

### Lee Chapel chimes heard each day

LEXINGTON — A pleasant way to mark time is now being employed by Washington and Lee University — the noted Westminster chimes in the Lee Chapel are being rung every hour from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

The majestic chimes were the gift in 1948 by Dr. Leslie Lyle Campbell, a Washington and Lee graduate, in memory of his classmate, Livingston Waddell Houston. Dr. Campbell also provided an endowment to provide perpetual income for care and maintenance of the chimes.

Until now, the chimes were rung only on holidays (and, many years ago, on Sundays). W&L President Robert E. R. Huntley prompted the decision to ring them daily.

Dr. Campbell and Mr. Houston were close friends in their college days at Washington and Lee. Houston drowned in the North (now Maury) River in 1886, two years after his graduation. His friend pursued the Ph.D from Washington and Lee and eventually became professor of physics at Simmons College. On his retirement he returned to Lexington, and died here in 1964.

### Students to change 'Dixie' words

PENSACOLA, Fla. (AP) — Students at racially troubled Escambia High School have set up a biracial committee to re-write the words to the song "Dixie."

The anthem of the Confederacy is also the fight song at Escambia High, where the football team is called the "Rebels."

The biracial committee was set up as part of a settlement reached Friday to end a four-day black boycott of high school classes in the Florida Panhandle county.

Following two days of secret meetings between black leaders, businessmen and school officials, the Escambia County School Board called on students "to address themselves to moderation and elimination of every racial irritant that can be identified."

Escambia High was the scene of racial disorders in December in which 47 persons were taken into custody. About 3,400 pupils attend the school. About 10 per cent are black.

NAACP field director R. N. Gooden said he was satisfied with the school board action and called off the school boycott and a proposed black boycott of white businesses in a Pensacola shopping center.

### Bill would preserve 'Dixie' song

WASHINGTON (AP) — A Louisiana congressman is seeking to head off any moves to prohibit playing of the song "Dixie" at public gatherings.

Rep. John Rarick, D-La., introduced a resolution to prohibit federal, state and local governments from acting against the song.

The resolution says: "No action should be taken... that would remove the song 'Dixie' from its proper place in the history of the United States and that region of the United States known as the South, or prohibit it from being played as a part of any public function or gathering."

Rarick's resolution apparently is aimed at protests by some persons who consider the song derogatory to blacks.

### Appomattox UDC hears talk on Lee's patriotism

APOMATTOX — The commonwealth attorney of Appomattox County spoke on Gen. Robert E. Lee's pride and patriotism at the recent annual Lee, Jackson, Maury dinner of the Appomattox Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

William S. Kerr told the 48 members and guests at Maude's Restaurant that Lee was the epitome of what we would like to be ourselves and what we would like to think our ancestors were.

Kerr has recently returned to Appomattox to make his home and to practice law. He is a graduate of Appomattox High School where his father was principal for several years. He is married to the former Ann Abbitt, daughter of former Congressman and Mrs. Watkins M. Abbitt.

The chapter president, Mrs. A. J. Zastrow, announced that, according to tradition, a book is to be placed in the county library in memory of Mrs. Grace Caldwell Winters, a "real daughter" of the UDC, who died Jan. 1.

### Lee-Jackson Day set to honor King in Fairfax

FAIRFAX (AP) — Fairfax County's observance of Lee-Jackson Day henceforth will honor the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. in addition to famed Confederate generals Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson.

County supervisors voted 6-3 Monday night to change the title of the occasion to Lee-Jackson-King Day.

The birthday of King, famed civil rights leader who was assassinated in Memphis, Tenn., in 1968, happens to fall on Jan. 15 — the day Virginia and other southern states observe as Lee-Jackson Day.

The Fairfax supervisors are scheduled to meet Monday, but will postpone the meeting until Tuesday in observance of the "day."

## Matthew Fontaine Maury died 100 years ago today

LEXINGTON — One hundred years ago today the "Pathfinder of the Seas" died in his home at the Virginia Military Institute.

Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury, hailed as the father of oceanography, was recognized throughout the world as the foremost authority on ocean currents. To this day, the U.S. Hydrographic Office still carries the notice that their pilot charts are based on Maury's researches.

A self-educated man, Maury was born in 1806 in Spottsylvania County and joined the Navy at the age of 19. Nine years later, he published his first book, "Maury's Navigation."

After an injury in 1839 which lamed him for life, Maury

became superintendent of the U. S. Navy's Depot of Charts and Instruments. It was here that he began his historic work on a series of wind and current charts.

Maury wrote many books on the ocean currents. His most famous was "The Physical Geography of the Sea," published in 1856. He also initiated a standard ship's log, developed the system of deep-sea soundings, envisioned the laying of transoceanic cables, and crusaded for the establishment of the U. S. Weather Bureau and the U. S. Naval Academy.

When Virginia seceded from the Union, Maury entered the Confederate Navy and served as an emissary of the Confederacy in England. There he developed the torpedo as a modern weapon

of naval warfare. After the war, he went to Mexico and served under Emperor Maximilian.

In 1868, he became the professor of physics at VMI in Lexington. When Virginia Polytechnic Institute was established in 1872, he was urged to become its first president; however, he declined the honor because of ill health. One year later he died in Lexington.

Matthew Fontaine Maury's dying wish was, "Carry me through Goshen Pass when the laurel is in bloom." Almost a year later, his body was carried to Richmond and interred at Hollywood Cemetery between the tombs of two presidents, Monroe and Tyler.

Today, in beautiful Goshen Pass, an inscription reads as follows: "Every mariner for countless ages as he takes his chart to shape his course across the seas will think of thee, the Pathfinder of the Seas."

# Stratford Hall Worth Visit

By ARTHUR GRIFFITHS  
Copley News Service

STRATFORD HALL, Va. — This stately 18th Century home commemorates every Jan. 19 the birthday of Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee. All the candles in the house are lit and punch and fruitcake are served to as many as 600 local people.

But Stratford, one of the most extraordinary historic homes in America is worth visiting anytime, and not just because Robert E. Lee was born here in 1807. There were other famous Lees.

The general of the armies of the South does, however, get top billing in brochures and the markers which indicate the house's location just off Route 3 near the south shore of the Potomac, a short drive from Washington, D. C., in an area known as Virginia's Northern Neck.

IN THE nursery, visitors are shown a crib with springs in which the Confederate commander no doubt bounced. And in the little family museum is his christening gown, a lock of hair, sword belt, and many other relics and documents tracing the Lees' history back to 1641 when Richard Lee, the first of the Lees of Virginia, arrived from England.

## The News

### EDITORIALS - FEATURES

LYNCHBURG, VA., SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1973

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Robert E. Lee was taken from Stratford when he was four to live in another family home at Alexandria, and never returned, although he sometimes spoke of his childhood there.

Actually, Stratford is much richer in its associations with two of the Confederate general's ancestors, Richard Henry and Francis Lightfoot Lee, the only brothers who signed the Declaration of Independence.

Also, one of Washington's favorite officers, Light-Horse Harry Lee — Robert E. Lee's father — lived here for many years.

SO THERE are hopes that between now and the Bicentennial more people will come to Stratford because of

the Revolutionary War Lees. Stratford, built between 1725 and 1730 by Thomas Lee, has an imposing H-shaped exterior, with two separate clusters of tall chimneys on each side of the hall, four chimneys in each. So striking is the outside that one expects more from the inside, which is furnished with antiques ranging from the early 18th Century to the early 19th when the Lees sold it.

Only a few authenticated family pieces remain. Scarred by personal and economic misfortunes, the Lees finally sold the hall in 1822.

STRATFORD'S GOLDEN days as a prosperous plantation, self-sufficient with a population of several hun-

dred people, ended about the time of the Revolution.

The tobacco crops failed, and the master at the time, Light-Horse Harry Lee, returned from the war like many other planters, to find himself manager of a plantation on the road to bankruptcy.

After undergoing a few surface changes while in the hands of other families, Stratford was established as a national shrine by the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation, organized in 1929, with a board of directors from 37 states and the British Isles. It was opened in 1936 after painstaking restoration.

Today, the original house appears just as it did more

than 200 years ago, with its plantation office, smokehouse, stables, and separate kitchen facilities containing a fine collection of colonial cooking utensils and implements. A mill, built on its foundations, grinds corn and wheat.

PERHAPS THE most outstanding feature of Stratford is the beautiful "Great Hall," 28 feet square and 17 feet high, with spacious views on both sides of the house, forming the center of the house's "H" shape.

One of the mysteries of Stratford is the name of the architect. Researchers are still trying to track him down, along with missing details of the house's history resulting from the loss of personal papers of the early Lees.

The importance of Stratford lies in its association with a family which may be argued to have produced more distinguished sons than any other in the nation's history.

Stratford continues to demonstrate the self-sufficiency of colonial life when it was virtually a town within itself. Cattle still graze the fields and crops are harvested.



FLAG CAME HOME — Calvin Robinson, left, Robert R. Madden, national park superintendent, and Watkins M. Abbitt discuss historic regimental flag which was returned to Appomattox in accordance with wishes of late Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman. —Larry Flick Photo

## Freeman's Emotional Address At Old Appomattox Recalled

By LARRY FLICK  
News County Writer

APPOMATTOX — It was April 12, 1861 when the first shot was fired on Fort Sumter marking the commencement of perhaps the greatest war in American History — the Civil War.

Four years later, on April 12, 1865, the Army of Northern Virginia commanded by Gen. Robert E. Lee laid down its arms in surrender. The place was Appomattox Court House.

Thereafter, silence prevailed at Appomattox — what one author calls "Stillness At Appomattox."

The South's recovery was slow, as was the willingness to accept surrender. With its manhood and wealth destroyed the South painfully plodded a long bitter road that has slowly improved through three generations.

For untold years, Appomattox Court House was left to bear the sorrow of the South alone. Honeysuckle and brush covered the scars of war symbolized by the McLean House where Lee and General Ulysses S. Grant met to arrange surrender terms on April 9, 1865.

At one point the McLean House was dismantled (Feb. 1893) for recreation in Washington, D. C., as a war museum. The plan was abandoned and nature, assisted by souvenir hunters, reduced the materials to debris.

On April 10, 1940, Appomattox Court House was declared a National Historical Park. Ten years later, on April 16, 1950, an estimated 20,000 people gathered to witness the dedication of a restored McLean House.

The throng present that day represented the first mass gathering since April 12, 1865 when 23,231 Confederate troops were paroled at Appomattox.

Conspicuous was a delegation of Indians from New York state. Their mission was to pay tribute to Colonel Ely Samuel Parker, a full blooded Iroquois and Grant's military secretary. (Oddly enough, it was Parker who wrote out the terms of surrender.)

A dedication of this magnitude did not develop without the efforts of many groups, and individuals who sought to place this phase of American heritage in its proper light.

Watkins M. Abbitt, former representative of the old fourth congressional district, was instrumental in this resurrection of the past. The large crowd and series of events that transpired that day were also due in part to the efforts of Calvin Robinson, publicity chairman for the dedication and former editor of the Appomattox Times Virginian.

