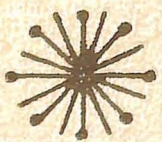
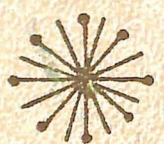
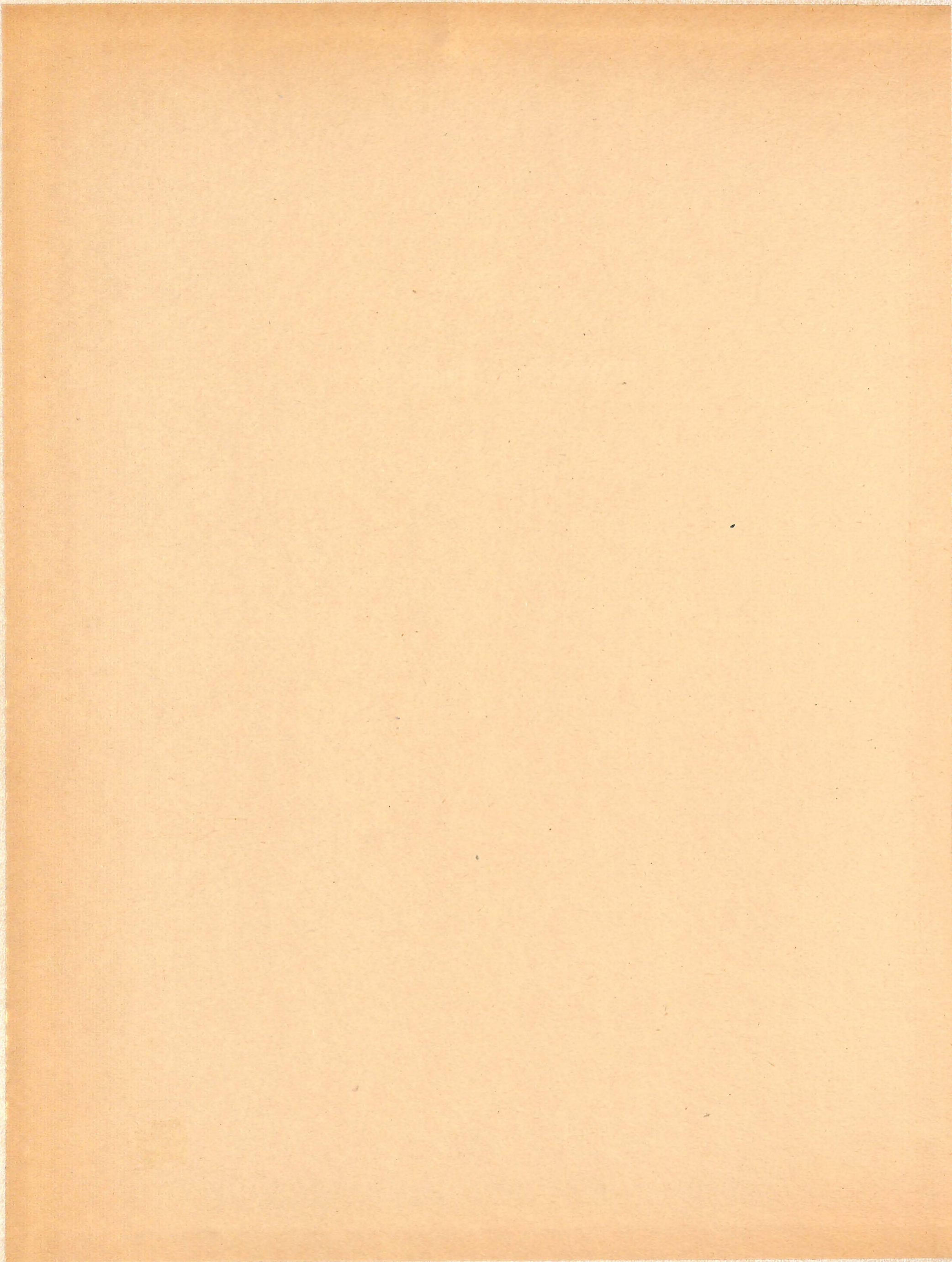


SCRAP BOOK



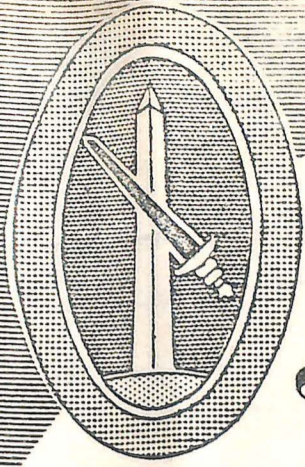


ROANOKE CHAPTER

U. D. C.

1961 - 1962





*The*  
**MILITARY  
DISTRICT  
of  
WASHINGTON**



Sixtieth Annual Convention

Virginia Division

**United Daughters**

of the

**Confederacy**

Roanoke, Virginia



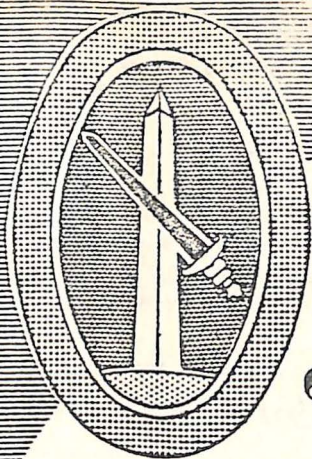
William Watts Chapter  
Southern Cross Chapter  
Roanoke Chapter

Hostesses



Hotel Roanoke

October 4, 5, 6, 1955



*The*  
**MILITARY**  
**DISTRICT**  
*of*  
**WASHINGTON**



RETREAT REVIEW  
10 SEPTEMBER 1961, 4 P. M.  
FORT MYER, VIRGINIA

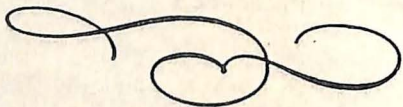
Today the Military District of Washington is proud to honor the United Daughters of The Confederacy on its 67th Anniversary, 10 September 1961.

Host for the occasion will be Major General Paul A. Gavan, Commanding General, Military District of Washington.

Joining General Gavan on the reviewing stand will be: Mrs Robert Bachman, President General, Washington, D.C.; Mrs. William M. Forrest, Vice President General, Pendleton, Virginia; Mrs Robert H. Smith, Second Vice President, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and ~~Mrs. Chester C. Cameron, Third Vice President, Austin, Texas.~~ *Miss Alice Jones, Pres.*

*1<sup>st</sup> Div. instead.*  
Troops of the 1st Battle Group, 3d Infantry, (The Old Guard) will parade, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel William C. Beachler.

Music is provided by The United States Army Band, conducted by Captain Gilbert Mitchell.



SEQUENCE



OF EVENTS

PRE-PARADE CONCERT

ADJUTANT'S CALL

MARCHING THE TROOPS ON LINE

ESCORT OF THE COLORS

FIX BAYONETS

HONORS

13 GUN SALUTE

2 RUFFLES AND FLOURISHES

"THE GENERAL'S MARCH"

SOUND OFF

RETREAT

NATIONAL ANTHEM

OFFICERS FRONT & CENTER

PUBLISHING THE ORDER

PASS IN REVIEW



MUSIC PLAYED BY  
THE UNITED STATES ARMY BAND



GLORY OF THE TRUMPETS.....J. O. Brockenshire  
THE ARMY GOES ROLLING ALONG..... Gruber-Arberg  
THE GENERAL'S MARCH..... Traditional  
GATE CITY..... A. F. Weldon  
RETREAT..... Traditional  
NATIONAL ANTHEM..... Traditional  
STARS & STRIPES FOREVER.....John Philip Sousa  
THE NC-4.....F. E. Bigelow



Sixtieth Annual Convention

Virginia Division

United Daughters

of the

Confederacy

Roanoke, Virginia



William Watts Chapter  
Southern Cross Chapter  
Roanoke Chapter

Hostesses



Hotel Roanoke

October 4, 5, 6, 1955



### **Dedication**

TO THE REAL DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY

This Program for the 60th Convention, Virginia Division,  
is gratefully dedicated.

They are as real as the rainbow that arches Heaven  
with earth and gives God's promise to us for all Eternity.

They are the incarnation of Motherhood, never brood-  
ing over things past, always envisioning that promise for  
the future. Their wearied hands honored work. Love moved  
them in their labors.

These Real Daughters accepted God's plan with a cour-  
age that turned the ashes of a second War of Independence  
into a shining faith. This heritage bequeathed by them  
forever links the sacred past with a future hope in the  
establishment of His covenant for us.

Sarah Shaw Genheimer  
President, Southern Cross Chapter  
May 1955

Officers of Virginia Division  
United Daughters of the Confederacy

1954 - 1955

*President*.....MRS. LACY EDGERTON, Roanoke  
*First Vice-President*..MRS. C. BRUCE HARLOE, Winchester  
*Second Vice-Pres.*..MRS. JOHN PRYOR COWAN, Falls Church  
*Third Vice-President*..MRS. LOUISE L. MEDLIN, West Point  
*Recording Secretary*..MRS. LEITH S. BREMNER, Richmond  
*Corresponding Sec.*....MRS. ERMINIE K. WRIGHT, Roanoke  
*Treasurer*.....MISS ALICE WHITLEY JONES, Richmond  
*Registrar*.....MISS BERTHA C. DEANE, Charlottesville  
*Historian*.....MISS SARAH B. GRAHAM, New Castle  
*Recorder of Crosses*..MISS HARRIETT BROWN, Portsmouth  
*Custodian*.....MRS. CHARLES K. PERKINS, Pendleton



DISTRICT CHAIRMEN

*First District*.....MRS. E. L. GARRETT, Wytheville  
*Second District*..MRS. ROBERT NEWTON KREBS, Huddleston  
*Third District*.....MISS LULU N. GRAVELY, Martinsville  
*Fourth District*.....MRS. BERKELEY G. CALFEE, Culpeper  
*Fifth District*.....MRS. HARRIS MITCHELL, Richmond  
*Sixth District*....MRS. JAMES P. GOODWIN, Newport News

General Information

*HEADQUARTERS* — Hotel Roanoke

*REGISTRATION* — Tuesday 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.  
Wednesday 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

*REGISTRATION FEES* — Delegates and alternates \$2.00  
Visitors \$1.00

*EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING* — 10:00 A. M. Tuesday,  
October 4 — Parlor D

*EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING* — 2:00 P. M.  
Tuesday, October 4 — Pocahontas Room

*MEMORIAL HOUR* — 4:00 P. M. Tuesday, October 4,  
Shenandoah Room

*HISTORICAL EVENING* — 8:00 P. M. Tuesday, October  
4—Shenandoah Room

*EXHIBIT OF CHAPTER YEAR BOOKS, SCRAPBOOKS,  
CONFEDERATE RELICS* — Immediately fol-  
lowing Historical Evening

*TREASURERS' BREAKFAST* — 7:45 A. M. Wednesday,  
October 5—All invited. Ticket sale open until  
close of registration Tuesday

*LUNCHEON* — 1:00 P. M. Wednesday, October 5—Hon-  
oring Mrs. John S. Goldsmith, Third Vice-Presi-  
dent General

*CHAPTER PRESIDENTS' DINNER*—6:00 P. M. Wednes-  
day, October 5

*MAGAZINE BREAKFAST* — 7:45 A. M. Thursday, Oc-  
tober 6

*THURSDAY*, October 6—Following adjournment the three  
hostess chapters will entertain at a COFFEE  
HOUR at the home of Mrs. J. Kirk Ring. Trans-  
portation by bus.

## Memorial Hour

Tuesday, October 4, 4:00 P. M., Shenandoah Room  
Mrs. C. Bruce Harloe, Memorial Chairman, Presiding

Opening Prayer.....Mrs. Ralph H. McCauley

SPECIAL MEMORIALS (Virginia Division):

Mrs. Robert Sidney Cox  
Mrs. Ambrose C. Ford  
Mrs. F. L. McGinnis

Scripture Reading.....Mrs. C. Bruce Harloe

SPECIAL MEMORIALS (Virginia Division):

Miss Sally Archer Anderson  
Mrs. James B. Morgan

Solo—"There Is No Death" (O'Hara) Mrs. Helen Robertson  
Mrs. Eve Nininger, Accompanist

SPECIAL MEMORIALS (Virginia Division):

Mrs. Ferguson Cary  
Miss Katherine Gray Curtis

SPECIAL MEMORIALS (Chapters):

Craig Chapter No. 121—Mrs. N. E. Spessard  
Fairfax Chapter No. 63—Mrs. Lafayette Brown Eaton  
Hanover Chapter No. 126—Miss Lillie M. Rice  
Janet Randolph Chapter No. 180—Miss Lois Yarborough  
Hendricks

President Davis Chapter No. 191—Mrs. Horace A. Hicks  
Richmond Chapter No. 13—Miss Eva Scott Michaels  
Roanoke Chapter No. 179—Mrs. Eugene J. Harris  
Southern Cross Chapter No. 8—Miss Mary Estelle Wells  
Tazewell Chapter No. 105—Miss Jessie O'Keeffe  
Thirteenth Virginia Regiment Chapter No. 66 — Mrs.  
Harry T. Taliaferro

Turner Ashby Chapter No. 17—Miss Elizabeth Lincoln  
Nichols

Warren Rifles Chapter No. 95—Mrs. Elizabeth Wiley  
Burtsfield

Roll Call of Deceased Members (by chapters)....Mrs. C.  
Bruce Harloe

Presentation of Memorial Wreath—Received by Mrs. Leonard  
O. Key. To be placed at Confederate Monument erected 1940 by William  
Watts Chapter, in City Cemetery, Roanoke's oldest burial ground

Closing Prayer.....Mrs. Jack Payne

## PROGRAM

### HISTORICAL EVENING

Tuesday, October 4, 8:00 P. M.

Shenandoah Room, Hotel Roanoke

Miss Sarah B. Graham, Historian, Presiding

### ASSEMBLY CALL

MARCH FOR PROCESSIONAL....Mrs. M. C. Harrison,  
Pianist

Color Bearers; Chairman of Pages; Pages; Chairman of  
Convention; President-Hostess Chapters; Chapter His-  
torians; Honorary and Past Presidents of Virginia Divi-  
sion; General Officers and Past General Officers; Officers  
of Virginia Division; Distinguished Guests; Commander,  
Virginia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans; Presi-  
dent, Virginia Division, Children of the Confederacy;  
Speaker of Evening; Minister; Recipients of Crosses of  
Military Service; Recorder of Crosses; Historian of Vir-  
ginia Division; President of Virginia Division.

CALL TO ORDER.....Mrs. Lacy Edgerton, President

INVOCATION.....Dr. Charles J. Smith  
Provost of Roanoke College, Salem

DIXIE.....Mrs. Dean M. Dunwody, Song Leader  
Mrs. M. C. Harrison, Accompanist

BESTOWAL OF CROSSES OF MILITARY SERVICE  
Mrs. Lacy Edgerton, President  
Miss Harriett Brown, Recorder of Crosses

### RECIPIENTS:

Col. Henry Grady Moore..... (World War I Award)  
Mr. Julian Glenn Edwards..... (World War II Award)  
Capt. Roy Randolph Powell..... (World War II Award)  
Mr. Munford Ellis Topping..... (World War II Award)

### THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

PRESENTATION OF GENERAL CONVENTION CHAIR-  
MAN.....Mrs. Lacy Edgerton

### PRESENTATION OF DIVISION HISTORIAN—

By Division President

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE to the Flag of the United States of America — Led by Historian

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

SALUTE TO THE FLAG OF VIRGINIA:

I salute the Flag of Virginia, with reverence and patriotic devotion to the 'Mother of States and Statesmen' which it represents—the Old Dominion, where liberty and independence were born.

SALUTE TO THE CONFEDERATE FLAG:

I salute the Confederate Flag with affection, reverence and undying remembrance.

Welcome on Behalf of City of Roanoke—  
Mayor Robert Wells Woody

Welcome from Hostess Chapters.....Mrs. S. J. Wolfe  
President, William Watts Chapter

Response.....Mrs. Berkeley G. Calfee

Greetings.....Mr. John H. Johnson, Commander  
Virginia Division, Sons of Confederate Veterans

Greetings.....Miss Ava Jeanne Porter, President  
Virginia Division, Children of the Confederacy

Message.....Mrs. Belmont Dennis  
President-General

Presentation of Distinguished Virginia Daughters, Guests,  
Chapter Historians, Real Daughters....By Historian

Presentation of Pages.....Mrs. William Clem  
Chairman of Pages

Presentation of Speaker.. Miss Sarah B. Graham, Historian  
Address—"Stonewall Jackson—The Man"  
Col. William Couper

Award of Prizes

Announcements.....Mrs. Erminie K. Wright  
General Convention Chairman

Retiring of Flags (audience standing)

EXHIBIT of Chapter Year Books, Scrapbooks, Confederate Relics

Official Hostess — Mrs. Josie Peck Shumate, President  
Roanoke Chapter

TREASURERS' BREAKFAST

Wednesday, October 5, 7:45 A. M.

Miss Alice Whitley Jones, Division Treasurer, Presiding  
Pocahontas and Cavalier Dining Room



BUSINESS SESSION

Wednesday, October 5, 9:30 A. M., Ball Room

Call to Order.....Mrs. Lacy Edgerton, President

Prayer... Mrs. A. Carlton Elder, Member Roanoke Chapter

Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America—Led by Historian

Salute to the Flag of Virginia

Salute to the Confederate Flag

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

President: "Daughters of the Confederacy, this day are we gathered together, in the sight of God, to strengthen the bonds that unite us in a common cause; to renew the vows of loyalty to our sacred principles; to do homage unto the memory of our gallant Confederate soldiers and to perpetuate the fame of their noble deeds unto the third and fourth generations. To this end we invoke the aid of our Lord. Hear my prayer, O God, attend unto my prayer."

Response by All Present: "From the ends of the earth will I cry unto Thee, when my heart is overwhelmed; lead me to the rock that is higher than I."

President: "For Thou, Lord, art good and ready to forgive and plenteous in mercy unto all them that call upon Thee."

Response by All Present: "Give ear, O Lord, unto my prayer and attend to the voice of my supplications."

A Prayer (Composed by Bishop Ellison Capers of South Carolina)

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

"We thank Thee for its pure record of virtue, valor and sacrifice; and for the inspiring reflection that, despite its bitter disappointments and sorrows, it proclaims for us, to all the world, that we came through its years of trial and struggle with our battered shields pure, our character as a patriotic and courageous people untar-

nished, and nothing to regret in our defense of the rights and honor of our Southland.  
"Give us grace, our Heavenly Father, faithfully to accept Thy will concerning us, and make us all to glorify Thee in a sincere obedience to Thy holy commandments, through the merits and mediation of Thy Son, our only Savior, Jesus Christ."

Response by All Present: "Amen"

The President leads the assembly in the Lord's Prayer.

President: "And now by the authority in me vested as President of the Virginia Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, I do hereby declare this convention open and ready for business."

Roll Call of Officers and Chairmen. . . Mrs. Leith S. Bremner  
Recording Secretary

Roll Call of Chapters and Presentation of Flags

Report of Credentials Committee (Partial)—  
Mrs. Deward Edgar Walker, Chairman

Report of Program Committee, Mrs. J. Kirk Ring, Chairman

Rules of Convention. . . . . Mrs. Leith S. Bremner  
Recording Secretary

Announcement of Convention appointments: New Business  
Committee; Courtesy Resolutions Committee; Tellers;  
Timekeepers; Press Relations Chairman

Presentation of Distinguished Guests

Report of President

Report of First Vice-President

Report of Second Vice-President

Report of Third Vice-President

Report of Secretary

Report of Corresponding Secretary

Report of Finance Committee and Auditor's Report—  
Mrs. W. O. Bickle, Chairman

Report of Treasurer

Report of Registrar

Report of Historian

Report of Recorder of Crosses

Report of Custodian

Reports of 6 District Chairmen

Report of Executive Board

Report of Executive Committee

Report of Memorial Building Committee—  
Miss Anne V. Mann, Chairman

New Business. . . . . Mrs. C. H. Garrette, Chairman

Communications

Announcements

Recess at 12:30 for luncheon

## LUNCHEON

Wednesday, October 5, 1:00 P. M. — Ball Room  
Honoring Mrs. John S. Goldsmith, Third Vice-Pres. General  
Mrs. Louise L. Medlin, Third Vice-President, Presiding



## BUSINESS SESSION

Wednesday, October 5, 2:30 P. M. — Ball Room

Call to Order

Minutes of Morning Session

Reports: Lee Chapel and Mausoleum Committee—  
Mrs. William M. Forrest  
Custodian—Lee Chapel—

Mrs. William Cabell Flournoy

Pensions and Relief. . . . . Miss Mary V. Fleming

Education. . . . . Mrs. John Pryor Cowan

By-Laws. . . . . Mrs. H. W. Shafer

Confederate Museum. . . . . Miss India Thomas

Convention. . . . . Mrs. William E. Barton

Music. . . . . Mrs. M. C. Harrison

Nominations. . . . . Mrs. Dewey Wood

New Business. . . . . Mrs. C. H. Garrette

Announcements

Recess at 4:30 P. M.



## CHAPTER PRESIDENTS' DINNER AND MEETING

Wednesday, October 5, 6:00 P. M. — Ball Room

Mrs. C. Bruce Harloe, First Vice-President, Presiding

Two-minute reports by Chapter Presidents: (by Districts)

Sixth District. . . . . Mrs. James P. Goodwin, Chairman

Fifth District. . . . . Mrs. Harris Mitchell, Chairman

Fourth District. . . . . Mrs. Berkeley G. Calfee, Chairman

8:30 P. M. Interlude — Dance Numbers — Marie Beheler  
School of Dancing

Third District. . . . . Miss Lulu N. Gravely, Chairman

Second District. . . . . Mrs. Robert Newton Krebs, Chairman

First District. . . . . Mrs. E. L. Garrett

Introduction of Incoming District Chairmen—

Mrs. C. Bruce Harloe

Award of Minnie C. Eller Banner

## MAGAZINE BREAKFAST

Thursday, October 6, 7:45 A. M.—Shenandoah Room  
Mrs. E. A. Floyd, Magazine Director, Presiding  
Honoring Mrs. Belmont Dennis, President General



## BUSINESS SESSION

Thursday, October 6, 9:30 A. M. — Ball Room

Call to Order

Prayer.....Mrs. J. M. Johnston  
Member of William Watts Chapter

Minutes of Wednesday afternoon business session

Final Report of Credentials

Report of Nominating Committee—  
Mrs. Dewey R. Wood, Chairman

Election of Officers

Reports: Children of the Confederacy, Mrs. Louise L. Medlin  
Charles Bush, Third Vice-President General C. of C.

History.....Miss Sarah B. Graham

Historical Work in Schools..Mrs. Howard A. Mayberry

Magazine.....Mrs. E. A. Floyd

Memorial.....Mrs. C. Bruce Harloe

Policy.....Mrs. C. Bernard Baldwin

Publicity.....Mrs. James B. Graham

Radio-Television.....Mrs. William F. Genheimer

Organization of New Chapters..Mrs. C. Bruce Harloe

Credentials.....Mrs. Deward Edgar Walker

Confederate Grave Markers.....Mrs. W. R. Rickman

Southern Literature.....Mrs. Walter Sydnor, Jr.

R. E. Lee Camp Properties..Miss V. Louise Ingersoll

Patriotic Service.....Mrs. A. J. Tingler

Promoting Stonewall Jackson for the Hall of Fame—  
Miss Ellen G. Anderson

Jefferson Davis Memorial Highway..Mrs. Tom Brown

Custodian of Old Minutes...Mrs. T. Jennings Booth

Memorial Building Pictorial Plates—  
Mrs. Thomas J. Nelson

Filing and Lending.....Miss Boothe Bland

Records Depository.....Miss Bertha C. Deane

Unfinished Business

New Business

Convention Invitation for 1956

Convention Invitation for 1957

Report of Courtesy Resolutions Committee

Announcement (Coffee Hour)

Minutes

Installation of Officers and District Chairmen—  
Mrs. Belmont Dennis, President-General

“Blest Be the Tie That Binds”

Adjournment

Following adjournment the three hostess chapters will entertain at a Coffee Hour at the home of Mrs. J. Kirk Ring.

## LOCAL CONVENTION CHAIRMEN

General Chairman.....Mrs. Erminie King Wright  
 Co-Chairman.....Mrs. William F. Genheimer  
 Program Chairman.....Mrs. J. Kirk Ring  
 Convention Treasurer.....Mrs. J. M. Johnston  
 Credentials-Registration.....Mrs. C. W. Bishop  
 Halls-Platform.....Mrs. Corbin Glass  
 Information—Lost and Found.....Mrs. B. E. Estes  
 Memorial Service.....Mrs. Leonard O. Key  
 Music.....Mrs. Dean M. Dunwody  
 Pages.....Mrs. William Clem  
 Press Relations.....Mrs. E. J. Goggin  
 Display—Scrapbooks, Chapter Year Books, and  
     Confederate Relics.....Mrs. Edward H. Richardson  
 Treasurers' Breakfast.....Miss Christine N. Forbes  
 Luncheon, Honoring Mrs. Goldsmith—  
     Mrs. Bernard O. Bradshaw  
 Chapter Presidents' Dinner.....Mrs. Richard F. Wood  
 Magazine Breakfast.....Mrs. H. M. Burks  
 Coffee Hour.....Mrs. S. J. Wolfe  
 Transportation for Coffee Hour..Mrs. Norman S. Pannell  
 Tickets—Breakfasts, Luncheon, Banquet—  
     Mrs. C. H. Sommardahl  
 Historical Evening.....Miss Margaret Peck  
 Parliamentarian.....Rabbi Morris W. Graff  
 Recorder.....Mrs. Eunice M. Lewis  
 Color Bearers....Bing Gentry, Tommy Sink, Bobby Spiers



## PAGES

Gene Bush Brumfield	Ava Jeanne Porter
Elizabeth Cantrell	Ruth Lee Revere
Linda Kay Hartman	Bobby Sclater
Susan Hardwick	Barbara Spiers
Marilou Hubbard	Reeves Stradley
Suzanne Norman	Maslin Whitescarver
Jane Pannell	Mary Louise Woody
Norma Kay Pannell	



The Virginia Division  
Executive Committee  
United Daughters of the Confederacy  
has the honor to present  
**MISS ALICE WHITLEY JONES**  
for the office of  
**RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL**  
United Daughters of the Confederacy  
the election to take place in  
Richmond, Virginia  
November, 1962

Mrs. F. L. Bower, Sr., President  
Mrs. O. R. Humphreys, Sr., Recording Secretary

**MRS. FRED L. BOWER, SR., PRESIDENT**  
VIRGINIA DIVISION  
UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY  
102 FAIRVIEW AVENUE  
BLACKSBURG, VIRGINIA



# Mid-Town Plaza Beautification Program Begins



Blueprints for beautification of the Robert E. Lee Plaza have been completed and interest this group as planting of shrubs and evergreens begins. From the left are Mrs. Edwin J. Palmer of the Roanoke chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy; Mrs. Wil-

liam E. Barton, Williams Watts chapter; Mrs. Fred H. Schnautz of the Roanoke Council of Garden Clubs and E. P. Petticrew, representative of the Men's Garden Club of Roanoke.

One of the busiest areas of downtown Roanoke will take on a new look this fall with the landscaping and planting of the Robert E. Lee Plaza across from the Federal Building.

According to plans drawn by Stanley Abbott, landscape architect for Colonial Williamsburg, the property will be divided into large flower beds and plots to hold Japanese holly, dwarf evergreen and azalea bushes with ilex.

All beds will be mulched with treated pine mulch and irrigated by automatic sprinklers installed with the financial help of the city.

The idea to beautify this mid-town area came from the William Watts and Roanoke chapters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the civic and HANDS committee of the Roanoke Council of Garden Clubs.

Last year, the UDC supervised the erection of a memorial shaft to Gen. Robert E. Lee in the western end of the plaza. The organization will see to further beautification of that part of the plot; the Garden Council the eastern end.

The council has received funds for the project from the Home and Neighborhood Development Sponsors (HANDS) division of the Sears Foundation, according to Mrs. Fred H. Schnautz, chairman.

She said that a general improvement of the plaza has been a long-range plan of her committee as part of its community betterment program. Thousands of persons pass there daily, she added, and it is hoped the small park be used as a place to relax in the downtown area.

New sidewalks were built earlier in the year. Park benches, which will be freshly painted, are bolted to the walks for an orderly appearance.

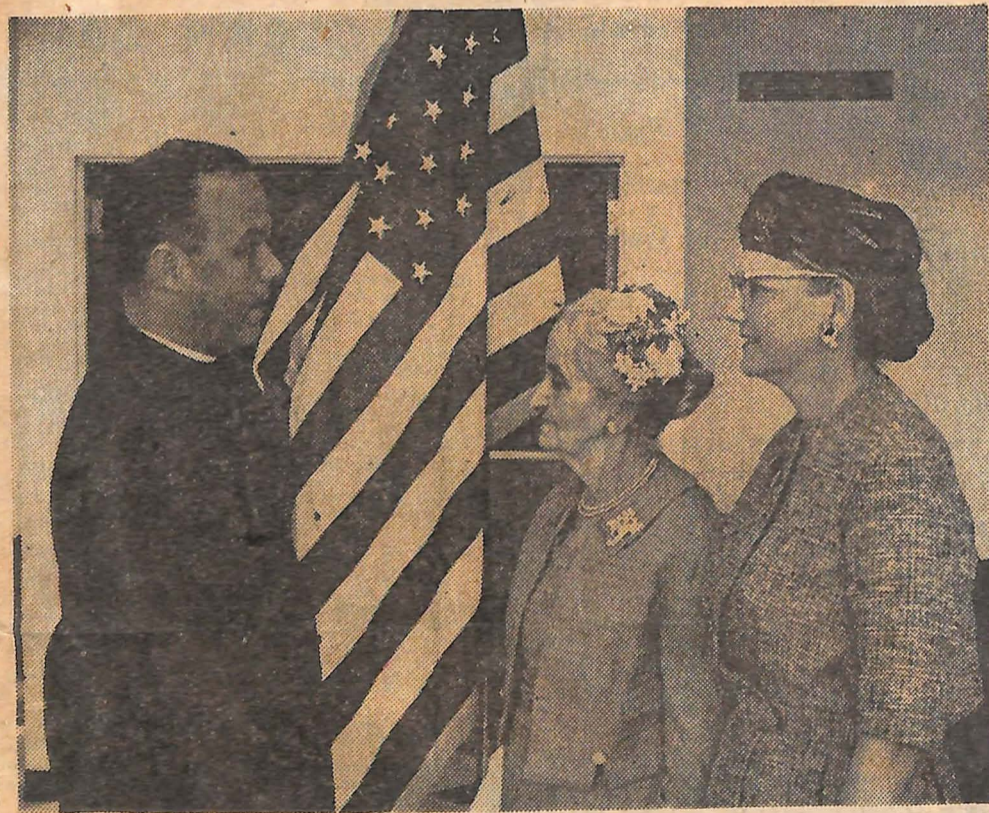
Planting is to begin this week, Mrs. Schnautz said, with two large beds planned for the UDC area; four beds and two island plots for the garden council. The beds will be heart-shaped, she indicated.

The UDC chapters are participating as a continuation of a three-part memorial program originally planned by their members. First, they obtained permission from the city to change the name from Post Office Plaza to Robert E. Lee Plaza, and second, they erected and dedicated the Lee memorial shaft in 1960.

Mrs. William E. Barton, a past president of the Watts chapter, and Mrs. Edwin J. Palmer, president of the Roanoke chapter, have been instrumental in carrying out this project.

Mrs. Schnautz' HANDS Committee members include Mrs. E. P. Petticrew, Mrs. Ralph Bowles, Mrs. R. D. Cassell, Mrs. E. B. Wright and Mrs. Lewis Thomas.

Mrs. R. L. Breeden is president of the garden council.



Father John Hannan of Roanoke Catholic High School accepts a new flag from Mrs. Corbin Glass and Mrs. M. A.

Tarter. The flag was a gift to the school from the Col. William Preston chapter, DAR.

## Women's Activities

20 Roanoke World-News, Thursday, December 7, 1961

### Centennial Tea Planned By UDC

A special program from Civil War days has been planned for a centennial silver tea Monday to be given by the William Watts chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Several prominent guests are expected: Mrs. Fred L. Bower of Blacksburg, president of the Virginia Division, UDC; Mrs. Russell M. Johnston, Salem, First District chairman and Mrs. Roy L. Hash, Salem, district treasurer.

A. P. Martin, 1322 Wantauga St., SW.

Mrs. K. Reed Thompson, soprano, accompanied by Mrs. Nolan D. Jackson, will sing southern songs in costume and Mrs. A. Clifton Stafford, violinist, accompanied by Mrs. Clifford Mehnert, will play selections of the Civil War area and Christmas carols.

They will be in costume also. Chapter members will assist the hostess.

The tea is to be from 3 to 5:30 p.m. at the home of Mrs.

THE ROANOKE TIMES, Friday, October 6, 1961.

### Blacksburg Woman Named New Virginia UDC Head

RICHMOND (AP)—Mrs. Fred L. Bower Sr. of Blacksburg is the new president of the Virginia Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC).

She was elected at the conclusion of the 66th annual convention of the UDC Thursday.

Mrs. Bower said she proposed "to promote growth in membership of the Virginia Division and continued circulation of petitions for the issuance of a memorial stamp honoring Confederate President Jefferson Davis."

She has been a member of the Dr. Harvy Black Chapter of Blacksburg for 10 years and has served as the chapter's recording secretary, registrar, and twice as president.

The convention also initiated the formation of the first Virginia Division Real Daughters Club.

