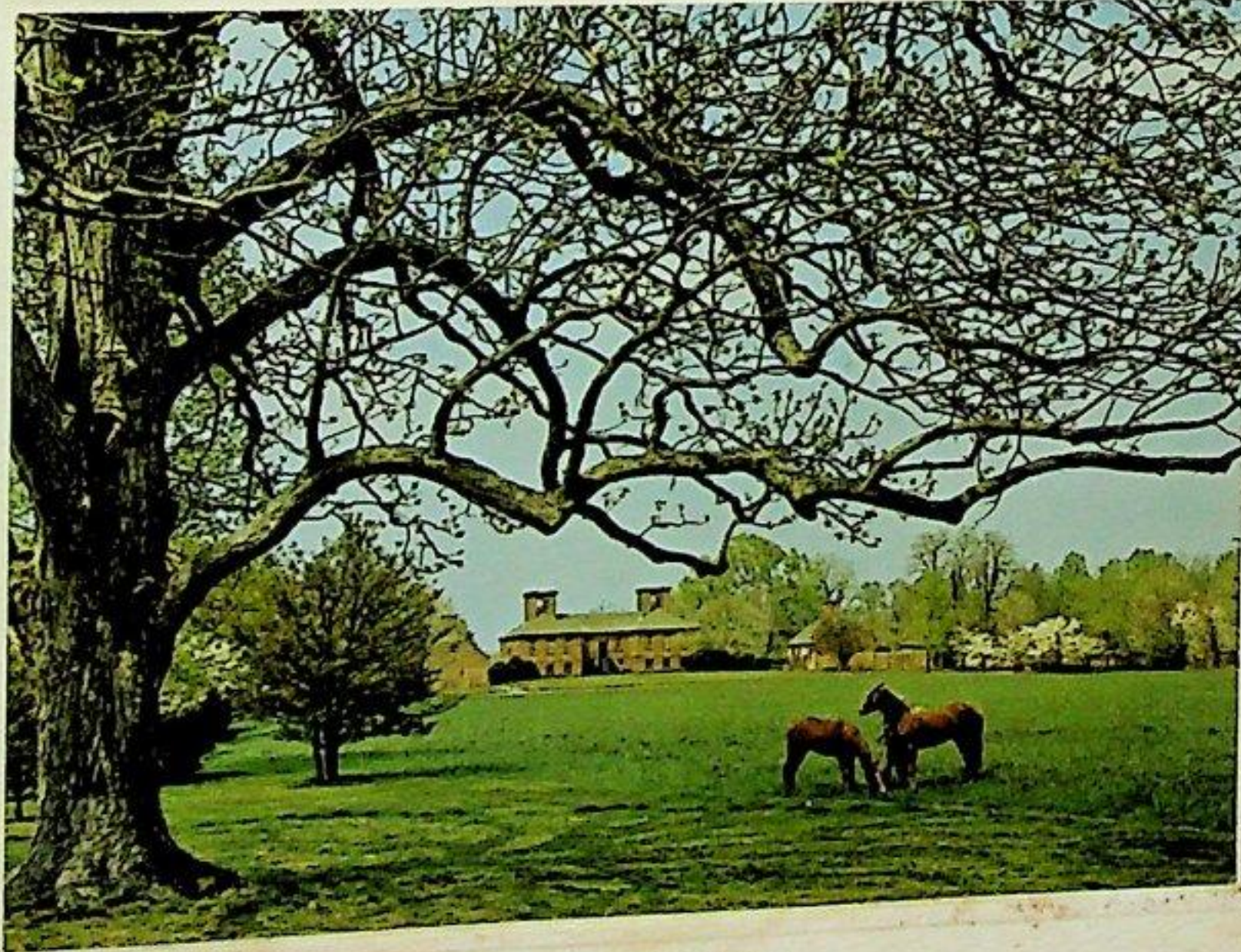
Other committee members from throughout the state who are helping to develop and preserve the plantation were also invited. The center is a gift from Mrs. Eugene W. Stetson in memory of her late husband, a former treasurer of the association.