The main address was delivered by the late Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman, editor, publisher and author of a definitive Life of Robert E. Lee and the three volume Lee's Lieutenants. He was a native of Lynchburg.

Dignitaries jammed the speakers' platform. They included eight congressmen, four senators, Governor John S. Battle and Lieutenant Governor Preston L. Collins among others.

Dedication proceedings were carried by a battery of networks including the National Broadcasting System. Air time for the occasion was 75 minutes.

Hidden from view on the platform was Robinson who had

been so positioned by Freeman. The latter had brought with him a pole wrapped in newspaper. Robinson mistook it for a fishing pole.

Freeman gave Robinson instructions to hand it to him on a pre-set signal. He then addressed the massive crowd that filled a vacant lot behind the McLean House.

The historian traced the Civil War with uncanny accuracy and without benefit of notes. "He spoke out of sheer brilliance of mind," Robinson said.

At the appropriate moment, Robinson handed Freeman what was to become the emotional and sentimental high point of the dedication. The crowd watched spellbound as Freeman carefully unfurled a tattered and faded Confederate flag.

This symbol of the past was humbly attached to a tree limb which had been trimmed to form a pole. As he spoke, Freeman held the flag extended for all to view. It was a pockmarked with bullet holes and bore the markings of the 61st Virginia Regiment.

Freeman traced the course of the flag from the battle of Seven Days through Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, Reams Station and the Crater.

"This flag, my father saw it, came up the hill when the Crater was recovered at the end of July in 1864," he said.

Referring to the surrender of arms on April 12, 1865, he said, "This flag, with the tears of the men who bore it, was laid down on that red clay field half a mile up the road." (The flag was subsequently carried to Connecticut. Freeman eventually located the flag and bought it.)

"When I die I'm going to have this flag brought here in the

county of my mother," Freeman went on. "I hope for all of you it always will be a symbol of the two great things for which it stands, the reconciliation of gentlemen as gentlemen."

If Freeman's address didn't quite end here, it might as well have. There was not a dry eye in the audience, Robinson said. The emotional impact was one that is still vividly recalled 23 years later.

With the passing of Freeman, the flag was returned to Appomattox. It was received by the National Park Service in September of 1963. Today, it is enclosed on a wall in the restored Court House.

The flag of the 61st Virginia Regiment perhaps epitomized the South through the post war years. Ragged and worn, the South remained steadfastly proud. In a sense, both completed the long journey home with the completion of Freeman's address.

As Freeman said in his closing remarks, "Appomattox need no longer represent strife and woe and humiliation."

# WOMEN'S NEWS

LYNCHBURG, VA., MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1973. 24

Owner seeks to track down origin

## Scrapbook deals with life of Lee



**DISPLAYS SCRAPBOOK CLIPPING**—Mrs. Burl Webb of 1291 Timberlake Drive holds a scrapbook containing clippings dating back as far as 1821. Mrs. Webb, a history buff, has traced the origin of the scrapbook, which was at one time a store ledger, to the New London area. (Fred Knight Photo)

clippings dating back as far as 1821 has been in her family for generations.

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** It was 108 years ago today on Palm Sunday that Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox. The following article dealing with the life of Lee was taken from material in a scrapbook owned by Mrs. Burl Webb of 1291 Timberlake Drive.

By **MARIE TWEEDY**  
A Lynchburg area resident has a scrapbook containing clip-

pings taken from several Lynchburg newspapers detailing the life and death of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Mrs. Burl Webb of 1291 Timberlake Drive, a history buff, says the scrapbook, which has

A native of Bedford County back into a French twist, noted and a member of the Bedford she was almost certain that the County Historical Society, Mrs. Webb had originally come from New London named months trying to track down "Merry Oaks."

The most interesting of the clippings, which were taken at the age of nine and later from the Lynchburg Virginian, moved to North Carolina with her husband, who was a Lynchburg Herald, were those which described events surrounding the death of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

One clipping gave this account of Lee's life:  
"Robert Edmund Lee was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, January, 1807. He was a son of General Henry Lee, who was Governor of Virginia from 1792 to 1795, and a distinguished officer of the patriot army in the Revolutionary War. His mother was Anne Carter, daughter of Charles Carter of Shirley.

The attractive woman with a southern drawl said she has concluded that the scrapbook, which had originally been a ledger kept by clerks in a store which sold tobacco and cotton as well as general merchandise, came from the New London area.

Mrs. Webb, whose sandy-colored hair was neatly pulled

from the New York Times appeared in the Lynchburg Republican on Oct. 18, 1870. It said, "Intelligence was received last evening of the death at Lexington, Va., of General Robert E. Lee, the most famous of the officers whose celebrity was gained in the service of the Southern Confederacy during the late terrible rebellion.

"A report was received some days ago that he had been smitten with paralysis, but this was denied, and though it was admitted that he was seriously ill, hopes of his speedy recovery seem to have been certain by his friends. Within the last two or three days his symptoms had taken an unfavorable turn and he expired at 9 o'clock yesterday morning of congestion of the brain, at the age of sixty-three years, eight months and twenty-three days."

An account which appeared in the Lexington newspaper on Oct. 13, 1870, told of the remote and immediate cause of death.

It stated, "As he saw his little army gradually melt away before the countless hosts opposed to them, and compelled to yield at last to overwhelming numbers and resources; as he witnessed the sufferings of his 'poor boys,' as he was accustomed to call them, and thought of the condition of their families and of the South; as his mails have been every day since flooded with most piteous letters from maimed soldiers or

from the widows and orphans of the noble men who followed him, he has borne a calm exterior, and struggled for the good of his State and the South with a heroism surpassing any which he ever displayed on the field of battle.

"But the very fibres of his great heart have been gradually wearing away until they have at last broken and the vital spark has fled. Both of his eminent physicians concur in the opinion that Gen. Lee had died rather from moral than physical causes: that his physical development was well nigh perfect, and that there was no merely physical reason why he might not have lived for years to come. The immediate cause of death was in the opinion of his physician, 'mental and physical fatigue, inducing venous congestion of the brain, which, however, never proceeded as far as apoplexy or paralysis, but gradually caused cerebral exhaustion and death.'"

The article continued to describe the days before Lee's death.

"On Wednesday, September 28th, he was more than usually busy. After attending chapel services, as he always did, he spent the whole morning attending to various matters connected with the interests of the college (Washington and Lee University). At 4 o'clock p.m. he went to a meeting of the vestry of his church, over which he presided. Matters of great importance to the interests of the church were under consideration and the meeting was protracted for three hours. Returning home just in time for tea he was sitting at the table with his family when he was suddenly attacked and became apparently speechless and incapable of motion.

"The next morning he rallied, and as there was no decisive indications of paralysis or of apoplexy, it was hoped that the attack would prove nothing more serious than a temporary nervous protraction. All of the indications seemed favorable to his recovery until last Monday. He spoke but little, and that only in answer to questions con-

An account of Lee's death, which occurred on Oct. 12, 1870.

# General's Decision Difficult

By EUNICE TELFER JUCKETT  
NEW MARKET — When a general is desperate, commanded to hold a strategic valley with only a few regiments, he may have to resort to "grinding seed corn."

(A farmer who ate his seed corn had nothing to plant for the next harvest. This is exactly what Gen. John Breckinridge did at the Battle of New Market in the Shenandoah Valley, the Confederacy's "breadbasket," a little over a century ago.)

Today the battle site attracts ever-increasing numbers of visitors, principally because of the general's difficult decision to send 247 teenagers from the Virginia Military Institute directly from the classroom into the thick of the hand-to-hand fighting on Bushong's Hill high above the river that gave the valley its name.

It's not that New Market was much of a battle. As battles go, it was barely more than a skirmish. In 1969, however, 14,000 visitors stopped at the newly created battlefield park and in 1972 the park's visitor center, the unusual modern million-dollar Hall of Valor, drew 73,542.

These visitors didn't come merely because New Market is near the Skyline Drive and Luray Caverns, two proven Valley sight-seeing attractions. Nor did they come because Interstate 81 sweeps easily through the highly scenic valley past the gap in the upthrust known as Massanutten with its cul-de-sac where George Washington had planned

his final stand should things not have gone the Colonists' way back in Revolutionary War days.

Even the fame of Gen. Breckinridge, a former United States Vice President and a brilliant commander, is not the month-after-month stellar attraction at New Market. It's the unique story of the Corps of Cadets that gives an added human dimension to the battlefield park.

New Market comes alive not because of the usual battlefield monuments of granite and marble. It relies instead on its subtle salute to youth, especially the cadets, three of them only 15, who helped turn the tide of battle that sent the Union Blues retreating northward.

Today visitors of all ages, from both the North and the South, react favorably to the simple story of the VMI cadets and their moment of glory now enshrined in New Market's Hall of Valor. Within is the two-level Virginia Room where the entire war, from Sumter to Appomattox, is graphically summarized—the large volume for which New Market is vital chapter and verse.

Some of the pages are depicted in diagram and diorama. Others in blow-ups. A pencilled note from a wounded cadet to his father. A dreaded "We are sorry to inform you" telegram. Still others are mementoes from that grim day, May 15, 1864. A recreated battle flag, a single battered cadet's kept retrieved from the scarred wheatfield after the soldiers had departed.

Behind each display is a story

stories that draw very human reactions from today's visitors.

Who can watch the progress of the blue and white cadet flag in the 12-minute introductory movie "Field of Honor" without reacting to the daring of these young men only hours away from their textbooks who stormed unhesitatingly past the Bushong farmhouse to meet death head-on in the orchard?

Who can read the inscription under a giant painting of the battlefield and not "hear" the taunting strains of "Rockabye Baby" as seasoned veterans piped the untired youths into the fray?

Who cannot smile at the aptly named "Field of Lost Shoes" when negotiating the same cloying mud that exists today on the windswept hillside as it did when battle-weary soldiers literally had their boots snatched from them as they plodded through gummy clay?

Who cannot visualize, as he wanders past the stark white farmhouse, the anxious faces of the Bushong family as they peered out from the tiny cellar window at the rain-soaked soldiers being felled by minnie balls?

The initial story, of course, concerns a VMI alumnus. George R. Collins became so moved by the record of the brave cadets, he determined personally to preserve the battlefield on which they fought. Patiently, he acquired the 160 acres of Bushong's Hill overlooking the tiny town of New Market. Then, in his will, he provided

the funds to develop the site. The property was turned over to VMI in 1964. When the park opened in 1967, the farmhouse had been carefully restored and the grounds landscaped. Several log dependencies of the farmhouse have since been restored.

By 1970 a permanent visitor center, including an unusual display hall, "more monument than museum," had been nestled into a slight dip in the hillside.

The tribute to the heroes, men and boys, who fought here and in other battles of the giant struggle to preserve the Union had begun.

For New Market's is a continuing story. Bits and pieces are added as descendants and admirers of the gallant men who fought here contribute family heirlooms, photographs, diaries and letters that shed new light on the conflict through glimpses provided by the combatants.