Mrs. Edward E. Walker of Front Royal, president general of the General Real Daughters Club, appointed Mrs. Gertrude Vines Bailey of Covington as president of the new Virginia Real Daughters organization.

She also named Mrs. John M. Fray of Brighwood as vice president and Mrs. Louis B. Melton of Richmond as secretary-treasurer of the Real Daughters Club.

Other state UDC officers are: Mrs. J. W. Armentrout of Norfolk, first vice president; Mrs. Archer H. Overby of Chatham, second vice president; Mrs. George O. Bookout of Fairfax, third vice president; and Mrs. O. R. Humphreys of Kilmarnock, recording secretary.

Mrs. Roy L. Hash of Salem was elected treasurer; Mrs.



(AP Wirephoto)

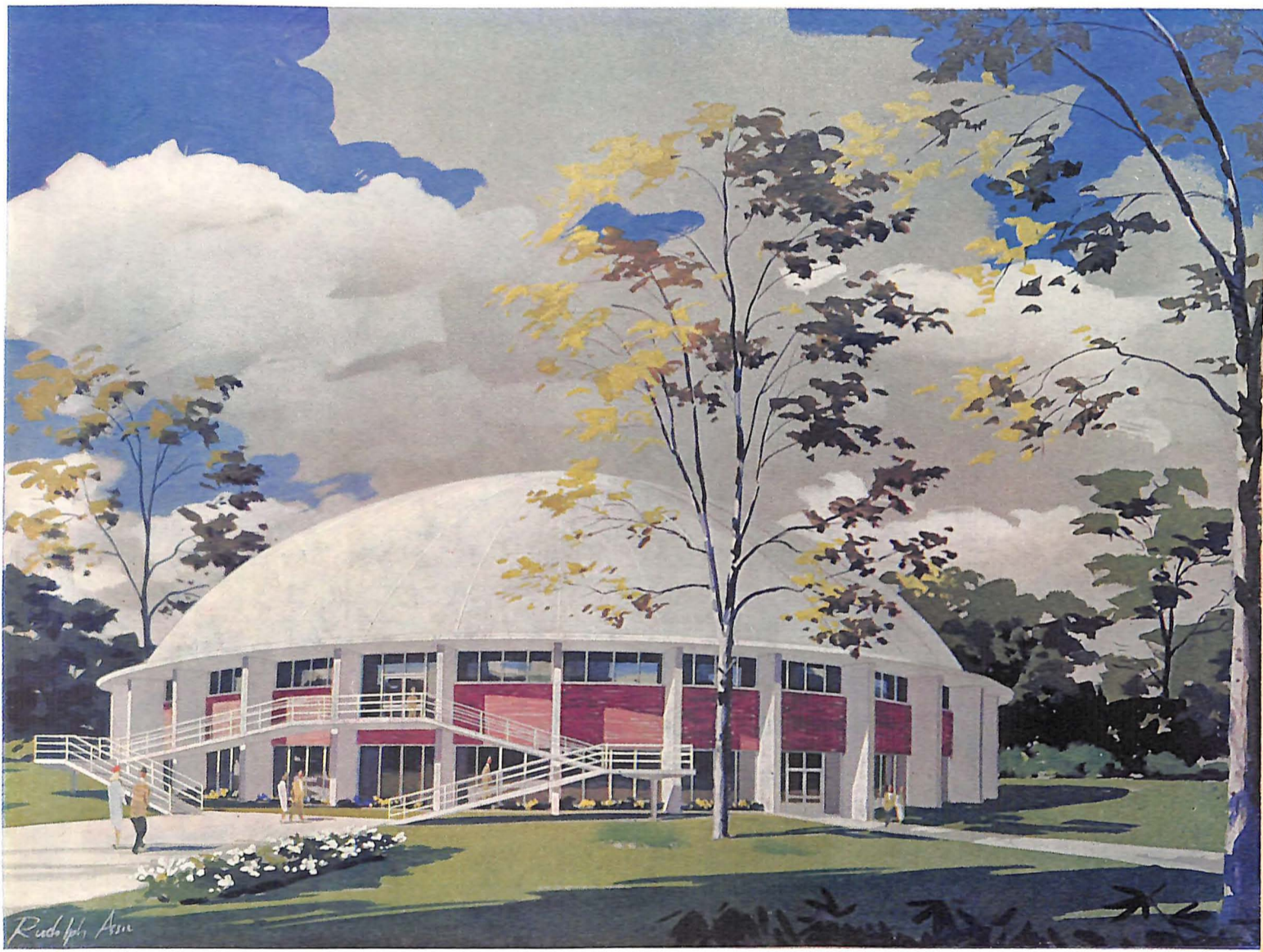
Miss Jones Presents Gavel to Mrs. Bower

Charles K. Perkins of Mineral, registrar; Mrs. Calvin Robinson of Appomattox, historian; and Mrs. Warren Craghead of Lynchburg, recorder of crosses. Mrs. Wip Robinson of Harrisonburg will serve as custodian and

Miss Mary Hamilton of Lexington was reappointed custodian of Lee Chapel, Washington & Lee University.

The delegates voted to hold their 67th convention in October 1962 at Old Point Comfort.

**VIRGINIA JOURNAL**  
*of Education*  
October, 1961



**Visit the Civil War Centennial Center**

## CENTENNIAL CENTER FACT SHEET

**LOCATION:** The Centennial Center is located at 641 North Eighth Street, in downtown Richmond. If you are walking, go to Ninth and Broad Streets and travel four blocks north. Motorists should go north on Seventh Street and turn right just short of the viaduct over the Richmond-Petersburg Turnpike. This leads directly into the Center's free parking lot.

**NATURE OF THE CENTER:** This circular, domed building, an exciting example of modern architecture by Walter Dorwin Teague Associates of New York, is the focus of Virginia's extensive five-year Civil War Centennial program. Its films and exhibits are intended to interpret to the visitor, in a dramatic and understandable way, the story of the Civil War in Virginia.

**PHYSICAL LAYOUT AND PROGRAM:** About 8,000 square feet of the ground floor is devoted to a large number of exhibits, many of which are animated both by light and sound. These include:

- Three large electric maps that describe the campaigns and Civil War points of interest in Virginia.
- A life-sized artillery crew "in action."
- A scale model showing the use of railroads and other aspects of logistics and communications, including a balloon and a pontoon bridge.
- A dramatic diorama of the Union tunnel explosion under Confederate lines at Petersburg.

In the middle of the ground floor is a circular information counter where travel folders and other material may be obtained.

On the balcony level the visitor sees a 32-minute color-sound film, *MANASSAS TO APPOMATTOX*, narrated by movie actor Joseph Cotten. The film, which tells the story of the campaigns in Virginia, is shown by a novel method that is designed to reduce waiting time to a minimum. It is back-projected onto eight different screens located in alcoves around the balcony, and the visitor walks from one to the next.

**THE CENTER IS OPEN** year round seven days a week, 9 to 5 daily and 1 to 5 on Sunday.



**Our Cover**—Virginia's Civil War Commission officially opened its visitors' center in Richmond on October 1. Pictured on our cover is the artist's conception of the new half-million dollar Virginia Civil War Centennial Center described in the article on page 16 of this issue of the *Journal*. The domed shaped building of contemporary design houses some \$100,000 worth of exhibits on its lower floor and a 32-minute movie upstairs.

The Commission extends a special invitation to teachers of Virginia to visit the Civil War Centennial Center. The movie on Virginia's Civil War attractions, produced at a cost of approximately \$70,000, may be seen at the Center by those wearing VEA Convention badges for the student rate of 15 cents.

This building will serve as an information center during the four years of the Civil War Centennial, 1961-65, and will then be used by the Medical College of Virginia for its students.

Cover plates of the Civil War Centennial Center were supplied by the Virginia Civil War Commission.



for OCTOBER, 1961

### Coffee to Follow

## Lee Plaza Dedication Set Tuesday

The planting at the Robert E. Lee Plaza across from the downtown post office will be dedicated Tuesday morning at 10:30. The ceremony will be to honor those who have helped in beautifying this spot.

These include the two local chapters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy; the Hands committee, the Roanoke Council of Garden Clubs, the Department of Parks and Recreation and the City of Roanoke.

W. Clyde Greenway, program director of the Sears Community Improvement Fund of Sears Foundation of Atlanta, Ga., presented a grant at a luncheon last spring, making it possible for the planting to be done. The UDC joined the Roanoke Council of Garden Clubs in this project.

Stanley Abbott, landscape architect for Colonial Williamsburg, designed the layout as a civic contribution. The UDC had charge of planting the west end and the Hands committee the east end. Mr. Abbott has arranged the two ends so that they are in balance and are beautifully planted with shrubs and flower beds.

It will be at its peak of beauty in the spring when the snow azaleas will be blooming. A monument to Robert E. Lee stands at the west end.

Mrs. R. L. Breeden, president of the the Roanoke Council of Garden Clubs will greet the guests and introduce the Hands committee chairman, Mrs. Fred H. Schnautz who will in turn introduce J. P. Carolan, manager of Sears' Roanoke store. He will explain the Hands program.

Dr. Theodore E. Landis, pastor of Greene Memorial Church, will make the dedication. Mrs. E. J. Palmer, president of the local chapter of UDC will introduce the state president, Mrs. F. L. Bower Sr., of Blacksburg. Also present from their organization will be Mrs. William Barton, immediate past president of the William Watts chapter and Mrs. A. P. Martin, incoming president of that chapter.

The Hands committee consists of Mrs. Ralph Bowles, Mrs. R. D. Cassell, Mrs. E. B. Wright, Mrs. Lewis Thomas and Mr. E. P. Petticrew with Mrs. Schnautz serving as chairman.

The executive board of the Roanoke Council of Garden Clubs and the Hands committee will be hostesses at a coffee at Mountain View following the dedication. The guest list includes: Mrs. Bower, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Barton, Mrs. Martin, Mr. Greenway, Mr. Abbott, Dr. Landis, Mr. and Mrs. Carolan, J. M. Nace, assistant manager of Sears of Roanoke; Mayor Willis Anderson, members of City Council, William T. Booker, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Jack C. Smith, secretary of the chamber, J. Randolph Flora, president of the Nurserymen's Association.

Also William A. House, executive director of Downtown Roanoke Inc.; City Manager Arthur Owens; Rex Mitchell and Paul Routt of Parks and Recreation Department; John P. Wentworth and H. Cletus Broyles of the city engineers' office and the presidents of all the Garden Clubs in the city.

Mrs. John McCoy will be in charge of arrangements for the coffee.

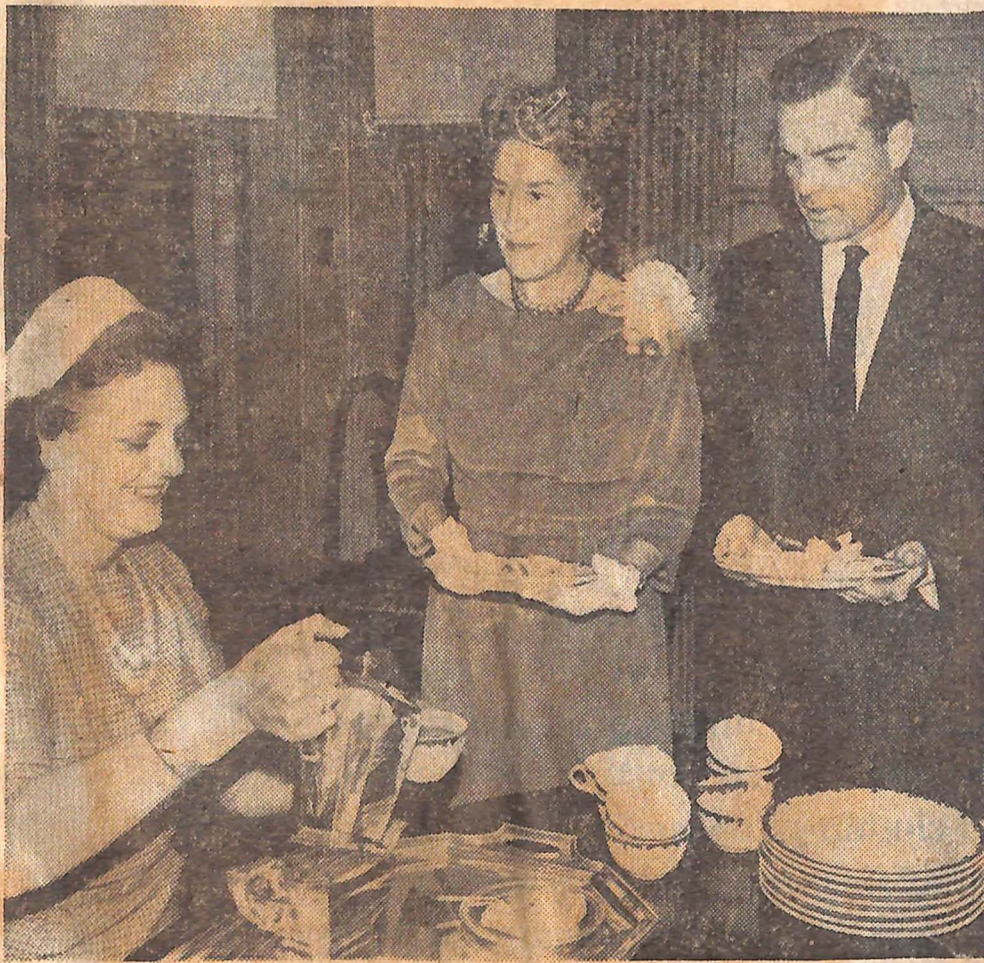


DEDICATION FINALE—Dr. T. T. Landis, Mrs. Fred L. Bower Sr. of Blacksburg, president of Virginia Division United Daughters of the Confederacy; Mrs. R. L. Breeden, president of Roanoke Council of Garden Clubs, and J. P. Caro-

lan, manager of Sears' Roanoke store, are pictured talking over coffee about the dedication of the planting at the Robert E. Lee Plaza Tuesday. The executive board of the Roanoke Council of Garden Clubs, the HANDS commit-

tee and Valleyvue Garden Club were hostesses at the coffee at Mountain View following the dedication. Dr. Landis, pastor of Greene Memorial Methodist Church, made the dedication.

(Times Photo)



(Times Photo)

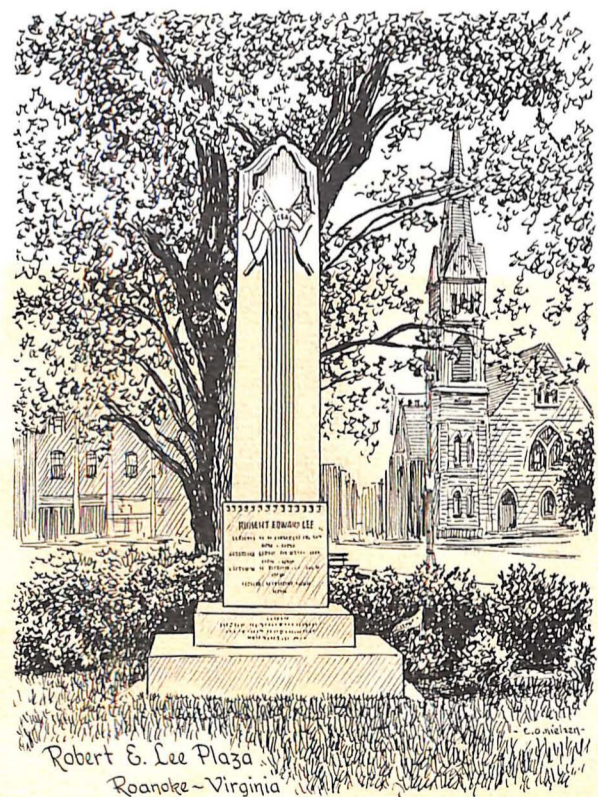
COFFEE CHATTER—Mrs. H. Greenwood Edwards, immediate past president of the Roanoke Council of Garden Clubs, pours coffee for Mrs. Fred H. Schnautz, chairman of HANDS, and Mayor Willis S. Anderson. They were among the honored guests attending the coffee Tuesday following the

planting dedication at the Robert E. Lee Plaza. Guests attending were members of the two local chapters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy; the HANDS committee, the Roanoke Council of Garden Clubs, the Department of Parks and Recreation, and the City of Roanoke.

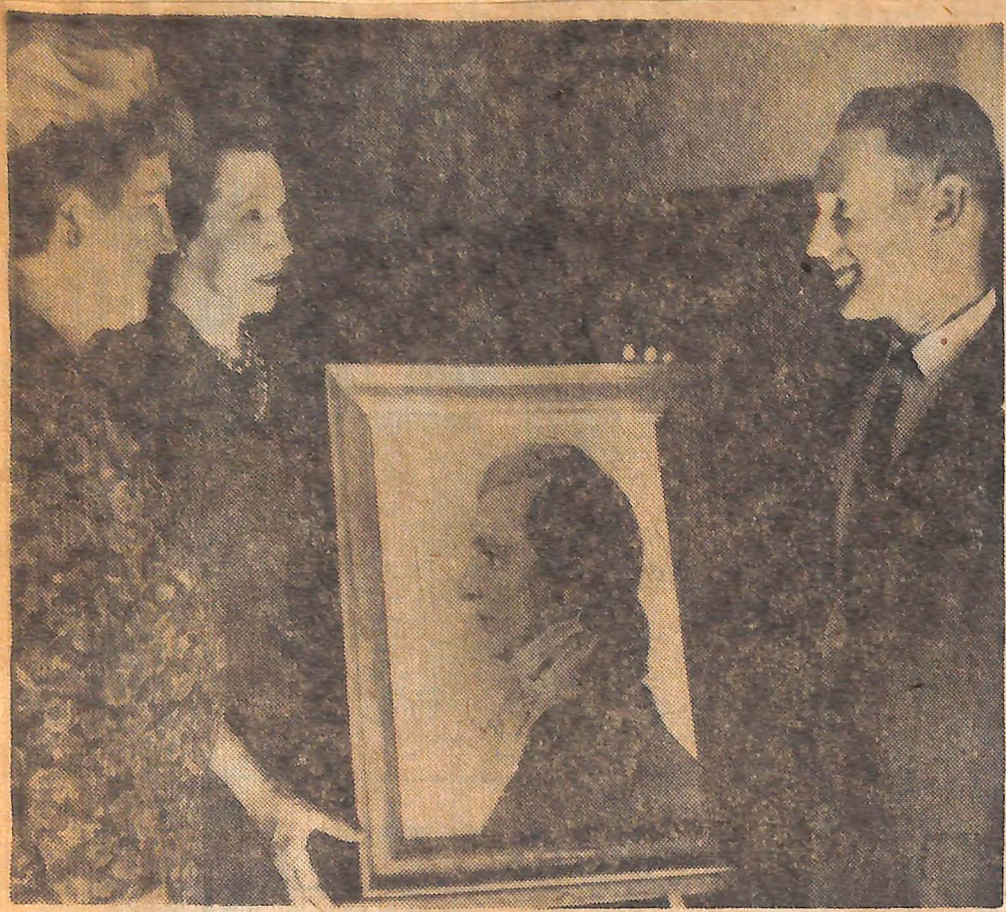
# Women

of THE TIMES

Wednesday, November 15, 1961.



Robert E. Lee Plaza  
Roanoke - Virginia



Mrs. William H. Christian Jr. (left) and Mrs. Roger G. Martin of the Gen. Breckinridge chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, presented to Paul Foster, principal of Breckinridge Junior High School, yesterday a portrait of the general. It is a photographic copy of a painting made about the time of the general's marriage in 1791. Mrs. Christian is the chapter's first historian and Mrs. Martin is the regent.

## Eight Awards Are Given To UDC Virginia Division

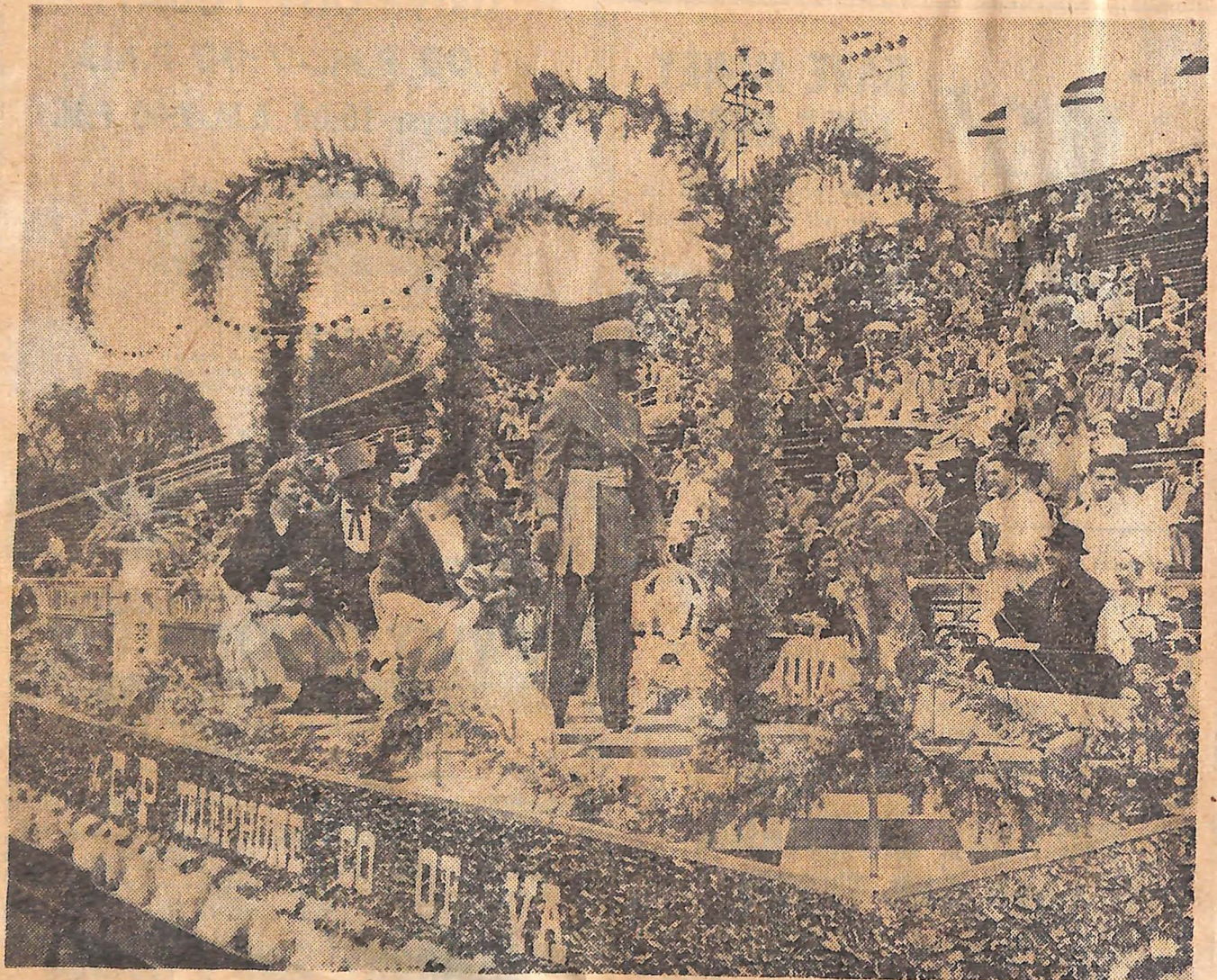
The Virginia division of United Daughters of the Confederacy received eight awards for achievement in the UDC program at the general convention held recently in Jackson, Miss.

The awards were:

The Frederick Trophy, for the best division report; a cash award for the most perfect and most complete chapter roster list; the Shuford silver bowl for best division news in the UDC magazine; cash award for the best division report of work poets.

Also, James M. Davis cup for

the best historical article appearing in the UDC magazine, award in recognition of the work of Mrs. George T. Winn, ex-division recorder of crosses, 51 crosses having been awarded in the past year; cash award to Miss Margaret Davis of Janet Randolph Chapter, Richmond, for an essay on "The Effect of the Blockade on Confederate Hospital Service"; cash award to Stonewall Jackson Chapter, Mrs. Leith S. Bremmer, president, for chapter having awarded the most crosses of military service.



Old South Theme Wins Float Competition for C&P Telephone Co.

# VIRGINIA JOURNAL *of Education*

January, 1962



1961 - 1965



**Our Cover**—January is shared as the birthday month for two of the South's great generals—**Robert Edward Lee**, born on January 19, 1807, and **Thomas Jonathan Jackson**, born on January 21, 1824. Both were educators. It is significant to salute these outstanding leaders of the Confederacy in this first year of the Civil War Centennial observance. (Their cover portraits were painted by David Silvette for the Virginia Civil War Commission.)

**General Lee** was born at "Stratford" in Westmoreland County, Virginia. He graduated at West Point, second in his class of 1829, and was commissioned lieutenant of engineers. From 1852 to 1855, he served as superintendent of the United States Military Academy. At the time of the Southern secessionist movement, he was favored as commander of the U. S. Army, but General Lee deemed it his duty to resign and offer his services to his native state. He was commissioned major general in the Virginia State forces and was one of five general officers commissioned in 1861 by the Southern Confederacy. On June 1, 1862, he was appointed to command of the Confederate Army, becoming commander-in-chief of the Southern Armies on February 6, 1865. General Lee conducted a skillful and brilliant defense, but outnumbered by men and materials, he surrendered at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865, with an army of less than 30,000 men to General Grant's force of 100,000 men. Refusing many lucrative offers, General Lee became president of Washington College at Lexington on October 2, 1865, where he labored for five years to build the school, now Washington and Lee University, and to unify his country. General Lee died at Lexington, October 12, 1870.

**General Jackson** was born at Clarksburg, Virginia (now West Va.) and entered West Point in 1842, graduating in 1846. Eighteen months later, he was appointed a major for bravery in the Mexican War. Ill health made him resign his commission on February 29, 1852, and he became a professor at VMI. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Jackson volunteered to train troops for the Confederacy and was commissioned a colonel of the Virginia Volunteers on April 26, 1861. On June 17, General Lee appointed Jackson a brigadier general. During the first battle of Bull Run, Brig. Gen. Bernard E. Bee of S. C. shouted to his men, wavering under a Federal attack, "Look there is Jackson standing like a stone wall!" Jackson was thereafter known as "Stonewall." After this first Confederate victory, Jackson was promoted to major general. He led the famous Shenandoah Valley Campaign and aided General Lee in other victories, becoming lieutenant general in command. On the evening of May 2, 1863, following his victory at Chancellorsville, Jackson was shot accidentally by his own troops. He died eight days later, May 10, and was buried at Lexington. General Jackson was known as a sincere, religious man who always prayed before a battle. He is recognized generally as a great tactical genius.

for JANUARY, 1962



TONIGHT

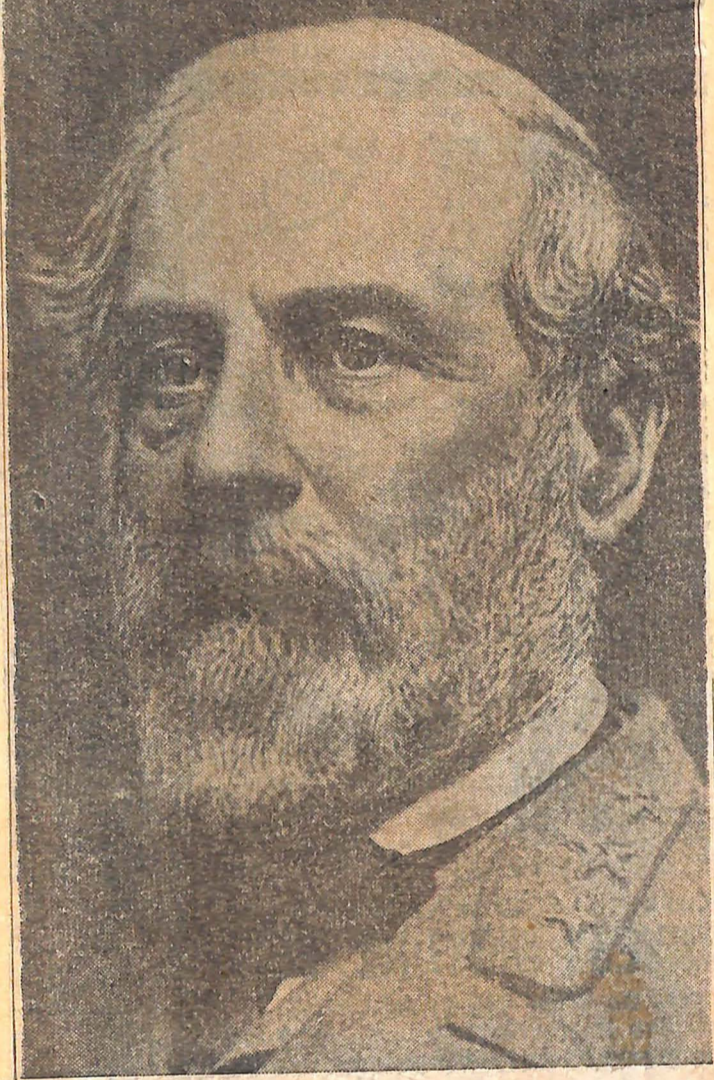
WSLS-TV

10

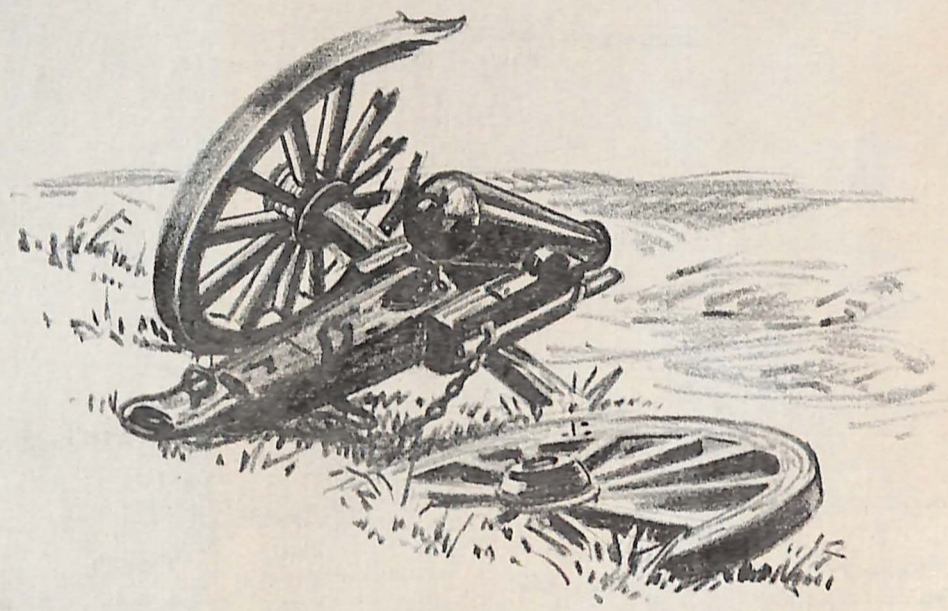
8 o'Clock

*A Virginian by birth, loyalty to his home state bound him to a lost cause. Still-pictures-in-motion bring century-old photographs to life as NBC Special Projects presents a biography of Robert E. Lee, gentleman and soldier but foremost—*

**LEE THE VIRGINIAN**

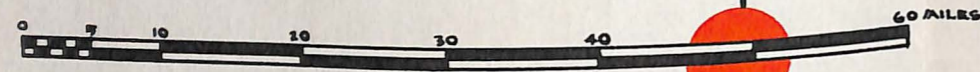


**LEE AND GRANT  
IN VIRGINIA**



**WILDERNESS TO APPOMATTOX**

# SUGGESTED TOUR ROUTE WILDERNESS TO APPOMATTOX



- MAJOR ENGAGEMENT
- SUGGESTED TOUR ROUTE
- ALTERNATE ROUTES FIVE FORKS TO AMELIA



## WILDERNESS TO APPOMATTOX

The Virginia Campaign of 1864-65 settled America's destiny. The indomitable Grant, a plain soldier calmly smoking in the Wilderness, is the symbol of that destiny, just as Lee, fighting skillfully on through Spotsylvania and beyond, is the symbol of Southern valor.

Four Civil War areas located in Virginia — Fredericksburg (The Wilderness), Richmond (Cold Harbor), Petersburg, and Appomattox — played vital roles in the campaign which matched the two outstanding generals of the Civil War. Following the action and direction of that campaign, this map provides you with a helpful guide and suggests major points of interest for a better understanding of the whole period of the contest between Grant and Lee and the armies under their command.

The recommended route presupposes that you will approach Fredericksburg via U. S. 1 from the north. At each of the four areas administered by the National Park Service you may obtain information and a more detailed map. Each area has a centrally located visitor center and many interpretive facilities which will enhance your appreciation of this historic theater of Civil War operations.

Under its MISSION 66 program, the National Park Service is augmenting present field exhibits and visitor centers for your enjoyment, understanding, and inspiration during the Centennial Years and thereafter.

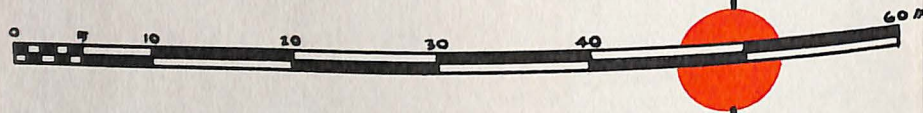
At Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park are four major battlefields: Fredericksburg (1862), Chancellorsville (1863), the Wilderness (1864), and Spotsylvania Court House (1864). Though this tour excludes the battlefields of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, you will see the town of Fredericksburg, a town which was the graveyard, hospital, and supply depot for the first phase of Grant's campaign. Your tour begins in Fredericksburg at the National Park Service visitor center.\* After touring the well-marked trench remains and other sites of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, follow the map south.




