



SCRAP
BOOK



Medical Center

Salem VA 24153



May 26, 1989

In Reply Refer To: 658/135

Mrs. Alise Womack
UDC Watts Chapter
3438 Brandywine Avenue
Roanoke, Virginia 24018

Dear Friends:

On behalf of the entire Veterans Administration Medical Center staff and our hospitalized Veterans, please accept our sincere appreciation for your continued support of our special programs.

We were particularly pleased to accept the toilet articles for our patients. It means a great deal to our veterans that they are not forgotten.

Thank you again for your kindness and concern for our hospitalized veterans. If we may be of service to you, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

With warmest regards,

Frank M. Miles
FRANK M. MILES
Acting Chief, Voluntary Service

"America is #1—Thanks to our Veterans"

They're the Civil War's last

By BETSY BIESENBACH

Clara Semones is the daughter of a veteran. There is nothing too unusual about that: Many people are the children of the soldiers who fought in the world wars, or in the Korean and Vietnam conflicts.

But there are few Americans who can say their fathers fought in the Civil War. "They're as scarce as hen's teeth," Semones, 88, said with a laugh.

Semones is a member of the William Watts chapter, Virginia Division 8, of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, one of three chapters in the valley. Only two of the chapters have a real daughter in the membership, according to a recent check by the former president of one chapter.

Mary Riley, former president of the William Watts chapter, said that group has about 27 members. There are 84 chapters in Virginia and many more in other former Confederate states.

Most chapters have quite a few real granddaughters, Riley said, but real daughters are rare.

The William Watts chapter meets 10 times a year. Each member brings a covered dish, and speakers lecture about the Civil War. Some of the best programs, Riley said, are given by members themselves. The national organization gives scholarships and maintains homes for the widows and daughters of Civil War veterans.

The chapter honored Semones by dedicating its Jan. 9 meeting to her and giving her a cake.

"All of the ladies are so proud of her," said Semones' daughter, Neva Mook, who also is a member.

Semones herself was not even aware of her special status until two or three years ago. Gary C. Walker, an insurance agent, who also is the author of a book on the Civil War, was visiting Mook when Mook's husband mentioned that Semones was the daughter of a Civil War veteran.

Walker, Mook said, suggested



Clara Semones
Surprised by special status

that she and her mother join a local chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Until that time, she said, they had no idea there was such an organization.

Before Semones and Mook could join, however, they had to provide proof of their relationship to a veteran. They went to the Virginia Room of the Roanoke Public Library to look at the records there.

The librarian scrolled through a microfilm copy of the enlistment records, and Semones said she was surprised to see so many names, and unsure of how she would pick her father's out of the list. When it came on the screen, however, she said, "it jumped right out at me."

Semones' father was Andrew R. Akers. She was the youngest of his 13 children. Her mother was 49 when she was born, and her father, who was born on March 2, 1846, was 54.

Akers was living in Floyd County during the war, and at the age of 16, when he knew he was going to be drafted anyway, he enlisted in the Confederate army. The records show that he served for one year before the war ended.

Semones said her father never talked to her about his service, and

her mother only barely mentioned it. A picture of him, his wife and several of the youngest children, taken when Semones was a little girl, shows a mature man with long white whiskers.

Semones said he was "as dear a daddy as ever lived."

She admitted that he may have spoiled her a little, since she was the youngest. "If mama ever got after me, he nearly flogged her."

Akers was a hard-working man until a few years before he died, in his early 70s.

Both Semones and Mook are glad they joined the William Watts chapter, but Semones said she wished she had only done it sooner. But she admitted that she wouldn't have had time when she was younger. Her husband, Mook's father, had tuberculosis, and she had to support the family herself, working first in a factory, and then in a hospital. The family also kept chickens and cows, and there were two other children besides Mook to take care of.

"It was a tough road," she said.

Semones said she has always had an interest in the Civil War, but before they joined the chapter, she and her daughter did not know as much as they do now. They also enjoy the fellowship of the members.

"They're a real nice bunch of ladies. I really do like them," Semones said.

After Semones was honored, Riley called the other chapters in the valley to find out whether Semones was Roanoke's last real daughter.

She discovered that Sarah Virginia Thomas Hancock, of the Roanoke chapter, also is a real daughter.

Hancock is 85 years old, and lives at the Richfield Retirement Community. She has not been very active in her chapter for some time, she said.

Hancock was 4 years old when her father, John Thomas, died. She does not remember very much about him, she said, except that he was "a good worker."

WILLIAM WATTS CHAPTER #809
Virginia Division #8

Honors

Our Real Daughter

Mrs. John A. Semones
(Clara)



Real Daughter Clara Akers Semones, member of William Watts Chapter #809, Roanoke, Virginia, was born in Floyd County, Virginia on March 11, 1900. Her father Andrew R. Akers served in Co. 14th Preston's Reserves, Va. CSA.

SEMONES, Clara Akers, died Tuesday. Funeral Friday at 1 p.m., Oakey's Vinton Chapel.

SHORT, James Carl, 60, of Salem died today. Funeral Saturday at

SEMONES, CLARA A.

Mrs. Clara Akers Semones, age 89, of Roanoke, died Tuesday evening in a local hospital. She was a member of Rockingham Court United Methodist Church, the United Daughters of the Confederacy and was a real daughter of a Civil War Veteran. Surviving are a daughter and son-in-law, Neva Dell and Calvin Mook, a daughter-in-law, Irene Semones, all of Roanoke; ten grandchildren; 18 great-grandchildren. Funeral services will be conducted from Oakey's Vinton Chapel at 1:00 p.m., Friday, August 18, 1989, with the Rev. A. Benjamin Chidester officiating. Burial will be in Sherwood Memorial Park. Friends may call at Oakey's Vinton Chapel.

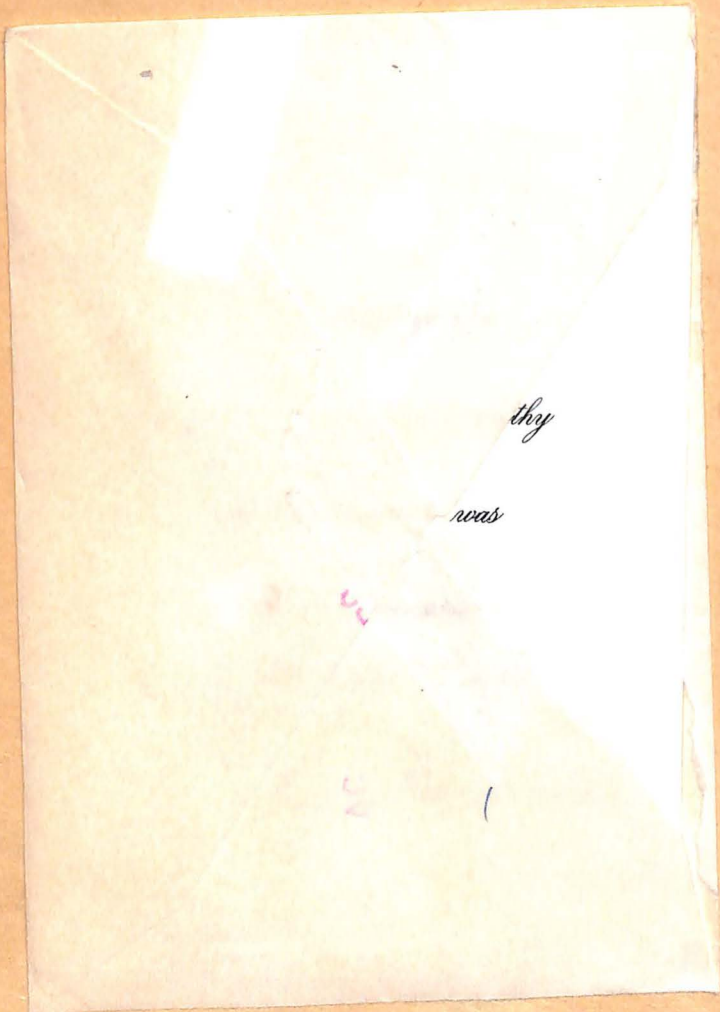


Dear Mrs. Womack

Here is a picture of
mother. It was hard to
find one of her as she
was the one always
taking the pictures.

If this one is not
suitable please let me
know.

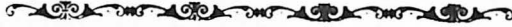
Sincerely,
Priscilla Johnson



To thank you for
your kindness and sympathy
at a time when it was

deeply appreciated
The Family
of
Caroline Reynolds

Thank you so
much for the
donation to Mother's
church. It was
sweet of you to
give to something
she loved so much.



Woodlawn United Methodist Church

Gratefully Acknowledges a Gift

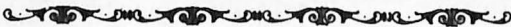
in Memory of

Caroline Reynolds

presented by

William Watts Chapter UDC

Signed *Arthur E. Grant*



MITCHELL, M. HAZEL

Mrs. M. Hazel Mitchell of Roanoke, died Wednesday, September 12, 1990. She was the widow of Ernest W. Mitchell, the founder of Mitchell Clothing. She was a member of the Greene Memorial United Methodist Church, where she was an active member of the United Meth-

Friday, Sept. 14, 1990

OBITUARIES

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*To thank you for
your kindness and sympathy*

at a time when it was

deeply appreciated

*The family of
Hazel Mitchell*

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U.D.C. William Watts Chap

Aunt Hazel spoke often
of her being a daughter of
the Confederacy. She was
very proud of her country
and this part of her life.

The beautiful evergreen
we are symbolic to life
everlasting was definitely
a fitting presence for
Aunt Hazel.

We thank you.

Sam and Elaine Hudson

Former Girl Scout council leader dies

Gertrude P. Richardson, leader of Western Virginia Girl Scout councils for 30 years, died in Roanoke Saturday. She was 80 years old.

Richardson was a member of the second Girl Scout troop in Roanoke when she was a girl, but after graduating from Longwood College, she became a Roanoke math teacher and never thought about further involvement in scouting.

But Richardson also taught Sunday school, and when she noticed that a lot of girls in her class were Scouts, she wore her Girl Scouts pin to church. The girls told their troop leader about it, and soon Richardson was assistant leader of the troop.

In 1944, Richardson took a "temporary" leave from teaching to be director of the Roanoke Girl Scout Council for a year. That year stretched into 30.

The Roanoke Girl Scout Council was later re-formed as the Old Dominion Council. It became the Virginia Skyline Girl Scout Council in 1963 when it merged with six other small councils. Richardson was once again named executive director.

She officially retired in 1974, but continued to work with the Girl Scouts.

Richardson also was a charter member of the Eta Chapter of Delta Kappa Gamma, a member of the Blue Ridge Forum and a member of the William Watts Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

She is survived by a brother, James R. Richardson of Roanoke.

The funeral will be at 3 p.m. Monday at Oakey's South Chapel. Burial will follow at Evergreen Burial Park.



RICHARDSON, GERTRUDE P.

Miss Gertrude P. Richardson, age 80, of 5638 Ingleside Drive, S.W., died Saturday morning in a local hospital. Miss Richardson was a former teacher with the Roanoke City Public School System and was retired Executive Director of Virginia Skyline Girl Scout Council. She was a charter member of Eta Chapter Delta Kappa Gamma, a member of William Watts Chapter of U.D.C., member of Blue Ridge Forum, Roanoke City Retired Teachers. She was listed in Who's Who Among American Women 1971-72 and Who's Who in Virginia 1974-75. Miss Richardson was a member of the First Presbyterian Church. Surviving are a brother and sister-in-law, James R. and Frances R. Richardson, Roanoke; two nephews, James R. Richardson, Jr., Rocky Mount; Robert J. Richardson, Independence; three great-nieces; and four great-nephews. The family suggests memorials to Virginia Skyline Girl Scout Council. Services will be 3:00 p.m. Monday at Oakey's South Chapel. Dr. John LaMotte and the Rev. Thomas S. Cribb will officiate. Interment will be in Evergreen Burial Park. Friends may call at Oakey's South Chapel.



Chris Sowers, Ralph Hart, Jay Ruggiero and drummer Patrick Hart recently traveled to Georgia, where they portrayed Southern soldiers for the filming of the upcoming movie 'Glory'

GENE DALTON/Staff

Not war, history

**Local
'soldiers'
of the
24th
Virginia
Infantry
relive the
battles of
the War
Between
the States**

By SU CLAUSON

BLACKSBURG — Concentrating on high school trigonometry, chemistry and English can be difficult if you've just come back from war.

"Especially if you've died a couple of times," says Chris Sowers, 16, a junior at Blacksburg High School.

Chris, his friend Jay Ruggiero, their history teacher, Frank Moseley, Roanoke friends Ralph and Patrick Hart and several other Southwest Virginia Civil War re-enactors left the 20th century behind in early April to refight the Battery Wagner Assault for filmers of the movie, "Glory," starring Matthew Broderick. Moseley and another Blacksburg re-enactor, Charles Young, were part of a group that stayed on a few more weeks for additional filming.

The re-enactors have also fought in countless battles around the East Coast, appeared in short documentaries, and will take part in a Dublin ceremony May

7 commemorating the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain.

"Glory," a feature-length film scheduled for release around Christmas, tells the story of the first Union regiment of free Northern blacks. Sowers and other members of the 24th Virginia infantry were recruited as some of the best Confederate re-enactors in the country.

"Committed to historical accuracy to the point of madness," is the way the New York Times described us when they wrote about the filming," Sowers said.

The Times wasn't exaggerating. From their painfully rough-hewn, steel-heeled boots to their hot, kersey jackets buttoned all the way to their Adam's apples, these guys are authentic. Their black powder rifles, their tarred canvas hat covers, even their deerskin knife sheafs are authentic reproductions.

These guys don't take shortcuts. If outfitting a Confederate soldier was difficult 125 years ago, it's almost as diffi-

PLEASE SEE HISTORY/B3

During re-enactments, cavalrymen are the ones who never die. It's too much trouble for them to dismount from their horses. But during a battle in Texas, Ruggiero watched, astonished, as a horseman pitched to the side and rolled off his mount. "It was perfect," he said. "We yelled; we were all glad we got him. But it turned out that his saddle broke."

Patrick Hart, 13, the youngest member of the 24th Virginia, was allowed to portray the drummer boy since last year. Bussy, the actual drummer for the 24th, deserted his company in July 1863 after the Battle of Gettysburg.

"The Confederacy took men up to 50 years old," said Patrick's father, Ralph Hart — at 51 the oldest member of the 24th. "By the end of the War the South was trying to find any able-bodied person they could to fight."

Patrick saw his first re-enactment at nine, but had to wait until last year to join. He went to several battles in borrowed clothes, banging his mother's cake box. His dad watched the fun while chauffeuring Patrick to battles and decided to sign up. Patrick's mother sews most of their clothes from patterns obtained from the sutlers and tolerates their absence every other weekend.

"We're in the middle of the 125th anniversary of the Civil War," Ralph Hart said. "There have been two or three major battles — maybe 7,000-12,000 re-enactors — every year. Gettysburg was the big one last year; I think about 70,000 spectators showed up. The Battle of the Wilderness May 26-28 near Culpeper is the big one this year. We're also doing the Battle of New Market May 12-14 and the memorial service in Dublin on May 7," he said. On that Sunday, members of the 24th will take part in a Dublin ceremony commemorating the Battle of Cloyd's Mountain.

"The American Civil War Society in Great Britain has invited us to England for two weeks in August. Patrick's going to that, but I used up all my vacation on the movie."

"Patrick's school really supports him in this hobby," Ralph Hart said. "He's worn his uniform in to talk to several classes."

"The only problem we have," said Sowers, "is that we usually know more about the Civil War than our teachers do."

History

FROM PAGE B1

cult today. Civil war guns bring top price in the antique market. Sutlers, or peddlers who follow re-enactments, may charge as much as \$800 for the uniform and accessories to completely equip a Civil War soldier.

Sowers, Ruggiero, Moseley, the Harts and another Blacksburg re-enactor, Young, also own Union uniforms. In the South, finding enough blue-coats for a re-enactment can be difficult, so the 24th Virginia doubles as the 83rd Pennsylvania in a pinch.

"I don't have any trouble with that," Ruggiero said. "But there are some guys who just won't play a Yankee soldier. These guys — there aren't many of them — take the fighting very seriously and won't shake hands when it's over."

Battles consist of lots of running, shouting and the firing of empty rifles.

"I usually decide to be dead when I run out of ammunition or get tired," said Ralph Hart of Roanoke. "Most of us have blood capsules we can release if we want to. Some guys really go all out and get fake rubber injuries — blood and guts and all — but that's more trouble than it's worth. People keep asking you if you're all right, and rescuers think you might really be injured."

Although the most severe real injury most re-enactors ever see is a foot blister, the possibility exists that someone could mishandle a gun.

"The only time I've ever felt unsafe was on Jekyll Island (where much of "Glory" filming took place)," said Ruggiero. "They had to recruit some guys who weren't re-enactors, and those guys really wanted to play with guns. You never put anything in your rifle, but those recruits were jamming paper clips, sand and caps down those gun stocks. We told the movie crew we weren't going on the set until they checked those guys' guns."

Ruggiero, who is 17, has been re-enacting the Civil War for about a year now — since Moseley formed the Southwest Virginia group. He enjoys creating what he calls "living history," but is always aware that it isn't real.

"War is killing people," he said. "We know we're not killing people."

The experience doesn't make Ruggiero especially sensitive to military issues, he says. He does, however, participate in the macho image of the foot soldier. His division was upset when cavalrymen were drafted to play infantrymen during the movie. "They didn't know what to do without their horses," he said. "They had their ammunition boxes so low they couldn't get to them. They weren't authentic. I was almost ready to leave the set."

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1989

CYCLORAMA? WHO NEEDS IT?

What Gettysburg was really like

By LONDON McALLISTER

SO YOU think it would be exciting for Roanoke to own a cyclorama depicting a savage, purposeless battle in a savage, senseless war (editorial, April 24)? And you think a giant painting of men and horses dying in heaps would be a natural adjunct to the proposed "living history" Explore Park?

I wish I could take your writer by the hand and transport us back in time to July 4, 1863. On the day after the battle, we could walk the scene of Pickett's Charge under a hot July sun and look at the blasted bodies lying about — horrible caricatures of living men.

Some would be headless; others would have their entrails spilled out in blue-green spirals. Most of the bodies would be grotesquely bloated by the heat of the day, and flies would swarm about them.

Your writer would also notice the odor of rotting human flesh — it might even overcome him. I have never met anyone who could find adequate language to describe that smell — sickly-sweet, cloying, putrescent, overpowering — none of the words even comes close.

Your writer might want to cover his nose and mouth with a handkerchief as we moved on and take in some more of "the high-water mark of the Confederacy."

The carrying parties would not have had time to remove all the wounded from the field, and we could find some still alive, with crippled, blood-smearred bodies and staring eyes. The writer might even want to interview some of them. "Where does it hurt you, son? You've done a great thing for your country."

To cap our exciting brush with "living history," I would suggest a tour of the field hospitals, one on each side. These would be steamy, dusty tents, manned by weary-eyed

surgeons wearing blood-spattered aprons. Behind the tents, we would find a pile of severed arms and legs, and somewhere nearby, rows of bodies waiting hasty burial.

Your writer would probably find the Confederate hospital harder to take, since the doctors would already have run out of ether. The doctors would hand wounded soldiers a couple of lead musketballs to chew on, so they could avoid crying out while the surgeons' saws sliced through their limbs. For belly wounds, the doctors would simply shake their heads and have the men carried away to die.

Ge, I think it would be great for Roanoke to have a cyclorama of a Civil War battle that took place more than 300 miles away, at a Pennsylvania town where they already have a similar spectacle celebrating same.

Maybe the promoters could go Atlanta and Gettysburg one better, and place dead horses around the periphery. The smell would do wonders for the sense of authenticity.

On second thought, that would get people in trouble with the health department, but I have another idea. If you can find anyone dull-witted enough to come up with the \$5.5 million asked for the painting, let's see if we can't get them to spend a little more, and we'll build a replica of the Eiffel Tower.

The connection with Virginia? Well, a lot of Virginian tourists visited Paris last year, and few if any died over there. The connection is hardly less tenuous than one with Gettysburg. Besides, the tower replica wouldn't smell so bad.

Landon McAllister, who lives in Blacksburg, is a retired Army major and a decorated combat veteran of Vietnam.

Civil War site leveled by college

Associated Press

FREDERICKSBURG — A Civil War artillery emplacement was destroyed to make way for new dormitories at Mary Washington University, but school officials said they had been unaware of the historic gun site.

"We've destroyed part of the history of the Battle of Fredericksburg," City Councilman Ralph A. Hicks said Wednesday after earthmovers destroyed the gun site while preparing ground for three new dormitories on a hillside next to the college's Goolrick Hall.

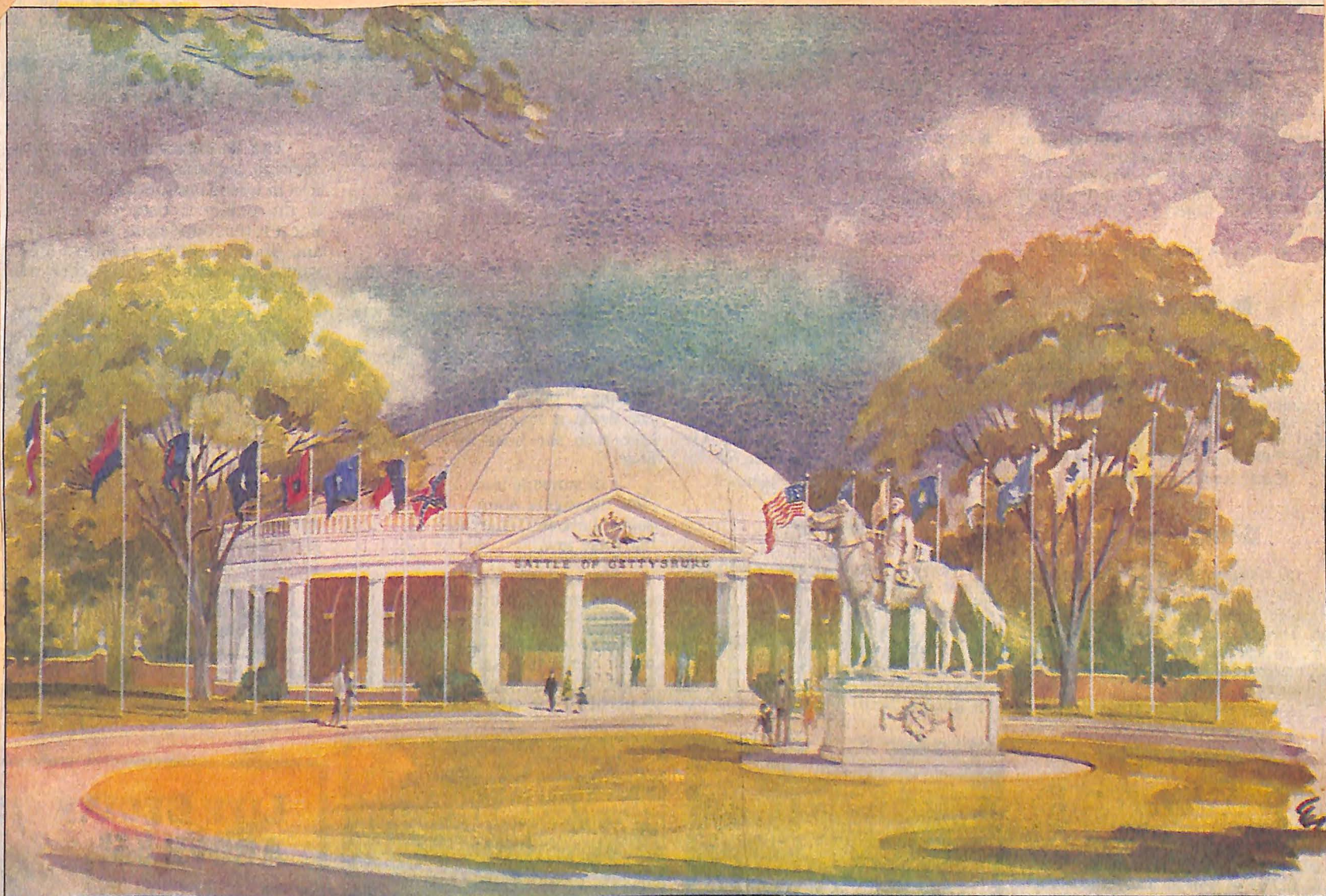
The college would never knowingly destroy historic property, said Richard L. Miller, the college's vice president for business and finance. He said college officials thought a series of earthworks on the hillside had been leveled two decades ago.

"A lot of people had a chance to look at this project," but no one had raised objections before Wednesday, Miller said. He said the emplacement had gone unnoticed by several state agencies, including the state historic preservation office, during recent reviews of plans for the new dormitories.

Plans for the dorms were outlined as early as 1985, college spokesman Ronald Singleton said.

Miller said the architect's plans for the dormitories did not mention the emplacement and said he found no evidence of the gun site in his records.

James R. Zinck, a National Park Service superintendent, said it appeared in preliminary drawings provided by the college that construction would not affect the gun site.



If the cyclorama comes to Roanoke, a suitable home will have to be built for it. Above is owner Joe King's conception of what such a building might look like.

Civil War cyclorama financing is faltering

By JEFF DeBELL
STAFF WRITER

The businessman who hopes to bring a giant Civil War cyclorama to the Roanoke Valley says the project is in trouble but still alive.

"We're in a fluid position," said Robert E. McFall.

He said he hasn't found a place to put the huge painting, nor has he raised the down payment that would be required to get the project under way.

The cyclorama depicts the 1863 Battle of Gettysburg. It consists of 14 panels, each about 30 feet wide and 22 feet tall. They are meant to be installed on the walls of a circular building so that the resulting panorama appears natural to someone standing in the center of the building.

French artist Paul Philippoteaux, with 16 assistants, painted the cyclorama in Paris over a two-year period ending in 1883. It was last displayed in the 1933 Chicago World's Fair and has been owned since 1964 by portrait painter Joe King of Winston-Salem, N.C.

In a deal announced last April, King agreed to sell the painting for \$5.5 million. He was to receive a down payment of \$110,000 plus a percentage of the fees charged to see it until the purchase price was fulfilled.

The agreement allowed six months for the down payment to be raised. It also required that a suitable building be provided within three years for display of the cyclorama.

PLEASE SEE MURAL/A5

McFall said in the spring he expected to raise most of the down payment by selling Civil War prints through the gallery and frame shop he operates with his wife. Because of disappointing sales, he said this week, he was some \$50,000 short of the down payment and his contract with King has expired.

"A lot of people encouraged me," he said, "but when I went around for their orders they were 'not available' or something."

A section of the painting depicting Pickett's charge was brought to the Roanoke Civic Center last May 11 and shown to an invited audience of government, civic and business leaders.

McFall said he came close to a deal with an unnamed church for land on which to exhibit the cyclorama. The church was going to sell the property for a percentage of the money charged to view the painting, but reconsidered after legal counsel said the arrangement might endanger the church's tax-exempt status.

According to McFall, the cyclorama also is being sought by a North Carolina group that wants to install it at Asheboro. He believes it will go to whomever first raises the money.

"I'm still working on it," he said. "I still have some irons in the fire. If this thing gets away from Roanoke I'm going to cry buckets, because it should be here."

Huge Civil War painting may wind



The 30-by-22-foot panel showing Pickett's charge (above) will be unveiled in Roanoke on May 11

By JEFF DeBELL
STAFF WRITER

A giant cyclorama of the 1863 Battle of Gettysburg will be brought to Roanoke and installed as a permanent tourist and educational attraction if businessman Robert McFall has his way.

"It is a national treasure," McFall said. "To me, that is the significance of the painting. I think it will put Roanoke on the map."

"The Battle of Gettysburg" is owned by portrait painter Joe King of Winston-Salem, N.C.

The painting was last displayed at the 1933 Chicago World's Fair. It remained stored in Chicago until bought by King in 1964. Since then, it has been stored in Winston-Salem.

King will bring a section of the painting to Roanoke for display next month. It will be shown to the public and to invited civic, business and government leaders — people he and McFall hope will help make the entire painting a permanent Roanoke Valley installation.

"I'm a painter," King said during a recent visit to Roanoke. "I hate to see these things lost. It's a wonderful document of great historical importance."

"The Battle of Gettysburg" was painted in Paris by French artist Paul Philippoteaux and 16 assistants over a two-year period ending in 1883.

The painting is listed in the "Guinness Book of World Records" because of its huge size.

It consists of 14 canvas panels, each about 30 feet wide and 22 feet tall. Stretched end to end, the sections would be as long as 1½ football fields. King said it would have taken one man 40 years to do the painting alone.

Parts of the original painting have been cut off because of deterioration and because of difficulties in displaying and storing it. In its original form, "The Battle of Gettysburg" weighed 11,792 pounds and covered 28,700 square feet.

The panels are meant to be installed on the walls of a circular building so that the resulting cyclorama appears natural to a spectator standing in the center.

A section of "The Battle of Gettysburg" will be unveiled May 11 at a continental breakfast in the Roanoke Civic Center for 1,000 invitees.

From 10 a.m. until 7 p.m. that day, the huge painting will be open to the public for free viewing on the civic center auditorium stage.

McFall said the breakfast is being co-sponsored by Crestar Bank, the Bank of Shawsville, the Roanoke Valley Historical Society and the Roanoke Times & World-News.

The panel to be brought to
PLEASE SEE PAINTING/12

Roanoke is devoted to the famous engagement known as "Pickett's charge." In it, the forces of Gen. George Pickett managed to breach federal lines at the crest of Cemetery Hill but soon were routed by withering fire.

The panel was inspected in Winston-Salem recently by former Roanoke Museum of Fine Arts executive director Peter Rippe.

"This is not hack work," Rippe said. "The artist put his heart and soul into it. I was pleasantly surprised by the quality and condition of the piece, and I was overwhelmed by the size."

Rippe was dispatched to Winston-Salem by Bern Ewert, director of the Explore Project, who became interested in the cyclorama after being consulted by McFall.

Explore is the proposed "living history" state park east of Vinton that will be devoted to Virginia's role in opening the American West.

Though Gettysburg occurred 15 years after the time frame encompassed by Explore, Ewert said, there may be ways for the projects to complement each other.

"I think it would be a tremendous educational and tourist attraction," Ewert said.

McFall agrees.

"The Blue Ridge Parkway goes right through the city and there are 2½ million people going up and down the parkway every year

up in Roanoke

looking for things to do," he said.

King has agreed to sell the painting and to be paid over an indefinite period of years from the fees charged to view it. The total payment will come to \$5.5 million, according to McFall.

The agreement calls for a down payment of \$110,000 within six months. McFall said he will raise the down payment through the sale of Civil War prints through the gallery he owns and operates with his wife, Barbara McFall.

McFall's Framing, Fine & Decorative Art is in Oak Grove Plaza. It specializes in Civil War art and features prints of original Civil War-related paintings by George Solonevich and other area artists.

Guests at the May 11 breakfast will be asked to support the project by buying prints themselves and by using their business, civic and personal contacts to encourage the sale of others.

The eventual ownership of the painting is unclear. McFall said he has had exploratory conversations with business and civic interests but no deals have been made.

"We don't know who the owners will be," he said, "but they will own a national treasure."

In addition to the down payment, the agreement between McFall and King requires that a suitable building for display of the painting be provided within three years. No site has been selected.

A smaller cyclorama by Philip-poteaux is part of the official commemorative exhibit at Gettysburg, Pa., site of the crucial battle.

War exhibit will open in mall

By United Press International

CHARLOTTEVILLE — A compromise between preservationists and developers will be unveiled Saturday when a Civil War museum exhibit opens in a shopping mall built on a site where Union soldiers under George Armstrong Custer attacked a Confederate winter camp.

A local dealer in antiques and historic military artifacts, Art Beltrone, played a part in developing the exhibit which includes artifacts taken from the Rio Hill battle site before bulldozers moved in.

Beltrone said the owners, the First Interstate Development Group of Cleveland, Ohio, contributed \$10,000 to build the display. Volunteer relic hunters who combed the area with

metal detectors contributed buttons, bullets, shell fragments and personal items from 125 years ago.

