

1974 - 1975

Scrap
Book



UDC Leader Points Out Postal Lesson

The present postmaster general for the United States could take a lesson from the late John Reagan in matters of finance.

Reagan was postmaster general for the post office of the Confederate States of America, and his postal system made money.

Assorted information of this ilk may be obtained this week from Miss Edna Howard Fowler of Los Angeles, whose special interest in Confederate history leans towards surgeons, chaplains, dispatchers and couriers.

"I'm a regular bureau of information," Miss Fowler sighed during an interview in her hotel suite today.

MANY CALLS

She didn't mean information of an historical nature. She had just put down the telephone, having answered questions for the other end of the line; her expectation that the telephone would ring again within five minutes was well-founded.

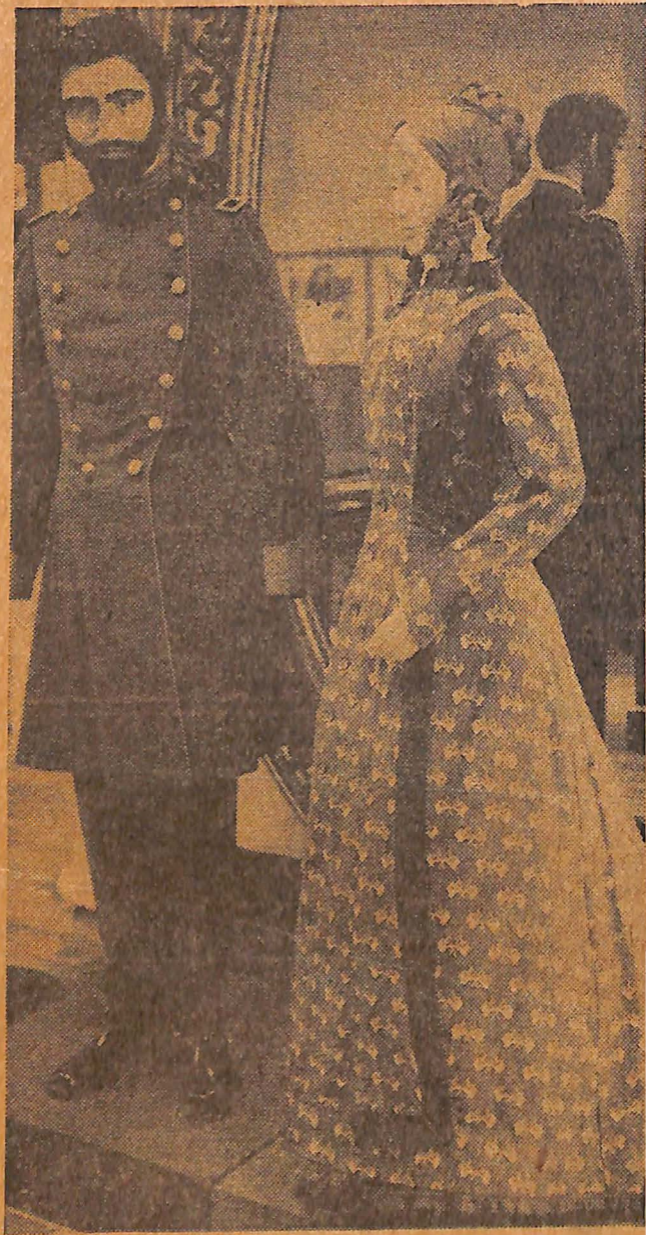
As president-general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Miss Fowler is a veritable bureau of information for officials from 36 divisions convening here to dedicate the memorial building on the Boulevard.

As president-general for the past two years, she has found that the building has been her problem, headache and pride. This afternoon she accepted it in the name of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, to whom it was presented by Mrs. John Wienmann of Little Rock.

VIRGINIA START

Although Miss Fowler traces her family through Virginia, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and on to California (for her father's health), she says she leaves genealogy to her sister.

"I don't have the patience," she said. "It requires a great deal of patience. I'd rather be the historical end."



[Staff Photo]

Style of the South

A Confederate artillery major and his lady stand in the Valentine Museum this week, honoring visiting members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The lady wears a gown of purple wool with an all-over design of small crossed Confederate flags. The material for the dress was woven in Charlottesville. The officer's uniform is made of a fine cloth available at that time only in Charleston, S. C. It was never worn in battle, because the man for whom it was tailored, Maj. Johnston deLangnel, CSA, aged 33, was killed in the battle of Charleston Harbor. The mannequins stand before a mirror that hung in the White House from 1837 to 1901.

No Gumption, He Says Of Modern Generation

By Pat Vint

Exchange their hoop skirts of yesteryear for the sheaths of today and the Belle Boyds, Anna Jacksons and Mrs. Lees would still be the gallant women they were when men were men and ladies were supposedly docile stay-at-homes.

In fact, they might even be more noteworthy because they were individualists. So said author Harnett Kane who believes many women, and men too, of today lack gumption and backbone. "This is the era of conformity and the real peril is in trying to be just like the men and women in the advertising brochures."

Not so the dare-to-be different heroines of the consistently successful factual novels and biographies turned out by the good-natured, spoonbread and Smithfield ham-loving bachelor from New Orleans. Kane was here for a talk before the United Daughters of the Confederacy convention.

"Mrs. Jackson was the perfect wife and even today she'd have been a good soldier's wife," said Kane of Mrs. Thomas J. Jackson, heroine of his latest book, "The Gallant Mrs. Stonewall." She had the courage to be different, to marry the man everyone said would amount to nothing.

Modern Individualists

Of course, there are women today who would make good material for books. "Ingrid Bergman has had a fascinating life and there are Amelia Earhart and Jacqueline Cochran. I hope later to do modern things but I think it's a good idea to write about the place and people you know."

Kane hasn't always stuck to that maxim, however. There was "The Scandalous Mrs. Blackford," a biographical novel of the famous blonde Hattie Blackford. "She was from Philadelphia and not even South Philadelphia."

Nor have all his books dealt with Confederate heroines. There have been biographies and non-fiction works and now another is in the writing—lavishly illustrated book on the Gulf Coast. It will be published next year and will be followed, probably in 1959, by another book on the

Confederacy, but characters and locale are still a secret.

For the present, however, Kane is far more concerned with "The Gallant Mrs. Stonewall." In fact, he was here yesterday to autograph copies of the book at Miller & Rhoads and to tell the UDC historical night audience more about the general and his lady.

Between mouthfuls of breakfast spoonbread—"this and General Lee are the greatest things to come out of the South"—Kane waxed enthusiastic about the latest book. He's already met 75 persons named Stonewall Jackson, had his hair cut in a Stonewall Jackson barber shop, seen Hollywood become interested in the story with Susan Hayward probably to be the star, and had a congratulatory telegram from Mrs. E. Randolph Preston of Winston-Salem, N. C., General Jackson's only surviving granddaughter. That pleased him no end. "You worry about relatives if you're a writer."

The UDC Story: Women, History And Education

By Susan N. Quinn

Since 1950, the United Daughters of the Confederacy have been working and planning intensively for their white marble headquarters building on North Boulevard that will be dedicated this afternoon.

With the attainment of this goal, members can turn their attention to other plans and projects. And they can also afford to pause for a few backward glances.

The UDC, known first as the National Association of Daughters of the Confederacy, was founded Sept. 10, 1894 by Mrs. L. H. Raines of Savannah, Ga., and Mrs. C. M. Goodlet of Nashville, Tenn., who had been corresponding about the need for a national organization since April of that year. The first meeting took place in Nashville (because Mrs. Raines had a railroad pass), in the rooms of the Frank Cheatham Bivouac Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans. Also present were a group of Nashville's Confederate women and a representative from Texas, in Nashville for a visit. Mrs. Raines, who also designed the seal of a laurel wreath around a Confederate flag, was chosen as first president.

Even before this, in May, 1894, the first organization of Confederate women in Virginia had been formed. Now the Albemarle Chapter, it began life as the Kate Noland Garnett Chapter, because it was founded in the home of Mrs. James Mercer Garnett, on the lawn of the University of Virginia.

Some Early Chapters

In February, 1895 the Mary Custis Lee Chapter was organized in Alexandria. Four other chapters joined this one in October of the year to form the Virginia Division, giving the Old Dominion the first state-wide UDC organization which was represented at the national convention in Atlanta that November.

A year later another state organization was formed around the Charlottesville chapter. Called the Grand Division of Virginia, it joined the UDC at a general convention in Baltimore that year. The two Virginia divisions united in 1903 with a total membership of 7,000, the largest of all the state groups at that time.

Richmond's first group, the Richmond Chapter, was formed in January, 1896 by Mrs. Norman B. Randolph, who was also its first president. Now bearing her name is the Janet Randolph Chapter, formed by a group of younger women in 1926 as the Richmond Junior Chapter.

The general organization, which now boasts some 40,000 members, has included as many as 60,000 at one time.

Two of the chief aims of these women have been to care for Confederate veterans and their widows and children, and to spread knowledge of the history of the South around the time of the War Between the States. Their monuments and historical markers are everywhere, and include the monument to Jefferson Davis here in Richmond. They have worked to have fair and unbiased histories used in schools, marked the graves of countless Confederate veterans, and collected the records of at least 40,000 of these veterans, which are now housed in the new building.

Ever interested in education, they have... and essay prizes, as well as

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I Hear America Singing

"Before the hearth at the Scarab
I asked Miss Bates how she came to write
'America the Beautiful.' She hesitated for a moment, then asked,
'Why do you want to know?' 'Because,' I replied in frankness,
'someday I shall want to be able to tell my grandchildren
that you and no one else told me the story.'"

by Leighton Rollins



Transcripts disappointing, Byrd comments

WASHINGTON—U. S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr. of Virginia is disappointed in the tone of the transcripts released by President Nixon.

"The level of discussion was not as high as I feel it should have been at the White House," said Byrd.

"It would have been wiser for the President to have released them many months ago—and I so stated last summer," the senator added.

He said the transcripts show "little deep concern for the interests of the nation as a whole and, I think, too much concern for the interests of a few individuals."

Byrd declined comment on whether he thinks the President should resign.



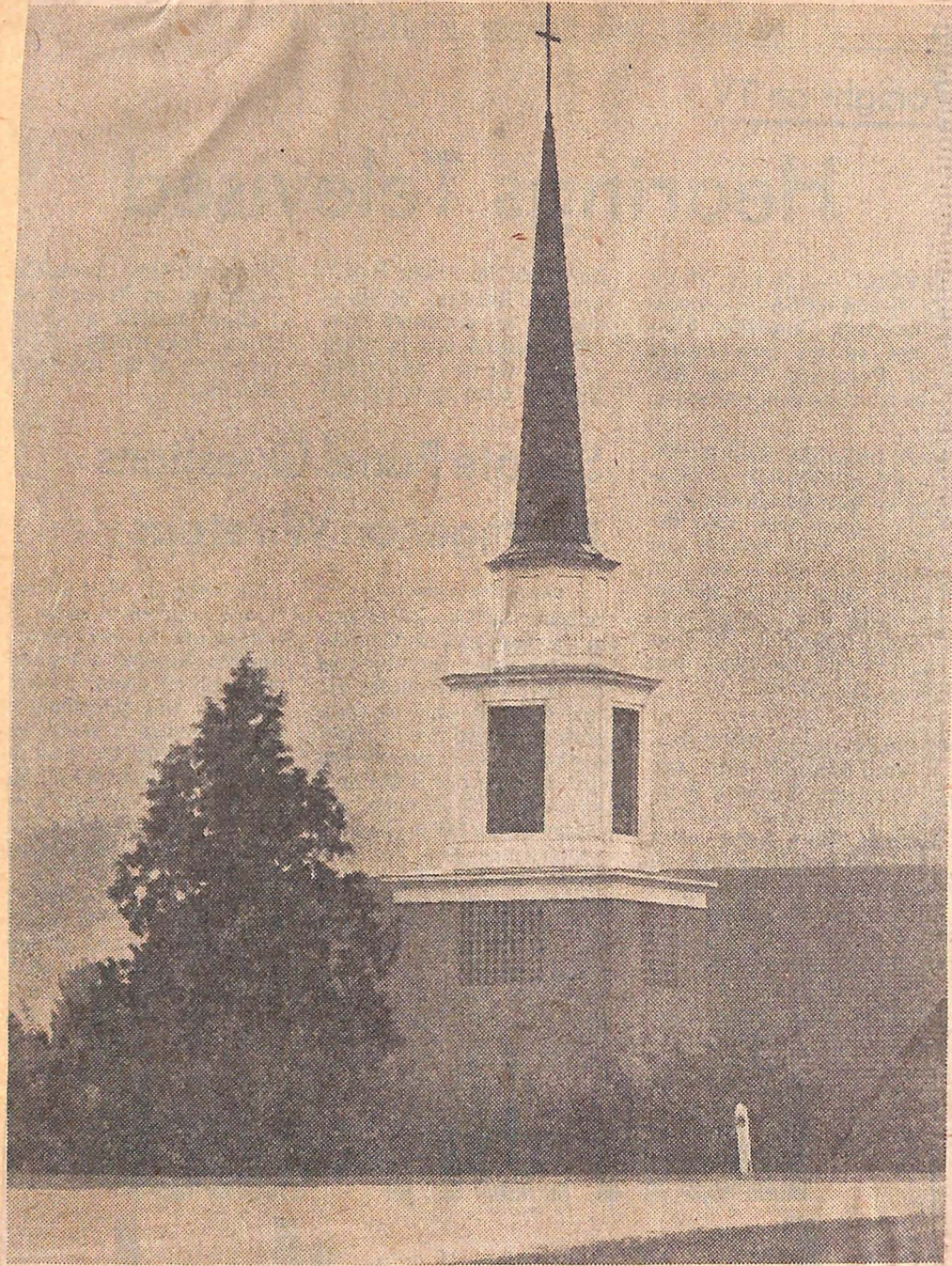
Photo by A. G. Perkins

LUCY SELINA FURNACE was built in 1827. It produced iron used by the Confederacy during the Civil War. In 1874 it became the first coke-fired furnace in Virginia. Last operation was in 1911.



