

1956 - 1987 - 1988

Scrap Book





Roanoke City planting from atop the Channel 10 building.

*William Watts Chapter U.D.C. Memorial
Lee Plaza*



*William Watts Chapter
United Daughters
of the
Confederacy*

ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
1990-1991

Bentonville Battleground



Scene of the Last Major Confederate
Offensive of the Civil War

administered by

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORIC SITES



*William Watts Chapter
United Daughters
of the
Confederacy*

**ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
1990-1991**

**WILLIAM WATTS CHAPTER
GENERAL NO. 809
VIRGINIA DIVISION NO. 8**

**UNITED DAUGHTERS
OF THE
CONFEDERACY**

Organized 1895 — Chartered 1904
Re-organized 1904

Charter Members

Mrs. J. A. Watts	Mrs. F. A. Lindsey
Mrs. Henry Gray	Miss Mattie Christian
Mrs. T. W. Lewis	Mrs. J. T. Mitchell
Mrs. Gooch Vaughn	Miss Elvira Jones

Objectives

Historical, Education, Memorial,
Benevolent and Patriotic.

“Love makes Memory Eternal”

*It is with humble gratitude
and much love
that we dedicate this yearbook
to*

Mrs. Raymond W. Floyd

*who serves the Chapter
so willingly at all times.*

Honorary Members

Atkinson, Bessie Graves (Mrs. Leon)

Ferguson, Carrie R. (Mrs. H. B.)

Foltz, Lossie Dalton (Mrs. C. R.)

Past Presidents

* Mrs. Henry Grey	1904
* Mrs. J. Allen Watts	1905
* Mrs. N. H. Hairston	1906
* Mrs. S. J. Evans	1907
* Mrs. J. Howard Morris	1908
* Mrs. Henry T. Parrish	1909
* Mrs. S. J. Evans	1910-1911
* Mrs. John W. Sherman	1912
* Mrs. Delas Thomas	1913
* Mrs. C. S. Gookin	1914
* Mrs. N. S. Hairston	1915
* Mrs. Mercer Hartman	1916-1917
* Mrs. E. L. Keyser	1918-1919
* Mrs. J. F. Armentrout	1920
* Mrs. C. R. Williams	1921-1922
* Mrs. M. J. Patsel	1923-1924
* Mrs. D. W. Hess	1925-1926-1927
* Mrs. R. H. Dyers	1928-1929
* Mrs. J. Kyle Montague	1930-1931
* Mrs. E. C. Whitehurst	1931-1932-1933
* Mrs. C. R. Williams	1934-1935
* Mrs. S. R. Wheeler	1936-1937

* Mrs. E. C. Whitehurst	1938-1939
* Mrs. R. Frank Taylor	1940-1941
* Mrs. John Morgan	1942-1944
* Mrs. R. Frank Taylor	1945-1946
* Miss Grace Buford	1947-1948
* Mrs. H. O. Chilton	1949-1950
* Mrs. G. H. Bishop	1951-1952
* Mrs. S. J. Wolfe	1953-1955
* Mrs. Ernest B. Fishburn	1956-1957
* Mrs. G. H. Bishop	1958-1959
Mrs. W. E. Barton	1960
* Mrs. A. P. Martin	1961-1963
* Miss Anne Lucas	1964-1965
* Mrs. E. J. Goggin	1966-1967
Mrs. C. R. Foltz	1968-1969
Mrs. B. H. Riley	1970-1971
Mrs. A. C. Stafford	1972-1973
Mrs. B. H. Riley	1974-1975
Mrs. R. H. Patrick	1976-1977
Mrs. R. S. Templeton	1978-1980
* Mrs. Ena Robertson	1980-1982
* Mrs. F. A. Reynolds	1982-1984
* Miss Gertrude Richardson	1984-1986
Mrs. B. H. Riley	1986-1988
Mrs. O. R. Counts	1988-1990

Pledges of Allegiance

United States Flag

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

Salute to the Flag of Virginia

"I salute the Flag of Virginia with reverence and patriotic devotion to 'the Mother of States and Statesman' which it represents — the Old Dominion where Liberty and Independence were born."

Salute to the Confederate Flag

"I salute the Confederate Flag with Affection, Reverance and Undying Remembrance."

Ritual

*(Prepared by Mrs. J. D. Beale,
Montgomery, Alabama 1904.)*

President:

"Daughters of the Confederacy this day gathered together in the sight of God, to strengthen the bonds that unite us in common cause; to renew the vows of loyalty to our sacred principles; to do homage unto the memory of our gallant Confederate Soldiers, and to perpetuate the fame of their noble deeds unto the third and succeeding Generation: To this end we invoke the aid of our Lord.

Hear our Prayer, O God; attend unto my prayer."

Response

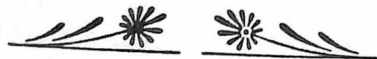
"From the end of the earth will I cry unto Thee when My heart is Overwhelmed; lead me to the rock that is higher than I."

President:

"For Thou, Lord are good, and ready to forgive, and plenteous in mercy unto all them that call upon thee."

Response:

"Give ear, O Lord, unto my prayer and attend the voice of my supplication."



Prayer

*(Composed by Bishop Ellison,
Capers, South Carolina.)*

President:

"Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we adore Thy love and providence in the history of our country and especially do we thank Thee for our Confederate history.

We thank Thee for its pure record of virtue, valor and sacrifice: and for the inspiring reflection that, despite its bitter disappointments and sorrows, it proclaims for us to all the world that we came through years of trial and struggle with our battered shields pure, our character as a patriotic and courageous people untarnished, and nothing to regret in our defense of the rights and the honor of our Southland."

All:

"Give us grace our Heavenly Father, faithfully to accept Thy will concerning us, and make us all to glorify Thee in a sincere obedience to Thy Holy Commandments through the merits and mediation of Thy Son, our only Savior, Jesus Christ. Amen."

Regular Monthly Meetings

Mountain View

Thirteenth Street, S.W.

Second Monday — 12:00 P.M.

Dues: \$12.00 Per Year. September

Officers 1990 - 1991

PRESIDENT

Mrs. K. A. Womack, Jr. (Alise)

VICE PRESIDENT

Mrs. W. E. Barton (Nellie)

RECORDING SECRETARY

Mrs. C. W. Miller (Gretchen)

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

Miss Lucy V. Dollman

TREASURER

Mrs. B. H. Riley (Mary)

HISTORIAN

Mrs. R. W. Floyd (Florence)

REGISTRAR

Mrs. O. R. Counts (Belva)

RECORDER OF CROSSES

Mrs. Calvin Mooch (Neva)

CHAPLAIN

Mrs. J. R. Richardson (Frances)

Chairmen

FLOWERS
Mrs. R. W. Floyd

MAGAZINE
Miss Mary Minichan

PRESERVATION OF DIARIES, DOCUMENTS,
SITES AND MONUMENTS

Mrs. W. P. Burks

SCRAPBOOK
Mrs. R. E. Myers

YEARBOOK
Mrs. B. H. Riley
Mrs. W. E. Barton

TELEPHONE
Mrs. R. W. Floyd
Mrs. Regina Jungels

PARLIMENTARIAN
Mrs. H. C. Foster

William Watts Chapter Roll

Barton, Nellie Garst (Mrs. Wm. E.)
1225 Roanoke Road, Daleville, Va. 24083
992-2442

Admitted June 20, 1935 — Birthday Sept. 14
Abraham Moody, 2nd Virginia Infantry Regiment

Berkeley, Mamie Lucas (Mrs. Nelson)
2140 Denniston Avenue, S.W., Roanoke 24015
344-6193

Admitted November 18, 1946 — Birthday June 28
John Calvin Lucas, 22nd Virginia Infantry Regiment

Bowles, Myrtle Graves (Mrs. R. E.)
2108 Memorial Avenue, S.W., Roanoke 24015
345-1239

Admitted March 9, 1964 — Birthday Sept. 4
George William Price, 30th Virginia Infantry Regiment

Burks, Marion Thomas (Mrs. W. P.)
4613 Delray Street, N.W., Roanoke 24012
366-1555

Admitted February 10, 1954 — Birthday May 10
Nathaniel A. Thomas, 51st Virginia Infantry Regiment

Counts, Belva Marshall (Mrs. O. R.)

6804 Northway Drive, N.W., Roanoke 24019
366-8127

Admitted May 9, 1983 — Birthday March 6
Robert Wilson Marshall, 22nd Virginia Infantry Regiment

Supplements:

James Thomas Edwards, 51st Virginia Infantry Regiment
James Monroe Hillman, Sr., 1st Virginia Infantry Battalion
(Capt. Vandeventer) (Cav.)

Dollman, Miss Lucy V.

944 Hershberger Road, N.W., Roanoke 24012
563-5904

Admitted June 15, 1989 — Birthday Sept. 1
John David Pring, Co. A. Mountain Rifles 28th Regiment
Infantry Virginia C.S.A.

Floyd, Florence Hall (Mrs. R. W.)

5819 Hollins Road, Hollins, Va. 24019
366-6944

Admitted September 10, 1973 — Birthday October 7
Reuben Hall, 52nd Virginia Infantry Regiment

Foster, Elizabeth Miller (Mrs. H. C.)

2041 Lee-Hi Road, S.W., Roanoke 24018
774-7738

Admitted April 10, 1961 — Birthday February 4
George William Price, 30th Virginia Infantry Regiment

Henry, Miss Ruth

814 Marshall Avenue, S.W., Roanoke 24016
342-7964

Admitted February 15, 1943 — Birthday May 9
James Franklin Henry, Sampson Artillery N.C. (Pvt.
Corp. 1 Sgt.)

Hicks, Mrs. Ruth

P.O. Box 487, Lexington, Va. 24450

Admitted September 14, 1981 — Birthday April 23
Samuel Carl Lindsay, 31st Virginia Infantry Regiment

James, Miss Ann

2412 Maiden Lane, S.W., Roanoke 24015
342-4946

Admitted January 9, 1984 — Birthday June 1
Hansford James, Pvt. Virginia Infantry Regiment

Jungels, Mrs. Regina James

2412 Maiden Lane, S.W., Roanoke 24015
342-4946

Admitted January 9, 1984 — Birthday July 24
Hansford James, Pvt. Virginia Infantry Regiment

Miller, Gretchen Moore (C. W.)

4709 Colonial Avenue, S.W., Roanoke 24018
774-3045

Admitted June 15, 1989 — Birthday October 14
Dr. Thomas Henry Howard, Co. I 54th Infantry Regiment

Minichan, Miss Mary L.

110-23rd Street, S.W., Roanoke 24013
342-7572

Admitted February 15, 1943 — Birthday June 6
John Alexander Francis, Pvt. Virginia Artillery

Mitchell, Hazel Hudson (Mrs. E. W.)

3127 Allendale Avenue, S.W., Roanoke 24014
342-5522

Admitted August 15, 1925 — Birthday August 4
Thomas J. Hudson, 56th Virginia Infantry Regiment

Mooch, Neva Semones (Mrs. Calvin)

3936 Bandy Road, Roanoke 24014
344-1772

Admitted July 31, 1986 — Birthday April 8
Andrew R. Akers, Co. 14th Preston's Reserves, Va. C.S.A.

Myers, Louise Rothwell (Mrs. R. E.)

3835 Thompson Lane, S.W., Roanoke 24018
774-3295

Admitted September 15, 1965 — Birthday June 16
Theodore Henry Rothwell, 1st Battalion Va. Infantry

Ogden, Ethel Perdue (Mrs. John B.)

3648 Larson Lane, S.W., Roanoke 24018
774-0383

Admitted April 14, 1969 — Birthday May 19
John Daniel Morris, Pvt. 1st Virginia Infantry Reserve

Richardson, Frances Rothwell (Mrs. J. R.)

5638 Ingleside Drive, S.W., Roanoke 24018
774-6802

Admitted September 15, 1965 — Birthday Dec. 21
Theodore Henry Rothwell, 1st Battalion Va. Infantry

Riley, Mary Cofer (Mrs. B. H.)

6815 Tinkerdale Road, Hollins, Va. 24019
362-0000

Admitted May 16, 1961 — Birthday March 31
Richard H. Cofer, 2nd Regiment Virginia Cavalry

Skala, Catherine Foster (Mrs. C. E.)

No. 7 Catspaw Cape, Coronado, Calif. 92118
Admitted September 15, 1977 — Birthday April 11
George William Price, 30th Va. Infantry Regiment

Templeton, Virginia Logan (Mrs. R. S.)

3434 Brandywine Avenue, S.W., Roanoke 24018
774-0191

Admitted September 13, 1965 — Birthday March 11
Benjamin Daniel Selph, 52nd Va. Infantry Regiment

Womack, Alise McLaughlin (Mrs. K. A. Jr.)

3438 Brandywine Avenue, S.W., Roanoke 24018
774-1362

Admitted November 8, 1976 — Birthday December 13
David Henry Nash, 14th Virginia Infantry Regiment

In Memoriam

Akers, Lillian Persinger (Mrs. P. L.)
Clark, Madge Organ (Mrs. W. A.)
James, Miss Margaret
Keller, Louise Walker (Mrs. G. O.)
Pannell, Janice Draper (Mrs. N. S.)
Reynolds, Caroline Henson (Mrs. F. A.)
Richardson, Miss Gertrude
Semones, Clara Akers (Mrs. J. A.)
Sommerdahl, Bertha Clark (Mrs. C. H.)

*"We do not think of our friends as dead who walks
with us no more along the path of life we tread,
they have but gone before."*

BY-LAWS
WILLIAM WATTS CHAPTER UNITED DAUGHTERS
OF THE CONFEDERACY
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

REVISED: December 1960

ARTICLE I- Name

The name of the Chapter shall be William Watts Chapter, Virginia Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

ARTICLE II-Objects

The objects of this Chapter are Historical, Educational, Memorial, Benevolent and Patriotic; to aid in collecting and preserving material for a truthful history of the War Between the States; to protect historic places of the Confederacy and to record the part taken by Southern men and women during the Reconstruction of the South; to aid in placing in all Southern schools accurate and impartial histories; to perpetuate the memory of our Confederate heroes and the cause for which they fought; to dispense sacred charity to sons and daughters of veterans, wives and sisters of veterans and loyal Daughters of the Confederacy; to cherish the ties of friendship among the members of this Chapter.

ARTICLE III-Eligibility

Those eligible for membership are women not less than sixteen years of age who are lineal or collateral descendants of men and women who served honorably in the Army, Navy or Civil Service of the Confederate States of America, or lineal descendants or nieces of such women, wherever living.

ARTICLE IV-Membership

Section 1. An applicant for membership in the Chapter shall be proposed by one member and seconded by another member to whom the applicant is personally known. The name of the applicant, with the signature of her sponsors, shall be presented to the Membership Chairman, in writing, with the following information concerning the applicant; name, address, character, willingness to serve the Chapter, Church and other organizational

affiliations and children, if any. The Membership Chairman after making proper investigation shall present the name of the applicant to the Executive Committee for approval; having been approved by the committee, the name shall be presented to the Chapter membership at the next meeting and voted upon at the following Chapter meeting. The vote shall be by ballot and two-thirds of those present and voting shall elect.

Section 2. Upon election, the Chapter Registrar shall send the applicant triplicate application blanks to be filled out as designated. The applicant shall return the completed blanks to the Chapter Registrar with the initiation fee and annual dues. The Registrar shall see they are in the form required and shall secure the necessary signatures. The application blanks thus approved together with the initiation fee and annual dues shall be forwarded by the Chapter Registrar to the Division Registrar.

Section 3. No person shall be considered a member of the Chapter until her application has been fully approved by the Registrar General and one copy returned to the Chapter.

Section 4. A member desiring a transfer shall apply to the Registrar of the Chapter of which she is a member, who shall issue transfer blanks in triplicate, copied from records on hand, to the Registrar of the Chapter that applicant desires to join, who shall then present them to the Chapter for acceptance and signatures. She shall then send all three blanks to Division Registrar accompanied by a fee of \$1.50 (transfer 50¢, certificate \$1.00). The Division Registrar shall be responsible for checking applicant's status with Division Treasurer before forwarding transfer blanks to Registrar General for recording. Transfers shall be presented within one year to be valid.

Section 5. Faithful members in good standing may be made Honorary members by a vote of the Chapter at any time. They shall be entitled to all the privileges of the Chapter, except that of voting or representing the Chapter at any State, District or General Convention and must not be counted on the active Chapter Roster.

ARTICLE V-Officers and Their Election

Section 1. The officers of the William Watts Chapter shall be a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, Third Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Registrar, Historian, Chaplain, Custodian, Recorder of Crosses, Director of Children of Confederacy and a Parliamentarian appointed by the President.

Section 2. No officer shall serve more than two consecutive years with the exception of the Treasurer and Third Vice-President. No officer can be elected unless she has been a member in good standing of this organization for one year prior to the date of the election and has agreed to accept the responsibility of office. No member shall hold two elective offices at the same time.

Section 3. A nominating committee of 3 members shall be appointed by the President at the April meeting. This committee shall present a slate of Officers at the May meeting. Nominations may also be made from the floor at that time. These officers shall be elected annually at the May meeting. They shall be installed at the June meeting and shall enter upon their term of office on the day following; they shall hold office until their successors are elected and installed. The retiring Chapter President for the purpose of reporting her final year work to Division Convention and as such shall be accorded all honors and privileges of this office in making said report.

Section 4. The voting shall be by ballot for any office where there is more than nominee for any office, and a majority of votes cast shall elect. In the case of only one nominee for any office, the voting shall be by acclamation.

Section 5. In case of a vacancy occurring in the Office of the President, the First Vice-President shall succeed to that office for the unexpired term. She shall be eligible for election for two additional terms provided the unexpired term which she had held was less than six months. All other vacancies, not otherwise provided for, shall be filled by the Executive Committee to be approved by the Chapter.

ARTICLE VI Auxiliary

An Auxiliary chapter shall be composed of young business women eligible to membership in the regular chapter.

No auxiliary chapter shall be formed until application is made and accepted in the parent chapter. The Chapter Registrar shall furnish to all applicants the regular blanks, which when filled and accepted, shall make them members of both parent chapter and auxiliary. Auxiliaries will operate as an aid to the parent chapter, though holding separate meetings, and staffed by their own officers.

ARTICLE VII - Duties of Officers

Section 1. The President shall preside at all meetings; shall have general supervision of all work of the Chapter. She

shall appoint the Chairmen of Committees, the chairman naming her own committee and she shall be ex-officio member of each committee except the nominating committee.

Section 2. The First Vice-President shall preside at all meetings in the absence of the President and assume the duties and responsibilities of the office. She shall serve as chairman of the Yearbook Committee.

Section 3. The Second Vice-President shall preside in the absence of the President and First Vice-President and she shall be Chairman of "Ways and Means" and "Entertainment" Committee at the monthly meetings.

Section 4. The Third Vice-President acts as Chairman of the "Visiting" Committee and looking after the needy. She shall be director of the Children of the Confederacy Chapter, auxiliary to the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Section 5. The Recording Secretary shall keep the roll of all the Chapter Members with full names and addresses. She shall make and keep a full and correct record of all meetings and she must give at the Annual Meeting a full report of the transactions of the Chapter for the past year.

Section 6. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Chapter and preserve all papers. She shall make a report at each meeting and a written report at the annual meeting. Any correspondence to be kept as a matter of record shall be turned over to the Custodian to be filed.

Section 7. (a) The Treasurer shall have charge of all funds belonging to the Chapter; and she shall collect all dues, and pay all Chapter obligations with the approval of the Executive Committee.

(b) She shall keep an itemized account of all receipts and expenditures and give a written report at each business meeting. A copy of the report shall be filed with the Recording Secretary. She shall deliver and collect for all copies of the Minutes ordered; and shall also keep the official roll of members.

(c) The Treasurer shall render an audited account at the Annual Meeting of all Receipts and Disbursements. A committee of three Chapter members appointed by the President and approved by the Chapter shall be the Audit Committee.

Section 8. (a) The Registrar shall be Chairmen of the Membership Committee.

(b) The Registrar shall keep a record book wherein she shall register the names of all members whose application blanks are received by her and date of admission.

(c) She shall distribute the application blanks for membership and shall notify new members of their acceptance. She shall sign all application blanks submitted to her in triplicate with official military record attached and she shall send to the State Registrar all three of the application blanks accompanied by a check for seven dollars (\$7.00), covering Certificate of Membership, Initiation fee, General U.D.C. Tax.

Section 9. (a) The Historian shall strive to collect papers bearing on matters pertaining to the War Between the States, or other items of interest to the Chapter, which may be presented by her at Chapter Meetings.

(b) Twenty (20) minutes shall be allotted to the Historical Program.

Section 10. The Custodian shall have charge of all portable property and papers of importance and historical value belonging to the Chapter.

Section 11. The Recorder of Crosses shall acquaint herself with the rules and regulations governing the awarding of Crosses of Honor and Crosses of Military Service as required by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. She shall ask for complete instructions from State Recorder of Crosses who will furnish application blanks.

Section 12. The Chaplain shall assist the President in opening of ritual and Prayer.

ARTICLE VIII - Executive Board and Executive Committee

Section 1. The Executive Board shall be composed of all Officers. They shall meet semi-annually at the discretion of the President.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall be composed of all Officers and Chairmen of Committees. They shall meet semi-annually at the discretion of the President.

ARTICLE IX - Meetings

Section 1. The regular monthly meetings shall be held on the second Monday of each month at 12:30 P.M. except July and August, unless otherwise provided. The President may call special meetings at her discretion. At the request of seven (7) members, the President must call a meeting. Seven (7) members shall constitute a quorum to transact business.

Section 2. The June meeting shall be known as the Annual Meeting for the Installation of Officers and for annual reports.

ARTICLE X - Dues

Section 1. The dues shall be \$8.00 per year, payable in September. For a new member the initiation fee shall be \$. This includes Division and Chapter initiation fees and first year dues.

Section 2. A member in arrears two years is automatically dropped from membership after proper notification.

Section 3. A registered member resigning in good standing may be reinstated upon payment of current year's dues.

Section 4. A member dropped for non-payment of one year's back dues may be reinstated with the payment of the current years dues and a reinstatement fee of \$1.00. The fee to be sent to the Division Treasurer.

ARTICLE XI - Quorum

Section 1. Five (5) members shall constitute a quorum for an Executive Committee meeting. Five (5) members shall constitute a quorum for a regular Board Meeting. Fifteen (15) members shall constitute a quorum for a Regular monthly meeting.

ARTICLE XII - Parliamentary Authority

Robert's Rules of Order, Revised, shall be authority on all points not covered by these By-Laws.

ARTICLE XIII - Amendments

Amendments may be made to these By-Laws at any Regular Meeting of the Chapter by two-thirds vote of those present, provided the amendment has been submitted in writing at a previous regular meeting of the Chapter.

ARTICLE XIV - Representation

Section 1. At Division and General Conventions the Chapter shall be entitled to one vote for the first seven members and one vote for every additional twenty-five, provided per capita taxes have been paid and credentials submitted.

STANDING RULES

1. The Chapter shall confine its contributions, its activities and its endorsements to approved work of the Daughters of the Confederacy.
2. The Chapter shall send cards to members confined in a hospital by sickness and shall send flowers when notified of the death of a Chapter member.
3. The Chapter shall place a book in a local library on Memorial Day in memory of the deceased members.
4. The Chapter shall purchase one copy of the Division Minutes for the President, Members desiring a copy must place their order with the Chapter Treasurer, who will obtain the Minutes from the District Chairman. The Chapter shall subscribe to the U.D.C. Magazine for the Historian.
5. Each member attending the monthly meeting shall bring a covered dish to each meeting.

Revision Committee

Mrs. R.E. Myers
Mrs. E. J. Goggin - *DCCCCA*
Mrs. W. E. Barton
Mrs. J. R. Richardson, Sr.
Miss Gertrude Richardson, Chairman

Bentonville Battleground



Scene of the Last Major Confederate
Offensive of the Civil War

administered by

DIVISION OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORIC SITES



*An operating room at the Harper House
field hospital*

"A dozen surgeons and attendants in their shirt-sleeves stood at rude benches cutting off arms and legs and throwing them out of the windows, where they lay scattered on the grass. The legs of infantrymen could be distinguished from those of the cavalry by the size of their calves, as the march of 1,000 miles had increased the size of one and diminished the size of the other."

*Remembrances of a Field Hospital
at Bentonville
Colonel William Hamilton
9th Ohio Cavalry*

With less than half as many men as Sherman's 60,000, Johnston knew his only chance for success lay in the possibility of finding Sherman's army divided. Miserable road conditions forced Sherman to divide his command into two wings, and on March 18th Johnston learned that the sections had become separated by a half-day's march. Seeing the opportunity to strike one of the wings with his force of about 20,000, the Confederate general moved his troops into position near the village of Bentonville.

On the evening of March 18, Johnston organized his forces into a sickle-shaped line along the Goldsboro Road and waited for the advancing Federals. The following

day, Sherman's left wing stumbled into Johnston's trap. Initial Confederate attacks overran large sections of Federal lines. One Union division managed to hold on despite being surrounded on both sides by Confederate adversaries. Failing to completely crush the Union lines, Johnston's Confederates pulled back into positions held earlier in the day. Sherman's right wing arrived on the battlefield early on March 20, ending Johnston's hope of dealing with a smaller Union force.



Joseph E. Johnston

William T. Sherman

For two days the opposing forces faced each other. Cannon and rifle fire were constant. On March 21, a Federal advance commanded by General J.A. Mower outflanked Confederate positions and approached within 200 yards of General Johnston's headquarters before being driven back. That evening Johnston's weary troops abandoned their positions and withdrew towards Smithfield. Federal forces observed but did not pursue the Confederates. Johnston failed to halt the Union advance, and Sherman's army marched on to Goldsboro where supplies awaited the tired troops. On April 26, at the Bennett Place near Durham, Johnston surrendered to Sherman, ending the Civil War in the Carolinas.

Last of the confederates



At Richmond's Home for Confederate Women, employees William Taylor and Bessie King help Mae Toliver, 97, with her bingo cards

Story and photos by
DEBBIE TOKARZ HELBER

RICHMOND — As the front door latches behind the incoming visitor, the Confederacy is awakened. Within these walls of gleaming white limestone live the remaining daughters of brave Confederate soldiers. Amid memories of a time of lavender and lace, crystal chandeliers and horse-hair furniture, they keep the Confederacy alive at the Home for Confederate Women.

"This is no place for a damn Yankee," a paperboy once chided a Pennsylvania tourist who arrived at the home for a visit. "They don't like people from the North very much. You'd think some of these ladies were still fighting the war. Don't they know what year it is?"

Upon entering the home's foyer, anyone would think it was 1865.

"So many people have tried to let the home and what it stands for fade away," says Eloise Lipscomb, herself a 29-year veteran of the home and resident manager. "These women represent a period in time unappreciated and forgotten by most. I only hope their legacy can be kept alive."

Their legacy is fading. "At one time, governor's wives were interested in the home, but seven wars have occurred since the

War Between the States," Lipscomb says. "It's no wonder people have lost interest in what this home stands for." Janet Burhans, board of trustees president, is the granddaughter of the late Mrs. Andrew Montague, a founders of the residence.

"I don't want the home to become an institution," Burhans says. "We are not a home for the elderly. We are a residence. We will never allow the home to be turned into an institution."

Burhans' "we," the board of trustees, is made up of 15 women, most of whom are direct descendants of Confederate soldiers. At one time, a men's advisory board had responsibility for all the home's operations, except its social functions, which were left to the women's board. But the men's board dissolved, as members died or lost interest. The women's board took over.

"If there were to be a formal board, they would have to be lawyers, doctors, people who not only had clout, but in good

Please see *Confederacy*, Page C3

Debbie Tokarz Helber is a Richmond free-lance writer and photographer.

standing in the community," says Holly DeJarnette, the activities director at the home. "It wouldn't hurt if they had a prominent Virginia name to back them up."

The home began in 1897, when five women banded together to seek refuge from a world they did not want to understand. They had lost everything they had owned and valued. Broken in spirit but desperate to survive, the lost cause was still their cause.

With the help of the Ladies Auxiliary of Camp Pickett, they organized their first fund-raiser, a bazaar, which netted them \$1,000 — the beginning of a dream come true. In 1898, the home's first charter was drawn and approved by the General Assembly. The purpose, the document stated, was "to provide a home for needy wives, daughters, sisters, widows of Confederate Soldiers." Thus was born "The Home for Needy Confederate Women."

President of the board was Mary Custis Lee, daughter of Robert E. Lee. Acting president was Mrs. Andrew Jackson Montague, wife of then attorney general and future governor of Virginia. These women, with an eye toward the future needs of these Confederate belles, started concentrating efforts to secure a permanent facility.

In 1900, the doors formally opened at 1826 Grove Ave. in Richmond. Feeble, homeless, helpless and friendless women were received at the home.

By 1904, the waiting list to enter the home was growing rapidly. To accommodate more women, the home was moved to a roomier location.

In 1924, the Robert E. Lee Camp of Confederate Veterans proposed donating a 2½-acre tract of land on Sheppard Street to the home. Unfortunately, the land belonged to the state of Virginia and had been the proposed site for the new governor's mansion. With "great persuasion" from the wom-

en's board and on his last day of office, then Gov. E. Lee Trinkle, who came from Wythe County, and the General Assembly donated the property to the home on these conditions: that the home cost no less than \$250,000 to build; that it take no more than eight years to complete; and that, when the last Confederate daughter should die, the home and property would revert to the state.

Mrs. Montague wanted the new house modeled on the original plans for the White House. As the story goes, she persuaded a White House aide that the original Hoban drawings for the White House "needed a little airing." So after 100 years of rest, the plans were whisked away, copied and returned, without the National Archives' knowledge.

Merrill C. Lee, the commissioned architect for the home, noted in his diary that he was able to copy and combine these sketches — with the result that the main structure of the mansion is closer in design and scale to the original plans than the White House itself.

When the residence was completed in 1932, the General Assembly agreed to make an annual appropriation to the home, agreeing stipulating that when the home was "no longer in use," it would revert to the state. Nor did the home have to pay any state taxes. This contract held good until 1982, when the state rescinded its near \$195,000 a year appropriation to the home.

"Basically, the majority of the members felt the state was wasting its money," said a staffer for a Virginia delegate, who asked not to be identified. "We had to cut back on anything we deemed frivolous expenditure. If these women are to continue, they have to do so on their own. Why should the state or anyone else be burdened with the care of lineal and collateral descendants of Confederate soldiers? The state has to concern herself with more pressing responsibilities."

When the state rescinded its funding in 1982, it extended the charter to all lineal descendants,

whether they be granddaughters of Confederate soldiers or their fifth cousins, three times removed. Now, a greater number of women are eligible to live in the home — if it remains open. Because the property and the building are owned by the state, no federal funding is available.

Nor can board members apply for a loan, because they have no real collateral except the furnishings inside. "I've had some of the most magnificent put-downs you've ever read," said Janet Burhans, regarding some of the foundations she's approached.

If the Home for Confederate Women were to be declared an institution, it would be eligible for grants from some 3,000 foundations. But those involved with the home are adamant that it maintain its status as a residence. Were it to be termed an institution, they argue, then the state-owned home would be available to anyone, whether they be related to a Confederate soldier or not — which would defeat the purpose of the home's existence.

One recent development that may help the home continue was its designation in April as a Virginia historical landmark. As such, the home has automatically been nominated for national historic landmark status.

At present, only 15 women, ages ranging from 87 to 100, live at 301 N. Sheppard St. That leaves 60 rooms vacant and available to needy women. But the vacant rooms now house only furniture left behind by the women who spent their last days here.

"I hate seeing this go to waste," said activities director DeJarnette.

"Women are being turned away, women who qualify to live here, but there's not much left in the endowment, and private donations, though appreciated, are not enough to keep the home running. What we need is the total support of the board, and the courage to not take this lying down."

Conversation with residents here is difficult, for these women can only remember their yesterdays. They don't like discussing tomorrows. The subject of death is taboo. Funerals take a back seat to stories of their childhoods.

With Stonewall Jackson guarding the dining room, and J.E.B. Stewart keeping vigilance in the hallways, these ladies still look up to Robert E. Lee as the protector of Southern virtues.

There's no escaping the war here, for inside the home numerous oil paintings of Confederate heroes adorn the walls. In one of the great rooms, they still play Jefferson

Davis' daughters' piano. The main room is furnished just as it was when the home first opened; the bookshelves are full of Harper's Bazaars and Littell's Living of Age, dating back to the 1860s.