Lynchburgers attending events of the weekend were Mrs. George B. Craddock and Mrs. Lawson W. Turner, chairman and co-chairman of the Lynchburg committee; Mrs. William R. Perkins Jr., Mrs. H. Bruce Thomson Jr. and Mrs. William McK. Massie.

The center, to be completed in July, will house a theater where a 20-minute illustrated talk will give a history of the house and the family who lived there. Stratford was built in 1725 by Thomas Lee, first native Virginian to be colonial governor and it was the birthplace of

Robert E. Lee and Richard Henry and Francis Lightfoot Lee, the only brothers who signed the Declaration of Independence. A museum in the center will contain important artifacts, relics and archeological findings.

During their stay the Lynchburgers were housed in the Director's Cabin and were entertained in the Great Hall of Stratford. They were also taken on a tour of the working plantation.



STRATFORD HALL
IN VIRGINIA

Appomattox Dedicates Confederate Monument

APPOMATTOX — In a special Memorial Day service, a monument erected at the Confederate Cemetery at the Appomattox Court House National Memorial Park was dedicated Sunday at 3 p.m.

The service was jointly sponsored by the Appomattox Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the American Legion Post 104 of Appomattox.

Mistress of ceremonies, Rachel Lawson, greeted a large crowd on hand for the occasion.

In a presentation of the flags ceremony, Mrs. A. J. Zastrow, president of the Appomattox Chapter of the UDC, carried the Confederate flag and Charles Thomas Moses Jr., representing the American Legion Post 104, carried the American flag.

Mrs. Walter Ferrell introduced

the guest speaker for the exercises, Watkins M. Abbitt, United States congressman.

Representative Abbitt said the monument was dedicated in memory of those soldiers who stood on principles. These principles involved giving the southern soldier the initiative to give his all, he said.

Abbitt asked that all try to instill in the youth of today the reasons why we have an America and why we want to keep an America. He said: "We

should all take a lesson from the past. We must not live in the past, but chart our course from the past. We must rededicate ourselves to the beliefs of those Virginians in the history of our country."

He cited the deeds and efforts of famous Virginians who shaped this country's history, including Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, John Madison and John Marshall.

"Virginians believe in freedom and the right to choose," he emphasized.

He then went on to commend the Confederate soldiers who had to protect their women, soil and homes. The men lived on raw courage and determination

as there was nothing left, he said.

At the end of the war, Abbitt said Virginia did more than any other state to heal the wounds.

"There was no foreign aid and no Marshall Plan, but the Southerner made the greatest comeback known because of their love of freedom," stated Abbitt.

In closing, Abbitt stated the monument was so dedicated "not only to honor the men but, their high ideals, love of God, and their love of freedom."

Also dedicated Sunday was a permanent speaker's podium for future services at the cemetery site. Speaking for the dedication

was Calvin Robinson, widely known historian of Appomattox. Robinson spoke of the faithful care given the Confederate Cemetery by members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

He spoke of Mrs. Estelle Ferguson, mother of Mrs. Lawson, who worked diligently to keep the cemetery in order. He stated: "his location is precious."

He then announced that the podium would be dedicated in the name of Mrs. Emma Zastrow who had a father and three uncles engaged in the Southern Cause and had been a long-time member in the Appomattox chapter and had been president of the UDC chapter since 1967.

Mrs. Zastrow stated she greatly appreciated the honor and to show this appreciation she would try to be a better president in the future. Mrs. Zastrow then introduced to the audience Dale Cyrus and Diane Ferguson who had helped decorate the graves for the ceremony.

Honored UDC guests recognized were Mrs. Stewart P. Gordon, vice president of the Virginia Division of the UDC; Nancy McCaleb, Virginia Division recording secretary; Mrs. Clyd Fuller, chairman of the publicity department, Virginia Division; Adalaide Edwards, past chairman of the Third District, Virginia Division; and members of the Farmville Chapter 46 of the UDC.