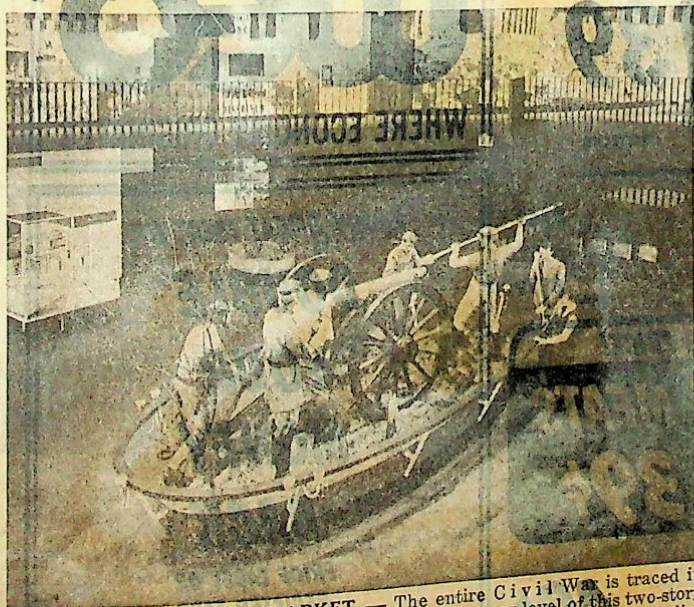
One of these stories concerns the cadets' unique battle flag with the likeness of George Washington on one side and the great seal of Virginia on the other. When there was danger of the original flag being captured, the cadets cut it into small pieces, each taking part. Later some of these pieces, along with recollections, were painstakingly collected by one of the surviving cadets, B. A. Colonna to form the basis for the flag now on display at New Market.

Then there's the tale behind the bigger than life-size photo of youthful cadet, Thomas Jefferson, collateral descendant of the 3rd President. Jefferson was only 17 when he received a fatal chest wound. He was carried from the battlefield by his roommate who, in later life, became the celebrated sculptor, Sir Moses Ezekiel.

The New Testament, from which Ezekiel read to Jefferson for two days, as he lay dying, remains as a memento, as does Ezekiel's statue of Virginia Mourning Her Dead at VMI under which the fallen cadet was buried.

Romance comes to the fore in the tale of another who was wounded at New Market. This was Major James Dwyer, a member of a group of veterans, Woodson's Missourians, who dashed forward to silence a Union battery, although 54 of the group of 65 were wounded and 6 killed. Dwyer himself was wounded in the neck, arms, mouth and hip and was taken to nearby Harrisonburg where he was nursed by the 15-year-old daughter of his host. Not only did Major Dwyer return two years later to marry his nurse, but forty years later he erected a simple stone marker at the point where his company suffered such crushing casualties.

New Market Battlefield Park is operated by VMI as a non-profit educational facility open daily from 9 to 5. A mile-long memorial parkway extends from Exit 67 on I-81 at New Market to the snake rail fence entrance to the grounds. From the east it can be reached via US 211 that crosses the Skyline Drive and passes through Luray.



EXHIBITS AT NEW MARKET — The entire Civil War is traced in chronological order with graphic exhibits on the upper level of this two-story room in the Hall of Valor, at the New Market Battlefield Park. Park lies in heart of Virginia's Shenandoah Valley and is a memorial to some 250 cadets of Virginia Military Institute who took part in the Battle of New Market.

# The News

## Editorials-Features

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# The Daily Advance

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SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1973.

## Civil War study brings \$125,000 at art auction

a Union soldier, with a battlefield in the background.

"Farallon Island," painted by Albert Bierstadt in 1837, sold for \$110,000. Bierstadt had sold previously for a high of \$22,000. Anonymous buyers were the high bidders in each instance.

NEW YORK (AP) — A Civil War study by Eastman Johnson, "The Wounded Drummer Boy," brought \$125,000 at auction Wednesday night, one of two American paintings that sold for more than \$100,000 at a Sotheby, Parke-Bernet Galleries auction.

The highest previous price for a work by Johnson was \$28,000.

The painting, which was an 1870 study that preceded the final work hanging in the Union League Club of New York, depicts a wounded boy drumming while borne on the shoulder of

By Henry J. Taylor

## Jackson was Lee's invaluable aide

This column has written about great Robert E. Lee, whom English historian Lord Acton called "the greatest general the world has ever seen." The quickened awareness that a life has been nobly wrought adds a dimension to the lives of each of us. Great men are a very small family on this earth and Robert E. Lee was one of them. But the often-overlooked importance of gallant, dashing Thomas Jonathan ("Stonewall") Jackson to Lee is inestimable.

Seeing Jackson outnumbered at Bull Run, a soldier shouted, "Look, there is Jackson standing like a stone wall." The nickname Stonewall rang everywhere and was thereafter and forever attached to his name.

In the early summer of 1862 President Lincoln himself intervened to protect the city of Washington and direct its defenses against Confederate Lieut. Gen Jackson. Lincoln's order put into action 175,000 Union troops. Jackson's skill and courage neutralized them with only 17,500 men.

On Sept. 15, 1862, Jackson took Harper's Ferry. Less than 1,500 of 12,000 U. S. cavalry escaped. Jackson confirmed once more his battlefield genius under great Robert E. Lee.

Lee's honors have turned many times into marble and bronze, and the Valentine recumbent Lee inside the Memorial Chapel at Lexington, Va., is a classic.

Another classic was erected by the Dallas Southern Memorial Association in 1936. This is the work of A. Phimister Proctor. Lee is mounted on Traveller and is accompanied by a young soldier, often mistaken as Lee's aide-de-camp. Proctor intended this to represent the youth of the entire South. The granite containing wall is etched: "No calumny can ever darken his fame, for history has lighted up his image with her everlasting lamp."

There were many, many links between Lee and Jackson. Both were Virginians. Both had gone to West Point, Lee graduating in 1829, Jackson 17 years later in 1846. Both had served (with distinction) in the Mexican War. Confronted by the War Between the States, both made the answer which historians agree they were born to make by resigning their U. S. Army commissions.

Jackson knew Ulysses S. Grant well. They had been at West Point together, Grant in the

class of 1843 — this remarkable commander who ultimately deposed his greatly superior forces with a merciless energy that has few, if any, parallels in modern history. But after 11 years in the Army Grant turned in his commission. And, commissioned again, he had entered the War Between the States a broken and disappointed man.

Moreover, battle disasters overtook Grant nearly at once. Not until July 4, 1863, did he redeem himself by capturing the great Confederate fortress of Vicksburg, Miss.

Lincoln had appointed and fired five commanders before he finally found Hiram Grant, for that was his correct name. The President knew he could not hope to find another Lee but he hoped for another Jackson in this unlikely choice.

The War Between the States had added a new and untried dimension to the ancient principles of war. It was the first war in history ever fought with the use of railroads and the telegraph.

Lee made it a classic, still reviewed in the General Staff schools of the world, by the way he immediately revised war's fundamentals to his new and revolutionary opportunity.

But Lee's bold, thrusting, surprise-packed strategy required an equivalently bold, flexible and intuitive partner in the field. Jackson brilliantly grasped at once what would be in Lee's mind as the battle unpredictably ebbed and flowed—and with Jackson's intuitiveness victory rode.

In the early evening dusk of May 2, 1863, moving in front of his battle lines to reconnoiter, Jackson was mortally wounded by his own men. He died as staunchly as a hero refusing a blindfold. Jackson was 39.

As death hovered uncertainly, Lee wrote him: "I should have wished for the good of the Confederacy to be disabled in your stead."

Gettysburg was the first battle Lee ever had to fight without Jackson, and it is generally conceded that, with this lieutenant in the field, Lee would have won it. Never again was Lee able to achieve those bold surprises and astounding maneuvers which often brought victory against greatly superior numbers. Lee never had a major victory after Jackson's death.



—Copley News Service Photos

This Sculpture Carved In Face Of Stone Mountain Is Biggest In World.

# See Stone Mountain

By GUY RYAN

Copley News Service  
STONE MOUNTAIN, Ga. — They've been working on Stone Mountain, off and on, for half a century, carving the world's largest piece of sculptural art on the face of the world's largest granite monolith. Sculptor Gutzon Borglum started it in 1920.

The massive sculpture is finished — 90-foot-high figures of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy; Gen. Robert E. Lee, and Gen. Stonewall Jackson, astride their horses.

They've even put raincoats on them, a coating of transparent silicone, to protect them from the elements.

NOW THEY'RE working on the final phase of the project, building a comfortable setting from which visitors can view the gigantic sculpture.

It's a sloping expanse of lawn, 200 yards wide, which runs a quarter of a mile from the base of the mountain to Memorial Hall.

The area will be bordered by 13 tree-shaped patios, each dedicated to one of the states whose men fought with the Confederacy in the Civil War. Each patio will

have picnic tables and benches where visitors may sit and study the memorial.

The 825-foot mountain and its historic sculpture is the focal point of Stone Mountain Park, a 3,200-acre family recreation facility.

THERE ARE 300 tent and trailer sites for family camping, and 200 more will be opened in June. There's an

inn in the park, too, but you'd better make early reservations for summer months.

Picnic tables and shelters can accommodate more than 6,000 picnickers at one time.

A score of special attractions and activities has been established in the park, most of them with an admission charge.

There's an 18-hole golf

course, complete with a pro shop.

Fishing, with a state fishing license, is permitted in the 363-acre Stone Mountain Lake, and sailboats, rowboats, whaleboats and canoes may be rented at the park's marina.

FOR SIGHT-SEEING, there's a 150-passenger paddle-wheeler plowing the waters of the lake, and in July a bigger stern-wheeler will be added, featuring a dinner cruise.

Ten acres of semiwilderness has been turned into a zoo with hundreds of native Georgia animals, including a skunk named "General Sherman," and a small herd of native buffalo.

Twelve miles of nature trails lead through the park or up to the top of the mountain. And an old-time steam train chugs its way around the mountain, stopping at a frontier village and beating off an Indian raid.

A special area of the park is devoted to industries of the Old South. It has a water-powered gristmill which still grinds cornmeal and flour; a cider press, and a sorghum mill where syrup

is made. There's also a moonshine still (which distills only water now), and a covered bridge.

LIFE ON A working plantation in pre-Civil War Georgia has been re-created in an antebellum plantation with 19 buildings.

There's the manor house, where the plantation owner and his family lived (built in 1840), the overseer's house,

several cabins, a country store, flower and vegetable gardens.