But the bitterness that infused the home when it was occupied by war widows has passed. Today the spirit of the home is directed more to the preservation of the home's existence.

Since state funding was cut, the home has been maintained mostly by private contributions. The economics of efficiency have forced employees' hours to be reduced. But the home still runs with the same care that has been the basis for these women's happiness and contentment with life.

"Not long ago, someone offered to donate a complete sprinkler system for the home and the safety of the women living here. The board turned it down. Probably because the board members knew it wouldn't be much longer before the home closes," remarked Holly De-Jarnette.

"I'd hate to see someone ... take it over and turn it into offices," she continued. "This is a complete residence for the elderly. Why should the home be anything else than what it was meant to be? There are women who can't afford to go anywhere else. They could come here ... It seems that everything this home stands for, and stood for when it first opened, is being left to the wayside."

Residency in the Home for Confederate Women is free to any woman related to a Confederate soldier.



Seated amid some of the Home for Confederate Women's numerous Civil War antiques, Floye Crump, 87, waves the Stars and Bars

CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY CEREMONY
Sunday, May 26, 1985
East Hill Cemetery, Salem, Va.

Invocation
Pledge of Allegiance to U.S. Flag
Salute to the Virginia Flag
Salute to the Confederate Flag
Introduction of Guests
Purpose of Memorial Day
Introduction of Speaker
Speaker---Mr. Bayse Wilson
Reading of Poem
Benediction
Volley Salute
Taps



Mr. Bayse Wilson

The graves of the Confederate soldiers buried in this cemetery were graciously decorated with roses and flags by the Hanging Rock Rangers Chapter #664, Children of the Confederacy

This ceremony is in honor and memory of our beloved Confederate ancestors.
Love Makes Memory Eternal

Roanoke Chapter #1907
William Watts Chapter #809
Southern Cross Chapter #746
UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY

Hanging Rock Rangers Chapter #664
CHILDREN OF THE CONFEDERACY

Fincastle Rifles Camp #1326
SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

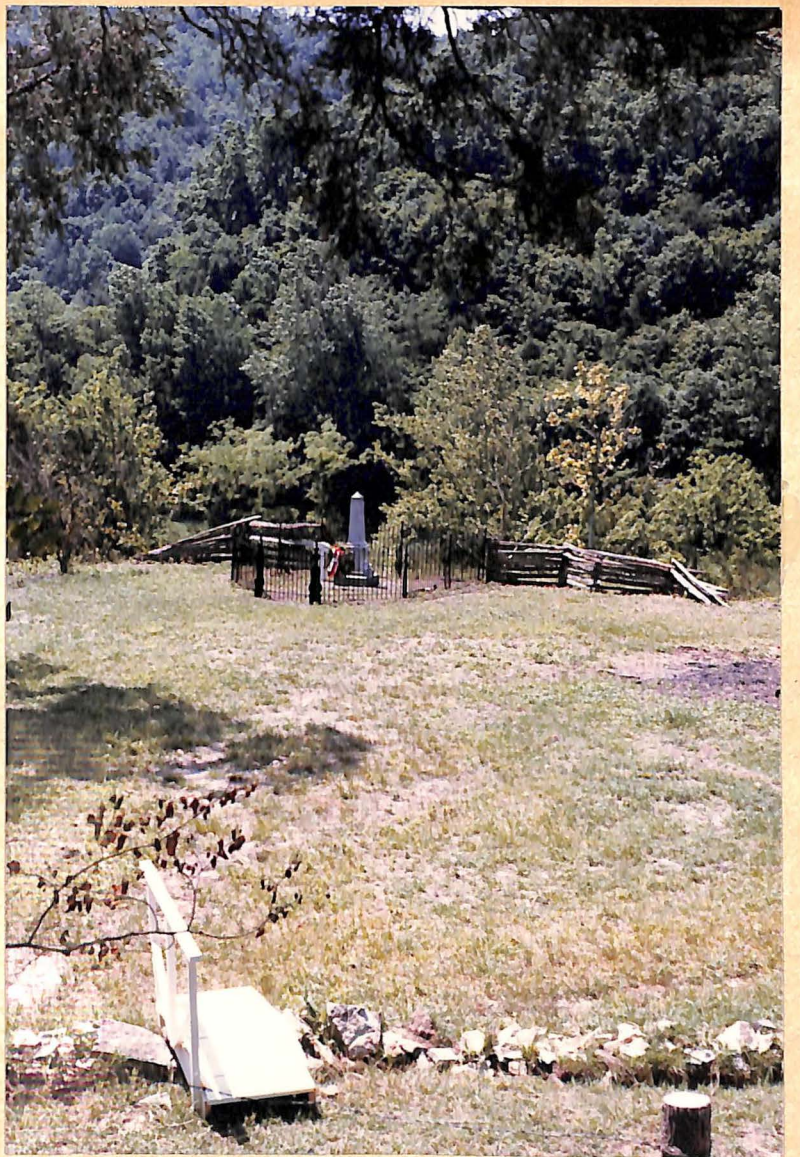




Southern Cross U.D.C.



Montgomery White Sulphur Springs



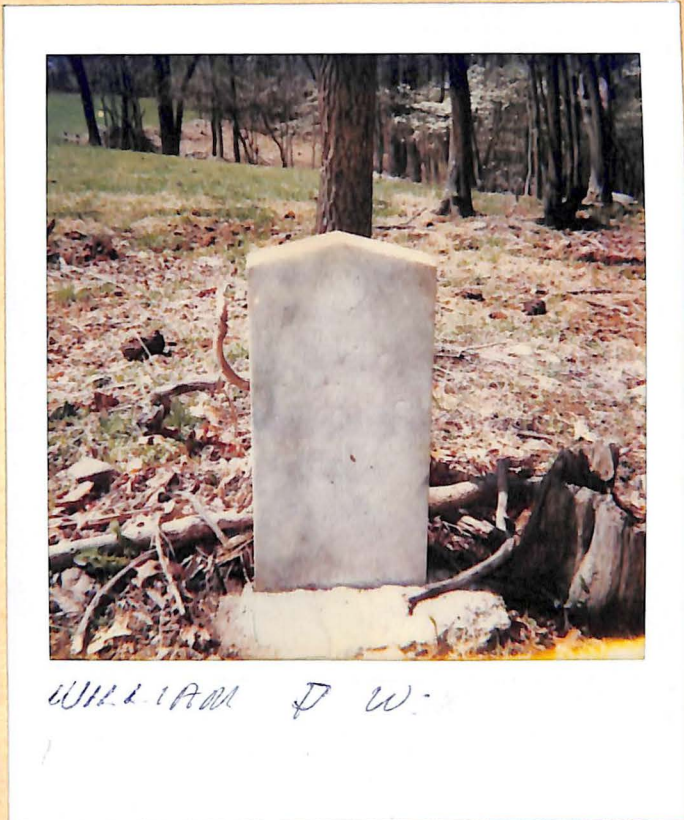
Montgomery White Sulphur



Montgomery White Sulphur



William D. Womack



WILLIAM W. W.

William W. Womack Bandy Cemetery



Kent A. Womack



Clifton Forge Church



Clifton Forge Cemetery behind Church



'THE CLOSEST THING TO JEFFERSON DAVIS'

April 7 1985
Lost Cause leader's great-great-grandson gets the presidential treatment in Danville

Story by DWAYNE YANCEY
Photos by DAN DOUGHTIE

DANVILLE — On a glorious April weekend, with the dogwood and red-bud in bloom and a Southern breeze stirring the flags, a 37-year-old geologist from the Dallas suburbs found that Virginians never forget.

In Richmond, they gave him a police escort down Monument Avenue so he and his wife could see the statues and lay a wreath in Hollywood Cemetery.

In Danville, 100 people attended a banquet in his honor, where old men with Sons of Confederate Veterans medals pinned on their coats stood in line to get his autograph.

The next day he was given a guided tour of the city and at lunch two more old gentlemen came up; one asked him to autograph the local newspaper, the other simply wanted to show off a family scrapbook.

That afternoon, at a ceremony at the Last Capitol of the Confederacy, several hundred people turned out to see him review the re-enactment troops, who cheered him with a hip-hip-hooray and a few spontaneous rebel yells.

Then he retired upstairs to sit at the same table where his great-great-grandfather penned the Confederacy's last proclamation



North Carolinian Roy Roach plays over-shoulder cornet, aimed so troops could hear music

— "Let us meet the foe with fresh defiance..." — and signed more autographs.

For Bertram Hayes-Davis, this fifth-generation hero-worship still comes as a giddy surprise. "I'm just beginning to learn how to handle it," he laughs.

He's not even a Southerner by birth — he grew up in Colorado — and he married a Yankee — Carol is from Cleveland — yet his rebel blood is still pure enough for even the strict constructionists of the United Daughters of the Confederacy to claim him as a lost son.

Exactly 120 years ago this week, Jefferson Davis, president of the dying Confederate States of America, was forced to flee Danville one rainy night after receiving the news that Lee had surrendered and federal troops were on the way.

This past weekend his great-great-grandson was welcomed back with brass bands,

Please see **Hayes-Davis**, Page C6



Hayes-Davis sits at table where great-great-grandfather signed last Confederate proclamation. His wife, Carol, looks on.



Pauline Hillsman, and son Jeb, 3, of Amelia, came costumed for celebration

sunny skies and a proper reverence for the Lost Cause.

★ ★

When he's not an unreconstructed rebel, Bert Hayes-Davis manages the Rocky Mountain division of the Hunt Energy Corp., part of the Hunt brothers oil empire.

But a decade ago, he became interested in genealogy as well as geology. Now he spends a half-dozen weekends a year speaking about his famous ancestor throughout the South at Civil War re-enactments and other historical ceremonies.

"I don't really think I'm a scholar or a well-known public figure. I could not make money from it," Hayes-Davis says. "I do it more for the fun of it and to present his history."

He fears Jefferson Davis is becoming the Civil War's forgotten man. Hayes-Davis remembers that when he was in school, the Confederate president "was barely mentioned at all, just one sentence."

Yet, he says, "here's a man who led half the country for five years."

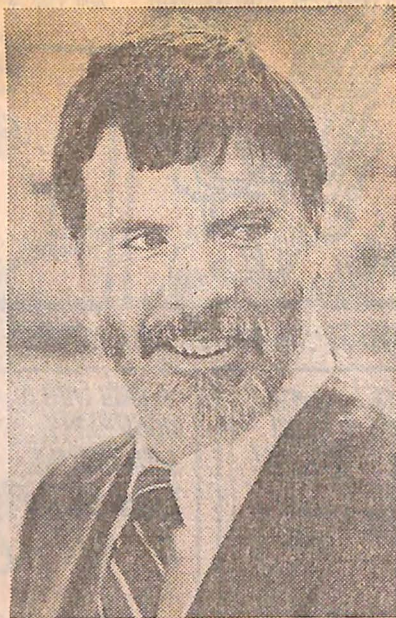
He notes that Davis was a "giant" of his era — a Mexican War hero, a prominent senator and Cabinet member before he was elected president of the Confederacy. His birthday — June 3 — is still a legal holiday in seven Southern states.

"You always wonder if anything needs to be changed in the history books. But there was another president. Let's not just diminish the fact he lost. If it had been the other way around, I wonder if we would have heard of Lincoln today."

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DAN DOUGHTIE/RT&WN

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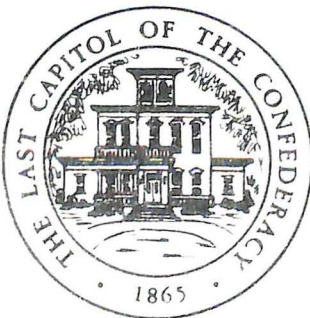
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Jackson did not believe that he was fighting against his country or the Constitution. On the contrary, he was fighting for the America in which he believed. Jackson was both anti-slavery and anti-secession, and his decision to side with the Confederacy was a painful one. Loyalty to his home state, Virginia, led him to this decision.

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Blacksburg

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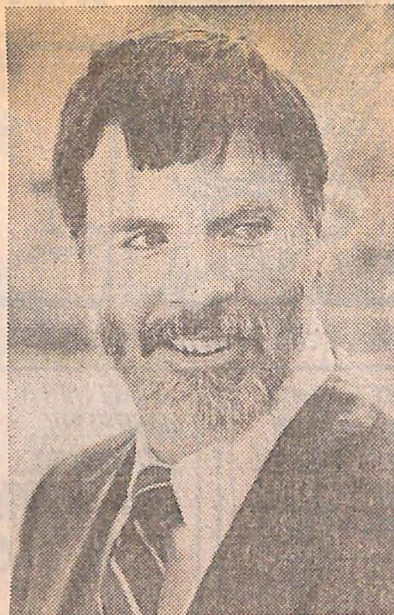
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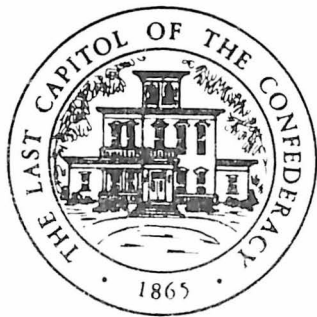
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KEVIN E. HORNE
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Blacksburg



You are cordially invited
to attend the
120th Anniversary Celebration
of Confederate President Jefferson Davis'
visit to Danville
in April of 1865.

This event will take place
on April 6, 1985 at 2:00 p.m.
at the Danville Museum of
Fine Arts and History.

Sponsoring Organizations:

*Cabell-Graves Camp No. 1402
Sons of Confederate Veterans,*

*The Danville Museum of Fine
Arts and History,*

*Anne Eliza Johns Chapter
United Daughters of the Confederacy,*

The Danville Historical Society,

18th Virginia Volunteers Company B.,

*Garnett-Pettigrew Chapter Military Order
of the Stars and Bars,*

EDINBURG MILL

GRANDSTAFF

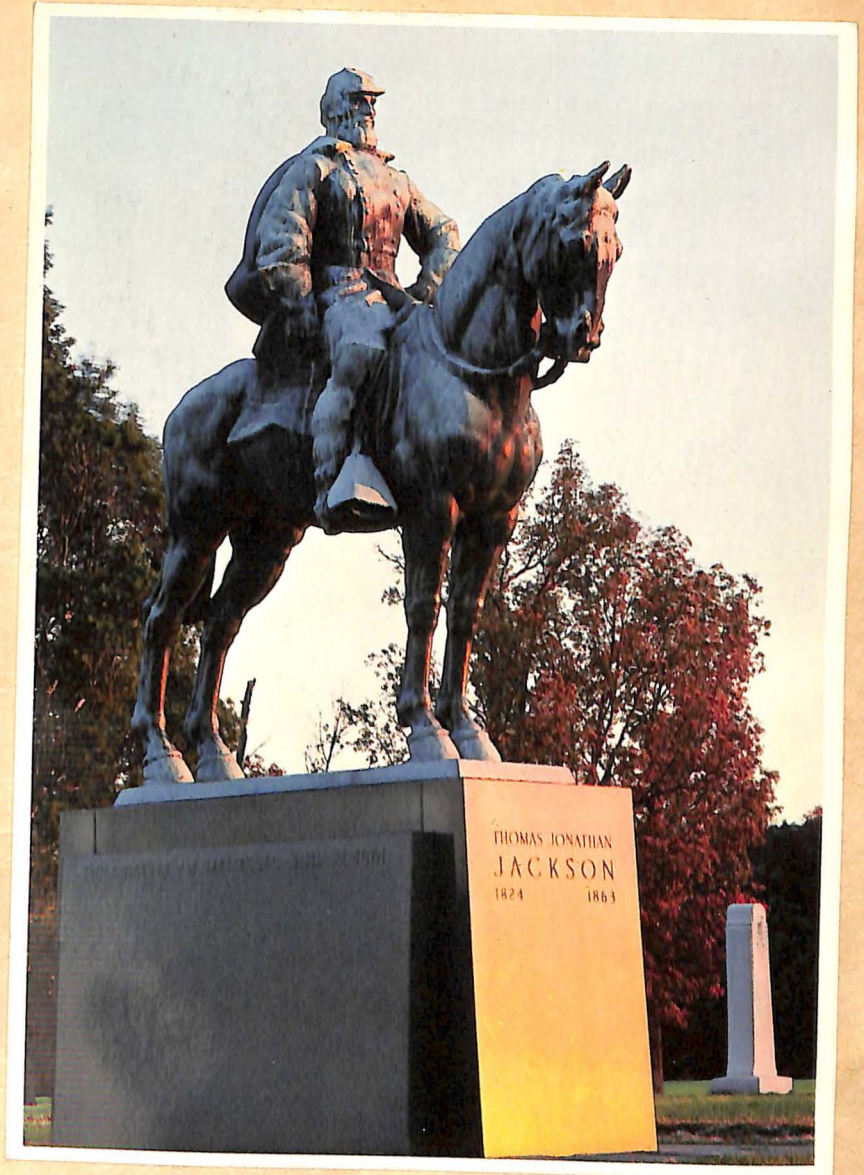
MILL HISTORY

"Still Feeding the Shenandoah Valley After 137 Years"

On a tragic day in 1758, a party of savage Indians, led by the notorious chief Bill Buck, attacked the residents of Hawksbill Settlement near Luray, Virginia, killing all but two young boys who were taken as prisoners. One of those youths was George Bishop who, possessing admirable hunting skills, gained confidence of the young chief. Standing proudly, tall and erect, Bishop was referred to as "Grandstaff" by his captors, who said that he carried himself like a grand staff. He was held captive for three years, finally escaping from the Indians during a hunting excursion in 1761. The young man chose to retain the name Grandstaff upon returning to civilization, as a reminder of his time with the Indians. He settled first in White House Settlement near Luray and, later, on Narrow Passage Creek. Grandstaff married and had two sons, George and Philip. Time quickly passed and Phillip soon had six sons and four daughters of his own. His son, George, namesake of the first Grandstaff, was born in 1787 and grew up in Edinburg, becoming very active in the political and military affairs of his county. After serving as an officer in the War of 1812, Major Grandstaff returned to Edinburg marrying, and raising nine children.

In 1848, Grandstaff built the Edinburg Grist Mill. As the turmoil of the Civil War erupted several years later, the Shenandoah Valley became known as "the grainery of the Confederacy," and the Edinburg Mill supplied much of the grain to the Southern forces. As Union General Sheridan blazed his way through the South, the mill in Edinburg was to be one of his fiery targets. Storming into the town, Sheridan and his raiders twice set fire to the mill, but the flames were quenched after Nellie Koontz and Melvina Grandstaff, the Major's charming granddaughters, boldly and courageously pleaded with the Yankee General to spare the mill. Nellie even received permission to ride Sheridan's horse and, with a Confederate flag sewn to her petticoats, rode daringly through the Valley, warning the Confederacy of Sheridan's plan for attack. The mill survived the Civil War and continued to supply the grain vital to the Edinburg area. The charred embers from Sheridan's blazing torch, however, still serve as a reminder to the War, representing the scars left on the building. The Edinburg Mill stayed in production from 1848 until 1978 and, after a succession of millers during 131 years rich with history, is still feeding the Shenandoah Valley.

EDINBURG MILL



Appetizers

CRABMEAT COCKTAIL	\$3.75
CLAMS ON HALF SHELL	\$3.25
SHRIMP COCKTAIL	\$3.95

Soups

TURTLE SOUP W/SHERRY..BOWL	\$2.25...	CUP	\$1.50
CLAM CHOWDER.....BOWL	\$2.25.....	CUP	\$1.50
Full of Clams--Our Famous Recipe			
SOUP OF THE DAY.....BOWL	\$1.75.....	CUP	\$1.00
SOUP AND SALAD BAR.....\$2.95			

Salads

SHRIMP SALAD	\$5.75
STUFFED TOMATO w/ SHRIMP & CRABMEAT.....	\$6.25
CHEF SALAD	\$4.50

Sandwiches

1/4lb. CHAR.-BROILED HAMBURGER.....	\$1.95
with MELTED CHEESE	\$2.25
with BACON and CHEESE	\$2.50
CLUB SANDWICH.....	\$3.50
CRAB CAKE SANDWICH.....	\$3.50
FISH SANDWICH W/COLE SLAW.....	\$2.95
PORK BAR-B-Q SANDWICH w/COLE SLAW	\$2.95
TURKEY SANDWICH	\$2.95
HAM & CHEESE	\$3.50

ABOVE SANDWICHES INCLUDES POTATO CHIPS

Side Orders

FRENCH FRIES ... \$.75	ONION RINGS ... \$1.00
STUFFED POTATO SKINS ... \$2.75	

EDINBURG MILL

LUNCHEON MENU

Entrees

JUMBO FRIED SHRIMP.....	\$5.75
Tender and Deep Fried to Perfection	
CRAB CAKES	\$5.50
Our Famous Recipe for 32 Years	
GOLDEN FRIED OYSTERS(in season).....	\$5.25
Plump and Juicy, Lightly Breaded	
SCAMPI MARINARA.....	\$5.75
Shrimp in a Lightly Seasoned Sauce	
SCALLOPS MARINARA.....	\$5.50
In a Lightly Seasoned Sauce	
SHRIMP & SCALLOPS.....	\$6.95
Sautéed in Creamy Wine Sauce	
SOLE ALMONDINE.....	\$5.50
Sautéed in Butter with Almonds	
HADDOCK BRETONE.....	\$5.25
Sautéed in Butter with Baby Shrimp and Mushrooms	
CHICKEN NORMANDY.....	\$4.95
Chicken Breast in a Cream Sauce with Mushrooms	

ABOVE ENTREES INCLUDE VEGETABLE, COLE SLAW AND HOMEMADE BREAD

\$7.95.....JOIN US FOR A SUPERB SUNDAY BRUNCH	11:00-3:00
\$4.95.....LUNCHEON BUFFET MONDAY THRU FRIDAY	11:00-3:00
\$5.95.....SATURDAY LUNCHEON BUFFET	11:00-3:00

Desserts

STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE.....	\$1.85
HOMEMADE FRUIT PIES w/REAL ICE CREAM.....	\$2.50
SINPUL MILLER.....	\$3.00
HOMEMADE TOLL HOUSE PIE	\$2.00

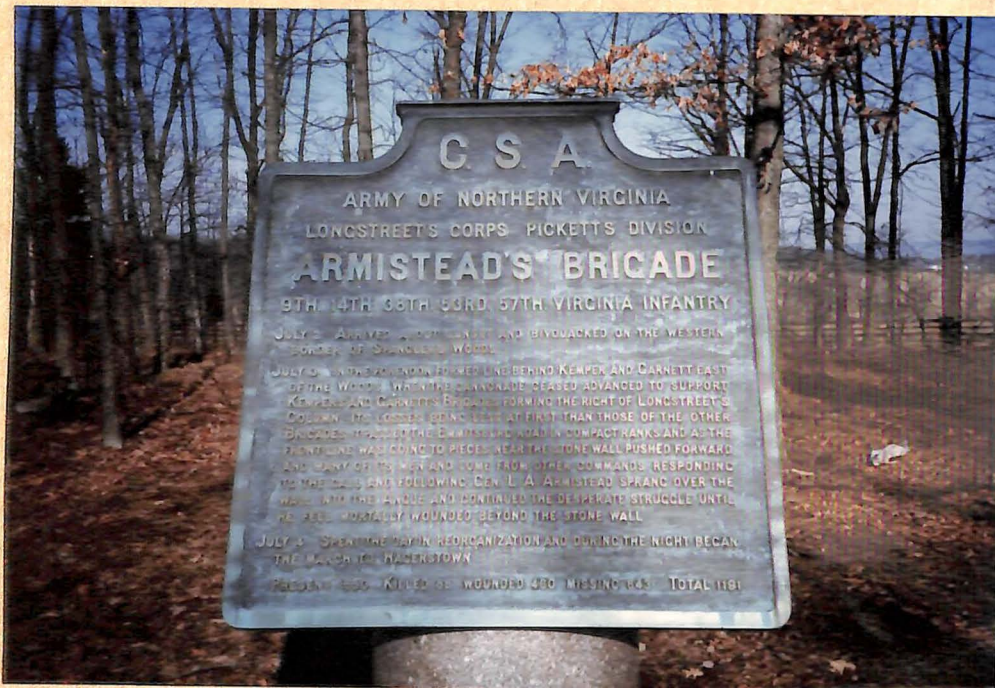








Gettysburg Pa







HENRY KYDE DOUGLAS HOME - SHARPSBURG - MD



FRONT OF
HENRY KYDE DOUGLAS



NATIONAL CIVIL WAR WAX MUSEUM



FERRY HILL PLACE

THE BIRTHPLACE OF COLONEL HENRY
KYDE DOUGLAS, A MEMBER OF STONEWALL
JACKSON'S STATE DEPT. IN 1862 FEDERAL
TROOPS OCCUPIED THESE PREMISES AND
FORCED THE DOUGLAS FAMILY HOME IN
1862. HEADQUARTERS OF CONFEDERATE
GEN. EDWARD JOHNSON EN ROUTE
TO PENNSYLVANIA.

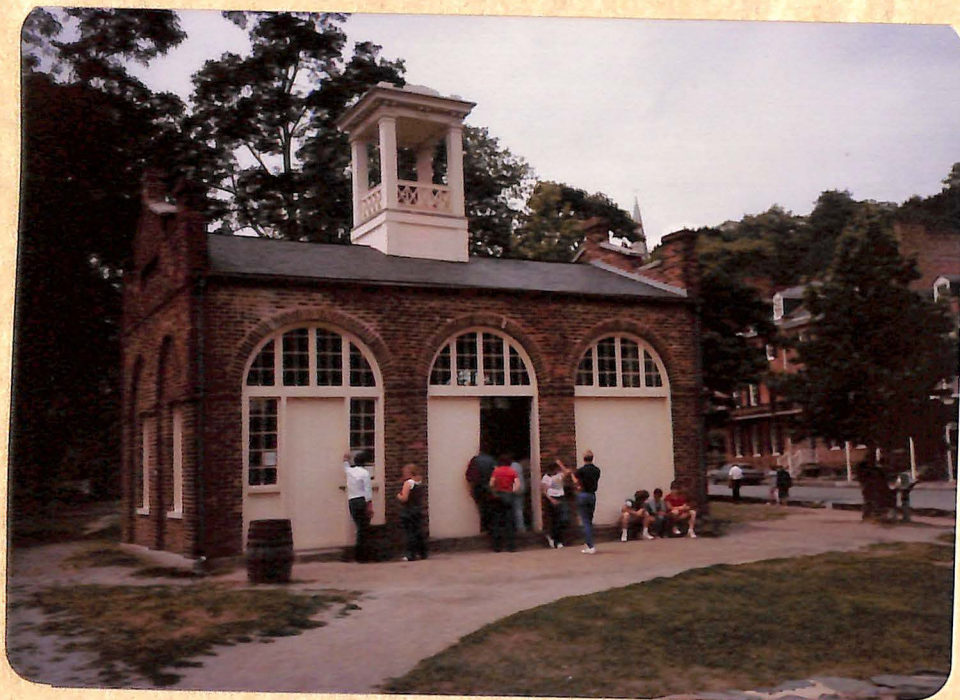
Boyhood home of Henry Kyde Douglas
Sharpsburg MD

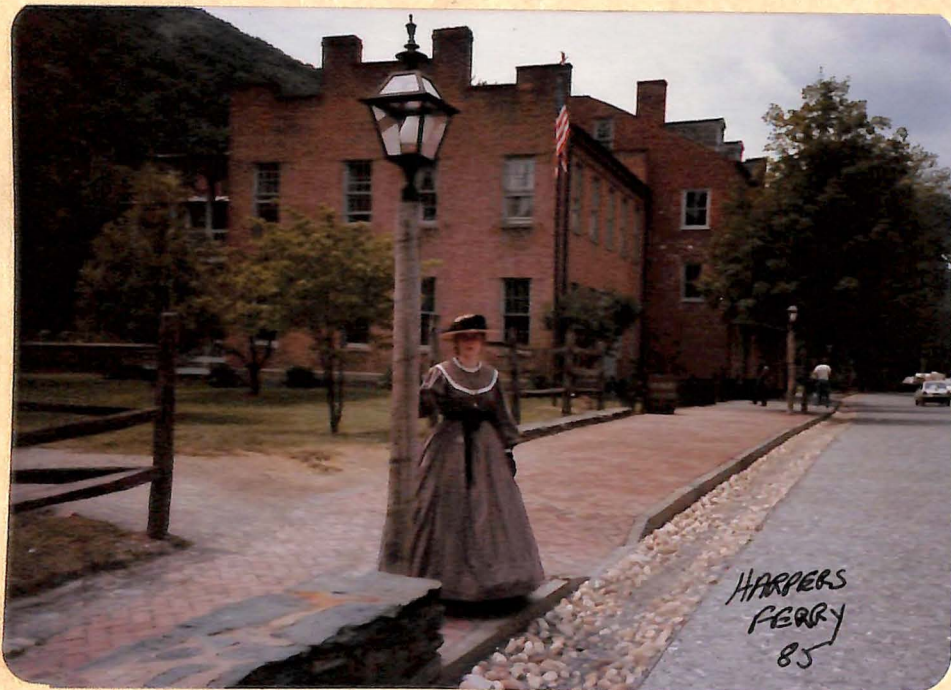
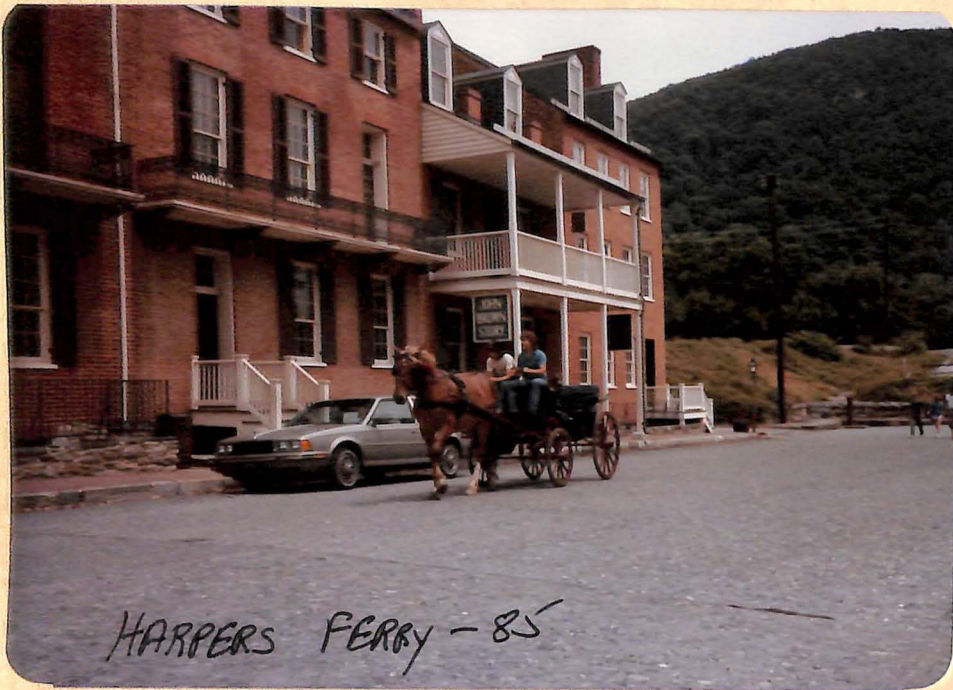