You will pass the site of the Battle of North Anna and take Va. 602 and U.S. 301 toward Richmond. Instead of leading you directly into the Capital City of the Confederacy, the map guides you east on Va. 638 to Mechanicsville, then east again on Va. 156 to the site of the Battle of Cold Harbor (June 1864).

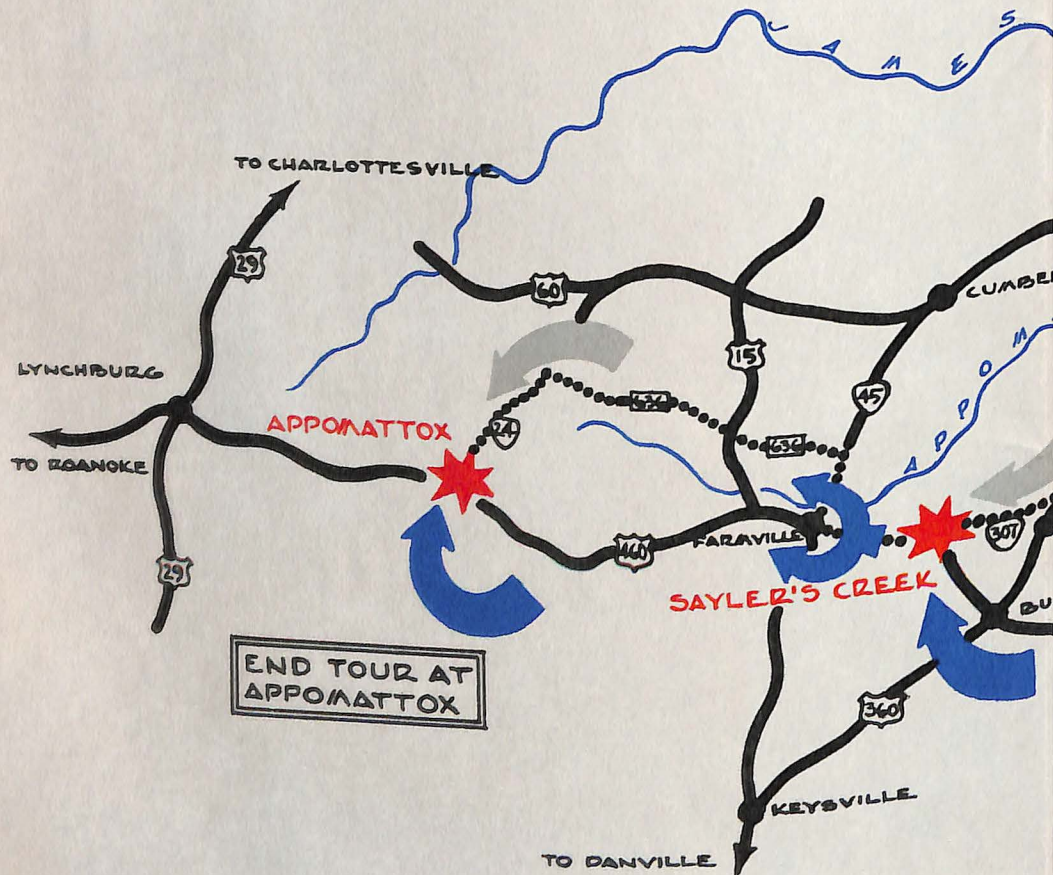
\* An admission fee of 25¢ is charged at the Fredericksburg Visitor Center.

# SUGGESTED TOUR ROUTE WILDERNESS TO APPOMATTOX

NORTH



-  MAJOR ENGAGEMENT
-  SUGGESTED TOUR ROUTE
-  ALTERNATE ROUTES  
FIVE FORKS TO AMELIA

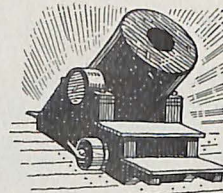


COLD HARBOR, IN RICHMOND NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK, was the name of a seedy-looking tavern, squatting by a dusty crossroads, eight miles from Richmond, on a flat featureless plain intersected by hundreds of small creeks, gullies, and swamps, characteristic of the land between the Pamunkey and the James rivers. There wasn't a harbor for miles and it was anything but cold. Though in England many Cold Harbors dotted the stagecoach routes, this was the only one in the United States. The name indicated a place to get a bed for the night and something cold to drink, but no hot meals.



After Cold Harbor and a stop at the Richmond National Battlefield Park Visitor Center for an audio-visual program and museum exhibits, the tour continues west on Broad Street to the Virginia Civil War Centennial Center, scheduled to open around mid-1961. Then take the Richmond-Petersburg Turnpike (Interstate 95) to Petersburg. Leave the toll road at Exit No. 3. The Petersburg part of the tour begins at Battery 5, site of the opening battle, located just off Va. 36 some 2½ miles east of the toll road exit station. (If you use U.S. 1, 301, or 460, it's about the same distance to Battery 5 along Va. 36.)

AT PETERSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK the 9½-month campaign of attrition, the Siege of Petersburg, June 15, 1864 to April 2, 1865, forced Lee to evacuate the city just a week before the surrender. On a one-day, 50-mile tour, you will see the fields of over 80 battles, engagements, and skirmishes, as well as the historic landmarks associated with the siege. The tour traverses the field of Lee's Last Grand Offensive, the Crater Battlefield ("The Mine" and the "Crater"), and the battlefield of Five Forks.



After completing your tour of Petersburg, you're ready to begin The Retreat to Appomattox. You may take either Lee's Retreat Route, Va. 36, or State Route 708 to Amelia where Lee's forces converged to pick up supplies but were dismayed to find none, because of mysterious administrative blunders. On the final leg of the trip to Appomattox you will pass Saylor's Creek Battlefield where Lee lost 6,000 men.

AT APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and Gen Robert E. Lee met to write into history the last hours of the Confederacy. At Appomattox you will also appreciate other lesser known, yet interesting, sidelights. One of the best of these is the story of Wilmer McLean, owner of the house in which the surrender occurred. To escape the war, McLean had moved to this isolated village from Manassas where two battles were fought on his farm. But the war caught up with him. It has been said that he is the only man in history to have a major war start in his front yard and end in his front parlor.\*



\* An admission fee of 25¢ is charged at the McLean House.

By Dr. Goodridge Wilson

# Stonewall Jackson, Miffed, Tried to Resign Commission in '62

The start of the year 1862 brought about very little heart-stirring military action to be celebrated a hundred years later in the Civil War Centennial program. Most of what little occurred was supplied by Stonewall



WILSON

Jackson in a small but brilliant maneuver that led to his requesting the Confederate Secretary of War to relieve him of his command and assign him to his former position as a VMI professor, or else allow him to resign from the army. In the fall of 1861 Jackson, having been elevated to the rank of Major General after the First Battle of Manassas, was sent back to the Shenandoah Valley to take command of all Confederate troops operating in that area. A Federal Army was at Frederick, Md., with strong contingents posted at

various points along the upper Potomac and at Romney. Across a mountain from Romney, Jackson was in camp at Winchester.

Starting from Winchester on Jan. 1, 1862, with 9,000 men he marched against these up-river troops, hoping to clear them out of the south side of the river and to take possession of Romney, thereby disrupting railroad and canal traffic to Frederick and Washington, capturing Federal stores, and getting in position for a possible invasion of northern West Virginia in the spring. New Year's Day that year was fair and warm, but before night the weather changed. Wind, snow and sleet hit hard. The sufferings of the men were severe. The strain upon them was terrific. But in spite of bitter weather and almost impassable mountain roads the main objectives of the expedition were obtained.

Not the least of these was to go work on the minds of men in Washington as to embarrass Gen. McClellan in his plans for moving against Richmond when spring

should come. Romney was taken and a considerable portion of Jackson's army was left there to hold that strategic place during the winter. These men had recently been assigned to Jackson's command. They had been campaigning in West Virginia under command of Gen. Loring, who had been Jackson's superior officer at one time in the old United States Army and resented having to serve under him in this campaign. Both Loring and his men were bitter towards their commander for subjecting them to the suffering they had undergone, and especially for leaving them to spend the winter in the uncomfortable quarters available at the little mountain village of Romney.

Some of Loring's officers on leave at Richmond made bitter complaints against Jackson at the War Department, and strongly criticized both the strategy and the conduct of their commanding general in the Romney expedition. The Secretary of War listened to them. He not

only listened to this gross insubordination, but endorsed it. He sent General Jackson a pre-emptory order to order General Loring to return with his whole force to Winchester immediately. That would of course nullify Jackson's effort to secure an advantageous base for future operations and for opening a large fertile area to his armies. Also the Secretary sent his order directly to General Jackson instead of through Jackson's superior, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

General Jackson replied on Jan. 31 as follows:

"Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of War,

"Sir—Your order, requiring me to direct General Loring to return with his command to Winchester immediately has been received and promptly complied with.

"With such interference in my command I cannot expect to be of much service in the field, and, accordingly, respectfully request

to be ordered to report for duty to the Superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, as has been done in the case of other professors. Should this application not be granted, I respectfully request that the President will accept my resignation from the army."

This communication was sent through Gen. Johnston, the correct channel. Through the efforts of that gentleman, strongly assisted by old John Letcher, the wartime Virginia governor from Lexington, who gave Secretary Benjamin a thorough and rough going over, the matter was adjusted and Jackson stayed in the service, to conduct his famous Valley Campaign and his great contribution to General Lee's victories later in the year of 1862.

In the judgment of competent critics the service that Gen. Jackson rendered in this transaction by discouraging interference from Richmond with the conduct of armies actually in the field ranks among his greatest contributions to the Confederate cause.

THE ROANOKE TIMES, Sunday, January 7, 1962.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE - THE STARS AND STRIPES  
14  
Thursday, June 7, 1962

Robert E. Lee (Jan. 19, 1807-Oct. 12, 1870) is unique in the history of American arms since he has been honored by his countrymen from North and South as well as by the rest of the world. His graduation from West Point in 1829 as the second man in his class and with-  
(Continued on page fourteen)

## Short Sketches of Some Of Our Military Leaders

(Continued from page twelve)

out a single demerit marked his great military and scholastic promise. His military service prior to the Civil War was distinguished by duty in Texas and the Mexican War and as Superintendent of the United States Military Academy. He was expected to become the leading officer in the American Army. But the growing break between the North and the South forced General Lee to refuse the position of commander of all the Federal Armies and he was soon drawn into the strife. In 1862, he was assigned to command "The Army of Northern Virginia" for the Confederacy. For nearly three years Lee's soldiers fought a losing battle against logistics and manpower problems but the valor of his troops left an indelible mark on the pages of military history. Although the cause was hopeless, General Lee's inspired leadership led his often ragged and hungry Army to continue the struggle. Finally, the exhausted troops under Lee surrendered to General U.S. Grant on April 9, 1865. With the struggle effectively ended, Lee wished to save what remained to rebuild the shattered South. He led in the effort of reconstruction and recovery as President of Washington College (now Washington and Lee University) until his death.

Leonard Wood (Oct. 9, 1860-

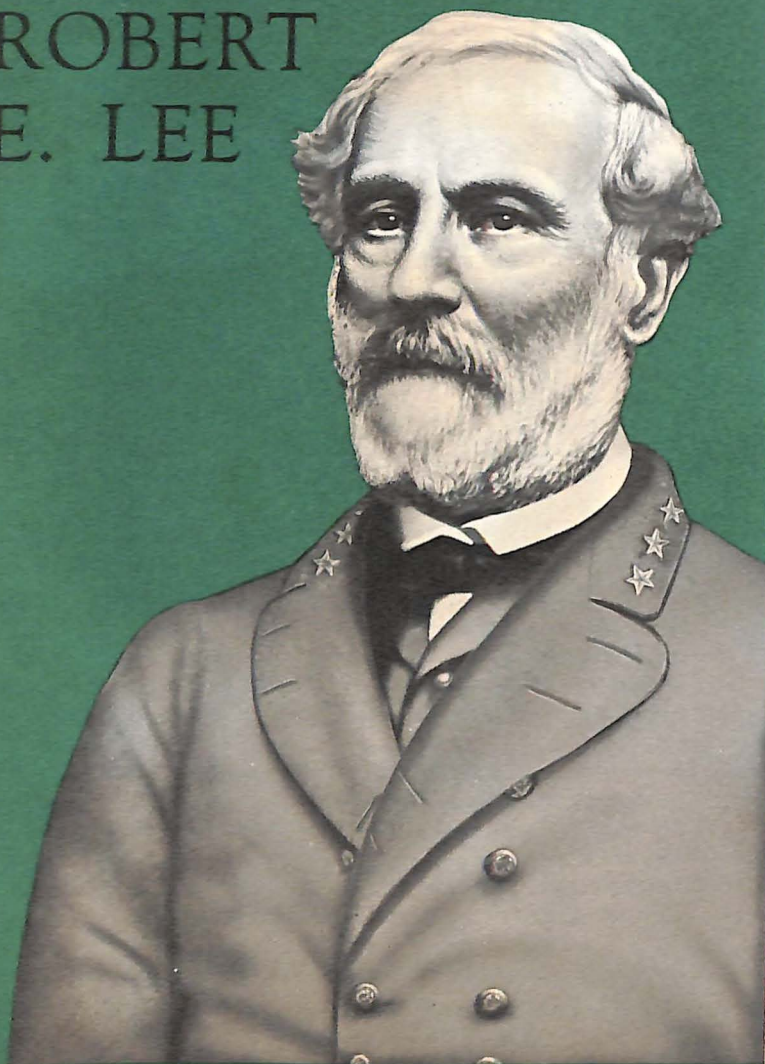


### 'Lee, the Virginian'

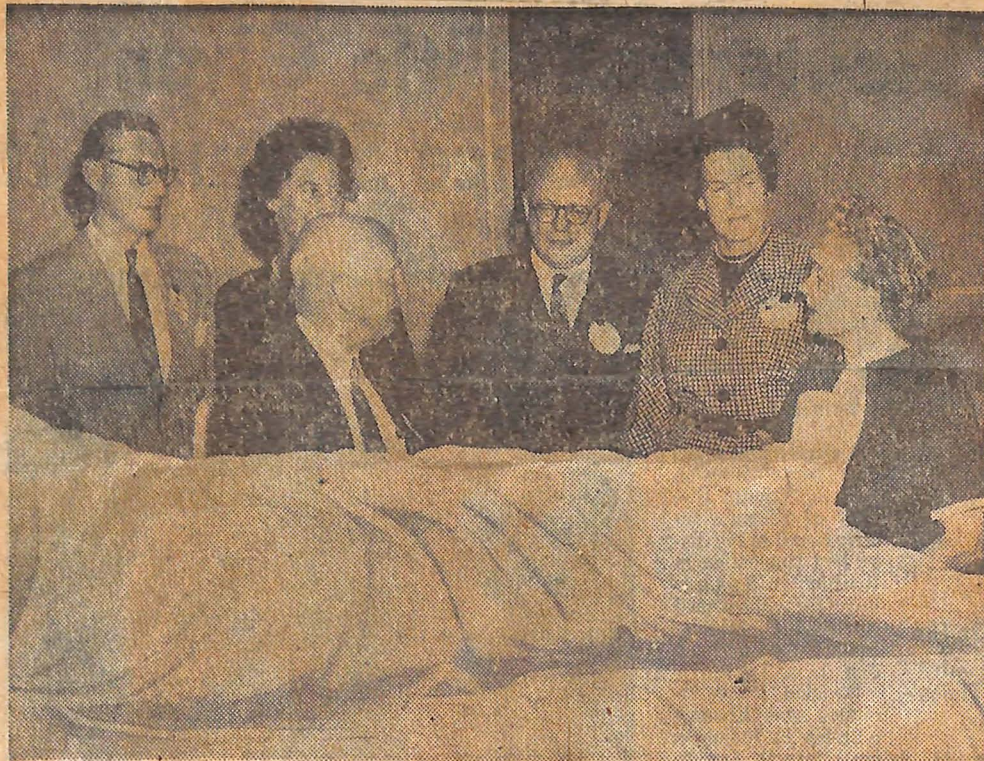
General Robert E. Lee, shown here as he was during his term as superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy (1852-55), will be the subject of a Civil War Centennial TV portrait, "Lee, the Virginian," made for broadcast Monday on Ch. 10 at 8 p.m., with Thomas Mitchell narrating. The unit's sound-film cameras have been on location in Virginia to shoot countryside, buildings and battlefields associated with Lee and which look now much as they did in his day.

THE ROANOKE TIMES-THE ROANOKE WORLD-NEWS, Saturday, Jan. 13, 1962

## ROBERT E. LEE

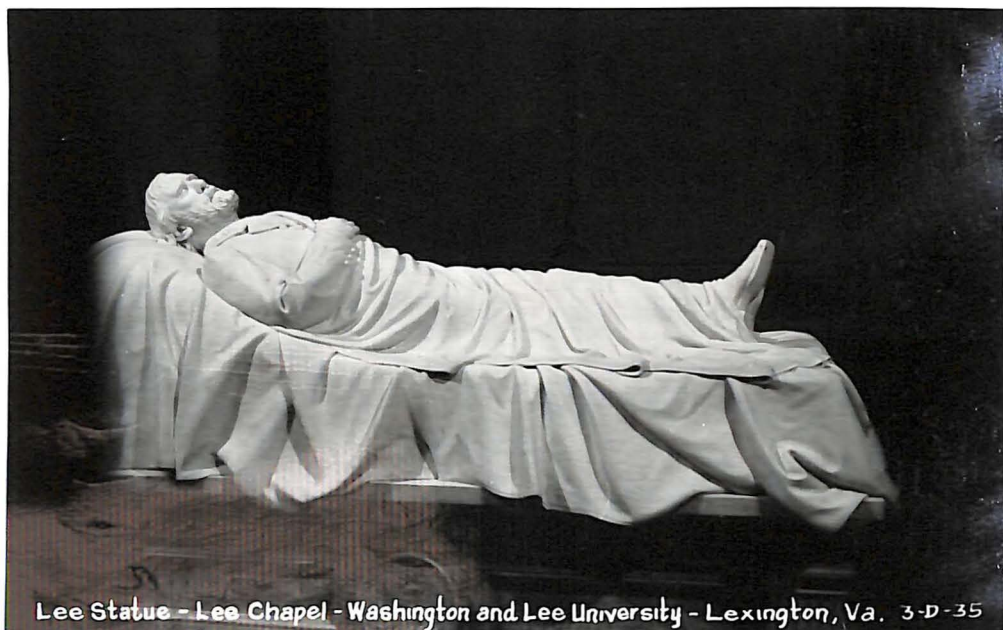


The Beloved General



VISIT LEE CHAPEL—Members of the Board of Trustees of the Virginia Foundation for Independent Colleges visited Lee Chapel Saturday as part of their tour of the campus. Here listening to Miss Mary Hamilton, chapel custodian, right, at the

famed recumbent statue of Robert E. Lee are James R. Caskie, rector of the W&L board, Hollins College President Dr. John Logan and Mrs. Logan and Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Saunders of Roanoke.



Lee Statue - Lee Chapel - Washington and Lee University - Lexington, Va. 3-D-35

orld-News, Tuesday, January 16, 1962

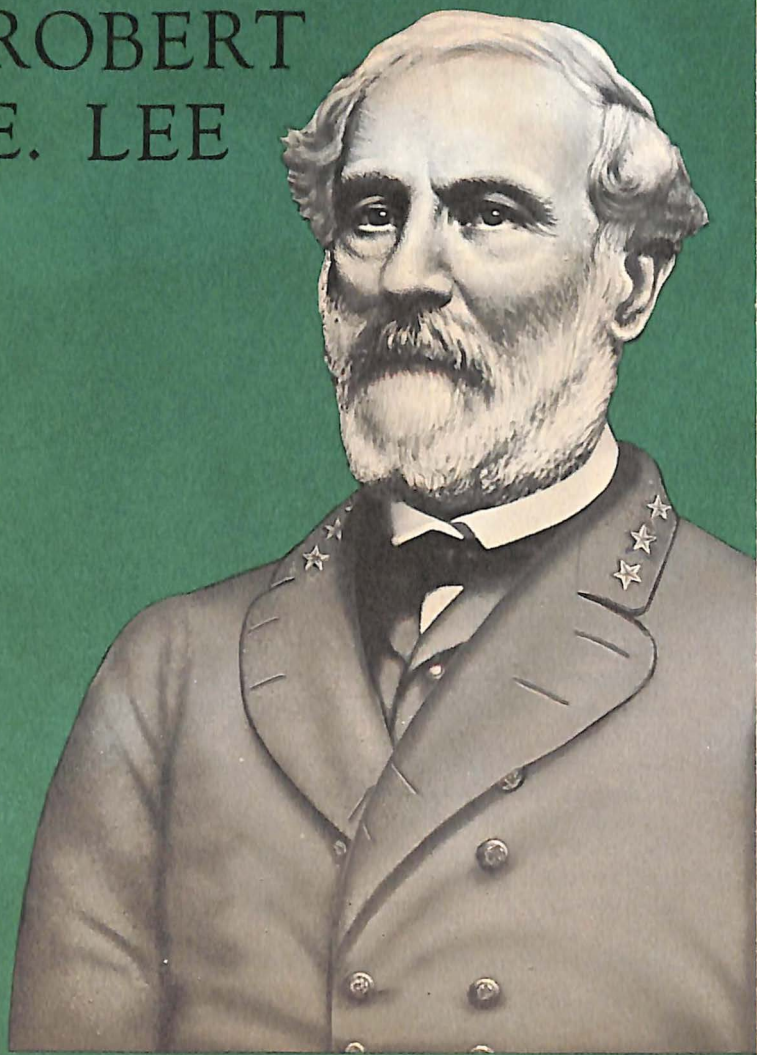
### Cole Will Pay Tribute to Lee

LEXINGTON — Faculty and students of Washington and Lee University will pause Friday to pay tribute to General Robert E. Lee in a special Founders' Day assembly.

Dr. Fred C. Cole, university president, will deliver the annual "state of the university" address to some 1,300 faculty, students, and guests attending the traditional noon assembly in Doremus Gymnasium. It will be Dr. Cole's third appearance at the convocation since he assumed the presidency in 1959.

Students will enjoy a holiday from classes Friday for the 155th anniversary of the birth of the Southern General. Semester examinations begin Tuesday for a 10-day period.

ROBERT  
E. LEE



*The Beloved General*

## The Beloved General

*"Let us then oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it."*

— General Order No. 2, February 14, 1865.

PRESENTED BY

*John Hancock*  
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

## ROBERT E. LEE



THE American Civil War was not primarily a struggle to decide the fate of slavery, but a struggle to settle a question which had been undecided from the adoption of the Constitution: was the state or the national government the supreme power in the land?

Today there is no question as to which we owe our highest allegiance. But in 1861, when Robert E. Lee faced the gravest decision of his life, the answer was not apparent. The strength of his attachment to his state, Virginia, the home of his family and friends, forced him to cast his lot with the South. We cannot but honor him for his decision, which to him was the clear path of duty.

To duty his whole life was dedicated: duty to his family, his soldiers, his state, and his God. Duty was the force that carried him into the struggle and through the long years of the Civil

War, and gave him strength at the end to say, "There is a true glory and a true honor, the glory of duty done, the honor of the integrity of principle."

### BIRTH AND FAMILY

Born at "Stratford," Westmoreland County, Virginia, January 19, 1807, of a family which for generations had been illustrious in the affairs of the state and nation, Robert Edward Lee was reared in the traditions of this great Virginia family. The very room in which he was born had also been the birthplace of two signers of the Declaration of Independence, Richard Henry Lee and Francis Lightfoot Lee. His father was the famous Revolutionary general of cavalry known as "Light Horse Harry" Lee, later Congressman and Governor of Virginia. George Washington once wrote of this family, "I know of no county that can produce a family all distinguished as clever men, as our Lees." General Lee returned the compliment in his oration in Congress after Washington's death by calling him "the first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

From his father, Robert E. Lee inherited the love of outdoor life, the desire to follow an army career, and the deep-seated love of Virginia which had once caused the father to exclaim, "Virginia is my country; her I will obey, however lamentable the fate to which it may subject me." It was never necessary for the father to choose between his state and the Union, though he commanded the United States army which enforced obedience to federal taxes in western Pennsylvania in 1794; but how deeply prophetic are his words when we think that it was his son who faced the decision, and chose as the father would have chosen!

His father died when Lee was but eleven years old, and it was his mother, Anne Carter, who raised and influenced him in the formative years of his youth. She became an invalid and Robert took care of her, learning many lessons of self-sacri-

THE ROANOKE LIVES  
fice, gentleness, and faithfulness. In his early teens he "carried the keys" of the household.

### EDUCATION

Seven years before Harry Lee died, he had moved his family to Alexandria, Virginia, where there were good schools and many relatives. There Robert Lee began his formal schooling at Alexandria Academy, and later attended James Hallowell's school, where his chief study was mathematics. Mr. Hallowell's letter of recommendation to West Point stressed that young Lee's "specialty was *finishing up*."

Outside of school he liked to hunt and ride, and for hours he rode or walked over hills and valleys, seldom admitting fatigue. Flowers, birds, and trees he loved always. Even as a busy general on the field of battle he would take time in his letters home to describe the beauty of nature about him. He once wrote: "To be alone in a crowd is very solitary. In the woods I feel sympathy with the trees and birds, in whose company I take delight, but experience no pleasure in a strange crowd." And again: "I enjoyed the mountains, as I rode along. The views are magnificent — the valleys so beautiful, the scenery so peaceful. What a glorious world Almighty God has given us. How thankless and ungrateful we are, and how we labour to mar his gifts."

Having determined to follow in his father's footsteps and go into the army, Lee applied for admission to West Point. He was admitted in 1825, when he was eighteen.

Lee was not a student by inclination, but he graduated in 1829 the second in his class. His classmates called him "the Marble Model" for his good looks and perfect record of no demerits, and chose him their Corps Adjutant. He entered the Army Engineers as second lieutenant and served for years at Cockspur Island, Georgia, Fortress Monroe, Virginia, Washington, D. C., and New York City. From 1837 to 1841 he labored successfully to save the harbor of St. Louis, Missouri, by controlling the flow of the Mississippi River.



## MARRIAGE AND FAMILY LIFE

Two years after his graduation from West Point, Lee married Mary Ann Randolph Custis, great-granddaughter of Martha Washington, and heiress to much of the Washington property. One of the estates which she brought to him was "Arlington," where the Lees made their permanent home.

If Lee had been a staunch Virginian before, he was now doubly so. All the finest traditions of that great state were bound up in the union of the two foremost families of Virginia. It is notable that in character, background, and historical position, Lee was very similar to his childhood model, George Washington, who also personified and led in battle a rebellion against the government under which he was born and whose uniform he had worn.

In his wife, Lee found a companion and confidante. He was not a man who could turn easily to men, but to his wife he wrote, even on the field of battle, all that was in his heart and mind. From his letters to her we can discover more of the true Lee than from any other source.

They had a family of seven, three boys and four girls. Lee was a loving and conscientious father as well as a devoted husband. His son Robert wrote of him, "He was very patient, very loving, very good to me, and I remember trying my best to please him in my studies. When I was able to bring home a good report from my teacher, he was greatly pleased, and showed it in his eyes and voice, but he always insisted that I should get the 'maximum,' that he would never be perfectly satisfied with less."

The same qualities which made him a good father made him a great and beloved general, and his soldiers, like his sons, strove always to bring him the "maximum."

Lee's soldierly bearing was strengthened by a natural dignity which goes with a confidence to command. It was not only Lee's manly and noble appearance, but his sincerity, kindness and human sympathy, which won the hearts of all who knew him.

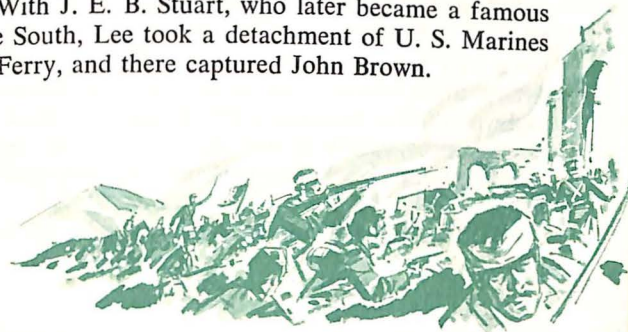
## THE MEXICAN WAR

In the Mexican War, 1846-48, Lee's engineering experience was used by General Winfield Scott in reconnaissance on his campaign from Vera Cruz to Mexico City. It was dangerous work in enemy country, ahead of the army, searching for routes and planning advances. He found a path through the mountains around the heavily fortified pass of Cerro Gordo, and after the victorious battle he wrote to his son, "You have no idea what a horrible sight a field of battle is."

Closer to Mexico City, Lee found routes through trackless lava beds that the Mexicans had left unfortified as impassable, and Scott reported, "The brilliant victory of Contreras on the following morning was made possible by Captain Lee's services that night." Half the generals on both sides of the Civil War fought as junior officers in these battles largely planned by Lee, and agreed with Scott that he was the best young officer in the United States Army.

The war over, Lee returned to the routine of duty as a major in the army. He was at work on the defenses of Baltimore from 1848 to 1852, and from there was appointed commandant of the Military Academy at West Point, a post he filled with distinction for three years. In 1855 he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Second Cavalry and served for three years in Texas, doing border patrol and Indian service.

While he was home on a furlough in 1859, the John Brown insurrection broke out, and Lee was quickly called upon to suppress it. With J. E. B. Stuart, who later became a famous leader of the South, Lee took a detachment of U. S. Marines to Harper's Ferry, and there captured John Brown.



*"While I wish to do what is right,  
I am unwilling to do what is wrong,  
either at the bidding of the South  
or of the North."*

— ROBERT E. LEE



### THE CHOICE

In 1861, Lee had to make the same decision which tore at the hearts of thousands of other American officers of Southern birth. He disapproved of slavery and had freed the slaves he had inherited; he repeatedly called secession "revolution" and thought it had neither justification nor chance for success. He wrote to a Secessionist cousin, "God save us from our folly, selfishness, and shortsightedness. . . . I am unable to realize that our people will destroy a government inaugurated by the blood and wisdom of our patriot fathers. . . . I wish to live under no other government. . . ."

But neutrality for him was impossible as well as cowardly, and "a Union that can only be maintained by swords and bayonets . . . has no charm for me." He wrote to his Unionist sister, "though I recognize no necessity for this state of things, and would have forborne and pleaded to the end for a redress of grievances, real or supposed, yet in my own person I had to meet the question whether I should take part against my native State.

"With all my devotion to the Union and the feeling of loy-

alty and duty of an American citizen, I have not been able to make up my mind to raise my hand against my relatives, my children, my home . . . you must think as kindly of me as you can, and believe that I have endeavoured to do what I thought right."

When in April, 1861, the state of Virginia was preparing to cast its lot with the other states of the South which had already seceded, and Lincoln had determined to oppose secession with armed force if need be, Lee was considered for the post of commander of the Union forces. The story of what happened can best be told in Lee's own words:

"I never intimated to any one that I desired the command of the United States Army; nor did I ever have a conversation with but one gentleman, Mr. Francis Preston Blair, on the subject, which was at his invitation, and, as I understood, at the instance of President Lincoln. After listening to his remarks, I declined the offer he made me, to take command of the army that was to be brought into the field; stating, as candidly and as courteously as I could, that, though opposed to secession and deprecating war, I would take no part in an invasion of the Southern States. I went directly from the interview with Mr. Blair to the office of General Scott; told him of the proposition that had been made to me, and my decision. Upon reflection, after returning to my home, I concluded that I ought no longer to retain the commission I held in the United States Army, and on the second morning thereafter I forwarded my resignation to General Scott. At the time I hoped that peace would have been preserved; that some way would have been found to save the country from the calamities of war; and I then had no other intention than to pass the remainder of my life as a private citizen. Two days afterward, on the invitation of the Governor of Virginia, I repaired to Richmond; found that the convention then in session had passed the ordinance withdrawing the State from the Union; and accepted the commission of commander of its forces, which was tendered to me. These are the ample facts of the case."

## THE CIVIL WAR

Lee's duty for the first year of the war was largely preparing for the struggle which he realized would be greater than expected. He organized the Virginia volunteers and militia forces into an army of thirty thousand men in two months, and thus probably made sure that the first battle of Bull Run would be a Southern victory. His campaign in western Virginia prevented a Federal invasion from that quarter. He organized local forces and civilians in fortifying harbors all along the south Atlantic coast.

Early in 1862 he was recalled to Richmond and became the military adviser of Jefferson Davis, the president of the Confederacy. On June 1, 1862, he was made commander of the Army of Northern Virginia. And it was here in active service in the face of the enemy for the next three years that he proved his great generalship.

From the date of taking command, Lee forced the fighting against superior forces, brought relief to Richmond by forcing McClellan's retreat (June 26-July 2), and defeated Pope in the second battle of Bull Run (August 30). He then pushed north, capturing Harper's Ferry (September 15), but was forced to withdraw to Virginia after the battle of Antietam (September 17).

At Fredericksburg on December 13, 1862, the Federal troops charged six times up bare hills at Confederate cannon until the soldiers in grey cheered their bravery. Lee watched them and said, "It is well that war is so terrible — we should grow too fond of it." This attack on Marye's Heights and the similar charge of the Virginians under Pickett against Cemetery Ridge at Gettysburg were the most heroic — and the most futile — engagements of the war. At Chancellorsville the next spring, Lee cleared the way for an invasion of the North, but lost his "right arm," "Stonewall" Jackson, the superb tactician who had said, "Lee is the only man I know whom I would follow blindfold." But Lee pushed on, driving north into Pennsylvania, where at Gettysburg (July 1-3, 1863) the Confederacy reached its high-water mark.

The series of campaigns, covering a little over a year, had forced the fighting away from the very gates of Richmond into the heart of the Union territory. With a force that rarely exceeded fifty thousand men, Lee outmaneuvered two, and sometimes three armies. If for no other accomplishment, Lee deserves the title of a great general.