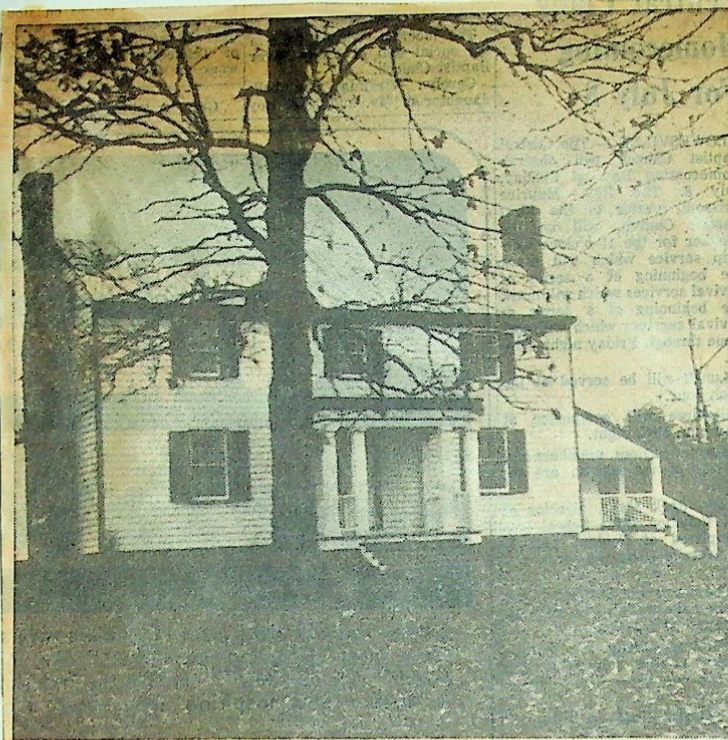
A meal in the Old South tradition is whipped up here by the "cook in residence" over an open hearth fire — black-eyed peas, butter beans and cornbread. Visitors are invited to sample the food.

A calendar full of special seasonal events is on tap this month with a kite-flying endurance contest from the top of the mountain.

Upwards of 100,000 people turn out on Easter Sunday for sunrise services and an afternoon egg hunt for children. And a week-long Christmas program draws thousands of visitors from all over the nation.

The park is a few miles east of Atlanta. It's open year around.

# Historic 'Derwent' Plans Formal Opening On July 4



**GEN. LEE LIVED HERE** — "Derwent" in Powhatan County, where Gen. Robert E. Lee and family lived in 1865, has been structurally restored by Lee-Jackson Memorial Inc. and will be formally opened to public on July 4. There will be no admission charge to historic shrine.

By **BOYCE LOVING**  
**POWHATAN** — Following the informal preview opening on June 24, "Derwent", the 1865 summer home of Gen. Robert E. Lee in Powhatan County, will be formally opened to the public at 3 p.m. on the Fourth of July. There will be no admission charge.  
 This newest Lee shrine has been restored and is sponsored by the Lee-Jackson Memorial, Inc., of Charlottesville, of which Jay W. Johns is founder and president emeritus and Robert Patterson is currently president. Nestled among ancient oaks and hickory trees, the modest two-story, four-room "Derwent" symbolized the unpretentiousness of the great Confederate leader.  
 After a few hectic weeks in the Franklin Street home in

at Washington College (1868-69, now Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Virginia.

It was while Lee was a resident in "Derwent" that Judge John W. Brockenbrough of Lexington came to the humble cottage and offered Lee the presidency of the small Lexington school. Gen. Lee did some deep soul-searching before accepting the offer, including consultation (by letter) with Ex-Gov. John Letcher and Episcopal rector, J.P.B. Wilmer.

On Aug. 24, 1865, Lee wrote the Board of Trustees of Washington College, accepting their offer of its presidency. On Sept. 15, he set out for Lexington to take up his duties.

Mrs. Lee and the children stayed on at "Derwent" until later in the fall, waiting for the president's house to be readied for occupancy.

The Cocke property in Powhatan County changed hands several times after the Lee occupancy and eventually fell into disrepair. In 1947 the house and 85 acres of land were offered for sale by Negro owners who had come into possession of it.

Dr. Freeman, in an editorial in the Richmond News Leader, urged that some organization or group of individuals acquire the place and raise funds for its restoration.

At that time a group of interested Culpeper ladies, led by Mrs. Jackson L. Fray, Jr., brought the modest, decaying house to Mr. Johns' attention. Mrs. Fray's father was one of Thomas Lewis Preston Cocke's sons born at "Derwent".

The founder of Lee-Jackson Memorial, Inc., set about immediately to raise funds with which to purchase the house and land.

In 1963, almost exactly 10 years after the founding of Lee-Jackson Memorial, "Derwent" was purchased. On April 9, 1964, a contract for restoration of the dwelling was awarded to a Farmville contractor.

Structural restoration of the house has been completed, but some finishing touches remain to be performed — landscaping, interior decorating, etc.

"Derwent", in Powhatan County is located 35 miles west of Richmond, just off U.S. 60, and a mile and a half west of Trenholm off State Route 629. The state road deadends at "Derwent".

John N. Dalton of Radford, GOP nominee for Lieutenant Governor will be the guest speaker at the July 4 opening. Members of the newly formed Ladies' Auxiliary of Lee-Jackson Memorial, headed by Mrs. Collins Denny of "Monocan", will

Richmond following Appomattox, Lee expressed a desire for "some quiet little home in the woods, where I can procure shelter and my daily bread".

Despite many impressive offers of employment, honors and hospitality even from England, Lee accepted the invitation of Mrs. Elizabeth Randolph Cocke, a wealthy widow, to occupy "Derwent", a vacant cottage on her Powhatan County estate.

Here Lee, and his wife, their two unmarried daughters and son, Custis, moved during the first week in July, 1865. The Lees were guests of Mrs. Cocke a few days, then took up residence in the proffered cottage. Neighbors are said to have supplied them with produce from their gardens and farms.

At this period, Lee described himself as a "tired prisoner of war." (He was not pardoned by the Federal Government during his lifetime) Yet his battle with destiny was not ended. From "Derwent" he wrote letters to his generals and other Southern leaders, urging each to "accept whatever work he could find and labor for the rebuilding of their desolate land without bitterness or repining".

The late Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman, Lee's Pulitzer-prize-winning biographer, describes these letters as "among the noblest monuments of the great Southern leader. Lee, the warrior, became Lee, the conciliator."

Matthew Fontaine Maury tried to interest Lee in joining him (Maury) in establishing a colony of discouraged Confederates in Mexico. In reply, Lee wrote: "The thought of abandoning the country and all that must be left is abhorrent to my feelings and I prefer to struggle for its restoration and share in its fate, than to give up all as lost".

The unpretentious "Derwent" is said to be the only home ever chosen by Lee, although he is said to have directed the building of the president's house

DAILY ADVANCE, Lynchburg, Tues., May 29, 1973.

## Boy's flag flies over Lee home

**STRATFORD (AP)**—Note to Billy Rainey of Lake Oswego, Ore.: Your flag has flown over Robert E. Lee's birthplace, as you asked.

Billy, a sixth-grader at Lake Oswego's Palisades Elementary School, sent the flag recently to Stratford Plantation with an accompanying note that said:

"I'm asking you to please fly my flag for one day because I feel that Robert E. Lee was a very famous man for he tried his best to fight for what he thought was right."

The folks at Stratford ran Billy's flag up the staff and for a whole day it flew above the mansion where the Confederate general was born. Then they sent it back to Billy.

The flag-flying project was part of an effort by Billy's class to learn more about the flag.

The class raised money to buy an American flag for each student. Each sent a flag to some famous place to be flown for a day.



**VIEWING RARE SABER**—Mary Douglass Barman holds an officer's version of the cavalry saber. This is part of a private collection of Civil War relics now on display at the Lynchburg Public Library. (Aubrey Wiley Photo)

## Civil War relics displayed

Civil War relics from a private collection are now on display in the Lynchburg Public Library. The tintypes, bullets, swords and medals capture the mood of the Civil War era. Among the tintypes are included a portrait of a wife and child left at home because the husband has gone to fight in the war, while another shows a Yankee sitting and drinking with some Confederate soldiers. A drummer boy minus his lower legs sits solemnly for his picture. There are also portraits of Gen. Robert E. Lee at different times during the war.

Other interesting figures of the war in tintypes are R. M. Birkman, the first Yankee officer to enter Appomattox Court House; Franklin Buchanan captain of the Merrimack Ship and Admiral "Damn the Torpedoes" Farragut.

An original 25c note issued by Lynchburg while it was part of the Confederacy is on display with other pieces of Confederate money.

Both sides of the Confederate veteran's ribbon are shown because the old gentlemen died out so fast, that one side was used for parades, and the other side was black for funerals.

Original swords, such as a non-regulation officer's sword and foot officer's sword, are on display along with a model of an 1850 staff and field officer's sword.

An officer's version of the cavalry saber, prized by collectors because so few were made, is shown along with a Spencer carbine, the rifle that helped the Union win the Civil War.

The collection will be on display until the end of July. Hours for the library are from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Mondays through Saturdays, and until 9 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

## Syringe helped Civil War medics

In 1806, opium's active principal, morphine, was extracted and soon it became an important pain-killer.

The development of the hypodermic syringe around this time provided a more efficient method of administration for morphine, which was used to treat the wounded in the Civil War, the Crimean and Franco-Russian wars.

# Lynchburg housewife tells of institute

## On-site study of Civil War found rewarding

By DONNA HUBBARD

A Lynchburg housewife's desire to share in her husband's love of Civil War history led her to become a student at the Civil War Institute held recently in Appomattox.

"I didn't know much about history at all until I started dating Harold," Mrs. Harold (Harold) Howard of 3200 Hill St. remarked.

"He took me to all these historical places around the state, but I wasn't familiar with them so I took the course to enable me to converse with my husband about the Civil War," she said.

Another reason for taking the course was Dr. James Robertson who conducted the institute. He is the head of the history department at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and well-known authority on the Civil War.

"I have never enjoyed any course so much in my life! Dr. Robertson made me feel like I was living at the time, and told the story from all angles," Mrs. Howard explained.

The institute began July 8 with a buffet supper at Parkway Restaurant in Appomattox for the students and their spouses.

"He began the classes July 9 going back to the 1840's and discussing the causes of the Civil War, many of which most people don't realize," Mrs. Howard said.

The classes ran from 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. Monday through Friday for two weeks.

The petite strawberry blonde was bubbling with excitement as she talked about Dr. Robertson's classes.

"He explained the feelings of the common soldier, and dwelled more on the personalities of the war rather than specific dates," explained Mrs. Howard.

As the class was small, Dr. Robertson welcomed questions and discussions as members shared their knowledge about the war.

"We talked about the medicine, diseases, prisons, music and several people involved, such as Lee, Lincoln, Davis and Grant," Mrs. Howard said.

An interesting story the professor told was one about the first mortician. Shelters resembling tobacco barns would be used as "funeral homes".

Before a battle, the mortician would go to the field and ask the soldiers if he could take care of their bodies.

This sometimes involved embalming with arsenic, which caused the bodies to turn to stone.

Dressed in a bright red sweater with beige slacks, the pert housewife said, "It was so



DISPLAYING CIVIL WAR PISTOL—Mrs. Harold Howard of 3200 Hill St., displays a replica of a .36 caliber 1851 model of a pistol used during the Civil War. Her husband collects Civil War relics, among which in the background is an Austrian rifle, believed to be used by the Confederates, and assorted cartridge boxes and mini-balls from the Civil War. Mrs. Howard recently completed a course at the Civil War Institute held in Appomattox.

funny that some of the morticians propped the bodies which had turned to stone in the store windows until they could get them transported to their homes!"

Dr. Robertson stressed that one of the major problems of the war was homesickness suffered by both the Yankees and the Confederates.

"There was so much love between the families that the soldiers were very homesick, as

shown by some of the letters Dr. Robertson carried," Mrs. Howard commented.

The class also toured the battle grounds at Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg.