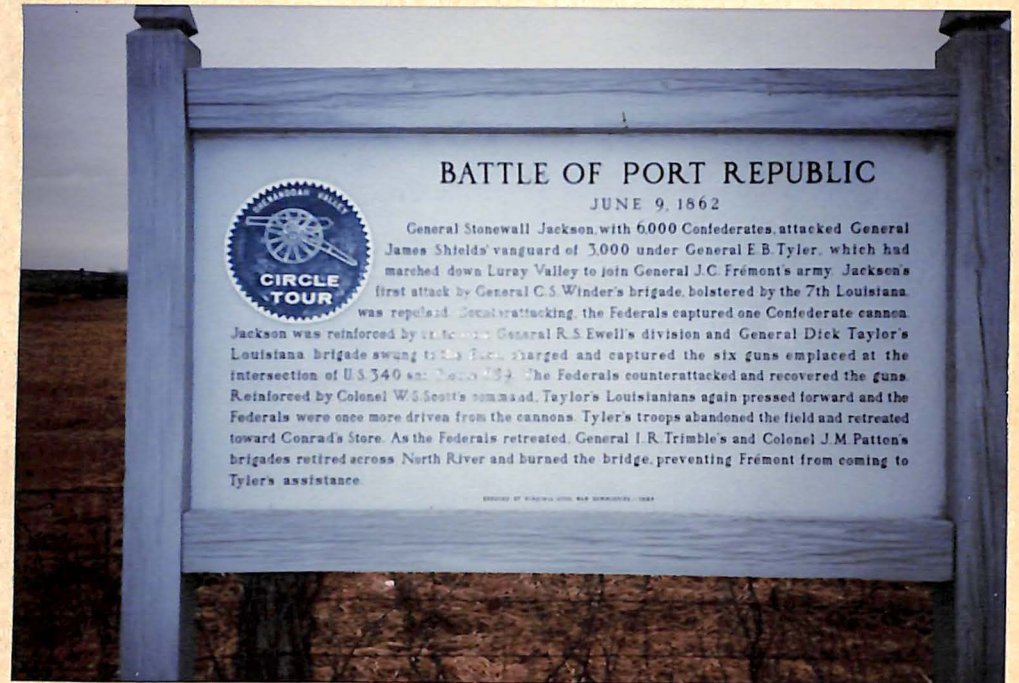
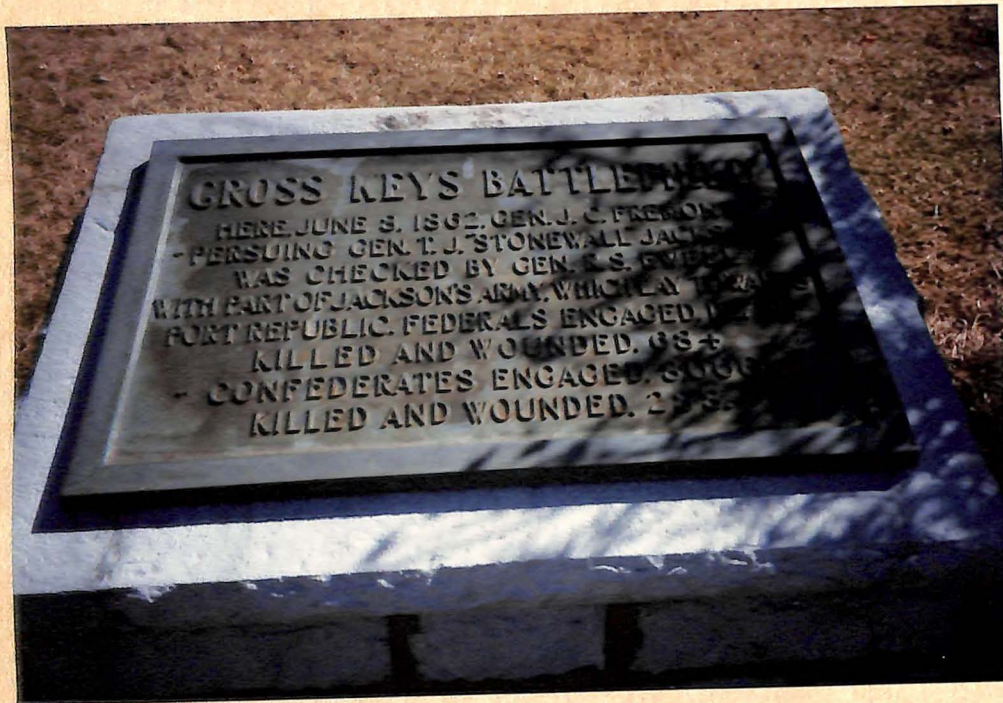
Longstreet Corps Artillery Reserve
Alexandria Battalion Taylor's Battery



Jennie Wade House

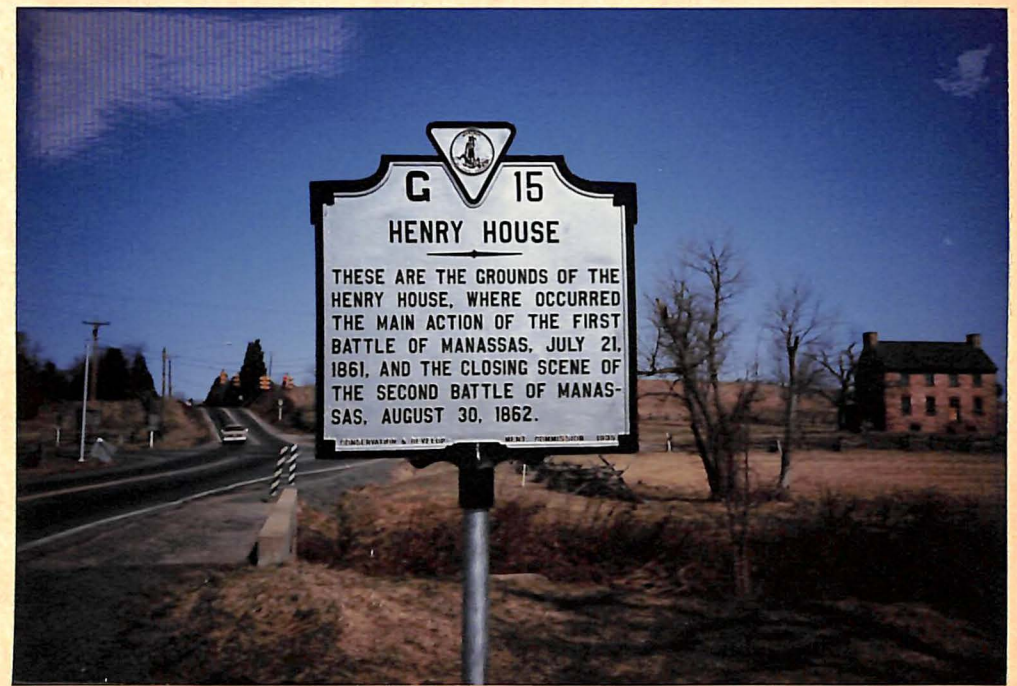


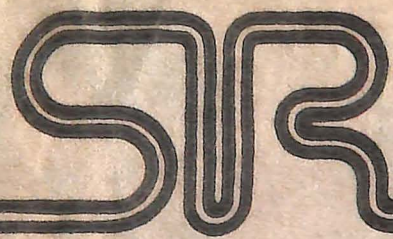






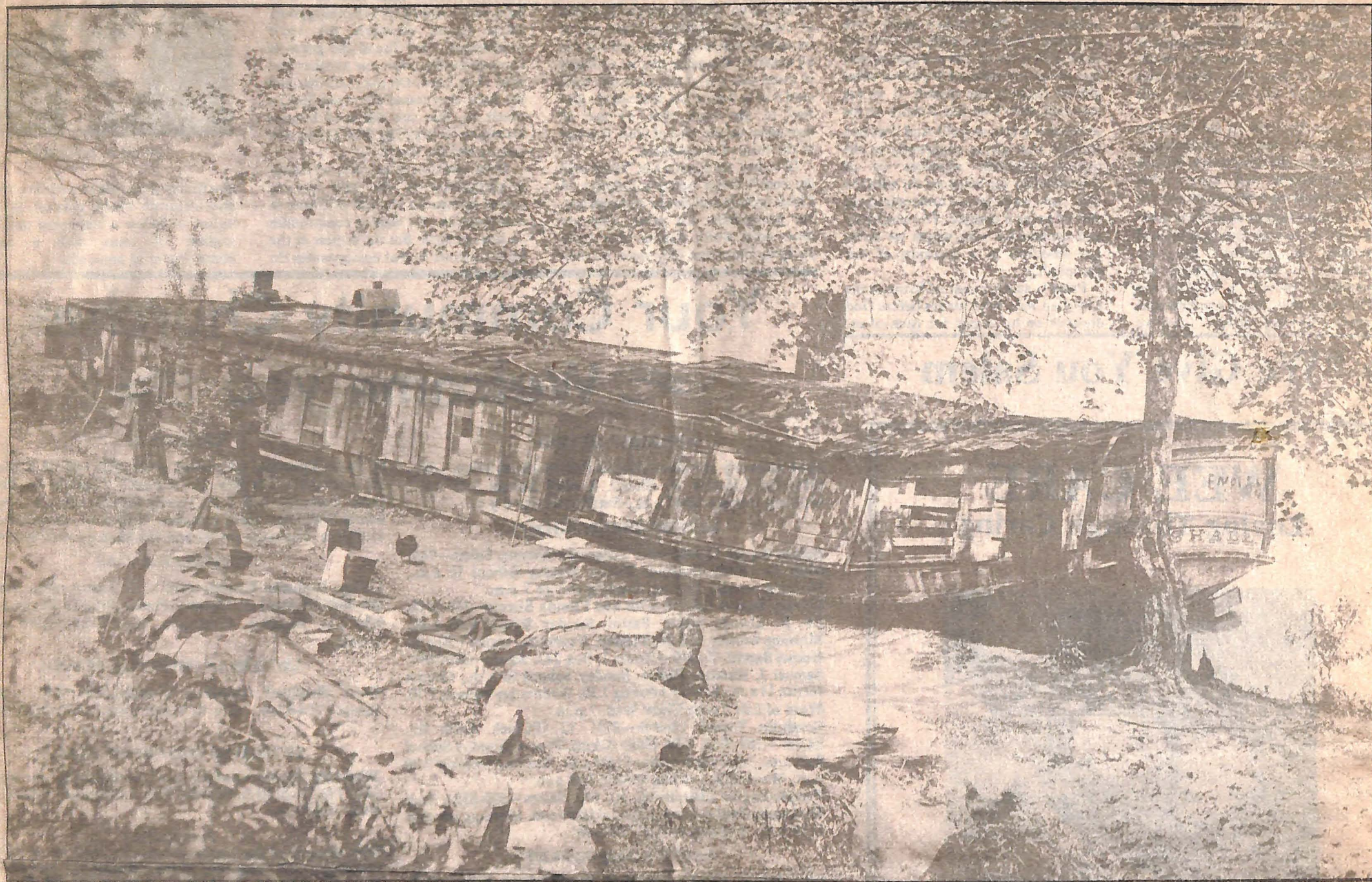
Henry House at Manassas





Salem Times-Register

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1985



Above is a photo by A. H. Plecker of the last packet boat on the James. It carried Stonewall Jackson's remains from Lynchburg to Lexington. Below left is L. Asbury Maury of Salem holding a portrait photo of Robert E. Lee taken by his grandfather's uncle, A. H. Plecker (below right).

Photos by A.H. Plecker

Trunk laden with Civil War treasures

By Maxyne Trompeter

If one picture is worth a thousand words, then L. Asbury Maury should be worth millions.

Sitting in the basement of Maury's house on Diamond Road in Salem is a large, cumbersome trunk laden with Civil War history and photographs taken by his grandfather's uncle.

Maury's grandfather's uncle, A.H. Plecker, was a photographer of some renown during the Civil War. Some say he was Robert E. Lee's personal photographer. Maury says he "couldn't say for sure."

"Mr. Plecker was a very interesting man," Maury recalled. "He took photographs throughout the Civil War, traveling in a horse and buggy, taking pictures as he roamed."

Though more than 100 years old, the photographs and reproductions appear starkly real, unabashedly grabbing one's attention.

There's the photograph of Robert E. Lee, surrounded by 13 "belles." It's a picture that still has people wondering who these young women might be, Maury said.

And there's Lee on his horse Traveler, taken in 1866 and copyrighted in 1906. Another photograph has Lee standing proudly erect, holding Traveler's reins. Yet another shows Lee in a quiet mood, his white beard and hair offset by dark eyebrows.

Still another is a personally autographed portrait-looking photo of the general.

Mrs. Lee also is among those whom Plecker photographed many times, from many different angles.

One pose shows her sitting in a wheelchair, draped in a shawl and

wearing a hat from which her gray-white curls cascade. Another shows her with dark hair and a stern, steady stare.

There's also a formal photograph of Stonewall Jackson in full uniform at Winchester. The only break in the severe study is his curly beard.

In addition to high-ranking officers and enigmatic women, Plecker often photographed ordinary soldiers and scenes surrounding their daily routines. One particular photograph shows all 82 members of the Anderson Battery, the unit to which Plecker belonged during the war. In this picture, Plecker

painstakingly numbered each man and identified him fully.

Among other Plecker treasures is a meaty scrapbook with a flag on the front and three flags on the back. Sandwiched between the hard covers are other photographs and clippings relating to Plecker's life.

About the same time he was acquiring a reputation as a photographer during the war, he and his wife Margaret also acquired a ready-made family.

When Margaret's brother John Kelly S. Maury of Fincastle was killed during

the Battle of Williamsburg in 1862, she insisted that the Pleckers take in Maury's four children and raise them as their own.

They grew up in Salem, spending many years in the Plecker home on South Alabama Street, now the site of the Salem firehouse, Maury said.

"Mr. Plecker made photographers out of three of them," he recalled. Maury's grandfather, Charles, was a photographer in Martinsville; his brother Ed had a photography studio in Lynchburg; and sister Sallie opened one in Salem. The fourth sibling, Ed,

became a tinner. "He escaped by putting on roofs," Maury laughed.

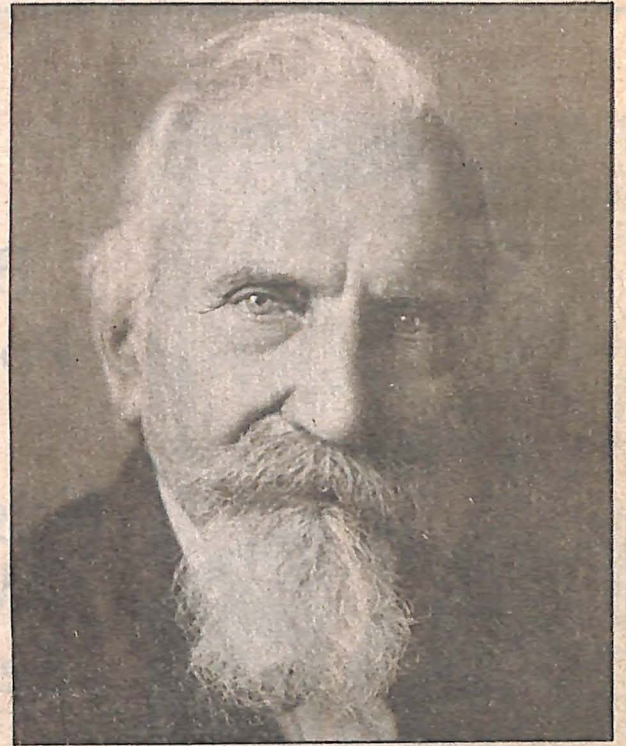
Plecker died at the Old Soldiers' Home in Richmond in the 1920's. His belongings were sent to Maury's grandfather who was living with Maury at the time.

When the trunk arrived, there was a lot of interest in the memories it held, Maury said. As the years slipped away, however, so did the interest.

Nowadays, Maury "rarely" looks through the memorabilia anymore, although he admits the large trunk is a "constant and interesting reminder" of his family's past.



Register Photo/Robert Downey



Klan use c

THIS LETTER is in response to the actions of the Ku Klux Klan and recent events in Forsyth County, Ga., and to publicly denounce and condemn their use of the Confederate (Naval Jack) flag as a symbol of their beliefs.

Slavery was not the only issue for the War Between the States. States' rights, unfair tariff laws, Northern industry and commercial expansion vs. the South's strong hold on agriculture were just a few of the problems that led to this conflict. It was fought by brave men on both sides who died for the just cause in which they believed.

It is sad that through the years the Confederate flag has come to represent bigotry and racism. Weak minds breed weak thoughts and are easily led to error. If the members of the KKK would indulge themselves in study about why the flag came into being and what exactly it stood for, no doubt they would be reduced to well-deserved embarrassment.

We, as a Southern re-enactment cavalry unit, are dedicated to teaching the public how life was for the common soldier during this period. Our uniforms, weapons and riding equipment are all reproductions of original issue.

Through "living histories" and "encampments," battle re-enactments and movie appearances (this unit, among others, appeared in the miniseries "The North and the South"), we live as they lived. We eat what they ate. No luxuries, no frills; only great pride for our Southern heritage and an undying respect for a flag that so many men perished under. A flag not of hatred and bigotry, but of resolved honor. A flag made not for certain subversive groups to twist its meaning, but to inspire and fill Southern hearts with great purpose on the battlefield.

This flag by itself meant little, but once surrounded, it enhanced the quality and dignity of those mustered and reflected the greatness in all noble men.

LESTER R. YORK III
Company C 2nd Virginia Cavalry
"The Botetourt Dragons"
Vinton

Hobbyists re-enact Civil War battles

By FRAN ARRINGTON

Many people have studied the Civil War in school, but few have actually fought in a battle of that war.

Roger Marcum has. He and five other Roanoke-area men get together on weekends and relive the battles of the Civil War as members of Company C of the 2nd Virginia Calvary, also known as "The Botetourt Dragoons."

According to Marcum and the company historian, Mike Howard, the original Company "C" was formed sometime before 1859 to serve and protect the citizens of Fincastle.

On May 17, 1861, a group of men, young and old, left Fincastle en route to Lynchburg. They arrived six days later and were sworn into service as Company C. They were placed under the command of Jubal A. Early and immediately ordered to Manassas to do battle.

And, as the recruitment literature for Roger Marcum's Company C states, "The rest is history."

By organizing his Civil War re-enactment unit, Marcum has given new life to the 2nd Virginia Calvary. The new company, formed last February, offers its members a chance to defy nature and slip back into

Please see *Civil War*, Page S11

Civil War

From Page S5
time.

"Our purpose as re-enactors is to recreate, as close as possible, according to information and documents available to us, the life of a common calvaryman during the 1861-1865 period of the Civil War," Marcum said.

Marcum explained that the group participates in three types of events. Actual battles are re-enacted as closely as possible to the real battles. Field exercises are conducted that are similar to "Capture the Flag" games. And the group participates in what are known as "living histories."

During these "histories," no fighting is done. Instead, campsites are set up just as they would have been during wartime, and spectators are allowed in to watch the company drill.

Marcum said the re-enactments often take his unit up and down the East Coast, to Maryland, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and other states.

On a typical battle weekend, Marcum said, his company would leave for the battle site on Friday night and return home late Sunday evening.

These trips include drilling exercises, drill competitions, uniform competition, ladies' dress competition and tea for the women. Also included is a tactical exercise, a Civil War period dress ball, church services Sunday morning and a Sunday battle staged for spectators.

"We really have a good time," Marcum said. "We try to fight as close as possible to the real date each battle was fought on. But, since we only fight on weekends, sometimes that's not possible."

"We also try to fight on the actual sites, if we can," he continued. "But a lot of them are national parks now and they're real strict about what you can and can't do."

Because many of the parks prohibit horses or real ammunition, Marcum said his unit tries to avoid the parks. Instead, they opt for an open field where they have a freer hand at re-enacting their battles.

Marcum and Howard both stress authenticity in every other aspect of the re-enactments.

"I go to the library and do a lot of research on each battle," Howard said. "We go through a lot of detail to have everything just like it was when the battle was fought."

"Anybody who joins the company has got to understand that we stress being authentic," Marcum

agreed. "It can get pretty expensive with uniforms, weapons, ammunitions and all that. But everything has to be from the time period."

Jackets have to be gray and of wool. Buttons must be either of brass, pewter or rubber. All trousers must be light blue, of wool and held up by suspenders.

Also, during a re-enactment, calvarymen must eat only commodities that were available to the real Confederate soldiers.

"On our latest trip, we took fixins for stew," Marcum said. "We ate that for supper. For breakfast, we ate eggs, bacon and fried sweet potatoes, all cooked over the open fire."

The hobby is an expensive one, however. Marcum estimated that a properly outfitted calvaryman will spend between \$500 to \$800, depending on whether he makes or buys most of his uniform and equipment. He said those figures include the prices of a musket or carbine and a revolver.

He and Howard named a few things that are not authentic and thus are not allowed during these weekend re-enactments. Among them are some things that many people consider essential equipment today.

They include wristwatches (only pocket watches are allowed), eyeglasses (only wire-framed are permitted), flashlights, candles, and sleeping bags (only wool blankets are allowed).

Despite hardships, Marcum is adamant about authenticity.

"We know this is an expensive hobby, but we want people who won't mind spending the money to get the real thing," he said. The company is hoping to deter some of those expenses by achieving a non-profit status, he added.

"We're looking for an attorney who will volunteer his time to help get us incorporated. Then some of these expenses will be tax deductible."

Marcum said although the company will not discriminate against any person, women and blacks could have very limited, if any, role in the re-enactments.

"We get women sometimes who say they want to do actual fighting, but that's just not the way it was back then," he explained. "Most women on the battlefield were in the nurses corps, and that's what our women will be doing."

As for blacks, Marcum and Howard said they know of only one

black man who participated in the company.

"He was a slave who belonged to one of the generals," Marcum recalled. He said that to have a slave on the battlefield was rare in Company C; thus, Marcum said his company "discourages blacks from joining."

Marcum said his unit also discourages problem drinkers, Vietnam veterans who suffer post-traumatic stress disorders, and individuals affiliated with such groups as the Ku Klux Klan and the Neo-Nazi Party.

Those interested in joining should visit the company's Civil War Recruiting Station Saturday at the Vinton Folklife Festival. The festival runs from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

All recruits will be asked to fill out an application form and go through a screening process. Once approved, all recruits will be sworn in during a ceremony set for 7 p.m.

Those unable to attend the festival may call Marcum at 563-1111 from 6 to 10 p.m. any evening.



JACK GAKING/RT&W
Mike Howard (left) and Roger Marcum in their uniforms



a few sections in the back ground - wood dump

AP Laserphoto

Rebel victory

Hoopah for Dixie!

Bob Lecount, left, and Kenneth Blanton, members of the Sons of Confederate War Veterans, stand at Civil War era earthen fortifications of Warwick Blvd., near Fort Eustis in Newport News, Va. The

redoubts, built by slaves and soldiers in 1862, were scheduled to be demolished for new housing, but recently were saved with a special designation from the city's historical committee.

PROGRAM
ANNUAL LEE-JACKSON DINNER
OF
THE FINCASTLE RIFLES CAMP, S.C.V.
March 16, 1985

CALL TO ORDER 7:00 P. M.

INVOCATION Mr. Melvin P. Dodson - Chaplain,
Fincastle Rifles Camp, S.C.V.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE U. S. FLAG
Mr. Larry Bradley, Lieutenant Commander,
Fincastle Rifles Camp
Mr. C. D. Chilton

STAR SPANGLED BANNER Assembly

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STAR SPANGLED BANNER. Assembly

SALUTE TO THE FLAG OF VIRGINIA
Mr. Larry Bradley
Lieutenant Commander, Fincastle Rifles Camp
Mr. C. D. Chilton

CARRY ME BACK TO OLD VIRGINNY. Assembly

SALUTE TO THE CONFEDERATE FLAG. Mr. Larry Bradley
Mr. C. D. Chilton

DIXIE Assembly

DINNER

WELCOME Mr. S. A. Bell, Commander
Fincastle Rifles Camp

INTRODUCTION OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS Mr. S. A. Bell, Commander
Fincastle Rifles Camp

INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER Mr. S. A. Bell, Commander
Fincastle Rifles Camp

ADDRESS Mr. Norwood C. Middleton,
Retired Assistant Managing
Editor, Roanoke Times and
World News

MEDLEY OF CONFEDERATE SONGS Mr. C. D. Chilton

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS Mr. S. A. Bell, Commander
Mr. Jeffrey Briggs

REMARKS Mr. Gary Walker
Mr. Jeffrey Briggs

BENEDICTION Mr. Melvin P. Dodson,
Chaplain, Fincastle Rifles Camp,
S.C.V.

a few speakers in the background - would sing

THE BIVOUCAC IN THE SNOW

The representative woman singer of the Confederacy here furnishes a picture in full contrast with the preceding. She was the daughter of the eminent Presbyterian clergyman, Dr. George Junkin, who was from 1848 to 1861 president of Washington College. On the outbreak of the war he resigned and returned North, but his daughter, who in 1857 had married Professor J. T. L. Preston, founder of the Virginia Military Institute, warmly championed the cause of her husband and of the South.

Halt!—the march is over,
Day is almost done;

Loose the cumbrous knapsack,
Drop the heavy gun.
Chilled and wet and weary,
Wander to and fro,
Seeking wood to kindle
Fires amidst the snow.

Round the bright blaze gather,
Heed not sleet nor cold;
Ye are Spartan soldiers,
Stout and brave and bold.
Never Xerxian army
Yet subdued a foe
Who but asked a blanket
On a bed of snow.

Shivering, 'midst the darkness,
Christian men are found,
There devoutly kneeling
On the frozen ground—
Pleading for their country,
In its hour of woe—
For its soldiers marching
Shoeless through the snow.

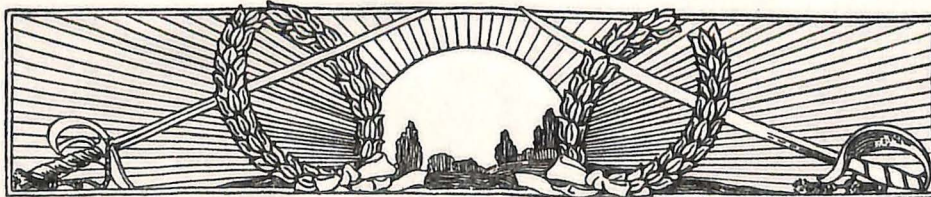
Lost in heavy slumbers,
Free from toil and strife,
Dreaming of their dear ones—
Home, and child, and wife—
Tentless they are lying,
While the fires burn low—
Lying in their blankets,
'Midst December's snow.

MARGARET JUNKIN PRESTON.

CAVALRY CROSSING A FORD

A line in long array where they wind betwixt green islands,
They take a serpentine course, their arms flash in the sun,—
hark to the musical clank,

[134]



MEMORIAL HOUR

87th ANNUAL CONVENTION
VIRGINIA DIVISION
UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY



TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1982 - 2:00 P.M.

WAR MEMORIAL CHAPEL
BLACKSBURG, VIRGINIA

Appomattox VA

At subsequent meetings, Mr. Frances Meeks was requested to have the ground cleared for the cemetery. "Johnny Reb" was the subject of the lecture by Col Farrar. Major McLean entertained Col. Farrar during his stay at the Court House and Mr. John W. Webb furnished the necessary transportation to and from the depot.

The coffins for the bodies of the soldiers, buried in the cemetery, were made by persons employed for that purpose with a part of the lumber being contributed. The reinterment of the bodies took place on the 1st day of December, 1866, at which time an address was made by L. D. Isbell, Eq., and religious services were conducted by Rev. G. W. Leyburn. The following is a list of the names so far as known of the Confederate Soldiers buried in the Cemetery at Appomattox Court House and the order in which they are buried. The graves are numbered from the centre right and left alternately from the head of the graves.

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Mrs. Ella W. Flood, Corresponding Secretary, was requested to write to the families of deceased soldiers whose address could be ascertained.

The funds on hand were used to enclose the cemetery with a neat plank fence.

P. 34



Jason Edward Life was awarded the rank of Eagle Scout in ceremonies May 12 at First United Methodist Church. He is a member of Troop 252 at St. Paul's Lutheran Church. To fulfill the community service project requirement for the Eagle rank, Jason landscaped the Civil War Monument which stands at the intersection of I-81 and Route 419. Careful planning of the landscaping was done so that beauty and color will be in evidence throughout the year - from early spring to late fall. Jason was supported in his project by the Salem Historical Society, The United Daughters of the Confederacy, and The Civil War Roundtable. Jason, son of Mr. and Mrs. Garland R. Life, is a fourteen-year-old ninth grader at Northside Junior High School where he is president of the National Junior Honor Society and a co-captain of the Track Team. He is an acolyte and crucifer at First United Methodist Church in Salem.

MEMORIAL HOUR

VIRGINIA DIVISION

Tuesday, October 5, 1982 - 2:00 P.M.

War Memorial Chapel
Blacksburg, Virginia

Miss Ruth B. Burgess, Memorial Chairman, Presiding

Organ Prelude Mrs. M. C. Newton, Sr.

Hymn - "How Firm a Foundation"

How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord,
Is laid for your faith in His excellent Word!
What more can He say than to you He hath said,
To you who for refuge to Jesus have fled?
To you who for refuge to Jesus have fled?

Call to Service: Rev. Alfred C. Payne

"Man asked Life of Thee and Thou gavest it Him
even length of days forever and ever. His struggles
in mortal combat are indicative of Man's will to live.
Let us recall that His influence can long outlive the
life that sheds it, that much of this world's work
is being done by the departed, that among all, the
forces of the earth there is none more potent than
that of those we call dead."

PRAYER In Unison

"Almighty God with Whom do live the Spirits of
those who depart hence in the Lord, we give Thee
heartly thanks for the good examples of all those Thy
Servants who, having finished their course in faith
do now rest from their labours. We beseech Thee
to grant them continual growth in Thy love and
service, and to give us grace so to follow their
good examples, that with them we may be partakers
of Thy Heavenly Kingdom, through Jesus Christ Our
Lord." Amen.

RESPONSIVE READING - Psalm 27:4-7
led by Miss Ruth B. Burgess

Chairman - One thing have I desired of the Lord, which
I will require;

Response - Even that I may dwell in the House of the
Lord all the days of my life, to behold
the fair beauty of the Lord, and visit His
temple.

Chairman - For in the time of trouble He shall hide me
in His Tabernacle.

Response - Yea, in the secret place of His dwelling
shall He hide me, and set me up upon a rock
of stone.

Chairman - And now shall He lift up mine head.

Response - Above mine enemies round about me.

Chairman - Therefore, will I offer in His dwelling an
oblation, with great gladness.

Response - I will sing and speak praises unto the Lord.

PRAYER Rev. Alfred C. Payne

"Almighty God, we remember this day before Thee
Thy faithful servants and we pray that having opened
to them the gates of longer life, Thou wilt receive
them more and more into Thy joyful service, that
they may win, with Thee and Thy servants everywhere
the eternal victory through Jesus Christ our Lord."

SPECIAL MEMORIALS

Division Officers

Hampton No. 26

Mrs. Harry Tyler Lewis
(Louise Dupuy Wehn)
Recorder of Crosses
Virginia Division 1933-35

Sarah Rice Pryor No. 197

Mrs. Thomas J. Blair
(Clorine Jeannette Bailey)
Past Third Vice President &
Treasurer Virginia Division

Special Chapter Memorials

Arlington No. 149	Mrs. T. Leigh Gibson (Bruce Marie Hughes)
Arlington No. 149	Mrs. Lloyd L. McMullan (Margaret Haran)
City Point No. 187	Mrs. J. T. Epperson (Josephine Wade)
Lee No. 123	Mrs. Eleanor Pillow Ewell (Eleanor Rives Pillow)
Lee No. 123	Mrs. Claude E. Wiley (Cora Louise Hillsman)
Mary Anna Jackson No. 189	Miss Lulu Neblette Gravely
Mineral No. 176	Mrs. Sidney Hugh Swift (Janie Hancock)
Pickett-Buchanan No. 11	Mrs. H. Lloyd Church (Effie Helen Shane)

VOCAL SOLO

MRS. ROBERT McDUFFY

ROLL CALL OF DECEASED DAUGHTERS . . Miss Ruth B. Burgess

PRESENTATION OF MEMORIAL WREATH . . Miss Ruth B. Burgess

Accepted by Mrs. John M. Wingfield, President Virginia Division, and placed at Monument of Dr. Harvey Black, Westview Cemetery.

BENEDICTION Rev. Alfred C. Payne

Organ Postlude Mrs. M. C. Newton, Sr.

PAGES

Miss Irene Francis	Miss Louise Francis
Miss Lucy Lee Lancaster	Miss Katharine Gilbert
Mrs. Curtis J. Tate	Miss Hattie Moseley

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The funds on hand were used to enclose the cemetery with a neat plank fence.