"The exhibit will reach a broad segment of our community with an important story in Albemarle's history," said Melinda Freeman of the local historical society. "It would not have been possible without a generous developer and committed citizens who wanted to make it happen."

Custer, who gained fame in later Indian wars, and his group of 1,500 men destroyed a Confederate camp without a loss of life, but retreated across the Rivanna River when confronted in a skirmish by Confederate artillerymen. The Union soldiers burned a bridge and a flower mill on their way out.

Saturday, September 30, 1989

convention

"It was a truly devastating war, and the history was just passed down to us," said Juanita Lucas of Strasburg, co-organizer of the convention. Mrs. Lucas' husband, William, said he had several ancestors in the Confederate Army, as well as two ancestors who were Union soldiers from Pennsylvania. Mrs. Lucas had an ancestor in the famous Mosby Rangers, partisan fighters active in the Shenandoah Valley.

McNair said that not only were Southern women loyal to their cause, but they did what they could to harass Union forces, from actively resisting them to spitting on their uniforms and, in one case, emptying a chamber pot onto the head of a Union officer.

"A Federal soldier wrote that if Southern women could love as well as they hate," McNair said, "it would be well worth getting one."

Northern Virginia Daily

Shenandoah

Southern pride shows at UDC

By Andy Miller
Daily Staff Reporter

The Virginia Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy is holding its annual convention at the Ramada Inn in Woodstock this weekend, and Southern pride was never more evident.

This year's convention is the first ever in the northern Shenandoah Valley, according to convention organizers.

"Many people are here because of a deep interest in history," Suzanne Silek of Front Royal, a past president of the Virginia Division, said Friday night. "It's a very interesting time, and it's even more interesting if an ancestor was in the war."

Retired U.S. Army Maj. General Carl H. McNair Jr.,

the featured speaker, extolled the virtues of Southern womanhood through the four arduous and devastating years of a war that tore the nation apart.

"The greatness of the South had its roots in Southern women," McNair told the audience of about 200 men and women, all of whom had ancestors in the Confederate armies. "They were the strength behind the men in the field."

McNair cited General Robert E. Lee's wife Mary and President Jefferson Davis' wife Varina as examples of strong and loyal Southern women, as well as General J.E.B. Stuart's wife Flora, who traveled to her husband's deathbed only to find he had died hours earlier.

"Varina Davis provided her husband with the loyalty and support he needed, and she was with him when he

was captured," said McNair, a West Point graduate and Florida native who served two tours in Vietnam. "She worked ceaselessly until he was released. She was faithful to her husband and to the Confederacy to the very end."

McNair said Southern women kept the farms and plantations going and worked as nurses and spies while the men were with the army. The women also worked in the factories and even took up arms in some cases.

"It was a very romantic period in American history," said Susan Whitacre, president of the Winchester Chapter of the UDC. "People had tremendous moral courage. Both sides did good and bad things. Unfortunately, history books say the war was for slavery, when it really was about states' rights. The South believed it had a constitutional right to secede."

Patrick County hero, heritage honored

By BEN BEAGLE
STAFF WRITER

ARARAT — There were three horses in the pasture below the hill where James Ewell Brown Stuart's home place once stood, and Tom Perry quickly picked up the symbolism.

"Kind of nice: horses grazing where Jeb Stuart's birthplace was," he said.

The horses — covered with late-summer flies — may not have suited Stuart, the Confederate cavalry hero who would die at 31 in the last year of the Civil War.

But for Perry, a 29-year-old computer man from Mount Airy, N.C., the horses were a nice touch.

Although he says he is not obsessed with Stuart, Perry does have a chow dog with a red coat that is named Jeb Stuart. Stuart had reddish hair.

Perry, who was born in Mount Airy but went to public schools in Virginia, is president of the J.E.B. Stuart Birthplace Preservation Trust Inc., an organization formed earlier this year to buy 70 acres of 1,500 acres that form the old Stuart plantation, Laurel Hill.

The trust wants to raise between \$75,000 and \$100,000 to buy the Patrick County land and to save it from any development.

J.E.B. Stuart IV, a retired Army officer, was to be the guest of honor at a kick-off reception Sunday at the Crestar Bank in Stuart, the county seat.

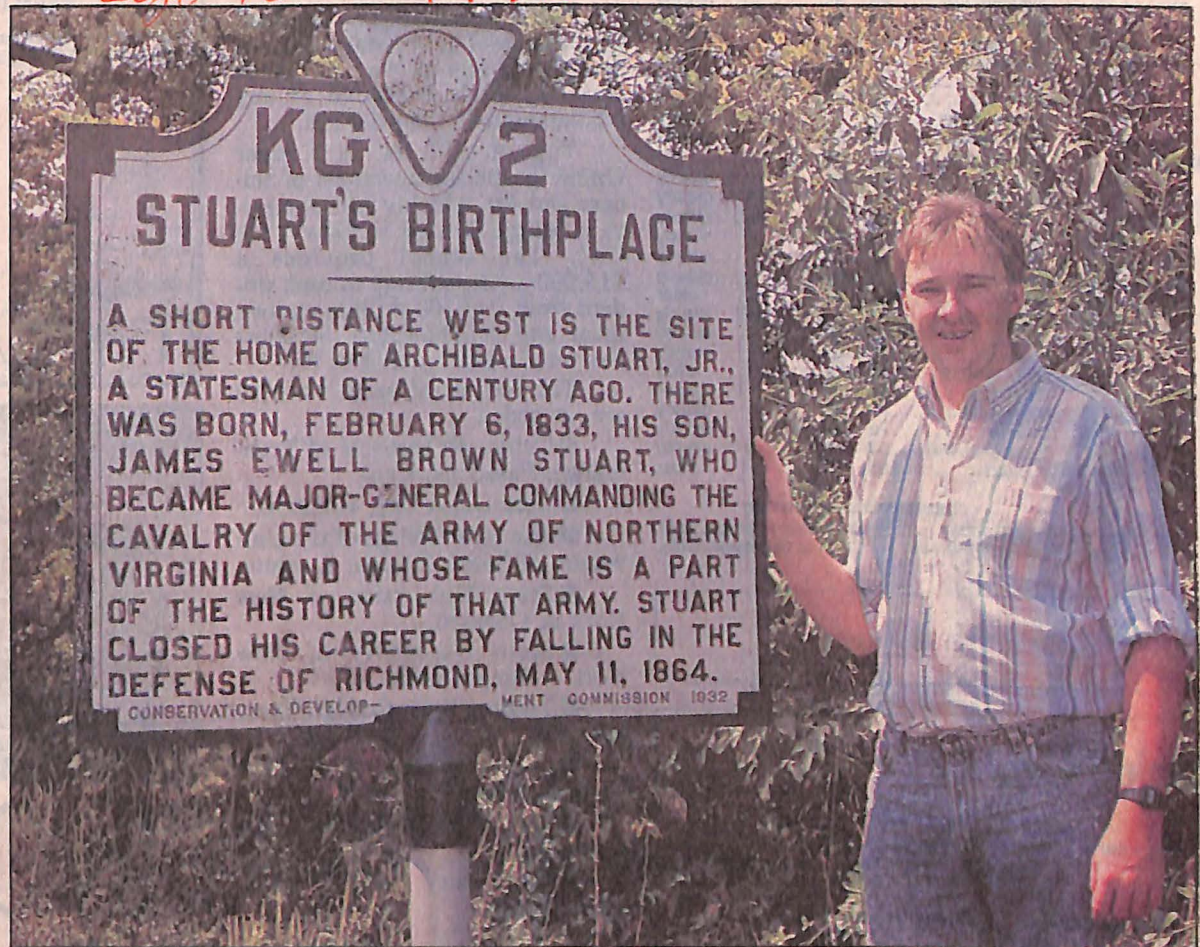
A series of lectures will begin in October at the Reynolds Homestead in Patrick County.

The first lecture will be given by professor James I. "Bud" Robertson, whose course on the Civil War at Virginia Tech has become legend and attracts a full house of students — many of them not history majors.

The Stuart home place, built by the Civil War hero's father, is in flue-cured tobacco country in southern Patrick County. It is within sight of the North Carolina line, and Ararat, named for the mountain Noah's ark is supposed to have landed on, is a short distance away on Virginia 733.

Perry, who has devoted most of this summer to organizing the fund-raising effort, rides reporters around in a blue Nissan pickup truck and worries that they will write more about him than Stuart.

He has also prepared himself for a question that probably would not have arisen 30 years ago during a



JACK GAKING/STAFF

Tom Perry is president of the J.E.B. Stuart Birthplace Preservation Trust Inc., which aims to buy a portion of the Stuart plantation, Laurel Hill, to save it from development.

discussion of one of Virginia's most-memorable characters.

The question involves the possible linkage between honoring Stuart — who fought conspicuously in a war to preserve the South's "peculiar institution" of slavery — and racism.

"It was very evident that this thing would be controversial in somebody's eyes," Perry said.

Stuart, he said, didn't go to war to preserve

slavery: "He went because Virginia seceded.

"Nobody in our group is prejudiced or racially motivated in this.

"We're entitled to have our heritage and our history."

Perry, who became fascinated by the Civil War while taking Robertson's course at Tech, said he has

PLEASE SEE HERO/A10

Confederate daughters

Landmark News Service

RICHMOND — Eight daughters of Confederate Civil War soldiers are about to become perhaps the final casualties of the Lost Cause when they are moved from the Confederate Home for Women to a new suburban nursing home 20 miles away.

In exchange for their worldly possessions and any future inheritances they might receive, the women had been promised a lifetime of care in the stately two-story building filled with reminders of Confederate heroes and nestled among magnolias behind the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts. Since the 1930s, dozens of daughters of Confederate soldiers have lived in the home.

But after more than a year of negotiations among key legislators, museum officials and top members of the home's board of directors, a decision has been reached to turn the home over to the museum for an as-yet unstated purpose.

On Thursday, the remaining women, aged 84 to 98, will be told they will be moved. The women will lose dozens of worn but valuable antiques, some of which they or previous residents brought to the home with them and which now may be sold — for a fraction of their value on the open market — to members of the board that governs the facility. Other antiques in the home were bequeathed by wealthy Southerners with connections to the home.

"The museum wants our

home," said Faye Oliff of Mechanicsville, also a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. "They want it so bad. They've been like damn vultures waiting for the ladies to die so they can get it."

"I am very disheartened by my fellow board members."

Oliff said she tried to persuade the board to open the home to paying lineal descendants of Confederate soldiers. The board also denied her proposal that a smaller home for the women be opened about eight blocks away using most of the same staff.

In exchange for the house, the state apparently will agree to help pay for the women's care, now funded largely by interest from the home's trust fund, until the last of

Confederate Home turning women out

THE ARTICLE from Landmark News Service revealing that eight daughters of Civil War soldiers are being moved from the Confederate Home for Women to a new suburban nursing home brings to light a deplorable situation. I'm sure there are several "do-gooders" who have decided this is in the "best interest" of these ladies.

They were promised lifetime care in the two-story building behind the Virginia Museum. Through a lot of political maneuvering, legislators, museum officials and the home's board of directors have decided to renege on the agreement and force eight ladies ranging in age from 84 to 98 out of their home. In addition, their antique possessions — or those of the home — are to be sold to the board members at 1980 prices.

Anyone who has dealt with the elderly knows how disruptive and traumatic it is for them to leave their home. The board members were selected to oversee the management of the home and protect the rights of the residents. Instead, it looks as if the board is trying to rob these residents of their rights and possessions.

Is the state so lacking in funds that it cannot subsidize this home for a few more years? Is the board's desire for the home's building and contents so great that they will compromise the very purpose of the home and farm these ladies to some other facility?

GAIL G. GODSEY
ROANOKE

Roanoke Times & World-News, Monday, April 10, 1989 B3

lose battle on home front

them dies. The trust fund then will revert to the museum under terms of an agreement yet to be worked out.

Several people with connections to the home told Landmark News Service that a majority of the 10 board members believe they should have first pick of the items, whose price they will set based on an appraisal done nine years ago. The board has refused to release the appraisal.

But Holly C. DeJarnette, the home's administrator compared the previous appraisal with a new one commissioned by The Virginian-Pilot and Ledger Star of Norfolk and said the value of at least some of the furniture has increased as much as 50 percent over its 1980 value.

For example, a 1770 Chippen-

dale American-made mahogany grandfather clock beside the front door is now valued at \$5,000, according to the recent appraisal done by R.E. Crawford and Associates of Richmond. The clock was appraised for about one-fifth that much in 1980, DeJarnette said.

"Something needs to be done to stop [the private sale]," Oliff said. "I think it all ought to be sold at public auction to ensure the home gets a fair price for it."

Oliff and others familiar with the negotiations said the proceeds would add to the home's dwindling trust fund and prevent the state from having to further subsidize the women's care.

Museum and legislative officials deny they have pressured the

home to close. They said Janet Burhans of Fredericksburg, president of the home's governing board, first contacted Senate Finance Committee member Hunter B. Andrews, D-Hampton, in December 1987 to discuss turning over the home in exchange for state funds to support the remaining women.

"We never pressured anyone," Andrews said. "They came to us."

But Burhans said the state pressured the board to close the home. "Our institution has never been without a cash flow problem," Burhans said. "That is the only reason why we acquiesced to — I don't know what to call it — strong direction to let go of the home. They pressured us all the time."

Series

FROM PAGE A3

Rice, a retired Navy man who was born in England, said he probably missed errors in the series.

Rice said the emphasis on slavery worried him, too.

"A lot of those boys weren't in a position to worry about slavery at all," he said.

It has been more than 125 years since Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox, but Rice said he senses "a recurrence of interest" in the Civil War.

The series certainly helped heighten this interest, he said.

Battle re-enactments and visiting the fields of old battles also has increased interest, he said.

Recently, he said, members of the roundtable went to the site of the Battle of Cloyds Mountain in Pulaski County "and walked the field."

There was the awesome feeling, he said, "that history occurred right here under my feet."

A promotion for the roundtable run as part of the series, he said, brought "15 or 20 calls from interested parties," Rice said — including residents of Haysi and Coeburn in Virginia's far Southwest.

"It was informative, but it was not completely accurate," Nevin Frantz said of the series.

Frantz, a roundtable member from Blacksburg, noted that the war was caused by "a very complex set of circumstances."

Yet, he said, the impression was that "the compelling reason . . . was to protect slavery."

Most Southerners, he said, fought against an invasion of their states and country and for state's rights.

Frantz recalled that some rebel soldiers deserted rather than follow Lee's Army of Northern Virginia into Maryland and near-disaster at the Battle of Antietam Creek in 1862.

"They felt it was a defensive war," Frantz said.

Still, he said, "I thought it was

very enjoyable. . . . it gave an overview."

Frantz said the "pious, blue-eyed killer" line bothered him, too: "That wasn't Jackson. That wasn't his character."

Frantz, who is director of Virginia Tech's division of vocational and technical education, grew up near Gettysburg, Pa. — where the hopes of the Confederacy began to die after the July 1863 battle in and around the small town.

He said he thinks the growing interest in the war is part of a movement in which "citizens of this country have risen up" and called for preservation of history and the quality of life."

An example was bitter, but unsuccessful, opposition to the rezoning of the Brandy Station battlefield in Culpeper County.

The battlefield, where Civil War calvarymen fought a huge engagement, was rezoned for an industrial park.

Roundtable members said the PBS series had the potential for interesting young Americans in the Civil War.

Willard Finney practices law in the same town that once sustained Confederate Gen. Jubal Anderson Early in the same profession.

His grandfather, Maj. John W. Finney, served in the Confederate Army. His grandfather, Finney said, was 72 when his father was born.

Finney said his father remembered seeing Confederate veterans and his grandmother, much younger than her husband, remembered being told of Southerners who buried their valuables in the ground.

William Faulkner once wrote that post-Civil War Southern boys had no trouble imagining they were standing where their ancestors had stood at Gettysburg because they had heard so much about the Civil War.

Today's youngsters are not so well-versed. "Something has been lost," Finney said.

He said he hopes the "Civil War" series might help find it again.



Willard Finney
Series 'excellent,' with exceptions

Shock aside, club liked Civil War series

By BEN BEAGLE
STAFF WRITER

Rice, president of the group, said its purpose is "entertainment."

The reference to Jackson "just rubbed me wrong," said Del. Willard Finney, D-Rocky Mount. "I never heard that before."

He said he and his wife wondered, "What are they saying that for?"

Finney, a lawyer, said he thought the series was "good with the exception that there was too much emphasis placed on the slavery question."

There were other issues, he said — "a way of life" that was different in the agrarian South and the industrialized North, for example.

With all that, Finney said he thinks "it is excellent that they put it on."

It showed, he said, "the suffering and the death and wounding of human beings" in the bloody sectional war.

"Personally, I thought it was very well done," said Rice.

PLEASE SEE SERIES/A5

The description of "Stonewall" Jackson as a "pious, blue-eyed killer" was a shock, but some members of the Roanoke Civil War Roundtable say they are willing to forget it.

The reference to Jackson, one of the Confederacy's more eccentric and more successful generals, occurred in the recent Public Broadcasting Service "Civil War" series.

Roundtable members who were asked about it said the series was extremely valuable — less-than-flattering references to Jackson and the saintly Robert E. Lee aside.

They also said there was an incorrect emphasis on the South's "peculiar institution" of slavery as the cause of the war.

The roundtable, with 65 to 70 members, is a group that meets on the second Tuesday of every month to hear a speaker on a Civil War subject.

The roundtable is not a fund-raising organization and its meetings are open to the public. Clive

There were no losers in PBS' 'The Civil War'

WASHINGTON — We are living in the aftermath of "The Civil War." This time there are no dead bodies and no scorched earth. Ken Burns' 11-hour history lesson blazed new trails of glory for public television. The goal now is to capitalize on them.

"The Civil War" was watched by an estimated 14 million American viewers. Final ratings, to be-

TOM SHALES

come available later this month, could show it having peaked over its five-night run to as many as 28 million viewers, an all-time high.

General Motors was the sole corporate underwriter of the show, putting up \$1 million toward the \$3.5 million production cost, and another \$1 million to pay for educational kits sent to schools and for advertising and promotion.

Will the huge success encourage other companies to support public TV? "I can't believe that it won't," says Ward Chamberlin, former president of Washington's WETA-TV, the producing station for "The Civil War." Chamberlin, who helped get the project going six years ago, says all the fallout has been positive.

"This is what we've all hoped public television could be," Chamberlin says from New York, where he was cheered at a public-TV conference. "I knew it was good, but I didn't have any idea it would have the wide appeal it's had."

At General Motors, everybody is happy, so happy that GM has already agreed to help fund the next Ken Burns film project, a history of baseball that will be told in nine chapters — as in innings. In fact, other companies contacted PBS about underwriting that show when "The Civil War" began to snowball, but GM already had it sewed up.

George Pruette Jr., GM's director of public affairs and advertising, says from Detroit that it wasn't hard to convince company executives to pony up the dough when Burns and Chamberlin approached them.

"It just sounded so good," Pruette says. "Our management said 'Sure, let's do it.' There was no hard sell required at all. It fit right into our strategy." GM likes to ally itself with TV projects tied to the American experience, which it sponsors under the "GM Mark of Excellence" banner. "I don't know how you measure the success of something like this except in terms of our own satisfaction, and we have a lot of that."

"The Civil War" went over big with another important audience for public television: members of Congress.

"They were knocked out by it," Chamberlin says. "One thing this show has done is to make sure Congress will continue to support us to the extent they have. One senator told me, 'Now we have something we can point to instead of just Sesame

PLEASE SEE SHALES/3

Shales

FROM PAGE 1

Street and the MacNeilLehrer hour."

As part of the advance ballyhoo, a videotape of the first installment of "The Civil War" was delivered to every senator and representative, at a total cost of about \$4,000, Chamberlin says. That's a pittance, especially "if it helps get us additional funding for public television."

For years Congress bent over backwards to help commercial broadcasting with favorable legislation. Now it caters slavishly to the rich and power-mad cable-TV lobby. The Senate just killed a much-needed cable reform bill that had earlier breezed through the House.

If Congressmen can go to such lengths to protect commercial interests, they ought to be able to support public TV too — to encourage quality TV as much as they help foster tripe.

Fans of "The Civil War" were

everywhere. Even Johnny Carson praised the miniseries on NBC's "Tonight Show." It was an especially generous gesture considering that part of the last chapter aired opposite Carson's own prime-time anniversary show.

Edward Zwick, co-creator of ABC's "thirtysomething" and the director of the acclaimed Civil War saga "Glory," was another of those spellbound by Burns's film.

"I was in a hotel room in Vancouver scouting locations for a movie," Zwick says from Los Angeles, "and I would race back to see it each night. It was very moving. It felt like a meditation; it wasn't particularly structured, except in terms of chronology, and you had the feeling of its being made by someone learning as they delved."

Millions of Americans shared that sense of discovery as they watched "The Civil War." The good vibrations may reverberate for weeks, months, years to come. This time, there were no losers.

Washington Post Writers Group

Hero

FROM PAGE A1

found that Stuart's mother offered him two slaves as wedding gifts and the general refused.

Perry said he doesn't know why Stuart turned his mother down, but he is certain the story is true.

Perry drove the truck to the top of the hill, and the path in the grass was evidence he had done that before.

The view from the hill, where the house Archibald Stuart built in 1831 stood until it burned 17 years later, is of the Blue Ridge Mountains, over-softened by a late-summer haze, but still imposing.

The Ararat River, an unremarkable stream until it gets into flood, runs below the gentle hill.

Once, Archibald Stuart was buried on the hill, but the body was taken to Saltville in 1952, to be buried beside Elizabeth Stuart, the general's mother.

Perry drove the Nissan back through the field and drove to George Dellenback's farm, once part of the Stuart acreage.

There, he showed the undergrowth-covered grave of William Letcher, who settled the land in 1778.

Letcher, Perry said, is a giant in local history, although he never became as famous as Jeb Stuart. He fought with Nathaniel Green in the Revolutionary War, but died before his side won. He was shot by Tories. The details of his death are obscure.

Letcher's granddaughter married Archibald Stuart in 1817. She moved back with her husband to the land along the Ararat River in 1828.

Perry said the grave will be cleared and restored as part of Pat-



Gen. J.E.B. Stuart

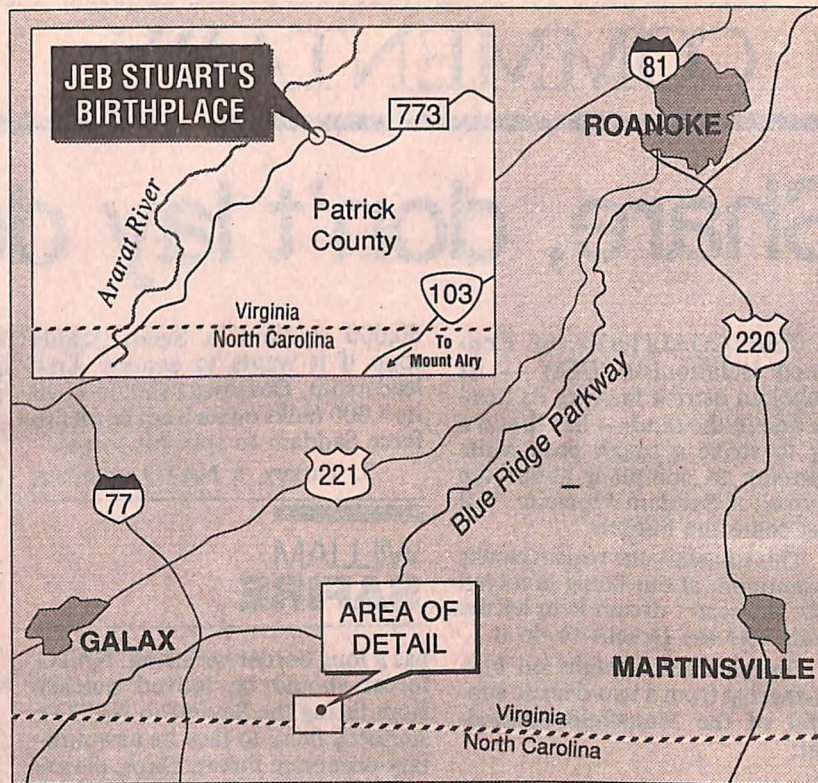
rick County's bicentennial celebration next year.

part of the Stuart estate also called Drumhead, Perry said, because Revolutionary War soldiers gave Tories drumhead courts-martial there and shot them.

The 70 acres the trust has an option to buy are owned by George Brown. Perry said the owner's wife, the late Icy Brown, had worked for years to get some recognition for Stuart.

She was responsible, he said, for a state highway marker near the Stuart home place on Virginia 733.

A statewide guide to historical markers, printed a long time ago, says the Stuart marker is on nearby Virginia 103. Perry said he has tried to correct the error, but state officials have said there is no error.



Staff

Perry said the trust will ask the state for a highway marker for William Letcher.

In Richmond, Stuart long ago joined Robert E. Lee and Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson among the huge statues of Confederate heroes on Richmond's Monument Avenue.

Lee's mansion on a hill in Arlington was taken over by the Union, and he didn't live there after the war. But the mansion is still there.

In Lexington, Jackson's home has been restored.

There is no house on the hill in Patrick County where Stuart was born.

Even so, Perry said there are no plans to build a replica of the house on the hill.

The trust has a preliminary plan for the hill, though.

It would include a picnic area and signs that would tell visitors about Stuart and his family. A visitor center and archaeological work also are possibilities, Perry said.

It is a modest plan, and visitors would not be charged admission.

"I don't know whether we ever would charge money," Perry said.

'Civil War' errors pointed out

By ELAINE VIEL
SPECIAL TO THE ROANOKE TIMES
& World-News

"The Civil War," the acclaimed documentary telecast on PBS this week, is fraught with mistakes and misleading historical references, a Civil War historian from Virginia Tech says.

"What I find very disturbing are the number of factual errors," said James I. Robertson, Tech professor and author of several Civil War books. "In one hour, there were 17 mistakes."

Considering that the 11-hour series took "five years to make and used two dozen historians," those errors should have been caught by a "simple reading of the script," he said.

Robertson, said he watched only two episodes, those covering 1862 and part of 1863. "I've watched two segments and don't plan to watch any more."

A few of the historical errors Robertson cited include:

■ Photographs the narrator identified as being of "Stonewall" Jackson were not.

■ Viewers are told that President Lincoln went up to Capitol Hill in 1862 to "speak to Congress." Robertson said the tradition of a president personally delivering an address to Congress didn't begin until Woodrow Wilson's presidency — Lincoln sent a speech that was read by someone else.

■ The statement that "photographers traveled with every army" is just not so, Robertson said. "All photographs made in the field are Northern."

■ The assertion that slavery was the only cause for the war also is off base, Robertson said. "Slavery was simply the catalyst," he said.

■ The series' interpretation of the slavery issue is that the primary purpose of the Emancipation Proclama-

tion was to get black men into the Union Army, Robertson said. All the proclamation did was grant freedom — it enabled black men to join the Union forces if they chose, he said.

■ Twice in the series, maps showing Winchester and Chancellorsville were incorrect, Robertson said. They showed Jackson launching an attack on the middle rear of the Union Army, he said, when Jackson really launched his attacks on the flanks.

Robertson, who is researching a book on Jackson, also took issue with the film's description of the general as a "pious, blue-eyed killer."

"This portrayal of the Confederate general as a bloodthirsty killer was insulting and just wrong."

Robertson, who has taught at Tech for 23 years, is the author of "General A.P. Hill: The Story of a Confederate Warrior," "Civil War Sites in Virginia," and "Soldiers Blue & Gray."

Confederate sons call Civil War series unfair

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Some Southerners say the Confederacy is about to get a new and undeserved black eye from pro-Northern historians during next week's showing of the 11-hour public television miniseries, "The Civil War."

The series, which begins the fall season for the Public Broadcasting Service on Sunday night, has received rave reviews. Columnist George Will wrote Thursday, "If better use has ever been made of television, I have not seen it."

But those are fighting words to P. Charles Lunsford, spokesman for the Georgia division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. He said the series' director-producer, Ken Burns, was espousing a Northern view of the Civil War that does not give the Confederacy its due.

"He claims to have been fair and impartial, when it's a Unionist view and leaves out the Confederate view entirely," Lunsford said in a telephone interview from Atlanta. "I saw five episodes. Probably three-fourths was taken up describing Union camps, Union generals. It was primarily told as if you were on

the other [Northern] side."

Lunsford, who says groups like his are "charged with defending the integrity of our ancestors," rejects the conclusion of the historians interviewed in the five-part series that

■ Critic calls "The Civil War" "far and away the best thing on television this fall." Spectator

slavery was a root cause of the bloody North-South conflict.

"We consider it to be a myth that it was a crusade to free an enslaved people," Lunsford said. "This myth has been perpetrated for many years. It seeks to justify the unconstitutional and illegal action against the Confederate states."

Offering a more moderate, but no less determined view, is John A. Black, president of an Atlanta marketing and production company. While saying the series is well written and well documented, Black said, it presents its facts selectively.

"It was a very fine piece of propaganda," he said.

Black said he objected to tax dollars being used to "re-educate" a public that knows little about the Civil War.

"Most people who don't know are going to sit down and watch it, if you will, as gospel. That's the danger. Then it's going into schools as a permanent teaching aid. While I don't say it shouldn't be a teaching tool, there should be a sequel to show the other side," Black said.

Southern writer Shelby Foote, the author of a three-volume history of the Civil War, is the series' on-camera guide. In an interview Friday at his Memphis home, he denied the series had a Northern bias.

"I'm as Southern as any man doing the protesting," Foote said.

The causes of the Civil War were complicated and the South's claim to be fighting for the right to handle its own affairs was at the heart of the conflict, Foote said. But slavery was an issue that underlay all others, he said.

Consultant and on-camera historian Stephen B. Oates, a professor at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst whose ancestors fought for the South, said, "I thought the film did a very good job of pointing out the superior generalship of Gen. Robert E. Lee . . . compared with the dimwit that led the Army of the Potomac" — Gen. George McClellan.

JAMES, MARGARET C.

Miss Margaret C. (Madge) James, age 80, of 2412 Maiden Lane, S.W., died Monday in a local hospital. She was a graduate of St. Joseph's College in Emmitsburg, Md., a member of St. Andrew's Catholic Church, a charter member of the Court of St. Patrick Catholic Daughters, and a retired teacher from William Fleming High School. She was a member of the Retired Teachers Association. Surviving are four sisters, Mary Jo Vaught, Roanoke; Emily J. Williams, Wytheville; Ann L. James, Roanoke; Regina J. Jungels, Roanoke; one brother, Richard L. James, Phoenix, Ariz.; two sisters-in-law, Lois L. James, Roanoke; Emily H. James, Phoenix, Ariz. A liturgical prayer service will be held at Oakey's Roanoke Chapel, 7:30 p.m. Wednesday. A funeral mass will be held at St. Andrew's Catholic Church, 11:15 a.m. Thursday with Rev. William O'Brian and Rev. James E. Parke officiating. Interment will be in St. Patrick's Cemetery, Speedwell, Va., 3:30 p.m. Thursday. Friends may call at Oakey's Roanoke Chapel.

KNAPP ANN F

Old soldier stands tall

College will keep courthouse statue

By BEN BEAGLE
Staff writer

After Roanoke College renovates the inside of the old Roanoke County courthouse in Salem, it will be a modern building guarded by a 28-foot granite statue of an antique soldier.

The statue of a Confederate soldier has stood in a corner of the courtyard since 1910. It will stay where it is when the college purchases the old courthouse, county and college officials said.

And a German field gun, which commemorates the county's World War I doughboys, probably won't be moved either.

The college — which has agreed to pay the county \$500,000 for the courthouse and plans to spend \$1.5 million to modernize it for offices and classrooms — has no problem with a granite statue and a field gun.

"After all, our history is part of that," said Norman Fintel, Roanoke College president.

The college came to Salem in 1847, before there were Confederate soldiers to be idealized in granite.

The statue especially, Fintel said, "adds to the character of the place."

Elmer Hodge, Roanoke County administrator, said college officials "have agreed to maintain the historical integrity" of the courthouse, which is listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register.

If the college should have any problems with the statue or the gun, he said, the county would move them.

And Hodge said a number of portraits of Salem's past shakers and doers that once hung on the walls of the old courthouse have not been forgotten either.