Closing the exercises was a military salute given by Com-

pany H of 23rd Virginia Infantry, Army of the Shenandoah, under the command of Jeff Briggs, vice president, Children of the Confederacy, Hanging Rock Rangers, Virginia Division, Roanoke.

The monument will stand as an enduring memorial to honor all those who died and served for the Confederate Cause during the Civil War.

DAILY ADVANCE, Lynchburg, Mon., May 15, 1972

Nixon blockade compared to Lincoln in Civil War

ATCHISON, Kan. (AP) — Alf M. Landon, former Kansas governor, said here Sunday President Nixon's moves designed to curtail shipment of war supplies to North Vietnam are comparable to the blockading of the Southern Confederacy by President Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War.

"North Vietnam is in somewhat the same position, with Haiphong and its other harbors blocked, as the Confederate armies were in the North in that great war," Landon said.

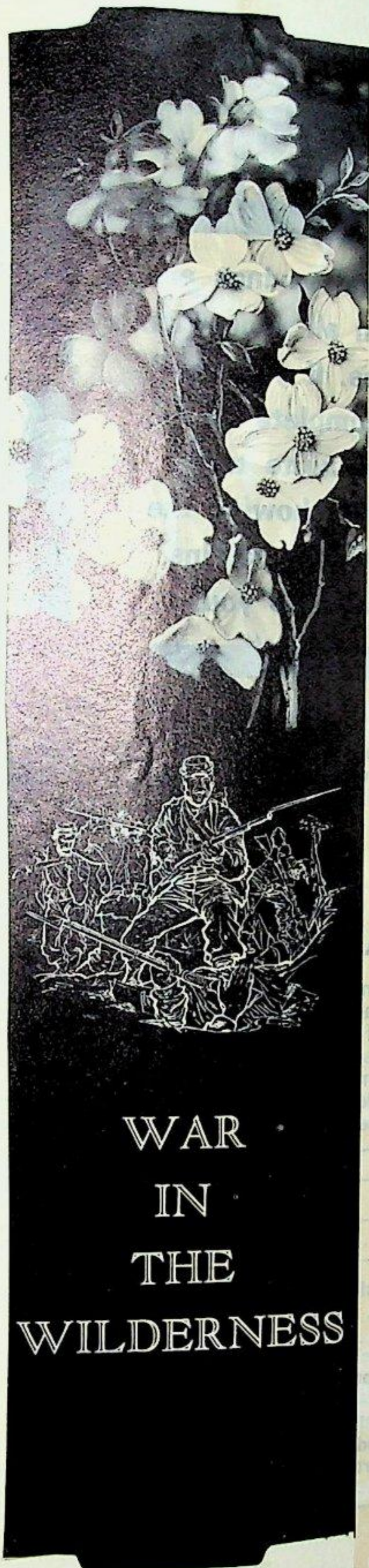
His remarks were prepared for commencement exercises at Mount St. Scholastica Academy.

Landon recounted how Lincoln ordered Confederate ports blockaded during the Civil War and approved Gen. Sherman's march to the sea to cut the

South in half, and Gen. Grant's move to destroy the food productivity of the Shenandoah Valley.

"Those were strategic moves of President Lincoln's at that time," said Landon, 1936 Republican presidential candidate who maintains an active interest in political and foreign affairs.

"President Nixon's order last Monday night is the first strategic move in this long and frustrating Vietnam war," added Landon.