Photo by Miller's Studio

HEADWATERS OF JAMES RIVER - Formed by confluence of Jackson and Cowpasture Rivers. Ore was shipped by these rivers during the Civil War.



Times Photo by Oakie Asbury

Haze Returns To Valley

ed by the mountain behind the Hollins College Chapel.

*Chapel - across
from Hollins
in the city -*

SEE HISTORIC

Shirley

PLANTATION

Charles City, Virginia



A James River Estate on Scenic Route 5

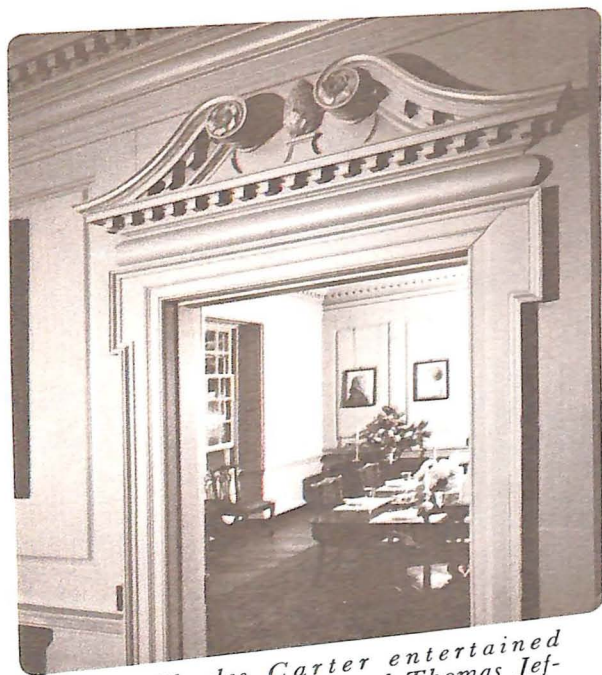
FIRST IN VIRGINIA

Founded in 1613

OPEN DAILY



One of the most interesting features of the house is the carved walnut stair without visible support.



Here Charles Carter entertained George Washington and Thomas Jefferson (President Tyler and T. Roosevelt were also guests at Shirley)

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TAYLOR LEWIS

First in Virginia

Established in 1613

SHIRLEY was founded six years after the settlers arrived at Jamestown in 1607 to establish the first permanent English Colony in the New World and seven years before the Pilgrims landed in 1620 at Plymouth in Massachusetts. The present mansion was begun in 1723 and architectural historians believe that parts of its magnificent design were inspired by the second Governor's Palace at Williamsburg.

Shirley is truly Virginia's "unchanged plantation" and visitors today see an 800-acre James River estate owned and operated by the ninth generation of the original owners. The furnishings and family possessions of the Hills and Carters are still in the mansion—many in the same places they have occupied for more than two centuries.

A visit to Shirley Plantation affords the visitor an understanding of the life of a distinguished family, for three centuries and nine generations residents of historic Charles City County, one of Virginia's eight original shires.



A pair of diamond-shaped Hill hatchments—family emblems displayed at funerals in England as late as the early 1700's—hang prominently in the handsome home, along with a dozen family portraits, furniture, and an outstanding collection of English Silver.



One of the most interesting features of the house is the carved walnut stair without visible support.



Used for raising squab—note interesting detail in the brick interior



Used for storage of farm tools, crops and supplies—arched brick roof of ice house under north barn.



Scene of the wedding of Robert E. Lee's mother—Anne Hill Carter (to Governor "Light Horse" Harry Lee)



Here Charles Carter entertained George Washington and Thomas Jefferson (President Tyler and T. Roosevelt were also guests at Shirley)



South dependency includes 18th century schoolroom.—The school was attended by Robert E. Lee.

A VISIT to Shirley Plantation affords a panorama of rare historical continuity. Records mention Shirley as early as 1611 and the estate was inhabited by 1613. The present family has owned the plantation since 1660.

Situated on the plantation highway paralleling the historic James River, Shirley was a well-known center of hospitality 100 years before and during the American Revolution. The Hills and Carters entertained the Byrds, Harrisons, Washington, Jefferson and other prominent Virginians at Shirley where they engaged in lively discussions of land acquisition, tobacco, Indian fighting, religious contention, fur trading, politics, and other affairs of that day.

A century later—during the War Between the States—Shirley survived the Peninsular Campaign and the struggle for nearby Richmond, capital of the Southern Confederacy. Ann Hill Carter, wife of "Light Horse Harry" Lee of Stratford and mother of General Robert E. Lee, was born at Shirley. The famous Confederate general—one of the great Americans of all times—spent several years in his mother's home and received part of his schooling there.

This historic estate provides an intimate study of a way of life that is a storied part of America's heritage. A visit to Shirley is a real and meaningful experience.

THE MANSION

The present mansion was begun in 1723 by the third Edward Hill, a man of status in the Virginia Colony, for his daughter, Elizabeth who married John Carter, son of King Carter. It was finished in 1770 and is largely left in its original state. The home is recognized as an architectural treasure. Its graceful carved staircase rises for three stories without visible support, the only one of its kind in America. The superb panelling and elegant carving are tribute to the work of eighteenth-century artisans. Shirley is a kind of family museum filled with exquisite furnishings, crested silver, and memorabilia.

THE PLANTATION

The estate is a busy agricultural community that produces corn, barley, oats, wheat, and soy beans, and supports white-face Hereford-Angus cattle and sheep.

A number of interesting original outbuildings help fill out this eighteenth-century scene. All are built in brick of Flemish bond pattern popular two centuries ago. Among them are a large two-story kitchen, an ample smokehouse, intriguing dove cote, an elaborate stable, and two sturdy brick barns.

The early Hills and Carters probably would feel very much at home at Shirley today as Hill Carter, Jr., the present owner, and his family are faithfully carrying on its tradition as the "oldest and loveliest plantation in Virginia."



U. S. SENATOR HARRY F. BYRD, JR. REPORTS TO VIRGINIA

VOL. VIII, No. 2

April, 1974

My dear Fellow Virginian:

Inflation is now pushing up consumer prices at an annual rate of 10 percent. It is eating into the pay check of every working man and woman.

Why do we have such rampant inflation? Experts like William McChesney Martin, former chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, say huge and continuing government deficits are the chief cause of inflation. I agree.

In fact, I am convinced that we will not get the cost of living under control until we get the cost of government under control.

For years now, we have had runaway spending in Washington. The federal funds budget has not been balanced since 1960, and the deficits are getting larger. For the six-year period ending June 30, 1975, the accumulated federal deficit will total \$133 billion -- and that is one-fourth of the entire debt piled up throughout our national history.

The debt will go over the half-trillion-dollar mark next year. Paying the interest -- just the interest -- on that debt takes 17 cents out of every dollar of individual and corporate income tax paid into the Treasury.

It is time to call a halt to irresponsible spending.

* * *

In an effort to stem the tide of red ink, on March 21 I presented to the Senate a brief piece of legislation, which stated:

"The expenditures of the government of the United States during each fiscal year shall not exceed its revenues."

Each of the 50 states has such a provision in its own laws. I felt my proposal was fair, reasonable -- indeed, essential if inflation were to be curbed and the resources of the working people conserved. But the Senate rejected the legislation. The vote was 35 for, 52 against, with 13 absent.

I was discouraged by this result, but hardly surprised. Congress finds it difficult to break the habit of spending far beyond national revenues. *For too long Congress has been saying: "Don't worry about this spending. No one has to pay for it. We'll just add it to the debt."*

But I submit that the people are paying for the government's reckless spending habits. They are paying for it through a hidden tax -- inflation. And inflation is a cruel tax, hitting hardest those in the lower and middle economic brackets and those like the elderly, who are on fixed incomes.

Congress can best help the people by repealing the cruel and hidden tax of inflation -- and that means getting government spending under control.

Sincerely,

Deal Firmly With Russians, Byrd Says

Detente between the United States and Russia will not be successful if it is based only on unilateral American concessions, Senator Byrd declared.

In a 5,000-word speech in the Senate on U.S. defense posture, Byrd called for firmness in dealing with Russia and warned that strength is the only true foundation for peace.

"We must never lose sight of the fact that dollars spent for American defense are an investment in world peace and stability, and that world peace and stability, in turn, are important to our own freedom and prosperity," Byrd said.

He said that Russia, less troubled with internal



'Russia is playing a shrewd game'

problems than the countries of the free world, "is playing a shrewd game."

"Soviet political power is tremendous; only the United States is comparable. The Russian leaders are skilled in causing other nations to do those things which help them and injure those who may oppose them," Byrd said.

As an example, he noted Soviet influence with the Arabs as instrumental in the recent oil embargo.

In bargaining with Russia, he said, U.S. negotiators "are so anxious to get agreements that they are too willing to make unmatched concessions," Byrd stated.

In all three U.S.-Soviet agreements concluded in 1972, America came out second best, he said, citing the taxpayer-subsidized sale of grain; the SALT-I strategic arms accord, which granted Russia numerical superiority in intercontinental ballistic missiles and missile-carrying submarines; and the settlement of the Soviet debt to the United States, with assured repayment of only \$48 million out of a total debt of \$2.6 billion.

Byrd concluded: "Detente is fine — for Russia."

The Senator stressed that he favored President Nixon's initiatives in visiting Moscow and Peking. Open lines of communication between the great powers are important, but bargaining must be realistic and concessions must be made on both sides, he said.

Turning to U.S. alliances, Byrd pointed to the importance of NATO but urged that our European allies carry a greater share of the defense burden.

"I urge the President and the Secretary of Defense to begin talks now with our NATO allies looking toward phasing out 100,000 United States

ground troops in Europe over a three-year period," Byrd said. This would be a 50 percent reduction.

On the other hand, the Senator called for retention of the 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean and the major air bases in Europe.

Seapower is of great and growing importance in the U.S. defense picture, Byrd said, in view of the enormous naval expansion program carried out by Russia over the last decade — a program which is still continuing. The Senator also stressed the need for carrying on the rehabilitation of the U.S. Merchant Marine.

On the issue of the defense budget, Byrd set this criterion; "There can be no reductions which could impair national security, but wasteful or unnecessary spending must be eliminated."

He noted that defense outlays from 1968 through the current year have been relatively stable at \$78 to \$80 billion, while non-defense outlays have soared from \$98 billion to \$194 billion.

President Nixon has requested an increase in defense expenditures to \$86 billion, or about 8 percent, for the year beginning July 1.

Byrd said whatever level of spending is finally authorized by the Congress must provide "a strategic force sufficient to deter nuclear war and a conventional force adequate to discourage expansionism on the part of the Communist powers."

In seeking economies in the budget, Byrd suggested a hard look at personnel costs. He said nearly two-thirds of every defense dollar goes for personnel or personnel-related costs.

"With such a high percentage of the defense budget going for personnel costs, the services must learn to make the most efficient use of their valuable manpower resources," Byrd said.

The Senator said he supported adequate pay for the armed forces, but he recommended a cutback in total numbers of military and civilian defense personnel to achieve economy and efficiency.

Editorial Comment On Byrd's Speech

Richmond Times-Dispatch: "In an astute and comprehensive analysis, Senator Byrd said 'while the Russian leaders have signed agreements with the United States, we must remember they have received far more than they have given. This is true both in trade and in arms.'"

New York Daily News: The Senate speech of Senator Harry F. Byrd, Jr. (Ind-Va.) is "a timely warning."

Lynchburg News: It was one of Senator Byrd's greatest contributions as a public servant and one of the great speeches of the Senate — reasoned, analytical, ringing with conviction, but devoid of extremism . . ."