"One of the things that really impressed me," Mrs. Howard noted, "was the statue of Sgt. Richard Kirkland at Fredericksburg."

She began telling the story of the Confederate sergeant who had heard the groans of wounded soldiers on both sides, and wanted to give all of them some water. His commanding officer would not hear of it but he persisted.

"He got a lot of canteens, filled them with water, and the first soldier he gave water to was a Yankee. The firing ceased for one and a half hours while he gave the soldiers water and treated their wounds," Mrs. Howard added.

The sergeant became known as the Angel of Marye's Heights, and a statue was erected in his honor at Fredericksburg.

She added, "My husband is part of the living history at the Appomattox Historical Park, which is where the war had our classes. One day we got to tour the park."

The living history program is an attempt to bring reality to the park by providing farmers, a slave, lawyer and housewife

who answer questions of tourists in the first person if the had lived through the Civil War.

Mrs. Howard revealed that she liked the personal side of the war the most, such as stopping skirmishes if someone on one side wanted to get some water, or the rule that no one would be bothered going to the bathroom.

"One of the most interesting incidents was when there was a swimming hole near a battlefield," explained Mrs. Howard.

"The soldiers agreed that the Yankees could swim one day while the Confederates guarded them, and the Confederates would swim the next while the Yankees guarded them," Mrs. Howard said.

However, a Confederate officer saw what was happening, and ordered his troops to fire at the Yankees.

She added, "They were so loyal to their agreement that they aimed at the trees and the Yankees were able to come out unharmed."

The vivacious housewife explained that in her opinion this proved the soldiers were fighting for a cause, and not particularly against the other men but against their cause.

With a concerned expression, she said, "Most people don't realize how much the soldiers suffered. They would lay on the fields for days without medical help. Doctors would either amputate or pull bullets out with their fingers or instruments which weren't sterilized."

She also explained that if a soldier had a minor injury to the joint, the surgeons would amputate. It was nothing to see pieces of arms and legs outside of a surgeon's tent.

Near the end of the course, the class visited the home of two of the students, Mr. and Mrs. David Quarrier of Appomattox.

On the way, they picked up a small turtle and presented it to Dr. Robertson as a mascot.

"He was shocked when he saw the turtle, and we finally had to let him go. But, at the end we gave him a stone turtle to keep," she said.

The classes ended Friday

night, July 20 with a dinner at Maude's Restaurant in Appomattox.

James V. Murfin, author of "The Gleam of Bayonets" and who works with the National Park Service, spoke to the group on the bicentennial of the country in 1976.

"He explained how we could take an active part in it to help it be a success," Mrs. Howard said.

Her only regret about the course was that not many people attended the classes.

"The public could audit it free, and Dr. Robertson's lectures were just great! Many people really missed a good thing when they didn't attend it," commented Mrs. Howard.

"I only hope more people take advantage of it next year if they have another one," she said.

# Lee-Jackson Memorial Names News Director

CHARLOTTESVILLE—Boyce Loving, long-time columnist, news and feature story writer and editorialist for The Daily Progress, has been named director of information for the Lee-Jackson Memorial, Inc., non-profit educational and historical foundation with offices here, it was announced by Robert Patterson, president of the foundation.

Loving's duties, according to

Patterson, will consist of servicing the Virginia press with news stories and features relating to the numerous Robert E. Lee and Jonathan T. (Stonewall) Jackson shrines restored and opened to the public by Lee-Jackson Memorial, Inc., of which Jay W. Johns of Charlottesville is founder and current president emeritus.

During Loving's 14-year membership on the staff of The Daily Progress, besides covering many news events and writing a large number of feature stories on places and persons of the paper's nine-county circulation area, two of his editorials are said to have had far-reaching impact.

One, it is reported, written in February, 1954, caused the late Hunter Perry, Charlottesville philanthropist, to purchase hundreds of acres flanking Goshen Pass in Rockbridge County. The pass was threatened with having its stand of virgin timber destroyed by a lumberman who had purchased the timber rights to 1,200 acres flanking one side of the pass. Perry purchased the acreage and gave it to the Commonwealth of Virginia as a State Forest in perpetuity.

In the other editorial by Loving, the citizens of Charlottesville were aroused to oppose action of the city's school board in proposing to build a public high school in McIntire Park. Faced by intense opposition by the citizens, the school board decided to erect the school elsewhere.

Loving will also serve as assistant editor of the Lee-Jackson Quarterly Review, of which Patterson is currently editor.

Besides Loving's newspaper activities, for over 20 years he taught English and Spanish in public and private schools and colleges in Virginia. For several years prior to moving to Albemarle County in 1949, the columnist was a member of the foreign service of the U.S. Department of State, being assigned as press attache and information officer at U.S. Embassies in several Central and South American countries.

Loving holds a bachelor's degree from the University of Richmond and an M.A. degree from Columbia University in New York City. He lives with his wife, the former Marian Stanley Whitworth of Marion, in a restored pre-Revolutionary log home in western Albemarle County.

Under the series title, "The Good Old Days", Loving contributed 200 columns to the Progress. His present "Woodpile" series currently numbers 240 columns. He will continue the latter.

In another field of writing, Loving is the author of 36 three-act comedies, dramas and comedy-dramas, 12 of which have been published and released for production by dramatic groups.



# Pensions For Civil War Still Paid By State

RICHMOND (AP)—Although Confederate Civil War forces have been disbanded for over 108 years now, Virginia and 11 other southern states are still paying pensions to widows and daughters of Confederate veterans.

As of Monday Virginia was paying pensions to 18 widows and 594 daughters of Confederate soldiers and sailors, said Mrs. Nancy Stoll, an administrative assistant in the state comptroller's office. Their number is depleted constantly by death, and has decreased from 19 widows and 726 daughters at the end of fiscal year 1972, she said.

Virginia's total of 745 at that time led all other states. Georgia was second with 37 widows, followed by North Carolina with

18, Florida with 17 and Alabama with 14, according to a report prepared by the state of Florida.

Virginia apparently is the only state to grant pensions to other than widows.

Widows receive \$50 per month plus a \$100 burial allowance, while daughters get \$80 a month, and no allowance for burial, Mrs. Stoll said.

The General Assembly appropriated \$308,960 for these payments in fiscal 1972 and \$292,230 for the current fiscal year, she said.

Widows must have been receiving less than \$1,000 annually at the time of their application, said Mrs. Stoll, whose title was previously Confederate Pension Administrator. But no new applications

for widows' pensions have been received for some time, she added.

Daughters must be maiden or widowed and able to prove their fathers fought on the Confederate side during the Civil War, or the War Between the States, as the application blank calls it.

The daughters must have incomes of less than \$90 monthly to qualify, Mrs. Stoll said, including other pensions and Social Security payments.

New applications from daughters of Confederate veterans were averaging one or two a month, she said, but the latest was received last March.

Daughters must apply through a local chapter of the United Daughters of the Con-

federacy, or have their eligibility certified by the local circuit court clerk, Mrs. Stoll said.

The Confederate Home for Ladies here, a nonprofit institution supported in part by the Department of Welfare and Institutions, houses 68 daughters of Confederate veterans but no widows, a spokesman said.

Widows of Confederate veterans are 68-100 years old, and the daughters range in age from 57-103.

Mrs. Stoll said a quick examination of the files shows the oldest living widow to be Mamie McL. Saunders of Chesapeake. Her husband, Romulus Minter Saunders, served as a private in Co. D, 9th Va. Cavalry (Johnson's Regiment) from

September 1861 until the end of the war. He was absent with an unspecified disease from May-October 1864, according to records in the state archives.

The oldest surviving daughter of a Confederate veteran is apparently Victoria Haynes Bryant, a resident of Mercy House in Salem, who will be 104 next month.

Her father, Pvt. Layfayette Haynes, was in Co. B 51st Va. Infantry, until his capture by Union forces in November, 1863 at Mission Ridge. He spent almost a year in two Union military prisons until he enlisted in the U. S. Army in October 1864 "for frontier duty," the archives say.

# The Daily Advance

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A. T. GUNN JR., Editor

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1973.

By Russell Kirk

## No more Confederate flags at Chattanooga

In most public schools, it is quite all right nowadays for students to wear insignia and arm bands signifying their political and moral pleasures or displeasures. On several occasions, federal and state courts have sustained the civil right of pupils so to declare their convictions, whether principals and school boards like it or not.

These free-spirited young scholars may wear the Red flag, left-handed swastikas, black arm bands (mourning the Vietnamese war), SNCC buttons, black militant emblems, Chicano symbols, Indian tokens, and (as a friend of mine suggests) "slogans suggesting unnatural and unlikely acts against the draft board." All these are accepted as proper and harmless and inoffensive—perhaps conducive to a scholarly atmosphere.

But in Chattanooga, Tennessee, one arm-adorment is forbidden to students in the public schools: the Confederate flag. The Confederate army was defeated in those mountains, and the Confederates' descendants are defeated in Chattanooga's schools.

Now so? Why, a young man wore to school, on the sleeves of his jacket, a small Confederate flag. This, certain black militants insisted, was distressing to Negro scholars. Wearing of the emblem was protested; the case was carried to the federal courts; the latter-day Rebel lost. It was carried all the way to the Supreme Court of these United States, but late this spring that august body of jurists denied certiorari in the case. If the Rebel had put Mao's portrait on his sleeve, doubtless he would have been sustained by our jurists, what with their love of civil liberties.

This decision sets an interesting precedent. Suppose a Catholic schoolgirl should wear a little cross around her neck, and an atheist girl should object: would that cross be found disruptive of scholarship? Considering the Supreme Court's eagerness to part state from church, it might be so found.

Suppose that a Republican boy should wear an old Goldwater campaign button into a class sprinkled with liberal Democrats: would that be found subversive of good order? The federal courts, so ready to meddle with public schools, have their work cut out for them with such fine points.

Perhaps those courts are developing a new concept of freedom of speech and of the press. If an expression of opinion is repugnant to a majority, it must be protected; but if it offends the tender sensibilities of any conscious minority, it must be forbidden.

Latter-day Johnny Rebs may take some comfort from the federal court's banning of their flag. If those judges believe that the Stars and Bars would incite to insurrection, there must be life in the old Confederacy yet. Nothing revives an antique cause so much as tardy persecution of it.

The singing of "Dixie" has been abolished in some schools and even colleges south of Mason's and Dixon's line. General Robert E. Lee's birthday is neglected at Washington and Lee University, I am told. There even have been concerted attempts to expunge the name of Lee from public school textbooks, on the ground that the general was a racist. (Actually, Robert E. Lee was against chattel slavery.)

Now I am a Yankee of Yankees, born 20 miles from Canada, and some of my great-grandfather's brothers died in the Grand Army of the Republic. Yet I grow wrathful at such flogging of dead Confederates. They were men who knew how to die. As T. S. Eliot wrote of the dead on either side in the English Civil War, all now "are folded in a single party."

And as Allen Tate put it, in another great poem of our age, the Confederate dead lie "with strict impunity." Perhaps federal judges still fear them. As for me, Mao and Che are more distressing. If this be treason, in Dixieland I'll take my stand.