WAR IN THE WILDERNESS

This Month in History

By JAY SHEFFIELD

Oblivious to the raging war about them, the white bracts, surrounding the insignificant blossoms of dogwoods, floated cloudlike on the trees in the wilderness of Virginia in May, 1864. That month, the Army of the Potomac plunged into a desolate area of Virginia, known as the Wilderness, a vast region of tangled forest and underbrush west of Chancellorville, and engaged in one of the most savage hand-to-hand battles of the Civil War. The area was appropriately named since it was covered by a dense forest, almost impenetrable by troops in line of battle, where maneuvering was an operation of extreme difficulty and uncertainty. The undergrowth was so heavy that it was scarcely possible for one to see more than one hundred paces in any direction. Here, General Robert E. Lee, C. S. A., had an opportunity to test the strength of General Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. A.

But, what led up to this encounter of these two great antagonists?

Since the Civil War began, April 12, 1861, when Southern artillery shelled Fort Sumter in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina, the bloody battles had been fought with victories being enjoyed and defeats being suffered by both the Confederacy and Union Troops.

The "wins" were on the Union side of the battle ledger. General Grant had employed a strategy called the *Anaconda Plan*, so designated after the snake that wraps its victims and crushes them. The plan had four parts:

1. Blockade the Confederacy, cutting off all its supplies from abroad and preventing Southern cotton from reaching Europe. In spite of the use of swift blockade runners, the Confederacy felt the pinch by 1863.

2. Cut the Confederacy in half by capturing control of the Mississippi. When Vicksburg fell, July 4, 1863, this goal was realized.

3. Cut the eastern half of the Confederacy in two by advancing up the Tennessee River and down through Georgia. Grant accomplished the first, and in late 1864 General William T. Sherman, U. S. A., completed his famous march through Georgia and to the sea.

4. Capture Richmond. The Army of the Potomac under various commanders had tried without success to do this since the beginning of the war. But early

in 1864 Lincoln ordered Grant to come east, take command, and lead in the assault.

Past history were the battles of Bull Run, Richmond, Antietam (Sharpsburg), Fredericksburg, Chancellorville, Vicksburg, and Chattanooga. Northern resources seemed to be endless, while those of the South were rapidly diminishing. Confederate armies had dwindled in size because of battle losses, war weariness, and Northern occupation of Southern territory. Even with a desperate shortage of men and materiel, the South was not yet ready to surrender. Rather, this last year of the Civil War brought Grant into supreme command and pitted him directly against Lee. Early in 1864, President Lincoln promoted Grant to Commander-in-Chief of the entire Union Army, and the rank of lieutenant general, a rank which had previously been held in the United States by only Washington and Scott. He made his headquarters with the Army of the Potomac, which remained under General Meade, and began a campaign in Virginia to crush General Lee.

Grant selected May 4 as "D" Day in his campaign to knock Lee out of the war. Through the purple-violet-strewn pasturelands of Virginia the Army of the Potomac made its advance. Across the pontoon bridges at Germanna Ford it marched into the wilderness where Lee's army was waiting. Grant sent a communique to Washington: "If you see the President, tell him, from me, whatever happens there'll be no turning back." Grant had 100,000 men—not counting the Ninth Corps under Major General Burnside, U. S. A., encamped near the Rappahannock railroad bridge. Lee, whose army, lying west of the Rapidan, numbered no more than 67,000.

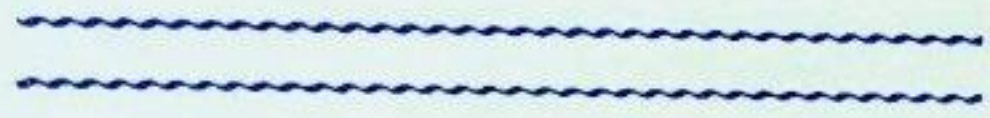
On May 6, Lee and Grant clashed head-on in the Wilderness. A contemporary account relates: "... Death came unseen; regiments stumbled on each other and sent swift destruction into each other's ranks, guided by the crackling of the bushes. It was not war—military maneuvering; science has as little to do with it as sight. Two wild animals were hunting each other; when they heard each other's steps they sprang and grappled. The conqueror advanced, or went elsewhere. The dead were lost from all eyes in the thicket... Officers advanced to the charge in the jungle, compass in hand... Here in the blind wrestle as at midnight did two hundred thousand men in blue and grey clutch each other—bloodiest and weirdest of encounters. War had had nothing like it..."