Staunton News-Leader: "The Senator's address was a timely and brilliant one."

Kissinger Concedes a Point on Rhodesia

Senator Byrd drew from Secretary of State Kissinger the admission that Rhodesia is not a threat to world peace in a colloquy during a hearing before the Senate Finance Committee.

The significance is this: the Charter of the United Nations requires that a nation be found a threat to world peace before the U.N. Security Council can impose sanctions on trade with such a country.

Yet the Security Council voted an embargo on Rhodesia, and the United States complied with that embargo.

Among the consequences was a cutoff of the U.S. from the world's richest source of chrome ore, essential in the stainless steel which is vital to defense and the economy.

Legislation sponsored by Senator Byrd in 1971 lifted the U.S. embargo as it applied to strategic materials such as chrome, where such materials are imported from Communist nations (Russia had become the chief supplier of chrome to America).

Last December the Senate passed a bill which would repeal Byrd's legislation and restore the embargo on Rhodesian chrome. The bill is pending in the House.

One big factor in the December vote in the Senate: an endorsement of the embargo by Secretary Kissinger at his 1973 confirmation hearings.

The text of the Byrd-Kissinger colloquy follows:

SENATOR BYRD: You are here to advocate relaxing trade barriers with other nations, especially Russia, but you recommended that legislation be enacted to embargo trade with Rhodesia.

SECRETARY KISSINGER: Quite frankly, the foreign policy context of the decisions is somewhat different, both because of the case of Rhodesia, it is tied to the status of the government itself. It is tied

'Difficulty' in Housing

During Senate debate on a housing bill, Senator Byrd probed into a program to pay government funds directly — in cash — to poverty-level families for home purchases or rentals.

In a discussion with Senator John Sparkman, D-Ala., Chairman of the Senate Committee on *Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs*, Byrd discovered that:

— No procedure was established to insure that government tax funds, paid in cash to families, actually would be spent for housing.

— The program was originally launched by the administration without specific congressional authority.

— Nothing in the bill set any precise criteria for eligibility for assistance.

— Although the program was called "experimental", it provided for an initial term of 10 years, and at a beginning cost to the taxpayer of \$43 million per year.

After the colloquy, Byrd commented: "I have some difficulty with this bill."

to the implementation of U.N. resolutions. And it is related to our relationship with many other countries.

In the case of the Soviet Union you have this overriding, practical necessity.

BYRD: Do you regard the Soviet Union as being governed by a tight dictatorship, by a very few persons over a great number of individuals?

KISSINGER: I consider the Soviet Union, yes, as a dictatorship of an oligarchic nature, that is, of a small number of people in the Politburo.

BYRD: In your judgment, is Rhodesia a threat to world peace?

KISSINGER: No.

BYRD: In your judgment, is Russia a potential threat to world peace?

KISSINGER: I think the Soviet Union has the military capacity to disturb the peace, yes.

BYRD: In your judgment, does Russia have a more democratic government than Rhodesia?

KISSINGER: No.

BYRD: Mr. Secretary, I am very much interested in this Rhodesian matter. I have never been there. I have no connection with it one way or the other. You have testified that you feel that the action that the United States has taken is a just action, and you are entitled to your view, just as I am entitled to my view; I feel that it is a very unprincipled action.

And you have testified that you do not regard Rhodesia as being a threat to world peace.

KISSINGER: That is correct.

BYRD: You know, of course, that under the United Nations Charter, action can only be taken against a country in regard to an embargo, if that country is judged to be a threat to world peace. My question is do you think the United Nations acted improperly?

KISSINGER: I had not thought that the U.N. had acted improperly, but in the light of what you have said, I would have to review the particular positions of the embargo.

Reform, Yes; Public Funds, No

Senator Byrd opposed a plan backed by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., and others, to provide public funding for campaigns for Congress and the presidency.

"I do not think it is sound policy to use tax funds, collected from the working people of the United States, to pay for political campaigns," Byrd said.

Byrd also said that the public financing plan would provide more funds for some candidates than for others and would result in taxpayers' money being spent for some candidates they oppose.

"I strongly favor reforming our present campaign financing system," Byrd added, "by putting tight limits on campaign spending and on the amount that any individual can spend in a campaign."



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CLIFTON STAFFORD
2806 CRYSTAL SPRING AVE., SW
ROANOKE, VA. 24001

Harry F. Byrd, Jr.

417 Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

DIRECT FROM WASHINGTON

U.S. Sen.
Harry F. Byrd, Jr.



Virginia Division
United Daughters
Of The Confederacy



Second District Conference

Terrace House Inn
Bedford, Va.

Saturday May 4, 1974

Hostess Chapter
William R. Terry

Program

Registration and Coffee Hour.....	9:00 - 10:00 a.m.
Call to Order.....	10:00 a.m. Mrs. C.H. Burnette
Invocation.....	Rev. L. Gale Lyon Trinity Baptist Church
Pledge and Salute to the Flags.....	Mrs. A. F. Bowles, Jr.
Welcome.....	Mrs. F. H. Mitchell
Greetings.....	Chairman John Penn Oliver Bedford County Board of Supervisors
Response.....	Mrs. J. J. Robbins Sara Rice Pryor Chapter
Presentation of District Chairman.....	Mrs. C. H. Burnette
Presentation of Virginia Division President.....	Mrs. Francis C. Palmer Mrs. R. N. Krebs
Presentation of Officers and Guests.....	Mrs. R. N. Krebs
Memories.....	Mrs. T. J. Blair Treasurer Virginia Division
Appointment of Committees.....	Mrs. R. N. Krebs
Address.....	Mrs. Francis C. Palmer President, Virginia Division UDC
Roll Call of Chapters and Reports.....	Miss Marion Dowdy Secretary, Southern Guard Chapter
Adjournment for Luncheon.....	12:30 - 1:30 p.m.

Call to Order.....	Mrs. R. N. Krebs
Work Shop	
Reports of Virginia Division Officers	
Reports of Virginia Division Standing Committee Chairman	
Reports of Virginia Division Special Committee Chairman	
Unfinished Business	
Report of Nominating Committee.....	Mrs. Gertrude V. Bailey Chairman, Sara Rice Pryor Chapter
Report of Courtesy Committee.....	Mrs. Miles Eller Chairman, Julia Jackson Chapter
Place of Next Meeting, 1975	
Reading of Minutes.....	Miss Marion Dowdy
Adjournment - Singing: Bless Be the Tie that Binds (1 Verse)	

BLEST BE THE TIE THAT BINDS

Blest be the tie that binds,
Our hearts in Christian love;
The fellowship of kindred minds is like to that above.

Page (Was member of Mary Oney Fizer Chapter C. of C.)
Cheryl Krebs

THE WOMAN'S AUXILIARY
TO THE
ROANOKE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE

proudly presents

THE AUXILIARY CHORUS in
A CELEBRATION OF AMERICA, THE BEAUTIFUL

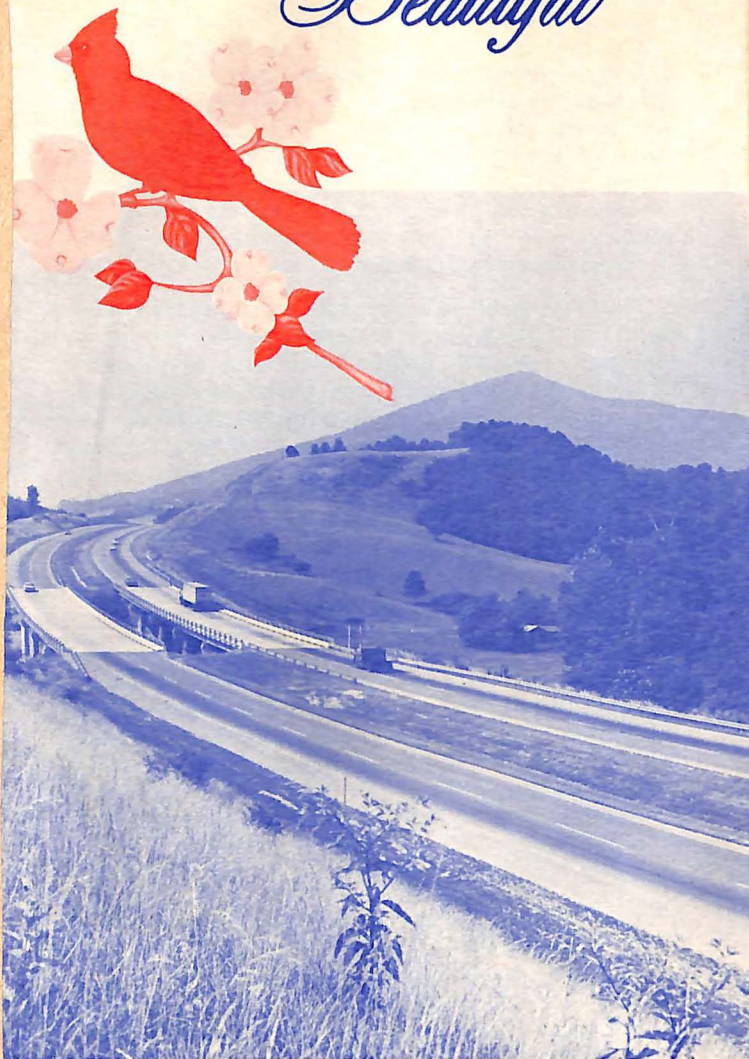
- "America, the Beautiful".....Bates, Ward, Pinney
"Christopher Columbus".....Nash, Hagemann
"Americana".....Hunkins
 "Yankee Doodle"
 "Clinch Mountain"
 "Johnny Has Gone For A Soldier"
 "Freedom Chorus"
"Battle Hymn of The Republic".....
 Howe, Steffe, Ringwald
"Sing On! Sing On!".....Shaw, Klemm
"These Are The Times".....Paine, Bryan
"The Freedom Song".....Willson, Leyden

Flute, Mrs. James E. Wheless
Trumpet, Mr. Donald Brubaker
Drums, percussion, Mr. Robert Patten

Director, Mrs. Vedio Ayyildiz
Accompanist, Mrs. Edmund Lesko
Accompanist, Mrs. James Morris

Narration based upon "My Name is America", by
William A. Ward.

Keep Virginia Beautiful



"The beauty of the Virginia countryside is one of our most cherished heritages. There is no greater shame than its willful desecration by the discarding of litter along our highways and streets, in our public parks and historic shrines."

MILLS E. GODWIN, JR.
Governor of Virginia

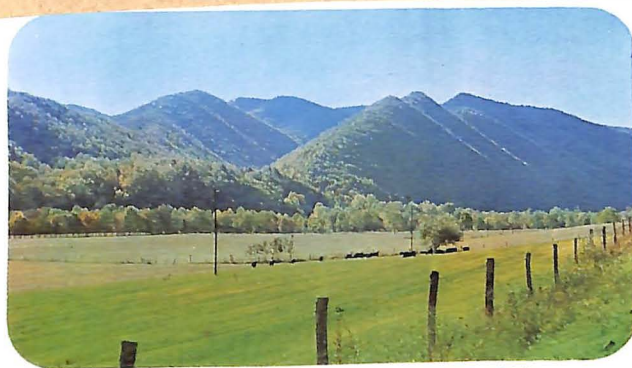


Photo by A. G. Perkins
JACKSON RIVER VALLEY rural scene as viewed from
Route 39.



Southwest Corner

By Goodidge Wilson

Achievements Benefited Man

Among immortals who have resided at Lexington, Mathew Fontaine Maury ranks high in achievement of worldwide benefit to men and nations. In the last four years of his career he made his home there as a professor at the Virginia Military Institute.

Many elderly men and women remember him as the author of geographies they studied as school children, but writing geographies was merely one of his minor activities. His fame rests upon his vast knowledge of the bottoms of oceans and of winds and currents that won for him the title of "Pathfinder of the Seas."

His driving energy and creative genius made him an important contributor to building up the navies of the United States and other maritime nations.

He was born near Fredericksburg, Jan. 14, 1806, the fourth son of Richard and Diana Minor Maury. He had four brothers and four sisters.

When he was about 5 years old his father moved the family from a farm near Fredericksburg, to a farm near Franklin, Tenn. When he was 12 years old he entered Harpeth Academy near Franklin. An older brother had become an officer in the Navy and he aspired to do likewise. In 1825 he became a midshipman. His first voyage was aboard the warship that carried Lafayette home after his visit to America in the late '20s.

Within his first nine years in the Navy he made at least one voyage around the world and another extensive one in Pacific waters. In 1834 he was granted leave of absence to marry Ann Hull Herndon of Fredericksburg, and they made their home in that city. They had eight children, five daughters and three sons.

In 1836 he published his first book. In 1839 while returning from a visit to his father in Tennessee he was lamed for life by a stage coach accident which disqualified him for sea duty, but released him for administrative work and authorship.