# The News

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Tuesday, August 7, 1973

## Free To Agree

"If this be treason," wrote columnist Russell Kirk recently, "In Dixieland I'll take my stand." That's Kirk, not Kook, but it might as well be for no kook was ever more out of step with prevailing opinion dictated by the so-called intellectual community.

Kirk was protesting a Federal court ruling banning the wearing of the Confederate flag on a schoolboy's sleeve. The youth wore the flag to a public school in Chattanooga, Tenn. Some black "militants" protested, claiming the flag "distressed" them.

Now public school students across the nation have worn black arms bands mourning the U.S. defense of South Vietnam against Communists; they have worn and carried red flags, displayed Maoist patches and quotations, sang Communist songs, worn Black Panther and Black Power insignias. That's okay. They are protected by the First Amendment's guarantee of free speech and the right to dissent.

\* \* \*

Those rights however do not apply to the expression of opinions unpopular with the transient majority or the prevailing views handed down by a ruling minority.

So—the flag of the American Confederacy must go, along with

its song, Dixie. The Internationale, yes; Dixie, no.

This is symbolic book-burning—the destruction of unpopular ideas, the denial of unpopular opinions. Some ideas, some standards, some opinions are permissible. Others are not. They are not protected by the First Amendment.

It is utterly incongruous for those who claim the right to dissent to deny that right to others. Either there is freedom of dissent for all or there is none. What exists in its place is the tyranny of the temporary majority.

It's all right to champion pot and perversion and communism and black power and anarchy and revolution. But defense of the Confederacy is a no no.

Revolutionaries and rebels are worshipped as long as they are Communists or killers. But Johnny Reb is a racist, bigoted, red-neck. Communist slaughter of millions in imposing tyranny is acceptable; Dixie's defense of its homeland against a rapacious North fighting for economic supremacy under the guise of abolishing the slavery which Northern traders established for a profit, is not.

This is not to say that one has no freedom to express an opinion. He's free to agree . . .

Note: The Article and the Editorial are related

### Nation's smallest in Loudoun

# Cemetery honors Civil War dead

By JAMES E. WALTERS  
Associated Press Writer  
LEESBURG (AP) — A few miles north of here on U. S. 15 a highway marker advises that Ball's Bluff National Cemetery may be reached by turning off at the next intersection.

Yield to the tourist temptation and you'll find the nation's smallest national cemetery.

It's just a fraction more than half an acre in total area.

It has only 26 grave markers, plus a tiny memorial to U. S. Sen. Edward D. Baker of Oregon, who like the others was killed there Oct. 21, 1861. Baker, a colonel, commanded the Union forces that day.

Its annual budget — mainly for caretaker work on the grounds — is less than \$1,000 a year, says Raymond J. Costanzo, who has over-all charge.

And, aside from the highway markers a mile back on U. S. 15, there's not a thing to identify it as a national cemetery — not even a U. S. flag flying most days from the only flagpole. Someone stole the identifying plaque a few years ago.

But, just like Gettysburg and Arlington, with their seemingly endless rows of headstones, Ball's Bluff quickly manages to impart an air of quiet reverence to most visitors.

The cemetery is located in a small clearing, surrounded by towering oak, ash and locust trees. A reddish-stone fence, a couple of feet thick and four feet high, draws immediate attention. It encloses an area perhaps 25 feet by 25 feet. Entrance is through a simple wrought-iron gate.

There are 25 headstones in the compound, arranged in a semicircle with a 40-foot flagpole in the middle. The first grave on the left is marked with the inscription "Unknown US Soldier." The one in the middle says: "James Allen, Co H, 15 Regt, Mass Inf, Oct. 21, 1861." The others carry a number and the word "Unknown."

Outside this compound, near the cemetery entrance, is the grave of the only Confederate soldier buried there. His headstone reads: Clinton Hatcher, 1840-1861, Co F 8th Va Regt, CSA, Fell Bravely Defend-



**SMALLEST**—Ball's Bluff National Cemetery near Leesburg is the nation's smallest national cemetery. Only 26 grave markers memorialize those killed there Oct. 21, 1861, in an engagement early in the Civil War.

ing his Native State. Hatcher lived near here.

So what was Ball's Bluff and why is there a national cemetery there?

Oddly enough, considering how little known it is today, Ball's Bluff was a major engagement early in the Civil War. It came three months after the first Bull Run, or, as the Southerners call it, First Manassas. The South won handily at Bull Run and the North was starved for some kind of victory to boost morale.

Leesburg, then as now, was the county seat of Loudoun County, one of the nation's major agricultural producers. Just across the Potomac River from Ball's Bluff is the state of Maryland and 20 miles or so downriver is Washington, D. C.

Probing for an opening, Brig. Gen. P. Stone, a West Pointer,

sent a force across the river from Maryland to reconnoiter Leesburg. Senator Baker, who had resigned from Congress to volunteer, was given discretionary authority to reinforce this small force or expand on its opening. He immediately began deploying his entire command across the river.

There was a series of other blunders and the North absorbed a crushing defeat, losing almost half of its force — 921 men. Of these, 49 were killed, 158 wounded and 714 captured or reported missing. The wounded include Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr., later a famous U. S. Supreme Court justice. The South had 33 killed, 115 wounded, 1 missing.

Maj. Gen. Joseph D. Patch, a World War II commander, wrote a book analyzing the battle. He said: "It is doubtful that any battle was ever fought more desperately or if the number of casualties ever was exceeded in proportion to those engaged."

When the North learned of the defeat and the death of the popular Baker, a close friend of President Lincoln, there was a tremendous public outcry. A congressional inquiry held Gen. Stone responsible and called the battle "The most atrocious military blunder in history." Commented Gen. Patch, a century later: "If poor Stone was guilty of anything at all it was in permitting Baker to use his own judgment."

There was a move about 20 years ago to abandon the Ball's Bluff cemetery and move the bodies to another national cemetery. Virginians would not allow it.

## W&L ready to launch 224th academic year

LEXINGTON — New students at Washington and Lee University will begin orientation Wednesday, Sept. 5, as the university officially begins its 224th academic year.

In all, university officials expect almost 1,600 students to be enrolled when classes begin Sept. 12. The figure represents a slight drop from last year's record enrollment, 1,635, when both undergraduate and law enrollments exceeded their expected levels.

The total includes 47 men — a record number — from the Rockbridge area who will attend W&L under the university's special tuition reduction program. Washington and Lee has traditionally admitted local students at a nominal tuition fee, as an indication of appreciation for the special benefits the university derives from the area and its residents.

Orientation for the 365 entering freshmen as well as for transfer students will take place partly on the W&L campus and partly at Natural Bridge. The agenda includes placement tests, discussions on academic and extracurricular life and on W&L's heritage, several social activities, and initial events in fraternity rush.

A special highlight of the orientation week will come Sept. 11 when Dr. James G. Leyburn, a W&L dean and sociology professor for 25 years and a former president of the Rockbridge Historical Society, returns to the W&L campus to speak on "Spirit." His talk will take place

in the Lee Chapel at 7:30 p.m.

The W&L Generals' 1973 home football season begins Sept. 22 with a contest against Hamilton College, a new opponent on the schedule, at 1:30 p.m. on Wilson Field.

The year will be an eventful one for W&L in terms of historical recognition, with ceremonies scheduled for Oct. 12 — the 103rd anniversary of the death on campus of Robert E. Lee — marking the designation of the Front Campus area as a National Historic Landmark by the U. S. Department of the Interior, the highest such honor that can be conferred on a private site by the federal government.

Dignitaries at the local, state and national levels will participate in the ceremony, which will be highlighted by the unveiling of a plaque at 4:30 p.m. on the Front Campus. Also in attendance will be members of the W&L board of trustees, who will be conducting their autumn meeting in Lexington on that weekend.

The Historic Landmark designation is the second for W&L. The Lee Chapel, in which Gen. Lee and his family are buried, was declared a landmark 12 years ago in connection with the nation's observance of the Civil War.

# THE DAILY ADVANCE

LYNCHBURG, VA., WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 20, 1972. 19



**HISTORICAL LANDMARK** — The City Cemetery or the Old Methodist Cemetery at Taylor and Fourth streets is the latest Lynchburg site to be included on the register of Virginia Land marks by the Virginia Landmarks Commission in Richmond. Above is the entrance arch to the Confederate Section designed by the late S. Preston Craighill, well known local architect. The legend on the arch reads: "In Memory of The Confederate Dead who are Buried Here."

## Old City Cemetery placed on Register of Landmarks

By LIE WILEY

The fifth site in Lynchburg to be included in the register of Historic Landmarks by the Virginia Landmarks Commission of which Junius R. Fishburn is executive director, is the City Cemetery or the Old Methodist Cemetery at Fourth and Taylor Streets.

John Melvin Jennings, vice president of the Commission and executive director of the Virginia Historical Society said today

on the telephone that official notification of the selection is being sent to Mayor Leighton B. Dodd of Lynchburg and to national and state representatives by the commission. Jennings said he hopes the cemetery will later be placed on the National Register as several other sites have been.

Mrs. Joseph W. Houck, chairman of the Historic Activities Committee of the Lynchburg Committee of Colonial Dames, was notified by telephone of the selection Wednesday and announced the news at the meeting of the organization.

Mrs. Houck and Mrs. Charles G. Baber had worked on assembling photographs for the commission and Mrs. Baber compiled material for the book, "Behind the Old Brick Wall, A Cemetery Story," published by the Lynchburg Committee of the

National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the Commonwealth of Virginia in 1968. Miss Evelyn Lee Moore, historian and writer, did research and writing for the interesting and well-documented volume, which was printed by Whittet and Shepperson in Richmond.

According to information assembled by the Colonial Dames the sponsoring group, the Old City Cemetery was officially opened July 5, 1806... The original two acres upon which the cemetery was established was "a gift to the Commonalty of Lynchburg by John Lynch, founder of Lynchburg, and Mary, his wife.

"On this land and the adjoining acreage subsequently acquired by purchase, the Governing Body of Lynchburg for 166 years has maintained a public burying ground for its inhabi-

tants of all races, except however, that certain areas of the older section of necessity are now closed to further burials."

Mrs. Baber said today the organization is "truly grateful to the City of Lynchburg for

its assistance." Recently the city has agreed to rebuild a part of the wall which has disintegrated and has placed a sign at the cemetery to that effect.