He said the portraits, their positions in the old courthouse spelled out in an order by the late Circuit Judge Fred Hoback Sr., will be hung in various county buildings.

Hodge said he found a picture of Dr. David F. Bittle, the first president of Roanoke College, in the courthouse basement. It was given to the college.

The college's links with the courthouse are clear.

In "Salem: A Virginia Chronicle," historian Norwood C. Middleton wrote that Dr. F.V.N. Painter, a Roanoke College legend, had a prominent part in the dedication of the courthouse in April 1910.

In a "Dedication Ode," Painter wrote of the building in classic terms. "A massive fane [temple] of law that borrows grace from the

Please see **Statue**, Page B2



JACK GAKING/RT&WN

Confederate statue in front of the old Roanoke County courthouse in Salem

Statue

From Page B1

Grecian art," he called it.

It must have been a long dedication day. Middleton wrote that there were a dozen or so historical sketches given.

In June 1910, the Confederate statue, put up by the Southern Cross chapter of the United Daughters of

the Confederacy, was unveiled and dedicated.

The statue stands on the spot where members of Capt. Abraham Hupp's Salem Flying Artillery mustered in 1861 — for a war that would take them to places like Gettysburg and Appomattox.

Hupp himself, Middleton wrote, became ill in 1862 and died in 1863 and did not see Gettysburg.

The field gun was installed on the lawn in 1926 by the American Legion.

In World War II, Middleton wrote, there was talk of turning it over to a scrap-metal drive, but American Legion members came up with a German machine gun, empty shells and a mortar for scrap purposes.

The gun itself is rather sturdily anchored to the old courthouse — both by tradition and by the concrete pad on which it stands.

Confederate Embassy Ball Committee
Confederate Memorial Hall
1322 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Civil War buffs battling developer

Associated Press

BRANDY STATION — The latest battle between Civil War enthusiasts and developers is being fought over Brandy Station in Culpeper County.

The 127th anniversary of the war's largest cavalry battle attracted hundreds of people Saturday to protest a developer's plans for a 1,500-acre business and industrial park at Brandy Station.

"If any ground in this battle deserves to be called hallowed, this is it," Civil War buff Clark B. Hall said as he stood on the Culpeper County hillside where Lee Sammis plans the biggest development in county history.

"Some kid a hundred years from now is going to get interested in the Civil War and want to see these places. He's going to go down there and be standing in a parking lot. I'm fighting for that kid," said Brian Pohanka, a local historian.

The Culpeper County Planning Commission voted 5-3 last month against the project. But the final word rests with the Board of Supervisors, which will vote this summer.

Increased interest in the Civil War has dovetailed with a public

reaction against suburban sprawl into rural Virginia, generating an unprecedented movement to preserve battlefields.

People on both sides of the issue say they are trying to avoid the kind of costly and bitter fight that occurred in 1988 over a plan to build a mall next to Manassas National Battlefield Park and resulted in the federal government's taking the land. In fact, many preservationists are giving today's developers credit for trying to solve problems in a mutually agreeable way.

But even when developers try to cooperate, they sometimes find themselves at odds with the preservationists. At Brandy Station, for example, Sammis has offered to give the county 240 of the most crucial acres, but preservationists aren't satisfied.

"If you've got isolated pockets of preservation, you've got nothing," Hall said, pointing across the wheat field.

About 35 miles southeast of Brandy Station, accelerating development around Fredericksburg threatens to engulf four major battlefields: Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Courthouse and Fredericksburg.



R.S.V.P.

Please make _____ reservations for the Confederate Embassy Ball at \$50 per person.

I regret that I will be unable to attend. However, I am enclosing \$_____ for the restoration and preservation of Confederate Memorial Hall.

Checks should be made payable to the Confederate Memorial Association.

The CMA is a 501(c)(3) tax exempt organization.

Reservations are limited and will be made on a first-come, first-serve basis.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone: (W) _____ (H) _____

Please list others in your party on the reverse side of this card.

For further information call 202/483-5700



The Embassy Ball Committee

<i>John Edward Hurley</i>	<i>President Confederate Memorial Association</i>
<i>Mrs. John Tilden Rogers</i>	<i>Chairman Confederate Memorial Committee</i>
<i>Maria Fisher</i>	<i>President The Beethoven Society</i>
<i>Mrs. Alvin J. Seippel, Sr.</i>	<i>Honorary President of the General Organization United Daughters of the Confederacy</i>
<i>Vice Admiral Fitzhugh Lee, USN (Ret.)</i>	<i>Grandson of General Fitzhugh Lee, CSA</i>
<i>Captain Oliver John Semmes III, USNR</i>	<i>Great-great-grandson of Admiral Raphael Semmes, CSN</i>
<i>Col. Edmund Kirby-Smith III, USA (Ret.)</i>	<i>Grandson of General Edmund Kirby-Smith, CSA</i>
<i>Mrs. Roger Wrenn Carroll</i>	<i>Maryland State Regent Daughters of the American Revolution</i>
<i>Rear Admiral Ernest M. Eller, USN (Ret.)</i>	<i>Former Director of Naval History Annapolis, Maryland</i>
<i>Tim Dodson</i>	<i>Order of the Sword of Lee</i>
<i>Frank Gilbert Rankin, Jr.</i>	<i>Past Commander-in-Chief Order of the Southern Cross</i>
<i>Leonard C. Pemberton, Jr.</i>	<i>Grandson of Private Moses C. Pemberton, CSA</i>



**March To The Beat
Of A
Different Drummer. . .**

Come To The Confederate Embassy Ball!

About The Embassy . . .

The Confederate Embassy is a mansion purchased after the War Between the States to house Confederate veterans and serve as a Southern cultural center in the nation's capital.

As the only shrine to the Confederacy in Washington, D.C., it now includes a beautiful museum, library and convention hall. Over the years it has acquired a priceless collection of oil paintings, statuary and Confederate memorabilia.

The Confederate Embassy Ball has become a tradition among Southerners and their friends who have used the annual event to renew old acquaintances and raise funds for the preservation of the Confederate Memorial Hall -- our "Embassy."

The Ball site this year is two blocks from the White House, directly across from the National Museum of American History on Constitution Avenue.

Music will be by "As You Like It" with members of the President's own band, and the Old Dominion Dancers will encourage period dancing during two segments of the Ball.

Since guests arrive from across the country to join us for this gala event, we once again expect to be oversubscribed. Reservations are therefore being accepted on a first-come, first-serve basis.

We wish you would remember that funds are desperately needed to save this building, and we are a 501(c)(3) organization for tax purposes.

So if you want to enjoy some old-time Southern Hospitality and support a truly worthy cause, Y'all be sure and come!

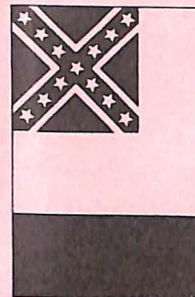
Don't Miss . . .

The Confederate Memorial Ceremonies

Arlington National Cemetery

Sunday, June 3rd

at 1 p.m.



After the War it became customary for the United Confederate Veterans to hold memorial services on the Sunday nearest to Jefferson Davis' birthday, June 3rd. In 1914 President Woodrow Wilson dedicated the Confederate Monument, one of the largest and most beautiful in Arlington National Cemetery. Since that time every President has had a wreath placed at the monument. The sculptor was a VMI Cadet who saw action during the War. He and 424 other Confederate soldiers and their wives are interred at its base.

Our speaker this year will be Dennis Wrynn, cofounder and president of the Capitol Hill Civil War Round Table. After Mr. Wrynn's address, memorial wreaths will be placed for the Confederate Memorial Association, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Children of the Confederacy, and various patriotic organizations from across the country.

The formal ceremonies will close with the presentation of a memorial wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. A reception will follow in the garden at Arlington House, the home of General Robert E. Lee.

Antebellum gowns, Confederate uniforms and a brass band are highlights of the afternoon.

Please note that no reservations are required, but guests should present this notice to the guard if they wish to bring their automobiles into the cemetery.

*A Night to Remember
For a Cause you Can't Forget . . .*

Confederate Memorial Hall



Saturday, June 9th

Confederate Embassy Ball

*Wear White Tie or Black Tie . . .
but only if you don't have a
Confederate uniform or
antebellum clothes.*

\$50 per person/Reservations required

Buffet Dining

*Proceeds go to the restoration and
preservation of Confederate Memorial Hall.
For further information, please call 202/483-5700.*



The Confederate Memorial Association

requests the pleasure of your company

at the annual

Confederate Embassy Ball

on Saturday, the ninth of June

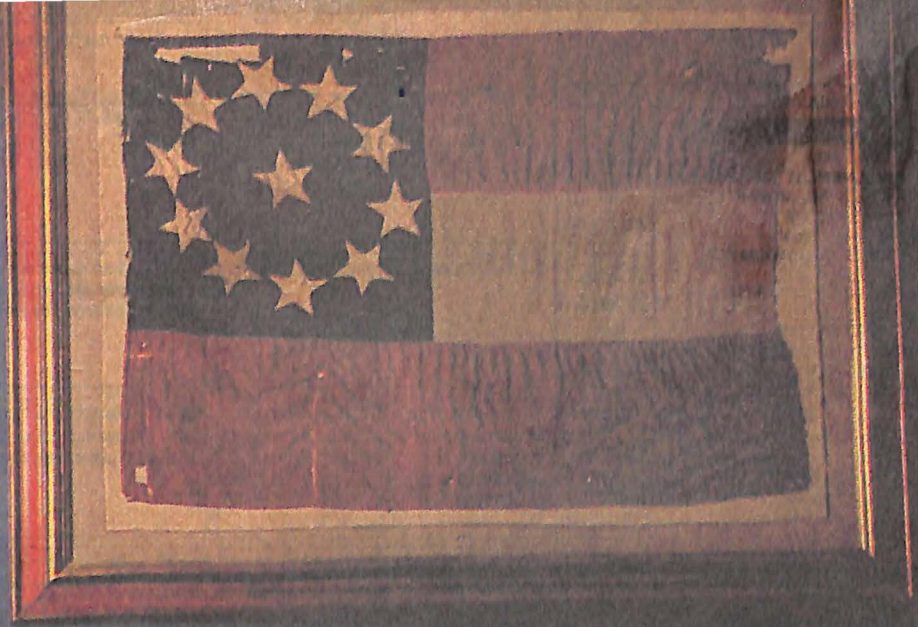
from nine until one o'clock

*The Departmental Auditorium
Constitution Avenue, Northwest
between 12th and 14th Streets
City of Washington*

The Confederate Embassy
Confederate Memorial Hall
1322 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

*R.S.V.P.
(Card Enclosed)
\$50 Per Person
Information 202/483-5700*

*White Tie
Black Tie
Confederate uniforms and
antebellums encouraged*



John Edward Hurley is president of the association that runs Confederate Memorial Hall in Washington NOV. 21 1989

Obscure Washington hall is forgotten memorial to soldiers of the South

By MIKE D'ORSO
LANDMARK NEWS SERVICE

THIS is the last place to look for a shrine to the Confederacy — in the heart of the nation's capital, eight blocks from the White House. But there it is, tucked among a row of tidy brownstone mansions on a tree-shaded stretch of Vermont Avenue, half a block away from a statue of Union Gen. John Alexander Logan:

The Confederate Memorial Hall.

A plain brass plaque beside the front door identifies the place. The plaque is no larger than the one identifying the National Council of Negro Women, two doors down. If not for the Confederate flag hoisted from its second story, the Hall would be easy to miss among these sleepy Victorian homes.

Most people do miss it. Although the paintings and statuary inside are cataloged by the Smithsonian Institution, although it has been included on Smithsonian tours, although its yearly gala ball is one of the more colorful and curious highlights of Washington's social season and although it is open to the public free of charge five days a week every week of the year, the Confederate Memorial Hall remains an almost overlooked oddity in a city brimming with history.

John Edward Hurley is used to the obscurity. He is here every day, answering the door at the rare times the bell is rung. Dignified, deferent to a fault, the

53-year-old District of Columbia native is the embodiment of Southern grace and hospitality. For the time you are here, he is your host, your tour guide, your obedient servant.

He is also president and chairman of the board of the Confederate Memorial Association, which owns and administers the 117-year-old hall.

And he can be a bit apologetic when you step inside and are surprised by a place that is less than pristine. The floors, covered by faded carpets, sag. The sofas and chairs are worn. The grand piano in the drawing room is horribly out of key.

Behind the bas-relief bust of Robert E. Lee, the wallpaper is peeling.

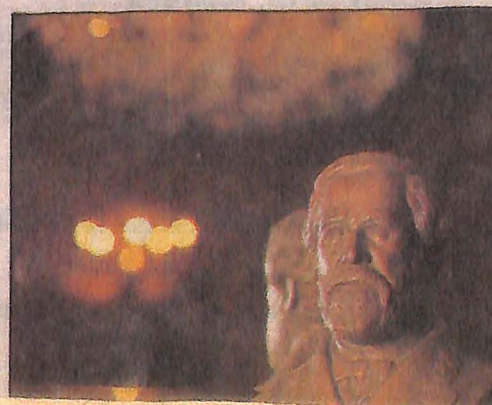
Above the oil portrait of Stonewall Jackson, the ceiling is half-painted.

Down in the basement library, sharing the shelf with a Confederate soldier's Bible, is a can of Lysol.

And back in the kitchen, beyond the Jefferson Davis sideboard, Hurley's one and only staff member, a live-in volunteer named John "Mickey" Collins, is fixing cups of coffee for everyone.

"We are not what you would call curatorially pristine," says Hurley, settling into a red velvet chair, across from a portrait of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. "This does not look like a museum," says Hurley, "because it isn't."

"Essentially this is a cultural cen-



A group of veterans pose in front of the Vermont Avenue building (above) in 1907 photo. A bust of Robert E. Lee (left), commander in chief of the Confederate army, occupies the home's parlor.

ter," he says, as a phone rings in the dining room.

"And," he adds with a demure smile, rising to take the call, "it is a home."

As history goes

That is what it was when it was created in 1872: the Confederate Memorial Home.

As Hurley tells it, the mansion was owned by a Maryland planter named John Maddox. After the war, Maddox received a visit from William Corcoran, builder of the Corcoran Gallery, owner of the city's first and largest bank, one of the most powerful men in Washington — and president of the Southern Historical Association.

"There is nothing anomalous about this place," says Hurley, glancing around the drawing room, "if you know your history.

"Washington before the war was a Southern town," he says, noting that the Mason-Dixon line ran north of the city, that Maryland was a planter's state before the war, that Lincoln had to be escorted into the capital in 1861 by his own troops.

"Many soldiers of the Confederacy were from Washington," says

Hurley, "and after the war it was quite natural for our people to come here, to come home."

But Washington after the war was a different city from the one those soldiers had left. Its population had swelled from 30,000 to more than 100,000, and most of that growth came from the north. The heart of the Union was here. But that did not keep Corcoran from paying his visit to Maddox.

"Our veterans needed assistance," explains Hurley. "You see, we didn't get pensions. We lost our property. Lee lost his property. People forget that with all the glories of war, if you lose, you're poor."

Corcoran's message to Maddox, says Hurley, was simple.

"He said we ought to have a place to just quietly receive our people."

The Maddox mansion became that place. It was donated to the cause in 1872 and opened in 1875 — with as little fanfare or attention as possible.

"You can understand why they kept it quiet," says Hurley. "If you were a mother who had lost a couple of sons on the Union side, you might not have reacted well to hear there were Confederate veterans living up on Vermont Avenue."

Roots remembered

For more than half a century, until the last resident died in 1932, more than 100 old Confederate soldiers called this mansion home. What few records there are are sketchy, says Hurley. He does know

there was a resident matron tending the ill and injured. No more than 15 veterans at a time lived here. Some only stayed a day or two, "just passing through," says Hurley. And there were often receptions and parties in the parlor, honoring the occasional visits from war heroes like Col. John Singleton Moseby of the storied Moseby's Raiders, who dropped by the home at the turn of the century and was honored with an elaborate dinner.

"There was always an effort here to retain some of the Southern culture and ambience that once was," says Hurley.

That ambience lived on even after the last veteran died and the home was renamed a hall by the 15-member board of the Confederate Memorial Association, created in 1907 to administer the facility. As the years went by, the hall became a repository for pieces of the past — among its displays is a framed, tattered Stars and Bars battle flag from the 1864 siege of Atlanta. But the mansion's atmosphere has always outshone its artifacts. Its mission, says Hurley, is to provide a pocket of Southern hospitality in a city that has forgotten its roots.

"Civility, manners — culture if you will," says Hurley. "These are our only windows on the sublime. We're doing our best here to keep them alive."

Thus the annual ball, which has often been described as "Gone With the Wind" come to life. Marking Jefferson Davis' birthday each June, it gives 200 or so Confederate devotees a chance to don their best antebellum finery — women in gowns and men in period uniforms. "We're all generals, of course," says Hurley.

But the ball, along with the hall's annual Victorian Christmas party, its spring hunt in the woods of Northern Virginia and the dozens of receptions dotting its social calendar, seemed doomed as interest waned during the middle part of the century. By the 1970s there was talk of selling the building. In 1977 the hall lost its tax-exempt status when the Internal Revenue Service found the association was no longer involved in any public programs. By then, the association itself hardly existed. "There were maybe 100 names on the list," says Hurley, "but none had had paid dues for years."

When Hurley, who describes himself as "a trade association executive in my real life," visited the hall in 1980, he found the building in disrepair. "The telephones were disconnected," he says. "They were even renting out rooms — to marginal people."

Hurley, who was born in Georgetown and raised in Arlington and whose great-grandfather led the Confederate "Beefsteak Raid" during the siege of Petersburg, asked who was running the place. He was told there were only five board members — "Along with 10 seats nobody wanted."

So he volunteered. "I said let's get this place going again. Let's do it."

In the decade since, under Hur-

ley's leadership, the Association has rebuilt its board back to full strength, it has regained its tax-exempt status, and its membership has swelled to 1,200 members, each paying \$25 in annual dues. The \$20,000 debt Hurley discovered in 1980 has been erased.

And the "Rooms for Rent" sign has been taken down.

Doing it their way

"We're back to paying our bills," says Hurley. And the hall is more visible than ever: Four Confederate cavalymen dressed in period uniform and carrying the association's banner rode in President Bush's inaugural parade. Last year's total of 600 visitors is the highest the hall has ever had. Never mind that the city's most popular attraction, the National Air and Space Museum, drew 600 visitors every 10 minutes last year. Hurley is realistic, and he is proud of the school and tour groups that have begun to include the hall on their itineraries. One of the more unlikely groups to visit the home last year was a black studies tour guided by a local college professor.

"They really enjoyed it," says Hurley. "As a matter of fact, we served them lunch."

Nothing fancy, of course. Country ham, sweet potatoes and iced tea, all fixed in the kitchen by Collins. Hurley, who drives home to Arlington each evening and who draws no salary for his duties, emphasizes that the down-home, do-it-yourself approach is the way he prefers running the hall. He is not ashamed of the peeling wallpaper or the broken boiler. Those things will eventually be taken care of the same way the basement library was recently remodeled — with volunteer help.

"We don't believe in raising large amounts of money," explains Hurley. "We kind of like doing the work ourselves."

To hear Hurley explain it, there is almost an intent to the dust settled on the fireplace mantel, to the portraits hung crookedly on the parlor's aged walls, to the out-of-tune piano.

"If you move too much toward displaying things, you end up getting bound to the artifacts themselves," he says, "and the atmosphere of the place changes."

Few museums would have a caretaker emerge from the kitchen with coffee refills. And when Collins sits down to practice his Beethoven in the parlor, it is clear what Hurley means when he repeats the everlasting theme of this enduring outpost.

"What we have here," he says, "is a home."

Din of Civil War interest is growing louder



AP
Some 30,000 enthusiasts regularly take part in re-creations of Civil War battles, like these at Beaverdam Station south of Fredericksburg on the 125th anniversary of a raid by Union Gen. Phillip Sheridan.

By PETER APPLEBOME
THE NEW YORK TIMES

VICKSBURG, Miss. — Overlooking the national cemetery on the famous battlefield where Gen. Grant's army doomed the Confederacy in 1863 by splitting it in half is a simple plaque. It reads:

*The neighing troop, the flashing blade
The bugle's stirring blast,
The charge, the dreadful cannonade,
The din and shout are past.*

But at the close of the 125th anniversary of the Civil War, which ended at Appomattox Courthouse in Virginia on April 9, 1865, the din and shout are not past at all.

To the amazement of many scholars and Civil War buffs, there is far more interest in the war now than there was during the centennial in the 1960s, and interest is still on the rise.

Partly because of history that still lives and partly because of painful issues that will not die, the South in particular and other regions around the nation have been awash in memories, echoes and reverberations from the war, which left 623,000 men dead and at least 471,000 others wounded.

"I've been astonished by the persistence of it, and in the last couple of years the growth in interest," said James M. McPherson, the Princeton University history professor who won a Pulitzer Prize for his 1988 Civil War history, "Battle Cry of Freedom."

Lee Millar, a Memphis computer sales manager, one of an estimated 30,000 enthusiasts who regularly take part in re-creations of Civil War battles, added: "During the 100th anniversary, there was a surge in interest which faded away until the '70s. Now there's tremendous growth, staggering. It's probably three or four times what it was with the 100th."

The interest takes different forms: a cause, a business, an object of scholarship or outrage.

For David and Robin Roth, who in 1983 founded Blue and Gray Magazine ("For Those Who Still Hear The Guns"), or Will Gorges, who operates a business in New Bern, N.C.,

devoted to the boom in Civil War artifacts and memorabilia, it is big business.

For people like Millar and Lucky Osborne, who works at the Old Courthouse history museum here, it is a passion that leads thousands of people to spend most of their weekends slogging through mud, living in

"My son is 28 now, and the Second World War, which is my war, is to him more remote than the Civil War. It resonates with so many things, and it's really no wonder, because that's what defines us. The Revolution gave us our independence, but the Civil War is what made us the nation we are."

Shelby Foote
Civil War historian

tents, wearing ragged Confederate or Union uniforms and simulating the battles of the war.

The anniversary is over, but Osborne's next re-enactment here is scheduled for June 30.

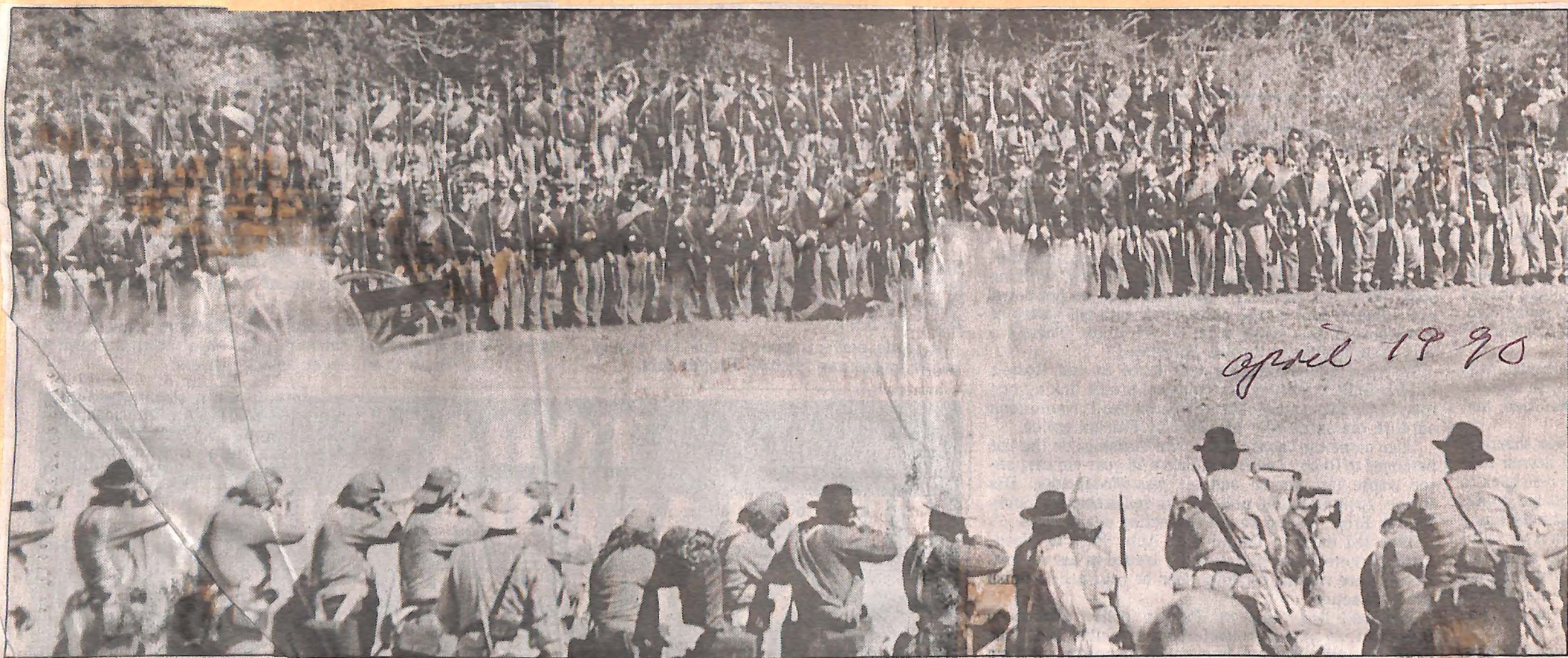
For participants in Civil War Roundtables around the nation, rapidly growing local groups that study the history of the war, it is the most resonant period in American history.

And for many, like Charles Sullivan, a community college history teacher in Perkinston, Miss., it is still a cause.

Sullivan, the Sons of Confederate Veterans' registration officer for Confederate graves in Mississippi, spends much of his time tracking down the identity of men who died in battles that led up to the siege of Vicksburg. He then arranges for the government to provide 230-pound marble markers for their gravesides.

The war has continued to dominate American historiography. Terrence J. Win-

PLEASE SEE CIVIL WAR/F5



Staff photos by Bob Brown

CONFRONTATION REMEMBERED — In the foreground, re-enactors, portraying soldiers in gray uniforms and the rag-tag garb that characterized the Civil War, fire on "Union" soldiers in the skirmish at Sailor's Creek that preceded the war's end.

April 1990

Guns roar again at Sailor's Creek

April 1990

Weather adds realism to battle's re-enactment

By Overton McGehee
Times-Dispatch state staff

SAILOR'S CREEK STATE PARK — Ten-year-old Katie Jordan of Farmville, watching a column of retreating Confederate re-enactors, asked why they look so tired.

Her 12-year-old sister, Anna, answered over the sound of gunfire. "Because they've been doing this for four years."

Four thousand Civil War buffs re-enacted the last major Virginia battle of the Civil War yesterday.

Today they will recreate the stacking-of-arms ceremony at Appomattox Court House that ended the four-year-long war 125 years ago.

Weather added to the realism of yesterday's event. Many of the re-enactors rose from under snow-covered blankets yesterday morning to fight a battle that crossed Sailor's Creek, swollen as it was 125 years ago.

Chris Calkins, a National Park Service historian, quoted a Civil War soldier's poem about the hazards of war in spring weather: "Now I lay me down to sleep, in mud that's many fathoms deep. If I'm not here when you awake, dig me up with an oyster rake."

Nearly 8,000 Confederates were captured at Sailor's Creek during the Army of Northern Virginia's retreat westward from Richmond and Petersburg.

Gen. Robert E. Lee stood on a ridge and watched the surrender of part of his column, including his son's unit.

"My God," he said. "Has the army been dissolved?"

Yesterday, the Confederates, in realistically patched and mismatched uniforms, followed tattered flags onto the field.

They marched to the tune of fifes playing "Bonnie Blue Flag," a song that detailed the growing number of stars on the Confederate flag as states seceded.

The Confederates formed battle lines after they heard shots from a distant skirmish. Union soldiers soon appeared from the woods, to be followed by a seemingly endless stream of blue uniforms.

The "Yankees" formed and advanced and the outnumbered "Rebels" fired volleys by company. Soon, both sides were firing as fast as they could reload.

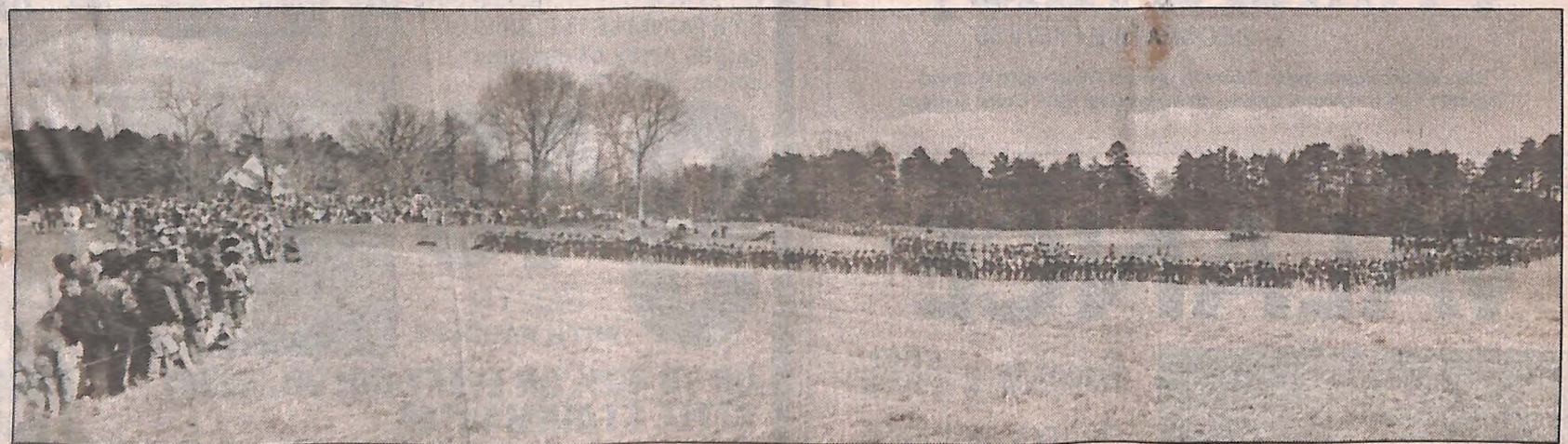
The air was filled with the sound
Continued on page 5, col. 1



BEFORE THE END — Confederate re-enactors march toward battle at Sailor's Creek, where nearly 8,000 Confederates were captured during the Army of Northern Virginia's retreat.



GOING AND COMING — Southern soldiers help a "wounded" comrade off the field made muddy by an



overnight snow while part of a crowd estimated at 10,000 spectators watches Confederate forces in the foreground line up to confront Union troops to the rear of the rolling battleground.



DON PETERSEN/Staff

Union soldier-actors march into Appomattox Courthouse Sunday, 125 years after Gen. Robert E. Lee's troops laid down their guns there.

Blue and gray mix, re-creating peace

By DAVID REED
ASSOCIATED PRESS

APPOMATTOX — About 4,000 volunteers dressed as Union and Confederate soldiers Sunday marked the 125th anniversary of the end of the Civil War by re-creating the solemn surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee's troops.

Nearly 8,000 spectators, some attired in bonnets and hoop skirts from 1865, lined behind wooden fences

along the old stage road through Appomattox Court House National Historic Park.

There was scattered applause and a few rebel yells as David Seay of Amelia, riding a stocky chestnut horse and playing the role of Gen. John Gordon, led the Confederates marching in columns of four between the Union troops shouldering their arms.

But the Rebel and Yankee men in uniform were, for the most part, grim through the formal ceremony in the

isolated, reconstructed village where the nation reunited after four years of devastating warfare.

"It's a solemn occasion," Joe Pitts of Winston-Salem, N.C., said a few minutes before the Confederates surrendered their weapons and battle flags. "We don't particularly care for it and the troops back then didn't care for it."

One young Confederate wept as he stacked his rifle in one of the teepee-style piles along the dirt road winding

through the rolling hills.

"You get into what the soldiers felt back then," said Lake Day, of Jacksonville, Fla. "To subject yourself to surrender is tough."