P 34



Jason Edward Life was awarded the rank of Eagle Scout in ceremonies May 12 at First United Methodist Church. He is a member of Troop 252 at St. Paul's Lutheran Church. To fulfill the community service project requirement for the Eagle rank, Jason landscaped the Civil War Monument which stands at the intersection of I-81 and Route 419. Careful planning of the landscaping was done so that beauty and color will be in evidence throughout the year - from early spring to late fall. Jason was supported in his project by the Salem Historical Society, The United Daughters of the Confederacy, and The Civil War Roundtable. Jason, son of Mr. and Mrs. Garland R. Life, is a fourteen-year-old ninth grader at Northside Junior High School where he is president of the National Junior Honor Society and a co-captain of the Track Team. He is an acolyte and crucifer at First United Methodist Church in Salem.



Am. Vets Chapter 12 D.C. Sheridan Motor Inn
Lee Jackson Dinner with the S. G. V's
Fincastle Rifle Camp



Ruth Smith Eleanor Hetherington Russell Sage



Mrs Stafford of U.D.C.





Lee Jackson dinner



Im Hall's Chapter U.C.C.



Mary Walker



Memories of Civil War fresh for Real Daughters

Associated Press

LYNCHBURG — To the women who call themselves the Real Daughters, the long-dead soldiers of the Confederacy are as vivid as the memories of childhood.

"My father was in the Stonewall Brigade," said Katherine Gwinn, 94. "He carried a bullet in his elbow all his life."

John William Middleton died in 1906 at age 72, Gwinn said Tuesday.

Gwinn, of Giles County, was one of seven Real Daughters attending the 91st convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Virginia Division, taking place here through today.

A tiny, stooped woman with white hair, Gwinn is in her 65th year of membership in the UDC.

Her father, a private, "was in the service almost the whole of the war," she said. "He was captured at Gettysburg."

He spoke little of a war he wanted to forget, but was an admirer of Gen. Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson.

"The men loved him," she said. "He had prayers with his soldiers."

Gwinn joined the UDC because it was a way to help the veterans. "The UDC helped the sick get hospital care they couldn't afford," she said. "The Northern ones had the money."

Bessie A. Nutt, 72, of the Mary Custis Lee 17th Virginia Regiment Chapter, spoke of her father, John M. Altaffer, who fought with the 12th Virginia Cavalry for four years. He died in 1929 at age 85.

Wounded twice, he fought in the May 1864 Battle of the Wilderness near Fredericksburg.

Altaffer left the South after the war, Nutt said.

"He went to Kansas and homesteaded. The land grant came from President Grant."

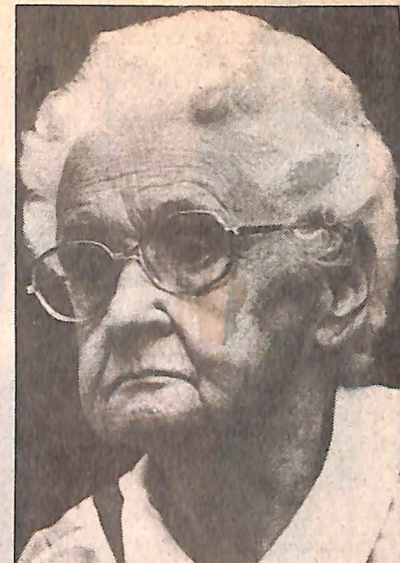
He was one of only two Confederate veterans in the county there.

"It was hostile country," she explained. "Definitely North, John Brown territory."

Lynchburg sisters Mildred R. McKee and Bland Richeson recalled how their father, Thomas Varland Richeson, barely 16 and too young to fight, took an old gray mare, Nellie, and headed into the Battle of Newmarket. He was sent back home but later returned to become a cadet at Virginia Military Institute.

Geneva Brodie, formerly of Roanoke and now of Lynchburg and the Old Dominion Chapter, only recently joined the UDC. Her father, Joseph A. Owen, was one of four brothers who fought in the Civil War.

Denied entry into the service, he walked from Roanoke County to Waynesboro where he enlisted in the 36th Infantry. "He was captured



Katherine Gwinn
Member for 65 years

shortly after he enlisted," she said.

Owen was sent to the Union prison camp at Fort Delaware. "He was there nine months," Brodie said.

"I was there two years ago," she said. "It was a terribly emotional day to see those black prison walls."

Until that trip, she had not been interested in the UDC.

Brodie, 76, was her father's 20th child, and his last. She went to Fort Delaware with her husband, their son and his wife.

"I shed many tears that day," she said.

Before he died, Owen had suffered a stroke. "I remember his arm in a sling, and walking with a cane," Brodie said. "I remember standing by his chair, combing his hair."

Memories of Civil War fresh for Real Daughters



PROGRAM
TENTH ANNUAL UDC-CofC-SCV LUNCHEON
MARCH 29, 1986
SHERATON INN, SALEM VIRGINIA

PROCESSIONAL

INVOCATION.....Mr. Melvin Dodson, Chaplain
Fincastle Rifles Camp #1326, SCV

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO U.S. FLAG.....Mrs. R.C. Procter, District I Chairman
Virginia Division, UDC

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.....Assembly

SALUTE TO FLAG OF VIRGINIA.....Mrs. Peyton Duncan, Treasurer
Virginia Division, UDC

CARRY ME BACK TO OLD VIRGINNY.....Assembly

SALUTE TO CONFEDERATE FLAG.....Mrs. Clyde M. Fuller, Director
Mary Cabell Smith Chapter, C of C

DIXIE.....Assembly

LUNCHEON

BESTOWAL OF CROSSES OF MILITARY SERVICE.....Mrs. Andrew V. Bily, Jr.

AMERICA, MY COUNTRY TIS OF THEE.....Assembly

WELCOME.....Mr. Jeff Briggs, Chairman
UDC-CofC-SCV Luncheon Committee

WELCOME.....Mr. S.A. Bell, Commander
Fincastle Rifles Camp #1326, SCV

INTRODUCTION OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.....Mr. Briggs

INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER.....Mr. Bell

ADDRESS.....Mr. Nevin R. Frantz, Jr., Professor, VPI&SU
"Brigadier General James H. Lane, CSA"

SELECTION OF SOUTHERN SONGS.....Mr. Alex Martin
accompanied by Mary Anderson

SING ALONG.....Assembly led by Mr. Martin

GREETINGS AND MESSAGES.....Mrs. John G. Williams, Sr.
President General
United Daughters of the Confederacy

.....Mrs. Andrew V. Bily, Jr., President
Virginia Division
United Daughters of the Confederacy

.....Mrs. Ferdinand Jones, President
North Carolina Division
United Daughters of the Confederacy

.....Miss Leigh Ann Price, President
Virginia Division
Children of the Confederacy

SPECIAL MEMORIAL.....Miss Louise Francis, McComas Chapter, UDC
and Mr. Briggs

ANNOUNCEMENTS.....Mr. Briggs

DIXIE.....Assembly

BENEDICTION.....Mr. Dodson

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Cemetery in Warrenton North Carolina where Anne Carter Lee is buried



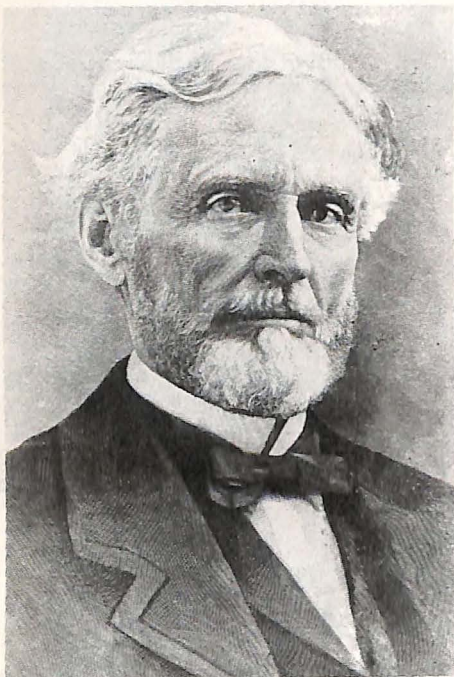
Memorial Day Service at East Hill Cemetery Salem Va

Program by Sons of the Confederate Veterans

Photographs: Mike Clemmer

The oak-shaded grounds of Beauvoir (right), near Biloxi, Mississippi, appear much the way they did when Jefferson Davis came to live here in 1877.

It was a weary Jefferson Davis (below) who retired to the Mississippi coastal estate to write his account of the Confederacy.



The Final Home Of the South's Only President

From his airy library in Beauvoir, Jefferson Davis could watch the clear blue waters of the Mississippi Gulf Coast. There, he would sit for hours, feeling the Gulf breezes that played through the open doorway and working on *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*, a two-volume history of the nation he had led for four turbulent years.

Davis died in New Orleans a few years after finishing his book, but his seaside home near Biloxi, Mississippi, remains. Today, Beauvoir is a picturesque reminder of the intense Mississippian who spent most of his life serving the government of the United States, yet made his most lasting mark by leading a rebellion against it.

A weary, war-torn Davis came to

Beauvoir ("beautiful view") in 1877, after spending nearly two years in a Virginia prison and more than a decade trying to start a new life. Mrs. Sarah Dorsey, a Louisiana woman, had purchased the coastal estate four years earlier. A staunch Southern supporter, Mrs. Dorsey gladly rented one of the mansion's small side cottages to Davis, who was looking for a peaceful spot in which to write his account of the Confederacy. The former president's family joined him at the retreat, and in 1879, Davis bought the property from Mrs. Dorsey.

After his death, Beauvoir passed to Davis' daughter Winnie, and later to his wife, who was offered \$90,000 for the property by a resort developer. The estate's location, between the two coastal

cities of Gulfport and Biloxi, made it a prime place for a hotel, but Mrs. Davis turned down the offer. Instead, she sold Beauvoir to the current owners, the Mississippi Division of the Sons of the Confederate Veterans, with the provision that they use part of the land for a Confederate veterans' retirement home.

The Confederate soldiers home was built beside the main Beauvoir house and offered shelter for veterans and their wives or widows until it closed in 1956. Today, the retirement home is a Confederate museum, a shrine to the generals and enlisted men who served during Davis' one-and-only administration.

Recent restoration has given the main mansion a fresh face. Inside the long reception hall and around the bedrooms,

Dolls, paintings, and furniture (right) of the Davis family fill the main Beauvoir house, as well as a museum underneath the building.

A Confederate soldiers' home (below), built beside the main house after Davis' death, is now a shrine to him and the men who served the Confederacy.

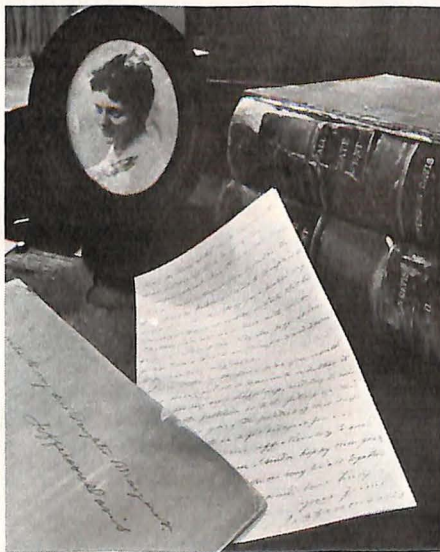


newly painted frescoes on the walls and ceilings look down on visitors. The main house was home to the Davis family during their stay at Beauvoir, but the two small cottages on either side are full of their own memories. The Hayes Cottage to the west of the main mansion was used frequently by Davis' daughter, Margaret Davis Hayes, and her family, and is still periodically used as a guesthouse.

The East, or Library Cottage, however, is most likely the reason the family came to live at the estate. It is here that Davis put down his feelings and explanations of the Confederate years. For about three years, he squeezed into the small room and, surrounded by his books and papers, he wrote. With his wife Varina acting as secretary, he eventually filled hundreds of pages of *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government* and *A Short History of the Confederate States of America*.

The Beauvoir estate has also become a gathering place for Confederate artifacts and monuments. Late in 1979, the remains of an unidentified Confederate soldier were found near Vicksburg and brought to the cemetery behind the main home. A marker was erected to this Southern "unknown soldier" in the center of the cemetery.

An inkwell once belonging to Davis was sent to the estate last year, nearly 120 years after leaving its owner. The glass



The library in which Davis wrote *The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government* (left) is located in a small cottage east of the main house. For a period of three years, Davis worked on the history, surrounded by pictures and correspondence from his family and friends.

his family—pictures of laughing grandchildren and great-grandchildren, trees planted by Mrs. Davis, dresses worn by her and her daughters. A four-lane highway now separates the property from the Gulf waves that once foamed in front of the estate, but little else has changed.

On a warm summer's day, as salty breezes slip through the louvered windows of the library cottage, it's easy to imagine the Confederacy's President bent over his writing desk. Putting the story of his temporary nation on paper, perhaps he hoped that future generations would always remember—and understand.

inkwell was taken from the Davis plantation in Brierfield, Mississippi, by a Union corporal in 1863. The corporal's family kept the memento until his granddaughter requested in her will that it be sent to Beauvoir. It's now displayed with other family artifacts in a museum underneath the main house.

Throughout the buildings and grounds of Beauvoir are memories of Davis and

Beauvoir is on U.S. 90, midway between Gulfport and Biloxi. The home and museums are open daily, except Christmas, from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission is charged. Correspondence should be addressed to Beauvoir, Box 200, West Beach Blvd., Biloxi, Mississippi 39531; or telephone (601) 388-1313.

Woman, 87, found stabbed to death in her apartment

By MIKE HUDSON
Staff writer

Relatives found an 87-year-old woman stabbed to death Wednesday in her apartment in Southwest Roanoke, police said.

It was the fourth killing of a Roanoke

resident by intruders in the victim's home since last October. Arrests have been made in the three earlier slayings.

Bertha Sommardahl was found dead about 10:15 a.m. Wednesday. She had been stabbed in the side of her neck, a police spokesman said.

The killing apparently had happened overnight Tuesday, the spokesman said.

She was found in her bedroom and apparently had already gone to bed, the spokesman said.

An intruder entered through an unlocked window. Apparently the last anyone heard from Sommardahl was when a relative talked to her on the phone about 8:30 p.m. Tuesday.

No arrests had been made and no

motive had been determined, the spokesman said today.

Sommardahl had been a nurse at Roanoke Memorial Hospital before she retired. She was a former president of the Roanoke Council of Garden Clubs and a member of First Baptist Church.

Please see **Stabbed**, Page B2

Stabbed

From Page B1

She was a widow and lived alone in the Grandin Villa Apartments in the 1800 block of Grandin Road.

"It was a shock to all of us," said Ward Elbridge, an upstairs neighbor. "The place has been buzzing all day."

Elbridge said Sommardahl moved into the apartment building just after he moved there nine years ago.

The retirees who live in the building are a close-knit group, he said. Sommardahl had invited a half-dozen residents to her apartment for dinner last Friday.

"The group out here is more or less a family affair," Elbridge said.

"In other words, one family makes a cake, everybody gets a piece of it."

Elbridge said Sommardahl was

hard of hearing, but she was self-sufficient and "she was very mobile. She could get around right good."

A daughter from Salem checked on her frequently and took her to the store, said another neighbor, Thomas Self.

Roy Hunt, who grew up with Sommardahl, said she was born and raised in Northwest Roanoke on 11th Street.

"She was a lovely person. A very fine, outstanding person," said Hunt, who was a neighbor at Grandin Villa until 1985. "She surely was."

Self said he knew of no crime at the building before Wednesday, although there had been a break-in not long ago at adjacent condominiums.

Self said he thought the motive may have been robbery, but "I don't know what she had that they wanted to rob her for. She didn't keep any money around, I don't think."

Norfolk council pulls rebel flag

Associated Press

NORFOLK — City Council, responding to complaints from blacks, has removed the Confederate flag from its dais.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had voted earlier this month to seek removal of the flag. A group of local NAACP members went to City Hall Tuesday to ask that the flag be removed, but when they got there it was gone.

"I guess I'll have to change my speech," said James president of the local NAACP.

After using the flag as a backdrop for city business for generations, the city on Tuesday removed it from the council chamber.

The banner was removed along with the British Union Jack, The American flag, the Virginia flag, the Norfolk flag and the former Norfolk borough flag remain behind the dais.

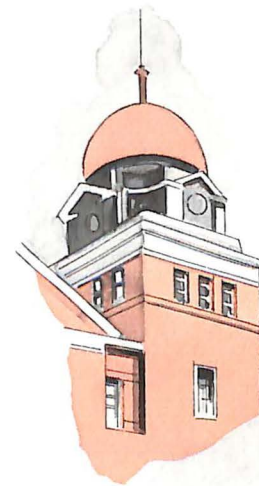
Mayor Joseph A. Leafe and the council did not address the reasons for taking down the flags until after council's business had been conducted and members of the NAACP and United Daughters of the Confederacy offered opinions about the flag's removal.

"We did not desire to see anything made an issue that's not an issue," Leafe said.

He said the flag has nothing to do with the way the city is run.

Leafe said he did not know when the flag was removed or who removed it, adding it was a consensus decision.

Leafe said the flag is in storage in City Hall and will not reappear again in the council chambers. The Union Jack was removed "for balance," he said.



*A Memorial Record
For
Friends and
Relatives*

BOOTHE, HAZEL L.

Hazel Lee Boothe, age 91, of 320 Hershberger Rd., N.W., died Thursday, Sept. 11, 1986. She was the widow of Archie M. Boothe, Sr., and was a member of Villa Heights Baptist Church. She is survived by two sons, Archie M. Boothe, Jr., Roanoke, and Howard P. Boothe, Greenville, Tenn.; two grandchildren and five great grandchildren. Funeral services will be conducted from Oakeys North Chapel, 11:30 a.m., Saturday, Sept. 13. In the absence of her pastor, services will be conducted by the Rev. J. Landon Maddex and Rev. Dr. Denver J. Davis. Burial will be in Sherwood Memorial Park. Friends may call Oakeys North Chapel. The family will receive friends from 2:00 to 4:00 and 7:00 to 9:00 p.m., Friday, at the funeral home.

Mary M. Williams of the United Daughters of the Confederacy came to the meeting to ask the council to keep the flag behind the dais.

She said ancestors of Norfolk's residents fought in the Civil War "with honor and dignity" and that the flag was a symbol not of slavery but of that struggle.

"It's unfortunate people have the idea that the Confederacy stands for slavery," Williams said. "It doesn't. It was the second war for independence."

Gay called the flag a "dark part" of the city's history.

"I think the council realized that the symbol of the Confederate Flag has negative connotations for many black citizens," he said. "I hope this is an attempt by the council to be sensitive to that."

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By MIKE HUDSON
Staff writer

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* Also Surviving *

Grandchildren:
Warnie Sprinkle
Camp, David and
Brian Sommardahl
Dr. Elicia Sommardahl
Carla Sommardahl
2 Great Grandchildren
Sister:
Mrs. Viola C. Light

In Memory Of
MRS. BERTHA CLARK SOMMARDAHL
Widow of
Carl H. Sommardahl

Died April 1st

Services
Oakey's Roanoke Chapel
10:30 A.M. Saturday
April 4, 1987

Officiating
Rev. John Cochran

Interment
Blue Ridge Memorial Gardens

Preceded in death by
a Son:
DR. CARL H. SOMMARDAHL, JR.

* Surviving *

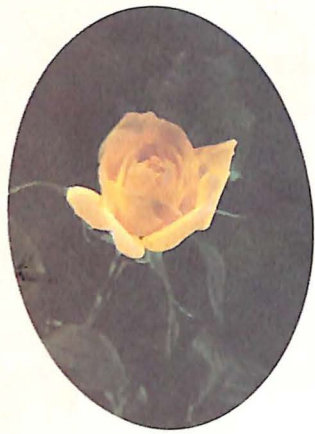
Daughter & Son-in-law:
Lorraine & Grant M.
Sprinkle, Jr.
Son & Daughter-in-law:
Charles Warner & Shirley
Sommardahl

Grandchildren:
Kailynn Sprinkle
Dr. G. Sprinkle, III
Kayla S. Hall

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In Appreciation



B4

Roanoke Times & World-News, Wednesday, March 11, 1987

DEATH/FUNE

7:00 to 9:00 p.m. Wednesday.

CLARK, MADGE O.

CLEARWATER, FLA. — Mrs. Madge Organ Clark, of Clearwater, Fla., died Tuesday, March 10, 1987. She was born in Campbell County, January 30, 1895, a daughter of the late Horace Organ and Mary Hughes Organ. She was a member of Trinity Methodist Church, Roanoke, and a Real Daughter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. She was twice married, to the late E. E. Dudley and W. A. Clark. She is survived by one son, E. E. Dudley, Clearwater, Fla.; one grandson, Greg Dudley, Sarasota, Fla.; and a sister, Miss Virginia Organ, Gladys. Graveside services will be conducted Thursday 2:00 p.m. by the Rev. Henry Wuntke at Wesleybury United Methodist Church, Gladys.



A statue of Robert E. Lee stands atop a 60-foot column in Lee Circle.

BELL, ELLA V.

Mrs. Ella Virginia Bell, age 86, of 4902 Grandin Rd. S. W., died Tuesday in a Salem hospital. She was the widow of Jackson W. Bell and a member of Raleigh Court Presbyterian Church. Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. Clyde (Janet) Riley, Roanoke; three grandchildren, Tracy Riley, Roanoke; R. Vincent Howard, Athens, Ga.; Kent J. Howard, Wahiawa, Hawaii; and five great-grandchildren. Funeral services will be 2:00 p.m. Thursday at Raleigh Court Presbyterian Church with Dr. James A. Allison Jr. officiating. Interment will follow in Evergreen Cemetery. The family suggests memorials be made to the Raleigh Court Presbyterian Church Building Fund. Friends may call at Oakey's Roanoke Chapel.

Lee Stands in New Orleans

Even in a city of monuments, the memorial dedicated to Robert E. Lee stands out in New Orleans.

Atop a 60-foot marble column, the statue, which is dramatically lit at night, depicts Lee standing with arms folded, looking out over the city.

The statue that anchors Lee Circle is a familiar landmark to local residents. Passengers who ride the St. Charles Avenue streetcars pass by it on their way to the Garden District, Audubon Park, and Tulane University.

Jefferson Davis, Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard, and many other friends of Robert E. Lee were present when the memorial was unveiled in 1884—the year of the New Orleans' industrial and cotton centennial exposition.

Alexander Doyle, a young sculptor from New York, designed the monument. The bronze figure of Lee is 16½ feet tall and weighs 7,000 pounds. Doyle also did the city's memorial for General Beauregard, the "Great Creole" of the Civil War who gave the command to fire on Fort Sumter.

Before the Lee memorial was erected, Lee Circle was called Tivoli Circle, and it was originally planned to be a garden surrounded by a canal. The circle was one of the focal points of a plan devised in the early 1800's by Barthelemy Lafon for the area now called the Lower Garden District. Lafon gave his streets names like Calliope, Melpomene, and Thalia, after the Greek muses.

Lee Circle is located at St. Charles and Howard Avenues.

Roanoke Times & World-News, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1987

OBITUARIES

Paid obituaries are available to readers who would like more information published than appears in the death notices carried in our news columns.

KELLER, LOUISE

Louise Laura Alice Walker Keller, age 101, of 1210 Howbert Ave. Roanoke, and formerly of Buena Vista, departed this life at home on December 1, 1987. Her life began August 20, 1886, in Esterville (now Gate City), Va. She was the widow of Guy Otis Keller, Sr., and the last survivor of nine children born to Rev. John Randolph Walker, a minister in the Holston Conference, and Mary Jane Brown Walker. Devoted to the work of the Lord, she lived His commandments. Since 1916 she had kept her membership in St. John's United Methodist Church, Buena Vista. From 1958 until 1980 she participated as an active member in Greene Memorial United Methodist Church. She attended Martha Washington College in Abingdon, Va., and taught school in Elk Creek, Abingdon, Gate City, Buchanan, and Buena Vista. Affectionately known as "Mother Laura" to her 13 great grandchildren, she is also survived by a son and daughter-in-law, Dr. Guy O. Keller, Jr., and Beverly S. Keller, of Charlotte, N.C.; four daughters, Louise K. Easton, Charlottesville; Jean K. Berkelman, Melbourne, Fla.; Virginia T. Keller, Roanoke; and Phyllis K. Wampler, Roanoke; two sons-in-law, F. Jack

Easton and Philip W. Berkelman; 11 grandchildren, Jacqueline E. Cook-enour, Virginia E. Gibson, Thomas G. Keller, J. Randolph Keller, Ruth K. Wrenn, Gregory S. Keller, Phyllis B. Schunck, Ruth B. Taggart, Laura A. Berkelman, Laura J. Morgan, and James H. Jennings, III; and beloved companions, Lucy S. Simmons and Louise Harris. The family will receive friends at Oakey's Roanoke Chapel from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. Wednesday. Funeral services will be held Thursday from Oakey's Roanoke Chapel at 1:30 p.m. with Dr. Theodore Landis officiating. Graveside services will be in Green Hill Cemetery (Buena Vista, Va.) at 3:15 p.m. In lieu of flowers the family requests memorials be made to St. John's United Methodist Church (Buena Vista, Va.), Greene Memorial United Methodist Church, or Raleigh Court United Methodist Church.

Out-of-state

CLEARWATER, Fla. — Madge Organ Clark, formerly of Roanoke, Va., died Tuesday. Graveside service Thursday at 2 p.m., Wesleybury United Methodist Church, Gladys, Va.

To the William Wattle
Chapter, U.D.C.,
Roanoke, Va.

Your kind expression
of sympathy and friendship
will always remain
in our memories.
Thank you
for your
thoughtfulness.

The family of
Madge Clark

B4

Roanoke Times & World-News, Wednesday, March 11, 1987
7:00 to 9:00 p.m. Wednesday

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Jefferson Davis, Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard, and many other friends of Robert E. Lee were present when the memorial was unveiled in 1884—the year of the New Orleans' industrial and cotton centennial exposition.

Alexander Doyle, a young sculptor from New York, designed the monument. The bronze figure of Lee is 16½ feet tall and weighs 7,000 pounds. Doyle also did the city's memorial for General Beauregard, the "Great Creole" of the Civil War who gave the command to fire on Fort Sumter.

Before the Lee memorial was erected, Lee Circle was called Tivoli Circle, and it was originally planned to be a garden surrounded by a canal. The circle was one of the focal points of a plan devised in the early 1800's by Barthelemy Lafon for the area now called the Lower Garden District. Lafon gave his streets names like Calliope, Melpomene, and Thalia, after the Greek muses.

Lee Circle is located at St. Charles and Howard Avenues.

B4

Roanoke Times & World-News, Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1987

OBITUARIES

Paid obituaries are available to readers who would like more information published than appears in the death notices carried in our news columns.

KELLER, LOUISE

Louise Laura Alice Walker Keller, age 101, of 1210 Howbert Ave. Roanoke, and formerly of Buena Vista, departed this life at home on December 1, 1987. Her life began August 20, 1886, in Esterville (now Gate City), Va. She was the widow of Guy Otis Keller, Sr., and the last survivor of nine children born to Rev. John Randolph Walker, a minister in the Holston Conference, and Mary Jane Brown Walker. Devoted to the work of the Lord, she lived His commandments. Since 1916 she had kept her membership in St. John's United Methodist Church, Buena Vista. From 1958 until 1980 she participated as an active member in Greene Memorial United Methodist Church. She attended Martha Washington College in Abingdon, Va., and taught school in Elk Creek, Abingdon, Gate City, Buchanan, and Buena Vista. Affectionately known as "Mother Laura" to her 13 great grandchildren, she is also survived by a son and daughter-in-law, Dr. Guy O. Keller, Jr., and Beverly S. Keller, of Charlotte, N.C.; four daughters, Louise K. Easton, Charlottesville; Jean K. Berkelman, Melbourne, Fla.; Virginia T. Keller, Roanoke; and Phyllis K. Wampler, Roanoke; two sons-in-law, F. Jack

Easton and Philip W. Berkelman; 11 grandchildren, Jacqueline E. Cookenour, Virginia E. Gibson, Thomas G. Keller, J. Randolph Keller, Ruth K. Wrenn, Gregory S. Keller, Phyllis B. Schunck, Ruth B. Taggart, Laura A. Berkelman, Laura J. Morgan, and James H. Jennings, III; and beloved companions, Lucy S. Simmons and Louise Harris. The family will receive friends at Oakey's Roanoke Chapel from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. Wednesday. Funeral services will be held Thursday from Oakey's Roanoke Chapel at 1:30 p.m. with Dr. Theodore Landis officiating. Graveside services will be in Green Hill Cemetery (Buena Vista, Va.) at 3:15 p.m. In lieu of flowers the family requests memorials be made to St. John's United Methodist Church (Buena Vista, Va.), Greene Memorial United Methodist Church, or Raleigh Court United Methodist Church.

BELL, ELLA V.

Mrs. Ella Virginia Bell, age 86, of 4902 Grandin Rd. S. W., died Tuesday in a Salem hospital. She was the widow of Jackson W. Bell and a member of Raleigh Court Presbyterian Church. Surviving are a daughter, Mrs. Clyde (Janet) Riley, Roanoke; three grandchildren, Tracy Riley, Roanoke; R. Vincent Howard, Athens, Ga.; Kent J. Howard, Wahiawa, Hawaii; and five great-grandchildren. Funeral services will be 2:00 p.m. Thursday at Raleigh Court Presbyterian Church with Dr. James A. Allison Jr. officiating. Interment will follow in Evergreen Cemetery. The family suggests memorials be made to the Raleigh Court Presbyterian Church Building Fund. Friends may call at Oakey's Roanoke Chapel.

Out-of-state

CLEARWATER, Fla. — Madge Organ Clark, formerly of Roanoke, Va., died Tuesday. Graveside service Thursday at 2 p.m., Wesleybury United Methodist Church, Gladys, Va.

By CHRIS GLADDEN
Staff Writer

Ex-newspaperman verifies legend in his book on Salem

The rumor has lingered in Salem like a friendly dog nobody wants to claim, yet nobody wants to turn away.

Andrew Jackson, Old Hickory, hero of the Battle of New Orleans and seventh president of the United States, was supposed to have visited Salem.

Norwood "Woody" Middleton was familiar with the rumor. He was determined to lay it to rest one way or the other when he undertook his comprehensive history of Salem, which recently has been published.

"I kept waking up in the middle of the night thinking of ways to document Andrew Jackson's visits to Salem," Middleton said. "I knew there had to be presidential papers, so I wrote to the Tennessee State Library. They referred me to the Hermitage. The first thing I knew, I got a photocopy of letters."

One of the letters Jackson wrote was to his son, Andrew Jr. It was mailed from "Dr. Johnstons, Salum,

July 17, 1836."

Jackson wrote:

"I am thus far on my way to the Hermitage, but from the State of the roads, there can be no calculation made when we may reach there — it took us seven hours to day, to travel 10 miles, and in the streets of Salem broke a swingle tree and the fore axes of the Carriage — in many places it takes ten horses to pull through the bog one waggon — in this section of the country it has been raining for 14 or 16 days and the earth is perfectly full of water..."

Jackson apparently liked to spell the way he talked and wrote one letter from the "Mair Maid" tavern. Middleton discovered that it was actually the

Mermaid Tavern in Salem.

He also discovered that the "Dr. Johnstons" was Dr. John Johnston, a horse breeder and friend of Jackson's who lived at Great Spring — now West Main Street. Jackson once stopped over for three days with his friend because he was suffering from "the billious collick." Middleton is continuing his research on Dr. Johnston for the Jackson scholars at the Hermitage who have expressed interest in him.

The Jackson legend is just one that Middleton turned into fact. Another is the story of Salem as a port on the Roanoke River. It was once the terminus of a canal that stretched to Weldon, N.C. At one time, water travel was possible from Salem to the

Roanoke County Chamber of Commerce.

Middleton worked on the book for two years, ferreting out facts from old newspapers, community archives, libraries, courthouses and people who remembered how things used to be. He's proud of the fact that there are 1,128 listings in the topic index and 1,533 names in the name index. The hardbound book, published by the historical society, has 472 pages and costs \$25.95. It's illustrated with photos and is handsomely bound and printed by Roanoke's Progress Press. Of a printing of

at Salem Public School, later Academy Street School — but her teaching career took her to Sumter, S.C., where she met Middleton's father and where Middleton was born.

Middleton, following in her footsteps, came to Roanoke College in the 1930s and, after graduation, worked there as public relations director and editor of the Collegian. He went to work in the Roanoke World-News' Salem bureau in 1939. Except for a stretch in the Army and three years as managing editor of the Southwest Times, Middleton worked for the Times-World Corp. He served

ocean. Middleton gleaned information from the Virginia State Library, the Army Corps of Engineers and other sources to nail down the rumor. He discovered that three boats docked at Salem on Oct. 11, 1828.