A resolution endorsing the request that the cemetery be designated an historical site was drawn up on July 11, 1972. It states in part:

"... Whereas buried here are most of the Founding Fathers of Lynchburg including its first Commonwealth's Attorney, and seven Mayors, one of whom was instrumental in executing the unique plan whereby a water system was provided for the town; and

"Whereas, other early interments include many who did much to make Lynchburg a better place in which to live, the founder of the first school, the first lending library, the first Sunday School — not only in Lynchburg, but in Virginia — and a noted Negro musician, a poet of international acclaim, and the founder of the Lyceum movement in America; and

"Whereas also buried here are two great-nieces of George Washington and the great grandparents of the co-author of the Federal Reserve Act and former Chief of the Cherokee Nation; and

"Whereas, among others interred here are several who ren-

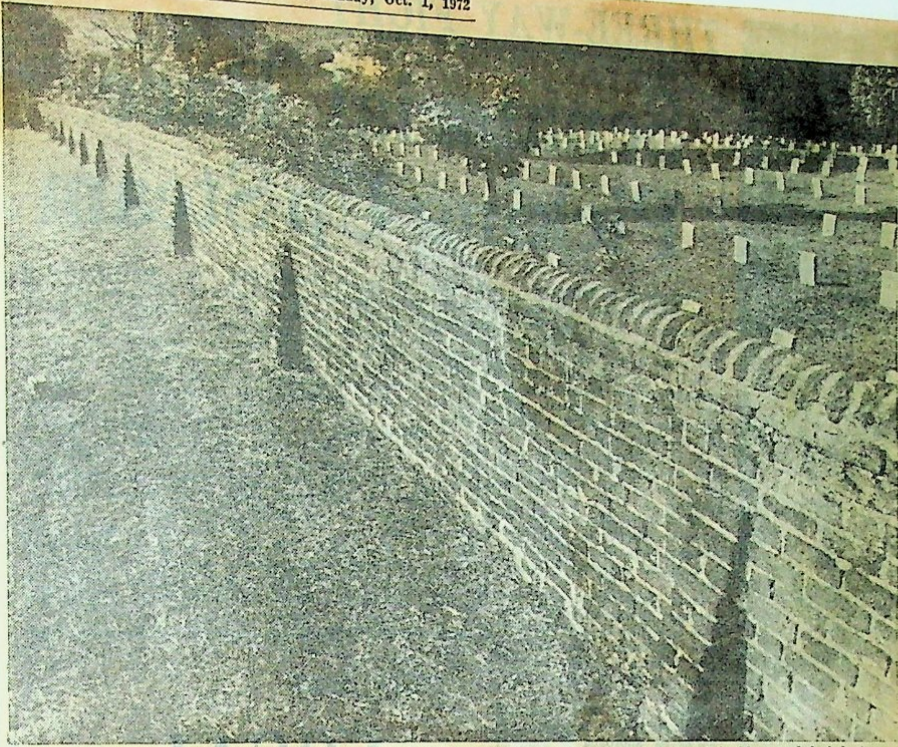
dered conspicuous service in the American Revolution, the Mexican War, the War of 1812; and

"Whereas, also buried in a special section of this cemetery are 2,701 Confederate soldiers from 14 states who died in area hospitals during the Civil War;

and "Whereas, also buried in said special section were 187 Union Soldiers, until our Federal Government ordered them removed to a Federal Cemetery; and

"Whereas the historical significance of this special section of the City Cemetery has been recognized by the State of Virginia as evidenced by contributions, through the Confederate Memorial Association, to its upkeep since the year of 1903; and

"Whereas, when it was feared during the Civil War that Lynchburg would fall to the Union Forces under Gen. David Hun-



**CEMETERY WALL** — Section of Old City Cemetery's original brick wall appears in good condition, considering its construction date — 1827. Cemetery's brick enclosure contains hand-

made oversize bricks and half-round brick topping. Cemetery has been placed on Virginia Landmarks Register and nominated to National Register of Historic Places.

## ON LANDMARKS REGISTER

# Old City Cemetery Recognized

By GARY KEARNS  
News Staff Writer

Notification that the Old City Cemetery at Fourth and Taylor streets has been placed on the Virginia Landmarks Register has been received by Mayor Leighton B. Dodd from J. R. Fishburn, executive director of the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission.

The mayor also has been informed by the commission that the City Cemetery, officially opened July 5, 1806, when the Corporation of Lynchburg was but 20 years old, has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

City Manager David B. Norman welcomed the news from the commission, noting that the City Department of Parks and Beautification has the task of maintaining the historic cemetery and will continue to provide the best possible service in the future.

The Virginia Landmarks Register, established by an act of the General Assembly in 1966, is to include "the building, structures and sites which are of a statewide or national significance."

In his letter to Mayor Dodd, Fishburn states, "It is our feeling that the Old City Cemetery richly deserves this recognition."

He adds: "The protection of these significant landmarks is

of immediate concern to this commission. It is our hope that you will let us know if we can be of any assistance in the preservation of your historic property.

"Many times members of our staff can offer advice to owners who contemplate alterations or renovations on their property, and we will welcome the opportunity to serve you," Fishburn states.

The original two acres upon which the cemetery was established was a gift to the Commonality of Lynchburg by John Lynch, the city's founder, and Mary, his wife.

On this land and the adjoining acreage subsequently acquired by purchase, the governing body of Lynchburg of 166 years has maintained a public burying ground for its inhabitants of all races, except however, that certain acres of the old section now are closed to further burials out of necessity.

Most of the city's founding fathers and other distinguished Lynchburg citizens — plus, 2,701 Confederate dead from 14 states — are buried in this old cemetery whose documentary history was published in 1963 in a book entitled "Behind the Old Brick Wall."

Also, there appears ample evidence that there has been a strong association of this old

cemetery with the history of the city, state and nation.

The Lynchburg Committee of Colonial Dames, with the endorsement of City Council, requesting the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission designate this cemetery as a historic site.

The Old City Cemetery becomes the fifth site in Lynchburg to be included in the register of the commission.

The first building in the city to be so honored was the Academy of Music in 1969. The second was Point of Honor, historic manor house on Cabell Street, selected in 1970. Earlier this year the old Courthouse at the top of Monument Terrace and Garland Hill were included in the register.

Among the cemetery's interests is the badly weathered flat stone marking the grave of Samuel Jordan Harrison, mayor of Lynchburg in 1808, 1814 and 1817. It was to Harrison that Thomas Jefferson wrote in a letter dated Oct. 7, 1817, concerning Lynchburg.

"I consider it as the most interesting spot in the state, and the most entitled to general patronage for its industry, enterprise and correct course."

Others buried there include Maris Ball Tucker and her daughter, Eleanor Rosalie. Mrs. Tucker was one of the two grandnieces of George Washington.

Her husband was George Tucker, antebellum scholar, who was a member of the first faculty chosen by Jefferson for the University of Virginia.

The death of their young daughter, Rosalie, inspired Tucker to write the poem, "Recollections of Rosalie," inscribed on the stone.

Also an interesting individual grave enclosure, mounded over with old handmade brick, is similar to several surviving grave markers found in historic St. John's Churchyard in Richmond.

Another of the historic graves is that of William Morgan, mayor of Lynchburg in 1818. His family's plot is one of four stone enclosures in the cemetery attributed to James Scurry, early Lynchburg stonemason who also laid the city's first cobblestone streets.

A marble sculptured angel in the cemetery is a noticeably beautiful memorial to a two-year-old child, Emmert Hamilton Jefferson, son of one of Lynchburg's highly esteemed early Negro citizens.

On the stone of John Victor, who served as Lynchburg's mayor in 1825, is inscribed:

"Familiar to many is the dramatic story of the part he played in bringing water to the rapidly growing town... This however was by no means the

sole reason for John Victor's prominence as a public benefactor. In education, church and philanthropy his work speaks for him."

There are two quaint stones dated 1823 and 1824 made out of grey-green stone, similar to about a dozen others scattered throughout the cemetery, all dated in the 1820s.

There is speculation that these were cut from the quarry discovered here in 1817. An article from the Lynchburg Press, dated Nov. 28, 1817, refers to "an extensive and valuable marble quarry" having been discovered in the Lynchburg area and "believed to be the first quarry ever opened in the state."

Also buried in the cemetery are Judge William Daniel and his son, Judge William Daniel Jr. The appropriate motto on their stone, which has the Scales of Justice embossed upon it, is "Be Just and Fear Not."

This was the Daniel family who lived at Point of Honor and for whom Daniel's Hill was named. The distinguished U. S. Sen John Warlick Daniel, "Lame Lion of Lynchburg," whose monument stand at the intersection of Floyd Street and Park Avenue, was the son of Judge William Daniel Jr.

The Daily Advance

# WOMEN'S NEWS

LYNCHBURG, VA., SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 6, 1973.

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**CEMETERY GETS NEW WALK** — Admiring the new 275-foot-long flagstone walk which extends from the entrance gate at the Confederate section of the old Methodist Cemetery to the Confederate Monument are, left to right: Clement R. Woodall, superintendent of the City Parks and Beautification Department, Mrs. Dexter Otey of the Southern Memorial Association; Floyd McKenna, director of the Parks and Beautification Department, and John Stephens, horticulturist with the same city department. The material for the walk was provided by the City Community Services Department and the \$393 labor cost was paid by Southern Memorial Association. The labor was done under private contract and grading and seeding work was done by workers in the Parks and Beautification department.

(Fred Knight Photo)



**DISPLAY PLAQUE**—Mrs. J. Easley Edmunds Jr., left, chairman of the Colonial Dames Bicentennial Committee, and Miss Evelyn L. Moore, author of the Colonial Dames story of the old City Cemetery, entitled "Behind the Old Brick Wall," examine the plaque sent by the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission stating that the cemetery has been designated a historic landmark. (Fred Knight Photo)

## Old City Cemetery listed as state historic landmark

Miss Evelyn L. Moore, author of the Colonial Dames story of the Old City Cemetery, "Behind the Old Brick Wall," and Mrs. J. Easley Edmunds Jr., chairman of the Colonial Dames Bicentennial Committee, today examined the plaque sent by the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission stating that the old City Cemetery has been designated as a historic landmark.

The burying ground was opened in 1806.

Mrs. Joseph W. Houck and Mrs. Charles G. Baber were chairmen of the Colonial Dames initial effort to have the historical significance of the old cemetery officially recognized.

With the support and endorsement of City Council, a request was forwarded to the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission. On Sept. 29, 1972, Mayor Leighton B. Dodd received notice from Junius R. Fishburne Jr., executive director of the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission, stating that the cemetery had received this initial recognition.

Last month Mayor Dodd received notice that the cemetery had been given national recognition and has been

placed on the National Register of Historical Places.

Mrs. Edmunds said today, "As a continuation of the long time interest in the City Cemetery the Colonial Dames Bicentennial objective is two fold. A color slide program has recently been completed. Having twice given this program to E. C. Glass High School students, at their request, it is heart-warming to see the interest of the younger generation in our city's history and heritage.

"Our second endeavor is to raise funds to support a request which we plan to make to the City Council for an appropriate entrance for this historic cemetery on which to place the plaque."

## NEW MARKET CHANGE

# VMI Alumni Cool To Plan

By GEOFF SEAMANS  
LEXINGTON (AP)—Proposals to change Virginia Military Institute's traditional New Market ceremony, held every May 15 for the past 20 years on the school's parade grounds, has so far met mostly negative reactions from the VMI alumni.

The spirit of the reaction, though, has been "pretty calm" and "pretty cool" says Col. Beverly C. Read, editor of alumni publications.

Proposals to change the ceremony, which honors VMI cadets who fought as a unit in the Battle of New Market in 1864, stem from the distaste of some cadets, including blacks, for the ceremony's use of Confederate symbols such as the Confederate flag and the playing of "Dixie."

"Initial Reaction" Severe  
Doug Bumgardner, editor of the cadet newspaper which has

given the issue considerable space, said "initial reaction" from alumni was "severe against any changes to the ceremony."