The defeat at Gettysburg was decisive, and only a masterful retreat saved Lee's army from destruction, and the war from ending at least two years before it did.

The next two years saw the gradual reduction of the South by the Union blockade, and the military victories in the West which gave control of the Mississippi to the North. Sherman's march to the sea further broke the back of the Confederate States; only Lee and his army seemed still invincible.

General U. S. Grant was now brought from his victories in the West to conquer the Army of Northern Virginia. With twice as many men as Lee could scrape together and with inexhaustible supplies, he began the "Wilderness" campaign in May, 1864. In a month he had lost as many men as there were in the whole Southern army in front of him, but he resolved "to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." "Lee's Miserables," as the Southern soldiers wryly called themselves, were reduced to rags and short rations, many without shoes or blankets. Ammunition was short and medical supplies reduced to almost nothing but raw whiskey for an antiseptic.

At Spotsylvania Court House, the Federals broke through the Confederate line. Lee rushed to the gap with a reserve unit, and was about to lead them into the charge when General Gordon seized his bridle and the soldiers shouted, "Lee to the rear! General Lee to the rear!" Reluctantly he left them, only to return with another outfit, which also refused to advance farther than the first enemy bullets until he went back out of danger. "Go back, General, for God's sake, go back!"

Slowly the Confederates were forced south until they stood between Richmond and a thirty-five-mile line of Union trenches. After nine months of bitter trench warfare punctuated by Cold

Harbor and small fierce battles such as the "Bloody Angle," "the Crater," and Five Forks, the weakening army of Lee defended itself in Petersburg until nearly surrounded in March, 1865. Then for a week it tried to escape southwestward to other Confederate forces in the Carolinas. At Appomattox on April 9, Lee's surviving eight thousand troops were trapped by Union cavalry under Sheridan; the end was inevitable.

Lee's decision would be final, and it was agonizing. Some suggested a flight to the mountains and guerilla warfare. Others wanted to fight hopelessly until everyone was dead. Lee thought of the women and children of the South with their last men all slaughtered. He also thought, "I have only to ride along the lines and all will be over." A colonel asked, "What will history say of the surrender of the army in the field?"

Lee replied, "That is not the question, Colonel; the question is, is it right to surrender this army? If it is right, then I will take all the responsibility." He decided that it was right, that "it is our duty to live. . . . Then there is nothing left me but to go and see General Grant, and I would rather die a thousand deaths."

### THE BELOVED GENERAL

Grant wore a muddy private's uniform with a general's gold stars at the conference; Lee wore full dress Confederate uniform, with sash and sword. The meeting was quiet and friendly. Lee surrendered the army and all its weapons. Grant ordered 25,000 captured Confederate rations delivered to the hungry Southerners, directed them to go home on parole, and allowed them to keep their side arms and horses. Said Lee, "This will do much toward conciliating our people." He signed the capitulation, shook hands, paused in the doorway to look at the Virginia mountains on the horizon, and struck his fist into his left hand with a deep sigh.

As Lee rode off on his horse Traveller, the Union troops began cheering their victory. Grant ordered them to stop — "The war is over; the rebels are our countrymen again."

sociated with Lee and which look  
his day.

When the defeated but beloved Lee reached the Confederate lines, a scene occurred that has been described by many of those present. His men knew what had happened. At first they cheered him, then fell silent when he paused to speak. But he could find no words, and "in an instant, they were about him, bare-headed, with tear-wet faces; thronging him, kissing his hand, his boots, his saddle; weeping; cheering him amid their tears; shouting his name to the very skies. He said, 'Men, we have fought through the war together. I have done my best for you. My heart is too full to say more.' " The next day he issued this final address to them:

"After four years of arduous service, marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources. I need not tell the survivors of so many hard-fought battles, who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to this result from no distrust of them; but, feeling that valour and devotion could accomplish nothing . . . I have determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their countrymen. . . . You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed; and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend to you His blessing and protection. With an increasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration of myself, I bid you an affectionate farewell."

"Many a victorious general," writes Sir Frederick Maurice, "has been welcomed home to the capital of his country by the plaudits of his grateful countrymen, but I know of only one instance in history of the people flocking to cheer a defeated general. When Lee rode into Richmond, a paroled prisoner of war, he was welcomed vociferously by a crowd of men and women waving hats and fluttering handkerchiefs. The character of the man had placed him, in the hearts of his comrades and his people, above the rebuffs of fortune."

After the war Lee said, "I have fought against the people of the North because I believed they were seeking to wrest from the South dearest rights. But I have never cherished bitter or vindictive feelings, and have never seen a day when I did not pray for them."

From the very day of his surrender, Lee began to work as a loyal American, and though his citizenship was never restored to him, he acted always as if he were a citizen of the United States. In fact he refused a flattering offer to go to England and there make his home. He answered, "I must abide the fortunes and share the fate of my people."

He advised the people of the South "to abandon the dream of Confederacy and to render a new and cheerful allegiance to a reunited government." No other man wielded such an influence throughout the South for the Union as did the beloved General, the leader in peace as he had been in war.

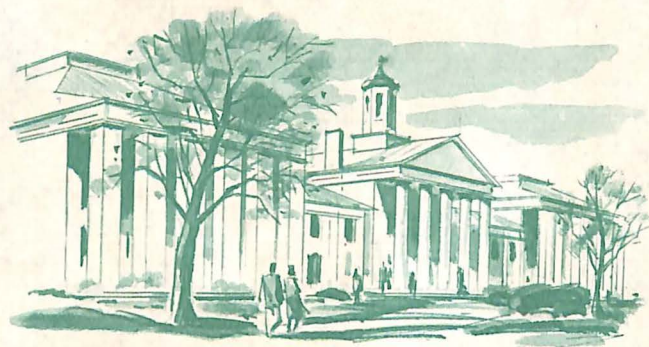
Many flattering and lucrative positions were offered to Lee, but of them all he chose the most humble, the one which seemed to him the call of duty. On August 24, 1865, he accepted the presidency of Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year. He gave as his reason: "I have led the young men of the South in battle; I have seen many of them die on the field; I shall devote my remaining energies to training young men to do their duty in life."

For five years Lee served the college which now couples his name with that of the founder. Nor was he president in name only; he worked arduously at the task, taking deep personal interest in every student and instructor. He knew that the future of the country lay not in further war, but in the enduring peace that comes from the integrity of an educated and trained citizenship. He gave his best service to constructive education, as he had given it to war, and he realized that the service to peace was the greater. He wrote, "For my own, I must enjoy the charms of civil life, and find too late that I have wasted the best part of my existence."

But he was not permitted to enjoy the "charms of civil life" for long, for he died on October 12, 1870, and was buried at Lexington, mourned by the entire South.

If Lee's acts during the Civil War were guided by his great love for Virginia, his homeland, the acts of his later years were ruled by his feeling for a larger nationality. Many are the letters that he wrote to old soldiers advising them to submit to the established government and urging them to be law-abiding citizens. To a woman who expressed bitter emotions over the war, he answered, "Madam, recollect that we form one country now. Abandon all these local animosities and make your sons Americans."

Today he is not merely a hero of the South; to the entire nation he is a great American, honored and beloved by all.



Washington and Lee University  
Lexington, Virginia

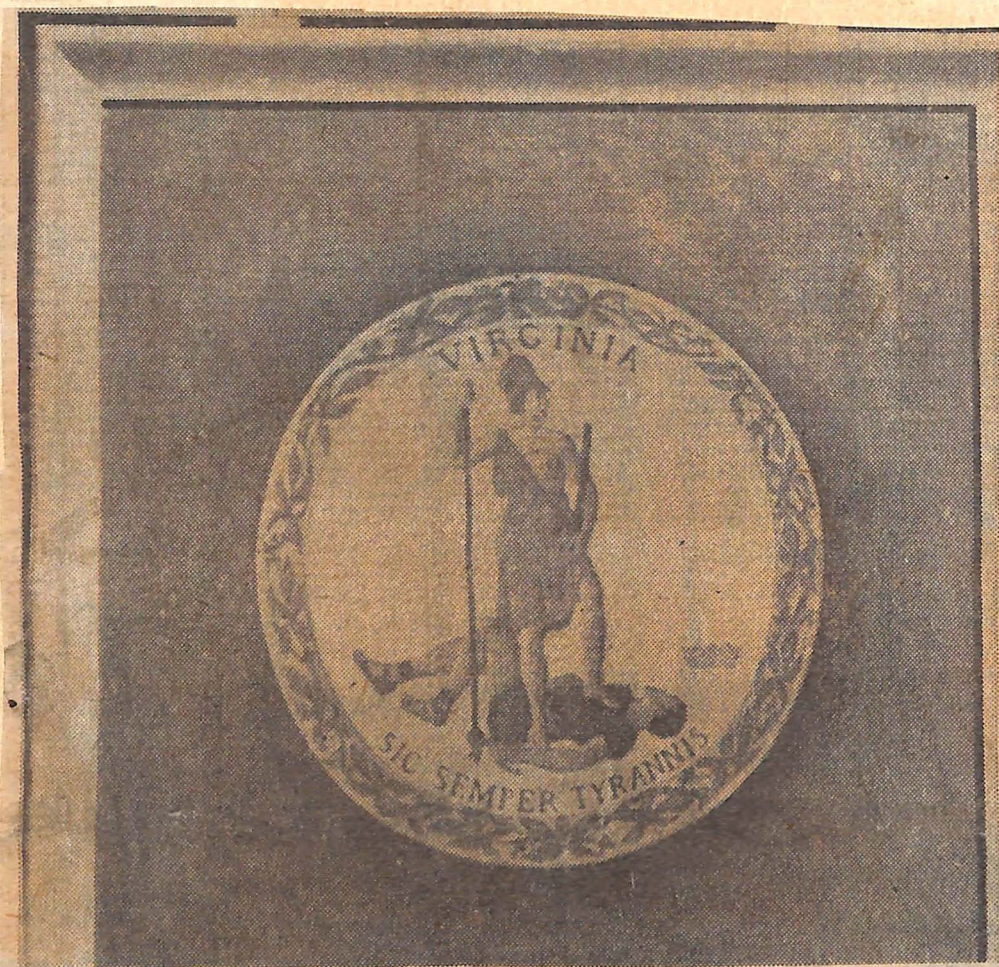
# Women of THE TIMES

Sunday Morning, January 14, 1962. C-1

## Backstage At Inaugural



Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Alexander, Daughter Ann Lee . . .  
. . . Emily Davis (second from left) Represent Rocky Mount



(Times Photo by Jack Gaking)

State Seal Accents Oath-Taking by Virginia's New Governor



The Virginia Civil War Commission

cordially invites you to attend

The Commemorative Luncheon

on the

One Hundredth Anniversary

of the

Inauguration

of

Jefferson Davis

as

President of the Confederate States of America

on Thursday, the twenty-second of February

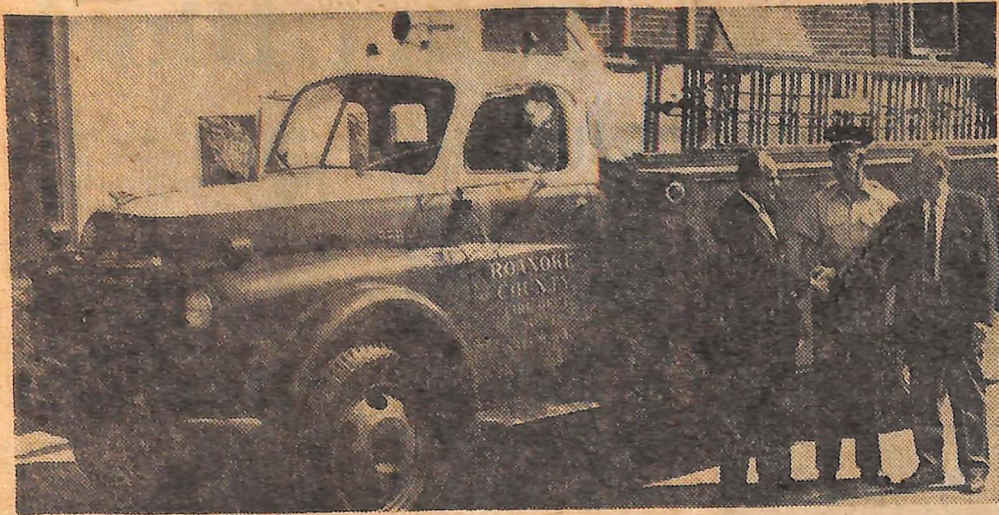
Nineteen hundred and sixty-two

at half after twelve o'clock

Hotel Richmond

Richmond, Virginia

R.s.v.p.

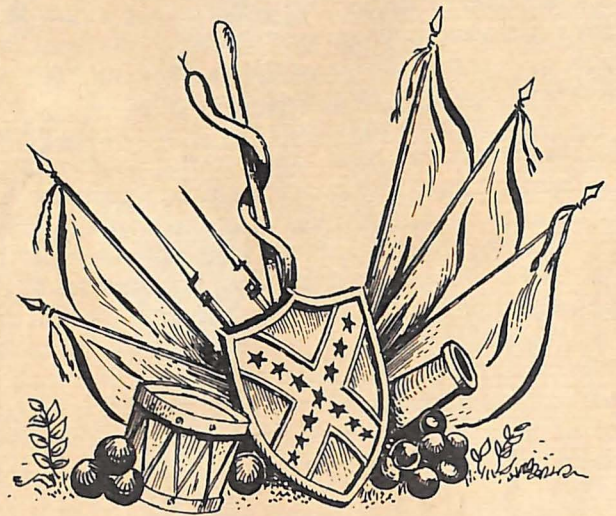


### Here's What Confederate Bill Bought

For a \$20 Confederate bill, the Salem Fire Department has added this 1,100-gallon pumper truck. Leroy Schneider, owner of a local oil company, gave the department a former delivery truck. The firemen rebuilt the motor, added new tires, put on a pump and ladder

and painted the vehicle to transform it into a pumper. Just to show its appreciation, the fire department gave Schneider the Confederate bill. Schneider, left, receives thanks of Town Manager W. Frank Chapman while Fire Chief Bob McNeal watches.

Advertisement



## THE CONFEDERATE MEDICAL EXHIBIT

presented by

## THE RICHMOND ACADEMY of MEDICINE

(See Reverse)

### BROTHER IS 36

## Richmond Woman, at 38, Is Youngest Daughter of a Confederate Soldier

RICHMOND (AP) — The 219 delegates attending the 66th annual convention of the Virginia Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy wind up their meeting today with the election of officers.

At yesterday's session homage was paid to the oldest and youngest real daughters of Confederate veterans.

The oldest delegate in attendance is Mrs. William Cabell Flournoy of Lexington, the 89-year-old daughter of a soldier who rode with Jeb Stuart's cavalry. The youngest daughter of a Confederate soldier is Mrs. Jack E. Matheny of Richmond, only 38. Her father served as a private in the army of northern Virginia.

★ ★

"People doubt that I'm old enough to be a real daughter," she said, "and my children have a hard time making people believe that their grandfather and not their great-grandfather was a Confederate soldier."

Mrs. Matheny's younger brother, Logan Dransfield of Portsmouth, Ohio, is 36 and the youngest son of a Confederate veteran.

Prizes were awarded yesterday to five of the 96 Virginia chapters represented at the convention.

Two cash awards and a loving cup were presented to the Warren rifles chapter of Front Royal for the best all-around historical work and for having the most published by-line arti-

cles written by chapter members.

A cash award and a silver cup went to the Petersburg chapter for placing the largest number of books in schools and libraries.

The Stonewall Jackson chapter of Richmond received a cash award for the best printed yearbook and the William Watts chapter of Roanoke received a similar award for reporting the largest number of subscriptions to the UDC magazine.

Harrisonburg's Turner Ashby

chapter received two Virginia division awards for displaying the best scrapbook and for having the best handmade yearbook.

In addition, Mrs. Wip Robinson III, president of the Turner Ashby Chapter, was recognized by the Warren Rifles for her essay on "Stonewall Jackson's Valley Campaign of 1862." She also was singled out by the Roanoke chapter for having submitted the best essay on "Authenticated Anecdotes of the War Between the States."





# Women's Activities

Roanoke World-News, Friday, February 16, 1962 7

## Roanoke Native Receives UDC Certificate of Merit Award

Dr. Frank Cunningham, Roanoke-born author and historian, has been given the Certificate of Merit of the California Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, the highest honor the division can award.

The certificate read for "historical research, contributor to Southern literature and as a defender of the truths of our Southland."

This presentation was made at an annual Southern luncheon given recently in the Ambassador Hotel by Mrs. Anne Harton Minton, California president.

Born in Roanoke in 1911, Dr. Cunningham was graduated from Washington and Lee in 1932 and for four years was a newspaperman and radio commentator in Roanoke.

In the Southern history field Dr. Cunningham, formerly vice president of Fremont College and Sequoia University, is the author of "General Stand Watie's Confederate Indians" and "Knight of the Confederacy," a biography of Virginia's mountain cavalry leader, Gen. Turner Ashby.

A featured speaker for the United Daughters of the Confederacy chapters in Southern California, Dr. Cunningham is a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Order of the Stars and Bars, New York Southern Society, Confederate High Command—in which he holds the rank of Major General—and the Civil War Press Corps. He is also honorary California chairman of the Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Assn.

In 1961 Dr. Cunningham was honored by the famed Confederate Caucus of England "for his service in promoting knowledge and understanding of the Confederacy and the Civil War to the Popular World in the Liberal Art of Literature."

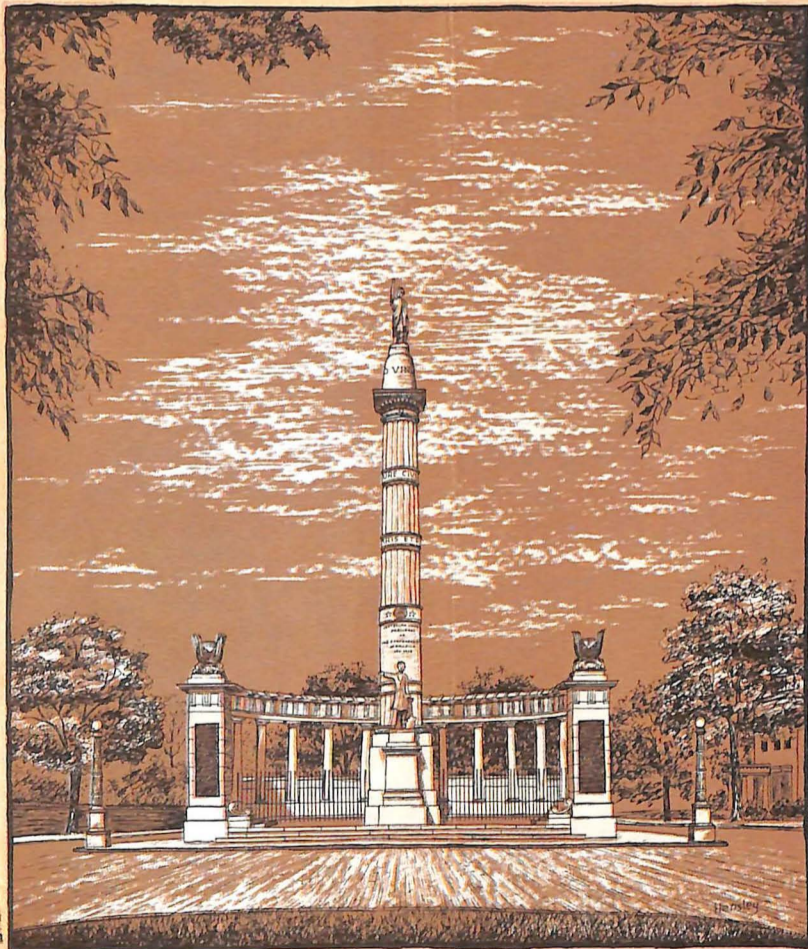
He has won five Freedoms Foundation Awards for "outstanding achievement in helping bring about a better understanding of the American Way of Life."

He has been honored with degrees from colleges and universities in the United States and holds degrees from schools in England and Italy.

Besides his Confederate books, Dr. Cunningham is the author or co-author of four prize winning books in the non-fiction field.



MRS. ANNE VINTON . . . UDC head DR. CUNNINGHAM . . . receives certificate



Jefferson Davis Monument

THE ROANOKE TIMES, Sunday, January 7, 1962.

## Jeff Davis Commemorative Address Slated

RICHMOND (AP)—Dr. Frank E. Vandiver, a self-admitted "pro-Davis man," will deliver the Jefferson Davis inaugural commemorative address here Feb. 22.

The Virginia Civil War Commission has announced that Vandiver's address will be at a subscription luncheon after a ceremony in Capitol Square depicting Davis' inauguration as president of the Confederacy, Feb. 22, 1862.

Vandiver, a professor of history at Rice University in Houston, Tex., has been publishing books on the Confederacy for the past 15 years.

B-10 THE ROANOKE TIMES, Sunday, February 18, 1962.

## Davis Inauguration Re-enactment Slated

RICHMOND—"Jefferson Davis" will once again take the oath of office Thursday as President of the Confederate States of America.

At ceremonies in Richmond, to be sponsored by the Virginia Civil War Commission, Samuel J. T. Moore will impersonate Davis during a re-enactment of the inauguration 100 years earlier. Moore is commander of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Virginia Division.

Davis' inauguration on Washington's birthday, 1862, took place during a heavy rainstorm at the foot of the large equestrian statue of George Washington in Capitol Square. The scene of the re-enactment will be the same.

Just prior to this, Gov. Albertis Harrison will place a wreath at the base of the statue in honor of Washington.

The 25-minute program will also include the firing of a rifle salute by the 1st Battle Group, 176th Infantry, Virginia Army National Guard. This unit was once commanded by George Washington and later served throughout the entire Civil War. Music will be provided by the John Marshall High School Band.

A real bishop, the Rt. Rev. Frederick D. Goodwin, retired Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia, will impersonate Bishop John Johns who delivered the invocation a century ago.

Alexander H. Sands Jr., a judge of the Law and Equity Court of the City of Richmond, will take the part of Confederate Judge James D. Halyburton who administered the oath of office to Davis.

Davis, who had been duly elected by the people of the Confederacy in November, 1861, had earlier been inaugurated in Montgomery, Ala., as Provisional President of the Confederate States, which then consisted only of the first seven states to secede from the Union. It was not until Feb. 22, 1862, that he became chief executive of the permanent government of the Confederate States of America.

Following the ceremonies, which



Dr. R. E. Vandiver

will start at 11:30 a.m., there will be a subscription luncheon at the Hotel Richmond, to which the public is also invited. Tickets at \$3 must be purchased from the commission on or before this Tuesday.

Principal speaker at the luncheon will be Dr. Frank E. Vandiver, professor of history, Rice University, Houston, Tex. Dr. Vandiver, who has been writing books on the Confederacy for the last 15 years, is an authority on Jefferson Davis. The title of his talk will be "The Making of a President."

Dr. Vandiver will be introduced by Dr. James I. Robertson Jr., executive director of the National Civil War Centennial Commission.

# Smallest National Cemetery Rededicated at Leesburg

LEESBURG (AP) — The 100th anniversary of the Battle of Ball's Bluff was commemorated Saturday and the nation's smallest national cemetery rededicated in almost rained out ceremonies.

Because of rain, the principal exercise was transferred to the Leesburg Elementary School from the site of the Civil War engagement on a steep slope overlooking the Potomac River.

Walter Lord, Civil War author and historian, told a gathering of about 200 that the Ball's Bluff battle has special significance in that it was typical of some 6,000 Civil War battles on small fields.

"We are inclined to think of the Civil War only in terms of larger, dramatic struggles, such as Gettysburg, Manassas and the area around Manassas," he said. "Perhaps this is the real significance of Ball's Bluff—that it was so typical of all the small battles fought."

Lt. Col. John Eisenhower, son of the former president, was among representatives of the six states whose troops were involved

in the bloody Ball's Bluff battle which saw the Union forces take severe losses as they were driven back into the Potomac in their drive from the Poolesville (Md.) area to Leesburg.

Col. Eisenhower, representing Pennsylvania, pointed out that the 71st Regiment alone, with 570 troops, suffered 305 casualties.

"I think that we, when we look back, can take real inspiration from the bravery shown by these men. This regiment later pulled itself together to go on to fight 15 battles in the Civil War."

A verbal skirmish occurred between the representatives of Massachusetts and Virginia.

Arthur M. Schlesinger, special assistant to President Kennedy, in representing Massachusetts, referred to the war as one "to rid our land of human slavery."

He went on to relate the wounding of a young Massachusetts lieutenant, Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr., who later became chief justice.

Charles Pickett of Fairfax, a great nephew of Maj. Gen. George Pickett, representing the Eighth Virginia Regiment, asserted:

"I do not think this is an appropriate time to debate the causes of war, but I cannot let go unnoticed the statement that it was fought to preserve slavery."

"These men were not fighting to perpetuate slavery, but to preserve states rights."

He said "The then President of the United States" acted unconstitutionally when he attempted to muster the Virginia militia into Union forces and that the men of the Old Dominion "could not have done otherwise than they did and remain honorable men."

Mississippi was represented by Mrs. L. W. Austin of Hattiesburg, Miss., as an emissary of Sen. Eastland, and New York by Kenneth Bartlett, vice president of Syracuse University.

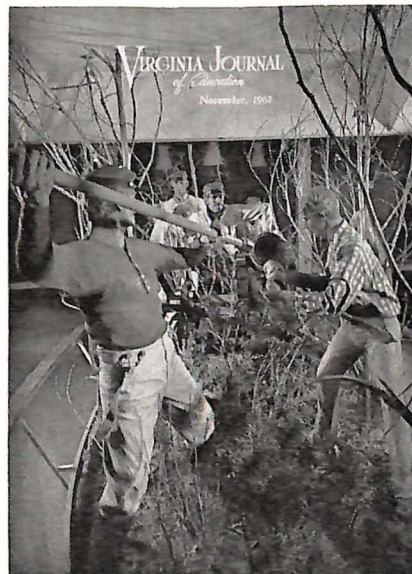
Rhode Island was not represented.

Following the commemorative services in the school the delegation went to Ball's Bluff Cemetery, one mile north of Leesburg, for wreath laying ceremonies.

Former Rep. A. W. Lafferty, 86, came from Oregon to place the wreath on the marker of Col. Edward D. Baker, then a U.S. senator from Oregon who commanded the 71st Regiment.

Mrs. W. C. Crane, wife of a retired Army brigadier general, from Leesburg, honored James Allen of the 15th Massachusetts Regiment. The wreath for Clinton Hatcher of Loudoun, with the 8th Virginia Regiment, was placed by a great great nephew, Thomas Hatcher of Purcellville.

Appropriate Civil War tunes from both the North and the South were played by the U.S. Army band.



**OUR COVER**—During the VEA convention in Richmond earlier this month several hundred teachers visited the new Civil War Centennial Center.

Pictured on our cover is one of the many electrically narrated exhibits the teachers saw. Life-size, it depicts a group of Confederate artillerists, led by Major John Pelham. Of Pelham at Fredericksburg General Lee said: "It is glorious to see such courage in one so young."

The gallant Pelham was killed at Kelly's Ford in March of 1863 at the age of twenty-four. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel posthumously.

Other exhibits in the Center include a scale model illustrating the important part played by railroads during the Civil War and a dramatic diorama that makes use of mirrors and trick lighting to "re-enact" the Battle of the Crater near Petersburg.

A feature of the Centennial Center is a 32-minute color sound movie entitled "Manassas to Appomattox." The film, narrated by movie star Joseph Cotten, tells the story of Virginia's role in the War.

School groups are invited to visit the Centennial Center located at the end of North Ninth Street in Richmond. Arrangements may be made for organized groups by writing the Virginia Civil War Commission whose mailing address is Centennial Center, 641 North 8th Street, Richmond 19, Virginia.

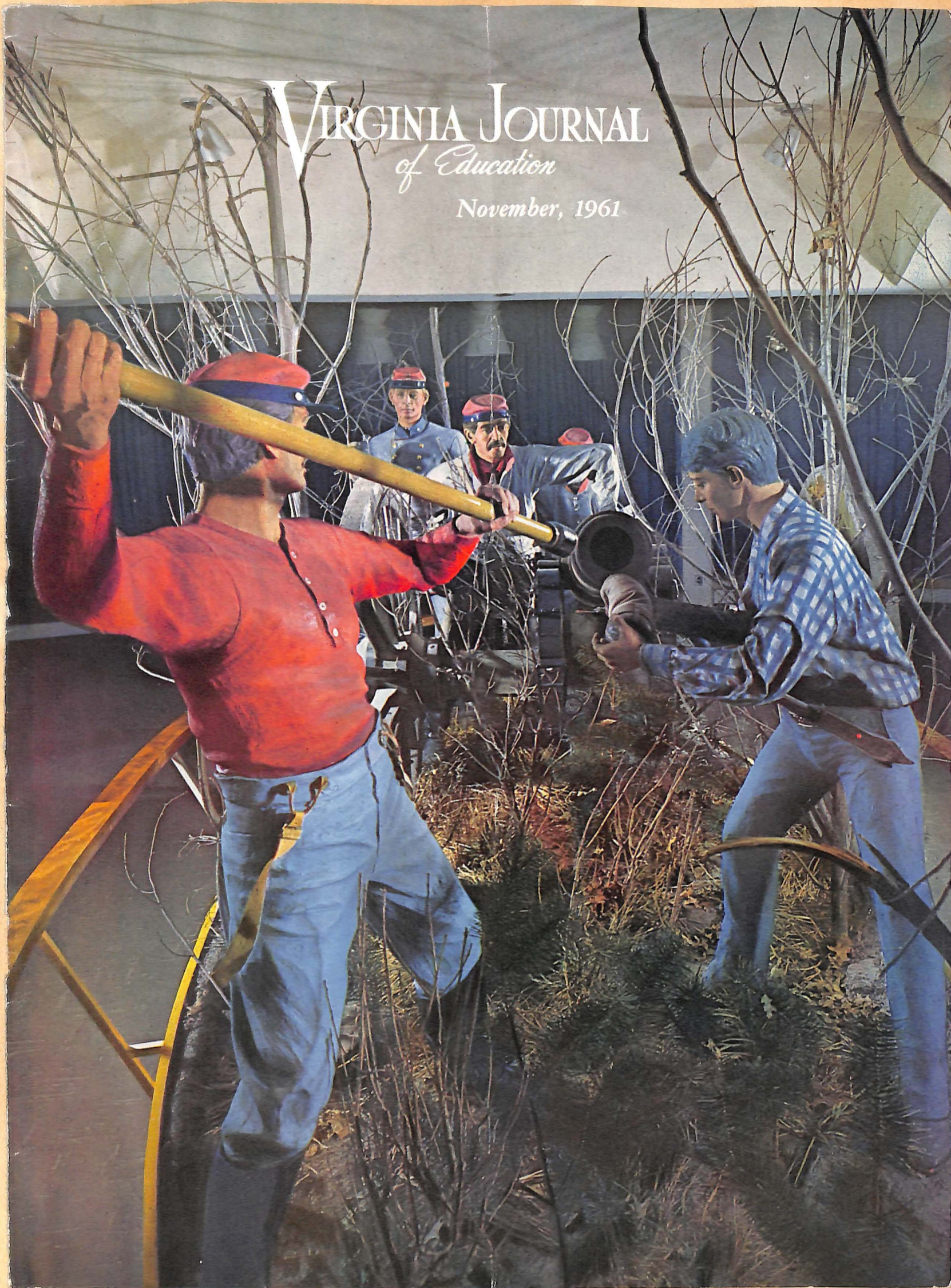
Our cover depicting the Pelham group in the Centennial Center has been provided by the Virginia Civil War Commission.



for NOVEMBER, 1961

# VIRGINIA JOURNAL *of Education*

November, 1961



# Roanokers To Attend UDC Meet

The United Daughters of the Confederacy will have its 66th annual convention today through Thursday at Hotel Jefferson in Richmond.

Ten Roanoke area UDC members will be among the delegates from 95 Virginia chapters attending.

They are: Mrs. Russell Johnston, first district chairman from Salem, who will introduce the local presidents from the Roanoke Chapter; Mrs. A. P. Martin, president of the William Watts Chapter; Mrs. Lacy Edgerton, past president of the Virginia division; Mrs. Roy L. Hash, treasurer of Salem; Mrs. Erminie K. Wright, registrar of Roanoke; and Mrs. Mary Raleigh, Mrs. H. O. Weaver, Mrs. T. Edwin Burke, and Mrs. M. L. Reid.

Sen. A. Willis Robertson will speak on Stonewall Jackson at a banquet tonight in the Empire Room of the hotel.



## Civil War Photos Displayed

Two pedestrians stop to study a few items in the collection of Civil War photographs on display in the Church Avenue windows of Heironimus of Roanoke. The display includes 100 enlargements of photographs from the war, some

made from original glass plate negatives once belonging to M. Thew B. Brady, the well-known Civil War photographer. The exhibit is sponsored by Heironimus and assembled by Ansco of Binghamton, N.Y.

## 2 Civil War Centennial Events O.K.'d

RICHMOND (AP) — The Virginia Civil War Centennial Commission gave its approval yesterday to two centennial affairs next spring.

Ceremonies Feb. 22 in Capitol Square will commemorate the 100th anniversary of the inauguration of Jefferson Davis as president of the Confederacy.

Davis, already serving as provisional president, was inaugurated at the base of the equestrian statue of George Washington.

The commission also endorsed a Navy proposal to re-enact the battle of the Monitor and the Merrimac March 8-9 at the Amphibious Training Center at Little Creek.

## UDC Chapter Newcomers Are Named

Mrs. H. F. Hill Jr. and Mrs. F. G. Repass were presented Saturday as new members of the Roanoke chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy at the chapter's first meeting of the fall season.