"I get a charge out of being able to trace all these mysterious dates," Middleton said. "It stems back to the research I had to do as a newspaper reporter."

Middleton, who retired from the Roanoke Times & World-News three years ago, titled his book "Salem: A Virginia Chronicle."

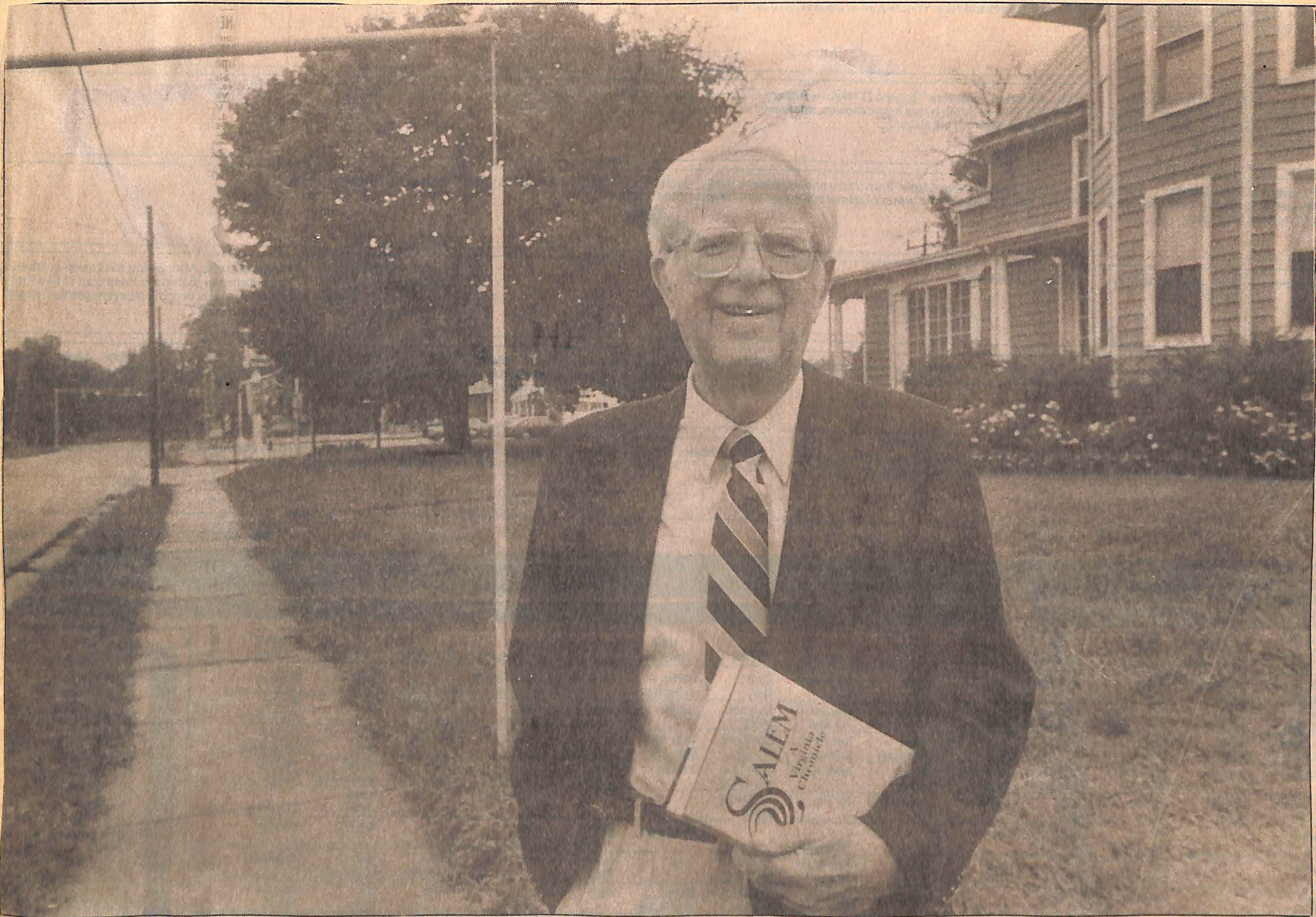
It stretches from prehistory through the founding of Salem by James Simpson in 1802 and into the great flood of 1985. Middleton originally planned to stop before the 1980s, but his newspaperman's nose for a good story compelled him to include the flood.

Salem has been included in many other histories but has never had a book of its own. When Middleton was president of the Salem Historical Society, from 1981 through 1983, he realized that Salem, a community that officially has existed for nearly two centuries, had no independent history.

Please see Salem, Page C2



Old Hickory



Norwood Middleton, author of 'Salem: A Virginia Chronicle,' stands beside Chestnut Street in Salem at the site of the Mermaid Tavern, now occupied by the house at right. The Wilderness Road, traveled by Gen. Andrew Jackson, once ran where Chestnut Street runs today.

BETTY MASTERS/RT&WN

Old Hickory slept here

on 16 9

Tennessee soldier going 123 ye

By Thomas S. Watson

Associated Press Writer

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Men dressed in the red and gray of the Southern army listened as a speaker extolled the Confederacy, but there were no rebel yells as the remains of Cyrus G. Clark were removed Saturday from a cemetery to be returned to his native Tennessee.

Clark, a prisoner of Union forces during the Civil War, died in 1863 and his whereabouts remained unknown to the family until 1972 when Katherine Cassetty, the wife of a great-great-grandson of the soldier, found his grave at Cave Hill Cemetery in Louisville.

Records show that Clark died either late May 31 or early June 1, 1863. He had been taken prisoner in his native Jackson County and imprisoned at Louisville 42 days earlier on April 29. It wasn't known if Clark died of wounds of perhaps an illness.

"We, the descendants of those who wore the gray, who fought beneath the Confederate banner have a unique opportunity in being here at this moment. It is as if we have stepped back in a time machine . . ." said the Rev. Eurie H. Smith, chaplin of the John Hunt Morgan Camp 1342, Sons of Confederate Veterans. Clark was serving with Morgan's command when Clark was captured.

"At this moment we are firsthand participants in an event of the great war of northern aggres-



AP Laserphoto

Civil War veteran Cyrus Clark's body is given an official escort Saturday

sion," he said.

"We care for our ancestors," Smith told about 100 people, including many newsmen and photographers, during graveside ceremonies Saturday. "We want to know who they are, what they did and where they rest." Smith praised the family for its efforts to "find and bring home their fallen warrior."

"Just as Joseph's children

gathered his bones in that long and distant foreign land, so the children of Cyrus gathered his bones to carry home," Smith said.

A backhoe was used to a depth of more than six feet; then Lewis Napier Sr., the cemetery's grave digger, spaded around in the dirt removing chips of the skull, part of the pelvis and two thigh bone

But there was little else and some family members speculate

that Clark might have been buried in a blanket instead of a coffin, accounting for the de-

terioration of the remains.

The bones were loaded into a wooden coffin and carried a half-mile by men dressed as Confederate soldiers. There were volleys of musket fire and members of the Bullitt Central High School band played a funeral march. The coffin and gravemarker that had mistakenly listed Clark by the first name of "Silas" were loaded into a truck for the trip to Tennessee.

Mrs. Cassetty said the remains of Clark's wife, Celia Jane, will be exhumed from a small cemetery so she can be buried next to her husband at Gainesboro. The reburial ceremony will be Saturday at Gainesboro City Cemetery. "We're going home to 'Homecoming 86' in Tennessee," said

Carol Shealy, a great-great-granddaughter of Clark from Nashville. "It's a good feeling."

Jenny Clark, 94, Hobart Clark and Lucille Weems, the remaining grandchildren of Clark, plan to be on hand for the reburial ceremony Saturday in Tennessee, Mrs. Cassetty said.

"I think it was his (Clark's) desire to go home," Mrs. Cassetty said. "That was his last request."

In Clark's last letter to his wife, March 14, 1863, he wrote, "I would give the world to be at home with all as I have been."

George T. McWhorter of the Morgan Camp sang "The Lord's Prayer" and "Goin' Home" during the ceremony. Afterward, a riderless horse followed the procession down the winding cemetery road.

Confederate soldier buried, finally, in his home state

Associated Press

the Statehouse, which still bears the scars of its bombardment by troops commanded by Gen. William T. Sherman in February 1865. Much of the city was destroyed by Sherman's troops in their march to the sea.

Roz Bowie, who is black, sang "Dixie" and "Bonnie Blue Flag," the national anthem of the Confederacy.

Theodore presented the Order of the Palmetto, the highest honor that can be given by the governor, to the soldier on behalf of Gov. Dick Riley.

"Our hero today is not so different from those who fought in Vietnam, Korea, World War II and World War I," said Edward A. Crosby, South Carolina Society Commander of the Military Order of the Stars and Bars. "They fought for country, duty and those that they loved. Thank God for these men."

State Sen. Joe Wilson, R-Lexington, said it is "inconceivable" in the United States today to imagine a time when "American fought against American and brother against brother."

"We can rejoice in the unity of America, where anyone of any race, color, creed or national origin has an opportunity," Wilson said.

The soldier's casket was taken from the funeral in a procession up Main Street. Muskets and cannons were fired as he was buried at Elmwood Cemetery.

COLOMBIA, S.C. — A Confederate soldier whose remains were unearthed in Virginia and whose identity is unknown was buried Saturday after a funeral in front of the Statehouse.

The casket of the soldier, believed to have died Sept. 1, 1862, in the Battle of Ox Hill, was draped with the Confederate battle flag and accompanied by an honor guard dressed in the gray uniforms of the Confederacy as it was carried to the Statehouse steps.

The remains of the soldier were unearthed recently in Fairfax County, Va., by construction workers building town houses. The remains were found with four buttons bearing the letters "S.C." and the design of a palmetto tree, the South Carolina state tree. The state flag also bears the image of the palmetto tree.

Historians say the soldier probably was one of 15 in Brig. Gen. Maxcy Gregg's brigade killed in the Battle of Ox Hill.

"He returns today to a different South Carolina than the one he left," Lt. Gov.-elect Nick Theodore said Saturday. "In our day and generation, we must honor the heritage that ties one South Carolinian to another."

About 300 people gathered near

Renovation

of
a



'troubled dream'

The other White House is undergoing \$4.5 million face lift

By CHRIS GLADDEN
STAFF WRITER

THE gray and white house at Richmond's 12th and Clay streets has a history as star-crossed as the lives of its most famous residents.

It was here that Jefferson Davis governed the doomed Confederacy for four bloody years. It was here that his son Joseph fell from the back porch and suffered a fatal wound; a neighbor child ran crying down the street. And it was from here that Davis fled in April of 1865, soon to be imprisoned in Fort Monroe and charged with but never tried for treason.

The 14-room mansion was not a care-free home — the Davises lost four children, and Varina Howell Davis spent much of her life dressed in black. Davis, a Kentucky-born Mississippian transplanted to the Old Dominion, was an unpopular president, and his position weighed heavily on him. In 1894, Davis' widow wrote to a friend: "As homeless as I now am, it seems like a troubled dream to me that I lived, hoped and suffered in that dear old house so long."

The White House of the Confederacy itself has been part of a troubled dream. But 170 years after it was built, it appears that the house's troubles finally will be put to rest.

This summer will mark the culmination of a \$4.5 million renovation and endowment program that will restore the house to its appearance at the period of the Davis residency. The National Endowment of the Humanities has awarded a \$500,000 challenge grant toward the endowment.

"This thing is world-famous," says Tucker Hill, director of curatorial pro-

grams for the Museum of the Confederacy, of which the White House is a part. "No one has seen it this way since April 1865. We have re-created all the elements that have disappeared. . . . After 125 years, we're re-creating a government mansion."

The house served as the Confederate Museum from 1895 to 1978, the year it was closed to the public for restoration. It's scheduled to reopen this June. The collections it once housed are now displayed and stored in the modern building next door.

"Nothing's easy," says Hill, speaking of the time lapse between the 1960s decision to renovate the house and completion of the project. He could as well be referring to circumstances of a century ago that determined the house's fate.

Today, the house represents the kind of exacting science and detective work accuracy-conscious restoration experts vigorously pursue. But it also represents a social phenomenon that took place after the War Between the States, one that is responsible for the house's survival.

After Davis fled, the building became Union Army Headquarters until the end of Reconstruction. In 1870, the city of Richmond took over the house again — the city leased it to the Confederacy during the war — and turned it into a public school. After 20 years, the school board asked the city to tear down the old neoclassical mansion. But the city fathers hadn't counted on a passionate movement afoot among those who remembered the war.

A civic religion had been formed around the Lost Cause.

"Southern preachers compared Davis to the Man from Galilee," Hill says. "The



JACK GAKING/Staff

The White House of the Confederacy, seen from the street, narrowly escaped demolition in the late 1800s. The large porch (top photo) is where Jefferson Davis' son suffered his fatal wound.

Dream

FROM PAGE 1

White House of the Confederacy was called a shrine."

Artifacts from the war had taken on the aura of relics. The soul of the Confederacy was symbolized by a butterfly, and Varina Davis, one of the leaders of the movement, made a quilt with Confederate flags surrounding the ephemeral insect.

Though Davis had been unpopular during the war, his subsequent imprisonment and his post-war efforts to justify the South's struggle elevated him to the position of the South's elder statesmen and leading saint.

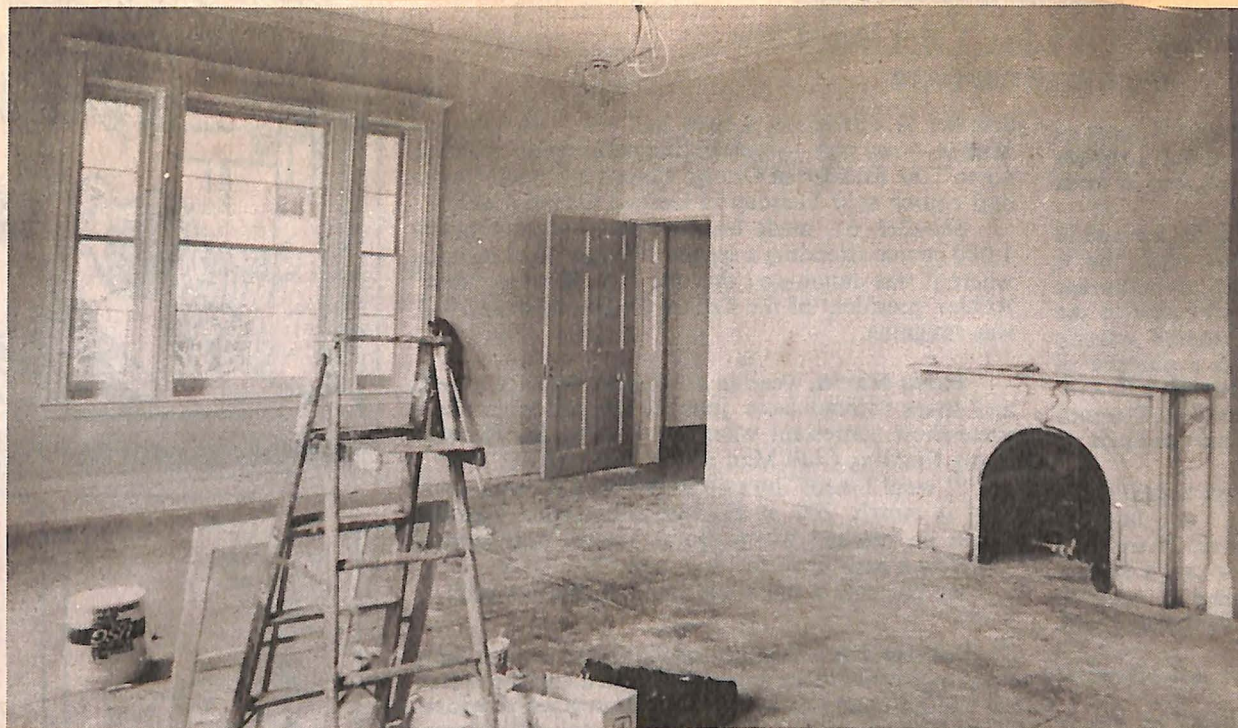
"Religion was surely a factor in the Lost Cause," writes Emory M. Thomas in a Museum of the Confederacy publication. "Southerners believed themselves to be a righteous people, a people chosen by God. How were they to explain their defeat? Had God abandoned them? Such a notion was too devastating even to consider. Eventually many Southerners, and Northerners as well, reconfirmed, even magnified, their belief in Southern righteousness."

And so it came to pass that the women of Richmond waged a holy war on the city's fathers and won.

They mobilized themselves as the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, because literary societies were eligible for city aid, and set out to save the White House of the Confederacy.

Their weapons were deviled crabs and sweetbreads, cold ham and sponge cake. By the time hungry supporters pushed themselves away from the table at the 1893 fund-raising feast, more than \$30,000 had been pledged, half of which went to the preservation of the White House.

The wives of Richmond's rich and powerful had persuaded their husbands to sit on the house's advisory boards, Hill says. The men, in turn, used their influence to persuade the city to relinquish the house to the literary society. By that



JACK GAKING/Staff

Work goes on: Renovation of the historic mansion is nearing completion

time, Davis had been dead for four years and Varina had moved across the Mason-Dixon Line to New York City to become a journalist for the New York Sunday World.

But the fervor of the Lost Cause was still at a high pitch, and Mrs. Davis sent family memorabilia to the museum.

The idea to preserve a historic structure was way ahead of its time in the 1890s, Hill says.

However, the means to preserve the structure hardly reflects the attitudes of 20th-century preservationists.

Fire was perceived as the greatest threat to the building after the city's decision to demolish it had been overturned. So all the hardwood floors were replaced with massive concrete slabs, wood trim was replaced with terra cotta facsimiles and an iron staircase was installed. The White House of the Confederacy had become the block house of the confederacy.

"Remember," Hill says, "this was the 1890s. We might as well

have been talking about the pharaohs. Preservation was in its infancy." The concept of integrity of materials had yet to be developed.

The important thing, Hill says, is that the building was saved so that modern preservationists could restore it with accuracy. The preservation team, consisting of architects, paint experts, decorative arts scholars and others have worked to discover the way the house looked inside and out. Tiny scraps of wall paper, wooden trim that was numbered by the original preservationists when it was removed and faint traces of baseboard left on the wall provided clues to the house's interior appearance.

"We found a piece of trim longer than a door frame, so we knew it had to be window trim. That set us off on our search for fragments," Hill says. There were also sketches and first-person observations, but these were not always to be trusted because of the fallibility of memory.

The concrete floors posed a major problem. It was solved when re-

searchers found, in the museum's collections, samples of carpet that had been used on the floors.

"We debated returning to wood floors; it was close," Hill says. "But the point became moot when we found the fabric they left behind."

The material goes by the generic name Brussels carpet, and it was made by machine. The museum is having it made to order by a northern manufacturer; it will cover the concrete floors.

"Our standards are to come as close to the real thing as possible," Hill says.

"The idea is to see the daily life of an executive mansion at war. What did they read? What did they talk about? How did the children live? We have compiled a day-by-day chronology through newspapers. We're trying to find out every day for four years what was going on here."

FOR

Historians hope to save another site

1988
Associated Press

BRANDY STATION — Historians and preservationists, fresh from victory in Manassas, are preparing to wage a second battle of Brandy Station to prevent commercial development on the historic Civil War site.

Members of the Fredericksburg-based Association of Civil War Sites Inc. and two other groups are concerned about a developer's purchase of 3,500 acres at Brandy Station, site of the largest cavalry battle in American history.

Developer Lee Sammis said his firm has no immediate plans for the Culpeper County land except to farm it, and no development plans have been filed.

Representatives of the Association of Civil War Sites, the Friends of Culpeper and the Piedmont Environmental Council plan to talk with Sammis about preserving portions of the property, and to lobby for zoning to protect historic sites at Brandy Station and elsewhere.

Bud Hall, a director of the preservation association, acknowledged it is unusual for a group to organize opposition before a developer submits plans. He said the group learned from its experiences opposing development near the Manassas National Battlefield Park, however, that it is never too early to fight to protect historic land.

In Manassas, Hall's association and other local and national groups helped persuade Congress to halt development of a shopping mall complex next to the battlefield, and to authorize the purchase of the site. Preservationists should be prepared to "beat on the war drum like we did at Manassas," said historian Brian Pohanka, secretary of the Fredericksburg association.

Sammis, who has been called one of Washington's "premier land gamblers" by the Washington Business Journal, told the magazine in September that he is investing in Culpeper because he believes the county is going to grow with "some time and a lot of effort."

Scott Gaynor, Sammis' son-in-law and business partner, said no development projects are on the drawing board. "My family bought the property as an investment," he said.

Gaynor said Sammis is conscious of the historic significance of the site and is willing to cooperate with preservationists. He said he has spoken with Hall and "extended our cooperation," but called the preservation group's behavior somewhat "pushy" and "antagonistic."

The clash at Brandy Station is considered the beginning of the end of the Southern cavalry and of the use of mounted troops in wartime.

"VIRGINIAN LEADER" Petersburg, VA April 29, 1987

Southern Seen

By Larry McGehee

"Carolina's Carr"

At Appomattox in 1865, Julian Shakespeare Carr of Chapel Hill, NC, was only 19 and still a Confederate private after enlisting the year before, near the end of his sophomore year at the University of North Carolina. When he died in 1924, he was Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans of America.

Today, Carr is virtually forgotten. Yet, in his sixty years of adulthood, he left footprints everywhere he went. He virtually invented international advertising in the process of moving a little tobacco business from a manual-labor-mail-order shop to fame and a first fortune from his Bull Durham conglomerate.

For decades, Carr was one of the wealthiest and most influential laymen in the Methodist Church. Because of his support and management of little Trinity College, there is a Duke University today.

Without Carr's financial help, a drifting young Chinese seaman called "Charles Soon" would never have been educated at Trinity College and Vanderbilt University to return to China in 1886 as a native missionary, gotten involved

in the Hung P'ang "Red Gang," become secretary-treasurer of Sun Yat-sen's, prospered in flour mills and in bible publishing, and fathered six children.

One of them T. V. Soon, became China's minister of finance; another, Ai-ling married H. H. Kung, a descendant of Confucius of enormous wealth who also was minister of finance and of commerce and industry; another, Ching-ling, married Sun Yat-sen himself; and a fourth, May-ling, married a man who already had a wife and several concubines, who was named Chiang Kai-shek.

Without "Jule" Carr, there would probably be no Durham Public Library, the first library to be sustained by public funds. One of Carr's sons, Julian Jr., introduced "industrial democracy" into his hosiery industry, with joint labor-management quality - control systems and "profit-sharing" for the workers.

The Carrs were connected by marriages and business partnerships, and even by rivalries, with the great families of the region, including Moreheads, Cannons and Dukes. The expansive grandeur of Carr's homes and farms rivaled those of the Vanderbilt Biltmore Estate. He served on almost any civic and business board of any significance. He ran for governor and for U. S. Senator, was mayor of Durham early in his career and a state legislator near its end, was offered as a favorite-son candidate for the Democratic vice-presidential nomination in 1900, and tried to enlist in World War I and served instead as a public campaigner for the U. S. Food Administration program headed by Herbert Hoover.

The weddings of his children matched the extravaganzas of any northern belle of prominence. As his biographer, Mena Webb, points out (UNC Press, 1987) Carr was determined to prove that the South could rise phoenixlike above a war and reconstruction. In his jovial manner, high style of living, concern for working conditions and civic progress, Carr personified the New South, which was a vision of the Old South re-financed and a little more democratic.

He was buried on a Sunday afternoon in May 1924, with 20,000 people lining the streets, attended by honor guards of Confederate veterans, the Elks, and

the Masons, and with a bishop and three ministers leading a cortege of 150 automobiles to private services at the cemetery.

Many of those present had attended a gigantic 75th birthday celebration for Carr in 1920, and some would still be around in 1945 for the official state holiday celebrating his 100th birthday.

Few men of wealth and prominence received such acclaim and respect. The South once was dominated by men of Carr's mold-paternal patriarchs who somehow climbed high without forgetting the common touch that being a Confederate private and unemployed veteran gave. Some are still around, in single-industry towns with long memories and old habits, but entrepreneurs are less conspicuous and managers more muted and multiplied now.

They served the south well in its infancy, and through the War and its second infancy. With the coming of the Depression and of World War II, the people moved into a third stage of dependency and turned to federal agencies for fatherly help. After World War II, the adolescence of the South, so long deferred, finally came into being and was enjoyed by all who rushed into new employment and affluence.

Now, with economic leadership and political leadership shifting back to the South, it remains to be seen whether the southern people are ready to move into their maturity or back into youthful dependencies.

Jule Carr was born of southern aristocracy and bred a new one of his own. The Carr money came and went, but the capacity to rule never ebbed. But a far greater portion of the southern people never had that background nor that drive, never acquired the habits nor the opportunities to acquire them. Perhaps the times in which we live as their century ends will be times for uncovering and testing dormant southern instincts for leadership and cultural improvement.

Those people like to be elevated to fuller responsibility in the newest version of the New South, as 2000 A.D. draws closer, could do worse than recall the civility, the dignity, and the faith placed on education and ethics shown by some past giants such as Julian S. Carr. Those, more than his birth, success, and wealth, were the real sources of his power.

HOOVER, HELENA M. 1988

Miss Helena Mae Hoover, formerly of Westover Avenue, S.W., died Friday evening in a local nursing home. Miss Hoover received her BS degree in education from the University of Virginia. She was retired with forty years service from the Roanoke City School System, where she served as teacher and principal at Lee Junior Annex and Woodrow Wilson. She was a member of the Roanoke Chapter UDC, Delta Kappa Gamma, Thursday Morning Music Club, Roanoke Historical Society, Roanoke Symphony Auxiliary, Church Women United, Retired Teachers Association, and Virginia Classical Association. She was a member of St. Marks Lutheran Church and served as a Sunday school teacher. Surviving are two cousins, Mrs. Lucy Hoover and Mrs. Phyllis Clark, both of Rocky Mount. Services will be 11:00 a.m. Monday at the graveside, Sherwood Burial Park. Dr. Charles W. Easley will officiate. Friends may call at Oakey's Roanoke Chapel.

If you'd like to live to be 101, heed Mother Laura: Behave

a UDC member

By BETSY BIESENBACH

The eyes look straight out from the photograph; the image is neither faded nor softened after more than 80 years of handling. The girl in the picture is wearing a white lace dress and her hair is swept back in a billowy pompadour. She is solemn and beautiful.

Today, 101 years after she was born, Louise Laura Walker Keller, the girl in the photograph, is celebrating another birthday. And although her face is no longer youthful, her eyes are still bright, and her mind is alert.

Keller lives with her daughter, Virginia, a retired math teacher. Virginia Keller, 62, repeated a description a nephew, Jay Jennings, gave of his grandmother: "She may be confused



Keller

about events and people, but she's not confused about life itself."

Louise Keller recalls the events of her life clearly. "My father was a Methodist minister," she said.

The sixth of nine children, Keller was born in Esterville, now known as Gate City, on Aug. 20, 1886. During her childhood, Louise Keller and her family moved all over the state, following their father from church to church. "I've tried to live like he taught us to live," Louise Keller said.

She and her sisters all were enrolled at Martha Washington College, but Louise Keller was forced to quit six weeks before graduation to take care of her father, who was ill. Virginia said her mother bore the disappointment well, as she has other disappointments in her life.

In 1916, at the age of 30, Louise married Guy Otis Keller. They moved to Buena Vista, where they lived four doors down from Southern Seminary College. The couple had five children before he died in 1938. From then on, Louise Keller supported her four daughters and her son by herself.

"People would ask how she did it," Virginia said. To feed the children, Louise Keller kept a cow and milked it herself and also grew a garden.

Virginia, who was 13 when her father died, said her mother "worked her fingers off for us."

They weren't poor, Virginia said, because "we were rich in the blessings of being fed."

Louise Keller also was blessed with friends, one of whom arranged for the girls to attend Southern Seminary, free of charge.

Louise Keller worked for the Works Progress Administration for three years, teaching classes in sewing, cooking and nutrition. Later, she took the state teacher's examination and worked for the Buena Vista school system.

"It was a different world, then," Virginia said, explaining that no special training was needed to become a teacher at that time. Teaching also was one of only a few career choices open to women.

Louise Keller's career lasted 19 years. She taught in Elk Creek, Abingdon and other school systems in Virginia, as well as a school for the handicapped in Philadelphia. Later, she became a student herself and took classes at Radford College.

When Louise Keller retired in 1958 and came to Roanoke to live

with Virginia and another daughter, Phyllis Wampler, she didn't slow down. One of Louise Keller's sisters lived down the street, and she helped look after her nieces and nephews while the sister worked.

Louise Keller also belonged to several church groups, the Wasena Garden Club, a neighborhood prayer group and taught Sunday school. She participated in these organizations, Virginia said, well into her 90s.

Another favorite activity was visiting residents at the Liberty House nursing home. One day, Virginia said, when her mother was in her 80s, someone asked why she was a volunteer at her age. Keller replied: "I've come to read to the old folks."

In 1980, Keller fell and broke her hip. She recovered from the injury "beautifully," Virginia said, but the family decided she needed a full-time companion. Virginia said she was worried about bringing someone she didn't know into her home. She wanted her mother treated kindly.

Virginia said she prayed about the problem and hoped she would find the right person.

Meanwhile, Lucy Simmons, a nurse's aide, was praying, too.

Simmons, Virginia said, had just lost a patient she had been with for several years. She wanted to find a new place with people she would like. Simmons was the first woman Virginia interviewed and she was the last. Now that Virginia has retired, Simmons, who is 77, comes to the house about twice a week.

Another fall a few years later was more serious, so Louise Keller has used a wheelchair ever since. However, she sometimes gets around with the help of a walker.

"It's nice to be just rolled around," Louise Keller joked. Simmons said her patient is very independent and very good to work for.

This year, Virginia said, she has not made any plans for a big birthday celebration. Last year, Willard Scott said "Happy Birthday" to her mother, and showed her photograph on NBC's "Today" show.

Virginia said she was "astounded" when she saw the show. Her mother, she said, slept right through it.

Louise Keller had some advice for anyone who would like to live as long as she has: "If you want to have a long life, live by the standards that would give you a long life."

Young people, she said, should "live by their parents' rule" and "study the Bible and live by it."

As a final admonition, Keller said: "Behave yourself!"

CLARK, MADGE O. 1987
CLEARWATER, FLA. — Mrs. Madge Organ Clark, of Clearwater, Fla., died Tuesday, March 10, 1987. She was born in Campbell County, January 30, 1895, a daughter of the late Horace Organ and Mary Hughes Organ. She was a member of Trinity Methodist Church, Roanoke, and a Real Daughter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. She was twice married, to the late E. E. Dudley and W. A. Clark. She is survived by one son, E. E. Dudley, Clearwater, Fla.; one grandson, Greg Dudley, Sarasota, Fla.; and a sister, Miss Virginia Organ, Gladys. Graveside services will be conducted Thursday 2:00 p.m. by the Rev. Henry Wuntke at Wesleybury United Methodist Church, Gladys.

Remembering the war

Daughters of Confederacy seeking Civil War veterans' names

The Virginia Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy has made an "urgent" appeal for information on men who fought in the state's 90 or more regiments during the War Between the States.

"Other states, both North and South, have printed muster rolls or histories of their regiments — most of the North immediately after the war," says Suzanne W. Silek of Front Royal, president of the state organization.

Many Southern states have begun to tackle the project only recently.

"A lot of the Confederate records are incomplete. Many have been destroyed," she added. But the longer they wait to start the project, the fewer holes they'll be able to fill. "There are no more veterans living" and their children are dying off "faster now."

At the state convention in October, the members voted to mobilize their forces. "Nobody argued about the importance of it all," said Mrs. Silek. The first deadline was the second week in December. By then, the 3,200 members in the state's 81 chapters were to have turned in forms indicating their ancestors' full name, unit, date of birth, date of death, place of death and burial, whether wounded or captured, copies of pictures in uniform (not veterans' uniform, but active duty), copies of letters or diaries or permission to make copies.

Letters were circulated to the media to enlist the aid of the general public.