Soldier-actors on both sides who have been re-creating battles on anniversaries for the past four years said they were sad because this was the last major re-enactment. A few said they planned to quit the expensive hobby

PLEASE SEE **PEACE/A3**

Long war ends for re-enactors

Appomattox sees cause lost again

By Overton McGehee
Times-Dispatch state staff

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE — After stacking their arms in the surrender re-enactment yesterday, some Confederate regiments laid bare flagpoles across the upraised bayonets on their rifles.

For four years, the Civil War buffs had followed their flags through mock battles, re-enacting the war that ended 125 years ago. Yesterday, before they marched up the hill to surrender, a few regiments tore their flags into pieces so every man could keep a tiny square.

The stacking of the arms commemorated the disbanding of the Army of Northern Virginia, the South's most powerful army, effectively ending the Civil War.

The participants, part of the rapidly growing ranks of re-enactors, came not only from states that sent soldiers to the conflict, but also from as far away as Canada, Britain and Germany.

The Union troops marched into the restored village at Appomattox Court House to the tune of fifes and drums playing "The Battle Cry of Freedom."

They lined the old "Richmond-Lynchburg Road" and awaited the Confederates.

Both sides were silent as the Confederates marched between the lines of blue. The Southerners' gray and butternut uniforms were disheveled, the clank of nearly empty canteens accompanying their march. A few wore rags for shoes.

The Union soldiers stood at rigid, respectful attention as the Confederates followed orders to disarm. They leaned their rifles against those of their comrades, then slowly removed their cartridge belts and draped them over the bayonets.

Yesterday's events represented the surrender ceremony of April 12, 1865. Three days before, Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee and Union Lt.



Staff photo by Bruce Parker

STARS AND BARS RETIRED — A Confederate re-enactor lays his unit's flag across the stacked arms of the South's army. The surrender commemorated yesterday occurred April 12, 1865.

Gen. Ulysses S. Grant signed the surrender agreement at the home of Wilmer McLean.

McLean, a prosperous merchant, had moved to Appomattox Court House from Manassas after part of the first major battle of the war was waged on his farm in 1861.

"Wilmer McLean literally went

broke that day when the two generals sat in his parlor," said Bill Nines, a volunteer interpreter for the National Park Service.

"He was a staunch Confederate supporter and had bought over \$40,000 worth of Confederate war bonds. Their value went to zero in a day."

State police estimated that 10,000 spectators came to watch the 4,000 re-enactors yesterday.

A dozen children and adults were perched in a single maple to get a better view of the ceremony. When one more person tried to climb up, a

Continued on page 4, col. 1

ranger stopped her.

"This tree is full," he said.

Willis Carter, 73, has lived near the surrender grounds all his life and remembers other events there, including the last major Confederate reunion on March 11, 1927.

"I've seen thousands of old Confederates right where we're standing," he said. "They had three big barrels of lemonade and they let us children drink all we could."

The re-enactors were solemn until after the ceremony. The subdued Confederates ignored cheers from the audience when they marched into the village. Afterward, when they marched back out, they acknowledged the crowd with tipped hats.

One Southern regiment played the role of bad losers. They sang:

"Three hundred thousand Yankees died in Southern dust.

"Three hundred thousand Yankees before they conquered us.

"They died of Southern fever and Southern steel and shot.

"We wish they was 3 million instead of what we got."

Don Dunlop of Ontario is part of a unit that represents the 18th Mississippi Volunteers, which surrendered 55 men at Appomattox in 1865. "The rest had been killed, wounded or gone home," he said.

Dunlop's unit has been in a number of re-enactments, as well as the television miniseries "North and South."

"I kissed my flag," during the surrender ceremony, Dunlop said.

"We've been through a lot together. Patrick Swayze's fake blood is on that flag."

"I will never forget the Virginia clay," said Craig Mastapeter, who carefully stayed in his role as a Union private. Actually, Mastapeter lives in Sterling.

"You go into a time warp doing this," said Lake Ray Jr. of Jacksonville, Fla., who marched with his son and young grandson. "It will take me a couple of days to re-enter [this] century.

"I hope we keep doing a few re-enactments even though the 125th anniversary is over."

"Most all of us had ancestors here," said Brian King of Easley, S.C., a member of the 2nd South Carolina Volunteers re-enactment group. "Now we have re-fought some of their battles and know a little bit about how they felt.

"This week, we marched from Five Forks and we fought at Sailor's Creek. It was hard to come here today and surrender."



Bob Brown/The Richmond News Leader

Some 4,000 re-enactors will set up camp at Sailor's Creek Battlefield Historical State Park to replay final major battle of the Civil War.

Thousands re-enact final days of Confederacy

April 5 1990

By Katherine Calos
News Leader staff writer

APPOMATTOX

The village is peaceful. By all respects, it should be, for here is where a nation came to peace 125 years ago.

For four wearying years, armies of the North and South had bludgeoned each other in the most devastating war of the nation's history. Some 600,000 men had been killed, more than the number of Americans who would die in both world wars combined.

But in April of 1865, Petersburg and Richmond fell. Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee left with 55,000 men on a desperate march toward North Carolina, where he hoped to link up with Gen. Joseph Johnston's forces.

Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant with 120,000 troops was just as desperate to catch him.

At Appomattox, Grant succeeded. On April 9, 1865, Lee surrendered in the parlor of Wilmer McLean's house at Appomattox Court House. Three days later, 28,000 Confederate soldiers marched down the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road to give up their arms and their battle flags.

The events of those final days of the Confederacy will be remembered and re-enacted this weekend and next week.

Some 4,000 re-enactors will set up camp at Sailor's Creek Battlefield Historical State Park to replay the final major battle of the war Saturday at 2 p.m.

On Sunday, the re-enactors will move to Appomattox for re-enactment of the Stacking of Arms ceremony at 1:30 p.m. Commemorative lectures, tours and first-person soldier presentations will continue daily at Appomattox through April 14.

Meanwhile, outside Fredericksburg, some 2,000 re-enactors will set up camp for "The Final Chapter," a separate re-enactment sponsored by the Virginia Living History Center. From Sunday through April 15, daily programs will re-enact the surrender at Appomattox, the assassination of Lincoln and a



Lindy Keast Rodman/The Richmond News Leader

Re-enactors near Amelia/Dinwiddie line on their march to Appomattox.

Grand Review of the Armies of the Republic.

And all this week, groups of re-enactors have been preparing for the events by tracing the path the soldiers took to Appomattox.

Bob Smith, owner of Bob's Cameras, is on the road today somewhere around Jetersville on a march from Chesterfield Court House to Sailor's Creek. He portrays a chaplain with the 12th Virginia regiment.

"We planned this about three years ago," he said. "We knew with the 125th anniversary why I had to do something special.

sides during the war. I want to commemo-

rate them, see it through to the end."

Chris Calkins, historian at Petersburg National Battlefield Park, marched the whole route from Petersburg to Appomattox in 1972.

"You can read all the books you want to about it, but until you do it, you haven't experienced it," he said.

"One thing I recall vividly is, there is no comfortable way to carry a musket. It's so heavy, and it's so long and unbalanced. It hurts your shoulder after a while. You hang it from your arm and it stretches your arm out of its socket. It just adds another dimen-

sion to studying the Civil War."

When he made the trek, it was on the 100th anniversary of the park service.

"April 9 was a Sunday (as it was in 1865). We got there on the 9th and were supposed to talk to the visitors. I remember all I wanted to do was crawl somewhere and go to sleep. And we didn't have anybody shooting at us either.

"It was so cold that first night our canteens froze.

"The day we went through Sailor's Creek it rained very much. We'd gotten permission from the railroad to cross High Bridge. They told us we would be able to hear trains coming three or four miles away. It started pouring rain as we went across the bridge. Just as we were getting across, all of a sudden around the curve a train was coming. They had forgotten to tell us that when it's raining it drowns out the sound. We made it, but I would never do it again."

For this year's re-enactment, Calkins' role will be less physically demanding.

He'll be an interpreter at Sailor's Creek, lead a walking tour at Appomattox and speak in an Appomattox lecture series.

At Sailor's Creek, the re-enactors' camp will be open tomorrow. Army surgeons will conduct tours of the Hillsman House, which served as a field hospital during the battle, tomorrow from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and Saturday from 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

Saturday before the battle, a Confederate signal corps demonstration will be held at 11 a.m., a Federal artillery demonstration at 11:30 a.m., Federal cavalry field maneuvers at 12:30 p.m., and Confederate infantry battalion field maneuvers at 1 p.m.

After the battle re-enactment from 2 to 4:30 p.m., a monument to soldiers who lost their lives in the battle will be dedicated.

At Appomattox on Saturday, the 26th North Carolina Infantry will set up camp

Continued on next page

from 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday, most of the re-enactors from Sailor's Creek will participate in the stacking of arms at 1:30 p.m.

Monday through Friday next week, a Union soldier will talk several times daily about his experiences in the Appomattox campaign.

Each evening at 7:30, historians will lecture at Appomattox County High School. Speakers are Ed Bearss, chief historian of the National Park Service, on Monday; Dr. Gary W. Gallagher, history professor at Pennsylvania State University, on Tuesday; William C. Davis, president of the National Historical Society, on Wednesday; Calkins on Thursday; and Dr. James I. Robertson Jr., history professor at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, on Friday.

A 2-mile walking tour of the Appomattox battlefield will be held Monday at 10 a.m. Special post office stamp cancellations will be offered that day from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Bearss will speak at the park at 1:30 p.m.

On April 14, a bus tour of Lee's route from Sailor's Creek to Appomattox will begin at 8 a.m. at the Appomattox visitor's center. The cost is \$22 and reservations are required.

In Stafford County east of Fredericksburg, "The Final Chapter" encampment will be open Sunday through April 14 from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Visitors will need a ticket costing \$20 for the week or \$10 for a single day.

Special activities will take place daily.

Sunday, Civil War church services at 11 a.m. will be followed by military branch demonstrations from 1 to 1:30 and the Battle of Appomattox Station Re-enactment at 2 p.m.

Monday through Friday at 9 a.m., a Civil War era school class will operate. Period crafts and skills will be demonstrated daily at 10 a.m.

Monday, the Battle of Appomattox Court-house re-enactment will be at 12:30 p.m., followed by the meeting of Lee and Grant on a stage depicting McLean House at 2 p.m.

Tuesday, the second meeting of Lee and Grant will take place at 12:30 p.m., a Confederate review and reading of orders at 2 p.m.; and a Federal 200-gun salute celebrating Lee's surrender at 3 p.m.

Wednesday will feature the surrender of



April 5 1990

Bob Brown/The Richmond News Leader

On April 9, 1865, Lee surrendered in the parlor of Wilmer McLean's house at Appomattox Court House.

the Army of Northern Virginia artillery at 12:30 p.m. and cavalry at 2 p.m.

Next Thursday, the stacking of arms ceremony will be re-enacted at 12:30 p.m.

Events end with a Grand Review of the Armies of the Republic in downtown Fredericksburg Thursday at noon; a day-long lecture series on "The Life and Times of Abraham Lincoln" April 14; and Easter sunrise services April 15.

Lincoln's assassination will be re-enacted during performances of the play he was watching when he was killed. Public performances of "Our American Cousin" will be given April 12 and 13 at 8 p.m. at the Colonial Theater in Fredericksburg. The anniversary night performance April 14 will be open only to re-enactors. The cost is \$5.

Organizers of Fredericksburg events have managed six of the previous re-enactments of the 125th anniversary of the war, including Gettysburg.

"I think this is the most important event we've ever done," said Nancy Massengill, co-producer of the battles. "It may not be the largest, like Gettysburg, and not the first like Manassas, but we are commemorating the end of a very, very tragic time in our history.

"After four years of families being pulled apart and our country being torn to the seams, there was unity. That's the most important part of this whole program. The country was banded back into one and survived."

Sailor's Creek Historical State Park will have 4,000 re-enactors encamped Friday and Saturday. Friday, Hillsman House and the field camps will be open from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Saturday, house tours will take place from 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. The Battle of Sailor's Creek will be re-enacted at 2 p.m.

To get to the park, take U.S. Route 360 west to state Route 307. Turn right on Route 617 at the sign for the park. Admission to events is free. Parking on Saturday will cost \$2. For more information, call 392-3435.

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park will re-enact the Stacking of Arms for the Confederate surrender Sunday at 1:30 p.m. Admission is free. Shuttle buses will carry visitors from parking lots in Appomattox. Smaller events will continue through the week, and the normal park admission of \$1 will apply.

To get to the park, take U.S. Route 360 west to state Route 307 to U.S. Route 460 into Appomattox. Turn right on state Route 24 to the park. For more information, call 352-8987.

"The Final Chapter" will have 2,000 re-enactors encamped Sunday through April 14 in Stafford County east of Fredericksburg. The battle of Appomattox Station will be re-enacted Sunday at 2 p.m., the battle of Appomattox Court House Monday at 12:30 p.m., and the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia Thursday at 12:30 p.m.

Tickets cost \$20 for the week, \$10 for one day for adults; \$16 for the week and \$8 per day for students and senior citizens. Parking costs \$2 per day or \$5 for the week.

To get to the re-enactment site, go north on Interstate 95 to Fredericksburg. Take exit 44-A north onto U.S. Route 1. Go a half-mile and turn right on Route 636 at McDonald's restaurant. Go 1.5 miles and turn left on Landsdown Road (Route 638). In about 2.4 miles, turn left on Dixon Street (Route 2 and 17). Go 1 mile and veer right toward King George on Route 3. Go four miles and look for the site on the left. For more information, call (703) 891-2063.



By Katherine Calos

The nation came to peace 125 years ago at the village of Appomattox.



Staff photo by Lindy Keast Rodman

The Final Chapter

Re-enactors representing Confederate and Union soldiers re-created the surrender parade of the Army of Northern Virginia and the stacking of arms yesterday in

the fifth day of a series of activities held near Fredericksburg marking the 125th anniversary of the end of the Civil War. The series of events, called "The Final

Chapter" and sponsored by the Virginia Living History Center, will end Sunday morning with an Easter sunrise service.

APRIL 1990

A The ambivalence of APPOMATTOX

One hundred twenty-five years ago tomorrow, Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered the South's main army to Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. State staff writer Overton McGehee reflects on that event and the feelings it still engenders.

Commentary

By Overton McGehee
Times-Dispatch state staff

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE — My Aunt Frances took me to the 100th commemoration of the Confederate surrender at Appomattox. It was April 1965. I was six.

She bought me a broad-brimmed Civil War hat — gray, she explained, because that's what my ancestors wore.

I came home enamored of my hat with the Confederate flag on the front and wanted to take it to school for "show and tell." That was fine, my father said, but I shouldn't wear it while I waited for the school bus.

He was worried that our black neighbors driving to work might be offended if they saw me standing by the side of the road wearing a Confederate hat.

I was shocked. There was something about the cause his grandfather and great-grandfather fought for that made my father uncomfortable. After a few questions, I learned that "The Noble Lost Cause" had something to do with slavery. To my father, the Confederate flag symbolized the evils of both slavery and a war that could have been prevented.

That was probably the first of my lessons about Southern ambivalence toward "The War."

Growing up in Virginia, especially during the centennial years of the Civil War, there was no escaping curiosity about the war that had been fought by our ancestors, in battles so close to home.

Every Sunday, I went to Palmyra Methodist Church. In the church's original building on the court green a hundred years before, Union soldiers being treated for wounds suffered at the Battle of Trevilians had died of smallpox. Healthier Union soldiers had outraged the community by bathing in the baptismal pool at nearby Lyles Baptist Church.

I played in the Confederate park in Palmyra, dedicated to the Fluvanna Artillery and other units that left our county for war. More than 50 years after Appomattox, one old veteran wrote to government officials offering to re-form the Fluvanna Artillery and lead it into combat in the trenches of France.



Staff photo by Bob Brown

A STUDY IN STILLNESS — The McLean House Park stands as it did 125 years ago. In the home, the surrender agreement was signed. Visitors to the park continue to increase, says park Superintendent Jon B. Montgomery.

When honor answered honor

When honor answered honor

Continued from first page

principles to the outside."

When poverty and racism were more widespread in the South a quarter of a century ago, it was more popular to blame those problems on the Civil War and Reconstruction.

"Robert Penn Warren called the Civil War the great alibi," Dr. Heinemann said. "He had a point."

Many of his students are from Virginia or farther south and strongly identify themselves as Southerners, but they approach the Civil War more objectively than his Southern students did 20 years ago, Dr. Heinemann said.

Much of the shift, particularly among people as young as his students, may be attributed to the civil rights movement, Dr. Heinemann said. Students in one of his modern history classes write family biographies that can be revealing.

"Often their attitudes on race have turned 180 degrees from those of their grandparents. These students are curious about the war. They are more open to criticisms of the South. They aren't as defensive.

"In a sense, the course was more fun 20 years ago, when we had raging debates."

Charles W. White, a retired Prince Edward County school teacher who is black, wrote a history of blacks in Buckingham County, which adjoins Appomattox County. The book is called "The Hidden and the Forgotten." He believes that a few more blacks will take an interest in the commemoration this time because of a growing awareness of the roles blacks played in the war.

"Blacks had a role in both armies. They were with the foxes and the hounds," White said. "The Union had black regiments, as many people have recently learned from the movie 'Glory.' And the Confederacy couldn't have existed without the blacks digging the trenches and caring for the wounded.

"Some of the black Union troops were runaway laborers from the Confederate army," he said. "Two soldiers from Buckingham had to attack fortifications they had helped to build.

"There is more interest in the part that blacks played in the war. Many black historians believe that the black regiments helped turn the tide in favor of the Union."

When the end came, the Army of Northern Virginia had been in retreat for a week without rations. On the routes from Richmond and Petersburg to Appomattox, the Union army had intercepted most of the Southern attempts to get rations to the retreating army.

A day the Confederates spent foraging for food around Amelia Courthouse allowed the Federals more time to get ahead of Lee's army. They captured nearly a third of the Southern army at Sailor's Creek in Amelia County. Three days later, they blocked the route west just as Lee's army reached Appomattox Court House.

The Confederates were starved, nearly surrounded, and outnumbered five or six to one. Lee began to face the inevitable.

When he returned from signing the surrender agreement, Southern troops surrounded him in disbelief.

"General, are we surrendered?" a soldier asked, according to "The Civil War: A Narrative," by Shelby Foote.

Lee, astride his horse, Traveller, removed his hat and replied, "Men, we have fought the war together and I have done the best I could for you."

Three days later, the two armies joined for the surrender ceremony.

Chris Caultkins, a National Park Service historian, wrote that Joshua L. Chamberlain, the Union general in charge of the ceremony, ordered his troops to "carry arms" as a salute to the surrendering foe. Each soldier placed his musket in his right hand and held it upright next to his body. The Confederates returned the gesture of respect as they marched along the Lynchburg-Richmond Road to stack arms. Chamberlain remembered the morning ceremony

at Hampden-Sydney College, just 35 miles from Appomattox Court House. He believes that while the fascination with the war continues, white Southerners tend to view it differently than they did 25 years ago, at the time of the centennial commemoration of the surrender.

"The attitudes, particularly of Southerners, have changed," Dr. Heineman said. "You seldom hear an aggressive defense of the Southern cause anymore.

"There is no longer a need to point to this as the South's finest hour," Dr. Heinemann said. "The South needed to look back to prove that it was better than it appeared in that long impoverished period after the war.

"Psychologically and economically, in a sense the South did not rejoin the Union until after World War II and the civil rights movement. The elections of Johnson and Carter are evidence of this reunion."

As the South became more progressive, there was less of a need to look back, Dr. Heinemann said.

"Once the exaggerated issue of race had been dealt with to some extent in the South, the baggage of the past was greatly reduced. You didn't always have to be defending your

Continued on page 3, col. 4

the surrender ceremony at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. Another group, sponsored by the Virginia Living History Center, will begin today a week of re-enactments of the final battles, the surrender ceremony and the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. They are being held at Sherwood Forest Farm in Stafford County.

The public displays, expected to be well-attended, show a continuing interest in our nation's only civil war.

Visitors to the Appomattox park have increased steadily over the last 30 years. According to the park service, the Appomattox park attracted an average of more than a thousand visitors per day last year.

"Basically, interest persists because it was an American war and not that long ago," said Jon B. Montgomery, superintendent of the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park. "People's grandfathers and great-grandfathers fought in it.

Until the Vietnam casualties were added in, more Americans died in the Civil War than in all other U.S. wars combined, Montgomery said. "Since it was a civil war, everyone who died was an American."

Dr. Ronald L. Heinemann has been teaching courses on the Civil War for more than 20 years

By Overton McGehee
Times-Dispatch state staff

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE — The end came at Appomattox.

The war was in its fifth April when the line of gray marched between two lines of blue. The muddy column stopped and faced left. Southern soldiers faced Northern soldiers.

Then the Confederates followed their last order as soldiers. As the Union troops stood at respectful attention, the Confederates stacked their rifles. Though hungry and weary of retreat, many of the Southerners still cried as they shed their arms and ammunition.

They had seen their friends and comrades die following the battle flags that now had to be furled and abandoned with their weapons.

Decades later, Union soldiers remembered seeing a few Confederates kneel to kiss the flags goodbye.

The remnants of Gen. Robert E. Lee's fearsome Army of Northern Virginia disbanded in the fields and apple orchards at Appomattox Court House 125 years ago April 9. The soldiers who had held larger, better-equipped armies at bay for four years walked home, armed only with hastily printed notes of parole.

Today, 4,000 Civil War buffs will re-enact

My great-great-grandfather, John Waddy Cobbs, rode with Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry. His son, Thomas Shelton Cobbs, was an ambulance driver in Gen. Robert E. Lee's Arm of Northern Virginia while in his teens.

When the war ended, John Waddy Cobbs rode his horse home and married his late wife's younger sister before his son ever returned from hospital duty at Appomattox.

Among the things my mother read to us when we were growing up were some of the funny passages from "Sword Over the Mantle," J. Bryan III's account of growing up among Confederate veterans.

But I was aware that in our family Civil War swords weren't displayed over the mantle. John Waddy Cobbs' sword was in safekeeping, but other swords of unknown origin were battered and rusted.

My father knew what had happened to them. He and his brothers had taken them on late-night expeditions to Byrd Creek. Carrying pine knot torches for light, they had used the swords to gig for fish before the practice became illegal.

He didn't teach me fish-gigging, but my

Continued on page 3, col. 1
Overton McGehee, 31, is the state staff reporter in the Southside bureau, based in Farmville. He is a native of Fluvanna County and has worked for the Times-Dispatch since 1982.

Appomattox engenders ambivalence

Continued from first page

father did teach me a little about farming and about land. He also pointed out an obvious inequity. In Virginia, more than 100 years after the Emancipation Proclamation, blacks still owned very little of the good farmland.

Freed but penniless in the impoverished post-war South, a black family was fortunate if it could earn enough to buy a few acres of eroded hillside and pass it on to succeeding generations.

My mother has researched and written extensively about local history for publications of the Fluvanna County Historical Society. I always knew she approached the Civil War, her least favorite period of history, with both pride and sadness.

From her, I learned the depth of the tragedy the war brought to our rural county, as she found stories of bravery, futility and heartbreak in documents and diaries of the period.

There was Phillip St. George Cocke, whose father, John Hartwell Cocke, was known for educating and freeing his slaves. The son married into a wealthy, slave-owning family and distinguished himself as an officer at the first Battle of Manassas. But after that battle he foresaw the intensity of the struggle to come. He took his own life.

There was Frank Shepherd, who came home from the University of Virginia and raised a company to go to a war he thought would be short. Six months later, he was shot and killed — accidentally, by a friend.

Back home, Union raiders burned almost all of the grist mills in the county. They left one, Solitude Mill, because the women of the community gathered there, knelt and begged that their source of bread be spared.

Letters from members of the Fluvanna Artillery documented the deaths of their boyhood companions one by one. By January 1865, the company was out of ammunition and food and had no shoes.

"We were disbanded for the winter and broke camp and came home," George Cleveland wrote years later of the discouraging way the war ended for the company.

"We stayed home until about the 5th or 6th of April. We were ordered to meet Gen. Lee, but before we got to him, he had surrendered and we came back home."

Today when I drive through Appomattox County, I smile when I see a sign that reads, "Welcome to Appomattox County, where our nation reunited." I admire that Chamber of Commerce-style slogan. It mentions neither surrender nor war.

When I walk the surrender grounds at Appomattox Court House, I recall the tents and campfires in the fields at the centennial commemoration 25 years ago. But on that quiet ground, I am struck more by the peace that began there than the war that ended there.

Each summer, a small peace march begins with an early morning prayer at the surrender site. The participants view it as a spot where a great peace was forged.

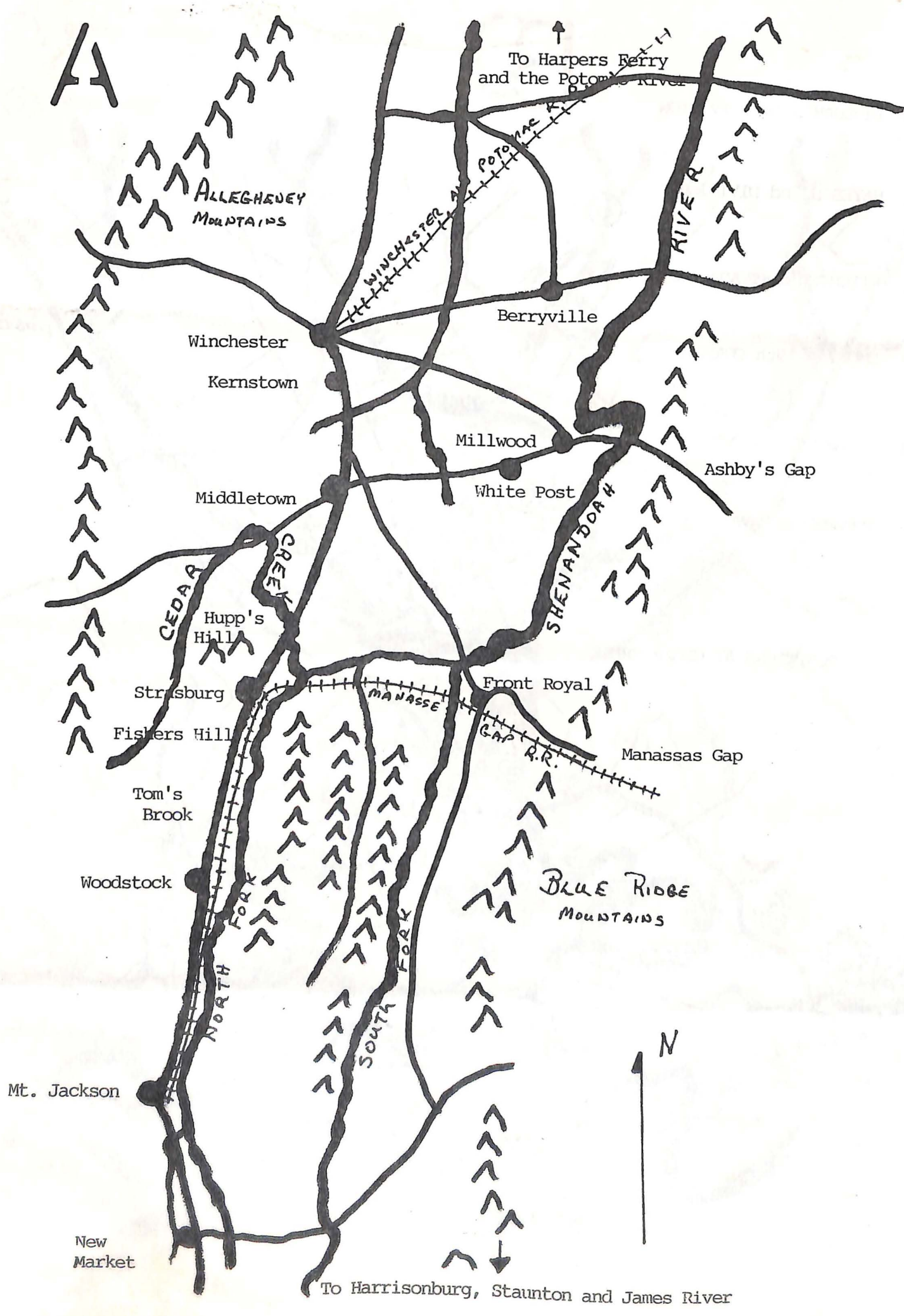
The long, unfinished road to national healing and equality for blacks began there. Looking for the seeds of healing at Appomattox, a small example of forgiveness comes to mind: Many of the Confederates, like my great-great-grandfather, had brought their own farm horses to war. The Union army allowed the Southerners to take those temporary war horses back home for spring planting.

Unlike his father, Thomas Shelton Cobbs didn't have a horse to ride home. He broke off a twig of the apple tree under which he last saw Robert E. Lee. Then he walked home to start life over.

I don't know what became of my hat and I don't plan to acquire anything else with a Confederate flag on it. But I wonder if the apple tree twig is still in a family trunk.



McLean House parlor is preserved as it was on surrender day. Lee signed a letter of acceptance of the surrender terms at the marble-top table at left. Staff photo by Bob Brown



To Harpers Ferry
and the Potomac River

ALLEGHENY
MOUNTAINS

POTOMAC RIVER

Berryville

Winchester

Kernstown

Millwood

White Post

Ashby's Gap

Middletown

CEDAR
CREEK

Hupp's
Hill

SHENANDOAH RIVER

Strasburg

Front Royal

Fishers Hill

MANASSE
GAP R.R.