The editor said he has received perhaps 35 to 40 letters from alumni, adding that the issue "far and away has generated the most interest" since he has been with the newspaper.

But Bumgardner also said that only a few alumni letters "have tended to be emotional," noting that most discussion has been handled in a "moderate, temperate manner."

Read said he has not reported the debate in the Alumni Journal because no decision has yet been reached.

"People are interested," he said, but added he does not anticipate much alumni reaction "until we know what's going to happen."

The first chance for any actual decision at the Institute, which receives substantial financial help from its alumni, will be at a meeting of the board of visitors Saturday.

The board will hear the Posit Committee's report—presumably with results of a Feb. 19 cadet poll taken into account—along with comments of Maj. Gen. Richard L. Irby, VMI's superintendent.

The Posit Committee is comprised of cadets and serves in an advisory capacity to the board of visitors.

According to Joe Duffy, chairman of the cadet committee, the report has been written but committee recommendations will not be made public until the board meets.

The Feb. 19 poll, however, indicated considerable cadet sentiment for changes in the cere-

mony. Though the cadets agreed by a wide margin that the ceremony's purpose is "to celebrate the spirit, integrity, and courage of the VMI man," they agreed by a 701-206 majority that individuals should be excused from participating if no change is made.

The corps also preferred a change in emphasis to honor all alumni who have died in battle. By a much narrower margin, 470-435, the cadets said "Confederate symbology" should be replaced with VMI symbols.

Problem Not New  
Institute sources say the problem of what to do about

the New Market ceremony has existed for several years without any satisfactory solution.

Blacks have traditionally volunteered for guard duty to avoid taking part in the ceremony, which evokes the interesting image of black cadets guarding the Institute while the rest of the corps honor a Confederate unit.

According to Bumgardner, last year black cadets were pulled off guard duty by the corps commandant despite the "common practice."

To resolve the problem, Col. William Buchanan, commandant of the corps, this winter sent a memorandum to the Posit Committee urging the cadets to consider possible answers.

Both Read and Bumgardner said this method of handling

# THE DAILY ADVANCE

LYNCHBURG, VA., TUES. EVENING, APRIL 3, 1973.

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## VMI board bars ceremony change on New Market Day

LEXINGTON (AP)—Virginia Military Institute's board of visitors has decided not to alter the form of its New Market Day ceremony, despite complaints from many cadets—especially blacks—that the ceremony is personally offensive because of its Confederate symbolism.

Maj. Gen. Richard L. Irby, VMI superintendent, said Monday the unanimous decision was reached during a meeting March 30-31.

New Market Day is held each May 15 to honor "the courage and devotion to duty" of 247 VMI cadets who fought in the Battle of New Market during the Civil War.

The ceremony has come under increasing attack from members of the corps of cadets since 1968, when the first blacks were admitted to the school.

The use of the Confederate flag and the playing of "Dixie" has been singled out for special criticism.

Controversy over the ceremony intensified to the point this year that the student-run Posit Committee put the matter to a vote of the corps.

The cadets voted 627 to 280 to alter the observance so that it would not be offensive to some members of the corps. They also voted 470 to 435 to replace the Confederate flag and "Dixie" with VMI symbols.

The Posit Committee, using the results of the survey, sent a recommendation regarding the ceremony to the board of visitors.

Some alumni reportedly were incensed that consideration had been given to changing the ceremony.

But it was apparent that many of the institute's blacks were even more displeased.

"Every black cadet objects to marching for Confederate heroes," said Mac Bowman, a black cadet leader and football star. He told the Richmond Times-Dispatch recently that if the 19 blacks on campus were forced to participate again in New Market Day, he thought the majority of them would not return to school next semester.

The board also passed a resolution saying the ceremony would be continued "with its purpose, now as always, being to honor the spirit, courage, integrity and devotion to duty represented by the young cadets who fought and died in the Battle of New Market on 15 May, 1864.

The board also said in its announcement that it "expresses pride in the institute's record of equal treatment for all cadets without any reservations."

The board stresses the institute's democratic processes and notes with pride the calm, in-depth discussion of this matter participated in by the corps of cadets, alumni, friends, administration and the board itself," the announcement said.

The Battle of New Market was the only time an entire student body has fought as a unit in a pitched battle in the history of the nation.

## Special exhibit will open at New Market Battlefield

NEW MARKET — A special exhibit featuring seven-foot photo murals of Gen. R. E. Lee and other leading Civil War officers from Virginia opened at the Hall of Valor of the New Market Battlefield Park here today. It will continue through June.

Entitled "Virginians in Blue and Grey," it is the first special exhibit in the museum since it was opened in 1970, according to James J. Geary, director. Of 14 panels in the display, four are devoted to a sub-exhibit, "Men of Virginia Military Institute in the Civil War."

"I think the VMI portion of the exhibit will be an eye-opener to many people," Geary said.

"Few realize what a very important role VMI played in providing officers to the Confederacy."

The ten large photo murals came from the Civil War Centennial Center in Richmond and have been in storage since the Center closed at the end of 1965, Geary said. The display is in a room specially designed and lighted for temporary exhibits.

Full panels are devoted to Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Joseph E. Johnston, George E. Pickett, John S. Mosby, Winfield Scott, and J. E. B. Stuart. Others shown include Fitzhugh Lee, Jubal Early, A. P. Hill and George Henry Thomas; and one woman, the Confederate spy, Belle Boyd.

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## Wet weather cancels New Market Day

NEW MARKET (AP)—What would have been the sixth consecutive re-enactment of the Battle of New Market has been canceled due to wet weather.

James J. Geary, director of the New Market Battlefield Park, announced the cancellation Sunday. The event, commemorating the charge of untried Virginia Military Institute cadets in the New Market battle on May 5, 1864, had been set for May 13.

Cars must be parked on the formal lawn around the Hall of Valor for the event, Geary said, and under drier conditions last year the automobiles did considerable damage.

"With no end of the rains in sight, we wanted to give participants and the public as much notice as possible," Geary said. A record of 300 participants had been expected.

Geary said VMI, whose board of visitors announced four weeks ago it will hold the school's celebration unaltered on May 13, concurred reluctantly.

The decision not to change the VMI celebration came after

cadet proposals is within VMI tradition and that cadets have traditionally possessed the right to make their views known to the board of visitors.

## New Market observance planned at VMI Tuesday

LEXINGTON—The annual observance of the anniversary of the Battle of New Market will be held on Tuesday at 4:50 p.m. at the Virginia Military Institute.

New Market Day is observed each year at VMI with a ceremony which honors the spirit, courage, integrity, and devotion to duty represented by the young cadets who fought and died in the Civil War battle on May 15, 1864.

The ceremony includes a roll call of the dead, with a cadet representative in the company in which the New Market cadet served answering, "Died on the Field of Honor." The placing of floral tributes at the statue, "Virginia Mourning Her Dead," is followed by a rifle salute and taps. The ceremony concludes as the cadet regiment passes in review before the New Market monument.

It was on Sunday, May 15, 1864, that the VMI Corps of Cadets made the charge at New Market which aided in repelling a Union force advancing against the Confederate armies in the Shenandoah Valley.

Ten cadets died in the battle and 47 others were wounded. Six of the dead are buried at VMI beside the New Market monument. The statue is the work of the sculptor, Sir Moses Ezekiel, a VMI graduate and member of the New Market Corps.

A reenactment of the Battle of New Market scheduled this Sunday at the battlefield was called off because of the wet conditions of the grounds, according to a battlefield spokesman.

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LYNCHBURG, VA., WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 16, 1973. 19

## New Market Day marked by 'Dixie' and flying of Confederate flags

LEXINGTON (AP)—The 109th Anniversary of the Battle of New Market was celebrated here Tuesday with only one black cadet marching amid a sea of white faces as spectators waved Confederate flags and "Dixie" was played.

The traditional ceremony is observed at Virginia Military Institute each year in honor of cadets who fought and died in the Civil War battle.

But recently many cadets, blacks among them, said they objected to the use of Confederate symbols and suggested that school emblems be used instead.

Of the 1,072 cadets at VMI, 19 are black. Ronald J. Norman of Norfolk, a sophomore, was the lone black cadet marching in

the ceremony. A school spokesman said most of the blacks were on guard duty, but some who play football were excused because of injuries suffered during spring practice.

At the ceremony, a wreath was placed in honor of the dead, and the Corps of Cadets marched past the campus statue of "Virginia Mourning Her Dead."

At the statue, the Confederate flag flew alongside the Stars and Stripes, and the VMI band started the parade to the tune of "Dixie."

Small Confederate flags were waved by several spectators and portions of the crowd applauded when the band twice played "Dixie." Among the crowd estimated by newsmen

to be in the low hundreds were less than five blacks.

In March the VMI Board of Visitors voted to keep the ceremony as it has been in the past. The board made no provision for excusing cadets from participating.

But senior cadets didn't have to attend if they didn't want to. Their final examinations were completed and thus they were exempt. As for the other cadets, guard duty was a way out. Cadets could volunteer to stand guard, as they may during other parades to avoid participating.

The Corps' commandant, Col. William Buchanan, said volunteering for guard duty is a matter decided among cadets. However, blacks frequently use that method to avoid the New Market ceremony.

In February, cadets were polled about the ceremony. They indicated sentiment for change, with a majority favoring the substitution of VMI symbols for Confederate ones.

But when the board of visitors made the decision to stick with tradition, the Corps appeared to accept it. Before the board ruled, the campus newspaper ran articles about the issue and several state newspapers published stories about the annual ceremony.

The controversy, said Buchanan, was "a good exercise" for the cadets. He added that they responded to the situation in a "mature" and "objective" way.

## Amherst Board backs protection for park

AMHERST — The Amherst County Board of Supervisors expressed full support Wednesday for proposed federal legislation that would prevent modern development from "spilling the view" at the scenic Appomattox Court House National Historical Park.

The supervisors provided the area's first support to a bill now in Congress that would allow the Secretary of the Interior to expand the park boundaries in neighboring Appomattox County.

Park officials recently expressed fears that potential land development on the north side of Rt. 24 might endanger the approaches to the scenic village where the Civil War ended.

Problems of this nature have already been encountered in the form of a private airstrip located within an estimated 150 yards of the front door of the McLean House where General Lee surrendered to General Grant.

In their resolution Wednesday, the supervisors noted that the only protection for the entire northern flank of the park site is a 300 foot scenic easement. The resolution concluded that "said bill will preserve and protect an area unique in historical significance."

The resolution was presented by Roy C. Mayo, administrator, on behalf of Stewart M. Farrar of Pamplin. Farrar is a member of the Appomattox Historical Society.

The News

## WORLD of WOMEN

LYNCHBURG, VA., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1973

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**PARK VISITORS** — Among visitors to McLean House at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park recently were Mrs. Mervin J. Ellis of Salisbury, Md., back row right, great-granddaughter of Wilmer McLean, Civil War owner of property; and her daughter, Mrs. Robert Kinsie of Bethesda, Md., and her two children, Elizabeth and Jacob. Helen Talbert, left, park hostess at McLean House, took visitors on guided tour.