As it is envisioned now, each regiment will merit a separate volume, except perhaps the ones formed late in the war and some of the artillery batteries. There will be 10 pages of maps and 10 of photographs in each. The first six volumes are to be published in paperback this year and will sell for \$10 each.

In addition, a complete annotated muster roll of men in each unit is planned.

One regiment from each of the UDC's districts in the state has been chosen for the initial printing. Once the machinery is in working order, the organization hopes to produce more than six a year. In fact,



YOUR CLUB By Trudy Willis

if all goes according to plan, all will be completed within five to 10 years.

"They're not being written by amateurs," explained Mrs. Silek.

Harold E. Howard, a Campbell County history teacher who works at Appomattox National Battlefield Park during summers, is coordinating the project and writing the volume on the 2nd Virginia Cavalry, which included units from Bedford, Franklin and Botetourt counties and Lynchburg. Dr. James I. Robertson Jr., who teaches history at Virginia Tech, will be writing the volume on the 4th Infantry from Southwest Virginia.

Among the others on the team of 10 historians who are participating are Bob Krick with Fredericksburg National Historic Park, Ed Bearss with the National Park Service, and Lee Wallace, author of the "Guide to the Organization of Virginia Troops, 1861-65."

The UDC has agreed not only to help provide the source material, but also to purchase a number of copies, which will give the historians the financial backing they need to complete the work.

To contribute information, write Harold E. Howard, 808 Sanhill Drive, Lynchburg 24502. In the spring, he will attempt to inventory cemeteries in the state for clues to missing information. Anyone with lists of Confederate soldiers who were buried in private or church cemeteries is asked to let him know.

★ ★
The UDC is so interested in attracting new blood

that it offers prizes to the chapter that enlists the most members between the ages of 18 and 45.

Mrs. Silek, who is 38, has no idea what proportion of the members are between those ages "but we are certainly in the minority."

Katherine Wood, president of the Roanoke chapter, says interest seems to be perking up in the Roanoke Valley. "We've had a number of calls from people who wanted to join. Usually we have to go out and drag them in." She hopes that they are not taken aback to learn that they have to be recommended by two members before they can join.

Although interest in genealogy seems to be drawing them, the UDC is more a historical society than a genealogical organization, she says. "We study the history of the war" and its principals. The UDC's mission is to keep alive the history and heritage of the South and to perpetuate the memory of those who fought for the Confederacy.

"We don't have a high public profile," says Mrs. Silek, but the UDC gives scholarships, sponsors essay contests in schools, sponsors chapters of the Children of the Confederacy, presents books to libraries and works with veterans' hospitals and the Red Cross. "It used to help needy veterans; now it helps needy daughters of veterans."

It also cares for the graves of Confederate soldiers and sets up monuments to their memory.

Mrs. Silek's chapter in Manassas was successful last year in convincing legislators to pass a bill to extend Manassas Battlefield Park. The land the UDC wanted to add included a house that had been preserved as it was during the war and the woods in which the Second Battle of Manassas was fought.

Anyone interested in joining the UDC can contact Mrs. Silek at 306 Brown Ave., Front Royal 22630.

What's your club doing for the community — or just for fun? Drop a note to Trudy Willis, Roanoke Times & World-News, P.O. Box 2491, Roanoke 24010.



Salem Times/Register Photos/Dan Smith

United Daughters of the Confederacy Officers include (front from left) Mrs. William Lucas, Mrs. Ralph Knieriem, Jacqueline Rudd, Ruby Giragosian, Mrs. W. L. Seymour, Mrs. Burton Chapman, Mrs. Allen F. Foltz; (second row) Mrs. James D. Gilliard, Mrs. John G. Williams, Mrs. H. M. Giragosian, Mrs. John E. Williams, and Mrs. Richard C. Proctor.

UDC meeting set for Oct. 10

Southern Cross Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, will have its Oct. 10 meeting at the home of Mrs. W. B. Zimmerman, 4538 Andover Court, Roanoke. Mrs. Carl Tarpley will be in charge of the program at the 2 p.m. meeting.

The Virginia Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, held its annual meeting this past weekend. Mrs. Richard Proctor and Mrs. Miller Petty were co-chairman. Other members attending were Mrs. John Arthur, President; Mrs.

Russell Johnston; Mrs. Thomas Potter; Mrs. Alfred D. Hart; Mrs. Carl Tarpley; Miss Virginia Newman; Miss Frances Fitzgerald; Mrs. Annie Aldridge; Mrs. Penn Kime; Mrs. Dorothy Cruiser and Mrs. Kyle Roop.



Jenny Proctor, Recorder of Crosses for the United Daughters of the Confederacy presented certificates of the Cross of Military Service to five men at the UDC Convention in Salem Saturday. Shown here are recipients (from left) Warren P. Kime of Salem, John D. Hudgins of Kernersville, N.C. and Archie Samuel Cannon of Williamsburg. Not pictured are Roy Alonza Hudgins of Winston-Salem and Harold E. Starke of Ashland. The Hudgins are Mrs. Proctor's brothers and are originally from Salem.

Confederate daughters meet

The Wythe-Grey Chapter United Daughters of the Confederacy will host the Virginia Division District I Spring Conference on Saturday, May 9. District I covers 15 chapters from Roanoke westward to Ewing and Big Stone Gap.

The Virginia Division president, Mrs. Andrew V. Biley, Jr. and other state officers plan to attend. Mrs. R. C. Proctor, District I chairman, will preside at the conference.

The Wythe-Grey chapter will host the conference at the Ramada Inn and are busy making arrangements for a successful meeting.

The members of the Wythe-Grey chapter are reminded that reservations are due by May 1, and can be made with Mrs. Fletcher K. Sumner 228-4998.

Southern Cross Chapter of the UDC, April 1987

BROOKS, WILLIAM M. 1987

William McGlothlin Brooks, 79, died Saturday in a local hospital. He was born November 17, 1908, in Louisville, Ky. He was a member of Connelly Memorial Baptist Church in Roanoke. Since living in Roanoke, he was active in the Salem Kiwanis Club and was given the status "Life Membership in Kiwanis International". He was also a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. Surviving are his wife, Ruth Moser Brooks; one brother, Rev. J. Boyce Brooks, Roxboro, N.C.; three sisters, Mrs. Blanche Cook, Mrs. Jane Spencer, and Miss Eleanor Brooks, all of Raleigh, N.C.; also surviving are many nieces and nephews. His body has been donated to the Virginia Anatomical Department. Memorial services will be held 11:00 a.m. Wednesday, March 30, at the Connelly Memorial Baptist Church. Memorials may be made to the Youth Services of the Salem Kiwanis Club, Box 133, Salem, Va. 24153.

Confederate Cavalry relives past in Salem

It was General William Averall who "tore up Salem" according to Roy Hayth, Adjutant of Fincastle Rifles Camp 1326, and a member of Sons of Confederate Veterans.

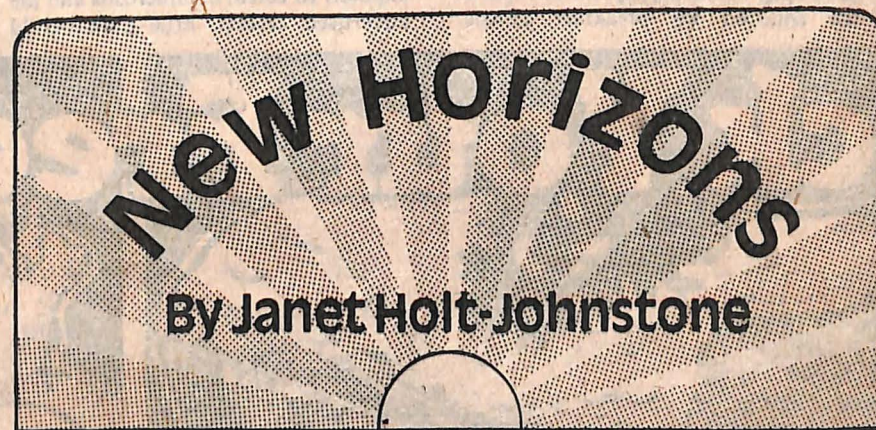
David Greer, Commanding Officer of the 14th Virginia Cavalry Company G, added to the tale. "It was in 1863 that General Averall and his men came through Salem. They tore up the crops, burned down the railway depot, destroyed bridges and, it's said, set fire to a uniform factory located here. This was the year before the Battle of Hanging Rock.

"General David Hunter was in retreat from Lynchburg; he had been ordered by General Grant to destroy everything in sight. The men were crossing at Hanging Rock Gap. Ten thousand had already passed through; 10,000 more were left in camp.

"Jubel Early knew they were there, and sent down a force of 2,000 Confederate cavalry and artillery, a thousand to the Newcastle area and a thousand to Salem. It was the morning of the 21st of June, 1864, when Early's men caught up with the rear guard of the Federal troops and attacked the artillery. They captured nine pieces, dismantled them and threw the barrels in Mason Creek." David laughed, "The Highway Department built a road across it now! Between twenty and twenty-five Federal prisoners were taken; ten to fifteen were killed. Two Confederate soldiers died at Hanging Rock and they are buried now in the Salem cemetery. But Hunter did manage to tear up the train tracks and destroy the bridges again before he got through."

Jeff Briggs is the founder and former Commanding Officer of the 11th Virginia Infantry, also a member of the Fincastle Rifles. Jeff was State Adjutant for four years, overseeing the 20 camps in the State of Virginia.

Commander of the Fincastle Rifles and member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans Sharon Bell said, "In the days of the Civil War Roanoke, of course, didn't exist but Salem did. Within months after the cessation of hostilities,



groups of male descendants of those who served in the Confederate Army and Navy formed throughout the South. The federation was made official July 1st, 1896 during the annual meeting of the United Confederate Veterans in Richmond. The Hupp/Deyerle Camp was an active Salem group. The United Sons of Confederate Veterans was organized, and J.E.B. Stuart Jr. was elected the first leader. Hupp/Deyerle became a Sons of Confederate Veterans Camp. It is no longer active, and that's a shame. We'd like to reactivate it. There are pictures of Captain Abraham Hupp and Captain Deyerle in the Salem Courthouse."

The four men had gathered to discuss their favorite topic, the Civil War and their desire to reactivate Camps and gather more members for their various groups.

Mr. Bell continued, "Interest really livened up at the centennial of the Civil War, 1961-1965. That's when things got into high gear."

Both Bell and Hayth are involved in the historical aspect while Briggs and Greer are "the actors" who deal in "living history, first person impressions and live shooting in the skirmishes". They bring history to life.

"Captain Hupp was the commanding officer of Salem Flying Artillery," Mr. Bell told us when David Greer mentioned that it was the "original Salem artillery regiment".

David would welcome information regarding the old location of "Camp Zirkle, a former Confederate training camp, organized in 1862. I'd just love to track it down. I'd like to start a re-enactment of the Salem Flying Artillery, so we need both information and more members!"

Your reporter wondered about feminine participation in the War Between the States. Jeff volunteered, "There was one woman commissioned officer in the Confederate Army, Captain Sally Tompkins, a nurse in Richmond. She received Army pay but wouldn't accept it; she turned it all back to the cause."

"I'd like to add something to David's story about Hanging Rock," said Mr. Bell. "The grandfather of Dr. McCausland, General McCausland, led the attack. My great grandfather, William Walters, was killed in action at the Battle of Chancellorsville, north of Richmond, on May 2nd, 1863. Stonewall Jackson was shot in the same battle although he died some ten days later.

"I talked with the man who buried my grandfather when I was ten years



Kneeling: Peter Buchanan, Roanoke. Back, from left: Tom Sell, Vinton; David Greer, Roanoke; Roger Marcun, Roanoke; and Bernard Weisweiler, France. Register Photo/Robert Downey

old," he reminisced. "He was my great uncle, my grandfather's brother-in-law. He was in his 90s when he told me the story. He rode with Jeb Stuart when they circled Richmond -- it was occupied by McClelland's army. It was a reconnaissance ride," he grinned, "maybe what Lee once called 'one of Stuart's joy rides!'"

There was entertainment in the camps, the predecessor of Bob Hope's team. "Musicians went into battle," said David. "Lee talked of them playing battle songs."

"That's right," agreed Mr. Bell. "In fact, at the Battle of Franklin a band from New Orleans led the troops. You know, it's an interesting fact that the soldiers of the North and the South communicated between battles. For instance, the southerners had a good

supply of tobacco and they'd trade with the northerners for coffee and sugar."

David's Virginia Cavalry was involved this past summer with a different kind of shooting. Warner Brothers is in the process of filming "The North and South" and used the Unit in battle scenes both in Brightonsville, South Carolina, where "there's an original plantation", and at Cedar Mountain, Virginia -- "There was a battle there in 1862, a victory for the Confederates". David has just received a letter from the film company asking them to take part in the next segment to be filmed in November. "We don't know who the actors will be yet."

During the War, "sutlers -- suppliers of uniforms and camp supplies -- came to the army camps and sold them

tobacco, coffee, tea and so forth. We get the uniforms we use for the skirmishes from small factories; sometimes they're sewn at home.

"Some of the equipment -- belt plates (buckles), rifles, revolvers, canteens, sabers and other odds and ends are original, but the uniforms are reproductions."

Jeff is looking for infantry men; call him at 774-0747. David needs artillery and cavalry, "mounted or dismounted". His phone number is 343-3812. And both Mr. Hayth (366-7937) and Mr. Bell (362-1420) are interested in hearing from "male descendants of those who served the Confederate States of America in military, naval or civil capacity" to join Sons of Confederate Veterans.

COURTLAND MILLOY

Forget Stars, Bars; Rally For Red, Black, Green



BY BRAD WYE—THE WASHINGTON POST

The flag symbolizes liberation from illiteracy, drugs, apathy, self-hate.

Leave our rights and flag alone

AS A WHITE and a Southerner, I say leave the Confederate flag alone. Our flag is part of history.

The blacks have their rights now, so leave our rights and our Confederate flag alone. No, I am not a racist nor my family. We are just Southern people who love our flag. As soon as we can buy a Rebel flag, it will fly high from our roof from our Southern home.

I know others agree with me but just won't speak out. Has anyone heard about any whites marching against the NAACP president concerning our flag? No, not yet!

SHIRLEY DAVIS
WYTHEVILLE

Growing up in Shreveport, La., the mere sight of the "Stars and Bars," whether on a car bumper, on a barroom door, on a front lawn or above the county courthouse—where it still flies—was always more than a symbol of southern heritage. It was a warning.

It said the Civil War may be over, but black people had better be prepared for pitched battles against racial inequality at any time. It said that black people may be run off the road, that they weren't welcome in particular homes and, in the case of the courthouse, that they had better quake in their boots upon being brought to trial.

Then I came to Washington and began to pay more attention to the way things were done up north. I heard how those white boys in Boston had used an American flag and pole to beat up a black youth on a beach. I started seeing how corporate executives, wearing American flags on their lapels, practiced forms of racial discrimination with consequences as devastating as the crimes committed by the Ku Klux Klan.

So when I hear about the renewed controversy surrounding the Confederate flag, the efforts by the NAACP in places such as Alabama, Virginia and Louisiana to force state and county governments to take it down, I have to take exception and say let it be.

What black people need to do is fly a flag of their own.

With all due respect to my esteemed colleague, Carl Rowan, whose historical perspective no doubt fuels the outrage that demands Confederate flags be lowered immediately, I feel that blacks need something positive to rally round before they can begin to wage battles against anybody else.

And let's face it: Fighting against the Confederate flag is a tricky proposition. I remember interviewing Al DeShazo, a Republican nominee for Congress from Alabama's 4th District as he waved a Confederate flag as big as a beach blanket while protesting the arrival of black demonstrators in Forsyth County, Ga., a while back.

"It stands for the rights of white people," DeShazo told me. "Call it a symbol of white supremacy if you like. It's a carryover from the Civil War."

"It means no race mixing," his son Mark, 15, chimed in. "It means white is beautiful and that's the way we want to keep it."

After the march, I went into a restaurant on the outskirts of Atlanta. The motif was "Johnny Rebel," with Confederate flags hanging from the ceiling and Confederate license plates tacked to the bar.

My reaction as a black man was tempered by the arrival of a smiling blond, blue-eyed "Dixie peach" who guided me to a table, asked how I felt and what I'd like to drink. The bartender, dressed in overalls and sporting a full red beard, took the order and smiled my way. It's rare to be treated that well right here in Washington.

The point is, the Confederate flag may mean the same thing to black people, but it does not mean the exact same thing to all whites. So why bother with any of them?

Black people have enough problems that they can do something about without running around picking fights with the worst of the caucasians. And a flag for blacks just may be one of the things to help us get mobilized.

I say keep it as simple as the stars and bars. Red, for the blood of people not shed in vain; black, for the color of our skin; green, for our youth and new ideas. Now throw in a silhouette of Africa. Is this familiar? It ought to be. We used to have a nationalist flag that symbolized liberation from illiteracy, drugs, apathy and self-hate.

It didn't even have to be captured. We let it fall. If the NAACP wants to do something, it can help us raise it again, make sure it flies in every black household in America.

When black people have become comfortable enough with their own identity and proud of their own heritage, then you can bet that they will have the power to vote Confederate flags out of any government building where they exist. But by then, I don't think it will matter.

The Stars and Bars Is Not a Racist Symbol

So Carl Rowan too [op-ed, Feb. 9] is demanding that Confederate flags be removed from public buildings, torn off of truck bumpers and yanked from the flagpoles of the South. The argument that the Stars and Bars is a racist symbol holds about as much water as the claim that "Redskins" is a racist name for Doug Williams' team.

The issue here is not racism. The issue is the homogenization and de-"Confederization" of the South. It's a game of "let's pretend Manassas is the same as Akron or Des Moines."

Take Fairfax County. It's not enough that bulldozers are turning fields and Civil War battle sites into town houses and industrial parks that could just as well be in Wisconsin or New Hampshire. Now the revisionists want to make the transformation complete by pretending that the War Between the States never happened and that thousands of men never died fighting under the Saint Andrew cross with 13 stars.

Fairfax school officials, for example, have decreed that Fairfax High School's Johnny Reb mascot is "offensive." The name "Rebels" will be allowed to stay, but will now presumably refer to the rebels of the Revolutionary War.

By extension, the names of the Jefferson Davis and Lee-Jackson highways should be changed. The plaques honoring such obvious "racists" as John Singleton Mosby and J. E. B. Stuart should be melted down. The statue of a Confederate soldier in Alexandria should be ripped from its pedestal. The Confederate Museum in Alexandria should be gutted.

Northern Virginia has a claim to the Confederate flag that rivals that of almost any other part of the South. I know, I know. Northern Virginia has been so suburbanized and sanitized that it's hardly part of the South anymore, but let's pretend.

The flag itself was designed in Fairfax City, by Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard after First Manassas in June 1861. Appalled by the confusion on the smoky battlefield between the Union flag and the similar Confederate national flag, Beauregard sat at a Fairfax kitchen table and drew a design for a battle flag that was clearly different from the Stars and Stripes.

Lee chose to call his force the Army of Northern Virginia. Major battles of the war were fought all across what's now Virginia suburbia. Hundreds of thousands of us trace our roots to the men who marched and fought, underfed and often barefoot.

But none of that seems to matter anymore. Developers have gouged up the site of the Battle of Chantilly, in western Fairfax County. Twelve hundred men died in the two-hour battle that

followed Second Manassas, one every six seconds. But the cornfields and railroad embankments that marked the battle lines are gone—to be replaced by sleek industrial complexes.

The headstones marking where Union generals Issac Stevens and Phillip Kearney fell during that battle have been moved. Stevens' headstone says he died "with the flag of the Republic in his grasp." That kind of heroism and sacrifice is quaint now.

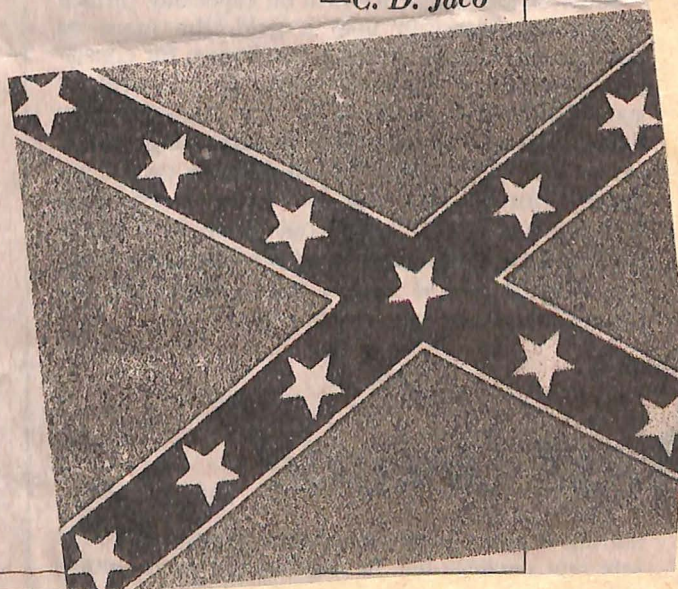
As family history tells it, Jerimiah Jaco and the dozen or so other Jacos who fought and (mostly) died under the Confederate flag did so without ever having seen a black person. Too poor to own slaves and too proud to allow Union troops to invade, they fought.

Critics will rip into that as romantic drivel, charging that anyone who honors their memories by displaying the Rebel flag is a racist. Careful now. Does that mean anyone who wore the Americal or First Air Cav patches in Vietnam, fighting mostly with honor and to keep their buddies alive, is an imperialist baby killer?

I want nothing to do with skinheads who wear Confederate flag patches alongside swastikas on their torn-up denim jackets. A case can even be made for removing the Confederate flag from the Georgia state flag, since it wasn't added until the 1950s as a reaction to school integration.

But the idea of ripping down Confederate flags hits a nerve. I am a white southerner and, more often than not, damn proud of it. Facile arguments that the Stars and Bars represents racism may be boneheaded, but they are also opinions that can be debated loud and long. But any attempt to tear down the flags takes aim at my heritage. That's when a debate becomes a good old-fashioned fight.

—C. D. Jaco



State Still Pays Relatives of Vets Of Civil War

By OZZIE OSBORNE
Richmond Bureau

RICHMOND — Well over a century after the Civil War ended, Virginia is still paying pensions to widows of Confederate veterans.

It also is paying pensions to daughters of veterans.

But the number of both is dwindling and they'll probably all be gone within a decade or perhaps sooner, says Nancy Stoll of the state comptroller's office.

The 1978-80 state budget has allotted \$248,250 for aid to the widows and daughters. (By contrast, the state appropriated \$308,960 in fiscal 1972 alone for them.)

That includes pensions — \$50 a month for the widows and \$30 for the daughters — and \$100 in funeral expenses for widows.

There are only seven widows left, Mrs. Stoll said, and 310 daughters.

Nine daughters have died so far in February alone, she says.

"The widows hang on longer than the daughters," says Mrs. Stoll, who holds the position once known as Confederate pension administrator. The job requires only part of Mrs. Stoll's time.

She recalls that she used to try to get the pensions raised, but without success.

"I tried for years," she says, "but now I've just stopped."

Now, she says, there probably won't be any more widows or daughters left in 10 years — "maybe no more than six years," she says.

A widow hasn't applied in the 15 years she has been in her job, Mrs. Stoll says, and no daughter has applied in the past 12 months.

She says there may be more in Virginia than are on state rolls, but the law says the pensions shall go only to the needy and perhaps there are some who do not qualify.

The oldest widow getting a pension is living in Chester and is 105 years old, says Mrs. Stoll. She adds that relatives of the widow say she is quite alert and articulate.

LETTERS

Renew honor to emblems of old South

AT A TIME when the sensitivities of Southern whites are being ignored in order to appease some in the black community who are determined to rid our society of all those traditions which we cherish, it is refreshing to read articles such as yours March 6.

I have long felt it is the responsibility of the media to help restore the emblems of the old South to their places of honor. Much of the animosity exhibited by some in the black community has been fueled by the liberal press and television shows that seek to brand as racism any use of the Confederate battle flag, or the singing of "Dixie."

Surely, most Southern whites do not harbor feelings of racism when they perpetuate the traditions of our state and region. Virginia sent thousands of her sons to defend our commonwealth during the War Between the States, and three out of four Confederates did not even own slaves!

Our children are given a full month of black history in the public schools. As we seek to learn more about the contributions of blacks in our history, I would ask our black brethren to accord us the same courtesy by allowing us the opportunity to honor those traditions we hold dear. Of all the universities in the South with a right to cherish its traditions, Washington and Lee should have that privilege.

EDWARD J. BENNETT
ROANOKE

Confederate flag: many meanings

A FEW racially motivated blacks and whites are attempting to destroy both the past and future of all Americans. Gene Owens, in his column "It's time to lower the flag," puts the full weight of the the Roanoke Times & World-News on the side of the destroyers who equate the Confederate flag with racism.

It is ludicrous to believe that the flag stood for only one ideal. By that illogic, the flag of the United States can only stand for one concept. How ridiculous!

The Civil War was a major turning point for constitutional law, states' rights, race relations, political issues, social issues and economic policies. Closing one's eyes (lowering the flag) will not change that.

Mr. Owens should read his own newspaper. On the same date as his column there appeared an article "Virginia Civil War legacy called big tourist lure." His attack was not only on the heritage of all Virginia, but on its future also. Tourist dollars are not racially biased. They provide prosperity and employment for all. The national symbol of the Civil War is the United States and Confederate flags crossed.

If there are those who feel they must hate and pull down the symbol of the last

nation in North America to have legalized slavery, then let them lower the flag of the United States. The Emancipation Proclamation freed the slaves in the Confederacy only. Slaves in Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri (under the control of the United States during the war) were exempted. Virtually every slave in what was the Confederacy was freed by May 1865. Slaves in the North remained in bondage until the fall (state) elections.

It is important to educate people about the past, not distort and destroy it. Those who attempt to destroy our past are also damaging our future, and perverting history for our children.

GARY C. WALKER
ROANOKE

WRITE

Letters on public issues are welcome. They must be signed. Please include full address and, for verification only, a telephone number at which you may be reached during the day. All letters are edited. Because of the volume of letters at times, not all letters are published. Writers are limited to one letter in any 60-day period. Letters should not exceed 200 words.

Letter to the editor
P.O. Box 2491
Roanoke, Va. 24010

Can't change Southern history

OUR NATION faces many difficult problems such as AIDS, drugs, housing and food for the needy and unemployment, just to name a few. Certain groups should be using their time and money to improve these conditions instead of trying to destroy a flag and the Virginia state song that so many of our people hold dear. History cannot be changed.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans and the United Daughters of the Confederacy are honorable and noble institutions. They are strictly historical and non-political. They are certainly not racist.

There are people today who march through our cities and towns who use the Confederate flag as a racist symbol. They are the ones who are doing a disservice to the American people, not the historical organizations.

ROY G. HAYTH SR.
Camp Adjutant
Fincastle Rifles Camp 1326 SCV
ROANOKE



CINDY PINKSTON/Staff

A delicate art

Betty Rice demonstrates bobbin lacemaking at the Vinton Folklife Festival Saturday at LancerLot. Rice, who learned the craft while living in England, uses the lace on christening gowns. The festival was moved from the grounds of the War Memorial because of a forecast of rain.

Manassas rally draws thousands

Associated Press

MANASSAS — More than 3,000 Civil War buffs and preservationists braved sweltering heat Saturday at the Manassas National Battlefield Park for a spirited protest against plans to build a shopping complex next door.

"Some people believe the best way to preserve this battleground is to build a 1.2 million-square-foot shopping mall on it," said Rep. Robert Mrazek, D-N.Y., author of one of several pieces of legislation that would block the development.

Most historians believe Union and Confederate soldiers lie in unmarked graves within the development site. "They deserve better than having their remains bulldozed over for a Burger King or a Bloomingdale's," Mrazek said.

In temperatures approaching 100 degrees, politicians and celebrities mixed with local opponents of the development plan and people dressed in Civil War uniforms.

Sen. John Warner, R-Va., said he hopes a compromise bill can be pushed through the Senate that would take from the developer and add to the 4,600-acre park a hill atop which Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee commanded his troops in the Second Battle of Manassas.

Tight Senate purse strings might prevent Congress from acquiring the entire parcel, Warner said.

The cost of buying the land, closing two roads through the park and building new ones has been estimated at \$100 million to \$150 million.

NBC-TV broadcaster Willard Scott; Jody Powell, press secretary to former President Jimmy Carter; and Jan Scruggs, who helped create the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington, D.C., also spoke in favor of protecting the park.

"I came out because I just realized this was a cause I have to sup-

PLEASE SEE **PROTEST** /B3

UDC attends district conference

UDC CLUB REPORT

The Virginia Division United Daughters of the Confederacy First District held their Spring Conference at Auburn United Methodist Church in Riner on Saturday, May 7. Captain Hamilton D. Wade Chapter of Christiansburg was hostess for the conference.

Louise Francis, Chairman of District 1 presided. Mrs. Burton

Chapman, president, Virginia Division UDC and other state officers, spoke during the morning session. There were 77 registered including two real-daughters for the conference.

An invitation for the 1989 First District Conference was extended by the Dr. Harvey Black Chapter to meet in Blacksburg.

Awarding of door prizes and singing 'Blest Be The Tie That

Binds" closed the 1988 conference.

Protest

FROM PAGE B1

port," said Rich Saunders, who lives in nearby Herndon but had never visited the park. "There's only so much heritage left."

Northern Virginia builder John T. Hazel wants to construct a 1.2 million-square-foot shopping mall, 1.7 million square feet of office space and 560 homes on a 542-acre tract next to the park in which two important Civil War battles were contested.

The site includes the bluff from which Lee commanded his troops. Historians contend that two field hospitals also were located there.

Hazel purchased the property in 1985, and first proposed a small-scale office complex for the site. He expanded his plans to the current concept last February, once Prince William County officials relaxed zoning requirements.

This angered local residents, who felt they had been hoodwinked by the developer and the county.

Their cause has been buoyed by congressional efforts. In the past two weeks, transportation bills passed by the House and Senate have included

provisions that would prevent federal money from being used for costly road construction associated with the disputed project.

The House Interior and Insular Affairs committee approved a bill Wednesday that would authorize the federal government to seize the land, close two roads running through the park and pay part of the cost for new highways around it. The measure should be voted on by the House shortly after Congress reconvenes after the Democratic National Convention.

"I am increasingly confident that we're going to acquire this land," Mrazek said. "We will pass the House bill with more than 300 votes, which should send a strong message to the Senate."

The park includes the site of First Manassas, the first significant land battle of the Civil War. A Confederate victory in that 1861 battle helped convince Union officials the war would be a protracted affair.

A Confederate triumph in Second Manassas, in which more than 20,000 casualties were recorded over three days in August 1862, is considered by many historians to be the South's most spectacular victory.

Dear Mary - Enclosed are 27 cards for 27 Confederate memorials from William Watts Chapter to Hq. Fund - which makes your Chapter 100% in Confederate Memorials and will place your Chapter on Honor Roll. Treasurer Elizabeth Williams received \$270.00 for your generous deed - and I do thank you for the perfect records submitted, as well as the donations. If I have made any errors, please tell me and will make things right.

Your packet arrived while Rocco was in hospital (Fairfax), and I knew he would have been excited, so I called his name aloud - and told him what a great thing you all had done - but I could not attend to cards, until tonight - because he left me as you can see here. I held his hand and refused to let go - until last rites were read, and a Chaplain explained to me that his spirit had left me and I had to obey God's will - let go his body so he could die naturally, as God says he wishes for us to do. I know I did the right things - but can't see how I can live - to was my life -

Thank all
the ladies for
Rocco and me -
He wanted so
much to see a
Hq Home and
contributed more
than anyone
RMS - Cordelia

ROCCO SANSONE Air Force Colonel

Rocco Sansone, 74, a retired Air Force colonel and a specialist in communications, died of a stroke Dec. 1 at Fairfax Hospital.

Col. Sansone, who lived in Vienna, was born in Philadelphia. He joined the Army in 1938 and was stationed in Hawaii on Dec. 7, 1941, when Japan attacked Pearl Harbor. Early in 1942, he was assigned to establish a shortwave radio communications link between Hawaii and Australia from an island in Japanese-controlled water. For that service he was awarded an officer's commission and a Legion of Merit medal.