In 1842 he was made superintendent of the Naval Depot of Charts and Instruments. In that position he did much to improve the Navy and to establish

the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

In April of 1861 he felt bound to go with his state and three days after Virginia seceded he resigned his position and offered himself to the government of Richmond. Along with Superintendent Francis H. Smith of the Virginia Military Institute he was assigned to a committee to assist Gen. Lee in organizing the state's military establishment. Later he was sent to England to represent the Confederate States there.

After the ended he went to Mexico and tried without success to plant a confederate colony in that country. He returned to England because he was not included in the general pardon of Confederate leaders. There he was awarded a high position and many honors.

In 1868 he accepted Superintendent Smith's offer of a professorship at VMI and moved

to Lexington. He was in great demand as a lecturer all over the United States.

Mathew Fontaine Maury is described as a stout man, about 5-foot-6, with an unusually large head and bright eyes: "fresh and ruddy complexion; despite the many honors showered upon him of a modest and reserved nature. He was happy in his family life, devoting much time to teaching his five daughters and three sons."

The State Board of Education in 1916 designated his birthday, Jan. 14, Maury Day in Virginia schools. In 1923 Virginia placed a bronze tablet in Goshen Pass in his honor. The name of North River, flowing through the pass, was changed to Maury River. In 1929 a monument was erected to him in Richmond.

He died in Lexington on Feb. 1, 1873. He is buried in Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond between Presidents Monroe and Tyler.

By his own request his body was temporarily buried in Lexington to be exhumed and carried through Goshen Pass to meet the train for Richmond while the rhododendron was blooming.



United Daughters of the Confederacy

Mrs. A. C. Kipton
Stafford -
Wm. Watts
Pres - Chapter -



HUMPBACK BRIDGE was built by pioneers in 1835 of hewn oak, held together by locust pins . . . it is the only one of its kind in America. Bridge area has been designated as a wayside park and is located on U. S. 60.

photo by Miller's Studio

JULY • 1974



Dear Daughters,

Please contact your members
and ask them to write or telephone
their representatives in the Virginia
General Assembly (if you haven't
already done so) to support
the resolution restoring full
citizenship to General Robert
E. Lee.

Sincerely,
Margaret S Palmer
President
Virginia Division



The Hanging Rock Rangers Chapter, Children of the Confederacy will be host to an inter-chapter meeting on March 16 at 2 P.M. at the Roanoke Memorial Rehab Center Auditorium. We will have as our guests the four C of C chapters in this area of Virginia - The Gen. Roger Pryor Chapter and Allegheny Roughs Chapter, both of Covington and the Cody Backman Chapter of Chatham and the Mary Cabell Smith Chapter of Martinsville. Other guests will be officers of the Virginia Division, C of C and our special guest will be Mrs. Francis Palmer, President of the Virginia Division, VDC. We would like to have all of the members of the William Watts Chapter come to our meeting. We will have a speaker and a reception will be held. Please come and help us welcome everyone. You will meet many C of C officers and members and this will enable you to get to know us better. Please come to our meeting and help support us, we would appreciate it.

I will be looking forward to seeing many of you there.

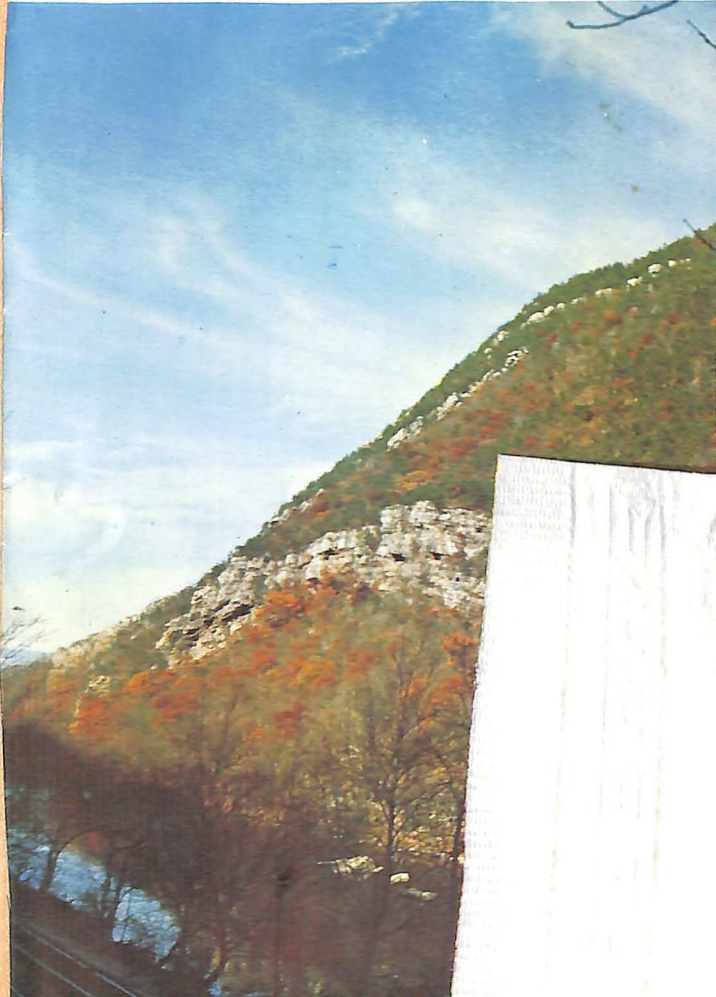
Most Confederately,
Jeff Briggs, Vice President General
Children of the Confederacy

Attended -
Mrs. A. Clifton Stafford
President - William Watts
Chapter - U. D. C.
March 16th -

There is only one
**CLIFTON
FORGE**
... it's in Virginia



The William Watts Chapter
Roanoke, Virginia



RAINBOW GAP

**WELCOME TO
SCENIC, BUSY
FRIENDLY C**



There is only one
**CLIFTON
FORGE**
... it's in Virginia



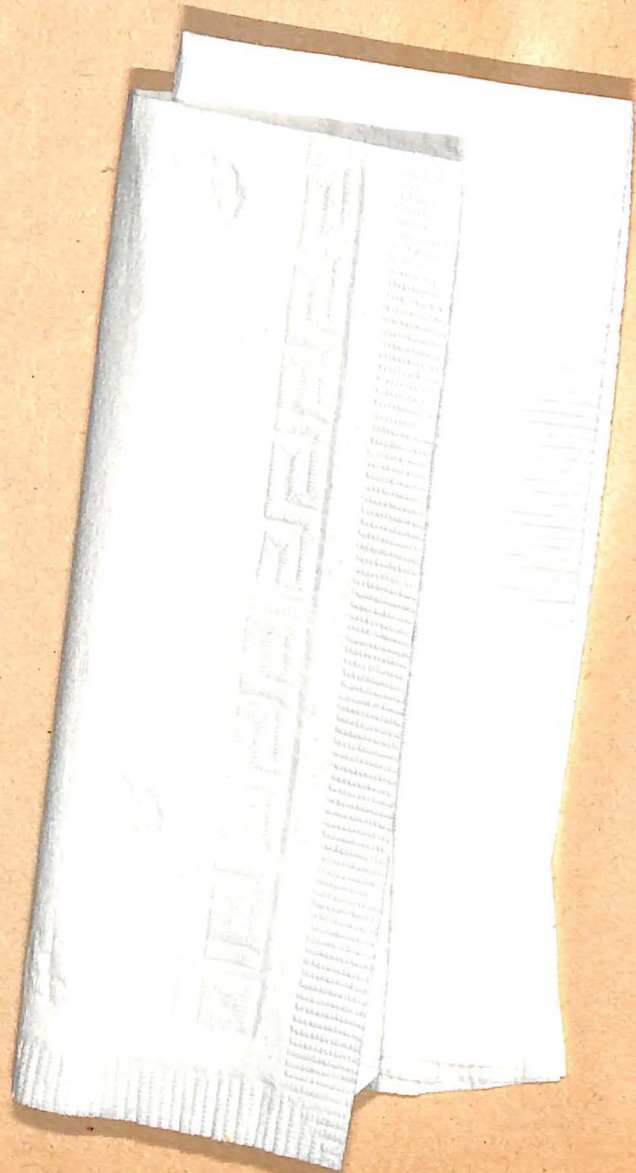
RAINBOW GAP

Photo by Miller's Studio

**WELCOME TO OUR
SCENIC, BUSY, and
FRIENDLY CITY**



The William Watts Chapter
Roanoke, Virginia



M. CALDWELL BUTLER
6TH DISTRICT VIRGINIA

MEMBER:
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
329 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-5431

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

DISTRICT OFFICES:
313 U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE
BUILDING
900 CHURCH STREET
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA 24505
845-1378

111 FEDERAL BUILDING AND POST OFFICE
200 S. WAYNE AVENUE
WAYNESBORO, VIRGINIA 22980
942-7758
(IN STAUNTON DIAL (O) ASK FOR ENTERPRISE 750)

322 U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE
BUILDING
212 W. CHURCH AVENUE
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA 24005
344-3406

March 19, 1974

Mrs. A. Clifton Stafford, President
William Watts Chapter
United Daughters of the Confederacy
2806 Crystal Spring Avenue
Roanoke, Virginia 24014

Dear Mrs. Stafford:

Thank you for your letter of March 18.

You will be pleased to know that I am introducing
legislation identical to Senator Byrd's bill to
posthumously restore rights of citizenship to
Robert E. Lee.

Please do not hesitate to contact me again concerning
any matter coming before the Congress.

With kindest regards, I am

Very truly yours,


M. Caldwell Butler

The Woman's Auxiliary

TO THE
ROANOKE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE

March 19, 1974

Dear Mrs. Stafford and Ladies of the U & C:

On behalf of the Chorus of the
Woman's Auxiliary to the Roanoke Academy of
Medicine we wish to thank you for your
hospitality on March 11, 1974. The luncheon was
delightful and we enjoyed meeting the
members of your group.

We also wish to thank you for your
contribution of \$37.50, which will go
to "1336 Maple Avenue", a project of the
Mental Health Services for mildly retarded
females (18-35 ages) from the Lynchburg
Training Center. There is a great need and
we appreciate your support.

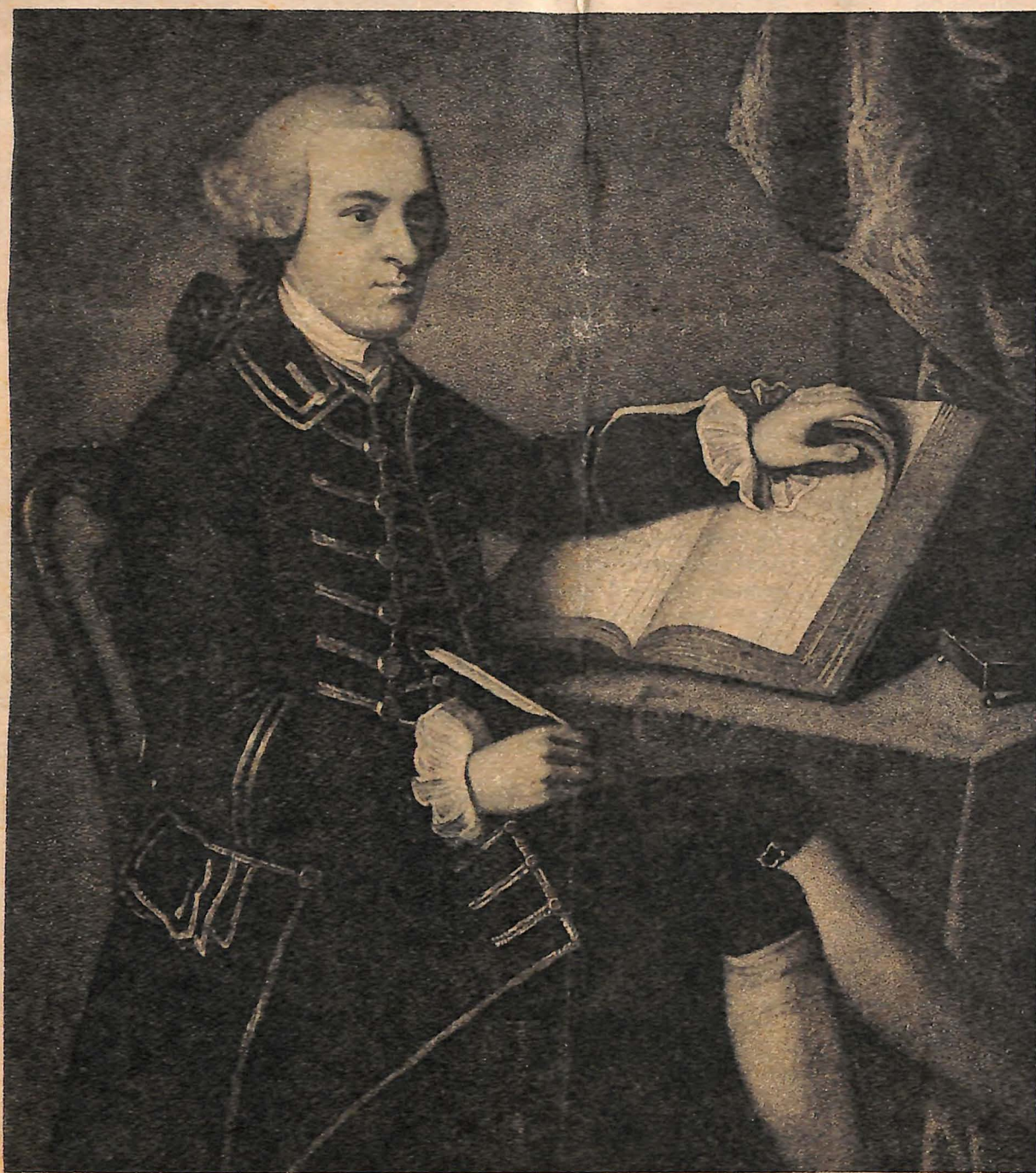
Very truly yours,
Judy Reynolds

Parade

on the cover:

John Hancock and His Famous Signature — The Day Our Nation Was Born

by Jack Anderson



John Hancock

FOR
NE
AP



FREDERICK VANDERBILT'S ROOM.