Delegates were elected to attend the 66th annual convention of the Virginia division Oct. 3-5 at the Jefferson Hotel in Richmond.

They are: Mrs. E. J. Palmer, Mrs. L. H. Sullivan and Mrs. M. D. Dickerson. Alternates elected are: Mrs. R. B. Adams, Mrs. J. M. Raleigh and Mrs. F. G. Repass.

Other delegates and alternates were elected to attend the 68th general convention at the King Edward Hotel in Jackson, Miss., Nov. 4-9. They are: Mrs. J. N. Raleigh, Mrs. S. H. Huff and Mrs. J. P. Shumate. Alternates will be Mrs. Horace Bass, Miss Maude Franklin and Mrs. S. Chester Markley.

Following the business meeting, a program was given by Mrs. Francis Simmons. The meeting was at the home of Mrs. Leonard O. Key, 2617 Richelieu Ave., SW. Mrs. E. J. Palmer presided.

## UDC Awards Given Wm. Byrd Students

Two students at William Byrd High School received history essay awards today from the Maj. William S. Graves chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Brenda Fulton, a ninth grader, was rewarded for a paper on Jefferson Davis; Carolyn Pollard, an eighth grader, for one on Robert E. Lee.

## UDC Unit Donates Lamps to Library

New lamps for the Virginia reading room at the Roanoke Public Library have been installed by the Roanoke chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The club recently selected a nominating committee of Mrs. Richard Wood, Mrs. Mary Raleigh and Miss Maude Franklin. Members were urged to support the Roanoke Valley Community Hospital.

Mrs. T. E. Gardner is a new member of the chapter.

# UDC Chapter to Hear Author

Dr. M. Clifford Harrison will speak at a meeting of the Roanoke chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy Saturday at the home of Mrs. L. C. Foley. He will read Confederate

poems from "Old Dominion Echoes" and briefly discuss their background. Dr. Harrison is the author of the book.

He retired last year as head of the Department of English and Foreign Languages at Virginia Tech where he was a member of the faculty for 45 years.

Dr. Harrison is the winner of the Sidney Lanier award offered by the Virginia Division, UDC. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, the Raven Society and the American Delta Kappa.

# UDC Chapter Hears Blacksburg Author

The regular meeting of the Roanoke Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy was Saturday at 1 p.m. in the home of Mrs. L. E. Foley on Laban Road, NW. Mrs. B. P. Trout assisted.

Following luncheon, Mrs. Foley presented the speaker, Dr. M. C. Harrison of Blacksburg, author of numerous Confederate poems, reading one of his latest books, "Old Dominion Echoes." Mrs. Harrison was a guest.

After a brief business session with Mrs. Richard Wood, first

vice president, presiding, the meeting adjourned.

# Salem UDC Asks Yule Lunch Guests

A number of guests have been invited to a Christmas luncheon of the Southern Cross chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, Saturday. It will be at 12:30 p.m. at Longwood in Salem.

Guests will include Mrs. Sidney Peters, Mrs. Churchill Robertson, Mrs. M. P. Keadle, Mrs. A. L. Knighton, Mrs. Edmund Elcott, Mrs. A. P. Martin, president of the William Watts chapter; Mrs. Joan Dorsey and Mrs. Orren Dawson. Also Mrs. Dan Hurdle, Mrs.

Sandy White, Mrs. Edgar A. Thurman, Mrs. John Montgomery, Mrs. Emily Moseley, Mrs. J. R. McLemore, Mrs. Dorothy Stevens, Mrs. Marshall McClung, Mrs. Jack Creasy and Mrs. Knox L. Clark.

Also Mrs. Robert Cutshaw, Mrs. R. H. Smith, Mrs. Samuel Hale, Mrs. Margaret Bellus, Mrs. E. B. Peterson and Miss Nancy Archer.

Mrs. F. L. Bowers of Blacksburg, president of the Virginia Division, UDC, will be a special guest as will Mrs. Roy Hash of Salem, division treasurer.

# Division Head Guest of UDC

The November meeting of the Roanoke chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy was Saturday in the home of Mrs. R. E. Petterson with Mrs. J. P. Shumate assisting hostess. Mrs. J. E. Palmer presided.

Miss Mary Whitley Jones, retiring president of the Virginia division of the UDC, was a guest and brought interesting information from the recent convention.

Mrs. M. K. Dupree was welcomed as a new member. Mrs. Francis Simmons presented the speaker, Miss Mae Hoover, a member of the chapter, who reviewed "Richmond Becomes the Confederate Capital." A social hour was held



# DAR Chapter Hears Chapman

"A land without ruins is a land without memories and a land without memories is a land without liberty," Ben Chapman of Salem quoted for the Roanoke Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

He spoke to the group Saturday at the home of Mrs. Victor M. Dandridge. His subject was "The South Faces Decisions."

Mrs. Hattie Campbell was introduced as a new member; Mrs. Richard Wood assisted the hostess.

# UDC Unit Hears Historical Talk

The Roanoke Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy met at the home of Mrs. A. C. Elder, 2406 Laburnum Ave.,

SW, with Mrs. S. H. Huff and Miss Nell Thompson Co-Hostesses. Mrs. E. J. Palmer presiding.

Mrs. Horace Bass read a paper on "The Field of Manassas" giving details of the first and second battle.

Miss Bess Hoover was a guest of the chapter.

# DAR Chapter Is Told Of Army Problems

Mrs. W. O. Giles Jr., teacher of history at Patrick Henry High School, told the Roanoke chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy some of the problems of organizing an army in 1861-1865.

The meeting was at the home of Mrs. E. J. Yost, 368 Allison Ave., SW with Mrs. Vivian Bender and Mrs. Lacy Edgerton assisting hostesses.

Mrs. Edwin J. Palmer presided.

*news paper error this should read U. D. C.*

# Original DAR Objectives Still Hold, Chapter Told

The name, "Daughters of the Confederacy," evolved almost spontaneously in as many as three sections of the South, the Roanoke chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy has been told.

According to Mrs. E. J. Yost, the UDC first consisted of small groups of Southern ladies who organized to help the soldiers, their widows and orphans.

Their aims, benevolent, memorial, educational and historical, are objectives incorporated in the by-laws of each chapter today, she said.

Mrs. Yost paid tribute to the late Mrs. Carolina Meriwether Goodlett and Mrs. L. H. Raines, co-founders of the UDC in 1894. The Roanoke group is chapter 1907 and a memorial tablet to the founding members has been dedicated in the library of the Memorial Building in Richmond.

Meeting Saturday at Mountain View, the chapter saw a scrap book prepared by Miss Mae Hoover for competition at the next UDC convention. It

concerns community and division centennial activities.

Mrs. Richard F. Wood distributed papers for preparation of Confederate Markers for CSA graves in this area and Mrs. Francis Simmons announced

that 47 students in local high schools have entered an essay contest on "The Battle and Fall of Richmond" and other subjects.

Mrs. G. A. Walsh played southern music during a social hour.

# UDC Announces Essay Winners

Rosemary Griffin, a junior at Roanoke Catholic High School, has received first place in the city-wide historical contest conducted by the Roanoke chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

James Bier is second place winner. He is also a junior at the school.

Both students won for essays on "Confederate Indians."

In the classification of "Robert E. Lee," first place went to Cheryl Wolfenden, second to Toni Lantz and third to Frank Caldwell, all students at Lee Junior High School.

Miss Griffin's essay was submitted for higher competition where it won second place in the state contest.

# Mrs. Simmons Named by UDC

Mrs. Francis Simmons was elected president of the Roanoke chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy Saturday after a luncheon at the home of Mrs. Charles R. Karr.

New vice presidents are Miss Louise Forbes and Mrs. F. B. Abrams. Mrs. M. K. Dupree is corresponding secretary; Mrs. E. G. Bender, recording secretary; Miss Christine Forbes, treasurer; Mrs. L. E. Foley, historian.

Mrs. Horace Bass, the assisting hostess, was named registrar; Mrs. R. G. Martin, chaplain; Mrs. B. P. Trout, custodian and Mrs. S. H. Huff, recorder of crosses.

The nominating committee was composed of Mrs. Richard Wood, Mrs. J. M. Raleigh and Miss Maude Franklin.

Miss Forbes presented a paper on "The Confederacy on the Sea."

Among the guests were Mrs. Bingham of New Orleans, Ernest B. Fishburn, Mrs. Harry Dixon, Mrs. Roy Dowdy, Mrs. Lewis Thomas and Mrs. Myra Mrs. Edwin J. Palmer presided.

Continued  
Column 1

Column 2



Holiday Ration for 'Lee's Miserables' Was Small, Limp Sandwich

—Centennial Canvas—

# Confederacy's Last Yule Feast Was a Lean One

By BEN BEAGLE

Christmas in Richmond, 1864, and you could buy a turkey if you had 50 to 100 dollars to lay out for the bird. There was no ham.

It wasn't a pleasant Christmas in Richmond. U.S. Grant was far too near the city limits. It wasn't pleasant in the Confederate capital and it was downright miserable in the Richmond-Petersburg defenses where a blown Army of Northern Virginia faced the endless bluejackets that Grant had been throwing at them since the summer before.

Some of the fairly well off families in Richmond would sit down to dinners of roast beef, the prices of turkeys being what they were. They did the best they could with the side dishes—"viands" they called them.

There was no abundance of light bread anywhere, that steaming hot bread that the southerner loved so much. Flour was \$1,000 a barrel, Confederate money.

Corn was \$100 a bushel and fatback had soared to 18 dollars a pound. The man-about-town who had an egg for breakfast that Christmas morning paid one dollar for it.

dent, according to him, being the photograph of a chicken.

It had been coming for a long time, this dismayed, weird last Christmas for the Confederacy. It had really started four years and five days before when militant South Carolina pulled herself out of the Union.

Now it was the last Christmas the Confederate States of America would ever spend and it appeared that starvation, let alone U.S. Grant, would be enough to make the great dream of a new nationality tremble and fall. It was falling now in the meager meals and in the water-filled fortifications around the capital.

The men and boys out there in the ditches that Lee had built were hungry and a little tired of it all. A lot of them sensed the end and they had run at last; had stood at Antietam Creek and Gaines Mill and Gettysburg, but were running now. That December the Army of Northern Virginia's desertion list soared. Officers didn't even like to look at the morning reports.

If the well off families were having a skimpy feast—one lady baked ginger cookies and it was a memorable treat later in the day—the poor, the average, the always-there were having far less.

The war clerks, the men with stained shirts and collars frayed by shortages of war; the free Negroes, the slaves and the plainly poor—all probably sat down to a Christmas breakfast of bacon grease and grits, with not much anticipation of the noontime table.

But, at least, even this was hot and the average Confederate soldier—freezing and starving on his last campaign at places in the Rebel line like Fort Hell—would have been glad to get it. It was hot, you see.

"Starvation parties" were popular among patriotic social comers in Richmond, but in the trenches men were literally starving and there was no rustle-of-petticoats party atmosphere down Lee's line.

Milk was \$4 a quart in Richmond but in the trenches it had stopped existing, a casualty of the war, a victim of the Confederate supply system, about as had a system as military men had ever devised and/or cursed.

If anybody in Richmond or in Lee's works were toasting the Nativity with champagne that morning, they were pouring an unholy mixture down their throats. Confederate champagne was three parts water and one part fermented molasses and corn. It wasn't good or even bubbly, but it was dear.

In those trenches where the men were calling themselves "Lee's Miserables" it was still possible to make grim little jokes about how empty a man's stomach could get.

One of Lee's veterans had a recipe for chicken gumbo, the main ingre-

But, regardless of gloom, the lack of Richmond had a plan afoot that morning, a plan to feed the hungry men who called themselves "Lee's Miserables." The ladies said they couldn't get it up in time for Christmas but that on New Year's Day they would get a holiday meal.

They waited for the wagons to come bringing them turkey and ham jelly waited and shivered and were almost tasting the turkeys and the jellies anyway. They waited for the "good wagon" and it came finally.

But when it came, there was much. A limp, small sandwich with a thin slice of ham was the best the ladies could do. Like children they looked at the pitiful ration and, like children, some of them asked, "What's that all?"

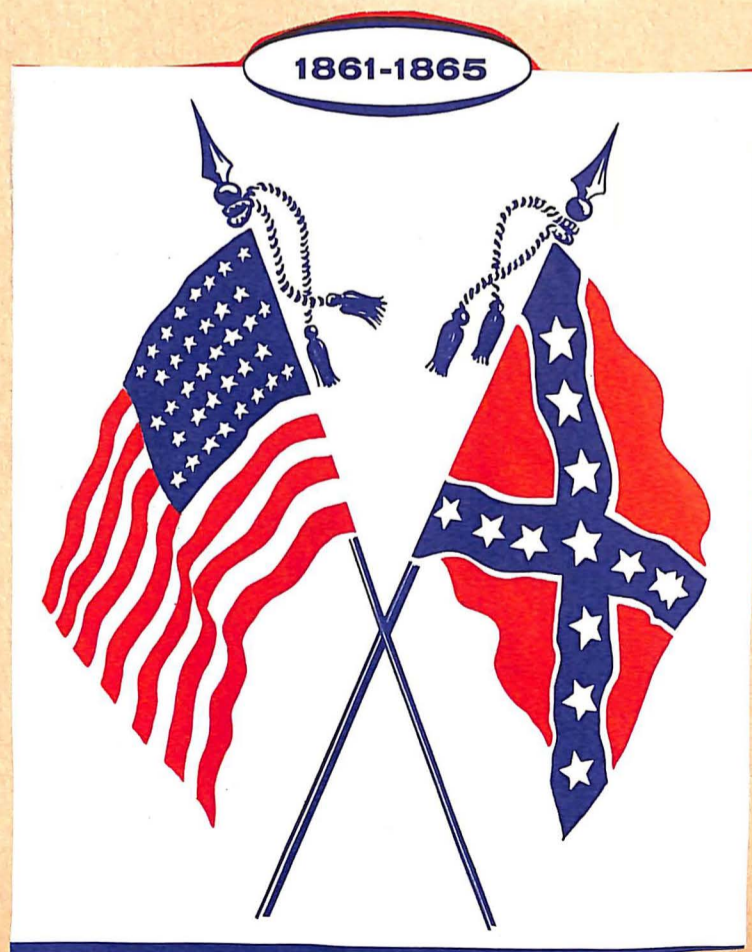
And then, because they still had some of that untouchable spark which had brought the Confederacy greatness but not victory, they agreed they felt sorrier for the ladies who worked so hard for so little than they did themselves.

And the veterans of the Army of Northern Virginia, cold, hungry perhaps knowing that they were whipped at last, would never breathe of this one, wept for the ladies of Richmond whose Christmas dinner had failed.

A North Carolina infantry company did a little better than the limp sandwich. The quality was better, the quantity was not.

The quartermaster sent around the company's holiday rations. They consisted of the drumstick of a turkey, one rib of mutton, one slice of beef, two biscuits and a slice of bread.

The Confederacy was dying on Christmas and, what was worse, dying on an empty stomach.



Continued

# BOOKS

of THE TIMES

C-10

Sunday, December 3, 1961.

Sunday, November 5, 1961.

## A Comedy Of Errors In the CSA

Reviewed by  
CECIL D. EBY, JR.

**A DIARY FROM DIXIE.** By Mary Boykin Chesnut. Edited by Ben Ames Williams. Houghton Mifflin Company Sentry Book. \$2.45.

IN an era of seven-dollar Civil War books, this diary of Mrs. Mary B. Chesnut—though bound in cloth without boards—remains the best bargain to date. It might be called a human comedy of the Confederacy written by a vivacious lady who employs the tone of Cassandra, the style of Jane Austen, and the perspicacity of Madame de Stael. "A Diary From Dixie" is more than interesting; it is brilliant. And along with the memoirs of Douglas and Blackford, it promises to outlive the immediate thunder of the Centennial.

With William Byrd, Mrs. Chesnut is one of the most important Southern diarists, but she is a great deal more fun. She was often willing to satirize her own foibles, as the gentleman from Westover was not. The Civil War becomes a farce, a tinsel comedy of errors in which the high and the low of the Confederacy are presented in outlandish guise. "Sam" Hood, for example, appears not as the blood-stained warrior of the West, but as an embarrassed, moon-eyed lover at a taffy-pull.

War is compatible with love, Mrs. Chesnut says, and she writes of the flirtations and pawings that are seldom incorporated into weighty tomes of military history. She amply proves her thesis that soldiers do more courting on a 24-hour leave in Richmond than they did at home in 10 years. Little wonder that Southern women never forget to remember the Civil War!

Of course, in any diary the preponderance of detail slows the narrative, but often the asides of Mrs. Chesnut are more interesting than the main current. Sherman's raid through South Carolina is described in all its gore, but equally interesting is the fighting in the salons of Richmond, where Mrs. Chesnut sharpened her rapier during the early years of the war.

As a South Carolinian she can afford to be somewhat condescending to the Virginians, especially their "tobacco-habit." Tartly she records an imagined parting of Virginians at the station: "tears streaming from from each eye, a crystal drop; from the corner of each mouth a yellow stream of tobacco juice."

## What The War Was Like

Reviewed by  
BEN BEAGLE

**RAGS AND HOPE.** The Memoirs of Val C. Giles, Four Years With Hood's Brigade, Fourth Texas Infantry. Compiled and Edited by Mary Lasswell. Coward-McCann, Inc. \$5.75.

ANOTHER OF THOSE editings of thoughts and words of a private soldier in the Civil War is this—in this case a Confederate from Texas.

As in all these compilations, there is some value. For in Giles' reminiscences there is the possibility of gaining insight into what it was like to be a private soldier in the Army of Northern Virginia.

The dust jacket of this one promises detailed descriptions of "all the crucial battles of the war from the Peninsular Campaign to Chickamauga."

There are, indeed, chapters headed "Chickamauga" and "Fredericksburg," but nobody is going to detail these battles in a chapter. And Val C. Giles does not.

Actually, Mr. Giles had the annoying habit of saying fre-

quently that experiences and visual observations on most of the fields of battle were too bloody or terrible to describe.

A good deal of it is given over, quite understandably, to Mr. Giles' theories on what went wrong at Gettysburg and other places. In the case of Gettysburg, he claims that tardiness on the part of Longstreet's Corps in getting to the field cost the South the battle.

There is no mention of Longstreet's much-heralded hesitation that day before Cemetery Ridge and Little Round Top. And, incidentally, no footnote to explain the traditional and controversial argument which always comes up when one mentions Longstreet.

"The loss of those 10 hours," Giles says only, "gave the enemy time to fortify Cemetery Ridge and Little Round Top." No mention of the theory that Longstreet smarting because a defensive strategy concept of his had been ignored, was tardy on purpose.

Giles' recollection of his escape from a northern prison are certainly the finest and most exciting sections of the book.

His adventures on the road

back to the Southland read like a poor novel, perhaps, but because those things actually happened to Val C. Giles, they give a quality of movement which other sections do not have.

There is even a chapter on a lovely Southern maid in Kentucky and about whom—when he wrote his memoirs at least—he was still thinking and dreaming.

And when Val C. Giles came home from the wars, after escaping death on the battlefield and in a Yankee prison, he skipped describing his homecoming except to deal briefly with a description of how happy his old dog, Brave, was to see him.

In that characteristically annoying way of his, Giles says, "The tears of joy and thanksgiving shed by my mother and father at my safe return are too sacred to be described."

Here, and many, many other times in the memoirs of Val C. Giles, you find yourself huffily asking: "If this man saw all this, felt all this, suffered all this, why doesn't he make me see it, feel it and suffer it, too?"

In this respect, Giles lets us all down heavily.

*continued*

And she is apparently not at all awed by one Mrs. Captain Page, a Virginia lady who "has turned over a new leaf, but still was the same Page." At the same time, Mrs. Chesnut suffered as much as any other lady of the Confederacy. However, she has scant time for self-pity. "Laughter is my forte," she says. "I have no gift for tears." In the wake of Sherman's march, she not only endured but also smiled.

Her fine diary is valuable not only for the specialist (who will certainly enjoy her close-ups of personages like Lee, Davis, and Johnston) but also the reader who does not know Sharpsburg from Shiloh. If, however, the reader feels that this book has a familiar ring, he is doubtless right. He has read Margaret Mitchell, who had surely read "A Diary From Dixie."

Sunday, March 11, 1962.

## A Diary That Tells How It Was

Reviewed by  
CECIL D. EBY JR.

**FOUR YEARS IN THE CONFEDERATE ARTILLERY.** Edited by William H. Runge. (Virginia Historical Society Documents, Vol. 2.) University of North Carolina Press. \$4.00.

OFTEN WE must wonder what the average Confederate soldier—not the hot-spur or the fire-eater—experienced in the Civil War, and this modest diary of Private Berkeley is probably as close to the truth as anything we have. The author was a genial, almost milquetoast little man who makes no bones about his own microscopic role in the war. He is ever more aware of the horror than the glory of battle as he repeats over and over, like a refrain, "When will this cruel war be over?"

The greatest limitation of this and other rear-rank diaries of the war is their remoteness from the grand events. Private Berkeley has only a bare idea of what is happening on the field of Gettysburg and even less of why he is fighting at all. But while dozens of pages are occupied with the most trivial notes, occasionally we glimpse a Civil War quite different from the thunder-and-lightning narratives of Henry Kyd Douglas or Richard Taylor. We see a war both pathetic and meaningless. A man cannot do much, says Private Berkeley, but he can do his duty.

This war diary is not a great one (and I doubt that, except for genealogists it will even be an important one). But I suppose it is closer to the average soldier's experience in the Civil War than most of the classic personal narratives. At times it is even eloquent, as when the author concludes his account in the summer of 1865.

"God grant that I may never see another war, with all its horrors, blood, and desolation. And yet this war was not all blood, suffering, desolation, and sorrow. Self was forgotten and the noblest impulses of the human heart were drawn forth by our common dangers and sufferings, while sublime examples of bravery and heroism were exhibited from the highest officer to the lowest private."

The book is impeccably edited and is the second volume of what promises to be a fine series, the Virginia Historical Society Documents. Further, it is handsomely designed and printed.

*continued*

# Embittered Confederate Immigrants To Brazil Founded Progressive City In 1869

By Eula K. Long

IN 1958, a MIAMI newspaper carried the news that "Americana, a city founded by Confederate immigrants in 1869, was proclaimed by President Kubitschek, the most progressive community in Brazil. Originally a prototype of the Southern plantation in the United States, this now-industrialized city with 170 factories and 22,000 population, lies about 100 miles north of the city of Sao Paulo."



Mrs. Long

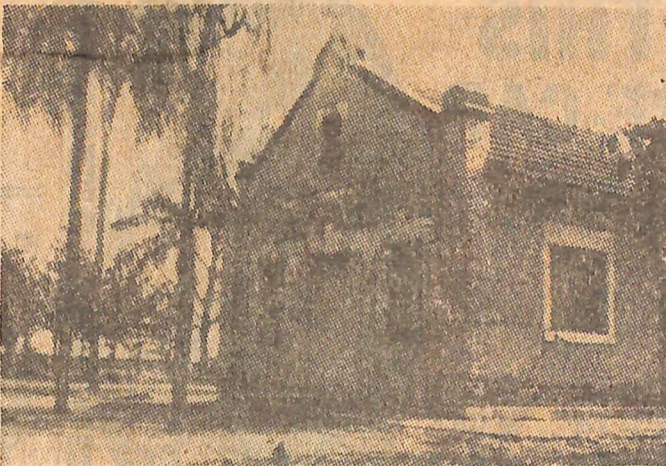
A rather dull item to all but the few who knew about Americana and its origin—a village born of the tears, toil and travail of thousands of staunch Confederates who, embittered by defeat and its aftermath, preferred exile to living amid ruins and under the "heel of the foe." Some of them emigrated to Brazil, some to Argentina, and still others to Mexico. Among the last was Virginia's own distinguished oceanographer, Matthew Fontaine Maury, who—on the invitation of the Emperor Maximilian—accepted a position in that country to encourage the immigration of Confederates. With the fall and assassination of Maximilian, however, Maury returned to the USA.

The majority of the immigrants to Brazil arrived between 1865 and 1868. Strongest promoter of this self-imposed exile was the Rev. Ballard Dunn of New Orleans, who first went to Brazil in 1866. He was most cordially received by the imperial authorities, to whom he explained his plan for taking out some 50,000 Southerners and made a deal whereby they would receive tremendous grants of land, financial help, the free importation of farm machinery, and would enjoy exemption from military service and freedom of worship.

On his return to the States, Mr. Dunn wrote a book, "Brazil Home for the Southerners," describing the land and its conditions, and trying to arouse the enthusiasm of "brave, virtuous, honest men." He wanted no tax evaders, dishonest men, or get-rich-quickers. The tract he had chosen was some 400 miles south of Rio de Janeiro, a region he described as "of a beauty surpassing anything I ever hoped to find," and he named it Lizzieland after his wife.

The emigrants who came with him were mostly from Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Because of frustrations, discords, and Mr. Dunn's illness and return to the States, they became embittered and felt "abandoned." Most of the Lizzieland group proceeded to what they considered the better regions of Brazil, mostly in Sao Paulo province, as it was in imperial days.

Another well-known colony was the Frank McMullen-Wm. Bowen group from Texas. Their experiences and adventures both enroute and after arrival, would make a volume. Mostly from Navarro County, these 140 immigrants traveled first, two weeks



SOME OF THE FIRST SETTLERS of Americana Brazil, after flight from defeated Confederacy, this group posed in Freemason regalia shortly before the 20th Century. Poorly preserved photo shows in front row the Rev. Junius Newman, W. H. Norris, the Rev.—Thomas, and John Domm. Standing are William Terrel, Robert Daniel, Boney Green, Henry Scurlock, Henry Clay Norris, Marsene Smith and Robert Norris. Below, Confederate Memorial Chapel at the Cemiterio de Campo (Field Cemetery) located near Americana and Santa Barbara in the State of Sao Paulo. This, the third building at the site, has been declared unsafe and is now being demolished to make way for a new structure.

by ox-cart to Milligan, where they chartered a freight car for Galveston, their designated meeting place. In this group was Belona Smith, then a young girl, who later, as Mrs. Ferguson, wrote one of the most detailed and vivid accounts of their odyssey. In describing the back-breaking railroad trip through the night, she said they had to sit on the floor or on pieces of baggage. To while away the dreary hours, they would sing "old Methodist Hallelujah songs." When these gave out, someone would improvise a jingle to cheer their spirits.

Five years ago, on my former visit to Brazil, I attended a women's meeting where three elderly ladies of the second generation of this group (one, my stepmother), sang in trembling soprano one of these jingles which somebody had preserved through the years.

*O give me a ship with a sail  
and a wheel,  
And let me be off to Happy  
Brazil! . . .  
I yearn to feel her perpetual  
spring  
And shake the hand of Dom  
Pedro, the King;  
To kneel at his feet, call  
him my Royal Boss,  
And receive in return,  
"Welcome, old Hoss!"*

*O give me a ship with a sail  
and a wheel,  
And let me be off to Happy  
Brazil! . . .*

When they arrived in Galveston, they set up tents on the beach, in which to live while awaiting others of the party, and making preparations for departure, such as stocking the ship with provisions as they had to furnish their own. It was Feb. 22, 1867 and the passengers were ready to embark. Suddenly, wrote Mrs. Ferguson, "an overzealous Yankee authority seized the ship and refused to let them board," claiming that they were "rebels and should never escape." But after they made him a goodly payment, he allowed them to embark.

This proved merely the beginning of their trials. After two weeks of tacking the Gulf, their Spanish captain beached the ship on the coast of Cuba. Always bitter against the "Yanks," Mrs. Ferguson claimed that they had bribed the captain to do this. No one was lost, most of the baggage was salvaged and in a Cuban hacienda-owner, they found a friend who took them in for two weeks until transportation could be arranged to the nearest railroad

station. There, they took a train for Havana, where they waited another two weeks before they could board a ship for New York—Yankeeland! (There were no ships from Cuba to Brazil).

Totally unprepared for the cold, they arrived with frost-bitten feet and fingers. It was six months before they finally boarded a schooner which took them to Rio de Janeiro. What was their delight to be greeted by a Brazilian band playing Dixie—and what their consternation when they saw well-dressed Negroes riding in victorias driven by white men! The government lodged them in a palatial residence surrounded by beautiful tropical grounds, and all Brazilians treated them most cordially though with eager curiosity about their clothing and customs. Within two days, the Emperor himself, Dom Pedro II, came with his staff and greeted them as "my new people." For various reasons, however (mostly differences of opinion and non-adjustment among themselves), the colony—instead of proceeding as a group to Lizzieland—divided and spread inland in various directions.

Both these and colonists of other groups went through similar frustrations and tribulations, as they tried to farm in a strange country, of different soil and climatic conditions, raising products with which they were unfamiliar and practically without transportation to the outside or even communication among themselves. Moreover, within a few years, slavery was abolished in Brazil, and no other labor was available. Disease struck—dysentery, malaria and other fevers; abominable and even poisonous insects harried them; rains and floods destroyed their crops. Worst of all, was homesickness, overwhelming them like a tidal wave; and they came to prefer life under the "despicable Yank," to the isolated, comfortless living and loneliness of life in Brazil.

"After the first novelty wore off," wrote one of the Southerners, "there were few of us who wouldn't have given half we owned to see once again the shores of home." Small wonder that within two to four years, many were trying to return.

Worst hit were those who had settled in the inhospitable Amazon region. Defeated, at last, by floods, scorching heat, disease and death, they were forced to appeal to the American consul in Rio de Janeiro for aid. And the government they hated, in most generous measure, made every possible effort to re-patriate them. Through the efforts of this consul named Monroe, Secretary of State William Seward ordered "all commanders of home-bound vessels of war, to take on board as many as they could accommodate and bring them to the States."

In June 1869, the Guerriere, then one of the Navy's finest, anchored at Rio. When Mr. Monroe explained the order from the USA, the captain was incredulous. "What can I do with women and children on board? Where can I put them?" he stormed. Nevertheless, he ordered shelters built on the deck; and on this first voyage, took back 55 sadder, wiser Confederates.

(Tomorrow—Those who stayed)



# Ex-Confeds Became Leaders In New Home

By Eula K. Long

Yesterday, we told of the hardships, disappointments and heartaches of the Southerners who immigrated to Brazil in the wake of the Confederacy's defeat in the Civil War.

Yet not all was tragedy with the Confederates — not all was loss either to them or to Brazil.

Many who settled in and around Rio, and in Sao Paulo (then a province), became happy, adjusted, even prosperous. The little village Americana, (now a city),



Mrs. Long is a good story.

The seeds were brought in sealed quart jars as Mr. Dunn had counselled, some by Mr. Ezekiel Pyles of the Texas colony, and some by a Mr. Whitaker. Brazilians loved the novel fruit and the American farmers were making a huge success of their sale. About 25 years later, when the second generation was coming along, cholera broke out in Sao Paulo, and the government blamed the "foreign" fruit, and forbade its sale.

★ ★  
The colonists, thrown for a big loss, appealed to the American consul in Santos, asking him to intervene with the state authorities. He promised to do so, and in addition, offered to come to Villa Americana and talk the matter over. As was customary when dignitaries arrived, the happy colonists awaited him at the station with flags and flowers. The train rolled in, came to a stop, and with outstretched hand and a big smile, the consul stepped off — a tall, handsome Negro! To the credit of the Dixielanders, they played their part as Dunn had requested, as "gentlemen of honor and Christian rectitude."

From the beginning, the colonists — unwilling to be without schools and churches — had begun building their own. Their leader was the Rev. J. E. Newman, a Methodist minister who'd come with credentials from his bishop, to serve the Southerners. His two daughters founded a school which a few years later was



DESCENDANTS GATHER AT Confederate Memorial Chapel (July 1961) with United States and Brazilian flags at gate. Chapel has since been razed to make way for a new one. Among those attending was Mrs. Long. Her father, the Rev. James K. Kennedy, married a daughter of the Exiled South (Miss Daisy Pyles) who then became Mrs. Long's stepmother. Chapel and cemetery are near Confederate-founded Americana in the state of Sao Paulo (St. Paul). (Photo courtesy Mrs. Long.)

taken over by the women's division of the M.E.C. South—the well-known Colegio Piracicabano. The principal, Miss Martha Watts, drew into the school the very best families of the province and town, among them that of Dr. Prudente de Moraes e Barnos, who later was governor of the state (when Brazil became a republic), and eventually, Brazil's first elected president. When governor of the state, he called in Miss Watts for advice on establishing the first public school system of the nation.

★ ★  
Their religious services began in a small hall that had formerly been used for the sale of liquor. Later, the colonists built a frame church, and eventually, a modest little brick chapel, which was standing until a few months ago. I am grateful for having seen it in July, since when it has been demolished to make way for a new one. In this little church, colonists of all denominations worshiped together. Here, in the field surrounding it they laid

away their loved ones — the Norrises, Pyles, Meriwethers, Joneses, Halls, Bookwalters and others — little pieces of Dixie's heart, resting in the soil of a country that never became truly their own, and whose citizenship they never claimed. And here, in 1881, my father, James L. Kennedy, a young missionary of 23 years, preached his first sermon in Brazil; and from among the second generation, chose for second wife a missionary teacher, Daisy Pyles, my delightful stepmother.

Before long, these people were aware of and deeply concerned with the religious and educational needs of their good hosts, the Brazilians. They began appealing to the home boards, and soon these were sending out missionaries, particularly the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian denominations of the Southern branches.

★ ★  
With the passing of the decades, the bleeding wounds healed, leaving only "angry scars." Their

descendants were less moved by the tales of carpet baggers and scalawags; they adjusted to Brazil, intermarried with Britishers and Brazilians; and began moving from the farms to the big cities, where they served in many ways. Those who could, came to the states for professional training, and returned to serve as doctors, dentists, engineers, teachers and preachers, and businessmen.