Later wartime service included duty elsewhere in the Pacific. Col. Sansone transferred to the Air Force after it became a separate service in 1947, and he served in Italy, Japan, Hawaii, New York, California and Washington in various communications assignments. He attended the Air Force Command and Staff College and George Washington University. He retired from the Air Force in 1964 after having served as deputy chief of staff for research and development in the directorate of operational requirements at the Pentagon.

After retiring from the Air Force, Col. Sansone worked 10 years as a communications engineer with Paige Engineers in Vienna.

He was a member of the Pearl Harbor Survivors and Retired Officers Associations and he had received an award from the United Daughters of the Confederacy for volunteer restoration work at Northern Virginia cemeteries.

He had been a permanent resident of this area since 1960.

Survivors include his wife of 44 years, Cordelia Grantham of Vienna, and two sisters, Mary Pesini and Rose San Felippo, both of Philadelphia.

"The Washington Post"
Sunday, 11 December 1988

Members of
The William Watts Chapter, U.D.C., Roanoke, Virginia
honor their Confederate Ancestors

Ancestor

Andrew R. Akers, Co. 14th Preston Reserves CSA

Richard H. Cofer, 2nd Regiment, Virginia Cavalry
James Thomas Edwards, 51st Virginia Infantry Regiment
Samuel W. Ferguson, 13th Virginia Infantry Regiment
John Alexander Francis, Pvt. Virginia Artillery
Reuben Hall, 52nd Virginia Infantry Regiment
James Franklin Henry, Pvt., Corpl., & Serg. Sampson Artillery, N.C.
James Monroe Hillman, Sr., Virginia Cavalry
Thomas J. Hudson, 56th Virginia Infantry Regiment
Hansford James, Pvt. Virginia Infantry Regiment
James Henry Kelly, 30th Battalion, Virginia Infantry
Samuel Carl Lindsay, 31st Virginia Infantry Regiment
John Calvin Lucas, 22nd Virginia Infantry Regiment
Robert Wilson Marshall, 22nd Virginia Infantry Regiment
Abraham Moody, 2nd Virginia Infantry Regiment
John Daniel Morris, Pvt. 1st Virginia Infantry Reserve
David Henry Nash, 14th Virginia Infantry Regiment
Warren Norman, Home Guard, Virginia
George William Price, 30th Virginia Infantry Regiment

Seth Richardson, 58th Virginia Infantry Regiment
Theodore Henry Rothwell, 1st Battalion, Virginia Infantry

Benjamin Daniel Selph, 52nd Virginia Infantry Regiment
Nathaniel A. Thomas, 51st Virginia Infantry Regiment

Mrs. W. P. Burks, Registrar

Member

Mrs. Neva Moock
Mrs. Clara Semones
Mrs. B. H. Riley
Mrs. O. R. Counts
Mrs. P. L. Akers
Miss Mary Minichan
Mrs. R. W. Floyd
Miss Ruth Henry
Mrs. O. R. Counts
Mrs. E. W. Mitchell
Mrs. Regina Jungles
Mrs. Kevin Kitts
Mrs. Ruth Hicks
Mrs. Nelson Berkley
Mrs. O. R. Counts
Mrs. W. E. Barton
Mrs. J. B. Ogden
Mrs. K. A. Womack
Mrs. F. A. Reynolds
Mrs. Leon Atkinson
Mrs. R. E. Bowles
Mrs. H. C. Foster
Mrs. H. J. Wilde
Miss Gertrude Richardson
Mrs. R. E. Myers
Mrs. J. R. Richardson
Mrs. R. S. Templeton
Mr. W. P. Burks



United Daughters of the Confederacy
Virginia Division

have enrolled Samuel W. Ferguson

in the Confederate Memorial Book x
in the Confederate Honor Roll 13 Va. Inf.

through donations of:

Mrs. P. L. Akers
William Watts Chapter U.D.C.

"Love Makes Memory Eternal"



United Daughters of the Confederacy
Virginia Division

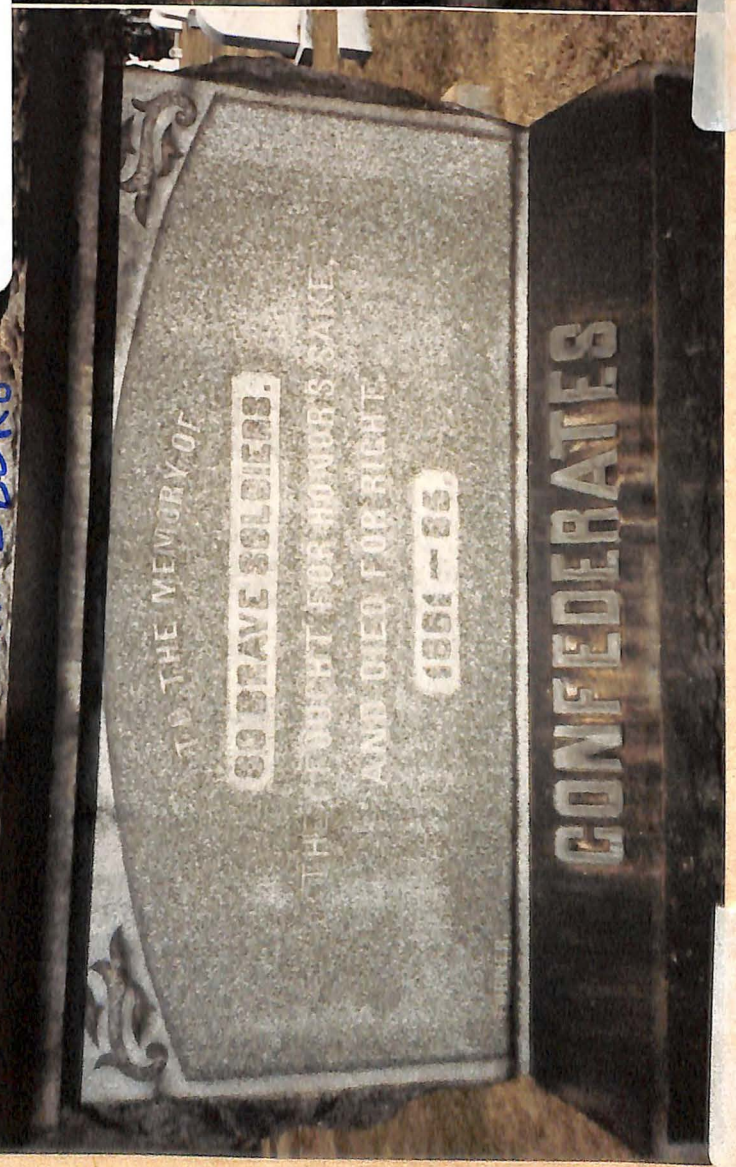
have enrolled David Henry Nash

in the Confederate Memorial Book x
in the Confederate Honor Roll 14 Va. Inf.

through donations of:

Mrs. K. A. Womack, Jr
William Watts Chapter U.D.C.

"Love Makes Memory Eternal"





Volunteer worker

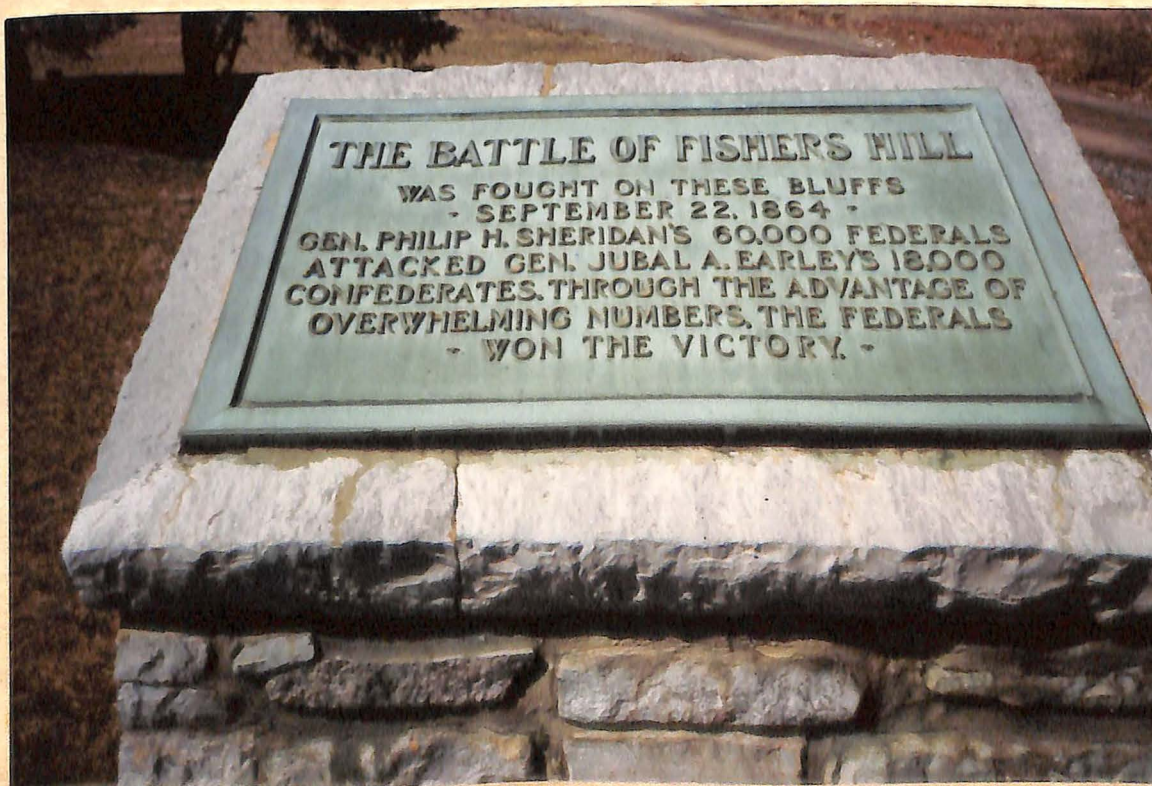
BOYD HOME
MARTINSBURG - W.VA







DUNKARD CHURCH
ANTIE DAM





Fort Chiswell named for Welshman

By M. CARL ANDREWS

The recently publicized efforts of amateur archaeologists from the University of Virginia to locate the site of Fort Chiswell in Wythe County, where a cloverleaf interchange for I-77 and I-81 is to be built shortly, raise an intriguing question this Bicentennial year.

Who was Chiswell?

John Chiswell came to the Virginia colony from Wales early in the 18th century and soon drifted to the frontier of the Blue

a World-News bicentennial feature

Ridge in what was then Augusta County, covering everything west to the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

You probably could best describe him

as a soldier of fortune although he seems to have acquired the title of "Colonel" by usage rather than any service in the colonial militia. Colonels were a sixpence a dozen then as are Kentucky colonels today.

Minerals had a fascination for him and there is reason to believe that he nourished the dream first entertained by the founders of Jamestown that gold was to be found somewhere to the west, perhaps in the mountains, about which little was known. He could be numbered among our first geologists.

He entered history in June, 1756, when he discovered lead in a cave near the New River while on one of his expeditions. The story is now a legend that he undoubtedly started himself, for he was a notable braggart.

According to his story, he was being pursued by Indians while wandering along the river and took refuge in a small cave.

While waiting for the Indians to move on, he killed time by examining specimens of rock. To his delight, he discovered rich deposits of lead. There was no need for alchemy: the lead was to bring him gold and fortune.

Not long after that, Chiswell discovered surface ore, worked outcroppings himself and set up a smelter. Obtaining a generous land grant in the king's name, he formed a partnership with his son-in-law, John Robinson, and enlisted the financial aid of Col. William Byrd III, who had a finger in every pot in those days, and was soon a land speculator.

The ore, sometimes exposed, sometimes beneath a few feet of topsoil, assayed up to 60 per cent. Utilizing a "common air furnace," the partners soon had pack trains carrying their produce to frontier settlements and to Eastern Virginia.

It was this lead, molded into shot for the long rifles, that made possible the winning of the west, victory for Col. (later Gen.) Andrew Lewis' army over Cornstalk in 1774 and sustaining the Revolution. Eventually it was the basic supply of the Confederacy.

Obviously, the mines were so important that they had to be defended. One in a chain of forts authorized by the colony was built nearby by Col. Byrd and named in Chiswell's honor. Today highway markers can indicate the site only vaguely, for the town that grew around the fort disappeared into the mists of time.

It is unlikely that the fort stood in flat, open land where recent diggings have been made. Without exception, these forts stood on higher ground, commanding trails and water approaches.

When fabled Fincastle County was created out of Botetourt in 1772, Gov. Dunmore designated the Lead Mines as its seat. It was there that the Fincastle Resolutions for Independence were drawn on Jan. 20, 1775, in a tiny log courthouse, marked today by a monument.

The county seat was at Fort Chiswell during the last year of Fincastle (1778) and after that county was split into Kentucky, Washington and Montgomery, the village was the seat of Montgomery County until 1790.

It was from the Lead Mines that Col. (later Gen.) William Campbell led a force of 400 Virginia frontiersmen south to a rendezvous with others and immortality in the victory at King's Mountain.

A rich man by any standard of those days, "Colonel" Chiswell quickly became a prosperous business figure at the capital of Williamsburg, where he tried to emulate the more cultured Byrd. His weakness was a penchant for boasting, especially about his mines.

It was in June 1766, just a decade after his discovery, that he put up in a tavern at Cumberland Courthouse on the trail from Williamsburg to the mines. The drinking grew heavy and the story-telling, too.

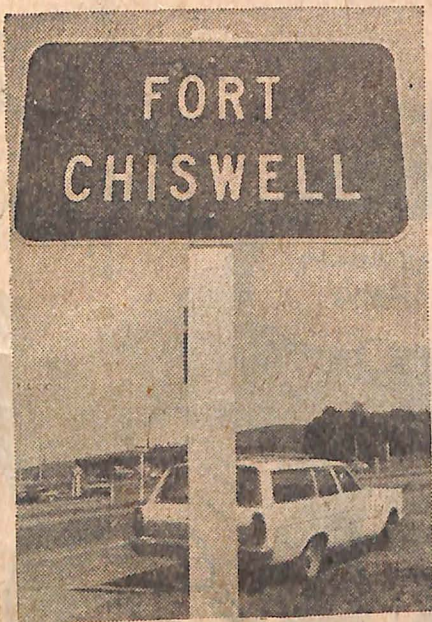
A friend, John Routledge, could not resist teasing the braggart Chiswell. Enraged by the fancied insults, Chiswell seized his sword and ran it through the unarmed Routledge, who died on the spot.

Arrested for murder, Chiswell was taken back to Williamsburg in disgrace. Released on bond and awaiting trial, he died suddenly. The official story was that he succumbed to "nervous fits" but the unofficial rumor has prevailed ever since that he hanged himself in shame and remorse. Killing an unarmed man in disputes between gentlemen was considered rank cowardice.

The lead mines passed through many ownerships in the next century, being under state seizure during the Civil War. Eventually, as the lead "played out," zinc mining became far more profitable for most of another century.

Chiswell's lead mines constitute one of the most vital chapters in Virginia history.

The World-News, Roanoke, Va., Friday



'Colonel's' namesake today

furnished lead for the Confederacy →



Hanging Rock
TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1864

BATTLE AT HANGING ROCK

As Duffie's cavalry went through the gap at Hanging Rock, they found the road blocked with trees. McCausland, with 1,000 Confederates, fired down on the federals. Figures vary but about 10 Federals were killed, 40-50 wounded and 100 captured. Ten pieces of artillery were captured or destroyed. Mason Creek ran red with the blood of the pack horses and mules. After Hanging Rock, the Union Army continued north through New Castle and on to Lewisburg.



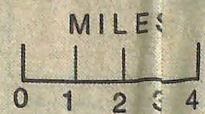
Capt. Abraham Hupp
Commanding Officer,
Salem Flying Artillery



A.J. Deyerle
Commanding Officer,
The Dixie Grays

LOCAL UNITS

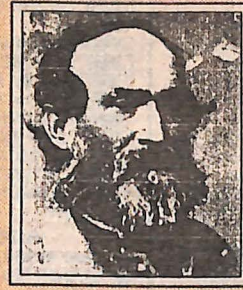
Four complete units were mustered in the area — The Salem Flying Artillery, the Dixie Grays, the Roanoke Guard and the Salem Grays



The Catawba Ironworks at Cloverdale supplied plate for the ironclad, C.S.S. Virginia, better known as the Merrimack.

EARLY DEFENDS LYNCHBURG

SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1864



Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early

With Gen. Jubal Early's Confederate army in pursuit, Gen. Hunter's Union army retreats toward Roanoke County after an unsuccessful attack on Lynchburg to cut off supplies to Lee's army at Richmond.

NEW CASTLE

NEW CASTLE PIKE (VA. 311)

VALLEY PIKE ROAD (U.S. 11)

CREELY GAP ROAD (ALT. U.S. 220)

BUFORDS GAP (MONTVALE)

SALEM - LYNCHBURG PIKE (U.S. 460)

LIBERTY (BEDFORD)

HOLLINS

CLOVERDALE

BONSACK

HANGING ROCK

BIG LICK

SALEM

Roanoke River

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1864

Union Gen. Alfred N. Duffie burned every railroad bridge between Bufords Gap and the Bonsack Station. At Bonsack he burned the woolen mill on the grounds that it supplied the Confederates with blankets and clothing.

HUNTERS BIVOUAC

On his retreat from Lynchburg, Union Gen. Hunter halted for the night about 3 miles west of Bedford as noted by a Va. historical marker on U.S. 460.



Major Gen. David Hunter

Gen. Hunter passed through Bedford on his way to attack Lynchburg and on his retreat.

SALEM'S FIRST INVASION

On December 16, 1863, Union General Averall invaded Salem. He freed prisoners in the county jail, looted the stores, destroyed food supplies and burned the depot.



Brig. Gen. William W. Averall



TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1864

DUFFIE REACHES BIG LICK AND SALEM

Near midnight Duffie's cavalry destroyed the railroad station, some track and telegraph wire at Big Lick. He continued through Salem and turned toward Catawba Mountain.
Brig. Gen. Alfred Duffie

THE CIVIL WAR COMES TO THE ROANOKE VALLEY

STAFF

What was it like?

Serving those who only stand and wait ... and wait ...



I hate to bring this up, but a lot of you members of the public have a bad attitude. Consider the following true story, which was told to me recently by my attorney, Joseph "Joe the Attorney" DiGiacinto of White Plains, N.Y., who by the way is available for hire, although he of course is far too ethical to advertise.

Joe has a client whom I'll call Charles, a mild-mannered corporate financial officer who has never been in any kind of trouble. One evening Charles was driving home from work on the New England Thruway and came to a toll plaza.

When his turn came, he pulled up to the booth and held out his \$1.25. At this point, the toll-taker pulled out what Charles described, according to Joe, as "the biggest pile of one-dollar bills I have ever seen," and started slowly counting them. A minute went by. A line of cars formed behind Charles. Another minute went by. The toll-taker kept counting. Some people behind Charles started honking. Another minute went by. Charles sat there, looking

Dave Barry, when he isn't writing humor columns, likes nothing better than to hear from newspaper subscribers about their delivery complaints ... when the letters don't

in disbelief at the toll-taker, who apparently planned to continue counting the entire pile of bills, and then, who knows, maybe read "War and Peace." In the lengthening line behind Charles, more people were honking, shouting,

DAVE BARRY

gesturing, possibly rummaging through their glove compartments in search of firearms.

Finally Charles, despite being mild-mannered, did a bad thing. In fact he did *three* bad things: (1) He made an explicit, non-toll-related suggestion to the toll-taker; (2) he threw his \$1.25 into the booth; and (3) he drove away.

He did not get far, of course. Western Civilization did not get where it is today by tolerating this kind of flagrant disregard of toll procedures. Charles was swiftly apprehended by two police cars, which escorted him to the police station, where he called Joe, who managed to keep him out of prison through the shrewd legal maneuver of telling him to pay the \$50 fine.

So justice was done, but this story illustrates my point about the bad public attitude. Too many of us are, like Charles, guilty of assuming that everything is set up for *our* benefit. We come to a toll plaza, we see a person standing in a toll booth, and we expect to just

hand *our* toll to this person. We fail to consider that this person might have other things to do, and that it might be more convenient for him or her if we came back and paid our toll later.

I am fed up with complaints about postal clerks. Just because a person works for the postal service, in a job called "postal clerk," standing behind the post office service counter, does *not* mean this person has nothing better to do than help you conduct postal transactions.

Recently, while I was waiting in line at a post office to purchase the new, conveniently priced 29-cent stamps, I was shocked to hear people muttering because the three clerks behind the counter were moving so slowly that, to the untrained eye, they did not appear to be waiting on anybody. They appeared to be legally dead. Although I think dead people are more animated, because of bacterial action.

When I heard people complaining, I got angry. "Listen!" I wanted to shout. "If you don't like standing in line for 45 minutes while these clerks fulfill what is apparently some kind of Postal Service requirement to display the same energy level as linoleum, take your business to some other Postal Service!" But of course I didn't shout, because it would have violated a postal regulation, and they might have put me in prison, or —

PLEASE SEE BARRY/8

Residents' diaries and letters give a poignant, first-hand glimpse of daily life in Confederate Roanoke

By CHRIS GLADDEN
STAFF WRITER

"My father and husband were Union men until after Lincoln's call for troops, then there was only one thing to do, and that was go with the state."

Mary Terry began her recollections of Civil War life in Roanoke County with that simple statement in 1890, 29 years after the war. Terry wrote eloquently of the impact the conflict had on her family in a memoir for her daughters, who were children during the struggle that divided a nation.

Though Roanoke County was spared much of the destruction that ripped the rest of the state, it still felt the hard fist of war on the home

front and on the battlefield.

"A lot of men came out of Roanoke County," says Virginia Tech Professor James Robertson, who wrote the recently published "Civil War Virginia: Battleground for a Nation."

According to Robertson, "nowhere in the nation was the full fury of the Civil War felt as it was in Virginia."

The fury of the war that ended at Appomattox 136 years ago Tuesday took the lives of Roanoke County men, brought a marauding Union army through Big Lick and Salem and over Catawba Mountain, and took food from the mouths of those left behind.

It also created the kind of human drama that riveted viewers to Ken Burns' public television documentary "The Civil War" last year. The series is scheduled for rebroadcast in July.

Robertson is one of Burns' critics, but he also gives "The Civil War" credit for generating a groundswell of interest in the war. What fascinated many viewers were the personal touches, the rem-

"Those who did not pass through the war can have no idea how plainly we lived."

Mary Terry
1890 Journal

iniscences, details of home and camp life and the poignancy and humor of first-hand observation.

Gary Walker, a Roanoke writer, is collecting those kinds of stories passed down through families for his third book on the Civil

War. One story he recently heard tells about a Salem infantryman at Pickett's charge:

"The flag bearer out front went down. Then the second flag bearer got hit. The Salem man was the third flag bearer. He looked around, saw he was surrounded by Yankees and ran."

Later, the fleet-footed flag bearer was asked by an arm-chair warrior why he ran from the Yankees.

"Because I couldn't fly, you damned fool," he replied.

At the time of the Civil War, the city of Roanoke was not in existence. Big Lick was the name of the small farm town that would later become Roanoke.

Mary Terry lived in Elmwood, a house built in 1830 that stood where the Roanoke City Library on Jefferson Street stands today. Her husband, Henry, left Roanoke, Va.

lege to join Gen. George Edward Pickett's division, leaving his 21-year-old wife and two young children behind.

"Those who did not pass through the war can have no idea how plainly we lived," Terry wrote in a journal that is now part of the collection at the Roanoke Library's Virginia Room.

"Our coffee soon gave out, or was hoarded for the very old and the sick and for special occasions. It seems almost impossible to realize now the different drinks we used; rye, wheat, chestnuts, sweet potatoes were all used for making coffee. Chestnuts and sweet potatoes, parboiled and baked, made a preparation somewhat like coffee. We used herb and root teas, camomile, boneset, balm, sage, raspberry leaf, sassafras, etc., but all these, being

War

FROM PAGE 1

known for their medicinal qualities, savored too much of medicine to be popular as a drink for the table.

"We had difficulty in obtaining wheat and rye at all times, so we cultivated temperance principles, and appreciated pure, fresh water as a healthful and convenient table beverage."

Children learned to improvise. For a cousin's wedding, Terry



AWARDS



Atkins graduation

Jayne Fitzgerald Atkins graduated from James Madison University on September 14, 1990, with a Master's degree in Education. She majored in Business Education with a minor in psychology. Jayne is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Calvert Fitzgerald.



BIRTHS

Wright birth

Thomas Elwood Wright, II, was born on February 28, 1991 at 1:02 p.m. at Roanoke Community Hospital. He weighed 7 lbs. 10 oz. His proud parents are Mr. and Mrs. Elwood Wright. His grandparents are Frances Wright of Roanoke, Va., and Wright of Roanoke. Daddy and Mommy are so proud of our little baby boy and love you very much.

Bobbitt birth

Christopher Aaron Bobbitt was born on February 14, 1991, at 9:30 p.m. at Roanoke Community Hospital of the Roanoke. He weighed 8 lbs. 4 oz. and was 19 inches long. His parents are Thomas and

Band lets wife know going to be 'mailman'

Diane MacEachern is an environmentalist and author of "Save Our Planet: 750 Everyday Ways You Can Help Clean Up The Earth."

Washington Post Writers Group

At an individual level, compost is usually made from kitchen scraps and yard debris. Some communities are experimenting with projects to compost paper and cardboard, along with food waste. Send questions about the environment to *Tips for Planet Earth*, c/o Washington Post Writers Group, 1150 15th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20071-9200. Questions of general interest will be answered in the column; individual answers cannot be provided.

In addition to servicing commercial and agricultural customers, the centers contract with local governments, waste haulers, appliance retailers and utility companies that hope to save energy by getting old and inefficient second refrigerators, freezers or air conditioners out of someone's basement. Appliance recycling has many benefits. In addition to capturing CFCs and PCBs and saving energy, recycling appliances helps extend the capacity of shrinking landfills. Indeed, several states — Minnesota, Wisconsin, Florida, Connecticut, Massachusetts, North Carolina, and San Francisco, Calif. — have laws that require appliance recycling. In addition to servicing commercial and agricultural customers, the centers contract with local governments, waste haulers, appliance retailers and utility companies that hope to save energy by getting old and inefficient second refrigerators, freezers or air conditioners out of someone's basement. Appliance recycling has many benefits. In addition to capturing CFCs and PCBs and saving energy, recycling appliances helps extend the capacity of shrinking landfills. Indeed, several states — Minnesota, Wisconsin, Florida, Connecticut, Massachusetts, North Carolina, and San Francisco, Calif. — have laws that require appliance recycling.

down Main Street "four abreast and pistols in hand, cocked, ready to fire."

A Lynchburg war correspondent wrote that "everyone in the street took to their heels, and wagons, horses and every living thing joined in the general stampede, except the ladies, whose curiosity exceeded their fear, and a few gentlemen who were in their houses."

One Salemite was killed, Thomas J. Chapman, 26. He was on a scouting expedition when confronted by the Union forces. The reporter for the Lynchburg Daily Virginian wrote: "Mr. Thomas Chapman was ordered to surrender and not dismounting as quickly as they wished was shot dead on the spot."

Averell rounded up some Roanoke College students who had pledged to help the Confederacy in exchange for being allowed to stay in school.

He asked them what they thought of the Confederacy and an emboldened student said: "We think it is doing very well."

Averell responded, "O, now boys, you know it is most played out. You all go to your books and study your best." Averell then ordered his young prisoners released.

their failure at the depot, on their return they might search the factory, find the brandy and get drunk and do a great deal of harm. It hurt the factory hands so much to see the good brandy wasting on the ground."

last stages of usefulness; it was not trying the year of the surrender during the war."

In later years, Terry reflected on those years of hardship and the cause for which she and her family sacrificed their way of life.

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FACTORY OUTLET
Gannery

of arms by Confed

War

FROM PAGE 1

known for their medicinal qualities, savored too much of medicine to be popular as a drink for the table.

"We had difficulty in obtaining wheat and rye at all times, so we cultivated temperance principles, and appreciated pure, fresh water as a healthful and convenient table beverage."

Citizens learned to improvise. For a cousin's wedding, Terry helped make the bridal wreath of hairs taken from the tails of different colored horses "and for white, used the long, fluffy hair of her little dog's tail."

But such improvisations quickly lost their charm.

"The most discouraging time I experienced was the Christmas [of 1864] before the surrender, we felt our cause well nigh hopeless, we were discouraged, despondent, heartsick, almost destitute of clothing, and provisions.

"For our Christmas dinner we had sorghum cakes, pumpkin custards made with sorghum, without eggs and a small piece of spare rib. I had filled my children's stockings with apples, walnuts, hickory nuts, sweet potatoes and sorghum candy. I did what I could to make them happy, for I dreaded what another Christmas might bring forth.

"Let no one think we complained of our deprivations, it was the growing conviction of the helplessness of our cause that was destroying our courage."

The taint of slavery

While slavery wasn't as prevalent in Roanoke County as in the plantation country farther east, it was still an obvious and odious presence. There were more than 2,500 slaves in Roanoke County in 1860.

Martha Showvely of Roanoke was 100 years old when she was interviewed about her life as a slave by the Federal Writers Project in 1937. She had been sold in the Richmond slave market to a Ben Tinsley, who then brought her to his house in the Franklin and Roanoke County farm country surrounding Big Lick.

Showvely was 9 when she was separated from her mother and cousins.

"When he bought me and started to take me off, I axe him if he was goina take all of us. He said no. De trader said he was goina carry dem down in Georgia. I started cryin'. Massa Tinsley asked what I was cryin' for. I said I didn't want to leave my cousins. He said he didn't want dem an' den he carried me on off. I never did see my cousins again."

War

FROM PAGE 1

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At the be Hollins Colle tute, and R each only 20 y more of an effe lege because th dents were calle to protect the to union troops through.

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while. I forgot to tell you that we had such a splendid serenade a week ago by the band from Salem. I do wish you could have heard it. The three prettiest pieces were 'The Bonnie Blue Flag,' 'Dixie' and 'The Voluntur.' The words of the latter



File photo

Even before the public television series "The Civil War" prompted a surge of interest in the war, history lovers marked the anniversary of major battles with re-enactments. Here, "soldiers" discuss strategy during a re-enactment of the Battle of Hanging Rock, which took place June 21, 1864. The house behind them was built in 1852 and was known as the Brubaker House during the war.

Nor her mother. Showvely said she was treated well, and she later married Moses Showvely, a free man who worked on the railroad.

But slavery lost Showvely her mother forever.

"Some years after de war, one of my daughters carried me back down to Powhatan County on de James to see if I could find my mother. After we got dere, dey tol' me my mother had been dead three years."

Call to arms

Roanoke County, chartered in 1838, supported the Confederacy on all levels. The Catawba Iron Works at Cloverdale supplied plate for the ironclad, C.S.S. Virginia, better known as the Merrimack. The Bonsack Woolen Mill made uniforms for the army. Through the Roanoke and Salem depots of the Virginia and Tennessee Railway came the foods grown locally that helped feed the troops.

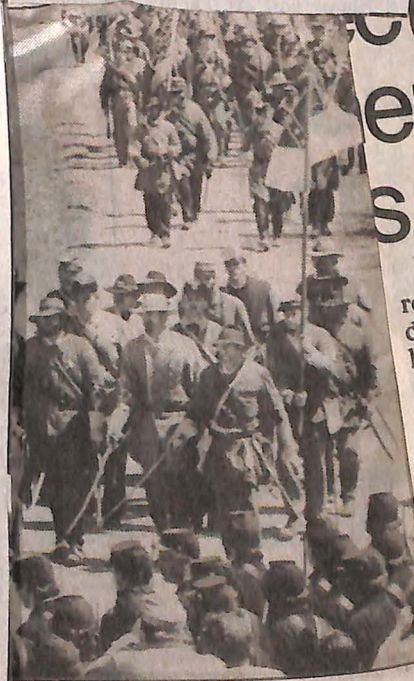
More than 1,000 Roanoke County men answered the call to arms.

Four complete companies were mustered in the area — The Salem Flying Artillery, the Dixie Grays, the Roanoke Guard and the Roanoke Grays. Out of the approximately 100 soldiers in the Roanoke Grays, only one was present for the roll call at Appomattox on the weekend of April 9, 1865, a testament to the action the unit saw.

There were home guard units as well. One was formed at Roanoke College of teen-age students. Another was named the Cradle to the Grave militia because the members were very young or very old; the men in between had joined active units.