Manassas Gap

Tom's
Brook

Woodstock

NORTH
FORK

SOUTH
FORK

BLUE RIDGE
MOUNTAINS

Mt. Jackson

N

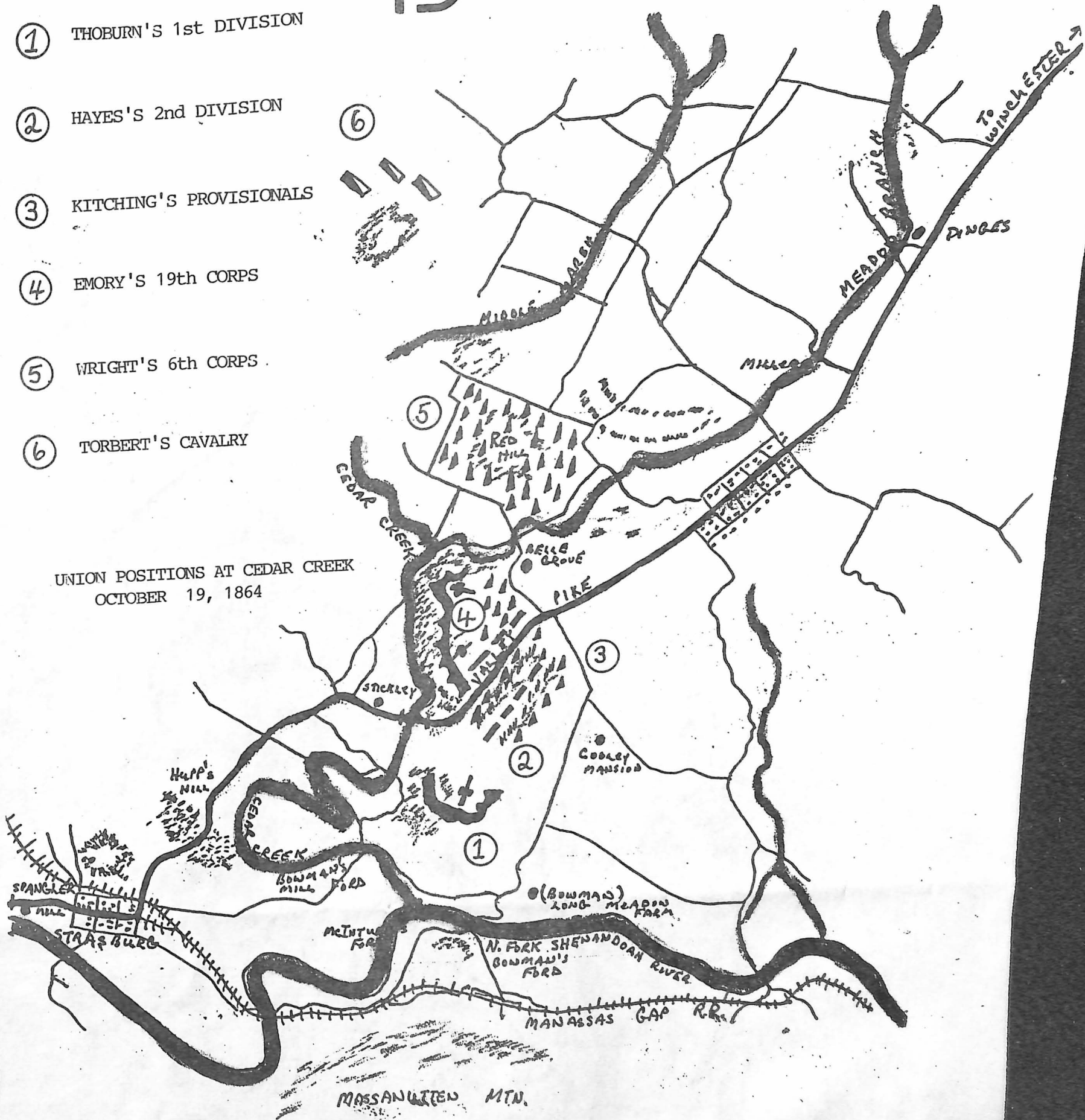
New
Market

To Harrisonburg, Staunton and James River

B

- ① THOBURN'S 1st DIVISION
- ② HAYES'S 2nd DIVISION
- ③ KITCHING'S PROVISIONALS
- ④ EMORY'S 19th CORPS
- ⑤ WRIGHT'S 6th CORPS
- ⑥ TORBERT'S CAVALRY

UNION POSITIONS AT CEDAR CREEK
OCTOBER 19, 1864



RAMSEUR, PEGRAM'S DIVISIONS

C

② KERSHAW'S DIVISION

③ WHARTON'S DIVISION

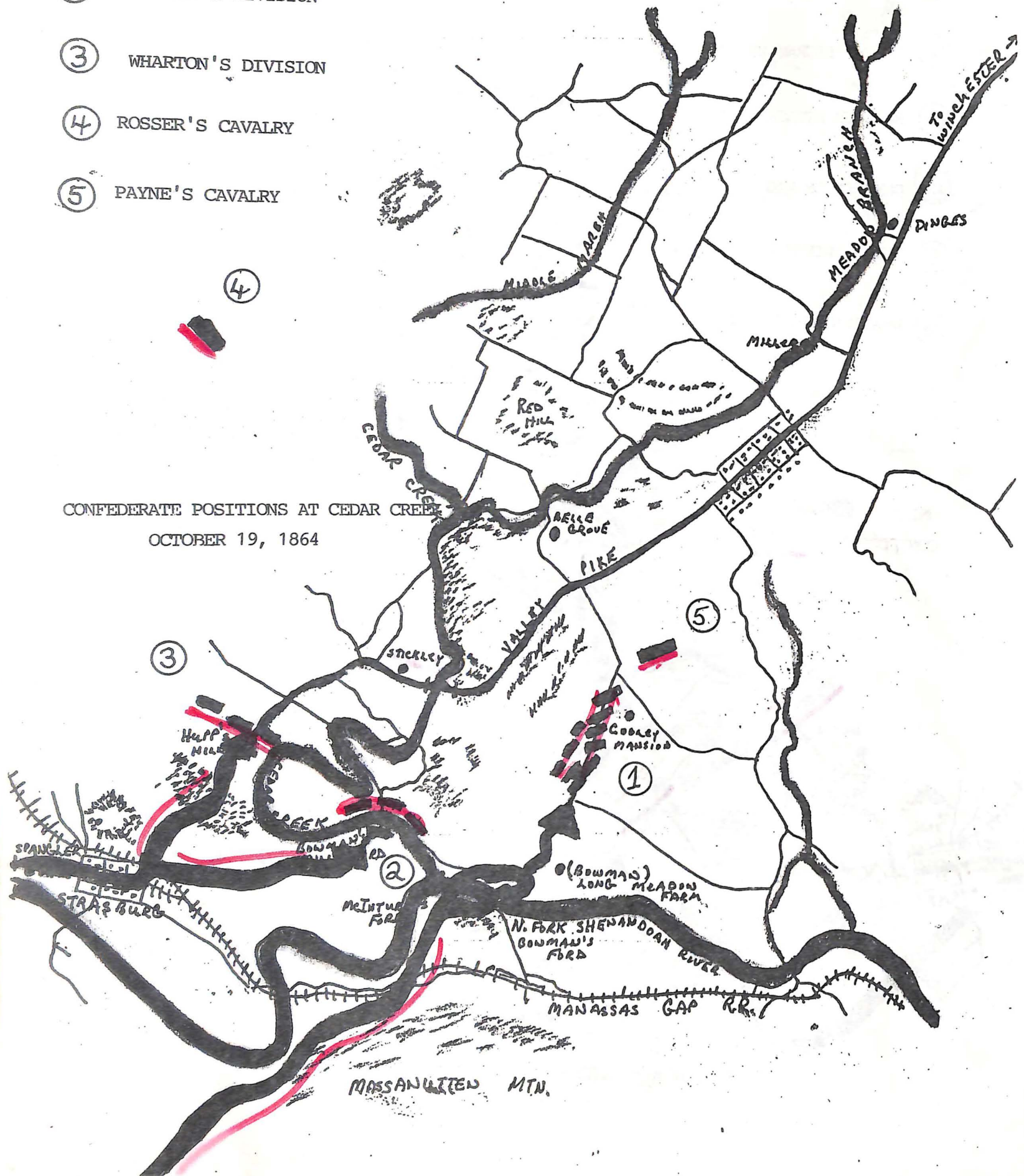
④ ROSSER'S CAVALRY

⑤ PAYNE'S CAVALRY

④



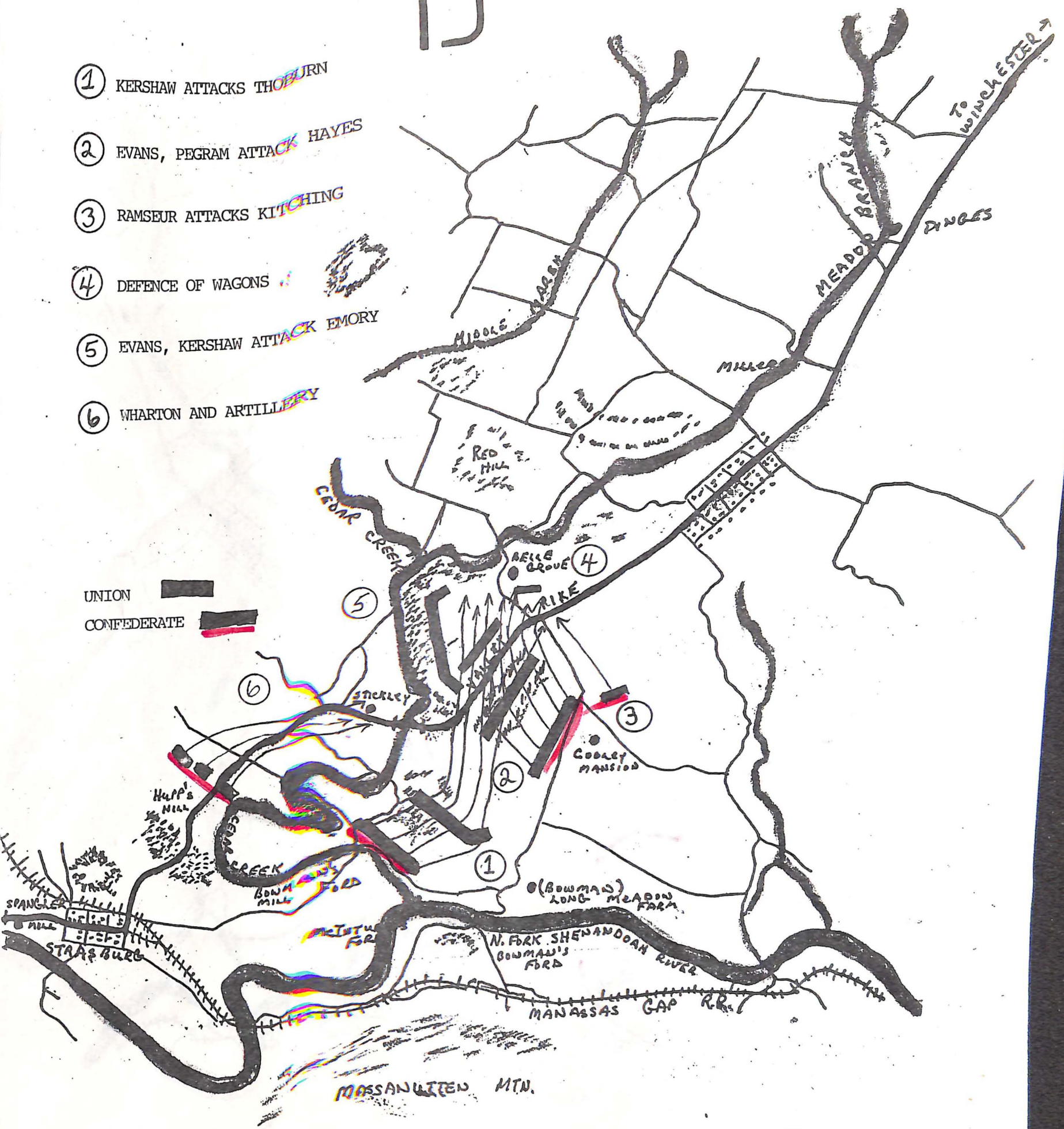
CONFEDERATE POSITIONS AT CEDAR CREEK
OCTOBER 19, 1864



D


- ① KERSHAW ATTACKS THORBURN
- ② EVANS, PEGRAM ATTACK HAYES
- ③ RAMSEUR ATTACKS KITCHING
- ④ DEFENCE OF WAGONS
- ⑤ EVANS, KERSHAW ATTACK EMORY
- ⑥ WHARTON AND ARTILLERY

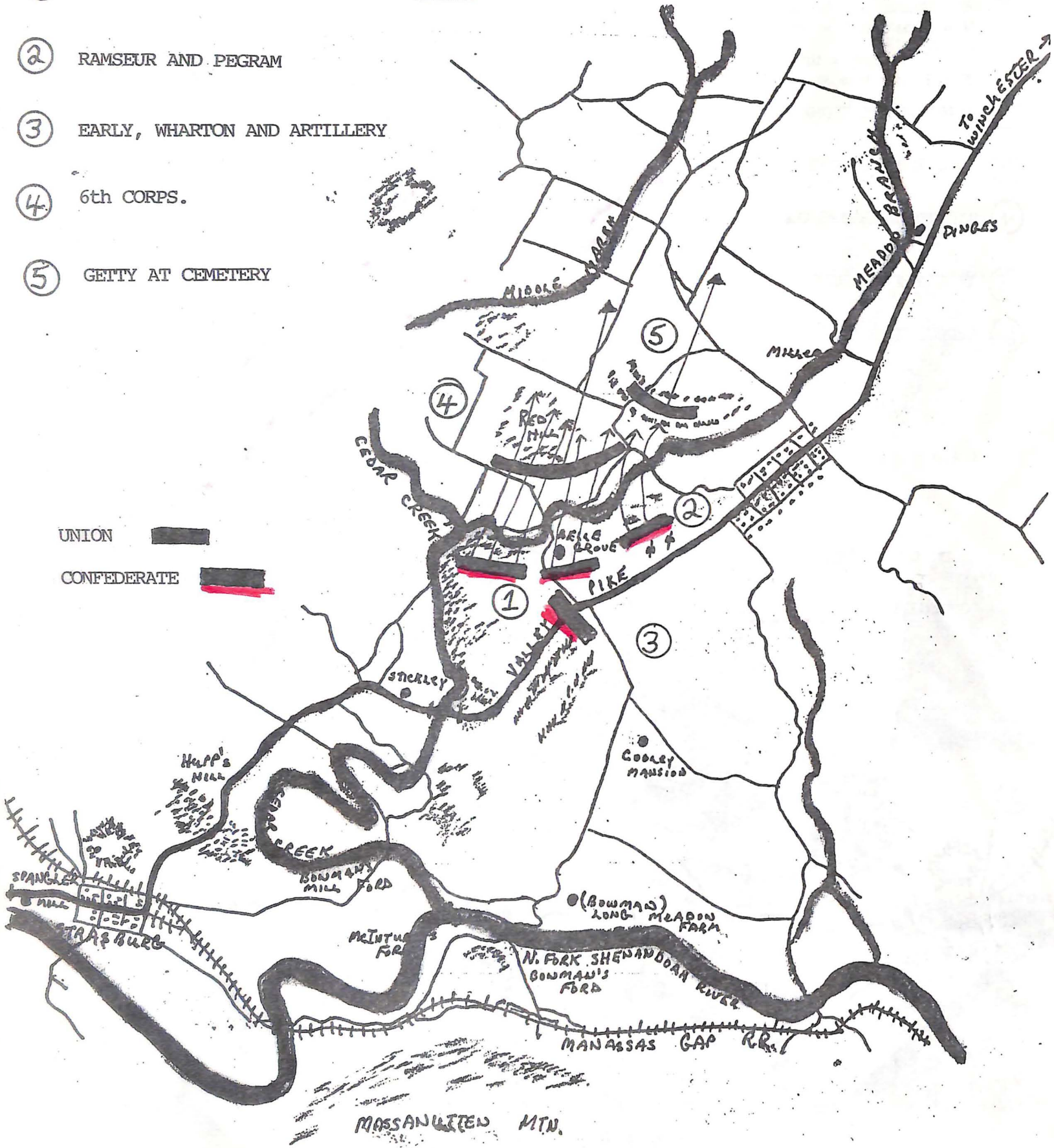
UNION
 CONFEDERATE



E

- ① KERSHAW AND EVANS
- ② RAMSEUR AND PEGRAM
- ③ EARLY, WHARTON AND ARTILLERY
- ④ 6th CORPS.
- ⑤ GETTY AT CEMETERY

UNION 
CONFEDERATE 



① CONFEDERATE AND UNION LINES AT 11:30
 E = Evans G = Gordon K = Kershaw R = Ramseur P = Pegram
 W = Wharton p = Payne
 C = Custer W = Wright C = Crook
 E = Emory M = Merritt

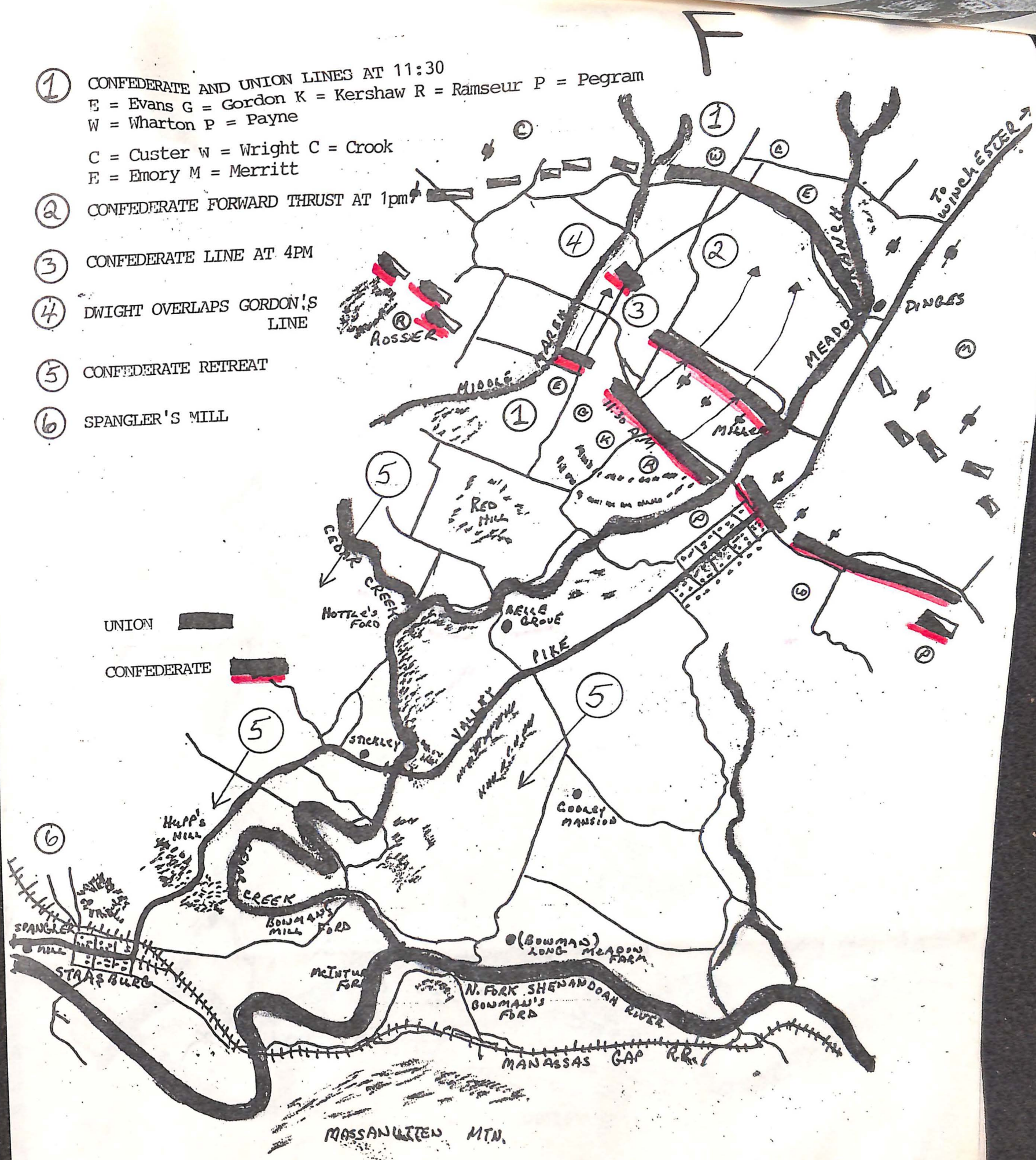
② CONFEDERATE FORWARD THRUST AT 1pm

③ CONFEDERATE LINE AT 4PM

④ DWIGHT OVERLAPS GORDON'S LINE

⑤ CONFEDERATE RETREAT

⑥ SPANGLER'S MILL





JUBAL A. EARLY



JOHN B. GORDON



STEPHEN D. RAMSEUR



JOHN PEGRAM



JOSEPH B. KERSHAW



GABRIEL C. WHARTON



THOMAS L. ROSSER



WILLIAM H.F. PAYNE



PHILIP H. SHERIDAN



HORATIO G. WRIGHT



GEORGE CROOK



WILLIAM H. EMORY



GEORGE W. GETTY



ALFRED T. A. TORBERT



GEORGE A. CUSTER



WESLEY MERRITT

C = Custer M = Merritt
M = Merritt A = A
E = Emory C = Gordon K = Kershaw P = Payne
R = Ramseur S = Sheridan W = Wright
C = Crook

1965



File photo

Re-enactment rider was photographed at Sailor's Creek Battlefield at 1965 centennial.



File graphic

Drawing is erroneous: In fact, Lee sat at the large table, while Grant sat at the small table.

Richmond Times-Dispatch, Sunday, April 8, 1990



panorama photograph, though damaged, shows the crowd at the centennial ceremony at Appomattox in 1965. It was taken from the courthouse steps.

File photo

SUNDAY, APRIL 1, 1990



The historic roads at Appomattox Court House, open for pedestrians only, surround the McLean house where the surrender took place

CINDY PINKSTON/Staff

Appomattox remembered

125 years later, historical park refuses to surrender the memories of the Civil War's end

April 9 marks the 125th anniversary of Robert E. Lee's surrender to Ulysses S. Grant and the park is marking it with a week of activities.

Experience dictates that 125th Civil War anniversaries are popular with Civil War enthusiasts, says park Superintendent Jon B. Montgomery. He notes that the 125th anniversaries of the Battle of Gettysburg and the Battle of the Wilderness drew 40,000 visitors. So the prediction of 10,000 may be conservative.

Another 4,000 Civil War re-enactors are expected from as far away as England and Germany. They will be on hand for the highlight of the week, Sunday's re-enactment of the stacking of arms, certainly one of the most emotional and dramatic ceremonies in American history.

Three days after Lee's surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia and four years to the day that the war began, thousands of Northern troops lined each side of the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road that ran through the sleepy village of Appomattox

ON most any day, you can spot license tags from California, Kansas, New York and an assortment of other states in the parking lot at Appomattox Court House. Still, the modest lot rarely overflows, and the pace at the Appomattox Court House National Historical Park is generally leisurely.

But next Sunday, this normally quiet community of 1,500 just beside U.S. 460 will not be so quiet.

Park officials expect at least 10,000 visitors. Shuttle buses will run from the parking lot at Armstrong Furniture Co., from Appomattox High School, from Court Street downtown and from a nearby shopping center.

In that shopping center parking lot, food concessions operated by local civic groups will sell hamburgers, hot dogs, barbecue, funnel cakes, pork rinds, shish kabobs and other alfresco fast-food to visitors whom local restaurants won't be able to feed.



Lee surrendered to Grant in the parlor (above) of the McLean house. An American flag adorns a Confederate soldier's grave

Court House. Lee's forces had been ordered to lay down their arms that day. Regiment by regiment and bloody regiment, they marched through the Union ranks.

Gen. Joshua Chamberlain, the Northern general who was to receive the formal surrender that day, ordered his men to salute the Confederates who had fought bravely in the midst of great deprivation.

Moved by the gesture, Confederate Gen. John B. Gordon, who led the Southern column, wheeled on his horse and returned the salute by touching the tip of his sword to his stirrped boot. Then he commanded the Confederate brigades to salute the Northern soldiers.

For six hours, the Southern troops marched down the middle of the road and stacked their rifles neatly between the flanking Union troops. When it came time to lay down the battle flags, many of the Confederates broke ranks with tears streaming down their faces and kissed the ragged banners they had followed for four years.

□ □
Though Lee's surrender won't be re-enacted, Montgomery expects the stacking of arms to provide drama aplenty. It's the largest event the park has sponsored since the 100th anniversary, when 10,000 to 12,000 showed up for similar re-enactments.

And, park officials say, some re-enactors have become so swept up in the event that they plan to leave their arms there for good, just like the Confederate soldiers.

Lee's surrender at Appomattox ended the Civil War for all practical purposes, though some Southern units fought on for a time.

What put the tiny village of Appomattox Court House at the focal point of history was Lee's desperate search for supplies and Grant's dogged pursuit with his superior forces. Lee evacuated his troops from Richmond and Petersburg, hoping to connect with supply trains as he marched westward through the spring

PLEASE SEE WAR/10

Civil War

FROM PAGE F1

schel, historian at the 1,700-acre Vicksburg National Military Park here, the site of the 47-day siege in which the Union Army took control of the Mississippi River, said that books about the war have been produced at a rate of one a day since it ended. Now, he said, the rate is one and a half a day.

But what many find intriguing is the depth of emotion the war and its symbols continue to instill.

"I tell my students, you will eat, sleep and live with this war all the days of your life," Sullivan said. "Mississippi was the fifth-richest state when the war started, and when it was over we were 36th, and now we're 50th. We never recovered from the war, and we probably never will."

As interest in the war has peaked, there has been a rising tide of protests by blacks over the Confederate flag. In Mississippi, blacks are protesting the state flag's inclusion of the Confederate battle flag.

In Alabama, black legislators are still fighting to remove the Confederate battle flag from the top of the state Capitol. In North Carolina, black legislators in March bitterly

protested the observance of Confederate Flag Day.

Mickey Michaux, a North Carolina state representative, says it is impossible to separate the Confederate flag and the renewed interest in the war from issues of race.

"The Confederate flag represents something that many of us in the black community want to forget, a period where people were treated less than human," he said. "Those who fly it are saying, 'Hang on to your Confederate money — the South will rise again.'"

Others disagree. McPherson of Princeton said the centennial was something of a dud because it coincided with the civil rights movement.

If race is a subtext to some of the current Civil War revival, the issue has been defused since the 1960s, and it is now possible to view the war and its symbols in a way that is less emotional and less racially charged.

Although Civil War nostalgia is overwhelmingly dominated by whites, recent events like the film "Glory" have led to some interest by blacks.

Darryl Battle, a black who took part in his first re-enactment in 1988, says the Civil War boom is about history, not race. "Re-enactments are not about hatred," he

said. "They're about history, honor, bravery."

To historians like Shelby Foote, author of a three volume history of the Civil War, the war's significance lies in what it has meant for the nation, and not just what it did to the South.

"My son is 28 now, and the Second World War, which is my war, is to him more remote than the Civil War," he said. "It resonates with so many things, and it's really no wonder, because that's what defines us. The Revolution gave us our independence, but the Civil War is what made us the nation we are."

And for all his Southern chauvinism, Sullivan says people still remember the war so intensely because it played out history's dominant theme in such a tragic, indelibly American form.

"The issue was settled like all great issues are settled in this world, with musket butts and bayonets in the belly and cannonballs," he said. "It's a terrible way to do it, but that's the only way it's settled. It might have been better if the South had won, and it might have been worse, but it doesn't matter, because whatever we are came out of that war. It was the most important event in American history, and it will always remain that."

Museum to erect battlefield markers

Associated Press

NEW MARKET — The owner of the New Market Battlefield Military Museum plans to erect 14 regimental and battery position markers as part of a walking tour of the five-acre portion of the battlefield he owns.

John M. Bracken, 48, says boosting attendance at his museum is not his only motive for putting up the markers.

"I'm doing this for battlefield preservation," he said. "I'm doing this to please the traveling public, and it's to please the historian. Most important, it's to mark where the men were during the battle."

The public expects to see markers on a battlefield, telling them where the soldiers fought — an area that stretches about eight miles at New Market, Bracken said.

In May, Bracken erected a granite monument on Manor's Hill in front of his museum to mark the site where a major part of the battle was fought.

William C. Davis, who has written 20 books on the Civil War, including a history of the Battle of New Market, will help dedicate the new markers during a ceremony July 15. Proceeds from that day's museum tours will go to the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites.

War

FROM PAGE 1

mud.

But the Union forces cut off his supply lines. Fierce skirmishes were fought along the way. The Southern forces were game but weak from hunger.

Wrote one: "Sumpter Wilkins of A Company invited me to dine as he had captured some fine rats in a barn. I felt grateful for his invitation but I can't eat a rat."

During the pursuit Grant sent Lee letters offering surrender terms.

Finally, the great gray cavalier, the general called Uncle Robert by his men, surveyed his starving troops and decided with great sadness to end the fight that had lasted four bitter years.

He and Grant met at the modest brick house of Wilbur McLean on April 9.

McLean was a businessman who had married a wealthy planter's daughter and lived in Northern Virginia during the begin-

"The people who come here really want to come here."

Jon B. Montgomery
Park superintendent

ning of the war. But the two bloody battles of Manassas took place practically in the McLeans' back yard, so Wilbur moved his family to central Virginia to escape the war.

But McLean unwillingly seemed to draw the war into his orbit. On that Palm Sunday, he looked out at 100,000 opposing troops camped around his home.

Lee and Grant sat at separate tables in McLean's parlor and went over the Union leader's generous terms. The men would be paroled and allowed to return to their homes. Those who owned their own horses could keep them. And officers could keep their pistols and swords.

One of the most devastating wars in the history of the United States had come to a dramatic end.

As one witness described the scene when Lee's soldier's heard the news: "Many of the men were sobbing and crying like children with convulsions of grief after a whipping. They were sorely grieved, mortified and humiliated."



Schedule of events

To commemorate the 125th anniversary of Lee's surrender to Grant at Appomattox Court House, the National Park Service is sponsoring a week of events, all of which are free.

APRIL 7

9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. — Historical interpretation of a Civil War military camp by the 26th North Carolina Infantry, a reenactment group.

APRIL 8

1:30 p.m. — The highlight of the week, the stacking of arms. An estimated 4,000 Civil War re-enactors are expected to participate.

APRIL 9

10 to 11:30 a.m. — Walking tours of the grounds.

11:20 a.m., 2:20 and 3:20 p.m. — A historical interpreter representing a Union soldier will talk about his experiences in the Appomattox campaign. Talk to be held at Clover Hill Tavern.

9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. — Special post office cancellations at Meeks General Store.

1:30 p.m. — Ed Beards, chief historian with the National Park Service, will speak on Lee's surrender at the McLean House.

7:30 p.m. — Beards will speak on the generalship of Grant and Lee at Appomattox County High School.

APRIL 10

10 a.m. and 2 p.m. — "Surrender at Appomattox," a documentary film in the Visitor Center.

11:20 a.m., 2:20 and 3:20 p.m. — A historical interpreter representing a Union soldier will talk about his experiences in the Appomattox campaign. Talk to be held at Clover Hill Tavern.

7:30 p.m. — Gary W. Gallagher, assistant professor of history at the University of Pennsylvania, will speak on the events at Appomattox at the high school.

APRIL 11

10 a.m. and 2 p.m. — "Surrender at Appomattox," a documentary film in the Visitor Center.

11:20 a.m., 2:20 and 3:20 p.m. — A historical interpreter representing a Union soldier will talk about his experiences in the Appomattox campaign. Talk to be held at Clover Hill Tavern.

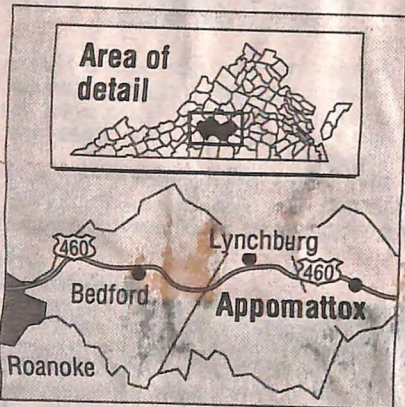
7:30 p.m. — William C. Davis, president of the National Historical Society, will speak on warriors waging peace at the high school.



STEVE STINSON/Staff

Many residents of Appomattox Court House watched the historic surrender from Kelly House (above). The Clover Hill Tavern (right), built in 1819, is the oldest structure in the village.

CINDY PINKSTON/Staff



bloody battle, and Lincoln delivered his Gettysburg Address there.

As James D. Landrum, a South Carolinian who recently visited the park notes: "More people are interested in war than in peace."

There are other reasons Appomattox hasn't become a tourist hub.

In 1892, the courthouse that gave the village of Appomattox Court House its name burned down. A new courthouse was built in the nearby town of Appomattox, thus shifting the little activity in the village over to the town. Locals took the tumbled down village for granted. It didn't occur to them to exploit its historical significance.

When the courthouse moved,

the village was deserted — but that preserved the area from any development that might have prevented it from becoming the park that it is today.

It covers 1,325 acres of rolling hills, restored buildings and rail fences. Among the buildings are the McLean House, the restored courthouse, a tavern, country store, law offices and a book store that sells a wide variety of Civil War books and almost no souvenirs. A \$400,000-a-year budget pays for park maintenance.

Interest in turning the site into a national park didn't occur until the 1930s. The first plan was to move the McLean House to Washington, D.C., and turn it into a mu-

seum. The house was dismantled.

But the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg began to grab headlines, and the momentum changed from moving the house to restoring it on its original site. By then, souvenir hunters had stolen many of the original bricks.

About 5,000 bricks from the original house were put back into the restored structure. The park was established in 1940.

The fact that the house was torn down and rebuilt on the same spot is just one of the ironies that hover over the park like the ghosts of the dead warriors.

Another irony is that the pine table where Grant sat and the mar-

ble-topped table where Lee sat belong to the Smithsonian Institution and the Chicago Historical Society. Montgomery would love to see them returned to the McLean parlor. "But the society and the museum won't give them up," he says, despite vigorous efforts by the park service to obtain them.

Tables or no tables, Appomattox exerts a strong pull on visitors who want to see where the Union finally was rejoined.

"The people who come here really want to come here," Montgomery says. "This is a destination point. At least half the visitors come from out of state. It's a rare day when someone is not here — even in a blizzard."

War, not peace, draws tourists

The national park that was a sleepy village of 100 residents at the time of the surrender still looks much the same, though it draws 120,000 people a year through its visitors' center.

The park sits beside Virginia 24, which branches off U.S. 460 about an hour and a half's drive from Roanoke. The modern town of Appomattox is just on the other side of 460.