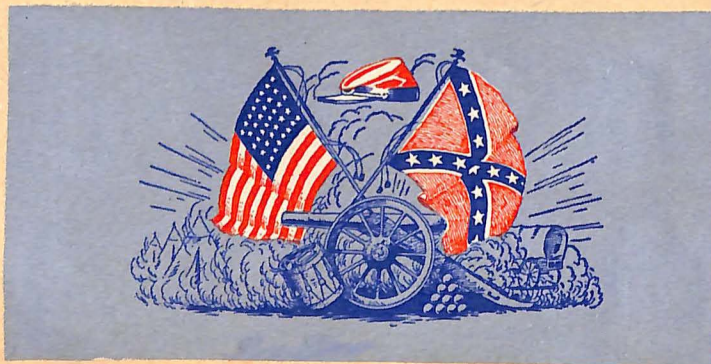
Their greatest contribution, perhaps, has been in the field of Protestant educational enterprises. Fernando de Azevedo, a Brazilian sociologist, writes in his book, "Brazilian Culture," that the American schools made a notable contribution to Brazil in the early days when instruction was retarded in the republic, especially in Sao Paulo . . . Protestant pedagogy, progressive and liberating . . . tended to the emancipation of the mind." Co-education, now routine in Brazil, was one of the novelties introduced by these schools, starting with the one in Piracicaba, which was founded by two "daughters of the Confederacy." On the distaff side alone, more than 20 of these young women taught and directed Protestant educational establishments.

★ ★  
Today there is no American or even American-descended colony in Brazil. Yet those of the state of Sao Paulo, proud of their heritage, and of the accolade by ex-President Kubitschek, are anxious to memorialize their forebears. They have organized an Association of American Descendants, with statutes and by-laws; have bought formal title to the land around the little church and the burial ground, and have built a caretaker's house and a four-room brick building for a museum. Already on display are relics, photographs, books, letters, flags, and furniture brought in or made by the "first families."

About three or four times a year, the association makes a pilgrimage to the Igeja do Campo and there in the chapel or under the shade of the trees outside, they hold a worship service and make plans for the future.

From the perspective of 90 years, did the Confederates do right in leaving their country?

Who can judge? Their Canaan did not materialize as hoped. Lizzieland, Rio Doce, Santarem—all faded away. But like a restless wisp of a ghost the spirit of Dixie still roams the country, never forgetful of the cotton and corn fields, of the moss-hung oaks of the Deep South.





He Cradled Dying Son in Arms Briefly, Then Rejoined Fighting

—Centennial Canvas—

## Wade Hampton Beau Ideal Of South's Fighting Heroes

By BEN BEAGLE

Nobody came closer to the chivalric ideas the South had about itself than Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton.

Hampton was the beau ideal; the rich Southern gentleman gone off to war, and when the war was over he came just as close to filling out that romantic concept of a star-crossed Confederacy falling hard, but with its honor clean.

When the war started, Hampton left his South Carolina planter's empire—one of the South's richest—and from First Manassas until the end he distinguished himself. He knew little of armies and tactics, but he became one of the South's most efficient cavalrymen.

Most of his career was spent in Lee's Army of Northern Virginia and the sight of the huge, bearded South Carolinian slashing away at the battle's height was well known in that most successful of Confederate armies.

Adding to that poignance which the South loved was the fact that two of Hampton's sons, Wade Jr. and Preston, rode with him.

Adding to the tragedy of Hampton's life, but also adding spice to the Southern myth, was Wade Jr.'s death under fire late in 1864.

Hampton and Wheeler were ready to help and, since they had not been present at the surrender of Johnston's forces, their code of honor would allow them. They agreed to get up the men to guard Davis on his incredible, impossible journey.

Wheeler promptly got together 600 men at Greensboro, N.C., and started south for a rendezvous which would not work.

Some authorities say that a large portion of Hampton's command volunteered and started South, but that Hampton—the beau ideal—rode all night to catch them and talk them out of it. His reason: they were bound by the surrender and men should look to their honor even in defeat.

Another version, and one more in keeping with the bittersweet myth of the Confederacy's fall, portrays Hampton as being unable to raise but a handful of men, these deserting him as he rode South.

Finally, this version goes, he reached the banks of Peedee River with only his chief of staff in attendance. That gentleman, however, looked at the swollen river and spurred homeward.

It was at the minor affair at Burgess' Mill in Virginia. Young Wade fell, fatally wounded. Preston, seeing his brother fall, galloped up to help him. As Preston knelt beside his brother, he was hit also.

The general himself galloped up, cradled his dying son in his arms, kissed him and then rejoined the fighting. Preston survived, but his father didn't know he would.

Hampton passed a ruling in that terrible moment that he would never again have one of his own sons in his command. To run a battle and worry at the same time about one's sons was too much. "... it is all more than a man can bear..." he said later.

He was wounded at Gettysburg and might have been in command of the cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia at the last, but the Confederacy was in permanent trouble to the South.

Sherman had reached Savannah on his march to the sea and had turned, coming up hard through the Carolinas, coming northward to meet Grant before Richmond. If somebody didn't stop Sherman, he and Grant would be able to grind Lee's army to pieces between them.

Hampton went. But the end was too near. The crisis was over for the Confederacy.

When Sherman reached Columbia, S.C., the city was soon in flames and so was Hampton's nearby mansion. Hampton and "Fightin' Joe" Wheeler of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's army could do little more than hover, like undernourished ghosts, on the flanks of Sherman's army as it crushed its way northward.

In early April of 1865, Lee gave it up at Appomattox and two weeks later Johnston surrendered to Sherman near Raleigh, N.C. It was all over. The only Confederate force of any size was now west of the Mississippi.

But President Jefferson Davis didn't believe it was all over and now, as he fled from the capital at Richmond, he called on Hampton and Wheeler for help. Somehow, Davis thought, they could get through to the West and keep on fighting.

So Hampton swam his horse across the river and, all alone, returned home and a fortune ruined by war.

Wheeler—who would be captured before he could meet Davis—came and, seeing that Hampton was exhausted, talked him out of going on with the western adventure. It was the end of Hampton's military career.

After that, Hampton set about storing the millions the war had made him and he made a good job of it.

Like many other Confederate officers—including Wheeler—Hampton got into politics and he made a good job of that, too.

He was twice governor of South Carolina and he served two terms in the U.S. Senate.

Then "Pitchfork Ben" Tillman's organization put South Carolina into a state of upheaval and Hampton was beaten at the game of politics. He died in 1902, his name still bright and wonderful as far as South Carolina and the South were concerned.

Out of all the dashing young, old, men who rode and charged and died for the Confederacy, Hampton probably came closer to really being what all Confederate officers were supposed to be; what they became as the younger generations of Southerners heard about them and their deeds.

It was a stinking war, really, it was war after all and it really was a pretty, flower-strewn adventure to many a Southerner still likes to look from a hundred years off. Like wars, it was mainly senseless and may or may not have had the high purpose sometimes made for it—of knitting the union closer, of bringing it of age.

But regardless of all this, if there had to be such a war Hampton was the man who came as close as anybody to fulfilling the myths and truths about it—as close, perhaps, as Robert E. Lee or James Ewell Brown Stuart.

The late Douglas Southall Freeman paid his tribute to Hampton:

"In all the high championship knightly men," Freeman wrote "Lee's Lieutenants," none had exemplified more of character and courage and none had fewer mistakes charged against him."

continued column 1

continued



# THIS WAS THE CIVIL WAR

## A Gay Cavalier Dies

By MERTON T. AKERS  
United Press International

Jeb Stuart rode into the Civil War in the thick of a cavalry fight and rode out the same way.

Between the battle of first Manassas (Bull Run) when he threw his troopers headlong into a regiment of Union Fire Zouaves and scattered it, and the battle of Yellow Tavern almost three years later when a pistol shot of a dismounted cavalryman pierced his liver, Stuart became the greatest cavalry leader of the war.

He was the "Gay Cavalier," this James Ewell Brown Stuart, part exhibitionist, part troubador, all fighter.

BY WINTER after Manassas, Stuart had won a brigadiership on recommendation of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, commander of Confederate forces in northern Virginia, who early recognized the cavalry leader's abilities, and wrote to President Jefferson Davis:

"He is a rare man, wonderfully endowed by nature with the qualities necessary for an officer of light cavalry, calm, firm, acute, active and enterprising. I know of no one more competent to estimate the occurrences before him at their true value."

On the morning of Dec. 20, 1861, Stuart received his first assignment as an independent commander — a foraging expedition towards the crossroads hamlet of Dranesville, Va., on the Alexandria - Leesburg pike about 15 miles east of Leesburg. He had four regiments of infantry, 150 cavalry and four guns. He also had a train of empty wagons to carry back the forage.

Union Gen. Edward E. C. Ord with six regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery went out to meet him. Ord also had a train of empty wagons to carry back forage.

STUART'S FORCE ran into the Federals about 2:30 p. m. at the point where the Centreville road meets the Alexandria - Leesburg pike a short way east of Dranesville.

The fighting was hot for an hour or so. Then a general Federal advance pushed back the whole Confederate line. They retreated slowly and in good order. The pursuit continued about a half mile beyond the original Confederate line.

The fight was over by 4 p. m. The "Gay Cavalier" had lost his first fight as a general officer — not enough of a fight to rate the title of "battle."

Ord returned to his camp with 16 loads of hay and 22 wagons of corn. Stuart returned empty handed.

After West Point he was wounded fighting Indians in the West and served in Kansas during the border warfare.

He was on leave in Washington in 1859 when John Brown raided the Harpers Ferry arsenal and acted as an aide to Col. Robert E. Lee, who commanded the troops which captured Brown.

When the war started Stuart resigned from the Army and became a lieutenant colonel in the Confederate forces.

About 5 feet, 9 inches tall, he was massive, florid-faced with a lofty forehead, large nose and blue eyes described by a staff officer as "brilliant and piercing."

IN THE SPRING OF '64 when U. S. Grant sent the Army of the Potomac slanting toward Richmond he ordered the Federal Cavalry on a raid toward the Confederate capital.

Stuart was hard pressed to fend off the driving Union horsemen.

At Yellow Tavern, almost in sight of Richmond, Stuart was personally directing the defense from an exposed position.

The 5th and 6th Michigan Cavalry hit his sector, charged past where Stuart and a few troopers were, and then rode back. Stuart emptied his revolver as they went by. A dismounted Federal trooper, hurrying back, shot Stuart with his pistol.

(In the Official Records the private was identified as John A. Huff, Co. E, 5th Michigan Cavalry, a sharpshooter who was killed

two weeks later.)

THE SUFFERING STUART rode off the field and was carried in an ambulance on a round-about route to the Richmond home of his brother-in-law, Dr. Charles Brewer. His only medication on the trip was a drink of whisky which he took reluctantly, having promised his mother never to drink.

Stuart lingered overnight, lucid enough at times to will his sword to his son, his spurs to the widow of a friend, his horses to his staff officers. In delirium he re-fought his battles.

By dawn he rallied enough to note that Dr. Brewer was taking his pulse.

"Doctor, I suppose I'm going fast now. . ."

Soon after 7 a. m. two clergymen went to the bedside. He asked them to sing "Rock of Ages" and tried to join in.

He turned again to Dr. Brewer. "I am going fast now. I am resigned. God's will be done."

With that, the "Gay Cavalier" died.

The time was 7:38. The date, May 12, 1864.

Mrs. Stuart, the former Flora Cooke, who had married Stuart in defiance of her Virginia-born father who stayed with the Union, arrived four hours too late to see her husband alive.

The Union's beloved Gen. John Sedgwick, enemy though he was, summed up best the "Gay Cavalier's" talents:

"He was the greatest cavalry officer ever foaled in America."

### anoke World-News, Friday, November 10, 1961 Returbished McLean House Will Be Reopened Sunday

APPOMATTOX (AP)—The McLean House, closed the past fortnight for refurbishing, will be reopened to the public Sunday with an added attraction.

This will be a reproduction of the original rug which covered the floor of the surrender room, where on April 9, 1865, General Lee signed the terms of surrend-

er to General Grant.

For this special occasion, the usual entry fee to McLean House will be waived and the public may tour the shrine at no charge, according to Thomas F. Norris Jr., superintendent of Appomattox Courthouse National Historical Park.

McLean House will be open to the public Sunday from 9 a.m. until 5:30 p.m.

The National Park Service, Norris said, has long been in the process of acquiring a reproduction of the original carpet in the surrender room.

"No one knows what became of the original rug," he said. "It is one of the mysteries the National Park Service has never been able to fathom about the original appearance and appurtenances of McLean House and the other buildings in the park."

CASUALTIES: Union, 7 killed, 61 wounded; Confederate, 90 killed, 10 wounded, 8 captured.

Stuart wrote a long report on the engagement three days later and summed up:

"...when it is considered what overwhelming odds were against us, notwithstanding we saved the transportation, inflicted on the enemy a loss severer than our own, rendering him unequal to the task of pursuit, retired in perfect order and bringing with us nearly all our wounded, we might rightly call it a glorious success."

It would not be necessary ever again for Stuart to weasel word a report of defeat into a "glorious success."

In the next three years he would successfully fight the best cavalry leaders the Union could send against him.

STUART WAS A VIRGINIAN, born in southwest Patrick County, Feb. 2, 1833.

At West Point, where he was graduated in 1854 13th in a class of 46, he was called "Beauty" by satirical fellow cadets because of a receding chin.

*Continued above*

## Soldier Left Record of Civil War Campaign

At his death a Kentucky school teacher named George Dallas Mosgrove left a manuscript that recounted his personal experiences and observations as a Confederate soldier, 4th Kentucky Cavalry Regiment. The manuscript was edited and published in 1957



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with the title "Kentucky Cavaliers in Dixie." It contains a vivid detailed firsthand account of the First battle of Saltville and of other battles fought in Southwest Virginia, as told by an intelligent fighting cavalryman who also served as secretary and courier for commanding officers, and kept diaries on events and conversations as they occurred.

The first Battle of Saltville was fought on Sunday Oct. 2, 1864. It was fought mainly by Kentuckians on both sides. The Federal soldiers were all of that state. Among the Confederates were some Virginians and Tennesseans but the commanding general and the majority of the soldiers were Kentuckians.

In September a Federal army of 5,000, infantry, cavalry and artillery, was assembled in eastern Kentucky under command of Brigadier Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge. Word that such a force

was being prepared to capture the saltworks had come across the state line but it was not known what route it would take. The 4th Kentucky Cavalry, about 300 men, commanded by Col. Henry L. Giltner, was directed to get between Saltville and the Kentucky border, ascertain how the Federals would travel, and do what could be done to impede their progress while widely scattered groups of Confederates were being assembled to defend the saltworks, whence came a great part of the Confederacy's supply of salt.

Late in September the Federal army moved from Pikeville up the Levisa Fork of Big Sandy River and marched to Saltville by way of Grundy, Raven, Richlands, Bowen's Cove, Gillespie's Gap, and Broad Ford. Col. Giltner's small force, aided by local citizens, felled trees across the road and by such other means as they might devise slowed the Yankees down some, but could not stop them. When Col. Giltner learned that Burbridge had sent a detachment from Richlands to Jeffersonville (now Tazewell) he sent Capt. Bart Jenkins and Capt. T. M. Barrett to keep an eye on that detachment and guard against its attacking his flank. After carrying out his mission Capt. Barrett rejoined the regiment and went with it to Saltville, but Capt. Jenkins was cut off from his comrades by the Federal force. However, on Sunday he led his company through

the mountains while the battle was in progress and inflicted severe damage on the enemy by attacking his rear. The next day he joined in the pursuit of the beaten Federals in their retreat to Kentucky.

Apparently Capt. Bart Jenkins, whom Mosgrove presents as a terrific fighter and something of a military genius, stayed near Richlands for a while after the blue coats left, going into camp on a farm owned by William M. Gillespie, where he became ill, and was saved from being captured and murdered by Northern sympathizers in that area through the help of Mr. Gillespie and two of his daughters.

John Newton Harman says in his "Annals of Tazewell County": "During the War Between the States Mr. Gillespie lived on one of his farms near Richlands. A company of a Kentucky Regiment, commanded by Capt. Jenkins, was encamped on this farm. Capt. Jenkins became ill and was removed to the home of Mr. Gillespie. A band of Northern sympathizers decided that they would take the captain and hang him and put a stop to his activities in that section. When they demanded that Mr. Gillespie deliver him to them or they would burn his home he replied that if they destroyed his house he could build another, but if they killed Capt. Jenkins he could not be replaced, and refused to give him up. Two of his daughters, Elvina and Louisa, were in the attic of this log house with the captain

and were kept busy loading and reloading guns for him to use on the party seeking his life. Not very long after the fight began the men who were detailed to stay with Capt. Jenkins until he was well enough to join his company in Kentucky returned from their duties elsewhere and the hostile party fled. The house was filled full of bullets from the attacking party. Later Mr. Gillespie was removed to his farm at the foot of Clinch Mountain, which farm is now owned by his grandson, W. J. Gillespie."

Mr. Harman was writing in 1925. He did not date the incident he described, but the circumstances fit in well with the whereabouts and activities of Capt. Bart Jenkins in connection with the First Battle of Saltville, as indicated in the account given by Mosgrove. Mr. Harman also indicates that Northern sympathizers were so bitter towards Capt. Jenkins because he had handled some Confederate deserters, who may have been their friends of relative, rather roughly. He said: "Capt. Jenkins was unpopular with the Northern sympathizers, and was noted for his sternness in the treatment of deserters." In the fall of 1864, when the fortunes of war had turned against the Confederacy, many soldiers were deserting and quite a few were hiding in the mountains of Southwest Virginia. Quite likely Capt. Jenkins had caught some of them, and if he had he might have had them shot.

## Soldiers and Politicians: Some Notes on Virginia Governors

Virginia's governors as a rule have not been outstanding military heroes. Although many of them, starting with Patrick Henry the first one, saw field service in one or the other of the country's wars, only two were professional soldiers, and both of these were Lees, General Henry Lee, the "Light Horse Harry" of Revolutionary War fame, and his grandson, General Fitzhugh Lee of the Confederate Army. Two others, Governor John Buchanan Floyd and Governor Henry A. Wise, after having served out their terms in the Governor's Mansion, received commissions as Confederate brigadier generals, more because of their political prestige than because of personal fitness for the important commands entrusted to them. As generals they



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were good governors and highly successful politicians.

General Henry Lee, one of the most popular of the Revolutionary heroes, was governor of Virginia from 1791 to 1794. During that time Lee County was formed and named in his honor. He owned a large body of land in the present Floyd and Carroll Counties, including Buffalo Mountain and some excellent farming land. His son, Carter Lee, lived for a time on part of this land near the base of Buffalo Mountain and practiced law in Floyd. Another son was General Robert E. Lee, and another was Smith Lee, father of Governor Fitz Lee. He also served in Congress, where he made a speech eulogizing George Washington in which he declared his great chieftain to have been "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

General Fitzhugh Lee attained fame as a cavalry officer in the War Between the States. He was a cadet at West Point while his

uncle Robert was superintendent of the academy. In his campaign for governor his opponents charged him with running on his uncle's reputation, saying that he was merely the great man's nephew. He replied by saying: "I am charged with being my uncle's nephew. To that I have two things to say. First, I am my uncle's nephew. Second, I am not ashamed of it." He defeated General William Mahone in 1886 in one of the most spectacular and bitterly fought gubernatorial campaigns in the history of the state.

Governor Floyd was a Southwest Virginian, and Governor Wise lived on the Eastern Shore. They not only hailed from opposite sides of the state but were intensely antagonistic opponents in personal and political rivalries.

John Buchanan Floyd, son of Governor John Floyd for whom the county is named, and Laetitia Preston, was born at "Smithfield," his mother's girlhood home, near Blacksburg. He was elected governor in 1850. During his term the equestrian statue of

Washington was erected on the Capitol grounds at Richmond. He lived at one time in a log house that within my recollection was still standing in the yard of an iron furnace at Pulaski. Later he lived at Abingdon, in a house on the grounds of the present Martha Washington Inn. While his rival, Henry A. Wise, was governor of Virginia he was secretary of war in President Buchanan's cabinet.

Henry A. Wise, lawyer, intensely individualistic, unique and colorful, was elected governor after a highly exciting campaign in 1856. Wise County, formed at the beginning of his term was named in his honor. During his administration the John Brown raid occurred and John Brown was hung.

Each of these able, strong men had a large and loyal personal following. Unfortunately they were both placed in command of armies operating in the Kanawha Valley in the critical period of 1861 when West Virginia might have gone either way. They were supposed

to cooperate; but they did the opposite. In a letter to General Lee, Wise once said of Floyd: "I feel if we remain together we will unite in more wars than one." Public men wrote President Jefferson Davis letters like these extracts quoted in Freeman's Life of Lee: "The Kanawha Valley is too little to hold two generals." Wise and Floyd are as inimical to each other as men can be.—I am fully satisfied that each of them would be gratified to see the other annihilated." The campaign failed and West Virginia went to the Yankees.

General Floyd was transferred to the west and placed in command of Fort Donelson on the Cumberland, which he lost to Grant. He was relieved of command and returned to his home in Abingdon, where he died in 1863. General Wise was put in command of Roanoke Island, which he lost. But he stayed in the service and was with Lee at Appomattox, a fighting gamecock to the last.

# Southwest Railroad Ran Throughout the Civil War

WHEN GEN. LEE surrendered on April 9, 1865, the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad was operating in Southwest Virginia, but because of adverse circumstances its operation was on a limited scale. While Generals Grant and Lee were discussing terms in the McLean house at Appomattox, Gen. George B. Stoneman had his headquarters in the house where Judge Charles Wade Crush now lives at Christiansburg and his blue coated soldiers were destroying tracks, bridges, and equipment all the way from Wytheville to Bonsack.

To get to his home in Franklin County, Gen. Jubal A. Early, who had been dangerously ill at Marion since the night of March 30, could go by train only as far as Wytheville. For the rest of the way he had to be carried in an army ambulance, accompanied by a surgeon. While on the ambulance leg of that journey he was informed that Lee had surrendered. In view of its strategic importance as the only direct line of rail communication between the big battle areas of Virginia and the western and southwestern parts of the Confederacy, and of its vulnerable location and of repeated Federal attempts to put it out of business, it is quite remarkable that this railroad, except for minor interruptions, was kept open for traffic right up to the final weeks of the four-year war.

The first effort to deprive the Confederates of that useful road that has come to my attention was made early in 1861 when Gen. Samuel Powhatan Carter and others passionately urged Washington authorities to send through Cumberland Gap a force sufficient to occupy upper East Tennessee

and seize the railroad. Grand strategy, however, decreed that Federal power should be concentrated on getting unrestricted use of Tennessee's rivers, without major diversion to acquire this railroad. Hence the Confederates used it with only such annoyances as bridge burning by local groups of Union sympathizers until Chattanooga and Knoxville were taken by Federal armies, and use of the line between Knoxville and Bristol became subject to fortunes of war with contending armies in the area. The Virginia and Tennessee, from Lynchburg to Bristol, however, continued to be Confederate until April of 1865, with threats of destruction by Federals from time to time.

In July of 1863, Gen. John Toland with a cavalry force of about 1,000 men staged a raid through Tazewell, coming up Tug River, through Abb's Valley, and on to the railroad at Wytheville. Gen. Toland was killed and his army defeated and driven off in the First Battle of Wytheville, with no damage to the railroad.

In August of that year a small band of raiders from Ohio came up Tug River, crossed Tazewell, and penetrated into Smyth with a view to tearing up the railroad at Marion. They were captured by home guards in the mountains above Hungry Mother Creek, near the present State Park, and did no harm to the railroad.

In December of 1863, Gen. W. W. Averill made a more ambitious raid at the head of a considerable force of cavalry and infantry. Starting from the Potomac River, he moved up its south branch, thence through Highland County

to Covington and by Old Sweet Springs, to strike the railroad at Salem. Gen. Jubal A. Early was sent from Orange Court House into the Valley to intercept Averill with the help of Generals Fitzhugh Lee and John D. Imboden. Gen. Averill burned the depot, tore up some track, and destroyed some Confederate stores at Salem, but hurried away to avoid capture by the formidable foe who were out to get him. Heavy rains that swelled streams beyond passing helped him to get away. He went by New Castle and down Craig's Creek, thence back the way he had come.

In the spring of 1864 a more determined and powerful force started from Charleston, W. Va., intent upon putting the railroad out of business. It consisted of more than 6,000 infantry and about 2,500 cavalry and artillery under the overall command of Gen. George Crook, with Gen. W. W. Averill in command of the cavalry. Crook divided his force sending Averill with the cavalry to capture Saltville and then start working on the railroad, while he went to Dublin to ruin the railroad there. He fought and won the Battle of Cloyd's Farm on May 9, and did much damage to the railroad, including burning the bridge across New River above Radford. Averill found his way to Saltville blocked by a Confederate force in Tazewell under Gen. W. E. Jones. So he changed his mind and headed for Wytheville, where, on May 10, he was soundly thrashed by Gen. W. E. Jones and Gen. John H. Morgan in the Second Battle of Wytheville.

In October of 1864 Gen. Stephen G. Burbridge led 5,000 men out of Kentucky by way of Grundy and

Gillespie's Gap to take Saltville and disrupt the railroad. He was badly beaten in the First Battle of Saltville and driven back to Kentucky.

In December of 1864, Gen. George B. Stoneman staged a raid from East Tennessee that damaged the railroad severely from Bristol to Marion. Again in March and April of 1865, Stoneman, coming from Tennessee by way of North Carolina and Fancy Gap, smote the railroad as told above.

*Continued*

"On the morning of the 10th the Sixtieth was ordered to English's Bridge. My instructions were to fire the same on the approach of the enemy and defend the crossing. About 10 a.m. I received an order from Col. McCausland, commanding our forces (General Jenkins having been wounded), to fire the bridge. I did so, and it was destroyed. About 3 p.m. I received an order to fall back in the direction of Christiansburg and effect a junction with the main body of our forces. I did so, and the regiment has been with the main body ever since."

Col. Jones reported 20 killed and 68 wounded in his regiment. For men to be killed or wounded in battle is tragedy enough, but that is normal in war. What is abnormal and more tragic is for men too old for service as regular soldiers and boys too young for it to be killed. That occurred in this fighting.

The Rev. William P. Hickman, 54 years of age, was pastor of the Old School Presbyterian churches at Belspring and Blacksburg, and former pastor of one at Wytheville. He lived at Belspring, several miles from the battlefield of Cloyd's Farm. He took his musket and engaged in the fighting, probably with a home guard unit. He was killed in the battle. Mr. Benjamin Franklin Wysor, age 51, an eminent lawyer and leading citizen of statewide influence, also volunteered and fought in the battle. He came out of it unhurt, but a day or too later was shot and killed by Federal soldiers in Newbern his home town. Alexander

Price, a 16-year-old student at Hampden-Sydney College, on a visit to his home in Christiansburg, two days after the battle sat on a fence with a companion, watching some Federal cavalry ride past. Some shots were fired by the soldiers and Alex Price was killed. And that too is war.

*Continued*

The old covered wooden bridges that once spanned many Southwest Virginia streams were picturesque features of the scenery, and they were also highly useful conveniences for the traveling public. I recall seeing and using at least two of them, one over Little Reed Island Creek in Carroll County and one over Peak Creek in Pulaski County. I have seen a picture of one over Reed Creek near Wytheville. Perhaps the largest and most useful and important of them all was one built by Mr. Thomas Ingles to take the place of his historic ferry over New River. The stone columns in the river and the abutments on its banks that supported this big bridge on the Baltimore to Nashville stage route were there the last time I crossed New River at Ingles' Ferry, and I presume they are still there, bleak reminders of tragic war. On the afternoon of May 9, 1864, defeated Confederates retreating from Cloyd's Farm saved their artillery, or what was left of it, crossing it over New River on Ingles' covered wooden bridge. Some of the troops crossed on it also.

Col. B. H. Jones, in command of the 60th Virginia Regiment in battle, on May 9, wrote in his official report:

"The regiment fell back that evening with the main army to New River Bridge, where the whole encamped.

52 Roanoke World-News, Thursday, June 7, 1962

By Goodridge Wilson

## 1864 Battle Disrupted Presbyterian Meeting

THE FEDERAL CAMPAIGN OF 1864 designed for destruction of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad caused much inconvenience as well as stark tragedy in the area of its operations.

Among many other inconveniences was disruption of the stated spring meeting of a Southwest Virginia presbytery, called New River Presbytery of the United Synod of the South, which happened to be a meeting of unusual importance for that body. That presbytery and the small denomination to which it belonged had come into existence because of divisions within the Presbyterian fold.

In 1837 the main body of Presbyterians divided into two, known as the Old School and the New School Presbyterians, each claiming to be the true Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. For more than 30 years the General Assemblies of both bodies, meeting separately and acting as rival denominations, published their official minutes under the title: "The Minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America." In Southwest Virginia some congregations adhered to one side and some to the other and some split. The New Dublin congregation, for example, voted by a majority to go with the New School, but a minority withdrew and established an Old School church at nearby Belspring. New School churches formed the New River Presbytery.

In 1858 New School presbyteries in the South withdrew from that Assembly and formed "The United Synod of the South." At its meeting in 1864 New River Presbytery was to vote on dissolving that Synod and joining the Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States. The meeting was set for Tuesday, May 10, in the New Dublin Church, but the Battle of Cloyd's Farm was fought three miles from the church, spilling over into its grounds, on May 9th, and battles were fought at New River Bridge and in Crockett's Cove near Wytheville on May 10. The meeting of Presbytery that was to put the majority of Southwest Virginia churches into what is now popularly called the Southern Presbyterian Church could not convene as planned, but was held at Marion Aug. 4, 1864.

*Continued*



—Associated Press Wirephoto

### South Carolina Adds Another Flag

South Carolina's State House now flies the flags. The Confederate flag was added by resolution of the recent legislature.



**BATTLE OF SHILOH:** One of the first great battles in the West during the Civil War, the Battle of Shiloh, took place in southwestern Tennessee April 6-7, 1862. Both the Union and Confederate Armies suffered heavy casualties. Nearly 24,000 were killed, wounded or reported missing—a number equal to one-fifth of the combined Union and Confederate battle strength. By their failure to destroy the Federal Armies at Shiloh, the Confederates were forced to return to Corinth, Miss., relinquishing all hold on West Tennessee, except a few forts on the Mississippi which were soon lost.

### D. C. Established 1790

On July 16, 1790 Congress passed a law establishing the Federal District, now known as the District of Columbia, as the permanent seat of our government.

## Civil War Unit Revival Proposed

The "Salem Flying Artillery" of Civil War fame may come back.

A movement to reactivate the old unit has been begun in Salem by the Roanoke City-County Civil War Centennial Commission.

Robert A. McNeal, Salem fire chief and a member of the commission, said the first steps would include winning support of citizens, business and industry in the area and getting replicas of four large guns used during the war.

The artillery unit won fame by firing the last shot at Appomattox.

The unit's full name was: "The Salem Flying Artillery, Huno's Battery, Headaway's Battalion, Company A, Ninth Regiment, Stonewall Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia, Confederate States of America."

### Medal of Honor Days

The District of Columbia Civil War Centennial Commission will sponsor ceremonies in Washington, D. C., on April 28 and 29 commemorating the centennial of the establishment of the Medal of Honor. The first Congressional Medal was awarded in 1862 to Andrews' Raiders, Civil War heroes.

### Electric Telegraph

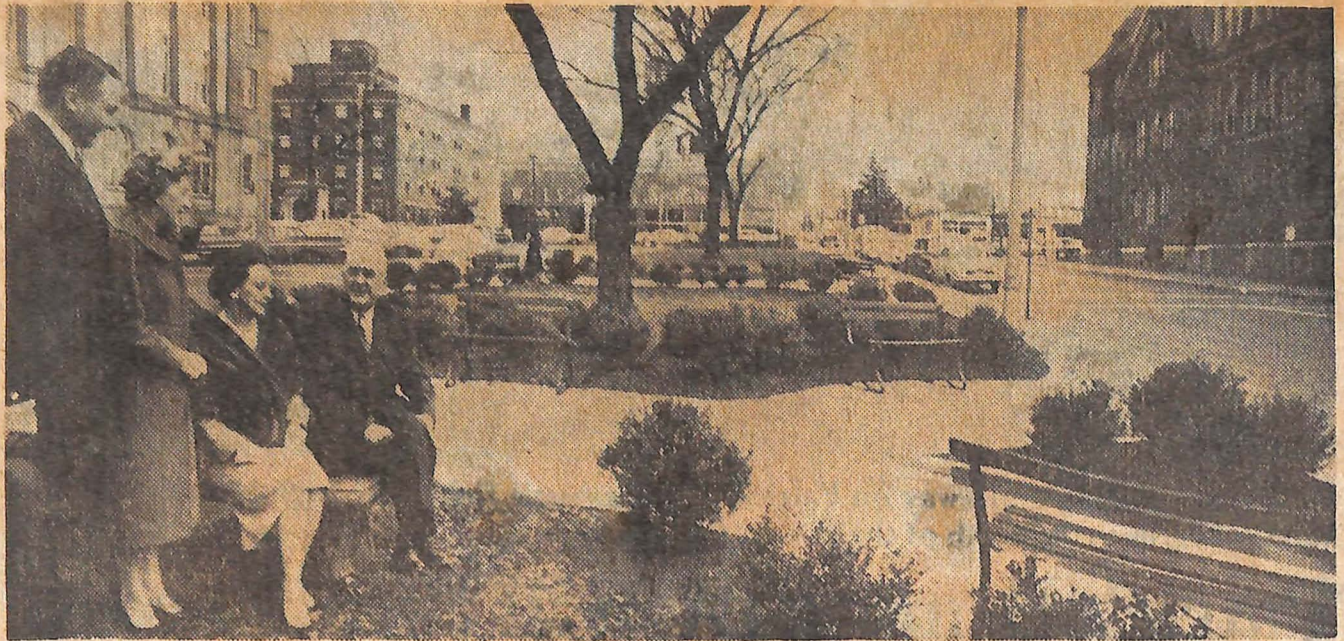
The American Civil War was the first war in which the electric telegraph was used in the strategic control of military operations in widely separated theaters and in the tactical direction of troops in battle.