Taxes to support the war effort were levied in the county, and Confederate currency was printed in Salem to equip the volunteers and to aid their families. The Roanoke County courthouse was turned into a hospital for the sick and wounded.

Patrollers were appointed in Salem to look for deserters. James E. Stover shot and killed a patroller



ent stacking of arms by Confede

ough trying we never come, that God for it;

PLEASE SEE WAR/9

Avenue in an attempt to slip through the gap, over Catawba Mountain and on into West Virginia and safety. However, they found that the home guard had felled trees across the road, and they stopped to remove them so the wagons and

we would yet it is so. The South rejoices today over the downfall of the Confederacy, and realizes that our defeat was not only a national blessing, but a special blessing to the South. . . .

War

FROM PAGE 8

in 1863 and earned the distinction of being the last man to be publicly hanged in Roanoke County. He rode sitting on his coffin to a make-shift gallows on the eastern part of Salem near Main Street. Crowds lined the streets as Stover passed by.

At the beginning of the war, Hollins College, then Hollins Institute, and Roanoke College were each only 20 years old. The war had more of an effect on Roanoke College because the teen-age male students were called into a home guard to protect the town and impede any union troops that might pass through.

However, the women at Hollins were not unaffected.

"We have had peas, beans and beets, and I have learned to eat lettuce," wrote Betty Jane Miller to her niece in 1863.

"I think the fare is very good, but we have every reason to believe that it will not be so good after a while. I forgot to tell you that we had such a splendid serenade a week ago by the band from Salem. I do wish you could have heard it. The three prettiest pieces were 'The Bonnie Blue Flag,' 'Dixie' and 'The Voluntur.' The words of the latter piece commenced 'Weep not dearest.'"

"We heard yesterday that our army has gone to Maryland. Do hope it is so. I tell you I felt rather gloomy when I heard the Yankees were advancing, for I do not know what would become of me if they got to 'Culp' [Culpeper] and cut off the communications from here."

Though the letters and journals in the Hollins archives reveal concern about the war, they reflect more the daily details of college life: prayer meetings, primping for the daguerreotypist, memorizing Moliere, passing gossip.

This tidbit also came from Betty Jane Miller:

"Tell sister Louise I heard the other day that Foly Kemper and somebody in Lynchburg came very near having a duel about some girl. They both backed out like cowards. I think both of them ought to be sent to the army."

Seeing combat

County citizens met the enemy eye-to-eye twice during the war.

In December 1863, Union Brigadier Gen. William W. Averell invaded Salem. He freed the prisoners in the county jail, looted the stores, destroyed food supplies and burned the depot.

According to Norwood C. Middleton's "Salem: A Virginia Chronicle," the advance guard came down Main Street "four abreast and pistols in hand, cocked, ready to fire."

A Lynchburg war correspondent wrote that "everyone in the street took to their heels, and wagons, horses and every living thing joined in the general stampede, except the ladies, whose curiosity exceeded their fear, and a few gentlemen who were in their houses."

One Salemite was killed, Thomas J. Chapman, 26. He was on a scouting expedition when confronted by the Union forces. The reporter for the Lynchburg Daily Virginian wrote: "Mr. Thomas Chapman was ordered to surrender and not dismounting as quickly as they wished was shot dead on the spot."

Averell rounded up some Roanoke College students who had pledged to help the Confederacy in exchange for being allowed to stay in school.

He asked them what they thought of the Confederacy and an emboldened student said: "We think it is doing very well."

Averell responded, "O, now boys, you know it is most played out. You all go to your books and study your best." Averell then ordered his young prisoners released.

Battle for Hanging Rock

The only Roanoke Valley site listed in Robertson's "Civil War Sites in Virginia" is the triangular stone marker at Hanging Rock. It commemorates the spot where Gen. Jubal Early's Confederate cavalry met and skirmished with Gen. David Hunter's fleeing Federal forces in the first week of summer, 1864.

Gary Walker's most recently published book is "Hunter's Fiery Raid Through Virginia Valleys," and it details the Union general's activity in the Roanoke Valley.

"If Jubal Early had been in pursuit earlier, it would have been the end of Hunter's army," Walker says. "It would have been a major turning point in the war and relieved the pressure on the Southern forces in the Shenandoah Valley."

A breakdown in communications that slowed Early's advance prevented Salem from becoming the site of a major battle.

Hunter, a fiery abolitionist who burned and pillaged Virginia localities wherever he could, advanced on Lynchburg that spring to cut off supplies to Lee's army at Richmond. Lee sent the feisty, whiskey-drinking Early to intercept Hunter. It was a bold move because it severely weakened Lee's Richmond forces.

Early met Hunter near Lynchburg and "hung on by luck and the skin of his teeth," Walker says. Nicknamed "Black Dave" by his men, the dour Hunter and his forces of 35,000 fled toward Roanoke County destroying property as they went.

They forked into the Roanoke area along the roads that today are U.S. 11 and U.S. 460. Because Early was at their heels, they didn't do as much damage to the citizenry as they had to those in the Shenandoah Valley. But they burned the railroad depots and the Bonsack Woolen Mill, and they raided homes and businesses when they had the time.

"The Yankees made a raid through here about the middle of the war, burned the depot and carried off all the silver, firearms, horses and cattle they could find, killing off some of the hogs that were too fat to drive," Mary Terry wrote. "The next morning my little daughter saw them at a neighbor's on the opposite hill. I told her to look at the Yankees. She said 'Are they Yankees, why they look like men.'"

The federal troops barely missed intercepting a supply train chugging out of the depot with supplies for Lee, and they were angry.

"Mr. Ferguson, who owned a large tobacco factory on the way, made the servants roll out two barrels of brandy, knock the heads out and let the brandy waste," Terry recalled. "He was afraid that after their failure at the depot, on their return they might search the factory, find the brandy and get drunk and do a great deal of harm. It hurt the factory hands so much to see the good brandy wasting on the ground."



File photo

An often re-enacted scene is the surrender and subsequent stacking of arms by Confederate troops at Appomattox Courthouse.

The Union forces moved on into Salem, up what is now Craig Avenue in an attempt to slip through the gap, over Catawba Mountain and on into West Virginia and safety. However, they found that the home guard had felled trees across the road, and they stopped to remove them so the wagons and artillery pieces could pass.

It was there that about 1,000 Confederate forces under Gen. John McCausland caught the Federals and fired on them from the steep hillsides. McCausland ordered his men to kill the horses and mules first so the enemy troops couldn't escape with their artillery.

Mason's Creek ran red with the blood of the animals, an observer reported. Figures vary, but about 10 Union soldiers were killed, 40 to 50 wounded and 100 captured.

More important, says Walker, 18 pieces of artillery were captured or destroyed before the Union forces could escape over the mountain. However, the effect was minimal. Less than a year later, Lee surrendered to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at the tiny village of Appomattox Courthouse, 82 miles from the Battle of Hanging Rock.

The war, in essence, was over, but its effects and ramifications remained profound.

Hard times

Mary Terry wrote: "Money was so difficult to obtain, there was nothing to sell, and everything to buy, the cattle and hogs had been killed to feed the soldier, the horses had been taken away for the army, wearing apparel, bed and table linen almost worn out, table-ware broken, kitchen utensils worn and broken, all farming implements in the last stages of usefulness; it was trying the year of the surrender during the war."

In later years, Terry reflected on those years of hardship and the cause for which she and her family sacrificed their way of life.

"When passing through trying experiences of the war we never thought if defeat should come, that we would live to thank God for it; yet it is so. The South rejoices today over the downfall of the Confederacy, and realizes that our defeat was not only a national blessing, but a special blessing to the South. . . ."

"The greatest blessing to us was the abolishment of slavery, we were raised believing the institution right, we thought it sanctioned by Divine law, as well as the laws of our state, and that the sad things resulting from it were great misfortunes, and not necessarily the results of the institution.

"One thing that we are proud of is that we were over-powered by our own people. Our war was a family affair and settled among ourselves. I do not feel that the lives of our soldiers were sacrificed in vain. Each true-hearted soldier slain in our war deserves a patriot's grave.

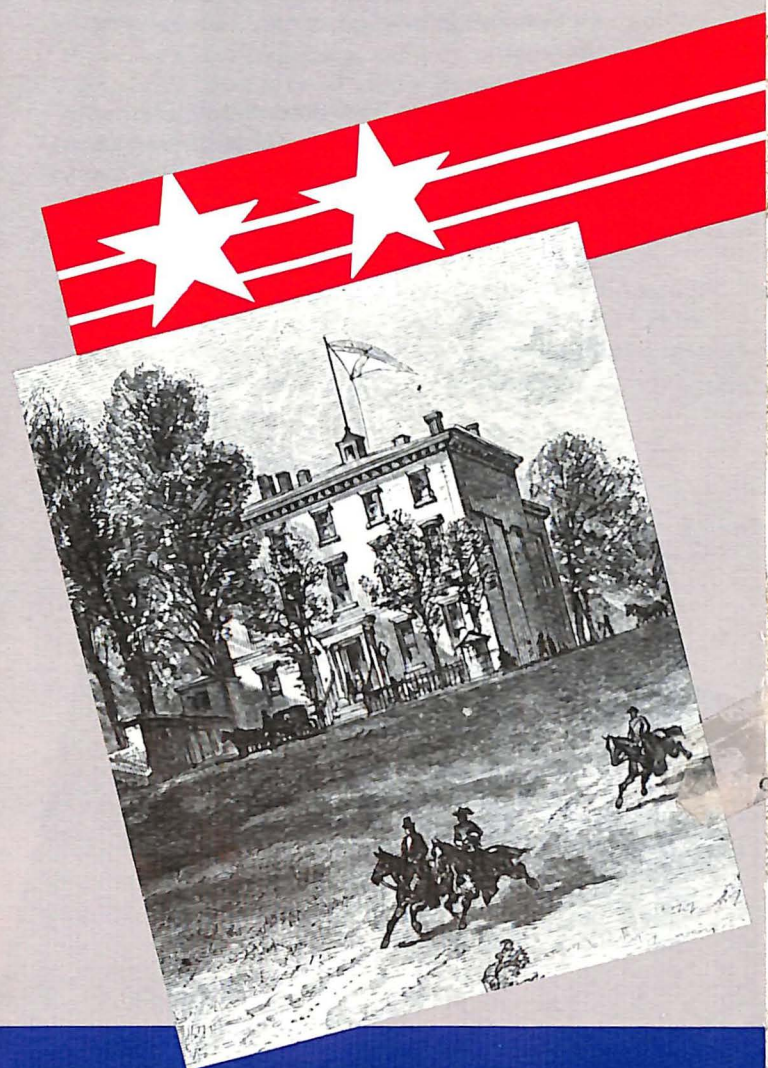
"But war is dreadful, especially civil war, where all the suffering falls on one people."



Sons of Confederate Veterans
Fincastle Rifles Camp

Yes, America. There was another White House.

The Museum and
White House of the Confederacy



In historic downtown
Richmond, Virginia.



Sons of Confederate Veterans
Fincastle Rifles Camp

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE U. S. FLAG

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

SALUTE TO THE FLAG OF VIRGINIA

I salute the flag of Virginia with reverence and patriotic devotion
to the Mother of States and Statesmen which it represents,
the Old Dominion, where liberty and independence were born.

SALUTE TO THE CONFEDERATE FLAG

I salute the Confederate flag with affection, reverence and
undying devotion to the Cause for which it stands.



Lee & Jackson

DIXIE¹⁰

DANIEL DECATUR EMMETT, 1815-1904

I wish I was in de land ob cotton,
Old times dar am not forgotten;
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land!
In Dixie Land whar I was born in,
Early on one frosty mornin',
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land!

Chorus:

Den I wish I was in Dixie! Hooray! Hooray!
In Dixie's Land we'll take our stand, to lib an' die in Dixie.
Away! Away! Away down South in Dixie.
Away! Away! Away down South in Dixie.

Ole missus marry "Will-de-weaber";
Willum was a gay deceaber;
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land!
But when he put his arm around her,
He smiled as fierce as a forty-pounder;
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land!

His face was sharp as a butcher's cleaber;
But dat did not seem to greab her;
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land!
Ole missus acted de foolish part,
And died for a man dat broke her heart;
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land!

Now here's a health to de next ole missus,
An' all the gals dat want to kiss us;
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land!
But if you want to drive 'way sorrow,
Come hear dis song tomorrow;
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land!

Dar's buckwheat cakes and Injin batter,
Makes you fat or a little fatter;
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land!
Den hoe it down an' scratch your grabble,
To Dixie's land I'm bound to trabble;
Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land!

CARRY ME BACK TO OLD VIRGINNY

BY JAMES BLAND

CARRY ME BACK TO OLD VIRGINNY,
THERE'S WHERE THE COTTON AND THE CORN
AND'TATERS GROW,
THERE'S WHERE THE BIRDS WARBLE SWEET IN
THE SPRINGTIME,
THERE'S WHERE THE OLD DARKEY 'S HEART
AM LONG TO GO,
THERE'S WHERE I LABORED SO HARD FOR OLD MASSA
DAY AFTER DAY IN THE FIELDS OF YELLOW CORN.
NO PLACE ON EARTH DO I LOVE MORE SINCERELY
THAN OLD VIRGINNY, THE STATE WHERE I WAS BORN.

CHORUS

CARRY ME BACK TO OLD VIRGINNY,
THERE'S WHERE THE COTTON AND THE CORN
AND'TATERS GROW,
THERE'S WHERE THE BIRDS WARBLE SWEET IN
THE SPRINGTIME,
THERE'S WHERE THE OLD DARKEY'S HEART
AM LONG TO GO.

THE BONNIE BLUE FLAG⁵

HARRY McCARTHY

We are a band of brothers
And native to the soil,
Fighting for the property
We gained by honest toil;
And when our rights were threatened,
The cry rose near and far —
“Hurrah for the Bonnie Blue Flag
That bears the single star!”

CHORUS.

Hurrah! Hurrah!
For Southern rights hurrah!
Hurrah for the Bonnie Blue Flag
That bears the single star.

As long as the Union
Was faithful to her trust,
Like friends and like brothers
Both kind were we and just;
But now, when Northern treachery
Attempts our rights to mar,
We hoist high the Bonnie Blue Flag
That bears the single star. — *Chorus.*

First gallant South Carolina
Nobly made the stand,
Then came Alabama,
Who took her by the hand;
Next quickly Mississippi,
Georgia and Florida
All raised on high the Bonnie Blue Flag,
That bears the single star. — *Chorus.*

And here's to old Virginia —
The Old Dominion State —
With the young Confederacy
At length has linked her fate,
Impelled by her example,
Now other states prepare
To hoist on high the Bonnie Blue Flag
That bears the single star. — *Chorus.*

Then here's to our Confed'racy,
Strong are we and brave,
Like patriots of old we'll fight
Our heritage to save.
And rather than submit to shame,
To die we would prefer;
So cheer for the Bonnie Blue Flag
That bears the single star. — *Chorus.*

Then cheer, boys, cheer;
Raise the joyous shout,
For Arkansas and North Carolina
Now have both gone out;
And let another rousing cheer
For Tennessee be given,
The single star of the Bonnie Blue Flag
Has grown to be eleven. — *Chorus.*

GOOBER PEAS

Sitting by the roadside on a summer day
Chatting with my messmates, passing time away;
Lying in the shadow underneath the trees
Goodness how delicious , eating goober peas !

Chorus:

Peas! Peas! Peas! Peas! Eating goober peas,
Goodness, how delicious, eating goober peas

When a horseman passes the soldiers have rule,
To cry out at their loudest, "Mister, here's your mule"
But another pleasure enchantinger than these.
Is wearing out your Grinders, eating goober peas!

Just before the battle the General hears a row,
He says, " The Yanks are coming, I hear their rifles now"
He turns around in wonder and what do you think he sees?
The Georgia Militia, eating goober peas!

I think my song has lasted almost long enough,
The subject's interesting, but rhymes are mighty rough,
I wish this war was over when, free from rags and fleas,
We'd kiss our wives and sweethearts, and gobble goober peas!

THE MAGNOLIA CEMETERY ODE by Henry Timrod

Sleep sweetly in your humble graves,
Sleep, martyrs of a fallen cause;
Though, yet no marble column craves
The pilgrim here to pause.

In seeds of laurel in the earth
The blossom of your fame is blown,
And somewhere, waiting for its birth,
The shaft is in the stone!

Meanwhile , behalf the tardy years
Which keep in trust your storied toms,
Behold! your sisters bring their tears,
And these memorial blooms.

Small tributes! but your shades will smile
More proudly on these wreaths today,
Than when some cannon-moulded pile
Shall overlook this bay.

Stoop angels, hither from the skies!
There is no holier spot of ground
Than where defeated valor lies,
By mourning beauty crowned!

FACTS ON THE FINCASTLE RIFLES

Formed in 1859 at Fincastle, Virginia
Enlisted in Confederate Army - April 23, 1861
Fincastle Rifles were designated Co. "D" 11th Va. Rgt.
Participated in Pickett's Charge, July 3, 1863
Surrendered at Appomattox with ten men left out of 100.



"The old Confederate Veteran; we know him as he stands
And listens for the thunder of the far off battle lands.
He hears the crash of musketry; the smoke rolls like a sea,
For he tramped the fields with Stonewall,
and he climbed the heights with Lee.

"The old Confederate Veteran, his life is in the past,
And the war cloud, like a mantle,
round his rugged form is cast.
He hears the bugle calling o'er the far and mystic sea,
For he tramped the fields with Stonewall,
and he climbed the heights with Lee.

Headquarters Army of N. Va.
April 10, 1865

General Orders } No. 9 }

After four years of arduous service marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources.

I need not tell the brave survivors of so many hard fought battles, who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to this result from no distrust of them. But feeling that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing that could compensate for the loss that must have attended the continuance of the contest, I determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their countrymen.

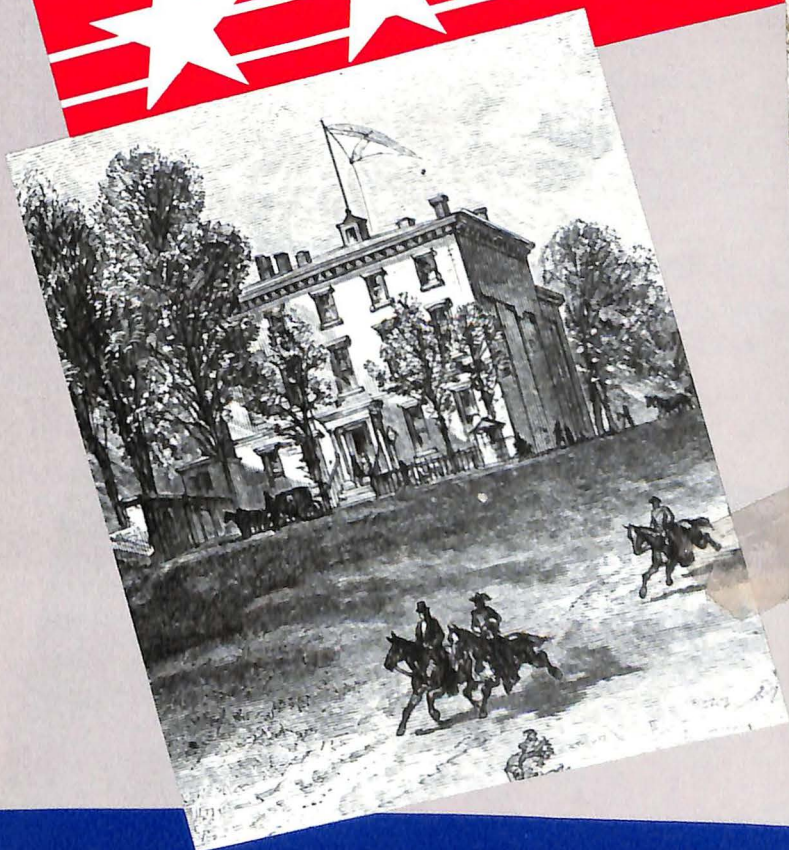
By the terms of the agreement, officers and men can return to their homes and remain until exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend to you His blessing and protection.

With an unceasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your Country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration for myself, I bid you all an affectionate farewell.

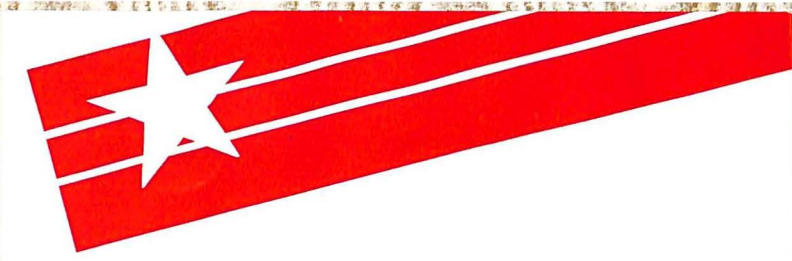
R. E. LEE
General.

Yes, America. There was another White House.

The Museum and
White House of the Confederacy



In historic downtown
Richmond, Virginia.

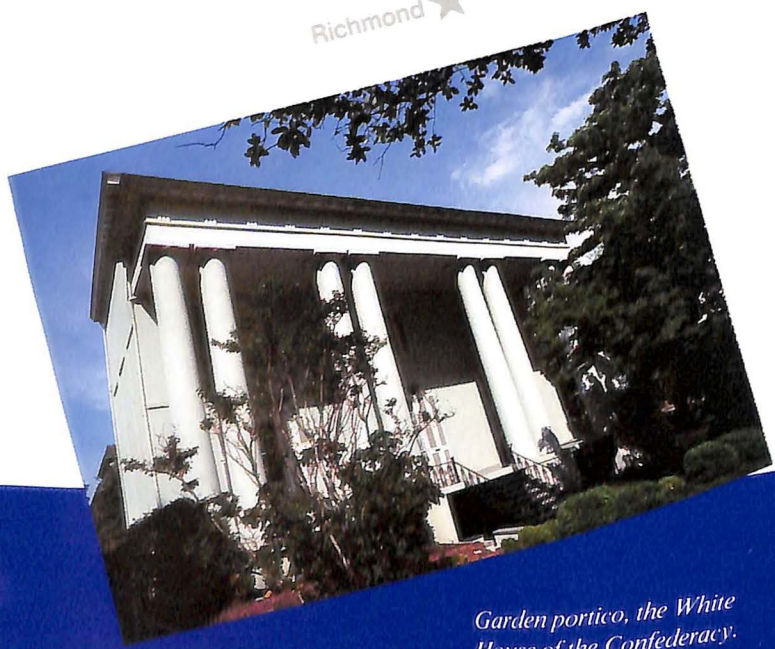


★ Washington, D.C.

For four crucial years, from 1861 to 1865, it was North against South, family against family, in the Civil War—the most tragic war ever fought on American soil. President Jefferson Davis presided over the government of the Confederate States of America in the capital city of Richmond, Virginia. One hundred miles to the north, in Washington, D.C., Abraham Lincoln served as commander-in-chief of the Union forces.

Visit the Museum and White House of the Confederacy in historic Court End in downtown Richmond which houses the world's largest Confederate collection. Explore this exciting period in American history and experience the stately neoclassical house which served as the home of Davis and his family during the Confederate years. Its handsome garden portico, large airy rooms and carrara marble mantels evoke the era, events and personalities that shaped American history.

Richmond ★



Garden portico, the White House of the Confederacy.

Museum Collections

The Museum collections building houses the comprehensive exhibition, "the Confederate Years," and changing exhibitions which draw from the Museum's impressive collection and trace the political, military and social activity that marked the era. On display are significant belongings of leading Confederate figures including the sword General Robert E. Lee wore at the surrender at Appomattox and equipment used by such prominent Confederates as "Stonewall" Jackson, J.E.B. Stuart, Joseph E. Johnston and A.P. Hill.

Much of the collection consists of objects used by the common soldiers of the Confederacy and their families. The collection is marked by objects with documented histories, including a jacket worn by a Louisiana private wounded at Shiloh, the telescope and pistol of Captain Raphael Semmes of the Raider Alabama and tattered battle flags carried on the bloody fields of Gettysburg and Missionary Ridge.



Jefferson and Varina Davis and their children, the "First Family of the Confederacy."



The White House of the Confederacy

Built in 1818 for Dr. John Brockenbrough, a prominent Richmond physician and banker, and altered in the 1850s with the addition of a third floor, the design of the house has been attributed to America's first native born professional architect, Robert Mills, designer of the Washington Monument.

In 1861, when Richmond became the capital of the Confederacy, the city rented the house to the Confederate government for the use of the Davis family. Today, the White House is undergoing restoration to its wartime appearance as the official and family residence. A permanent exhibition, "Jefferson Davis and the Lost Cause," on the ground floor level of the White House examines the life of Davis and the popular movement to commemorate the Confederacy in the late nineteenth century.

Lee's headquarters in "The Confederate Years" displays a number of original artifacts used by the commander of the Army of Northern Virginia during the war.

A model of the C.S.S. Virginia crafted by John T. Capps, a member of the crew.

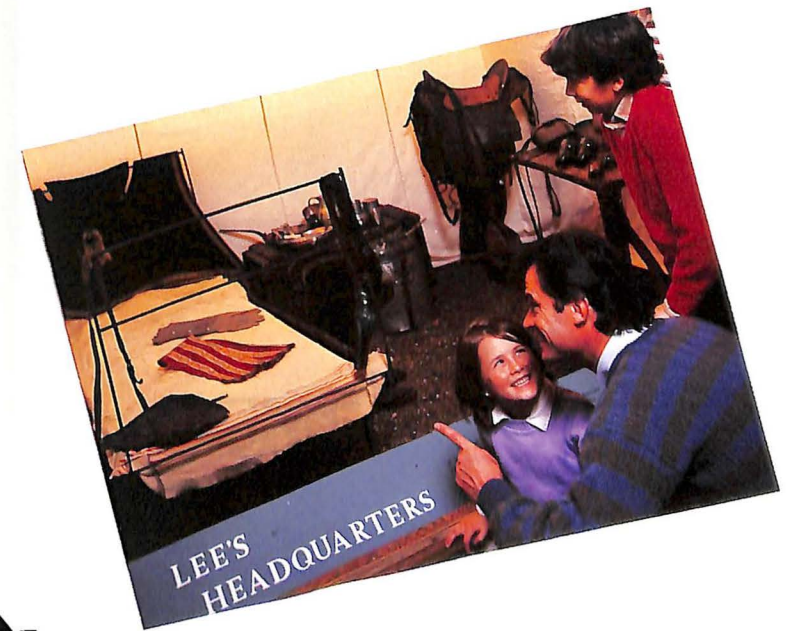


Programs/Tours

The Museum provides an extensive program of lectures, films and special events in conjunction with an active membership program. Opportunities are available for volunteers, interns and other special groups.

Programs specifically designed for students and teachers are also available, including special tours. Reservations must be made in advance and may be made by calling the Museum.

The Eleanor S. Brockenbrough Library contains a diverse collection of books, manuscripts, documents and Confederate imprints. The library as well as the collections research facilities are available to individuals interested in conducting research by pre-scheduled appointment.

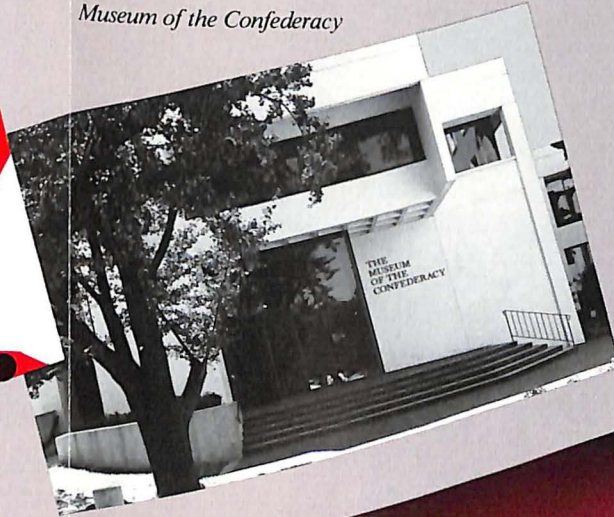


Yes, America. There was another White House.

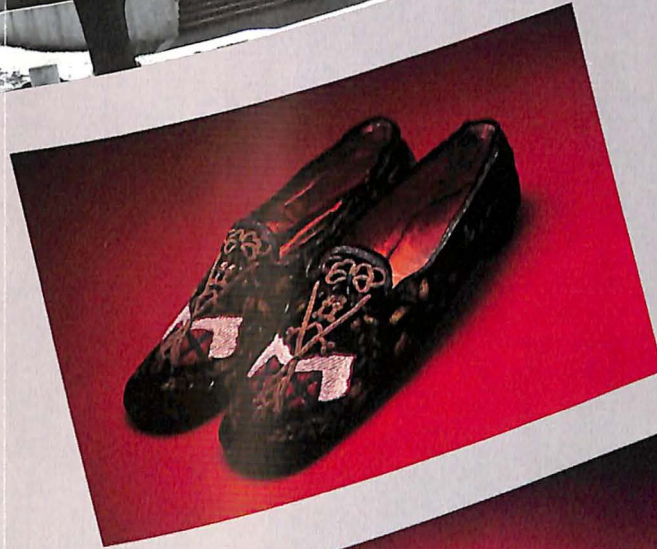
The Museum and
White House of the Confederacy



Entrance to the
Museum of the Confederacy



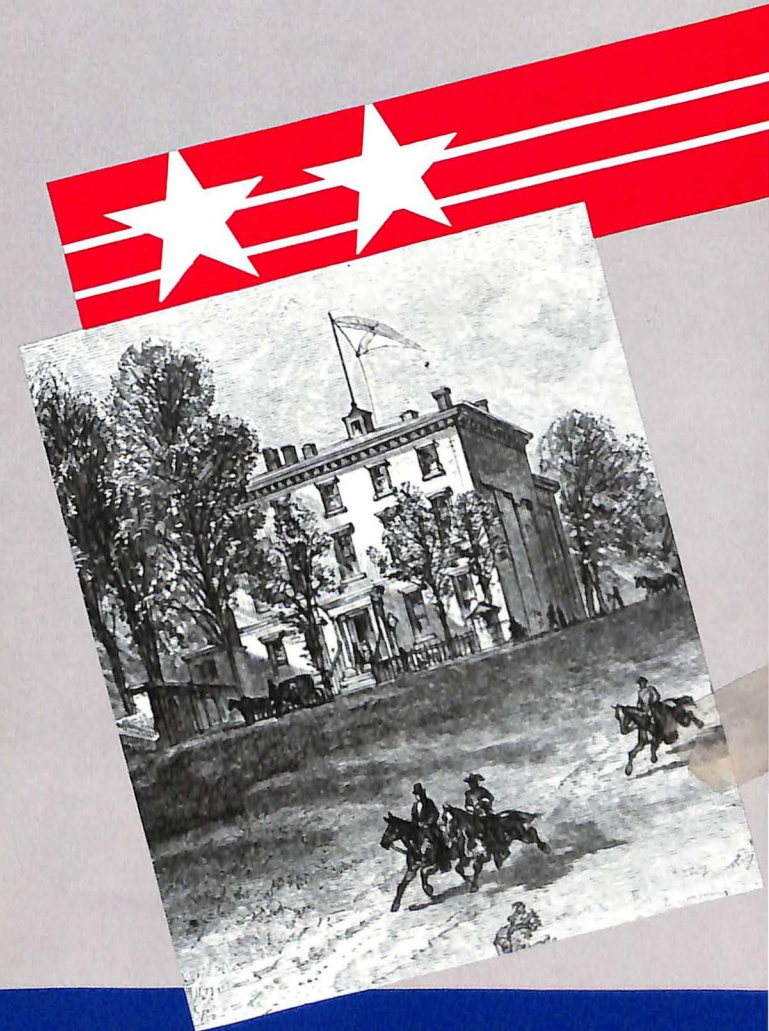
Jefferson Davis' colorful embroidered slippers are part of a new permanent exhibition, Victory in Defeat: Jefferson Davis and the Lost Cause, on the ground floor level of the White House. These and other priceless objects that once belonged to the Davises tell the dramatic story of the "First Family of the Confederacy," and how the Museum led the South in memorializing them at the turn of the century.



Plumed hat, gloves, saddle and sword used by J. E. B. Stuart during the war.



Dark blue forage cap, probably worn by Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson at First Manassas.



In historic downtown
Richmond, Virginia.