Montgomery says most of the park's visitors are day-trippers. Tourism hasn't blossomed around this hugely important historical site.

There's a Lee-Grant Motel, a Lee-Grant Campground and a History Junction Shopping Center. There's a Traveler's Motel that may or may not be named after Lee's beloved horse, Traveller. The steed's name is spelled with two Ls.

Montgomery likes the town and the park the way they are.

"Most people stop for a day and move on. There's not a wide choice of motels," he says. "I would hate to see it become another Gettysburg."

Even before the Civil War ended, tourists flocked to Gettysburg and the tourist industry kept pace. After all, it was a terrible and

APRIL 12

10 a.m. — Historian Chris Calkins speaks on the stacking of arms and other ceremonies.

11:20 a.m., 2:20 and 3:20 p.m. — A historical interpreter representing a Union soldier will talk about his experiences in the Appomattox campaign. Talk to be held at Clover Hill Tavern.

7:30 p.m. — Historian Chris Calkins will speak on the final campaign of the war at the high school.

APRIL 13

11:20 a.m., 2:20 and 3:20 p.m. — A historical interpreter representing a Union soldier will talk about his experiences in the Appomattox campaign. Talk to be held at Clover Hill Tavern.

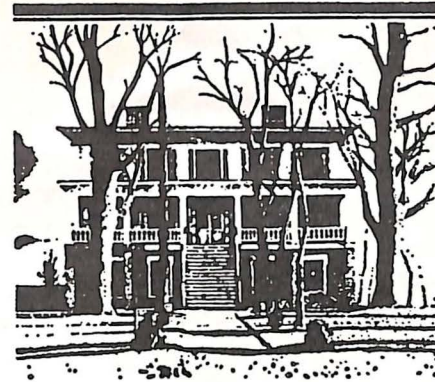
7:30 p.m. — James I. Robertson Jr., professor of history at Virginia Tech, will speak on "Johnny Reb" and "Billy Yank" at Appomattox at the high school.



Historic Gordonsville, Inc.

P. O. Box 542

Gordonsville, Virginia 22942



NEWSLETTER

This is the Historic Gordonsville Newsletter, creaking back into existence after a hiatus of a bunch of months. Lots has been going on at the Hotel recently. We will try to bring you up to date on happenings in and around the Hotel.



THANKS THANKS!
THANKS Thanks
Thanks THANKS
THANKS A HEAP!

If you attended the Gordonsville Fireman's Parade in August you saw our reenactment group marching in the parade. This is the 13th Virginia Volunteer Infantry. They received a trophy as the Best Appearing Civic entry. They certainly were a most exciting sight in the parade and we were very proud of them. Historic Gordonsville now has THREE trophies. They are on display in the Gordonsville Room at the Hotel.

•S•P•R•E•A•D•
The WORD

If you have not visited the Civil War Museum on the second floor of the Hotel, be sure to put it on your "must do" list. It is a very nice museum with items displayed very attractively. Comments from visitors state that items in our museum are easier to see than in some of the more grander ones. Come visit the museum and encourage your friends and visitors to do so also.



The 23rd Virginia Infantry reenactment group was set up again at the Hotel the day of the Gordonsville Street Fair. It is almost like taking a trip back through time to watch this group in camp. They put on demonstrations of many kinds and fired their rifles a few times which caught people's attention. They also seem to find a "traitor" in their group that must be brought to trial. We would like to thank them for their efforts. It brought quite a few people to the Hotel that day. It also brought quite a show of attention when the volunteers and their ladies would take a walk through the Street Fair. The ladies sold chances on a quilt they are working on at our booth.

Dec 18 1989

Richmond
News Leader



Don Long/The Richmond News Leader

White House of the Confederacy, recently restored, has a special place in history.

Man of many enthusiasms counts Richmond as one

By Katherine Calos
News Leader staff writer

Louis F. Gorr, new director of the Museum of the Confederacy, is a man of many enthusiasms.

He's enthusiastic about his new museum, enthusiastic about Richmond, enthusiastic about Winterthur Museum in Delaware, from whence he came. And he hopes it's contagious.

"If I have any skills, it's working with other people to get people enthusiastic about things," he said in his office overlooking the recently restored White House of the Confederacy. And yes, he's enthusiastic about the restoration.

"That is a superb restoration," he said. "The interior is first class. The architectural work is superb. It is a major, good, accurate restoration of a national landmark."

At Winterthur, he was associated with the acknowledged best decorative arts museum in the nation as deputy director for administration and general services.

"Winterthur is *the* American decorative arts museum in the world," he said. "It's a superb institution. The riches in that place blow you away. You owe it to yourself to visit. I feel very fortunate that I spent time there."

But he's also glad he moved to Richmond.

"I wanted to be a director again and I wanted to get involved in the community. . . . I felt this was the city for me the minute I stepped in. I'm a real Richmond booster."

And not because it's close to the mountains, close to the shore and close to Washington.

"Richmond is a great city because it's Richmond," he said. "We don't have to make any apologies for the city."

He and his wife, Madeleine, have bought a house on East Marshall Street in the North-of-Broad expansion of re-

stored Church Hill.

"We lived in the country in Winterthur in a lovely house that overlooked the river. We really wanted to be in the city this time," he said. "I'm a farm boy, and I'm from midtown Manhattan."

Gorr, 48, was born and raised in Nebraska. He has a bachelor's degree in political science and master's degree in English from the University of Nebraska at Omaha.

He taught English for five years before moving to the museum world as a special assistant to the director of the Smithsonian's National Museum of History and Technology in Washington. He then became superintendent of the Division of History and Historic Preservation for the Fairfax County Park Authority, executive director of the Dallas County Heritage Society and director of the Dallas Museum of Natural History and the Dallas Aquarium.

In Dallas he got an MBA degree in business management. He was a director of Fidelity National Bank in Dallas and chairman of the advisory committee for Republic Bank Dallas East, a president of the Greater East Dallas Chamber of Commerce and a graduate of Leadership Dallas.

Running a museum, he says, "is just like running a small business. You've got all the problems and all the gratifications."

He doesn't consider himself a historian, but he does say the Confederacy can be considered important without trying to defend its aims.

"In many respects the Civil War, the Confederate secession, was the second revolution," he said. "It tested whether the phenomenon known as a democracy could work in reality. . . ."

"The Confederate experiment failed, and we are a stronger nation for it."

EXTRAS Roanoke Times & World-News, Saturday, April 14, 1990

Glory days for uniform makers

By RON HARRIST
ASSOCIATED PRESS

JACKSON, Miss. — John Dale Jarnagin and his 30-man crew of cloth, leather and metal craftsmen make Civil War uniforms and other paraphernalia.

They are so proficient at it that Jarnagin is sure the uniforms he made for the black Union soldiers in the movie "Glory" could fool any Johnny Reb.

The business, C & D Jarnagin Co. of Corinth, began as a hobby for Jarnagin and his wife, Carolyn, in Boulder, Colo. They decided to turn their hobby into a business in the mid-1970s and moved to Mississippi.

"For 15 years we have been producing items that are historically correct, and I think we're doing that even better now," says Jarnagin, whose workshops aren't far from the bloody Civil War battlefield of Shiloh just across the Tennessee border.

In the company's early years, the demand for uniforms, civilian clothing and such items as tents, lan-

terns and blankets came mostly from museums and historical parks. Today, much of the demand comes from moviemakers.

"In the case of 'Glory', when they decided to make the ultimate authentic Civil War movie, they came to us for the equipment," Jarnagin says.

The movie portrays the exploits of the 54th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, the first Union infantry regiment made up of free blacks.

"We made very detailed uniforms and equipment for closeups, including four sets of uniforms for stuntmen, and hundreds of less detailed uniforms for background shots," he says. "We were also called on to make canteens, haversacks, leather cartridge boxes and even bandages."

A major demand was for military shoes. "They had one scene where they issued dozens of new shoes to people as they joined the army," Jarnagin says.

The company is now working

with an Italian filmmaker on a movie dealing with the Indian wars.

"The movie is being filmed in New Mexico," says Jarnagin, "and we are providing them with complete sets of calvary uniforms."

The firm also is providing uniforms for a television mini-series based on the life of Gen. George Armstrong Custer, who died with his troops at the Battle of Little Big Horn.

For "Glory," producers invited any black person to be an extra, but they had to pay for their own uniforms. Prices ranged from about \$600 for a first-class outfit, including weapon, down to about \$130 for a less-detailed background set.

"We made an arrangement to provide these individuals with the whole package," says Jarnagin, "and as a result outfitted men from Arizona to Washington, D.C., including doctors and lawyers."

"There is now a high-quality corps of black re-enactors who were not available before."

**Dedicated re-enactors
braved bad weather
and "enemy" troops to
recreate the final
battle of the Civil War.**

Reliving History

Sayler's Creek To Appomattox

Story and Photo by SFC Darrell Cochran

APRIL 6, 1990, dawned chilly, damp and overcast, as had most of the days that first week of April. But neither occasional drizzle nor the threat of serious rain - or worse - was any deterrent.

More than 4,000 Civil War re-enactors had come to Virginia from across the United States, England and Germany. They came to recreate Gen. Robert E. Lee's surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia to Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865. The original event had brought to an end America's bloodiest conflict, and on its 125th anniversary a little thing like the weather wasn't going to stop the dedicated re-enactors.

Lee's surrender at Appomattox followed a week of running combat begun when the Confederate general pulled out of his defensive lines at Richmond and Petersburg and Grant sent the Union Army of the Potomac in pursuit.

Following roughly parallel routes, the two armies covered 40 miles in five days before the lead elements of the 5th Corps ran into the Confederate rear guard near Farmville, Va.

The re-enactment opened on the morning of April 6 when the Union advance attacked Confederate pickets dug in along Flat Creek. By sheer weight of

SFC Darrell Cochran is a journalist currently assigned to the Army News Service in Washington, D.C.



"Confederates" prepare to surrender their weapons at Appomattox.

numbers the Federals broke the Confederate line, and within half an hour the opposing forces had broken into groups of 10 or 15 men fighting disconnected individual battles. The fighting continued that way all day, through the woods, across boggy streams, along country lanes and over rolling hills. When they finally halted, the re-created Yankees had pushed the Rebels more than three miles.

Mother Nature was only a spectator until nightfall, when she added her own touch of realism to the event: weather exactly like that experienced by the men who had fought on this same ground 125 years ago. With darkness came a cold rain, changing to snow overnight. The storm moved on at dawn, leaving a two-inch coating on the fields, woods, and camps.

Accounts of the last days of the Civil War in Virginia say that the soldiers marched in mud almost all the way from Petersburg to Appomattox, and now the re-enactors experienced that as well. Softened by the rain and melting snow and churned by thousands of marching feet, cavalry horses, artillery horses, cannon and caisson wheels - and cars - the fields and dirt roads dissolved. Every step went shin-deep, and more than a few feet came up shoeless.

But by midday April 7, the weather

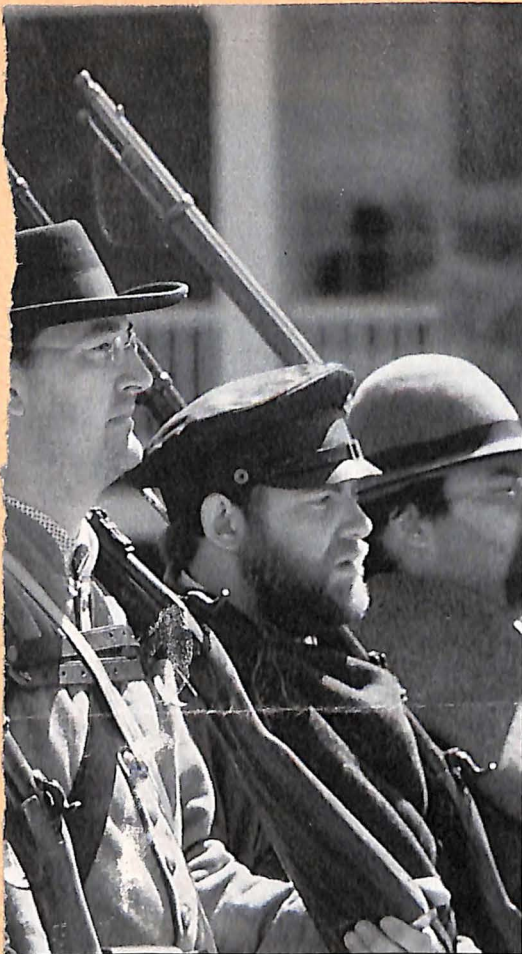
was bright and breezy, a welcome relief to both the participants who came to be a part of the last acts of the drama and the estimated 20,000 spectators who came to watch.

The action reopened at 2 p.m. when the retreating Confederates turned to face their pursuers, and one division attacked the Union line near the Hillsman House overlooking Sayler's Creek. But as the Rebels slowly forced a bulge in the center, Federal reinforcements overlapped them on both ends. Outflanked and outnumbered, the attackers in gray fled for cover in the woods.

The Union force charged after them, killing and capturing hundreds in and along the creek. Retreat quickly became a rout as the surviving Rebels splashed across the creek and ran for the safety of a hastily dug defensive line in a hillside field.

The Federals crossed the creek, then halted and prepared to attack. The lead company waved white handkerchiefs at the Rebels, trying to convince them to surrender without more bloodshed. The reply was a volley that wiped out the company almost to a man.

But for all their esprit, the Confederates had the strength to break only one charge against their makeshift earthwork.



Dale Vice

As the second attack rolled over and around them, those who were able quickly raised their weapons in surrender. Lt. Gen. Richard Ewell's entire division gave up — almost a fourth of Lee's available infantry.

Saylor's Creek was the last major battle in the eastern theater. Three days later, in the parlor of Wilmer McLean's house in Appomattox, Lee and Grant signed the brief document which brought the war to a close. Three days after that — exactly four years after the shelling of Fort Sumter had begun the Civil War — the Army of Northern Virginia marched into the village to lay down its arms and end it.

The surrender ceremony at Appomattox Court House National Historical Park on April 8 climaxed the three-day reenactment. Union troops lined the lane behind the old Appomattox County Court House, waiting for the Confederates to enter. Then, as the Rebels marched along the graveled road, the Federals snapped to shoulder arms in a salute to their former enemies.

Ragged and tired as the Confederates were, there was still grim defiance in many faces. Many others were streaked with tears, overcome with emotion. Brigade by brigade they halted, faced left,

Why Do You Do It?

MY son and I have been Civil War re-enactors for eight years. During that time, I've spent a lot of time and money keeping myself and my son equipped, but I rarely thought of re-enacting as more than a hobby.

Re-enactors are, by our own admission, strange. We spend a lot of money on uniforms and equipment, and travel all over the country to spend weekends eating camp food, sleeping on the ground in all kinds of weather, and replaying battles whose outcomes will never change.

We wear wool uniforms and flannel shirts in the hundred-degree heat of summer. We sleep out in all kinds of weather, and only the direst desperation can induce us to seek a motel. We eat food that didn't come out of a microwave and drink coffee that you wouldn't serve your guests.

We also endure and answer endless innocuous questions from spectators: "Is that real wool?" (Yes); "Aren't you hot?" (Yes, but it's not unbearable); "Are those real guns?" (Yes); "Why do you do this?" (Hmm.)

So why *do* we do it? Many reasons.

First, as historian Bruce Catton said, the Civil War belongs exclusively to us; to America. It's kind of a family heirloom, to be preserved and passed from generation to generation.

We think it's sad that so many people know so little about the Civil War. We're biased, but we believe that everyone in America should at least know which sides Grant and Lee represented. (We really think they should know more, but you have to start somewhere.)

So, we've appointed ourselves teachers of history to the nation and the world. (There are American Civil War groups in Canada, England, Germany, and Australia.)

Along with that goes another task: overcoming the grossly inaccurate depictions of the uniforms, equipment, weapons and tactics perpetuated by Hollywood producers. This is almost an obsession with some re-enactors — and we have even gone in front of the movie cameras ourselves to make sure they do it right.

That's why we wear flannel shirts and "real wool" uniforms; why we carry single-shot muzzle-loading muskets — very few repeaters — and stand in lines to fight instead of hiding behind trees and rocks; why we sleep on the ground in tents with just a blanket and poncho; why we eat food from our haversacks and drink boiled coffee and hide our 20th-century cigarettes. We do it so those who want to may learn from what we've learned about our ancestors' experiences.

But we also do it because we've been touched by something from a higher plain than mere history; something almost mystical. (Some of our families think we're just plain touched.) Maybe it's a form of ancestor worship, or maybe we've heard the spirits of those who fought calling to us never to forget or let America forget.

I prefer to believe the latter. I prefer it because Berry Benson, a former Confederate sergeant from South Carolina, wrote as an old man what sounds to me like a prophecy.

"Who knows, but it may be given to us, after this life, to meet again in the old quarters, to play chess and draughts, to get up soon to answer the morning roll call, to fall in at the tap of the drum for drill and dress parade, and again to hastily don our war gear while the monotonous patter of the long roll summons to battle?" he wrote.

"Who knows but again the old flags, ragged and torn, snapping in the wind, may face each other and flutter, pursuing and pursued, while the cries of victory fill a summer day?"

"And after the battle, then the slain and wounded will arise, and all will meet together under the two flags, all sound and well, and there will be talking and laughter and cheers, and all will say, 'Did it not seem real? Was it not as in the old days?'"

Yes, Berry, it did seem real and — to us — it was "as in the old days." And it still is. — *SFC Darrell Cochran*

stacked arms, hung their equipment and laid their furled battle flags on the stacks as their counterparts in blue watched. The only sounds were the clink and rattle of muskets, bayonets and equipment and the click and whirr of 20th century cameras recording this slice of time for posterity.

Their task completed, the Confederates faced right and marched away into history — once again. □

Deceased Members

DISTRICT ONE: Lillian Persinger Akers, **Mary Elizabeth Calloway, *Nell Cannaday, Anna Park Crockett, Maxine Davis, Margaret James, **Addie Hylton Merrimee, Mrs. Susie Reeder, Cardine Henson Reynolds, and Gertrude P. Richardson.

DISTRICT TWO: Eula Mae Carter Arritt, Mattie Bourne Dettor, Hazel Marie Ferguson, **Catherine Bickle Hankla, Blanche Deter Huffman, Mabel S. Layman, **Grace Ann Miller McGhee and Jean Hankins Plant.

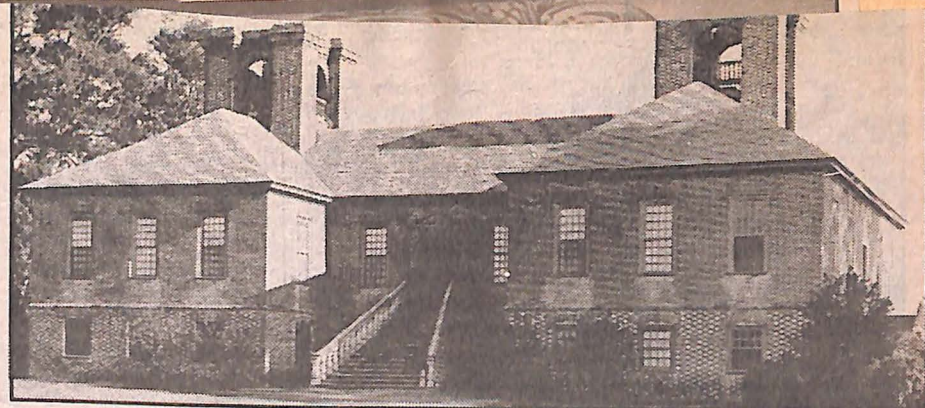
DISTRICT THREE: Keele Joyce Bing, *Beulah Rainey Brown, **Mary Ruth Hundley Coleman, ** Katharine Elizabeth Gilbert, ** Patsy Motley Hamilton, Ethel Davis Holland, * Betsy Ballou Hutcheson, **Lorene Reed Johnson, **Mildred Lee McIlwain, **Kathleen Fulton Neal, **Susie Elizabeth Odor, **Jane Eleanor Coleman Rash, Inez Hunt Reaves, **Pauline Oliver Stephenson, *Mable Jessie Watts and **Lucile Reaves Yeatts.

DISTRICT FOUR: Madoline Marie Morris Atwood, Marie C. Bowman, **Helen Harlow Cheney, Pansy Root Hambrick Harrison, *Elizabeth Eastman Walker Haynes, ***Virginia Myers Jones, *Janie Riddelle Ruffer, Frances Anderson Shepherd, **Esther Newton Shomaker, Audrey Steele Smith, **Roberta Kendrick Spalding and **Ruth McCandlish Graham Tallant.

DISTRICT FIVE: *Daisy Barrett, Lucille Money Carroll, *Lorrell Fitzhugh Savage Carter, **Genevieve B. Eaton, Dorothy Brooks Reed Enos, **Mary Elizabeth Peirce Gravlin, **Zelia Herring, Myrtle Oliver Hinton, *Emilie T. Howerton, **Carolyn Roberts Perkins Hoye, **Mary Lucille Craft Hughes, *Ealine Ball Jessee, **Boulware Mottley, *Eudora Elizabeth Thomas and **Charlotte Hurst Webb.

DISTRICT SIX: Judith Altman, *Bertha Mae Vail Cason, Helen Sirian Eller, Benys A. Gilliam, Frances Marie Ayers Jones, Mamie C. Jones, Mittie Chapman Jones, *Dorothy Mary Harrell Newbern, Viola Hutton Pharr and Mrs. M. B. Proffitt.

Denotes: * Real Daughter
 ** Real Granddaughter
 *** Real Great Granddaughter



At Stratford Hall, Robert E. Lee's birthplace, Jan. 19 events are planned.

Lee's birthday events set at 3 historic places

Robert E. Lee's birthday will be commemorated Jan. 19 at the place he was born, at the place he called home longer than any other and at the place he died.

Lee was born Jan. 19, 1807, at Stratford Hall in Westmoreland County, which celebrates each year with a free open house from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Cookies and punch will be served in the reception center. The dining room, which has closed for the winter, will be open for lunch that day. For more information, call 493-8038.

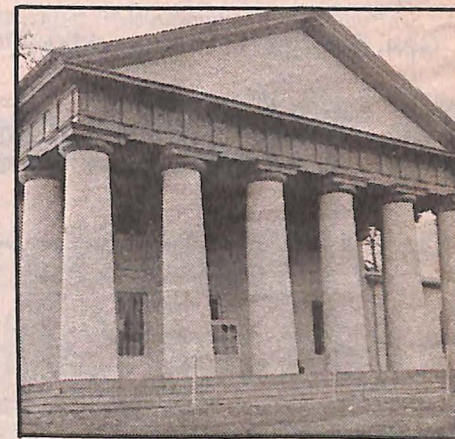
Arlington House in Arlington National Cemetery was Lee's home for 30 years from the time of his marriage into the Custis family until the Civil War began. It also will celebrate Jan. 19 with a free open house from 1:30 to 4 p.m. A sampling of period food and music will be featured. Admission is free. For more information, call (703) 557-0613.

Lexington was Lee's home after the war when he served as president of Washington College, which was renamed Washington and Lee in his honor. He is buried in the university's Lee Chapel beneath his famous recumbent statue.

The city combines Lee's birthday with the Jan. 21 birthday of another favorite son, Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson, for a weekend of activities which is rated among January's "Top 20 Events in the Southeast" by the Southeast Tourism Society.

"It creates some excitement on a mid-winter weekend," said Jean Clark, tour coordinator at the visitors center.

Jan. 19 is dedicated to Lee. A Founder's Day ceremony and birthday convocation will be held at noon in Lee Chapel.



File photo

Arlington House, Lee's onetime home, also has birthday observance scheduled.

Then a birthday dinner will be held from 5:30 to 6:30 p.m. at Evans Dining Hall. The menu features Custis-Lee Peanut Soup, Stratford Hall Beefsteak and Kidney Pie, Gen. Jackson Spoonbread and Jefferson Davis Fried Chicken. Guests pay \$6 to share the annual dinner with W&L students.

The rest of the weekend is dedicated to Jackson this year, with a symposium Jan. 20 from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. at the Rockbridge Regional Library on "T.J. Jackson's Travels: 1851-1861" and an open house Jan. 21 from 1 to 5 p.m. at the Stonewall Jackson House. Visitors will get a piece of birthday cake. Admission is free.

For more information on the Lexington activities, call (703) 463-3777.

— Katherine Calos

because of their names, Dr. Bryan pointed out. Denver, Colo., was named after Gen. James Denver, a Winchester native who became territorial governor of Colorado. Reno, Nev., was named after Gen. Jesse Lee Reno, another explorer who went on to military command.

Both sides of the fence

One Covington family contributed generals to both sides of the war. William Rufus Terrill, educated at West Point, remained loyal to the Union. James Barbour Terrill, educated at Virginia Military Institute, fought for the Confederacy. Both were killed in battle.

Gen. Philip St. George Cooke, a native of Leesburg, was a cavalry commander with McClellan's Army as it came up the Peninsula.

"He was greatly embarrassed by the cavalry raid of J.E.B. Stuart, who rode around McClellan's Army. Stuart was his son-in-law. Not too long after that Cooke was relieved of field command."

When the war ended, none of the Virginia-born generals was able to make peace with his native state.

"Of the 18 generals who served in the Union Army, not a single one is buried in Virginia," Dr. Bryan said. "That indicates to me they felt alienated — and they were."

Dr. Charles Bryan, director of the Virginia Historical Society, will speak on "Virginia's Yankee Generals" Sunday at 12:15 p.m. in the Old House of Delegates at the state Capitol at a wreath-laying ceremony to commemorate the birthday of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

VMI can — and should — win its case

By GARY M. BOWMAN

READERS of this newspaper during the past week and a half could easily conclude that Virginia Military Institute will be required to admit women. However, there are sound legal and philosophical reasons why VMI should be able to retain its all-male admissions policy.

The current controversy has been created by the federal Justice Department's conclusion that VMI's admissions policy may violate Title IX of the 1972 Education Amendments to the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the 14th Amendment's guarantee of equal protection of the laws.

Section 901(a) of Title IX provides, generally, that no person shall be excluded, on the basis of sex, from participation in a program of higher education which receives federal financial assistance. However, subsection (5) of Section 901, specifically states:

"... in regard to admissions this section shall not apply to any public institution of undergraduate higher education which is an institution that traditionally and continually from its establishment has had a policy of admitting only students of one sex . . ."

It is clear that VMI's admissions policy does not violate the statute.

Any legitimate challenge to VMI's admissions policy must be made under Section One of the 14th Amendment, which provides, in part, that: "No State shall . . . deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

In order to pass 14th Amendment muster, VMI must prove two elements: (1) that the gender classification at VMI serves an important governmental objective; and (2) that the admissions policy is substantially related to the achievement of the governmental objective.

In order to understand how these elements are satisfied by VMI, it is important to understand what VMI is.

VMI is a unique institution because it imbues its graduates with the values of the "citizen soldier." It does this through four traditions: progressive education, military regimen, the rat line and, most important to its graduates, the honor system.

The VMI method is the essence of the institution. Apart from the four elements of the VMI tradition, there is little unique about VMI. The success that VMI has had in inculcating its spirit into its graduates during the past century has come directly from the unchanging and absolute adherence to its method.

The admission of women would probably not affect the quality of education at VMI. As many observers have pointed out, the federal service academies have adapted their educational programs to accommodate women. But the federal service academies are fundamentally different from VMI in that the ultimate value of the cadet or midshipman experience at the federal academies comes from the academies' service, while the ultimate meaning of the VMI experience comes from within VMI itself.

Because of this, the federal service academies can change dramatically and still remain the same in, what is for them, the most important way. Even after the radical transformations of the Army and of West Point during the 1970s, all West Point graduates are commissioned into the same Army and share a common Army experience. But VMI does not have a frame of reference external to itself, and change at VMI would likely destroy the internal workings that make VMI what it is.

The spirit of the "Brother Rat" is the bond that holds VMI together. That spirit is created through the rat line and through the honor system.

The rat line could not survive the admission of women. From the very first day that a new rat arrives at VMI, it is clear that an essential element of the rat line is the absolutely open access that upperclassmen have to rats.

The rat line involves continuous close physical proximity of the rats and their tormentors, the upperclassmen, for most of a year. It is a physical line in the barracks that the rats must move along to get to and from their rooms, where they live in groups of three to five per room in conditions that have changed little since the Civil War and that are much more spartan than the federal service academies. The unique aspect of the rat line is that it is a system of fraternal living inextricably tied to barracks life, and one that underlies all the school's activities.

The most important feature of life at VMI is the honor system. The honor system is unique not because of its substantive proscriptions — nor even because of its swift and summary sanction of dismissal from the Institute, accompanied by the macabre roll drums, in the middle of the night, while the entire Corps of Cadets lines the stoops of the barracks.

The honor system is unique because of the absolute and continuous scrutiny that the open life of the barracks places on each cadet. Every move that a cadet makes at VMI from morning until night is watched by his brother rats, who uncompromisingly enforce an absolute standard of obligation to the honor code. No cadet is subjected to less scrutiny than any other, and all cadets are held to the same high standard of moral responsibility.

Those who do not meet that standard, and there are many who do not, are banished from the VMI fraternity. This equality among brothers is the soul of VMI, generation after generation.

Thus, equality within the traditional framework of the VMI system

is the important governmental objective at issue in this case. The only legal issue is whether the exclusion of women is "substantially related" to the objective of preserving the VMI system. The facts support the inference that there is a substantial relation between the discriminatory means, the admissions policy, and the governmental objective, equality within the VMI system, in this case.

In order to accept women at VMI, special facilities would have to be created for them. Either the existing barracks would have to be modified to include separate and private living-quarters and bathrooms for women, or new facilities, outside of the existing barracks, would have to be built.

In any event, women would be excluded from the scrutiny that is an important element of male cadet life, and the equality of treatment under the rat line and the honor system would inevitably be destroyed by the creation of a special class of woman cadets. Moreover, the admission of women would, by itself, simultaneously destroy the only thing that women are denied by not being admitted to VMI: equal treatment in barracks life, the rat line, and the honor system.

In the one case where the U.S. Supreme Court has evaluated the single-sex admissions policy of a college, *Mississippi University for Women v. Hogan*, the court found that an all-female nursing school did not meet the requirements of the 14th Amendment.

However, the primary arguments for VMI's admissions policy are bolstered by the opinions of the four dissenting justices in *Hogan*.

In the main dissent, Justice Powell, joined by Justice Rehnquist, argued that the history of single-sex education in the United States "has been a reflection of, rather than an imposition upon, the preference of those subject to the policy." He noted that "generations of Americans, including scholars, have thought —

wholly without regard to any discriminatory animus — that there were distinct advantages in this type of higher education." Most importantly, Powell wrote that "a distinctive feature of America's tradition has been respect for diversity."

He further pointed out that "[c]oeducation, historically, is a novel educational theory," and the fact that coeducational institutions are far more numerous, does not establish "in any sense properly cognizable by a court — that individual preferences for single-sex education are misguided or illegitimate, or that a State may not provide its citizens with a choice."

The *Hogan* dissenters touched upon the most important philosophical issue in the VMI admissions controversy — whether the law requires that freedom and diversity be sacrificed on the altar of equality.

It is certainly true that VMI's admissions policy does not treat women equally with men, but the existence of VMI, as it is, provides a freedom of choice for prospective men students, just as the existence of women's colleges such as Hollins or Sweet Briar provide freedom of choice for prospective women students.

Elimination of that choice would destroy the freedom of students to choose what they want, and would destroy the advantages of educational diversity that single-sex colleges offer, merely to satisfy the abstract value of absolute equality. As Allan Bloom has pointed out, the destruction of diversity and freedom, for no reason other than the protection of equality *qua* equality, reflects the closing of the American mind to diversity and the destruction of the traditions that make up our culture.

Gary M. Bowman, a Roanoke lawyer, is a 1981 graduate of VMI. (c) Gary M. Bowman.

The 'Civil' War's bloody truth

By GLENN M. AYERS

THE CARNAGE that we know as the "Civil War" was too monstrous to adapt to theatrical pageantry — particularly such cockaninny events as the recent 125th anniversary re-enactment of the Appomattox surrender. The bonnie-blue butternuts and their hoop-skirted roadies who take part never seem to comprehend the conflagration.