General Lee, waiting for Lieutenant General James Longstreet, C. S. A., to come up, intended to drive the full force of Longstreet's right and center forces into the Union's left. But a Union musket ball found its lodging in Longstreet's throat and took the "Old War Horse" out of active service. Lee undertook to continue the attack, but the momentum of the charge had been lost.

DAV MAGAZINE

MAY, 1972



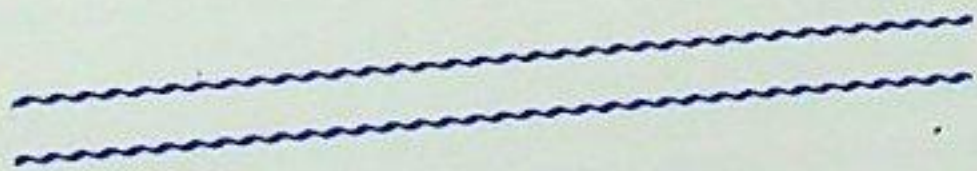


HOW TO
BECOME
A MEMBER



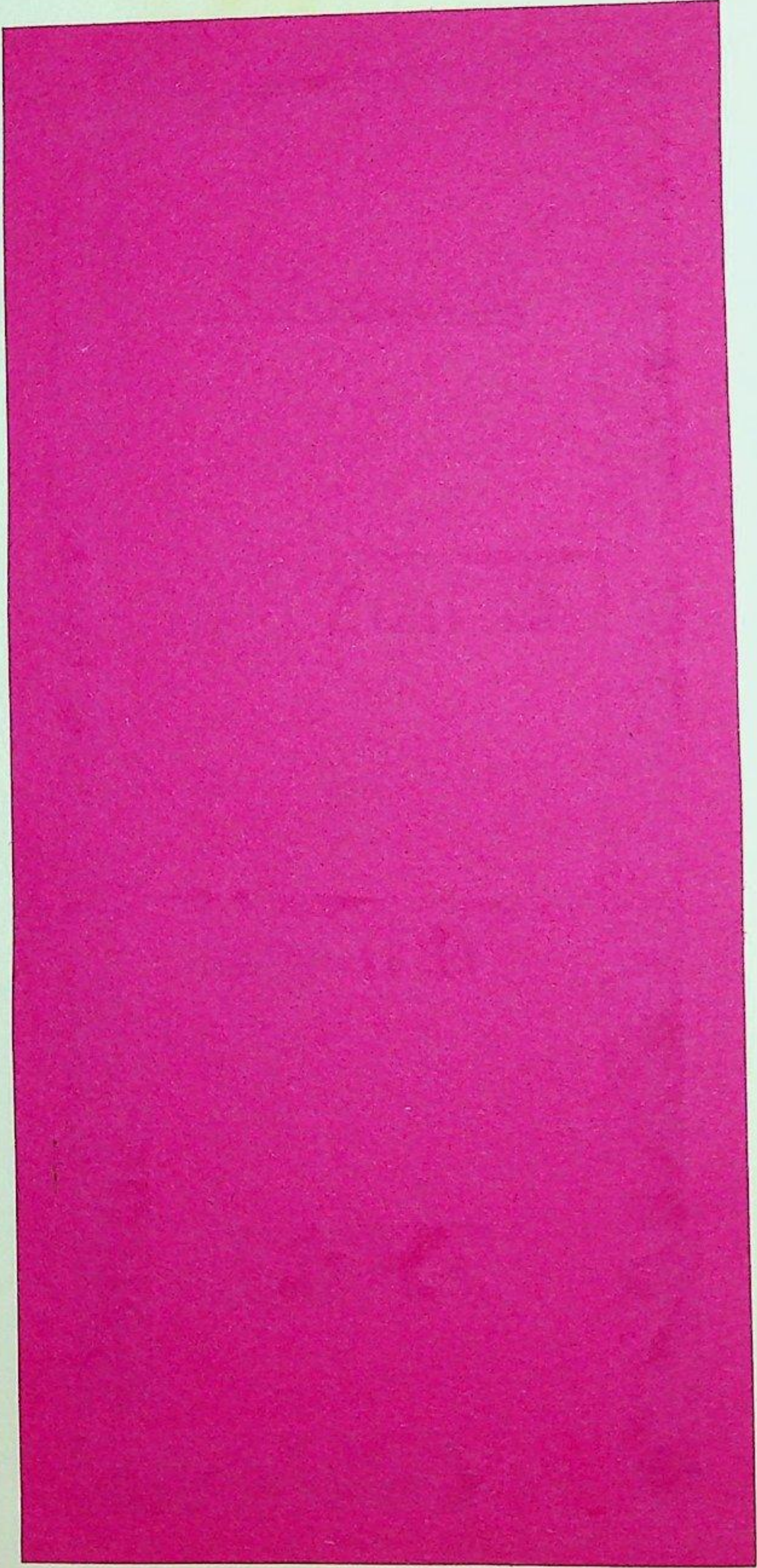
United Daughters of the Confederacy

Reprint — 1965



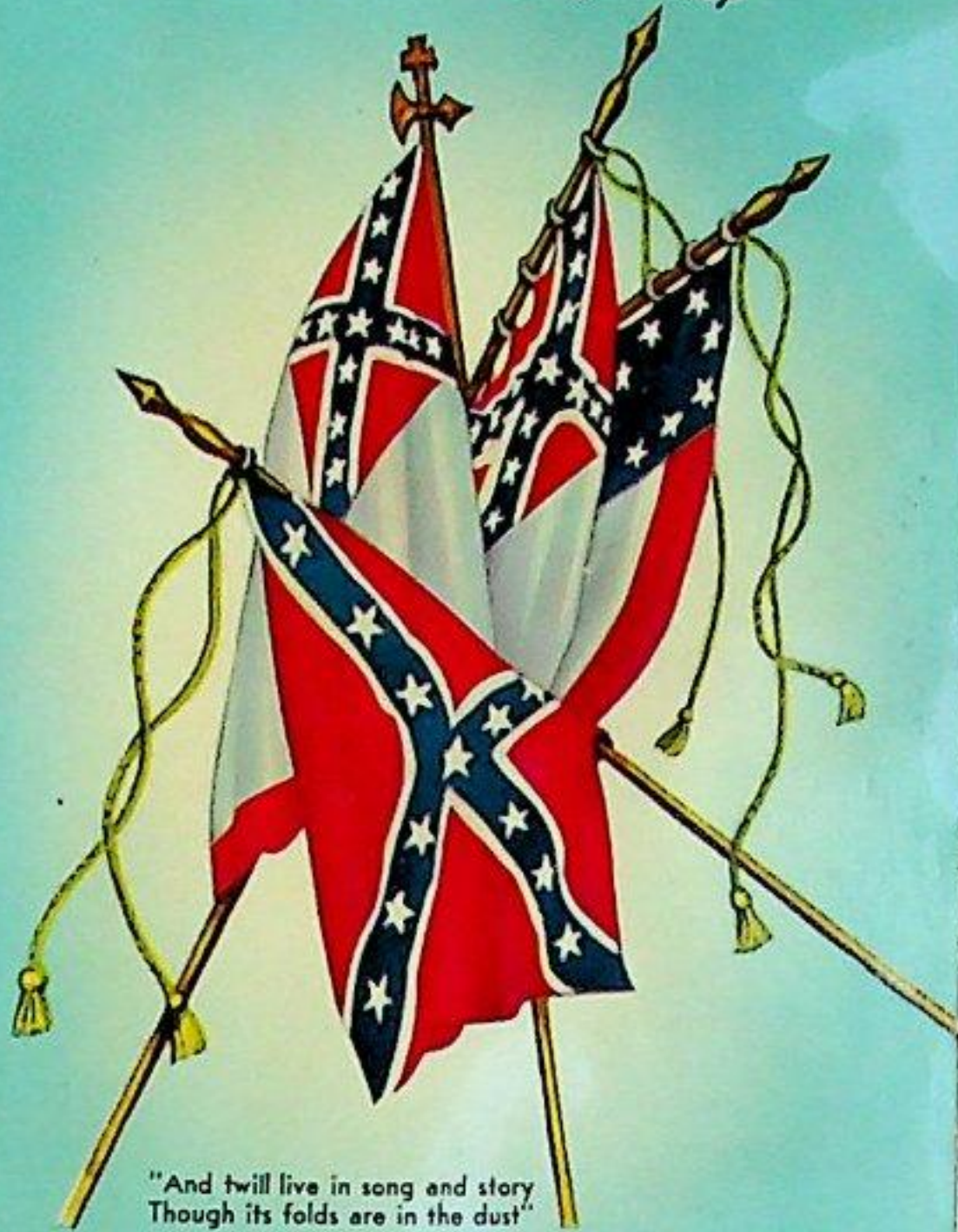
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KD 900