Vanderbilt Mansion

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE • NEW YORK

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities for water, fish, wildlife, mineral, land, park, and recreational resources. Indian and Territorial affairs are other major concerns of America's "Department of Natural Resources." The Department works to assure the wisest choice in managing all our resources so each will make its full contribution to a better United States—now and in the future.

U. S. Department of the Interior

National Park Service

ABOUT YOUR VISIT

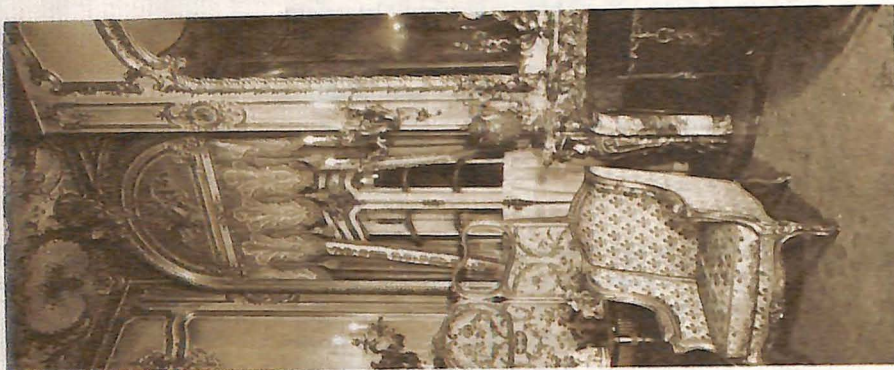
Vanderbilt Mansion is on the New York-Albany Post Road (U.S. 9) about 6 miles north of Poughkeepsie. From New York City, it can be reached via Henry Hudson Parkway, the Saw Mill River Parkway, the Taconic State Parkway, Int. 84, and U.S. 9. Approaches from the west side of the Hudson River are by the Mid-Hudson Bridge at Poughkeepsie, the Rip Van Winkle Bridge at Catskill, or the Kingston-Rhinecliff Bridge at Kingston. Entrance to the grounds is by the main gate on U.S. 9 north of the village of Hyde Park.

You are welcome to spend as much time on the grounds as you wish. Many of the trees are marked. From the west side of the mansion there are unsurpassed views of the Hudson and the surrounding countryside.

The mansion is open Wednesday through Sunday, 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. It is closed on December 25. The visitor center, in the Pavilion, contains exhibits and an audiovisual program.

ADMINISTRATION

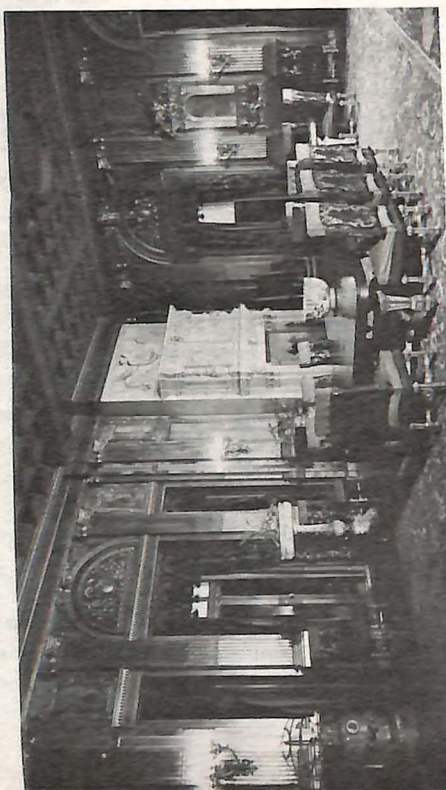
Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. A superintendent, whose address is Hyde Park, NY 12538, is in immediate charge.



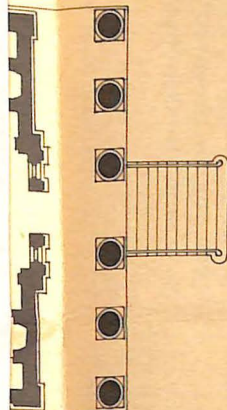
THE GOLD ROOM



THE DRAWING ROOM



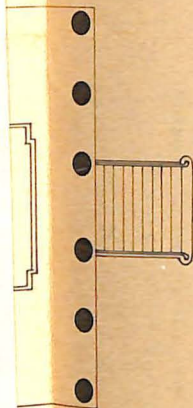
THE DINING ROOM



LAN

mic

LAN



North foyer. The Venetian lantern here matches the one in the south foyer. The large Florentine storage chest on the left is made of hand-carved wood decorated with gold leaf and lacquer. Above it is a 17th-century Brussels tapestry; opposite is an 18th-century Aubusson tapestry.

The dining room was the scene of many elaborate parties. The old Italian ceiling, the court chairs along the walls, and the two Renaissance mantels emphasize its spaciousness. The large table could be extended to seat 30 people. When they ate alone, the Vanderbuilts used the round table, with Mr. Vanderbilt sitting at the south end and his wife opposite him.

SECOND FLOOR

North foyer. On the Louis XVI table stands an Indian incense burner fashioned of marble and cloisonne. The chandelier is of beaded crystal. Original paintings by Schreyer, Bouguereau, and Villegas adorn the walls.

The blue room, the largest of the guestrooms, was occupied by Margaret Van Alen after she inherited the Vanderbilt property from her uncle. From the windows she had a splendid view of the Hudson River and the mountains beyond.

The mauve room, also a guestroom, has a finely woven Persian dowry rug in the center. The mantelpieces are of the French Empire period.

South foyer. Paintings by Kellar-Reutlingen and Firman-Girard hang in the foyer, which leads to the master bedrooms. The French doors separate this wing from the rest of the floor.

Louise Vanderbilt's room is a reproduction of a French queen's bedroom of the Louis XV period. The wall at the head of the bed is covered with hand-embroidered silk. The other walls are wood paneled, inset with French paintings. The rug, very heavily napped, was made especially for this room and weighs 2,300 pounds.

Frederick Vanderbilt's room has carved woodwork of Circassian walnut; the bed and dresser were designed as part of the woodwork. The walls are covered with 17th-century Flemish tapestry, and the designs of the silk lampshades are hand painted to match the figures on the Chinese bases.

The red rooms are connected by a doorway to form a two-room suite. The frieze on the mantel in the larger room is Greek.

GUIDE TO THE MANSION

With this guide, you will be able to tour the mansion at your own pace. Each room is labeled, and the uniformed staff will gladly answer any questions you may have.

FIRST FLOOR

The reception hall is where the guests were greeted. Most of the marble is Italian, as are the mantel (which came from a palace) and the throne-type chairs around the walls. The clock on the table is French. The two cabinets at either side of the doorway are French Renaissance. Above the fireplace is a tapestry which bears the coat of arms of the once-powerful Florentine Medici family.

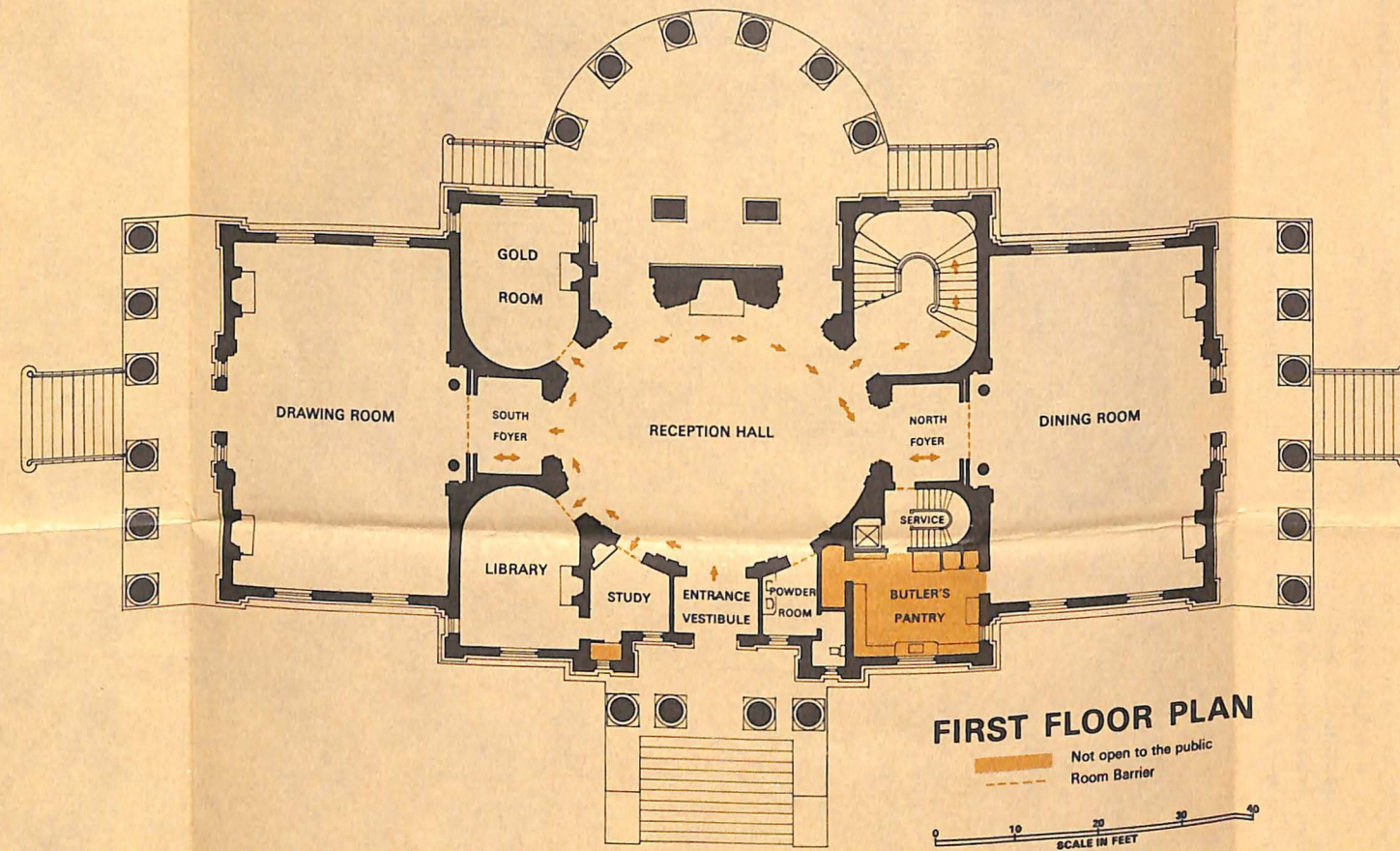
Study. From this room Frederick Vanderbilt conducted estate affairs, including the operation of the greenhouses and gardens, and his 350-acre dairy and stock farm across the highway. Paneled in Santo Domingo mahogany, it reflects his quiet nature. Above the fireplace, early Italian pistols are grouped about an old Flemish clock.

The library, which was used as the family living room, is decorated with wood carvings done by Swiss artists brought to this country for that purpose. The Vanderbilts often had tea or spent a quiet evening here. Mrs. Vanderbilt wrote letters on the table at the right. Mr. Vanderbilt's favorite chair stands beside the far window.