To them, the war is eternal flags and bugles; the gunfire, puffs of smoke. The shrapnel, the screaming, the bodies blown to giblets are realities that elude them. There was nothing nice about the war. Even its neglected facts are bloody and hard.

Consider Bentonville, the last battle fought by the last major Confederate army to capitulate.

Though the battle occurred only 23 days before that army's surrender and 18 before Lee's, 1,472 men were killed among 4,206 casualties. A minor, meaningless battle at the end of the war killed more men than modernly march on parade at Virginia Military Institute.

If Gen. Joe Johnston had had just the spectators' vehicles at the most recent redux, he could have hauled away his 1,694 wounded. As it was, he had no wagons.

Gen. Lee, looking over the Appomattox scene, muttered to an aide that his army seemed to have dissolved. At the carnival 125 years later, television caught his surrogate smiling and waving astride a gray horse. Glorious!

The suffering had a personal side as well.

Grandpa always told of Uncle Alpheus Wilson. Shot through the jaw at Gettysburg, he groveled into a bloody stream between two dead horses, only to discover water oozing from a bullet hole on each side of the face. In later life, all his food had to be shredded and mashed.

Still, Uncle Alpheus was one of the lucky ones. He came home.

364,511 did not. Walt Whitman "... saw battle corpses, myriads of them/white skeletons of young men, I saw them ..."

At the Sanitary Commission, Mary Ashton Livermore reported: "In every

ward there were dying men; in every deadhouse, the coffined dead; ambulances standing nearby ..."

Mary B. Chestnut described the Lost Cause in lyric poignancy:

Suppose we do all we hoped. Suppose we start up grand and free — a proud, young republic. Think of all these young lives sacrificed ... The best and bravest of their generation swept away! ... There is nothing to show they were ever on Earth.

It was the South, of course, that was annihilated. Of all affected, Southerners should be the least insistent on redramatization.

What is the sanity in it? We know the ending. Why nurture recidivism?

Are there sons of Auschwitz who want to resuscitate those shaved heads and hollow faces? Certainly not. But so-called sons of the South can't seem to let holocaust alone.

Yet as Chesnut proves, they are not true sons. The best and bravest died. Only their mutants remain.

Glenn M. Ayers lives in Moneta.

Rewriting Confederate history

August 9 1990

By THOMAS N. HUTSON

I WISH to reply to Julian Elmore's letter July 17 in which I was accused of "lighting a pristine fire of bias and intolerance" because I thought a Confederate grave should have a Confederate flag over it. Like Elmore, I am a Virginian, and my great-grandfathers were both Confederate veterans.

All over the Southland, we are plagued with an epidemic of mindless do-gooders hell-bent on obliterating all reminders of the Confederacy. History will be rewritten or, worse, ignored.

Ancient symbols and time-honored traditions will be swept away as worthless encumbrances by this new breed of Southerners, catering to any kind of pressure to evoke the banning of symbols and displays of regional heritage. It is itself a contemptible form of intolerance.

Elmore seems to think that it is appropriate for the American flag to be over that Confederate's grave in Appomattox. The man in that grave was a citizen of the Confederate States of

America, a soldier in the Army of Northern Virginia. He was in Richmond for nine months on one-third rations of food.

When Richmond fell, he was on the road to Appomattox — eight days with no food other than parched corn, if he was lucky enough to get that. When he reached Appomattox, he had no rations, only the enemy.

He was shot by a Yankee soldier. I cannot, of course, know the true feelings of that Confederate soldier, but it stands to reason that he would not be overjoyed at having the Union flag over his grave and posthumously being made a U.S. citizen, even an honorary one.

Elmore states that "In cemeteries throughout the South, the 'gray' and the 'blue' sleep side by side under a canopy of green; and for many years that noble organization, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, placed markers and flowers on the graves of both Confederate and federal veterans." My grandmothers, aunts and mother belonged to the UDC, and yes, they did put flowers and markers on the graves. But they put

Union flags on Union graves and Confederate flags on Confederate graves.

Elmore implies I am unpatriotic and am trying to stir up belligerent feelings of the War Between the States. He calls himself a lover of country and countrymen. In World War II, I was a Marine who fought in two battles, Tarawa and Saipan. At Saipan I lost my right arm and left lung. I fought under the American flag but carried a Confederate battle flag in my breast pocket through both battles.

America is made up of numerous nationalities who revere their heritage and honor their ancestors. They call themselves Irish-American, Italian-American, Afro-American, just to name a few. Why is Elmore so afraid of people who honor their Confederate ancestors?

It is sad that Elmore buried his Southern pride and Southern heritage with his grandfather.

Thomas N. Hutson is a Confederate American who lives in Salem.

War re-enactment aims to educate

AS A MEMBER of Company C 2nd Virginia Cavalry Re-enactment Unit, and also a member of the local chapter of the Sons of Confederate Veterans (Fincastle Rifles #1326), I read with great distaste the letter by Glenn M. Ayers of May 17.

How can Ayers make such a gross generalization as to say the war means nothing to re-enactors but flags, bugles and puffs of smoke? Many of us (including myself) had family members who fought and died during the war. Not once have I answered the call "to horse" and participated in a re-enactment without thinking of my great-great grandfather, Elisha Argabright, who perished at Cedar Creek.

Does Ayers want to forget the pain and suffering his own ancestor Alpheus Wilson went through? Can he understand the cause that would drive a man to such sacrifice?

We re-enactors fully understand the horrors of that war: the death, the disease, the constant hunger, the mud, the bitter cold and choking heat. The conditions of living and fighting this war broke the most stout of character. We understand this because we have devoted ourselves to the study of the war.

We don't claim to re-create a battle the real way it was; everyone knows better. What we do try to do is re-create to the best of our ability through history. Simply put, we try to educate.

The real bloody truth about the war is that his bitterness blinds him to the honor and nobility of his own heritage through his Confederate ancestor and warrior. Maybe it's time he stopped fighting that proud heritage — and claimed it.

LESTER R. YORK III
HARDY

Inaccurate history at rededication

WHENEVER I attend an historical event, I like to see it presented accurately and factually. This was not the case on July 21 at the rededication ceremony of the Stonewall Jackson Monument in Lexington.

The town took the liberty to try to change history and placed U.S. flags around the monument, rather than use the originally planned Confederate Battle Flag, which represents the South that Jackson fought for and died for. Neither did they allow the Sons of Confederate Veterans to carry the flags in the parade.

I thought I had accidentally ended up in Pennsylvania honoring a statue to Gov. Hunter. I was totally shocked to read in the Roanoke Times & World-News on Nov. 8 that Mayor Derrick felt he owed no apologies. The fact is, history was presented inaccurately, and Mayor Derrick and City Council do owe apologies to a great many people.

GRETCHEN M. MILLER
ROANOKE

Civil War re-enactments help enlighten the public

By GREG L. GALLION

I MUST take exception to Glenn Ayers' diatribe ("The 'Civil' War's bloody truth," May 17) against recent commemorations at Appomattox and elsewhere.

Being a re-enactor, I have occasion to participate in a number of activities with my regiment, the 18th Virginia Infantry. Those activities, one hopes, enlighten the general public about this titanic struggle.

The activities encompass the majority of our free time, all at personal expense. And yes, my family of "hoop-skirted roadies" has decided that they too must share in this experience of honoring our forebears.

When we return from our engagements and living history encampments, we must readjust to the working world of the 20th century. My job is to teach American history to impressionable 7th-graders. I do so with no bias toward North or

South, even though I realize that the agrarian South was goaded into sectional conflict by the Puritanical, industrialized Bible Belt of New England.

Further, Ayers implies that we are bitter and self-serving over the results of the war. I know not whether he has attended many functions such as we stage, but he should know that we harbor no bitterness toward our forebears' foes.

We do not gather for self-aggrandizement, but rather for the camaraderie of kindred spirits who hold dear the memories and, yes, the deeds of our ancestors who sought to shake off the shackles of tyranny as their grandfathers had done in regard to Great Britain.

Ayers could have done more solid research if he really wished to validate his comments. His figure of 364,511 who did not come back is misleading. The most basic examination of this conflict reveals a death toll that exceeds 615,000.

Is he concerned only with those who died as a result of combat? What would he have said to the mothers of countless soldiers, Northern and Southern, who perished of diseases, curable by today's standards; who died without ever seeing their foes? Would he conveniently argue that they were not battle fatalities? Did that lessen their status as heroes to their countrymen for their sacrifice?

Has Ayers even considered why a nation would risk annihilation, as he calls it, for the sake of its beliefs in what it considered just and right? Perhaps he might further postulate that Southern defeat was due to the fact that God was on the side of the just.

Ayers further compares the "Holocaust" to this war. He questions whether Auschwitz descendants would participate in public awareness that we might avoid a repeat of European atrocities.

He fails to acknowledge that this sort of "hollow-faced" protest has accompa-

nied several attempts to spread our NATO nuclear arsenal into Central and Western Europe. Many of those who would scare us with "hollow faces" are not only Jews, but the offspring of former Wehrmacht and SS soldiers who choose not to let us forget the past.

And yes, the War for Southern Independence even rears its ugly head in Great Britain, of all places, where the practice of re-enacting is not only active but passionate. Though Britain was never officially a patron of the Southern cause, many there respected and supported the South's attempts at freedom.

It seems that we are considered irrelevant and vindictive for what we do. For whatever reason, Ayers implies that we are a juvenile, jingo-cowboy conglomerate that indulges in the glorification of war. He no more understands our devotion to the past than does the redneck who emblazons his vehicle with the latter-day version of the Confederate battle flag. (It was

square, not rectangular.)

As a historian, I have devoted my life to the study and interpretation of this drama. I and others seek to understand its many intricacies so as to speed the healing of our great America. If we are "mutants" as Ayers suggests, then perhaps our mutations shall lead to a long-gone harmony between brothers.

Ayers seems appalled at war and its lack of civility. He dwells on the bugle, the gore, and the overall slaughter. It also seems that he should be grateful that "Uncle Alpheus" was "one of the lucky ones."

Let the complaining stop and the humble remembrance begin. Remember the motto of the Great Seal of the Confederacy: "Deo Vindice" — God will judge.

Greg L. Gallion, a history teacher at Andrew Lewis Middle School, lives in Salem.

JOAN LOGAN BROOKS
President, Virginia Division
United Daughters of the Confederacy
408 West Cadbury Drive
Lynchburg, Virginia 24501-2331



Members, William Watts Chapter # 8
c/o Mrs. C.W. Miller, President
4709 Colonial Ave.
Roanoke
VA 24018

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GRETCHEN M. MILLER



I would love to visit
your chapter sometime!

J.

To William Watts Chapter 8,

May you have
a holiday kind of happiness
in your heart all year.

In U.D.C. love,

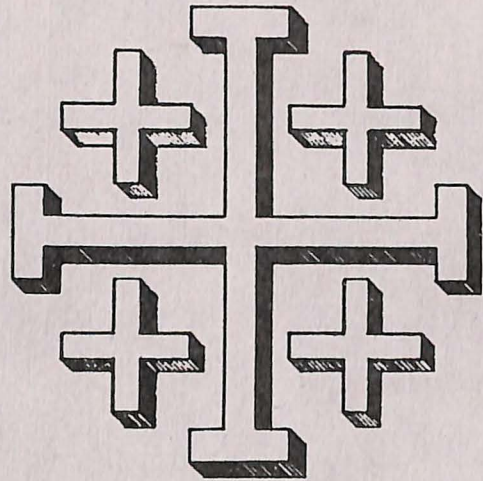
Joan Brooks



Joan Logan Brooks
President, Virginia Division
United Daughters of the Confederacy

408 West Cadbury Drive
Lynchburg, VA 24501
Telephone (804) 385-6064

MEMORIAL SERVICE



UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY VIRGINIA DIVISION

“LOVE MAKES MEMORY ETERNAL”

**Sunday, October 1, 1989
9:30 A.M.**

**Ramada Inn, Woodstock Virginia
Ballroom**

A Guide to The Historic City Cemetery (Founded 1806)



*Entrance Gate into the very heart of
Lynchburg's early History.*

This old Cemetery is now on the Virginia Landmarks Register and The National Register of Historic Places. The first acre of ground was given by John Lynch, the Founder of Lynchburg.

Location - At intersection of 5th and Taylor Streets, turn one block on Taylor to 4th Street, into gates of Cemetery. A nicely surfaced road winds thru Cemetery to exit at 4th & Wise Streets.

MEMORIAL SERVICE VIRGINIA DIVISION

Sunday, October 1, 1989 - 9:30 A.M.

Woodstock, Virginia

Mrs. Miller E. Petty, Memorial Chairman, Presiding

Prelude.....Mrs. Annette E. Wetzel

Hymn . . . "How Firm a Foundation"..... Assembly

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

"Man asked life of Thee and Thou gavest 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 hearty thanks for the good examples of all those Thy servants, who, having finished their course in faith, do now rest from their labors. 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.....Led by Mrs. Petty

Psalm 24

Chairman: The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein.

Response: For he hath founded it upon the seas, and established it upon the floods.

Chairman: Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord? Or who shall stand in His Holy place?

Response: He that hath clean hands, and a pure heart; who hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity, nor sworn deceitfully.

Chairman: He shall receive the blessing from the Lord, and righteousness from the God of his salvation.

Response: This is the generation of them that seek him, that seek thy face, O' Jacob Selah.

Chairman: Lift up your heads, O ye gates; and be ye lift up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of Glory shall come in.

Response: Who is this King of Glory? The Lord strong and mighty, the Lord mighty in battle.

Chairman: Lift up your heads, O ye gates; even lift them up, ye everlasting doors; and the King of Glory shall come in.

Response: Who is this King of Glory? The Lord of hosts, he is the King of Glory. Selah.

Prayer

"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. Amen."

A Guide to The Historic City Cemetery (Founded 1806)

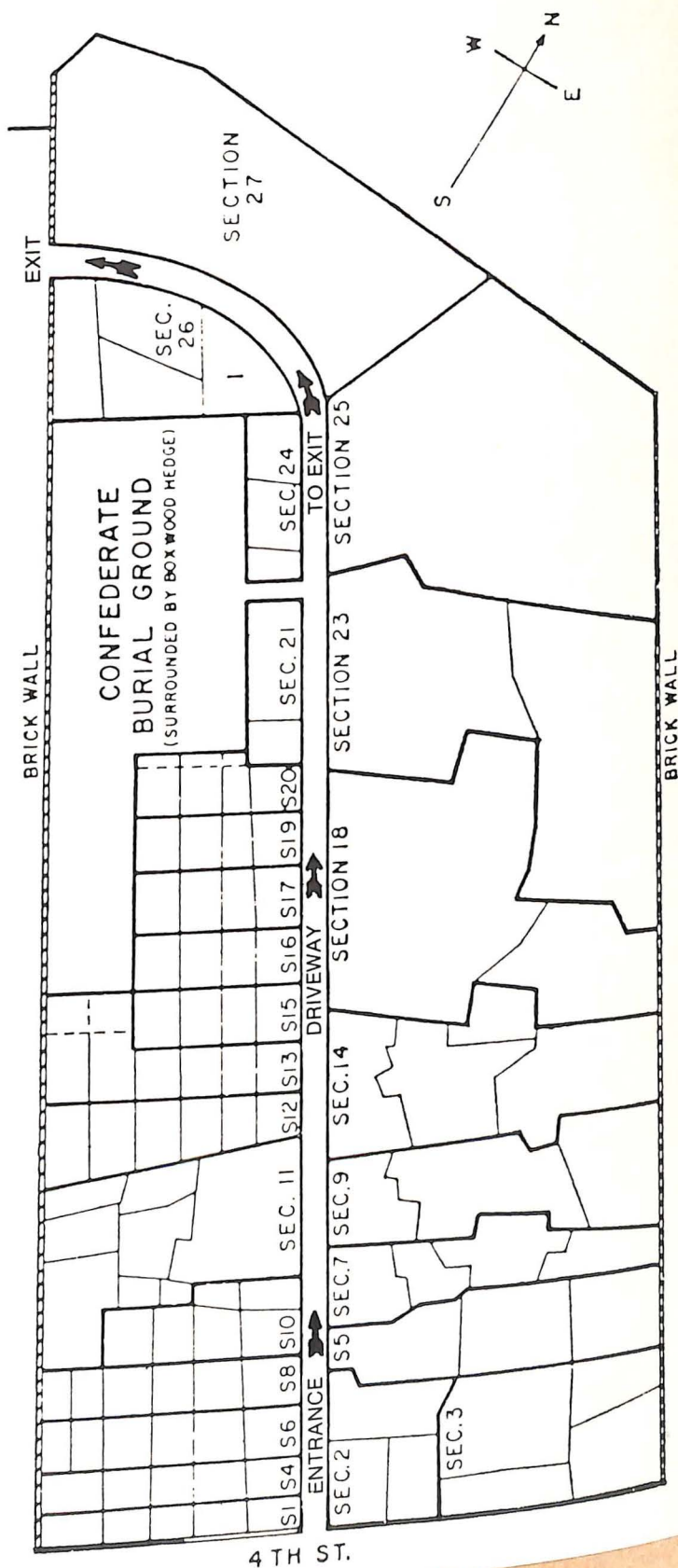


*Entrance Gate into the very heart of
Lynchburg's early History.*

This old Cemetery is now on the Virginia Landmarks Register and The National Register of Historic Places. The first acre of ground was given by John Lynch, the Founder of Lynchburg.

Location - At intersection of 5th and Taylor Streets, turn one block on Taylor to 4th Street, into gates of Cemetery. A nicely surfaced road winds thru Cemetery to exit at 4th & Wise Streets.

Key to Graves of Interest



Sect. 2:

- Josiah Leake (1778-1806). City's first Commonwealth Attorney.
 Lt. Francis Gray (1759-1827). Revolutionary War Officer and an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati.
 Charles Hoyle (1750-1825). Proprietor of early Tavern "Indian Queen," and later of "Franklin Hotel."
 Henry Holdcroft Norvell (1759-1847). Revolutionary soldier.
 Richard Thurman (d. 1830). Revolutionary soldier.

Sect.3:

- Rev. James Tompkins (d. 1806). First burial here. Educator and early area Presbyterian Minister.
 Col. William A. Talbot (1816-1855). Fought in Mexican War. First Lynchburg Odd Fellow.
 Judge Wm. Daniel Sr. (1770-1839). A Judge of the General Court of Va. Lived at Point of Honor.
 Judge Wm. Daniel, Jr. (1806-1873). Judge of the Va. Supreme Court of Appeals.
 Samuel Jordan Harrison (1769-1846). Town's first Recorder. Mayor 1808, 1814 and 1817. Builder and owner of town's famed "Franklin Hotel" later known as "Norvell House."
 William Morgan (1769-1842). Mayor 1818.
 William Wyatt Norvell (1795-1871). Clerk of Hustings Court 1816. City Treasurer. Fought in War of 1812.
 Jane Owens (d. 1835). Founded City's first lending library. In her garden Thomas Jefferson ate the first tomato.
 John Schoolfield (1766-1831). Mayor 1811.
 John Bell Tilden (1801-1876). Beloved leader in Community service. Founder of first fire-fighting system known as the "Hose Company."
 Bransford Vawter (1815-1838). Poet of international acclaim.

Sect. 4:

- John Thurman (1778-1855). Mayor 1820. Founder of City's first Sunday School.

Sect. 5:

- Maria Ball Carter Tucker (1784-1823) and Eleanor Custis Lewis Carter Brown Pattenon (1800-1845). Great nieces of George Washington.
 Edward Duffel (d. 1835). Tory soldier of Revolutionary War. Bro. of James Duffel.
 James Duffel (1759-1835). Revolutionary War soldier. Silversmith, whose work is now prized by collectors.

Sect. 6:

- Josiah Holbrook (1788-1854). Founder of Lyceum Movement in America.

Sect. 7:

- Alexander Doniphan (1820-1847). Early leader of Methodist Church.
 Pleasants Labby (1792-1860). Mayor 1836.
 Blind Billy (d. 1855). Beloved and gifted Black Musician.
 John Victor (1793-1845). Mayor 1825. Silver smith of note. Brought water system into City.

Sect. 8:

- Col. Josuah Holmes (1781-1845). Treasurer of Marshall Lodge No. 39, A.F. and A.M. in 1826 created a Knight Templar.
 Israel Snead (1780-1845). Tobacco Inspector 1815.

Sect. 10:

- James William Morgan (1803-1847). His wife's family gave the land on which Princeton University was built.



Virginia Division
United Daughters of the Confederacy

"Love makes memory eternal"

The Virginia Division
United Daughters of the Confederacy
and

Mrs. Burton Chapman, President
request the honor of your presence at the
Bestowal of Crosses of Military Service
Friday, the twenty-ninth day of September
nineteen hundred and eighty-nine
eight o'clock in the evening
Ramada Inn, Woodstock, Virginia
Exit 72, I-81 and Route 42

Recipients

Gerald William Hammer
R. Harris Kesler
Archie Samuel Cannon, Jr.

World War 11
World War 11
Vietnam Conflict

Mrs. Burton Chapman

PO Box 467 Ashland VA 23005

William Watts U.S.C.

100% Confederate Memorials

Wm. D. R. Counts

The Mythe Isrey Chapter
United Daughters of the Confederacy
invited you to be present at
the dedication of
Battle of Cove Mountain Marker
on Saturday, the twenty-fifth of August
nineteen hundred and ninety
at ten o'clock
Cove Brick Church
Mytheville, Virginia

MRS JOHN S UMBERGER
P O BOX 507
AUSTINVILLE VA 24312

United Daughters of the Confederacy

Virginia



Division

"Love makes memory eternal"

VIRGINIA DIVISION
United Daughters of the Confederacy

Presented at the Annual Convention

Place

Woodstock Lamada Inn

Date

Sept. 29, 1989 - Oct. 2, 1989

to

100 % Confederate Memorials

Winner of

William Watts Chapter U.D.C.

By

Mr. Rocco Sansone

Office

Chairman, Hq. Fund

Fair View Cemetery Marks Anniversary

Fair View Cemetery chose Memorial Day, May 28, 1990, to commemorate its centennial - a day honoring a proud heritage. Friends of Fair View, Veterans' organizations, civic, community and religious leaders gathered to commemorate the occasion despite a heavy rain fall.

The program began at 10 a.m. with placement of flags by historic and Scouting organizations, followed by Children of the Confederacy and members of the United

Daughters of the Confederacy placing a wreath at the Confederate Memorial.

The ceremony began at 12 noon. Virginia House of Delegates member, Clifton A. Woodrum, III, served as master of ceremonies. Presentation of colors by the VA Army National Guard Headquarters - Headquarters Company A1-116 Infantry - which also did the ceremonial firing. Mrs. Charlean Fisher sang the National Anthem. Dr. Noel C. Taylor, Mayor of

Roanoke, gave the invocation and the benediction.

Dennis R. Cronk, President of the Fair View Foundation, spoke about the Centennial. Dedication of the flag pole and centennial plaque was by 6th District Congressman, James R. Olin. Placement of the wreath was by William B. Rasson, General, U.S. Army Retired.

The ceremony moved to the Watts family gravesite at 1 p.m. where Reenactment Civil

(Continued on Page 11)



Children of the Confederacy.



Sons of the Confederacy Fincastle Rifles Co.



Clive Rice (left) and R. Jeff Briggs, Sons of the Confederacy.

Fair View Cemetery

(Continued from Page 10)

War Memorial Services by Sons of Confederate Veterans - Fincastle Rifles Camp #1326, were held. "Greetings" were given by Gary Walker, Camp Commander. The Memorial Address was by Wayne Linkus, Pastor, 9th Virginia Cavalry. Historic Civil War reenactors were the Second Virginia Calvary, Company C. Displays and information were provided by Confederate organizations.

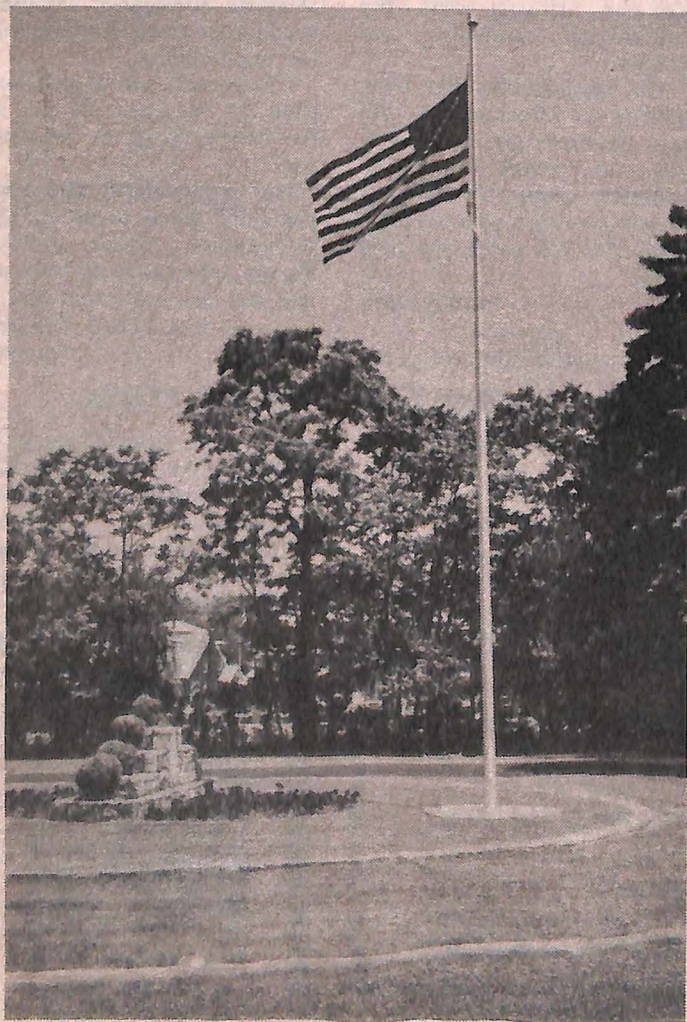
The Children of the Confederacy placed flowers and Confederate flags on the graves of approximately 280 Confederate Veterans in Fair View. It is of interest to note that following the end of the Civil War many veterans came from a number of states to the Roanoke area seeking employment on the railroad, explaining perhaps so many being buried in the Valley.

Open House was held in the Administration Office building located in the center of Fair View Cemetery. In commemoration of Fair View's Centennial, a museum is being established in the reception area of the Administration Building where historical documents and other

memorabilia relating to Fair View and those interred within, will be displayed. Contributions of such material from those people who wish to become part of "A Walk Through History" are encouraged.

In conjunction with its Centennial Commemoration on Memorial Day, the Fair View Foundation is conducting a capital campaign to perpetuate the cemetery's historic preservation, maintenance and beautification programs. A generous \$50,000 gift has been received in addition to other gifts. A great deal of work has already been done, however, there is yet much to do. Contributions are being solicited.

The Fair View Foundation is due much gratitude for sharing their Centennial Commemoration with citizens of the area and having so many individuals and groups participants as part of their event. Memorial Day, 1990 was a special day for the Roanoke area - a day that will long be remembered by the many organizers, participants and those who came to share and appreciate the activities.



July 1 1990

FAIR VIEW CENTENNIAL

Honoring a Proud Heritage 1890-1990

Walking Tour Map



FAIR VIEW CENTENNIAL

Honoring a Proud Heritage

1890-1990

Memorial Day
May 28, 1990

BOARD OF DIRECTORS *Fair View Foundation*

Dennis R. Cronk
S.L. Fellers, Jr.

Joseph B. Kennerly
Myrteen C. Heslep

HONORARY CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

Mrs. Clay F. Bear
Mr. W. Graham Claytor, Jr.
Miss Frances L. Cocke
Mrs. J. Russell Cronk
Mr. Lynn R. Hammond, Jr.
Mr. John W. Hancock, Jr.

Mr. Richard M. Lynn
Mr. Samuel G. Oakey
Mrs. Gilbert L. Seay
Mr. W.C. Stephenson, III
Mr. William Watts
Mr. Gordon C. Willis

Mr. Clifton A. Woodrum, III



FAIR VIEW CEMETERY CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

Memorial Day
May 28, 1990

10:00 a.m. Placement of Flags Historic and Scouting Organizations

11:30 a.m. Placement of Wreath – Confederate Memorial Children of the Confederacy, United Daughters of the Confederacy
Procession of Participants To Ceremony

CEREMONY – 12 NOON

Master of Ceremonies
The Honorable Clifton A. Woodrum, III
Virginia House of Delegates

Musical Prelude	Patrick Henry High School Band
*Presentation of Colors	VA Army National Guard Headquarters Headquarters Company A 1-116th Infantry
*National Anthem	Soloist: Charlean Fisher
*Invocation	The Honorable Dr. Noel C. Taylor <i>Mayor, City of Roanoke</i>
Welcome	The Honorable Clifton A. Woodrum, III
About the Centennial	Dennis R. Cronk, President <i>Fair View Foundation</i>
Essay Contest Winner	Tracy L. Mulholland
*Dedication of Flag Pole and Centennial Plaque	The Honorable James R. Olin <i>United States Congress Sixth District of Virginia</i>
*Placement of Wreath	William B. Rosson, General U.S. Army Retired
*Ceremonial Firing	VA Army National Guard Headquarters Headquarters Company A 1-116th Infantry
Benediction	The Honorable Dr. Noel C. Taylor
Closing	Myrteen C. Heslep, Director <i>Fair View Foundation</i>

*Please stand where indicated.



1:00 P.M.
Watts Family Gravesite
(See Walking Tour Map #76)



Reenactment Civil War Memorial Service	Sons of Confederate Veterans Fincastle Rifles Camp #1326
Greeting	Gary Walker, Camp Commander
Invocation Prayer	Melvin Dodson, Camp Chaplain
Memorial Address	Wayne Linkus, Pastor 9th Virginia Infantry
Pledges to the Flags	S.A. Bell, Vice-Commander
Benediction Prayer	Melvin Dodson, Camp Chaplain
Placing of Flowers	Children of the Confederacy
Salute Volley	Second Virginia Cavalry

Historic Civil War Reenactors	Second Virginia Cavalry Company C
Displays and Information	Confederate Organizations



1:00 P.M. – 3:00 P.M.
OPEN HOUSE
Administrative Office



Genealogic Research Information and Mourning Display	Roanoke Valley Historical Society
Children's Activities: Rubbings, Scavenger Hunt, Math, History, Art and Photography Lessons	Roanoke Valley Preservation Foundation Magnet School, Drama Department
Fair View History and Walking Tour Displays	
Dramatic Performances	Magnet School, Drama Department
Refreshments	Provided by Fairview United Methodist Church
Art Contest	Stop by and vote for your favorite entry.