### 'General' Is Tops

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—"The General," the wood-burning locomotive of an historic Civil War chase, was one of the top attractions of the 1962 Cotton Carnival.

The ancient engine was wheezing up steam at the station for a run before carnival crowds when an elderly man walked up and asked:

"Pardon me, but is this the train to Huntsville, Ala.?"



J. P. Carolan, left, Mrs. Fred Schnautz, Mrs. Fred Repass and W. Clyde Greenway admire Robert E. Lee Plaza garden council landscaped

## \$500 Presented Garden Club Council

A \$500 grant was presented the Roanoke Council of Garden Clubs at a luncheon today at the Shenandoah Club.

The presentation was made by W. Clyde Greenway of Atlanta, public relations director of the southern territory for Sears, Roebuck and Co., to Mrs. Fred G. Repass, council president, and Mrs. Fred Schnautz, civic and hands chairman.

J. P. Carolan, Roanoke Sears manager, was host at the luncheon. The grant is made annually by the Sears Community Improvement Fund. It was the fourth \$500 grant made to Roanoke since the program was started four years ago.

The money last year was used to landscape the Robert E. Lee Plaza in front of the Roanoke Post Office, a project in which

the city government and two chapters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy also assisted.

It also helped purchase more than 11,000 litterbug buttons for elementary school students, paid a Jefferson High School art student to make 40 trash tosser signs that were placed in city buses and helped landscape Roanoke's first post office.

Another project was landscaping the new Juvenile Detention Home at Coyner Springs, with garden clubs and the Roanoke Department of Parks and Recreation also giving financial assistance.

This year the Council of Garden Clubs plans to aim its efforts at Mill Mountain, the riverside at Victory Stadium and median strips of city streets, particularly the busiest ones.

18 Roanoke World-News, Wednesday, April 18, 1962

## Garden Club Council Given Grant

W. Clyde Greenway of Atlanta, Ga., public relations director of the southern territory for Sears, Roebuck and Co., presented a \$500 check to Mrs. Fred G. Repass, president of the Roanoke Council of Garden Clubs, and Mrs. Fred Schnautz, civic and HANDS chairman.

The presentation was made Wednesday following a luncheon at the Shenandoah Club. J. P. Carolan, Roanoke Sears manager, was host at the luncheon.

The grant is made annually by the Sears Community Improvement Fund. It was the fourth \$500 grant made to Roanoke since the HANDS (Homes and Neighborhood Development Sponsors) program was started four years ago.

The money in 1961 was used to landscape the Robert E. Lee Plaza in front of the Roanoke Post Office, a project in which the city government and two chapters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy also assisted.

It also helped purchase more than 11,000 litterbug buttons for elementary school students, paid a Jefferson High School art student to make 40 trash tosser signs that were placed in city buses and helped landscape Roanoke's first post office.



Mrs. Fred G. Repass, right, Mrs. Fred Schnautz Accept ... Grant From J. P. Carolan for Community Improvement Program

(Times Photo)

Another project was landscaping the new Juvenile Detention Home at Coyner Springs with garden clubs and the Roanoke Department of Parks and Recreation also giving financial assistance.

Mrs. Schnautz told the group that this year the Council of Garden Clubs plans to aim its efforts at Mill Mountain, the riverside at Victory Stadium and median strips of city streets, particularly the busiest ones.

Mr. Greenway outlined the HANDS program and stressed the need for each citizen to do his share in keeping his home and city beautiful. Keeping it a city that he is proud to be a part of.

Mayor Willis Anderson gave the welcome address and Mrs. Repass introduced the speakers. Mrs. Schnautz introduced the guests which included the executive board of the garden council, members of the city government and representatives of The Roanoke Times, the Roanoke World-News, and Chamber of Commerce.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1962

Ninety-six years ago the gallant South lay in ruins, the flower of its youth dead on the battlefield, its economy obliterated, its way of life for 250 years abolished, its cities, towns and hamlets occupied by military forces, its hopes dashed.

But with the spring of 1866, just a year after the bitterness of Appomattox, the South somehow managed to plant its first crops, and hope, which springs eternal in the human breast, began to revive.

With that revival came resolve to remember and in a small Mississippi community faithful women gathered by one accord to walk to the cemetery and there to lay flowers upon the graves of men who wore the gray.

★ ★

In that cemetery there were graves of men who died in the blue uniform which until 1861 had also been the uniform of the South. And so the good ladies laid their wreaths upon these graves, too.

The story went abroad and the heart of a nation was touched. Poems were written and many a letter or gratitude went from North to South. The next year women of the North were doing the same thing.

Two years later — in 1868 — Maj. Gen. Logan, commander-in-chief

of the newly formed Grand Army of the Republic issued a call to his men to strew flowers on the graves of the fallen comrades. They started calling it "Decoration Day" but in 1882 the GAR formally changed it to Memorial Day.

In some Southern states where, unfortunately, the bitterness lingered, a Confederate Memorial Day was established and continues to this day. Passage of time may change that. Let us hope so.

★ ★

But since that day in 1866 the reunited states have fought four major wars and a good many lesser ones. To those graves beneath the Stars and Bars and Stars and Stripes have been added hundreds of thousands of graves in the far-most parts of the earth. A grateful nation remembers them all—their courage, their sacrifice, their dedication without which freedom would have perished.

Regretfully, it is the nature of man to utilize even the most sacred of holidays to nourish his desire for pleasure. Yet we can hope that all citizens will pause at least a few moments this day to give thanks and lift a salute mentally to these honored dead while remembering those in veterans hospitals throughout the land who continue to pay the price of liberty.

By Goodridge Wilson

## This Is Confederate Memorial Day in Some States

THE BIRTHDAY OF Jefferson Davis is observed as Confederate Memorial Day in Tennessee and Louisiana. In other states Daughters of the Confederacy honor the birthday of the President of the Confederacy by decorating graves of soldiers who wore the gray. This year the day, June 3, falls on Sunday, and this column is recognizing it by calling attention to Confederate generals who died or were buried in Southwest Virginia.

The first of these in point of time was Gen. John Buchanan Floyd. He was born at "Smithfield," near Blacksburg, the girlhood home of his mother, Letitia Preston, and he married his first cousin, Sarah Buchanan Preston, a daughter of Gen. Francis Preston of Abingdon. He was a governor of Virginia, and was Secretary of War in the cabinet of President James Buchanan, from which he resigned in December, 1860, so as to advocate secession in his own state. As a Brigadier General he campaigned in the Kanawha Valley in the summer of 1861; he was transferred to the West and placed in command of Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River; in March of 1862 he retired to his home in Abingdon, where he died of cancer on Aug. 26, 1863. He is buried at Abingdon in Sinking Spring Cemetery. He was commissioned Major-General of state troops by the Virginia General Assembly.

No other generals died or were buried in Southwest Virginia until 1864. In that year three cavalry leaders who were closely associated in repelling the Federal thrust against the Virginia-Tennessee Railroad in May were killed. On May 3, Gen. Albert Gallatin Jenkins commanded the Confederate force in the Battle of Cloyd's Farm; on May 10, Gen. William E. Jones and General John Hunt Morgan were in joint command of Confederates in the related Second Battle of Wytheville.

Gen. Jenkins was mortally wounded on May 9, 1864, in the thick of the fighting at Cloyd's Farm. He was taken to the Guthrie home about three miles from the battlefield. There his arm was amputated. He died there. Because the graveyard at New Dublin Presbyterian Church is very close to the Guthrie home, I and some others have assumed that it was his temporary burial place and have so stated in writing. Mr. Gordon Bell of Dublin says that cannot be true because there was no graveyard at New Dublin Church until some years after the Civil War. Gen. Jenkins was buried somewhere in the neighborhood until his body was removed, and is now resting in a cemetery at Huntington, W. Va.

Gen. William E. Jones was killed while serving as the commanding officer in the Bat-

tle of Piedmont in Augusta County on June 5, 1864. His body was brought to his home on the Middle Fork of Holston in Washington County, and is buried in the graveyard of Old Glade Spring Presbyterian Church.

Gen. John Hunt Morgan was killed at Greeneville, Tennessee, on the night of Sept. 3, 1864. His body was brought to Abingdon, where Mrs. Morgan was staying at the time. It was later reinterred at Lexington, Ky., his home town.

Gen. William Terry, a native of Amherst County, was a Wytheville lawyer and newspaper editor when the war started. He started as a lieutenant in the 4th Virginia Infantry in 1861, and after successive promotions became a brigadier general on May 19, 1864. He was wounded three times, the last time during the siege of Petersburg, March 25, 1865. After the war he resumed his law practice at Wytheville. He served two terms in Congress. On Sept. 5, 1883, he was drowned while attempting to ford Reed Creek south of Wytheville during a freshet. He is buried at Wytheville.

Gen. John D. Imboden, born in Augusta County, and a Staunton lawyer when the war began, entered the Confederate service at the start of it as Captain of the Staunton Artillery, and until Appomattox rendered varied and

highly efficient service. He was made a brigadier general as of Jan. 28, 1863. After the war he devoted most of his time to developing the latent resources of Southwest Virginia and probably did more than any other one man in starting coal mining and other industries. He died at Damascus Aug. 15, 1895 and was buried there. Later his body was moved to Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond.

Gen. James Alexander Walker, also a native of Augusta County, and a Pulaski lawyer at the start of the war, entered the service as captain of the Pulaski Guard. He was made a brigadier in February of 1862, and rendered distinguished service until Appomattox. After the war he returned to law practice at Pulaski, later moving to Wytheville. He was Lieutenant Governor of Virginia and served two terms in Congress. He died at Wytheville Oct. 20, 1901 and is buried there.

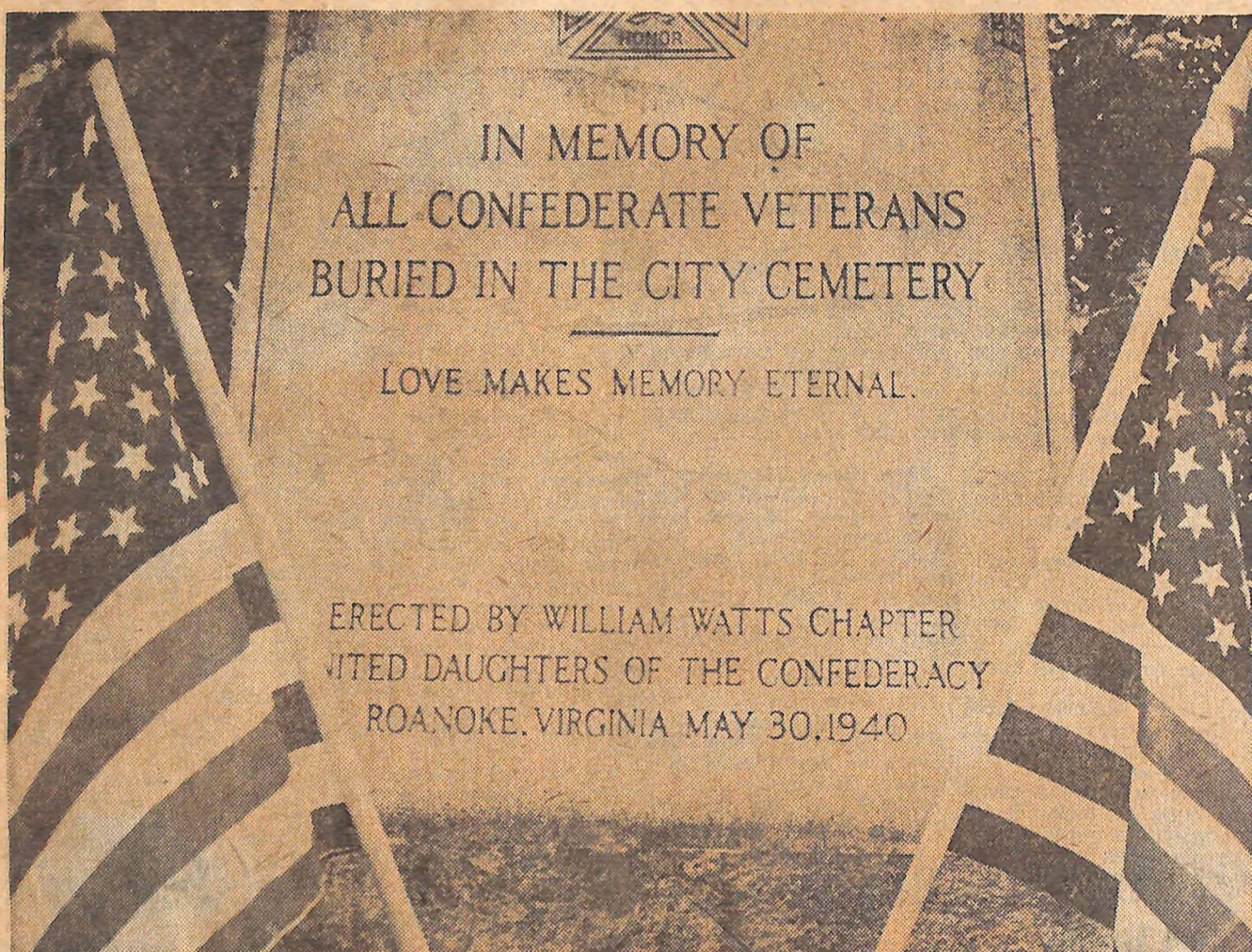
Gen. Gabriel Colvin Wharton from Culpeper County, was a civil engineer. He entered the army as an elected major of the 45th Virginia Regiment, was made a brigadier July 8, 1863, and served in various capacities until captured at Waynesboro in March, 1865. He married a daughter of Dr. John Radford, and named the industrial boom town he started for his father-in-law. He died at Radford May 12, 1908 and is buried there.



# The Roanoke World-News

Roanoke, Virginia, Wednesday Afternoon, May 30, 1962

## MEMORIAL DAY



Flags flank memorial in City Cemetery, Tazewell Avenue, SE



IN COMMEMORATING the centennial celebration of the Civil War, Clara Barton Tent No. 14, Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, of Los Angeles, Calif., recently presented a new 50-star Flag to the Lincoln Heights Branch Library in Los Angeles. Mrs. Miriam Lorentzen, left, president of the tent, made the presentation.

### First to Use Draft

The American Civil War was the first war in which Nationwide conscription was used to raise armies in North America.

When a number of flags of states or cities or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs with the Flag of the United States, the latter should be at the center or at the highest point of the group.

### Suffolk UDC To Hear Reading Of Sea Battle

SUFFOLK — The United Daughters of the Confederacy, Suffolk chapter, today will hear readings from the script used in the recent Monitor-Merrimack battle re-enactment at Little Creek Amphibious Base.

The chapter's business session will be kept brief so Miss Sue W. Riddick may read excerpts from the re-enactment. The meeting will be at 3 p.m. in the McLemore Memorial Library. Miss Nettie R. Cowling will be hostess.

## Letters of Lincoln's Widow Describe Her 'Revolting' Life After His Death

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 15 (AP)—"Life is a torture, a misery to me without my husband," wrote Mary Todd Lincoln after the death of her husband.

"Living in a boarding house, is most revolting to my sons and myself, and certainly the thought that his family would have had to come to this—would have been a most aggravating sorrow to one so devoted to his family, as my husband was—and still is, in his heavenly home."

Thus wrote the widow of Abraham Lincoln, a woman who pleaded for financial assistance after she determined she did not have enough money to buy a home for herself and her sons.

The letters she wrote are included in a collection of her correspondence being made generally available for the first time today in the Rutgers Library Journal.

Eight letters Mrs. Lincoln wrote to Simon P. Cameron, Lincoln's first Secretary of War, are being made available to the public in the Journal.

Lincoln's estate was settled in 1868. It amounted to \$110,-

000. Yet, Mrs. Lincoln indicates that in the months following his assassination, she lacked sufficient funds.

The letters are now owned by Philip D. Sang of River Forest, Ill. He acquired them from Cameron's descendants recently.

Among other things, Lincoln's widow felt she did not receive enough sympathy from Judge Donald Davis, administrator of the Lincoln estate. He wanted her to return to Springfield, Ill., which she refused to do.

She describes in her letters a "plain, yet elegant brick house" in Chicago that she wants to buy and suggests to Cameron that he make "every exertion to raise the sum you named: \$20,000."

In one letter to Cameron, Mrs. Lincoln stresses her poverty thusly:

"... We have been forced

by our embarrassed stances, to remain without home — and consign to a boarding house.

"Such a fearful life, injured my health, to such extent, that at least once of each week, I am unable to sit up, with my severe aches—my eldest son is and mortified continually.

The collection also includes a rather hostile letter she wrote to her son, Robert, in 1876. This demanded the return of various items of property.

Richmond, Virginia, Sunday, April 29, 1962



—Times-Dispatch News Bureau Photo

Confederate Unit Followed Trail of Jackson March Yesterday  
About 40 Men Toiled Up Narrow Dirt Road Toward Brown's Gap

## VALLEY CAMPAIGN

# Jackson's March Retraced

By Betty Parker Ashton  
Times-Dispatch News Bureau

ELKTON, April 28—A hundred years ago this week end, Gen. Stonewall Jackson marched his Confederate troops out of Conrad's store, a hamlet just west of the Blue Ridge,

and up the steep slopes of the mountains.

Southerners rejoiced. The great Jackson was on his way to save beleaguered Richmond, threatened by the forces of Union Gen. George McClellan, they thought.

But Jackson was greater

even than Confederates believed and Federals feared.

Instead of abandoning the Shenandoah Valley to the Union forces and allowing them to move on to Richmond, Jackson took his troops to Staunton and began a furious, wheeling, turning, whirlwind campaign which last 39 days, covered 600 miles, earned his troops the nickname of the "foot cavalry" and resulted in five major battles and the defeat of our Federal armies.

Then, after he had diverted the Federal reinforcements from the Richmond siege, Jackson did in fact go to Richmond and help General Robert E. Lee drive McClellan back.

### March Retrace

This week end a group of men in Confederate gray are commemorating the opening of Jackson's famed valley campaign, still studied as a masterpiece of military maneuver and mobility, by following Jackson's first march from

Continued on Page 6, Col. 3

Richmond Times-Dispatch, Thurs., Sept. 28, 1961 15



## Tidewater Landfalls

By George H. Tucker

### Old Rebels Never Die

Although Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House April 9, 1865, unreconstructed rebels were reluctant to admit defeat. For example:

During World War I, my father was escorting a Northern friend around Richmond, showing him the sites connected with "the late unpleasantness."

Their rambles brought them to the Old Soldiers Home, on the grounds of which a large cannon was displayed.

Seated nearby, an old veteran dressed in his faded gray uniform watched the two sightseers with a suspicious eye.

Turning to him, Papa's friend indicated the big gun and asked, "I say, old fellow, was this a Confederate cannon?"

"You bet it was," the old veteran shot back, "and it made many a damned Yankee hop!"

A few years later a group of tourists, aboard a sightseeing bus, were taking in the battlefields around the former capital of the Confederacy.

The driver, also acting as a guide, held forth in glowing terms on the glorious exploits of the Confederates that resulted in defeat of the Yankees.

Finally, a Northern dowager,

with a stricter regard for truth, could stand the exaggerations no longer.

"Look here, young man," she said loftily, "didn't the Union forces win any battles around here?"

"No, ma'm," the driver drawled, "an' that ain't all. They ain't ever goin' to win none so long as I'm drivin' this bus!"

*Continued on  
next page!*

# Jackson's Campaign Re-enacted

*Continued from First Page*

Conrad's store (now Elkton) to Staunton.

About 40 men, members of "reactivated" Confederate army units, toiled and sweated seven miles up a narrow dirt road to Brown's Gap on what is now the Skyline Drive.

Sunday they will march eight miles to Brown's Cove, then be taken to Mechum's Station, where they will entrain for Staunton, just as Jackson's men did.

This week end will cover in an abbreviated form, Jackson's activities between April 30 and May 6, 1862.

### Week End Schedule

On the six successive week ends, they will commemorate other phases of the campaign by marches and bivouacs until they have covered all the ground Jackson's men covered. There will be commemorative ceremonies at battle sites and other points along the route.

National Guard units will join the civilian marchers on later week ends.

Saturday's marchers came from Confederate units in Maryland and Virginia and some of them were members of the National Guard's famed Stonewall Brigade, the 116th Infantry. It took its nickname from its service under Jackson, but its history goes back to 1742, when it was organized to fight in the Indian wars.

The men in Saturday's march wore authentic reproductions of Confederate uniforms and carried real Confederate guns, some carried original knapsacks and cartridge cases and reproductions of wooden canteens they'd made themselves. Many of the men had grown beards for the occasion.

The day's activities began with a parade from the building which was actually Conrad's Store, through Elkton to the Elkton High School where ceremonies were held.

Principal speaker was Dr. William G. Bean, head of the history department at Washington and Lee University, who called Jackson's valley campaign "one of the most brilliant in the annals of warfare."

### Flag Presented

The Gooden Brothers Post 9292, Veterans of Foreign Wars, presented a Confederate flag to be carried through all the seven marches and William H. Nicholson IV, an Elkton high school student, read a prize-winning essay on the campaign.

Sunday, there will be ceremonies at Waynesboro and Staunton when the marchers arrive at the respective towns by train.

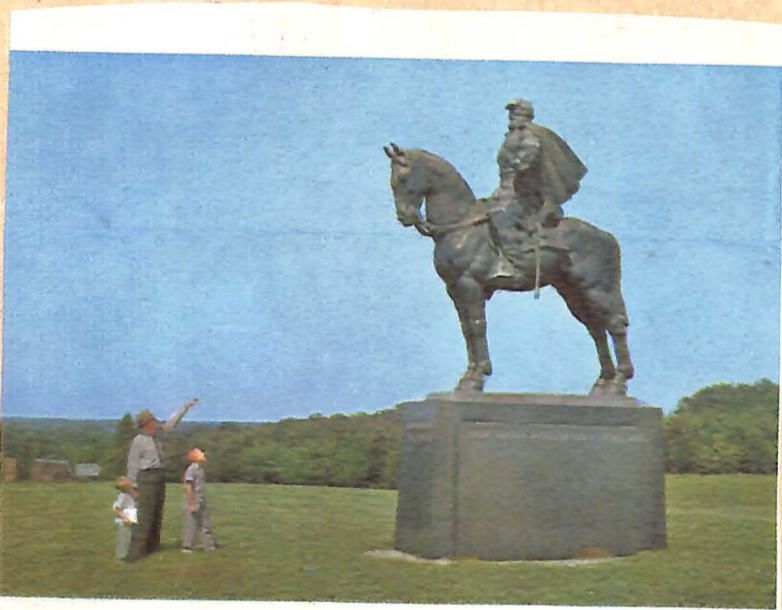
On Sunday a descendant of General Robert E. Lee—Robert E. Lee Stevenson of Baltimore—will join the garrison forest rangers of the 1st Maryland Regiment in the completion of the week end's march.



—Times-Dispatch News Bureau Photo

### Confederate Soldiering Was Never Like This

B. H. Hutton of Conrad's Store Volunteers



In the Battle of First Manassas, Thomas Jonathan Jackson won immortality as "Stonewall" Jackson. His statue stands on Henry House Hill.



## Women's Activities



10 Roanoke World-News, Friday, May 11, 1962

# Pageantry Awaits UDC Head

The pomp of an honor guard and the ceremony of a band playing "Dixie" are scheduled to greet Mrs. Robert Bachman, president general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, in Salem next Tuesday.

She is to be guest speaker for a session of District I in the Gresham Memorial Building of the Salem Presbyterian Church. She is also the first president general to attend a district meeting in Virginia, according to Mrs. Russell M. Johnston, chairman.

**Mrs. Bachman is to arrive from Washington, D.C., Monday in time for a reception in her honor at Longwood for which members of the Southern Cross chapter, UDC, will be hostesses.**

She will receive guests with Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Paul Yount, chapter president; Mrs. Alfred D. Hurt and Miss Frances Fitzgerald.

A coffee hour is planned for 9:30 a.m. Tuesday at the church with Mrs. Bernard O. Bradshaw, Mrs. W. C. Jones, Mrs. Douglas Critz and Mrs. Leonard S. Shank in charge.

At 10 a.m., Mrs. Bachman will be welcomed by an honor guard from Company C, First Battle Group, 116th Infantry, Virginia National Guard, led by Capt. James P. Sanders and by Eugene S. Wirt Jr., executive secretary of the Roanoke City-County Civil War Centennial Commission.

**The Andrew Lewis High School Band will play for her arrival. She is to join Mrs. William Forrest of Pendleton, vice president general, and Mrs. Fred Bower of Blacksburg, president of the Virginia Division UDC.**

Mrs. Bachman was educated at Shorter College and the University of Tennessee and is prominent in UDC work. She is also a member of the National Society of Magna Carta Dames and the National Society Dames Court of Honor.

Her topic Tuesday will be "Spirit of the South." Mrs. Bower is to discuss "Work of the UDC in Virginia."

Registrars for the meeting, which will precede a 12:30 p.m. luncheon, are to be Mrs. W. G. Strickler, Mrs. Robert Carton and Mrs. R. Dan Ettinger.

Miss Susan Chapman, Miss Leigh Wiley and Miss Emily Wright will be pages and Mrs. Norwood Middleton and Mrs. Carl Matthews will provide a musical program.

**Delegates are expected from 18 chapters in Southwest Virginia. Members of the hospitality and luncheon committee are Mrs. J. Goodrich Wright, Miss Josephine Lewis, Mrs. Elmer H. Deacon, Miss Helen Lavinder and Mrs. William Anderson.**



Mrs. Bachman

The program is planned by Mrs. T. Edwin Burke, Mrs. Johnston and Mrs. Yount. Mrs. Hurt, Mrs. Jones, Miss Lewis and Mrs. A. Gibson Maxwell are providing flowers.

Mrs. Bachman is to be accompanied by her husband and will be a guest at Hotel Roanoke.



(Times Photo)

Mrs. Russell M. Johnston, District UDC Chairman Chats . . .  
 . . . With Mrs. Bachman, President General, and Mrs. Fred Bower

## South's Spirit Still at Work, Says UDC Head in Salem

"Love of God and love of country are the two noblest passions in the human breast."

These words opened an address Tuesday by Mrs. Robert Bachman of Washington, D.C., to First District, Virginia Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy. She spoke during the afternoon session at Salem Presbyterian Church, becoming the first UDC president general to attend a Virginia district meeting.

In enlarging on the topic, "The Spirit of the Southland," Mrs. Bachman told representatives of 13 chapters, "A man without a country is an exile in this world, and a man without God is an orphan in eternity."

She noted leaders such as Robert E. Lee, Jefferson Davis and Stonewall Jackson as outstanding examples of the southern spirit, and gave special credit to womanhood during the Civil War and Restoration.

"The spirit of the South is our strongest asset," she said, noting that this force is not of the past but alive today. "It is this spirit born of sorrow and of strength of spiritual values, love of God and love of country," she added. "that enabled the United Daughters of the Confederacy to carry on almost 70 years of continual effort to honor our fathers and mothers. This spirit will keep alive the truths of southern history, will help us keep strong in faith and traditions, and will pass these truths untarnished

and interest others with their work.

Noting a drop from over 5,000 members to 4,272, Mrs. Bower pointed out ways in which Virginia Daughters may recruit from their own families, from the affiliated Children of the Confederacy, and from among young mothers.

"We are not dealing with a dead issue," she said, "and we are not refigting the (Civil) war." She added that the group's objectives today included memorial, historical and social purposes, as well as education projects, scholarships and benevolent aims.

Mrs. John W. Whittington served as secretary of the conference, and special music was provided by Mrs. Carl Matthews and Mrs. Norwood Middleton. Composing the program committee were Mrs. T. E. Burke, Mrs. Johnston, and Mrs. Yount.

Club, committee and officers' reports were heard during the day. Delegates attended from William Watts Chapter, Roanoke; Ann Carter Lee Chapter, Bristol; Dr. Harvy Black Chapter, Blacksburg; Capt. Hamilton D. Wade Chapter, Christiansburg; Roanoke Chapter, Roanoke; Preston Chapter, Saltville; Pulaski Chapter, Pulaski; Holston Chapter, Marion; McComas Chapter, Pearisburg; New River Grays Chapter, Radford; Major William F. Graves Chapter, Vinton; Wythe Grey Chapter, Wythe-

ville, and Southern Cross Chapter.

A dinner honoring Mrs. Bachman, Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. Bower and members of the executive board, Virginia Division, was held Tuesday evening at Hotel Roanoke when special awards were presented to Dr. John Tabb Walke of Roanoke and Maj. Samuel James Sublette Jr.

Each man received a World War II Cross of Honor from Mrs. Bachman for outstanding service military and by reason of descent through direct line with Confederate heroes. Both have been previously decorated.

Arrangements for the conference were handled by Mrs. Bernard Bradshaw, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Mrs. Douglas Critz, Mrs. Leonard S. Shank, Mrs. W. M. Bellus, and Mrs. Edward McNeil, coffee hour; Mrs. J. G. Wright, Miss Josephine Lewis, Mrs. E. H. Deacon, Mrs. A. D. Hurt, Miss Frances Fitzgerald, Miss Helen Lavinder, Mrs. William Clem, Mrs. Yount and Mrs. William Anderson, hospitality and luncheon.

Also, Mrs. C. M. Colony and Mrs. Burke, reservations; Mrs. Hurt, Miss Lewis, Mrs. Gibson Maxwell, and Mrs. R. D. Ettinger, flowers; and Mrs. W. G. Strickler, Mrs. Robert Carlton and Mrs. Ettinger, registration.

Continued from  
 Column 1

Mrs. Bachman urged members to take a special interest in UDC projects during Civil War Centennial Years. She asked that they join in membership crusades, visit ancestral graves and dedicate markers, as well as the society's other programs.

The conference opened with a coffee hour at 9:30 a.m. after which the session was called to order by Mrs. Russell M. Johnston of Salem, district chairman. Hostess chapter was Southern Cross No. 80 of Salem, headed by Mrs. Paul L. Yount.

Elected to office during the business session was Mrs. Edwin J. Palmer of Roanoke, who succeeds Mrs. Johnston as district chairman. Her name was submitted by Mrs. Erminie K. Wright, nominating chairman, and Mrs. W. J. Totten and Mrs. Paul H. Farrier, committee members.

Special guests at the day-long meeting included Mrs. William M. Forrest of Pendleton, vice president general, and Mrs. Fred L. Bower of Blacksburg, president of Virginia Division.

Mrs. Bower was featured speaker during the morning, and chose as her topic, "Work of the UDC in Virginia." She called on the assembly to regard their membership as a duty and privilege, and told them that the Civil War Centennial gives the group an opportunity to acquaint



ADMIRING OFFICIAL EMBLEM—The red, white and blue brooch signifying the office of president-general, United Daughters of the Confederacy, is admired by three officials. Mrs. Fred Bower of Blacksburg, Virginia Division head, is at the left

with Mrs. William Forrest of Pendleton in the center. She is UDC vice president general, and Mrs. Robert Bachman, right, heads the national organization.

#### UDC LEADER SPEAKS IN SALEM

## South's Spirit Still Alive

The spirit of the South did not begin at Fort Sumter and end at Appomattox, according to the president-general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Mrs. Robert Bachman of Washington, D.C., declared in Salem today "the spirit of the South is not of yesterday; it is of today and tomorrow, born of the strength and spiritual values that has enabled the UDC to carry on for almost 70 years of continual effort."

Gentle and gracious in her dedication to the cause of the Confederacy, the handsome leader was a guest of the Southern Cross chapter of Salem as it welcomed 18 other chapters of the first district, Virginia UDC.

Other guests were Mrs. William Forrest of Pendleton, vice president-general, and Mrs. Fred Bower of Blacksburg, state president.

"The enthusiasm of this meeting," Mrs. Bachman said, "echoes the enthusiasm of the southland that will keep alive the truths of Southern history and will help keep it strong and untarnished from one generation to the next."

More than 50 delegates and chapter presidents heard Mrs. Bachman in the Salem Presbyterian Church. She is the first national president to visit the Southern Cross chapter.

She described the love of God and of country as the "two noblest passions of mankind" and urged a renewal of loyalty to win the battle of freedom.

Patriotism, she added, should not flare on special commemorative days or in visits to battle

shrines or in reading of great leaders. It should be an abiding fervor, as love of God should be to answer the apathy of today.

In a similar vein, the state president stressed "we UDC members are not digging up old animosities, as we are often accused, or fighting old battles."

"We seek to set straight the truths of history; the true facts of 1861-65."

"Some think the South fought for slavery," she continued. "It didn't; it fought for states' rights and that battle is continuing today."

Mrs. Bower, who took over state leadership in October, 1961, is general chairman for the general convention slated Nov. 10-15 in Richmond. Her great interest is in promoting membership and she spoke today of several sources to tap for new members.

She mentioned transfers from membership in the Children of the Confederacy; contacts with former members and interest created by the current celebrations of the Confederate Centennial.

Mrs. Russell M. Johnston, first district chairman, presided and this afternoon was succeeded as chairman by Mrs. Edwin J. Palmer of Roanoke.

She was elected upon nomination by a committee composed of Mrs. Erminie K. Wright, chairman, Mrs. W. J. Totten and Mrs. Paul H. Farrier.

A luncheon was served at the church.