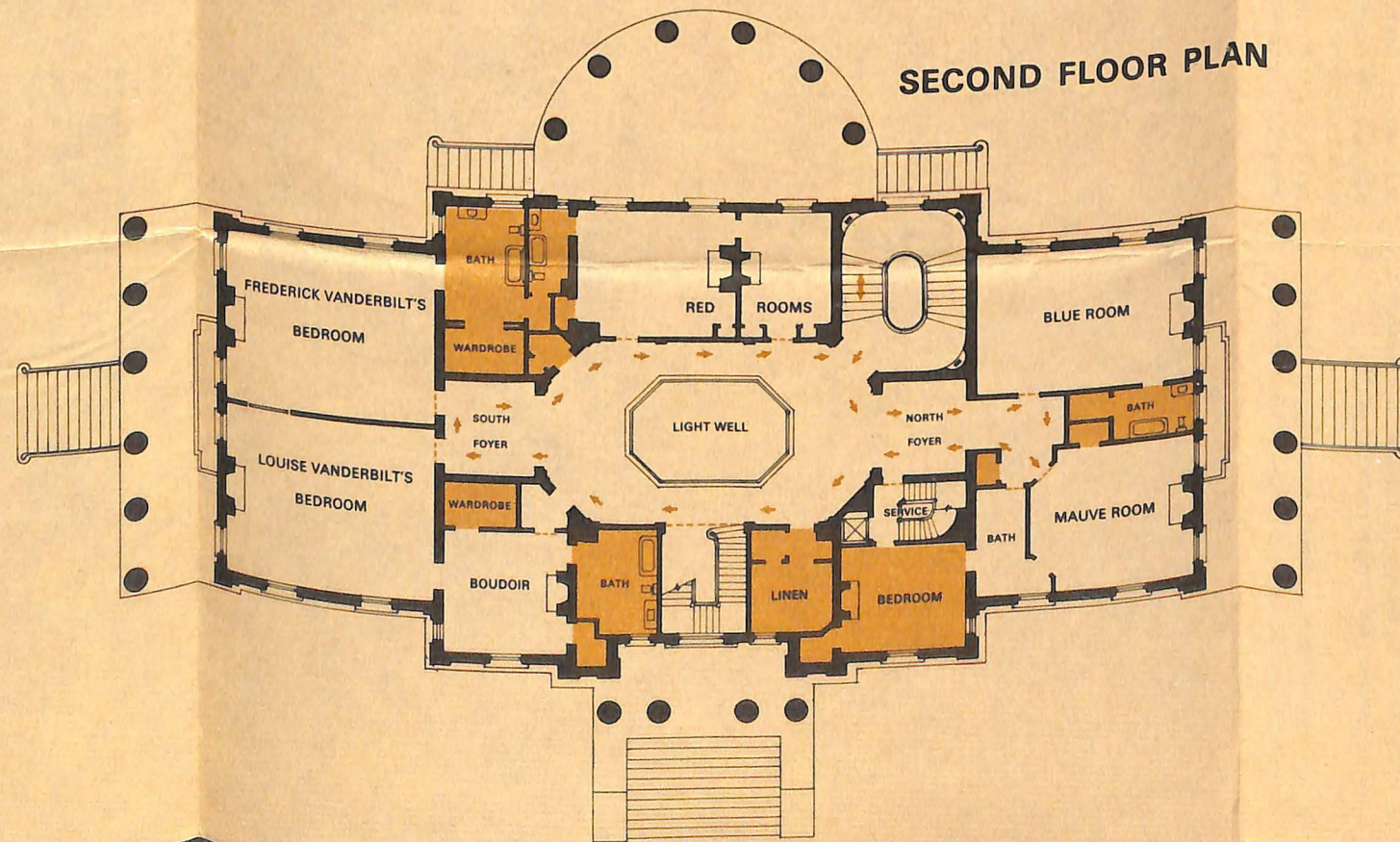
South foyer. On one of the old Italian dower chests is a model of Frederick Vanderbilt's yacht, the "Warrior"; on the other is a small bronze group depicting a Russian winter scene. Above the chests are 16th-century Brussels tapestries showing incidents of the Trojan War.

The drawing room was used for formal entertaining and occasional dances, for which small orchestras provided the music. The wall paneling is of Circassian walnut from Russia, and the twin fireplaces are made of Italian marble. From the French doors a path invited guests to stroll across the lawn to the formal garden.

Gold room. In this room, designed after an 18th-century French drawing room, guests gathered for sherry before dinner. As is apparent, gold-leaf was not spared in decorating the room. The ceiling painting, done by American artist Edward E. Simmons in 1897, was discovered in 1962 during cleaning operations.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

North foyer. The Venetian lantern here matches the one in the south foyer. The large Florentine storage chest on the left is made of hand-carved wood decorated with gold leaf and lacquer. Above it is a 17th-century Brussels tapestry; opposite is an 18th-century Aubusson tapestry.

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**Home
of
Franklin
D.
Roosevelt**
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE • NEW YORK

"This is the house in which my husband was born and brought up. . . . He always felt that this was his home, and he loved the house and the view, the woods, special trees. . . ."

—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt



Franklin D. Roosevelt, 32d President of the United States was born in this home on January 30, 1882. He was the only child of James and Sara Roosevelt.

Franklin Roosevelt spent much of his life here. Here Franklin—the toddler, the little boy, the young man—was shaped and grew to maturity. Here he brought his bride, Eleanor, in 1905, and here they raised their five children. From here he began his political career that stretched from the New York State Senate to the White House. Roosevelt was a State senator, 1911-13, Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Woodrow Wilson, 1913-20, and unsuccessful vice-presidential candidate in 1920. Then, in 1921, he contracted infantile paralysis. During his struggle to conquer the disease he spent much time here. He refused to become an invalid and reentered politics. He was elected Governor of New York in 1928 and 1930 and President of the United States in 1932. As Governor and President, he came here as often as he could for respite from the turmoil of public life. On April 15, 1945, 3 days after his death in Warm Springs, Ga., President Roosevelt was buried in the family rose garden. Seventeen years later, on November 10, 1962, Mrs. Roosevelt was buried beside the President.



THE HOME

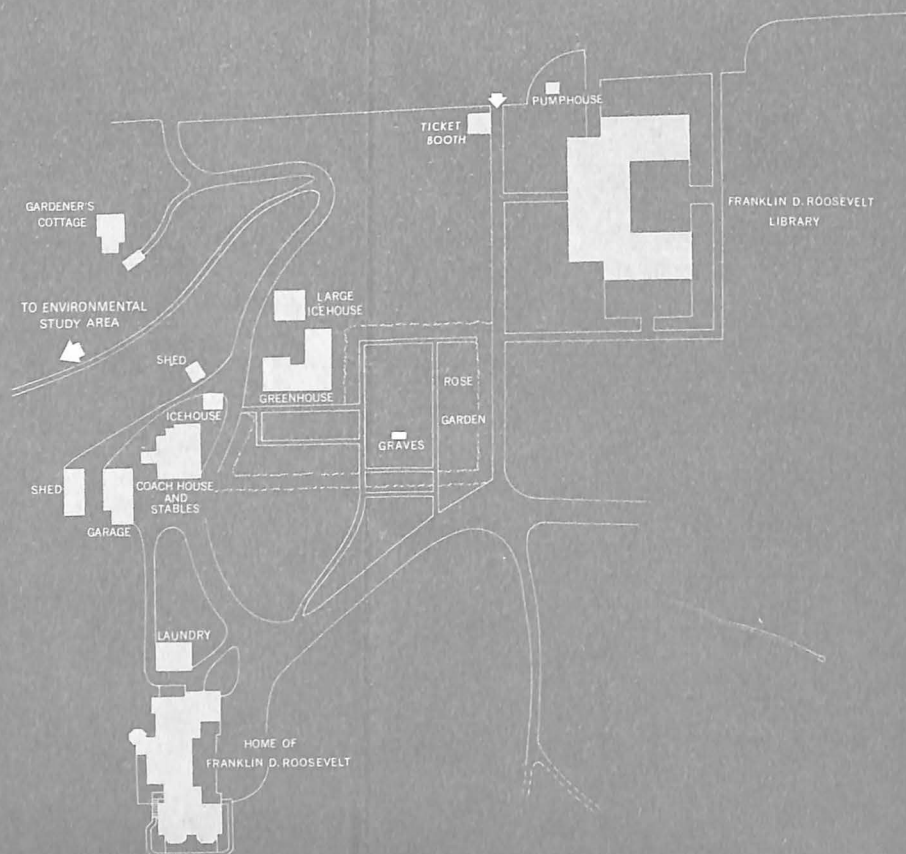
The central part of the building, the oldest section, dates to the early 1800's. When James Roosevelt bought the house in 1867, it had a clapboard exterior.

The main house has undergone many renovations and additions with the passage of years. In 1916 it assumed its present form. The central part, its clapboards removed, was covered with stucco and fronted by a porch with a sweeping balustrade and a small colonnaded portico. On each end, the Roosevelts added a two-story wing.

THE SITE

Franklin Roosevelt's home was designated a National Historic Site on January 15, 1944. A gift from President Roosevelt, the site then consisted of 33 acres containing the home, outbuildings, and the grave site. The Secretary of the Interior accepted title to the area on November 21, 1945, when Mrs. Roosevelt and her children waived their life interests in the house and grounds. The site was formally dedicated on April 12, 1946, the first anniversary of the President's death, and now contains 188 acres.

At Hyde Park, Franklin Roosevelt accepts the 1920 vice-presidential nomination of his party.



He particularly admired the beautiful view, as did everyone, from the terrace at the southern end of the house. One stepped out long French windows from the living-room-library and onto a green lawn. Many times in summer, when I would be told that "the family was on the lawn," I approached through the library and saw through the open door an unforgettable picture: Mrs. Sara Roosevelt, in a soft, light summery dress with ruffles, her hair charmingly curled, sitting in a wicker chair and reading; Mrs. Roosevelt, in a white dress and white tennis shoes with a velvet band around her head to keep the hair from blowing, sitting with her long-legged, graceful posture in a low chair and knitting, always knitting; Roosevelt looking off down the river at the view he admired, with a book, often unopened, in one hand, and a walking stick in the other; dogs playing near by, and children romping a little farther down the lawn. The scene was like a Currier and Ives print of Life along the Hudson.

—Frances Perkins
The Roosevelt I Knew

GUIDE TO THE HOUSE

First Floor

President Roosevelt referred to this *Office* as his "Summer White House." Here on June 20, 1942, the President and the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, signed the historic agreement that resulted in the world's first atomic bomb. Also from this room, on November 6, 1944, Roosevelt broadcast his last campaign speech which led to his fourth term as President.

The family's interests and way of life are evident immediately upon entering the *Main Hall*. A few large pieces of furniture dominate this room and the walls are covered with pictures, most of them naval prints. Directly to the left of the entrance-way stands a massive oak wardrobe, and, immediately before the door, an 18th-century grandfather clock. James and Sara Roosevelt purchased these pieces in the Netherlands in 1881.

Against the wall, just to the left of the clock, stands a large sideboard that James Roosevelt bought in Italy in 1869. In the southeast corner of the hall is a life-size bronze statue of Franklin D. Roosevelt at the age of 29, done by Prince Paul Troubetzkoy in 1911. Directly behind the statue is a wall case that holds many birds Franklin collected when he was 11 years old.

The south hallway leads past the *Snuggery*, Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt's writing and sitting room, to the *Living Room*, which occupies the lower floor of the south wing. In this spacious room the family played, read, and entertained.

The two fireplace portraits are of Roosevelt ancestors. Over the left fireplace is the Gilbert Stuart portrait of Issac Roosevelt, the President's great-great-grandfather, who was active in the Revolutionary War, a member of the State constitutional convention, a State senator, and a member of the State convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States. Over the right fireplace is a portrait of Franklin's great-grandfather, James Roosevelt, who was a New York City merchant, a State assemblyman, an alderman, and the first of the family to settle in Dutchess County in 1819.

Ellen Emmett Rand painted the large portrait of Franklin D. Roosevelt at Hyde Park in 1932. The two highback leather chairs at the left end of the room were Franklin Roosevelt's when he was Governor of New York. He received a chair for each of his 2-year terms. He always sat in the one on the left.

The *Dresden Room* takes its name from the delicately wrought Dresden chandelier and mantel set that James Roosevelt purchased in Germany in 1866. The rug is an Aubusson. Sara Roosevelt chose the floral drapes and matching upholstery in 1939, shortly before the King and Queen of England visited here.

Quiet now, the *Dining Room* often buzzed with the

dinner chatter of growing children and the conversation of distinguished guests. On election nights, F.D.R. and his political associates filled this room with smoke as they tallied voting returns.