In addition to those listed on the program, we gratefully acknowledge the following contributors:

Woodmen of the World	New Flag Pole and Flag
American Legion Post #3	American Flags
Webber Florist	Memorial Wreath
Oakey Funeral Service	Contribution
Matthews Bronze Memorials	Centennial Plaque
Magnet School, Art Dept.	Centennial Program Signs
Magnet School, Photography Dept.	Recording the Event
Roanoke Valley Veterans Council	Assistance in Planning Event

FAIR VIEW CENTENNIAL



Honoring a Proud Heritage 1890-1990

Walking Tour Map

FAIR VIEW

1890-1990

Cemetery Presidents

W. P. Moomaw	1890-1893
C. W. C. Woolwine	1893-1894
C. B. Bell	1894-1901
F. A. Barnes	1901-1915
C. E. Barnes	1915-1916
Bruce E. Griggs	1916-1952
Clarence M. Griggs	1952-1965
J. Russell Cronk	1965-1985
Dennis R. Cronk	1985-Present

MAYORS

Town of Big Lick

1 Samuel Griggs	July 1, 1876 - June 30, 1878
2 William H. Startzman	July 1, 1878 - June 30, 1880

City of Roanoke

3 Samuel G. Williams	July 1, 1885 - June 30, 1886
4 William Carr	July 1, 1886 - June 20, 1890
5 Henry S. Trout	July 1, 1892 - June 30, 1894
6 Sturgis E. Jones	July 1, 1894 - June 30, 1896
7 Robert A. Buckner	February 13, 1902 - June 30, 1902
8 John W. Woods	July 1, 1912 - December 23, 1912
9 Sydney F. Small	September 1, 1934 - June 2, 1938
10 Roy L. Webber	July 1, 1968 - October 18, 1975

Outside circumference = 1 mile
Total street coverage = 2.5 miles

Family Cemeteries Relocated To Fair View Cemetery

- A Campbell
- B Gish-Coon
- C Howbert
- D Keagy
- E McClanahan
- F Tayloe
- G Trout
- H Watts
- I Wertz
- J Williamson

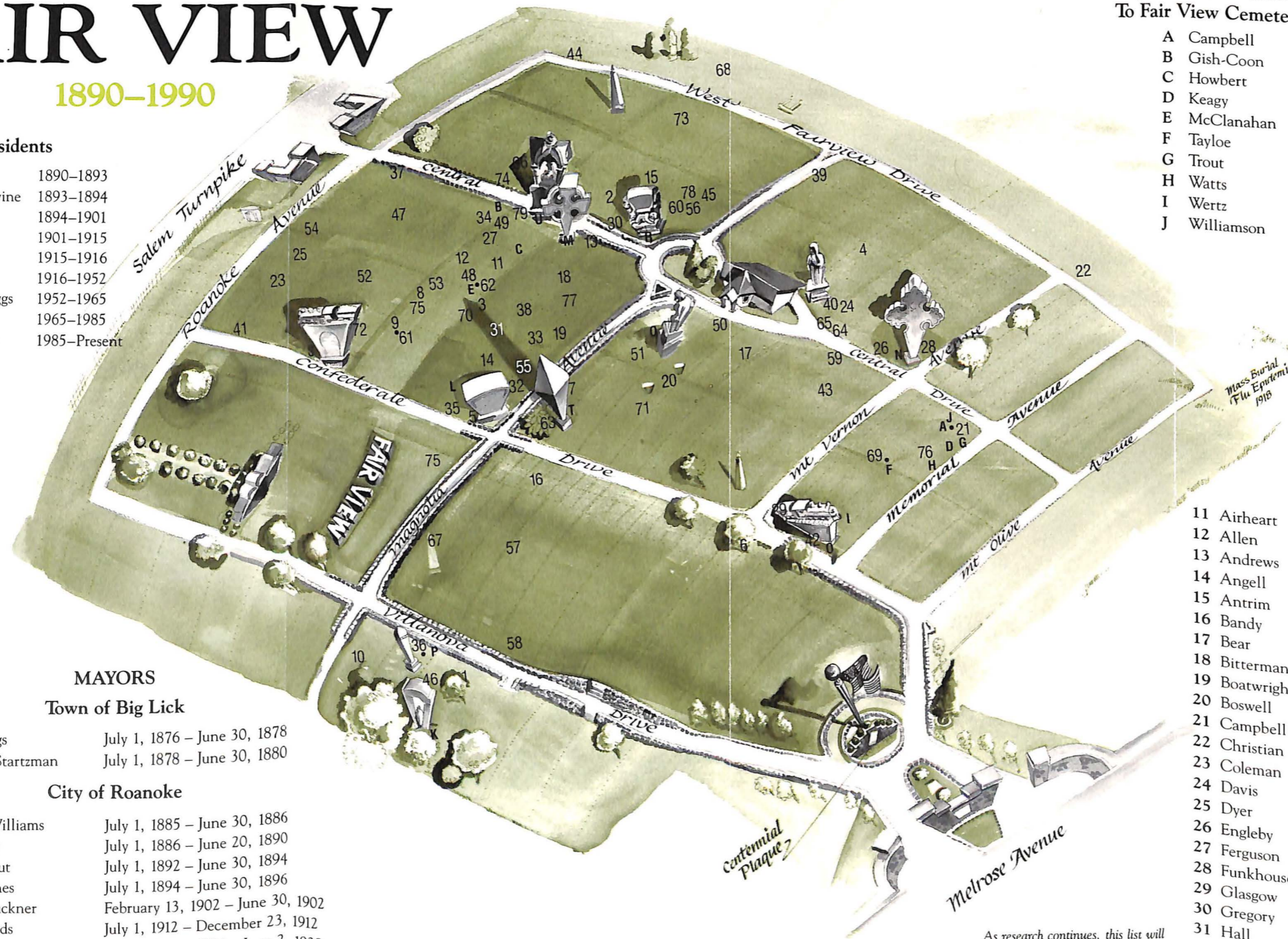
Illustrated Monuments

- K Boyd
- L Confederate Memorial
- M Ellis
- N Funkhouser
- O Goodman
- P Heins
- Q Horton
- R Padden - First Burial (1890)
- S Spencer
- T Staples
- U Woodrum
- V Woody

Notable Families

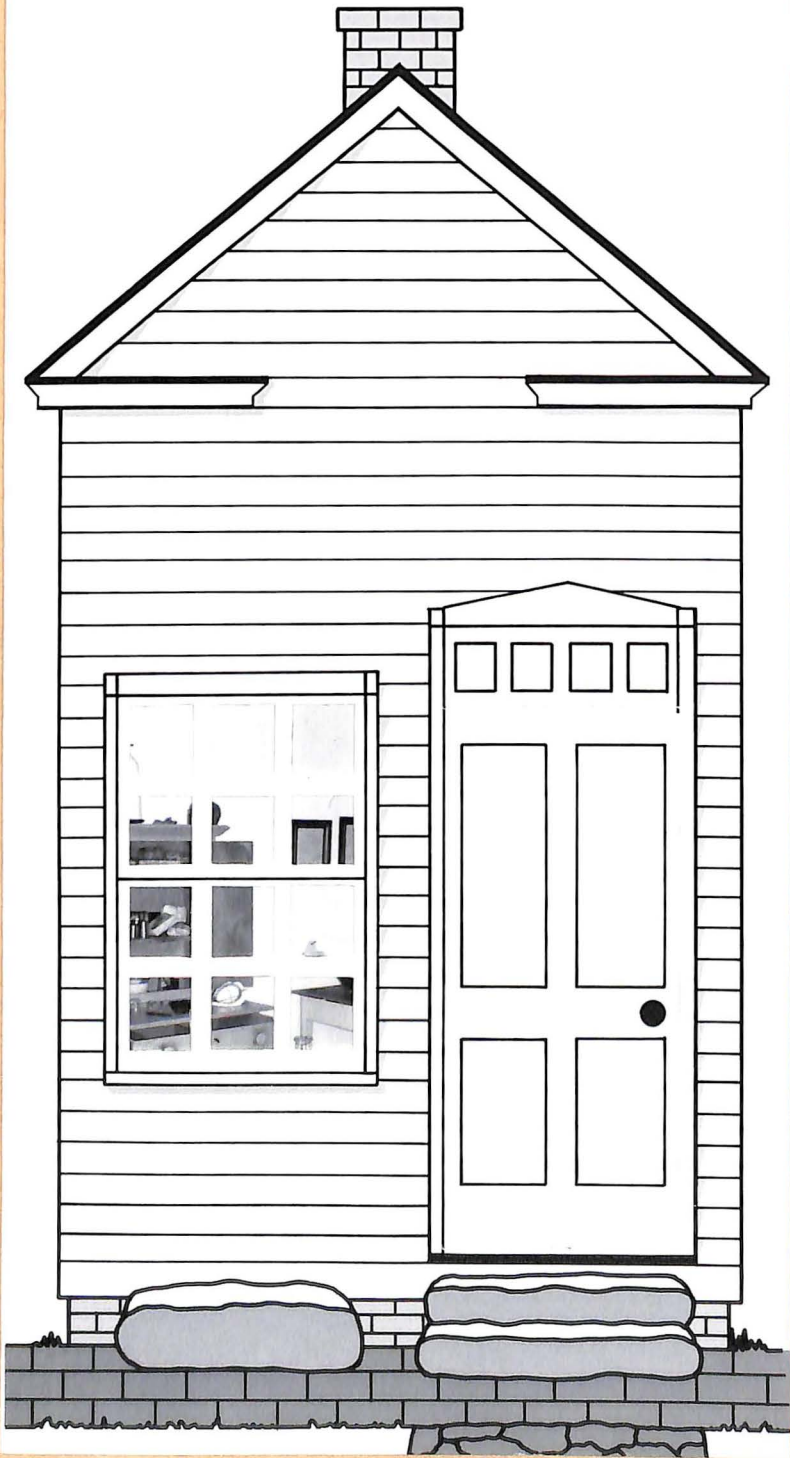
- 11 Airheart
- 12 Allen
- 13 Andrews
- 14 Angell
- 15 Antrim
- 16 Bandy
- 17 Bear
- 18 Bitterman
- 19 Boatwright
- 20 Boswell
- 21 Campbell
- 22 Christian
- 23 Coleman
- 24 Davis
- 25 Dyer
- 26 Engleby
- 27 Ferguson
- 28 Funkhouser
- 29 Glasgow
- 30 Gregory
- 31 Hall
- 32 Hammond
- 33 Hancock
- 34 Harris
- 35 Hash
- 36 Heins
- 37 Henritze
- 38 Hoge
- 39 Hooper
- 40 Jacobs
- 41 Key
- 42 Kirk
- 43 Lewis
- 44 Lookabill
- 45 Lynn
- 46 Malcolm
- 47 Marsteller
- 48 McClanahan
- 49 McGuire
- 50 Moir
- 51 Moomaw
- 52 Nelson
- 53 Pace
- 54 Patsel
- 55 Ruffin
- 56 Scholz
- 57 Scott
- 58 Seay
- 59 Simmons
- 60 Sites
- 61 Small
- 62 Stanard
- 63 Staples
- 64 Steele
- 65 Stephenson
- 66 Stone
- 67 Stone
- 68 Strickland
- 69 Tayloe
- 70 Thomas
- 71 Trout
- 72 Turner
- 73 Turner
- 74 Vaughn
- 75 Via
- 76 Watts
- 77 Whitesell
- 78 Willis
- 79 Woodrum

As research continues, this list will expand. Any assistance you may be able to provide will be appreciated.



THE Pest House

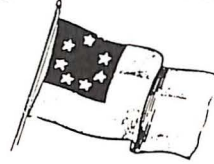
MEDICAL MUSEUM



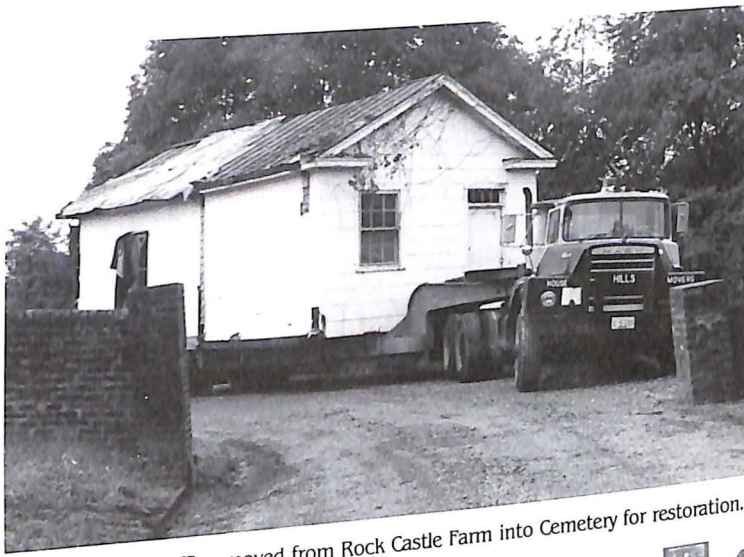
1861

SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

1865



Garland & Rodes Camp #409
Proudly Hails
Virginia Division Convention
Grand Confederate Ball
16 June 1990
Radisson Hotel
Cocktail Hour 6:00 pm
Dinner, Ceremonies & Dance 7 to 12



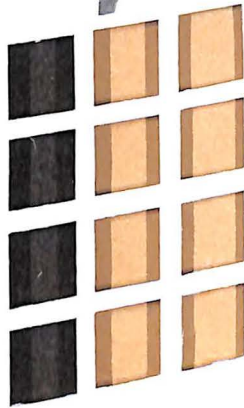
October 1987. Office moved from Rock Castle Farm into Cemetery for restoration.

THE PEST HOUSE MEDICAL MUSEUM

A FASCINATING CHAPTER IN
LYNCHBURG'S EARLY
MEDICAL HISTORY

*"... with a graveyard on one side,
quartermaster's glanders stable on
the other, and smallpox hospital in
the middle, one (is) reminded of the
mortality of man."*

Civil War Reminiscences,
Dr. John Jay Terrell

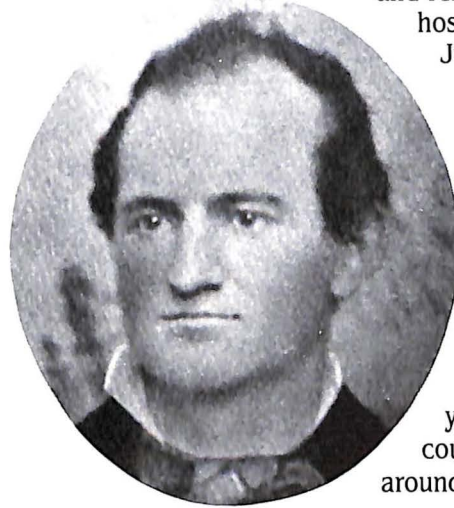


The 1840's white frame building was the medical office of Dr. John Jay Terrell. It was moved here in 1987 from Rock Castle Farm in Campbell County and restored to recreate medical science of the era. The medical office and Pest House exhibits have been joined in this museum to give a

For three years during the War Between the States . . .
"I worked over the dead and dying, some Federals . . .
and remained at my

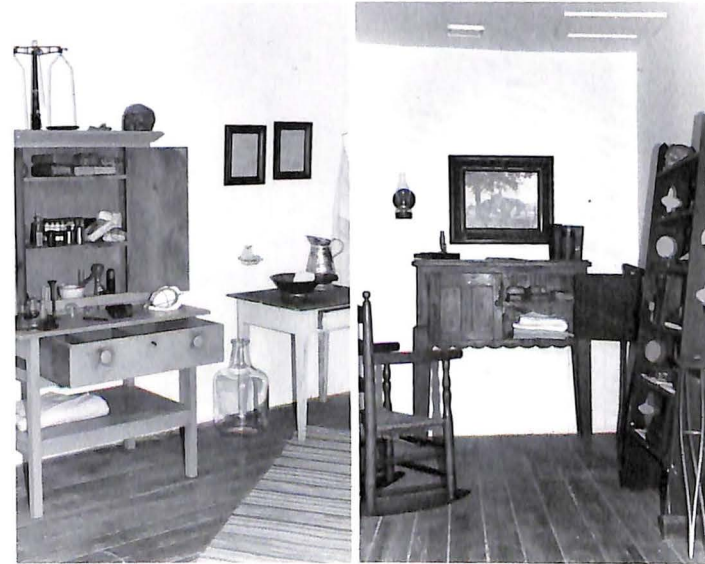
hospital till the first of
June, 1865, until
every man was
discharged, then
home without a
cent to start the
practice of
medicine."

Home was at Rock
Castle Farm and
this building served
as his office for 40
years. He did a "heavy
country practice"
around Lynchburg.



Dr. John Jay Terrell
1829-1922

This beloved Quaker physician died in 1922 at age 93
leaving a heroic medical legacy to the community.



Poison chest and asthma chair part of original furnishings in Dr. Terrell's office.

Quotations from Dr. J. J. Terrell's own reminiscences,
"A Confederate Surgeon's Story," were published in the
Confederate Veteran magazine, 1931.



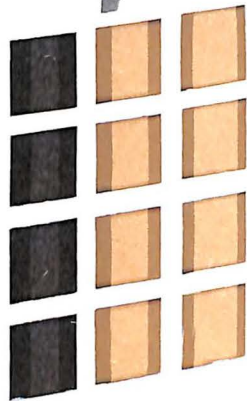
October 1987. Office moved from Rock Castle Farm into Cemetery for restoration.

THE PEST HOUSE MEDICAL MUSEUM

A FASCINATING CHAPTER IN LYNCHBURG'S EARLY MEDICAL HISTORY

"... with a graveyard on one side, quartermaster's glanders stable on the other, and smallpox hospital in the middle, one (is) reminded of the mortality of man."

Civil War Reminiscences,
Dr. John Jay Terrell



The 1840's white frame building was the medical office of Dr. John Jay Terrell. It was moved here in 1987 from Rock Castle Farm in Campbell County and restored to recreate medical science of the era. The medical office and Pest House exhibits have been joined in this museum to give a

complete picture of medical conditions in the late 1800's, but they represent two very separate stories.

PEST HOUSE ROOM

In the 1800's, Lynchburg residents who contracted such contagious diseases as smallpox or measles were quarantined in the Pest House originally located near 4th and Wise Streets within the Old City Cemetery. The medical care and standards of cleanliness were virtually non-existent and most patients died. The dead were buried a few

yards away. By 1861 Lynchburg was a major Civil War hospital center, and the Pest House was used as the quarantine hospital for Confederate soldiers.

Thirty-three year old Dr. Terrell discovered the wretched conditions in the Pest House and volunteered to assume responsibility for the soldiers.

"I put my painter and carpenter to work, using lime and yellow paint on the outside and black on the inside to save my patients' eyes . . . To overcome the offensive odor I had dry white sand on the floor . . . I had a barrel of linseed oil and limewater to use as an ointment."



Exhibit shows black walls, pallets on white sand floor in restored Pest House.



Primitive buckets for food, ointment in Pest House.

A monument to the memory of the 365 soldiers who died of smallpox during the Civil War is near the entrance to the adjacent Confederate Section of the Old City Cemetery. The reforms enacted by Dr. Terrell reduced the Pest House mortality rate from 50 percent to five percent.



Operating table used by Dr. Terrell.

DR. TERRELL'S OFFICE

Many patients came to this office, and he traveled on horseback to others in their homes throughout the counties.

Dr. Terrell's operating table, "poison chest," "asthma chair," and some of his instruments are part of the simple, colorful country furnishings. Among the collection of medical instruments are an 1860's hypodermic needle, clinical thermometer and chloroform mask which Dr. Terrell was the first in the area to use. The surgical amputation kit is pre-1885.



100,000 acres will be given to U.S.

Historic Virginia land among sites purchased

The New York Times

ing between sunrise and sunset on Sept. 17, 1862.

LIGONIER, Pa. — More than 100,000 acres of wildlife refuges and historic areas, including the site of the bloodiest day of fighting of the Civil War, are to be given to the federal government Tuesday in what officials believe is the largest single gift of land ever made to the nation.

The land was quietly purchased in seven Eastern and Southwestern states over the last two years for \$21 million — sometimes from under the noses of eager developers — for the Richard King Mellon Foundation of Pittsburgh.

The foundation's president, Seward Prosser Mellon, said in an interview at the family estate here that in some cases the lands were being threatened by growing urban centers in densely populated parts of the country.

One such property is the Cornfield, a tract on the Antietam National Battlefield in Maryland where 23,061 Union and Confederate soldiers were killed, wounded or listed as miss-

The largest single property is a 93,000-acre tract of wildlife wetlands at Alligator River, N.C., where conservationists hope to reintroduce the endangered red wolf.

The parcel was bought with other tracts for \$8.8 million.

Other smaller properties are in New Mexico, Colorado, Virginia, Maine and Pennsylvania.

A symbolic deed to the lands will be turned over in a private ceremony Tuesday to Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan.

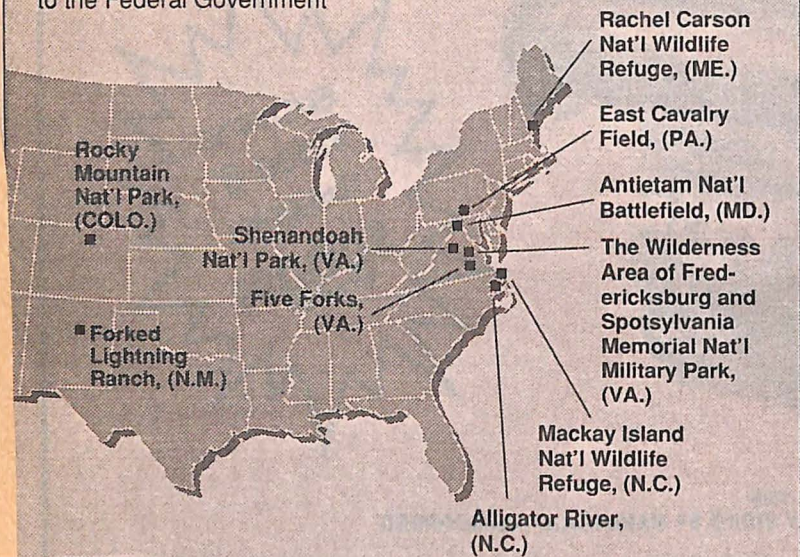
Management of the lands will be taken over by the department's agencies, including the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service.

"These properties I know are worth more commercially, but several owners accepted bargain prices because they want the lands to go to the government and so be preserved in perpetuity, rather than risk acquisition by de-

PLEASE SEE ACRES/A6

The Mellon Donations

Areas where land will be donated to the Federal Government



Acres

FROM PAGE A1

velopers," Lujan said.

Mellon said the foundation, one of country's 15 wealthiest, hoped that its gift would inspire others to buy and preserve properties, particularly in the historic areas near Washington that have been threatened by the capital's expansion.

In part, he said, the foundation's trustees, who include a number of environmentalists, decided on their course because of the rising alarm in recent years among preservationists about unchecked encroachment on historic Civil War landmarks.

Among the most controversial such instance was the recent purchase of land surrounding the Manassas National Battlefield in Northern Virginia where construction was begun on a sprawling shopping mall.

The uproar over the affair focused the attention of government officials and conservationists alike on other such battle sites, and efforts then turned to protect the unspoiled rural setting surrounding the Antietam battlefield.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

The clamor to protect Antietam, as well as Gettysburg and other battlefields, worked in the foundation's favor, said Mellon.

"We lucked in because we saw the opportunity and seized it."

The six trustees agreed to devote a third of the foundation's annual budget for land acquisition and related conservation, while continuing to spend half its income for social services and other benefits in western Pennsylvania.

Recognizing that word of the Mellon Foundation's interest could inflate property prices, it asked the Conservation Fund, a little-known non-profit organization in Arlington, Va., to make the acquisitions quietly.

Under the direction of Patrick Noonan, the fund's president, the organization inspected more than 100 potential sites identified by the Department of the Interior, which recommended priorities.

Mellon said he hoped that others in a position to aid in the preservation of such lands would persist.

"In the final analysis, the most important point to remember is that this land next month or next year could be turned into a shopping mall or a trailer park. You have to keep thinking, 'Tomorrow.'"

Before the transfer of the 10 parcels, Mellon said, he plans to visit each tract.

"The excitement for me is the warm feeling of stepping on land, floating downriver or walking through the wilderness and saying,

Williamson Road leader keeps going despite adversity

By CHERYL ANN KAUFMAN
SPECIAL TO THE ROANOKE TIMES & WORLD-NEWS

Helen Prillaman doesn't know when to quit.

At 71, she's still a member of the Williamson Road Action Forum Inc., despite a string of debilitating ailments — including pneumonia, staph infection and injuries from an auto accident — that have kept her bedridden since last June.

She's still the editor of the forum's newspaper, even though her

fingers, responsible for penning two books, are crippled by arthritic pain.

She's even considering writing another book.

"It's important to me to continue working for the betterment of the community, as long as I am physically and mentally able," she said.

Prillaman feels a special obligation to the Williamson Road area.

"She is a great lover of her city and the neighborhood where she grew up," said Charles Minter, president of the Williamson Road Ac-

tion Forum.

Prillaman was born on a dairy farm in Botetourt County in 1919. She came to the Williamson Road area with her family in 1922. It was the second move to the community for her father, Tyler N. Prillaman, who bought and sold land for a living.

"My father was very industrious," said Prillaman, adding that he also ran a sawmill. "He'd do anything he could to make a dollar."

Prillaman, who would much

rather talk about the history and the progress of Williamson Road than about herself, said that Williamson Road had already been built when her father first moved to the area in 1911.

The community "was a very rural area — people had small farms," she said. Williamson Road had been "built around fence rows, so [the road] wouldn't get into the fields."

Prillaman attended the Oakland School at Williamson Road and 10th Street. She was a member of the

second graduating class of William Fleming High School.

She worked briefly in retail management in Martinsville and Pulaski before accepting an office job with the Farm Credit Administration in Pulaski in 1940, and another in Roanoke in 1943. Later she worked for Mutual of Omaha Insurance Co. in West Virginia as an office manager and service director.

A transfer in 1954 brought her

PLEASE SEE PRILLAMAN/N2

MEMBER ROANOKE CHAPTER
OF U.D.C.

Prillaman

FROM PAGE N1

back to Roanoke and her parents, who had moved into the house on 10th Street where she lives today.

Prillaman said all was well with her neighborhood until the mid-1970s, when she thought it had "deteriorated greatly."

Concerned that Williamson Road itself was on the road to ruin, Prillaman helped found the Williamson Road Action Forum in 1980, three years before she retired from the insurance industry.

The forum was established as a non-profit organization working to reinstate community pride, improve area property and promote the people and area of North Roanoke.

"Getting rid of the massage parlors, the X-rated Lee Theatre and adult bookstores" was a major project, she said. But the mission, however taxing, proved successful. Williamson Road was free of what Prillaman called its "undesirable businesses" by the mid-1980s.

Prillaman also credits the forum with initiating the area's nearly \$20 million storm-drainage project. The endeavor, approved by Roanoke City Council nine years ago, is near completion.

Other projects have included: the million-dollar renovation of the Oakland School, which will reopen in September; building Gateway Park and Andrews Park; restoring the iron bridge and Tinker Mill wheel near Blue Hills Golf Course; upgrading the Williamson Road Apartments complex; revitalizing the historic Harshbarger House; and saving the historic Huntingdon House, one of Prillaman's favorite projects.

"I personally got more satisfac-



Helen Prillaman
Battles illness to stay active

tion out of that than anything," she said.

She said forum members hope to preserve the land surrounding the old William Fleming plantation at Monterey Golf Course, part of a parcel Roanoke has purchased and allocated for an industrial park.

Prillaman credits the city for improvements. It was the city that established the Roanoke Neighborhood Partnership, which made grant money available for Williamson Road revitalization projects.

The Williamson Road forum was one of the first neighborhood groups to join the partnership, inadvertently leading to Prillaman's first book, "A Place Apart . . . Brief History of the Early Williamson Road and North Roanoke Valley Residents and Places."

In order to receive funding through the partnership, the forum had to give city planners a history of the Williamson Road area. Prillaman was the most likely candidate for the project, since "I'm interested in history to begin with," she said. "I love the area, and of course, I did it because my roots are here."

"It never occurred to me to be anything more than a little booklet about the history of Williamson Road," she said.

That "little booklet" turned out to be a 182-page documentation of

the history of North Roanoke. Prillaman has sold about 2,000 copies.

In 1986, published an even larger volume on the history of North Roanoke County and the communities of Amsterdam, Trinity, Daleville and Cloverdale in southern Botetourt County. "Places Near the Mountains" was double the size of her first work.

She hopes to write another history, on the rest of Botetourt County — "where 'Places Near the Mountains' left off," she said.

Prillaman also loves to write for her neighborhood newspaper, The Forum.

With her as its editor, the paper has flourished from an eight-page tabloid to a 16-to-20-page publication that boasts a circulation of nearly 7,000.

The monthly newspaper is run by a core of 20 volunteers who sell advertising space and help Prillaman write articles about area commerce, residents and civic events. The paper is financed by advertisements from North Roanoke businesses and other clients outside of the community.

Prillaman describes The Forum as "a tool to pull people together."

"It's used as a piece of communication to get support from our residents," she said. "It's created pride in our neighborhood and brought the history of the area to their attention."

From her bed, Prillaman is "still the backbone" of The Forum, Minter said. She makes most all of the paper's editorial decisions by telephone or during consultations with volunteers at her home.

"It's amazing that she does what she does," said Minter.

But rather than draw attention to herself, Prillaman would rather talk about other forum volunteers.

Eighty-two-year-old Jeannette Bryant, for example, "does more work than anyone. She gets more advertisements than anyone else," Prillaman said.

Prillaman shies away from taking credit for her accomplishments because "If you try to be a big shot, people get disgusted with you."

Her only regret?

"I wish I could have done more," she said. "I should have been a little more aggressive."

The Inn at Antietam

Its Serene Setting Belies a Turbulent History

Interior Design by Keith H. Knost
Photography by Paul G. Beswick
Text by Dolly Sherwood

The tranquillity that pervades the Inn at Antietam contradicts history, for the inn stands on the very ground where Union and Confederate forces engaged in the Battle of Antietam in September 1862. Today the white clapboard house in Sharpsburg, Maryland, sandwiched between properties administered by the National Park Service, offers bed and breakfast to travelers.

Along with the finest amenities at the inn comes another bonus: ac-

quaintance with innkeeper Betty Fairbourn and her husband, Cal, who combine kindness and warmth with an adherence to the highest standards of performance. As the Fairbourns planned their retirement, a spacious house on Main Street caught their eyes and their imaginations. Built in 1908 for a prosperous farm family, the simple, graceful house captures the charm of the Queen Anne style in America. Surrounded by a generous

yard and luxuriant gardens and vineyards, the site offers a spectacular view of the Blue Ridge Mountains across a serene meadow.

How to justify the purchase of such a large house was the first obstacle the couple faced, but the idea of an inn was not long in coming. The Fairbourns bought the property in November 1983 and opened the inn only eight months later. Although the residence was in good condition, transforming a private

faithfully to the Victorian style of the house, Knost used handsome fabrics and period window treatments to complement the Fairbourns' rococo revival antiques. Because of his strong sense of the history of the place, Knost obtained several Currier and Ives prints that depict the Battle of Antietam. Each of the five guest rooms sports coordinating wallpaper and fabric, and the mattresses on the beds are the latest in comfort.

As their door-opening time approached, Mrs. Fairbourn did experience a bit of stage fright over the prospect of running a hostelry. Granted, she doesn't scare easily, but she confesses that she knocked on the door of a competitor at the last moment and asked the innkeeper, also a woman, to enlighten her about the realities of the business she was about to undertake. Whatever information she received, the Inn at Antietam was an instant success, and the two competitors have become the best of friends.

Who comes to the Inn at Antietam? There are the historians, of course, both amateur and professional. Some are battlefield buffs, eager to turn up artifacts and to attend the presentations at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, and at the Visitor Center at Antietam National Battlefield, only minutes away from the inn. Surprising, perhaps, is the number of British and Canadians who are drawn to the area by an avid interest in the American Civil War. Some of the sojourners have no interest in the region's historical significance but come rather to enjoy the scenery, bike, or walk along the nearby Potomac River. Still others come from urban centers, such as Washington, D.C., to unwind with a change of pace. Most pleasing to the Fairbourns, though, are those who make return reservations with no thought in mind except the pleasurable prospect of being there. ◇



ABOVE: Built in 1908 in the Victorian vernacular, the Inn at Antietam sits on a grassy knoll surrounded by trees. The wraparound porch is redolent of the Queen Anne style in America, while the steep gables are embellished with Eastlake decorative motifs.

home into an inviting hostelry that would meet exacting standards required careful planning and intensive labor. Putting his carpentry skills to the test, Mr. Fairbourn undertook the alterations that would convert the dwelling into an inn. For instance, an old smokehouse, formerly separated by a breezeway, was joined to the house and made into a sitting area with a sleeping loft above. Beaded paneling on the walls of the smokehouse was utilized for the ceiling of the suite, and antique pine paneling covers the walls.

The Fairbourns wanted their inn to be a place that discriminating guests would appreciate. For the interior design, they secured the services of Keith H. Knost, to whom they give full credit for the beauty of the completed project. Adhering



A view of the Blue Ridge Mountains enhances breakfast on the terrace. Complementing from Union Stoneware, linens on the table are by Le Jacquard Français. Cushions on the wicker chairs are covered with fabric from Clarence House. Beyond sits an old shay, driven by a country doctor in times past.



HOSTESSES: FLORENCE FLORA
↑↓ MARY RILEY

MRS STONEWALL JACKSON
ANNA

ENON CHURCH



JUNE 11 1990 FLOSSIE FLOYD'S HOME