Flags of the Confederacy



"And twill live in song and story
Though its folds are in the dust"

No. 1 The "Battle Flag" was designed by Gen. Beauregard, adopted by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston after the first battle of Manassas, and afterward adopted by the Confederate Congress. The reason for its adoption was, that in battle the "Stars and Bars" was frequently mistaken for the "Stars and Stripes." It remained as the "Battle Flag" until the close of the war.

No. 2 On March 4, 1865, the Confederate Congress adopted this design as the "National Flag" of the Confederate States, because the other, when limp, was too much like a flag of truce.

No. 3 On May 1, 1863, the Confederate Congress adopted this flag as the "National Flag."

No. 4 The "Stars and Bars" was the first flag of the Confederate States and was adopted by the Confederate Congress at Montgomery, Alabama.



Field Artillery and Monument
Antietam National Battlefield
Sharpsburg, Maryland





Officers. For the President. Along with the Commander Da Virginia, had of Forget-Me-N the home of gates that pro at Mt. Vernon. George and Ma is of special After a quick



ALABAMA

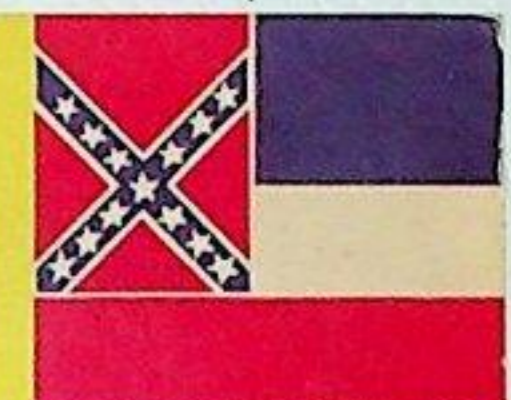


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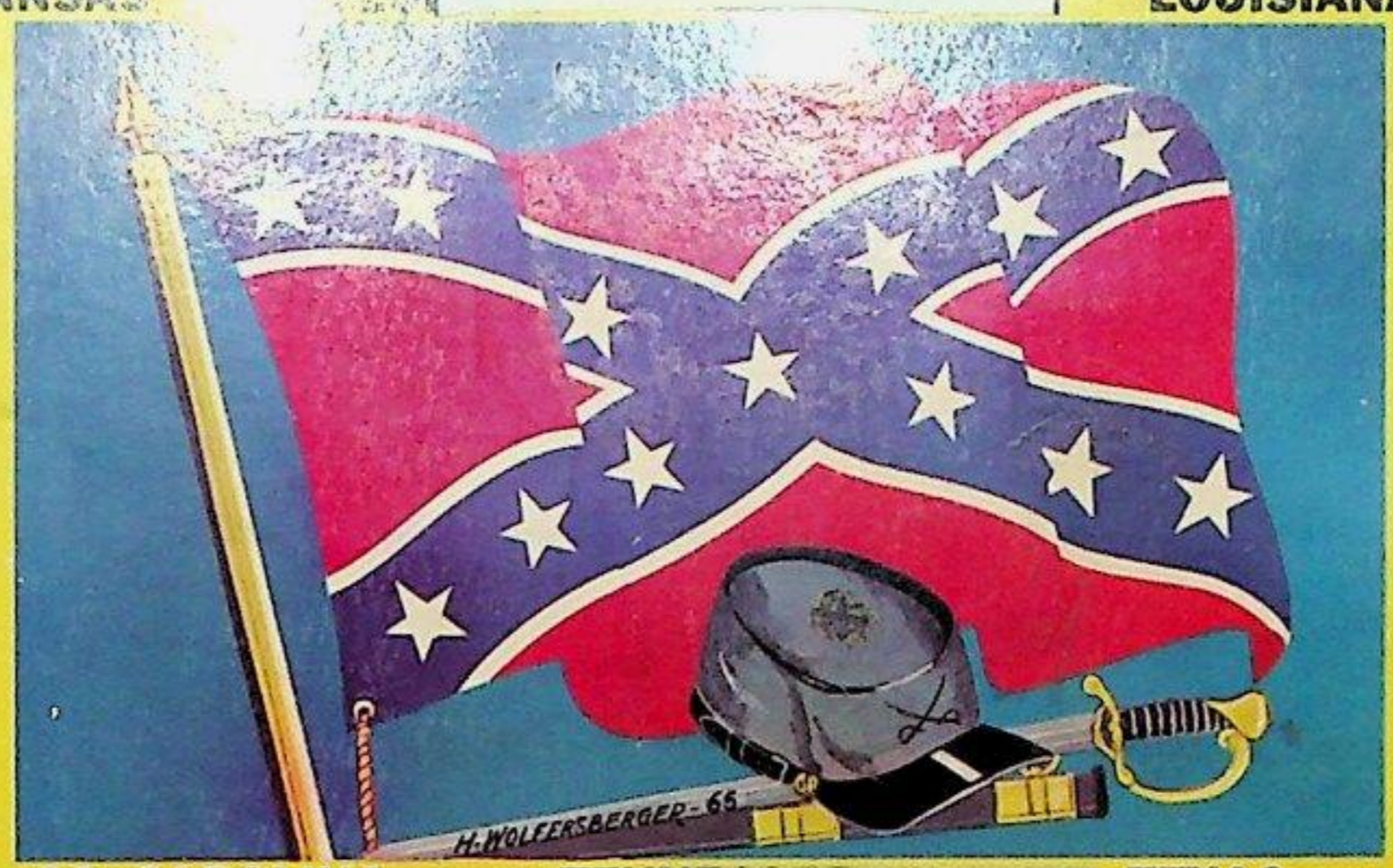
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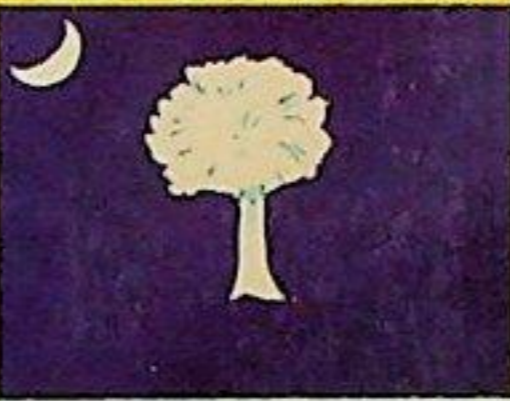
NO. CAROLINA



SO. CAROLINA



VIRGINIA



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