Second Floor

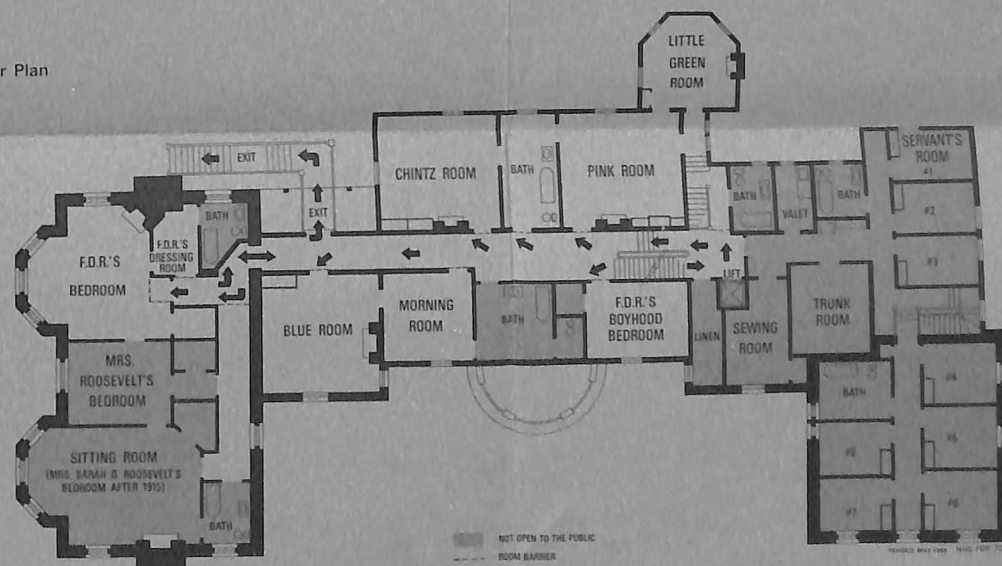
Young Franklin used the *Boyhood Bedroom*, as did his sons. The many notables who visited the Roosevelts used the *Blue* and *Morning Rooms* and the rooms on the river side of the hall. Roosevelt was born in the *Blue Room*, the master bedroom of the house prior to the 1916 expansion.

At the end of the hallway, in the stone wing over the living room, is *F.D.R.'s Bedroom*, which contains his favorite pictures, naval prints, and family photographs. The leash and blanket of the President's dog, Fala, are on the Scottie's own chair. Scattered about the room are the books and magazines that were here at the time of Roosevelt's last visit in March 1945.

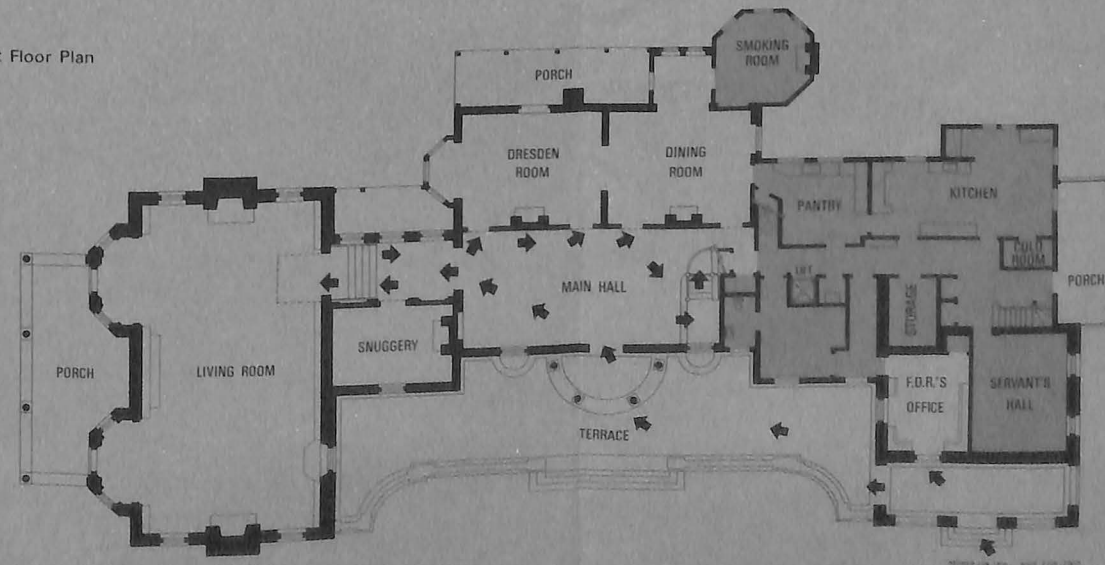
F.D.R. LIBRARY

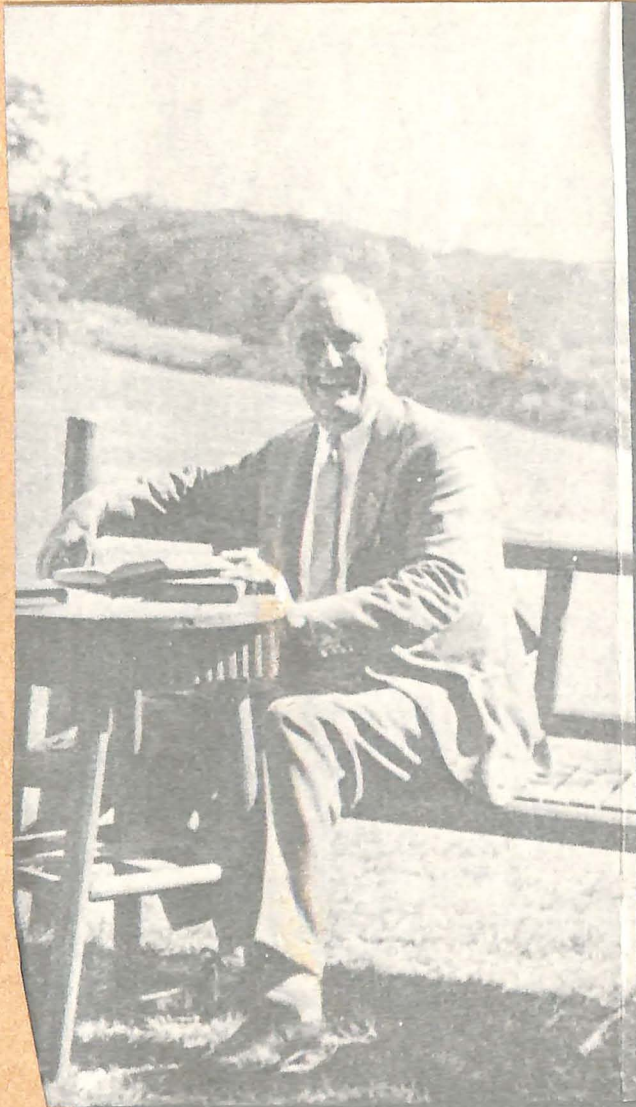
Next to the site is the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, administered by the National Archives and Record Service. The museum section contains the President's study, his ship models, gifts from foreign rulers, and special exhibits about the lives and careers of Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt.

Second Floor Plan



First Floor Plan





☆U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1971—435-415/96

ADMINISTRATION

The Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. A superintendent, whose address is Hyde Park, Dutchess County, NY 12538, is in immediate charge.

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities for water, fish, wildlife, mineral, land, park, and recreational resources. Indian and Territorial affairs are other major concerns of America's "Department of Natural Resources." The Department works to assure the wisest choice in managing all our resources so each will make its full contribution to a better United States—now and in the future.

U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Letters

Robert E. Lee and Vietnam

HAVING NOTED two articles in your papers lately concerning the attempt of Viet defectors to tie their own case to that of a bill to give citizenship to Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee, I would like to say the following:

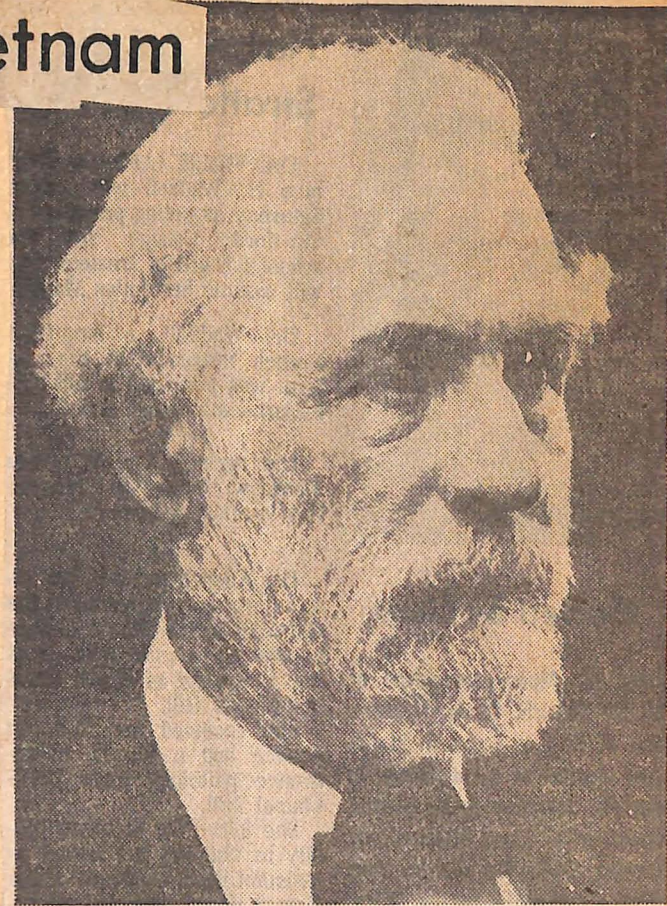
I'm sure Gen. Lee and probably even his horse Traveler are having a hard time resting in their graves these days. To be put in the same category with, and be used by, the Viet defectors to try and regain a position of honor by implying that somehow their actions were somehow similar to his is just too much! Had they even a slight kindred spirit with Gen. Lee they would have gone to North Vietnam and fought on the side they obviously believed in. Gen. Lee didn't solve his problem by going to Canada or Europe to "sit it out."

I am not a student of history, but I am sure Gen. Lee's course was decided after long and prayerful soul searching. Even abdication may have crossed his mind. However, when the chips were down, he chose a course and conducted himself in such a way that all Americans are proud to say that he was one of US. Can anyone really be proud of our defectors?

I believe Gen. Lee would much prefer going back to restful peace, without citizenship, than be used in this manner.

J. W. BELCHER

Roanoke



Lee at Time of W&L Inauguration

Gen. R. E. Lee: Would He Urge Day?

Lee's Citizenship, Amnesty Linked

From Page 1

13, 1865, Lee said in part, "being excluded from the provisions of the amnesty and pardon in the proclamation of the 29th ult., I hereby apply for the benefits and full restoration of all rights and privileges extended to those enclosed in its terms."

But Lee had failed to include in the letter the required formal oath of allegiance to the constitution, which he

subsequently took Oct. 2, 1865. The petition was never acted upon, perhaps because the required oath had been misplaced. Lee died in 1870.

The oath itself remained undiscovered for a century until it was found in 1970 among some old state department records at the National Archives here. Since the discovery, the legislatures of Alabama and Virginia have passed resolutions asking for

the restoration of the general's civil rights, but Congress has not acted.

On introducing his resolution Byrd said, "as a Virginian, I take this step with much pride, and I call to the attention of the Senate that this belated action is not sectional in nature, but rather is a step that should have been taken by the nation as a whole long ago."

compared Lee to residents Washington shower. "All of them 1 young men of military," Dabney said. "said he doesn't needs any help to place in history but

age of the resolution would be nice."

"Lee is above criticism as far as I am concerned and many other people in this country and abroad," Dabney said.

Sanders recalled that although he was beaten in the end, surrendering his worn Army of Northern Virginia in the spring of 1865, Lee was offered many positions with a lot of money attached to them.

"Almost as a penance he declined all those lucrative offers," Sanders said.

than a century and restore Lee's civil rights seems likely to be tied to amnesty for other, later young men who refused to fight in Vietnam and the question comes: What would Robert E. Lee have thought about that?

For Virginius Dabney of Richmond, Virginia historian Pulitzer-winning newspaper, the answers comes and directly, like an and three days' rack move out.

ould feel. Dabney be-

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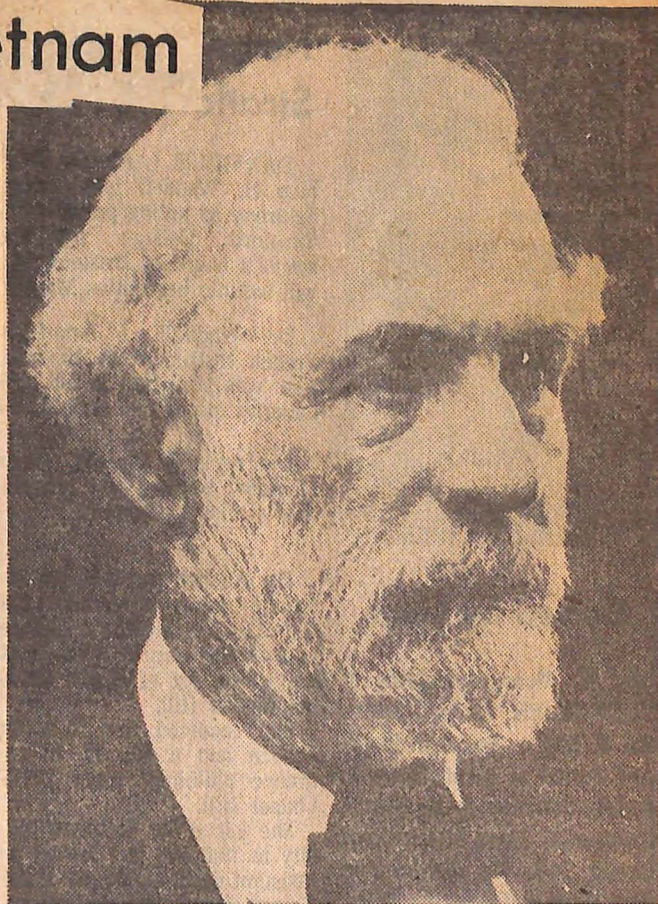
I'm sure Gen. Lee and probably even his horse Traveler are having a hard time resting in their graves these days. To be put in the same category with, and be used by, the Viet defectors to try and regain a position of honor by implying that somehow their actions were somehow similar to his is just too much! Had they even a slight kindred spirit with Gen. Lee they would have gone to North Vietnam and fought on the side they obviously believed in. Gen. Lee didn't solve his problem by going to Canada or Europe to "sit it out."

I am not a student of history, but I am sure Gen. Lee's course was decided after long and prayerful soul searching. Even abdication may have crossed his mind. However, when the chips were down, he chose a course and conducted himself in such a way that all Americans are proud to say that he was one of US. Can anyone really be proud of our defectors?

I believe Gen. Lee would much prefer going back to restful peace, without citizenship, than be used in this manner.

J. W. BELCHER

Roanoke



Lee at Time of W&L Inauguration

Gen. R. E. Lee: Would He Urge Amnesty Today?

By BEN BEAGLE
Times Staff Writer

Robert E. Lee saw fields literally covered with young men dead or dying either for the Union or the Confederacy, dying for a cause as young men often did in Lee's time, in civil war.

Now an attempt in the U.S. Senate to reach back more than a century and restore Lee's civil rights seems likely to be tied to amnesty for other, later young men who refused to fight in Vietnam and the question comes: What would Robert E. Lee have thought about that?

For Virginius Dabney of Richmond, Virginia historian and Pulitzer-winning newspaper editor, the answers comes quickly and directly, like an order to pack three days' rations and move out.

Lee would feel, Dabney believes, "that everybody ought to fight for his country when it is at war—at least nominally at war."

The answer is more complex for Dr. Taylor Sanders, historian at Washington and Lee University in Lexington, where Lee came after the war to become president, to link his magic name with that of Washington and to die in bed in 1870.

Coming to the answer, Sanders said, requires a balancing in one's own mind of the two qualities of Lee's that all historians have seen and remarked on; qualities which made him saintly in the South and a sometimes puzzling good guy just about everywhere else.

These qualities, Sanders said, are Lee's humanitarianism and "his very strong Victorian sense of duty."

Sanders added: "Lee would have been very sympathetic to any solution that would heal the nation's wounds."

The way in which Lee could be tied to a war that happened a century after his war is an amendment The New York Times said may be attached to the resolution which would restore Lee's civil rights.

The paper said Sen. Phillip Hart, D-Mich., is thinking of adding language to the Lee resolution which would give

amnesty to young men who resisted the Vietnam war to the extent of fleeing the coun-

Dabney compared Lee to former Presidents Washington and Eisenhower. "All of them would feel young men of military age ought to fight for their country," Dabney said.

Dabney said he doesn't think Lee needs any help to keep his place in history but passage of the resolution "would be nice."

"Lee is above criticism as far as I am concerned and many other people in this country and abroad," Dabney said.

Sanders recalled that although he was beaten in the end, surrendering his worn Army of Northern Virginia in the spring of 1865, Lee was offered many positions with a lot of money attached to them.

"Almost as a penance he declined all those lucrative offers," Sanders said, and came to Lexington to head a small college and "to help these young men put their very shattered lives together again."

This was the same Lee who sent line after line of young men in Confederate butternut up the slopes of Malvern Hill into Union Gen. George B. McClellan's massed artillery, seeking to end the war rather early.

It was the same Lee who looked on one of those fields carpeted with young men and mused that it was a good thing war was so horrible or people might come to like it too much.

At Washington and Lee, Sanders recalled that Lee, for all his fighting instinct and belief in hitting them hard during the war, refused to join in any movement which would have carried the fighting on after the formal surrender.

Lee would have nothing to do with guerilla warfare, Sanders recalled, and counseled the South to work for the resumption of the Union as it had been before.

The record shows that Lee applied for amnesty on June 13, 1865, just three months after he surrendered at Appomattox. But amnesty was never granted because Lee didn't enclose a formal oath of allegiance to the constitution.

Such an oath was taken, though, but it wasn't found until 1970 in old records in

SE COOK
Press Writer
Overdrive Magazine
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said they were in sympathy with continuing demands for a fuel price rollback and higher speed limits, but either couldn't afford to shut down or didn't think it would do any good.

However, in Kansas City, Kan., Sunday night, men who claimed to represent 18 independent truckers' groups said they were shutting down at midnight. Al Hannah, president of Owner-Operator Independent Drivers Association of America, predicted that 80 per cent of the independent truckers would join the strike.

Nation's 20th Lane

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The paper said Sen. Phillip Hart, D-Mich., is thinking of adding language to the Lee resolution which would give amnesty to young men who resisted the Vietnam war to the extent of fleeing the country.

There also is legislation in the House, sponsored by 6th District Rep. M. Caldwell Butler of Roanoke, which would restore Lee's citizenship.

Dabney is against the Hart amendment. "That's pretty bad because it introduces extraneous matters" into the resolution, sponsored by U.S. Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr., Dabney said.

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Such an oath was taken, though, but it wasn't found until 1970 in old records in Washington.

Sanders recalled that Douglas Southall Freeman, Lee's biographer, quoted Lee as saying he had "a self-appointed task;" having seen young men die in battle. Lee said that he wanted to spend the rest of his life "teaching young men to do their duty."

The record shows that Lee did not have military pursuits in mind when he came to Washington and Lee.

Facilities Said Lacking For Civil War Wounded

The lack of trained surgeons, medicine and surgical instruments caused grave problems in the treatment of the Civil War wounded, according to Mrs. C. R. Foltz.

In a talk for the William Watts chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, she said there were no field hospitals for the Confederate soldiers and the medical corps, which numbered less than 3,000, moved with the army and rendered medical services under the most extreme conditions.

To help counteract the shortage of medical supplies, she said, southern women grew poppies as a source of opium and other medications were obtained from the roots of dogwood, wild cherry and willow trees.

Temporary hospitals were set up in churches, schools and homes near battle-grounds, and Richmond, the Confederate capital, became its medical center. The speaker said a Richmond nurse, Sally Tompkins, received a captaincy from President Jefferson Davis and was the only woman commissioned in the

Civil War.

The chapter had its Thanksgiving luncheon at Mountain View and gave a Confederate Military Cross of Honor to Carl Roland Morris of Erie, Pa.



MABRY MILL, MILE 176.1

Blue Ridge Parkway passes through a region rich in the folk history of the late 1700's, when the Blue Ridge marked the edge of the western frontier. Log cabins, farm buildings, a church, and a gristmill are some the structures preserved as evidences of the pioneer past.

Confederate Officer's War Career Is Extolled

Wade Hampton III of South Carolina was one of only two southern cavalry chiefs to attain the rank of lieutenant general during the Civil War. This followed a steady rise in rank after he had volunteered as a private soldier at the start of the war.

He marshalled his neighbors, sons and servants into the "Hampton Legion" and soon became a master of military field tactics, his legion highly effective in early battles.

So said Mrs. C. R. Mehnert at a recent gathering of the William Watts chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Mrs. Mehnert said it was "tragic" that two of Hampton's sons were wounded, one mortally, while fighting under his command. And, she said, Hampton himself was wounded five times during the course of the war, the first time after the Battle of Manassas.

Hampton, who was from a wealthy and aristocratic Charleston family, worked to soften bitter feelings and urged his people to rebuild the South after the war even though he was excluded from amnesty, Mrs. Mehnert concluded.

The chapter presented Cecil

Elwood Allman with a Cross of Military Service. He was in the Navy during World War II.



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The site of Mont Calm was part of a grant from King George II to Thomas Walker in 1752. David Campbell acquired the land in 1809, sold it in 1819, and subsequently

re-acquired it in 1822, moving into his new house in October, 1827.

DAVID CAMPBELL was an outstanding citizen of Southwest Virginia, serving his state as a colonel of the Third Virginia Cavalry, clerk of the Court of Washington County, state senator, and Governor of Virginia from 1837-40. Gov. Campbell stands out for his early recognition of the need for and endorsement of a widespread program of public education.

After Campbell's death in 1859, his heirs sold Mont Calm to Col. Arthur C. Cummings, although the deed was not recorded until 1883. Cummings, a Mexican War veteran, commanded a regiment of the Stonewall Brigade during the Civil War, and later was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates for several terms.

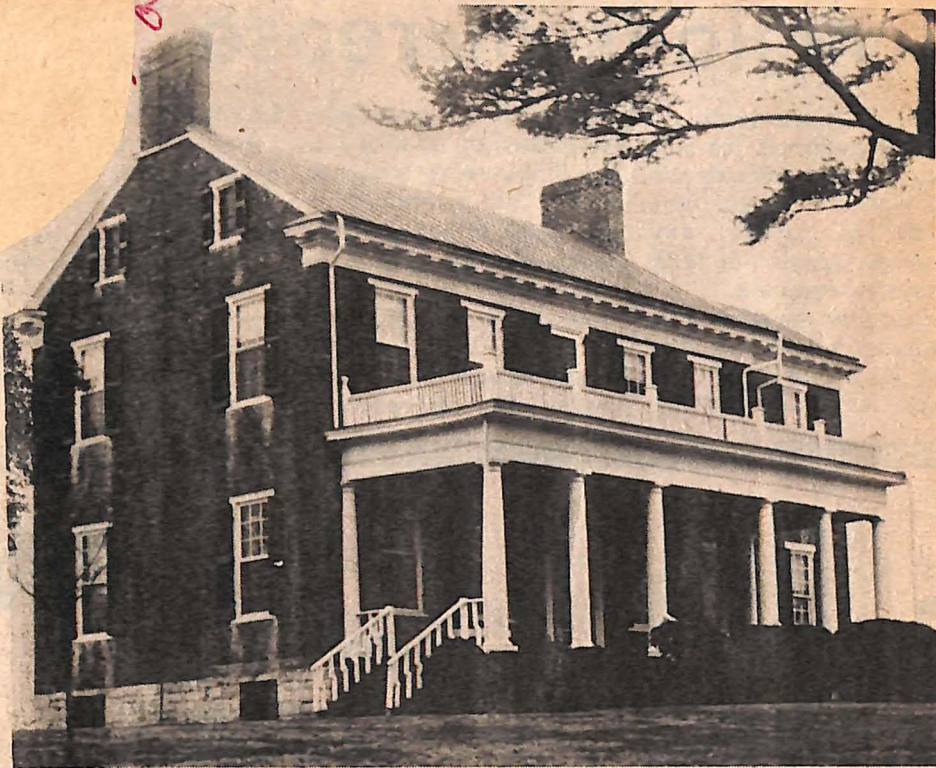
MONT CALM was sold to Mrs. Frances T. Mingea after Col. Cummings' death in 1904. She and her husband, Wilton E. Mingea Sr., renovated the house and established it as the Mingea family estate.

Mingea was involved in the lumber industry in Southwest Virginia, and he also developed the Virginia - Carolina Railroad, known locally as the "Virginia Creeper" which ran from Abingdon to West Jefferson, N.C.

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Mrs. A. Clifton Stafford
2806 Crystal Spring Avenue South
Roanoke, Virginia 24014

Henry T. Mingea Jr.
U.S.S.



Historic Abingdon Home Becomes State Landmark

Mont Calm Addition To Historic Landmarks

ABINGDON, Va. — Mont Calm, an early 19th Century home located behind the A & P Store in Abingdon, has been added to the register of the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission.

The property is owned by Mrs. Frank Goodpasture Jr. of 21 Long Crescent Drive, Bristol, and presently serves as the residence of Abingdon's police chief, William S. Phillips.

Throughout its history, Mont Calm has been one of the most important houses in the Abingdon vicinity.

SINCE ITS construction in 1827, it has been the home of three influential Abingdon and Washington County families, the Campbells, the Cummings and the Mingeas.

Originally the house was a fine example of the traditional rural house highly embellished with ornament of the Federal period. The renovations undertaken in the early 20th Century made Mont Calm appear more of a gentleman's estate, but did not obscure the graceful lines of the house.

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MAKING MEETINGS EFFECTIVE

EXTENSION DIVISION
VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

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