This evening, the president and vice president-general and

members of the Virginia Division executive board will be honored at a dinner at Hotel Roanoke.

Mrs. Bachman will present to Dr. John Tabb Walke of Roanoke a World War II Cross of Honor for his military service in the Pacific Theater, and also by reason of his descent through direct line from Dr. John Wistar Walke, who served the Confederacy as an Army surgeon, field and staff officer, 20th Regiment of the State of Virginia. He served under the command of Col. William Gilliam.

A similar cross will be awarded Maj. Samuel James Sublette Jr. who served in World War II and the Korean War, in England, France, Holland, Germany, Japan and Korea. Maj. Sublette is still in the service and is stationed at USAR Control Group, Pennsylvania Military District.

Maj. Sublette's line of descent from his Confederate ancestor was through his grandfather who served in the C.S.A. Cavalry Company B, 21st Virginia Regiment, under Col. W. E. Peters.

Both Dr. Walke and Maj. Sublette have been previously decorated for meritorious service.

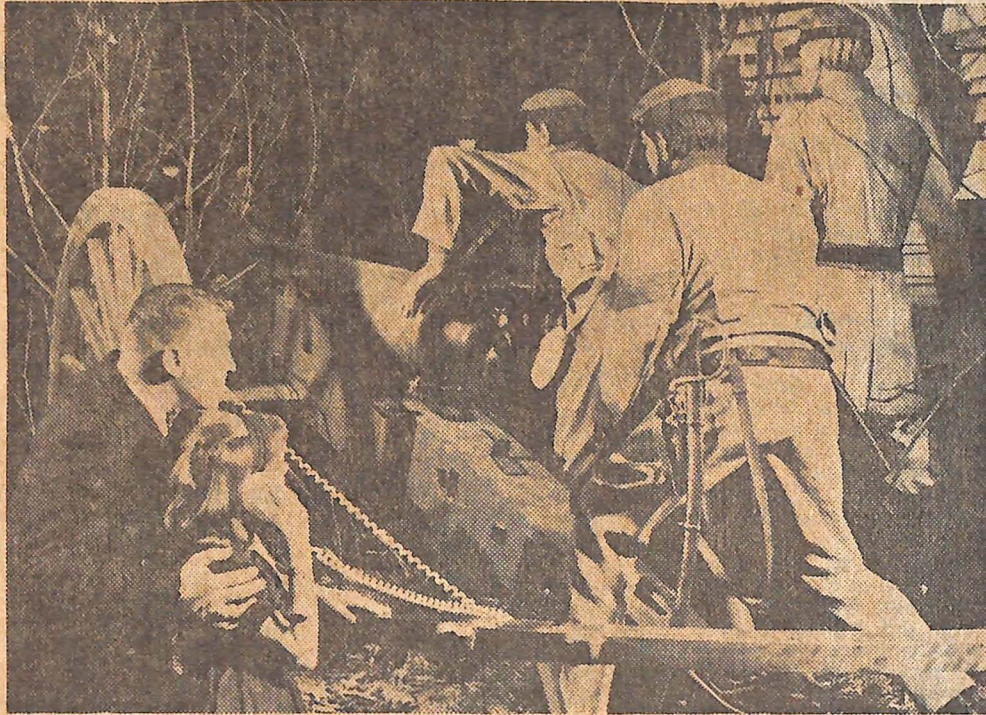
# Virginia Travel Attractions Set New Records During April

RICHMOND—Business at most Virginia travel attractions during Easter week broke all existing records for the same period other years, according to Robert F. Nelson, managing director of the Virginia Travel Council.

A spot check made by the statewide travel organization revealed that despite the first chilly weeks of April, many areas ended the month with record breaking increases due to Easter week business, while other sections of the state started and ended the month with a bang.

Nelson, who predicts that 1962 will be the largest travel year in the history of Virginia's \$670 million dollar travel industry, believes that tourism will gain even more momentum from the \$525,000 appropriation made for state travel advertising by the Virginia General Assembly this year. He paid tribute also to Gov. Albert S. Harrison's recent statement—"Money spent to encourage tourism and travel provides the biggest return for every dollar spent."

Norfolk saw a 37 per cent increase in hotel and motel reservations during Easter week, with 18,000 persons turning out for the coronation of Miss Peggy Goldwater, this year's Azalea Queen, as compared to 10,000 a year ago, reported Sid Oman, director of public relations, Norfolk Chamber of Commerce. Oman added that Norfolk accommodations reported a large hike in New England visitors, and credited the Virginia Travel Council's participation in the Hartford Travel Show earlier in April for contributing to the increase of New Englanders visiting Norfolk. He added that 100 additional newspapers covered this year's Easter week.



**CIVIL WAR EXHIBITS**—Shown here is one of the many electrically narrated exhibits at the Virginia Civil War Centennial Center in Richmond.

Life-size and including an authentic 12-pound Napoleon, this exhibit depicts a group of Confederate artillerymen, led by Major John Pelham. Of Pelham at Fredericksburg General Lee said: "It is glorious to see such courage in one so young." The gallant Pelham was killed at Kelly's

Ford in March of 1863 at the age of 24. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel posthumously.

Other exhibits in the Center include a scale model illustrating the important part played by railroads during the Civil War and a dramatic diorama that makes use of mirrors and trick lighting to "re-enact" the explosion at the Battle of the Crater near Petersburg.

THE ROANOKE TIMES, Sunday, May 13, 1962.

## Gen. Jackson And His Men To Be Honored

LEXINGTON — The Virginia Military Institute will pay tribute to Confederate Gen. Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson and the men who served under him in the famous Valley Campaign a hundred years ago this spring with a special lecture, a panel discussion by scholars on the significance of the campaign, and a formal review of the Corps of Cadets on Monday.

Lenoir Chambers, author of a prize-winning biography on Jackson's life, will deliver the 11th annual Willis J. Dance Jr. Memorial Lecture at noon in Jackson Memorial Hall. A panel discussion will start at 2:30 p.m. in the VMI library auditorium with Chambers participating together with Dr. William G. Bean, professor of history at Washington and Lee University; Dr. Cecil B. Eby, professor of English at W&L, and Col. William Couper, retired VMI historiographer. Col. George M. Brooke, professor of history at VMI, will act as moderator.

The lecture and the discussion will be open to the public. The event is being jointly sponsored by the Virginia Civil War Commission as one of the state's feature observances of the centennial year 1962.



# *First District Conference*

Virginia Division

## *United Daughters*

of the

## *Confederacy*

SALEM, VIRGINIA

SALEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

*Tuesday, May 15, 1962*

HOSTESS CHAPTER — SOUTHERN CROSS CHAPTER No. 80

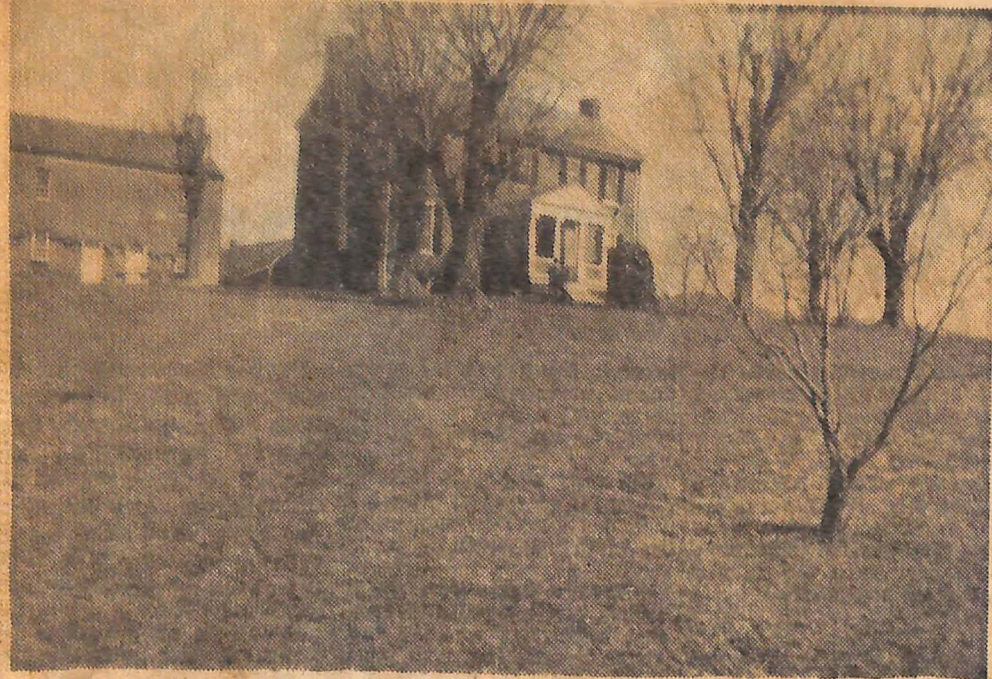
Mrs. Fred L. Bower, Sr. . . . . President Virginia Division  
Mrs. Russell Johnston . . . . . First District Chairman  
Mrs. Paul L. Yount . . . . . President Southern Cross Chapter  
Mrs. John W. Whittington . . . . . Secretary of Conference  
Mrs. Carl Matthews . . . . . Organist

*Special Pages to Executive Officers*

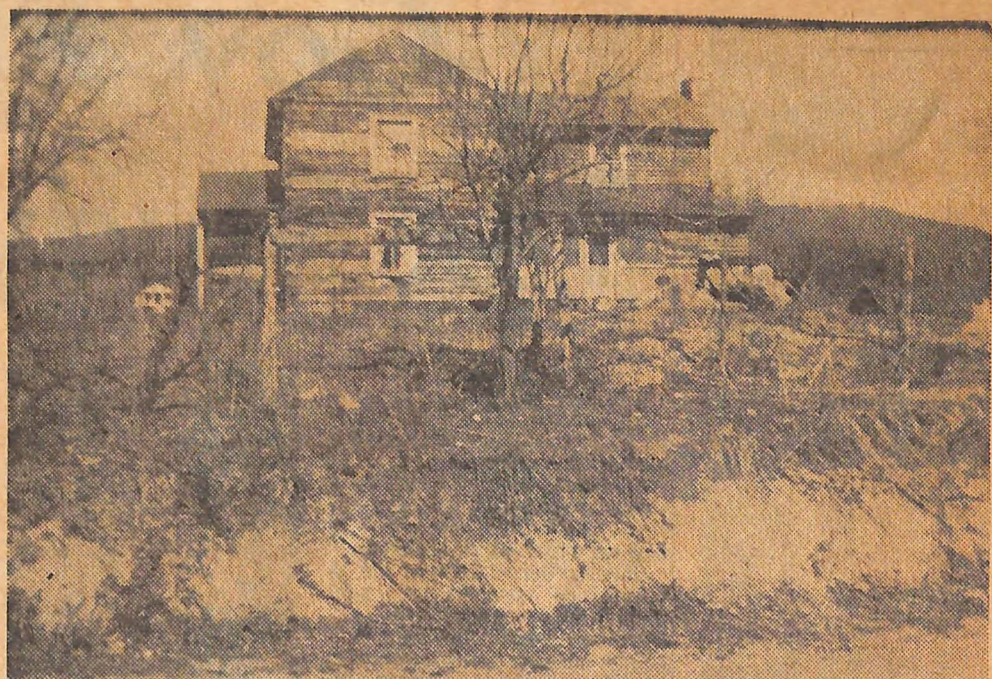
Miss Emily Wright  
Mrs. R. D. Ettinger

*Registration*

Mrs. W. G. Strickler  
Mrs. Robert Carlton  
Mrs. Ralph D. Ettinger



'Back Creek' Was Occupied by Maj. James Cloyd During War



Wounded Were Treated in Log House Still Seen on Battlefield

## Major Battles in Southwest Virginia

# Civil War Hit Home Just 98 Years Ago

By GOODRIDGE WILSON

On Monday, May 9, 1864, a battle was fought at the foot of Walker Mountain about five miles north of Dublin. The next day, Tuesday, May 10, fighting was resumed at the railroad bridge over New River, near Radford, and, on that same Tuesday, a battle was fought at Crockett's Cove, near Wytheville.

The first of these engagements was called "The Battle of Cloyd's Mountain," by Federals and "The Battle of Cloyd's Farm," by Confederates; the second, "The Artillery Duel at New River Bridge," and the third, "The Second Battle of Wytheville." The three of them, together with subsequent military movements around Christiansburg and Blacksburg, and over Salt Pond Mountain, and a skirmish on Gap Mountain near Newport, were closely connected parts of a Federal offensive designed primarily to put the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad out of commission.

On May 2, 1864, an army of approximately 9,000 men of all arms, commanded by Gen. George Crook, set out from the vicinity of Charleston, W.Va. A cavalry division consisting of 2,000 picked men under Gen. W. W. Averell went by Logan, up Tug River, and through Abb's Valley to Tazewell, with instructions to capture Saltville and destroy the railroad west of Dublin. The main body, approximately 7,000 men all told, led by the commanding general in person, headed for Dublin by way of Beckley, Princeton, and Rocky Gap, and down Walker's Creek to Poplar Hill, going into camp Sunday afternoon, May 3, at the Shannon farm on the north side of Walker Mountain.



GEN. WILLIAM E. JONES  
Left to Defend Long Front

so as to resume his raiding activity and had a goodly number of Kentuckians at Saltville.

Some Virginians were also there, among them the 45th Virginia Infantry, with Col. William H. Browne and Lt. Col. Edwin H. Harman, both of Tazewell County, in command. Col. Harman was mortally wounded at Cloyd's farm. Gen. Albert Jallatin Jenkins, a successful cavalry leader from the Virginia bank of Ohio River above Huntington, was in command of groups stationed in Giles, Tazewell, Monroe, and Alleghany Counties.

Gen. Breckenridge was at Dublin, in charge of operations in the Valley and Southwest Virginia.

On May 5, when the force under Crook and Averell was rapidly approaching from the Kanawha Valley, Gen. Breckenridge notified Gens. Jones and Jenkins that, under orders, he was departing immediately for the Valley and was taking with him two full brigades, one under Gen. John Echols and one under Gen. Gabriel C. Wharton, and a portion of a brigade under Col. John McCausland, thus leaving Jones and Jenkins to defend the front from Bristol to Alleghany County as best they could, with what they had left.

Gen. Breckenridge, with help from the two brigades he took with him and additional help from the VMI Cadet Corps, thwarted the threat in the valley by defeating Gen. Franz Sigel in the Battle of New Market on Sunday, May 15, six days after the Battle of Cloyd's Farm.

When Gen. Breckenridge left him, Gen. Jenkins was at Narrows with 200 men, all he had at hand with which to meet Gen. Crook with something like 6,000

beautiful level meadows of Back Creek, from a quarter to a half mile wide, between a steep wooded ridge with Back Creek flowing at its base and the foot of the mountain. Travelers going north on the road, then and now, could see some distance up stream on their left the brick and stone buildings of the fine old "Back Creek" home, erected by Maj. Joseph Cloyd of the Revolutionary War period.

His grandson, Maj. James Cloyd, lived there in the Sixties and his farm included the Back Creek meadows and many upland acres. The George Farris family lives there now. On the right of the road in the meadow some distance down stream is an old two-story log house. Fierce fighting raged around it. Wounded were taken into it for treatment.

Col. Edwin H. Harman received a mortal wound near it. After the war, James Cloyd's daughter, Sally, lived in it with her husband, Charles Harman, a son of Col. Edwin H. Harman.

About half-way from Dublin to the mountain, off to the left, is another imposing brick residence, that was built by Joseph Cloyd, brother of James, prior to 1850 and was occupied by him during the war.

It is now the beautiful, modernized home of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dobyns. Off the road to the right, about two miles from Dublin, is an old log and frame dwelling where Guthries have lived since the 1790's. In that house Gen. Jenkins died from wounds received in the battle. All four of these houses are still standing and in use.

Also on top of two high hills above the west bank of New River where the railroad bridge crossed, are small redoubts, much the same in appearance now as they were 98 years ago when Capt. Henry C. Douthat manned them with his battery of Botetourt Artillery. In New River at Ingles Ferry are old columns that supported a covered wooden bridge over which passed the traffic of the stage road from Baltimore to Nashville.

In a letter to her husband, dated "Christiansburg, May 15, 1864," Mrs. Jane Wade wrote: "Just as we were going to church last Sunday we heard the Yanks were advancing on Dublin, and every man got up and left the church. Bill Smith's Company were all there and he ordered them to Dublin, of course all the women folks who belonged to the different mem-

ing of the cannons very distinctly at the bridge."

The letter describes in varied detail the turmoil, terror and excitement of stirring events in Christiansburg and vicinity all that week. The Mr. Hickman mentioned was the Rev. William P. Hickman, pastor of Belspring Presbyterian Church, who, too old for service in the army, voluntarily took his musket and joined the fray.

On the afternoon of Sunday, May 8, Gen. Jenkins posted his little army on his chosen battlefield, two regiments and a battalion of infantry and a company of Montgomery County home guards on the wooded bluff with Back Creek at its base, the artillery on both sides of the road in the meadow below, where guns could be trained on the enemy coming down the mountain. A third regiment, the 45th Virginia Infantry, arrived from Saltville the next morning and was posted on the right of the battle line. The Confederates fought the battle with three regiments and a battalion of infantry, a company of home guards and two batteries of artillery. A fourth regiment, Kentuckians, arrived from Saltville by train in the afternoon, too late to participate in the battle proper, but in good time to give aid in fighting and holding back the pursuing enemy on the retreat towards Dublin. The total force, including the late arrivals from Saltville, was less than 3,000 men.

The Federals had over 6,000 men, in 12 regiments and three brigades of infantry, about 400 cavalry, and 12 pieces of artillery. One brigade was commanded by a colonel, who was later president, Rutherford B. Hayes. The fighting started about 9 o'clock on Monday morning, May 9, with skirmishing on the mountain.

When the Confederate pickets and skirmishers were withdrawn Gen. Crook sent his cavalry and artillery and two brigades of infantry along the road down the mountain to form, as far as possible, under cover of timber at the edge of the level meadow with the Confederates in position beyond it. At the top of the mountain the other brigade turned off to the left and followed a path that brought them out some distance below the battlefield, which enabled them to outflank the Confederate right and win the battle.

Col. Carr B. White, who led this brigade, wrote in his report: "Guided by a Negro in the neighborhood the brigade made a detour to the left from the north entrance to the gap, and crossed the mountain one-half mile below, moved around, and attacked the enemy on his extreme right.



GEN. ALBERT J. JENKINS  
Southern Commander Killed at Cloyd's Mountain

Dublin to New River Bridge. The unexpected and decisive attack on the Confederate right was delivered about noon, Col. White's brigade having been slowed down by underbrush in the rugged terrain he traversed while descending the mountain. The Negro who guided him was a slave belonging to James Cloyd.

Confederate artillery that could be moved from Cloyd's farm crossed New River on the covered bridge at Ingles Ferry, and went downstream to take position on the east side at the railroad bridge. The next morning Col. Beuring H. Jones led his 60th Virginia Regiment over that bridge and then set it on fire to prevent its use by the enemy.

On the night after the battle the Federals camped at Dublin. The Confederates went on to New River Bridge, where McCausland used most of the night and the early morning in getting his whole force across the river and disposed in a favorable position on the other side, including Capt. Douthat's Botetourt Battery that had manned the hill top redoubts on the west side. On the next morning, May 10, an artillery duel for possession of the railroad

Gen. Jones coming from Tazewell and Gen. Morgan coming from Saltville united at Wytheville on May 10 before Gen. Averell got there, struck him at Crockett's Cove, fought him until dark, and defeated him with heavy loss. Without reaching the railroad he recrossed the mountain and went down Walker's Creek as Gen. Crook had done and arrived at Christiansburg late on May 11. On Friday the 13th he went through Blacksburg to follow Gen. Crook, but on Gap Mountain his command was repulsed and scattered in the mountains by troops coming up from Narrows under Col. W. H. French and Col. W. L. Beuring H. Jones. He rallied his men and by a round about way through Catawba Valley and New Castle finally joined Gen. Crook at Union.

Official reports on casualties sustained in the "Battle of Cloyd's Farm" list 107 Federals killed and 509 wounded, and 76 Confederates killed and 262 wounded. This costly expedition launched to put the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad out of business inflicted no permanent damage to the railroad except destruction of the bridge at New River Depot.

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At the same time the Federal army was moving up the Shenandoah Valley toward Staunton. Confederates available for combatting Gens. Crook and Averell were widely dispersed, under immediate command of three cavalry generals and over all command of the department commander, Gen. John C. Breckenridge. Gen. William E. Jones and his cavalry brigade were at Bristol.

Gen. John Hunt Morgan, famous Kentucky cavalry raider, had escaped recently from the Ohio State Penitentiary, where he was confined as a common criminal although he was a prisoner of war. He was engaged in reassembling and rebuilding the units of his old command



GEN. JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE  
Overall Commander at Dublin

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The road from Dublin across the mountain was just about where Virginia 100 is now. After a sharp descent it crossed

Cloyd, lived there in the Sixties and his farm included the Back Creek meadows and many upland acres. The George Farris family lives there now. On the right of the road in the meadow some distance down stream is an old two-story log house. Fierce fighting raged around it. Wounded were taken into it for treatment.

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In a letter to her husband, dated "Christiansburg, May 15, 1864," Mrs. Jane Wade wrote: "Just as we were going to church last Sunday we heard the Yanks were advancing on Dublin, and every man got up and left the church. Bill Smith's Company were all there and he ordered them to Dublin, of course all the women folks who belonged to the different members of the Company had to leave the church too, so there was quite a slim congregation and the sermon did not do them much good. We were badly whipped at Dublin. About five o'clock (Monday) our wounded commenced coming in. Ed. French was wounded in the foot. Nat woods in the leg, White Ryan was killed and his two sons were wounded. Mr. Hickman died of his wounds and his son was wounded. Every house on Main Street had some wounded ones, some had four or five, some of them dreadfully wounded. They were coming in until 12 o'clock at night. I don't suppose three women in the 'Burg went to bed that night. Tuesday, we could hear the fir-

field, two regiments and a battalion of infantry and a company of Montgomery County home guards on the wooded bluff with Back Creek at its base, the artillery on both sides of the road in the meadow below, where guns could be trained on the enemy coming down the mountain. A third regiment, the 45th Virginia Infantry, arrived from Saltville the next morning and was posted on the right of the battle line. The Confederates fought the battle with three regiments and a battalion of infantry, a company of home guards and two batteries of artillery. A fourth regiment, Kentuckians, arrived from Saltville by train in the afternoon, too late to participate in the battle proper, but in good time to give aid in fighting and holding back the pursuing enemy on the retreat towards Dublin. The total force, including the late arrivals from Saltville, was less than 3,000 men.

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While the fighting was at its height Gen. Jenkins was wounded. He was taken to the Guthrie home, where his arm was amputated, and where he died during the night. Col. McCausland assumed command and rallied the broken lines as best he could for stubborn rear guard fighting on the confused retreat through



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Dublin to New River Bridge. The unexpected and decisive attack on the Confederate right was delivered about noon, Col. White's brigade having been slowed down by underbrush in the rugged terrain he traversed while descending the mountain. The Negro who guided him was a slave belonging to James Cloyd.

Confederate artillery that could be moved from Cloyd's farm crossed New River on the covered bridge at Ingles Ferry, and went downstream to take position on the east side at the railroad bridge. The next morning Col. Beuring H. Jones led his 60th Virginia Regiment over that bridge and then set it on fire to prevent its use by the enemy.

On the night after the battle the Federals camped at Dublin. The Confederates went on to New River Bridge, where McCausland used most of the night and the early morning in getting his whole force across the river and disposed in a favorable position on the other side, including Capt. Douthat's Botetourt Battery that had manned the hill top redoubts on the west side. On the next morning, May 10, an artillery duel for possession of the railroad raged for several hours. The Confederates withdrew about noon and went to Christiansburg, and that night moved on to Shawsville. The Yankees destroyed the railroad bridge. Cook's army crossed New River at Pepper's Ferry May 10, camped that night on the other side, went to Blacksburg on the 11th, and moved from there across Salt Pond Mountain to Union, and thence to Meadow Bluff in Greenbrier County.

When Gen. W. E. Jones learned of Averell's approach he led his cavalry brigade from Bristol to Liberty Hill, which caused Averell to abandon his attempt to capture Saltville and to try striking the railroad at Wytheville instead.

Gen. Jones coming from Tazewell and Gen. Morgan coming from Saltville united at Wytheville on May 10 before Gen. Averell got there, struck him at Crockett's Cove, fought him until dark, and defeated him with heavy loss. Without reaching the railroad he recrossed the mountain and went down Walker's Creek as Gen. Crook had done and arrived at Christiansburg late on May 11. On Friday the 13th he went through Blacksburg to follow Gen. Crook, but on Gap Mountain his command was repulsed and scattered in the mountains by troops coming up from Narrows under Col. W. H. French and Col. W. L. Jackson. He rallied his men and by a round about way through Catawba Valley and New Castle finally joined Gen. Crook at Union.

Official reports on casualties sustained in the "Battle of Cloyd's Farm" list 107 Federals killed and 509 wounded, and 76 Confederates killed and 262 wounded. This costly expedition launched to put the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad out of business inflicted no permanent damage to the railroad except destruction of the bridge at New River Depot.



GEN. JOHN HUNT MORGAN  
Rallied Raiders at Saltville



Confederates' Redoubt Above Rail Bridge Across New River



Joseph Cloyd Lived in 'Oakland' During Fighting Near Dublin

GENERAL COMPOSED MELODY

# Taps Anniversary To Be Noted

*Dan Butterfield wasn't the greatest general in the Civil War. He wasn't the soberest, either. But he's made countless of his countrymen rest easier since that evening a century ago when he sat down in his tent and composed on the back of an envelope that bedtime bugle call, Taps.*

By J. W. Davis

AP Newsfeatures Writer  
BERKELEY PLANTATION, June 30—AP—One hundred years ago next week an American general made history here in Charles City county — not in fighting but by composing a melody.

The melody was "Taps," the hauntingly beautiful bugle call that in life signals the end of the day for the soldier and in death is sounded at his grave.

The general was Daniel Butterfield, an upstate New Yorker not greatly renowned for military skill but remembered because of this one piece of music.

It ranks with the Star Spangled Banner in its appeal to Americans.

The writing of Taps will be memorialized next Wednesday

on the spot of its origin. As part of the ceremonies, a Marine corps bugler from Yorktown will sound the notes as set down by Butterfield soon after the end of the Seven Days campaign against Richmond, in early July of 1862.

The National Geographic Society, in one of its publications, set the scene:

"After the hard fighting of the Peninsular campaign Butterfield's brigade was camping on the old Berkeley plantation overlooking the James river in Tidewater Virginia. As the weary troops settled down for the night, the bugler sounded 'extinguish lights.'

"Butterfield said to Gen. Dan Sickles, 'That call sounds too formal.'

"Gen. Butterfield thought 'extinguish lights' was not as 'smooth, melodious and musical as it should be.' He felt that the final call should bring comfort and peace to tired, troubled men."

O. W. Norton, a bugler at brigade headquarters, recalled long after the Civil War his role in the birth of Taps. He said he

was summoned to Butterfield's tent, where:

"(Butterfield), showing me notes on a staff written in pencil on the back of an envelope, asked me to sound them on my bugle.

"I did this several times, playing the music as written. He changed it somewhat, lengthening some notes and shortening others, but retaining the melody as he first gave it to me.

"After getting it to his satisfaction, he directed me to sound that call for Taps thereafter, in place of the regular call.

"The music was beautiful on the still summer night and was heard far beyond the limits of our brigade. The next day I was visited by several buglers from neighboring brigades asking for copies of the music, which I gladly furnished."

The new call not only spread through the Union army, but was also taken up by Confederate buglers who could hear it across the quiet river. It was played, incidentally, at the funeral of Confederate Gen. Stonewall Jackson.

The name Taps didn't origi-

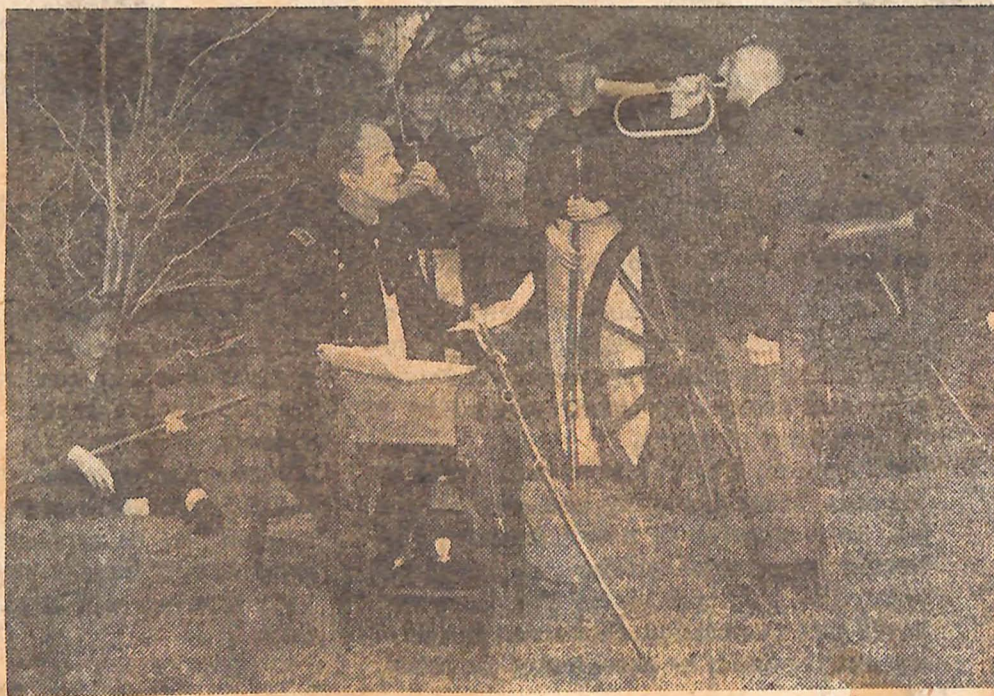
nate with Butterfield but was also the name of an earlier "lights out" call. The name derives from the Dutch call "Taptoo" which on American bugles became the call Tattoo.

Before writing Taps, Gen. Butterfield had composed a special bugle call for his brigade. This call preceded other calls and was a key to the soldiers that those calls, or orders, which which followed were for their brigade alone. There had been confusion before, with men of one brigade sometimes responding to calls from another.

Another Butterfield idea along this line helped to lessen confusion. This was the distinctive shoulder patch for each army corps, now a standard — and valued—part of the unit insignia.

Years later, while reminiscing about Taps, Butterfield recalled that "the men rather liked their call, but began to sing my name to it: 'Dan, Dan, Dan, Butterfield, Butterfield,' when a call came.

"Later, in battle, or in some trying circumstances, they sometimes sang: 'Damn, damn, damn, Butterfield, Butterfield!'"



—State Chamber of Commerce Photo

**COMPOSING 'TAPS'** — This scene, the composing of the bugle call "Taps" by Union Gen. Daniel Butterfield, will be presented at Berkeley Plantation in Charles City county on Wednesday. Tom Carlin of Richmond plays the composer's part and Cpl. Louis A. Madonia of the Marine Corps Barracks at Yorktown, considered the nation's top bugler, plays

a Union bugler. The music was actually composed 100 years ago at Berkeley, located on state Rt. 5 between Richmond and Williamsburg. In addition to this event, the work of Miss Clara Barton, Civil War nurse who founded the American Red Cross, will be honored there Wednesday afternoon by the Richmond Red Cross chapter.



## Civil War Graves Get New Markers

Frank Chapman, Salem town manager, wields a shovel as a memorial committee replaces the markers on graves of Civil War unknown soldiers at the town's East Hill Cemetery. The new tombstones (like the one in left foreground)

are of Georgia marble and were furnished by the U.S. Army to replace smaller eroded ones. Forty-seven stones are to be replaced, including three for Union soldiers' graves.

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THE ROANOKE TIMES, Saturday, July 21, 1962.

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**REBEL FLAGS AT ROUNDUP** — Three Louisiana lassies at National Senior Girl Scout Roundup at Button Bay, Vt., display rebel flags they brought with them. They are, left to right, Pat Spain, New Orleans;

Lynn Dugas and Jackie Carr, Slidell, all from the Southeast Louisiana Council. Some 8,500 girls from all parts of the world are attending the roundup.

(AP Wirephoto)

### Francis Simmons

Francis Simmons of 1254 Laurel St., SE, died Wednesday at his home.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Laura Wells Simmons, and a brother, Alba K. Simmons, both of Roanoke.

A 1911 graduate of Roanoke College, he had taught Latin in high schools at Wytheville and Chatham before coming to Roanoke. He had been an architect and contractor here for many years.

Funeral will be conducted at

10 a.m. Friday at First Baptist Church Boxley Chapel by the Rev. Charles G. Fuller. Burial will be in Mill Creek Cemetery.

★ ★

s, Thursday, July 12, 1962



MEMBER  
National Fraternal Morticians  
BY INVITATION

JOHN M. **OAKLEY**, INC.  
ROANOKE



*A  
Memorial Record  
For  
Friends and  
Relatives*

Services For  
MR. FRANCIS SIMMONS

Passed Away  
July 11, 1962

Services  
First Baptist Church  
(Boxley Chapel)  
10:00 A.M. Friday  
July 13, 1962

Officiating  
Rev. Charles G. Fuller

Interment  
Mill Creek Cemetery  
Botetourt County, Virginia

*Crossing The Bar*

*Sunset and evening star,  
And one clear call for me!  
And may there be  
no moaning of the Bar  
When I put out to sea,*

♦ ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

*For this from out our bourne  
of Time and Place  
The flood may bear me far,  
I hope to see my Pilot—  
face to face,  
When I have crost the bar.  
—Tennyson*



CIRCULATION  
300,000

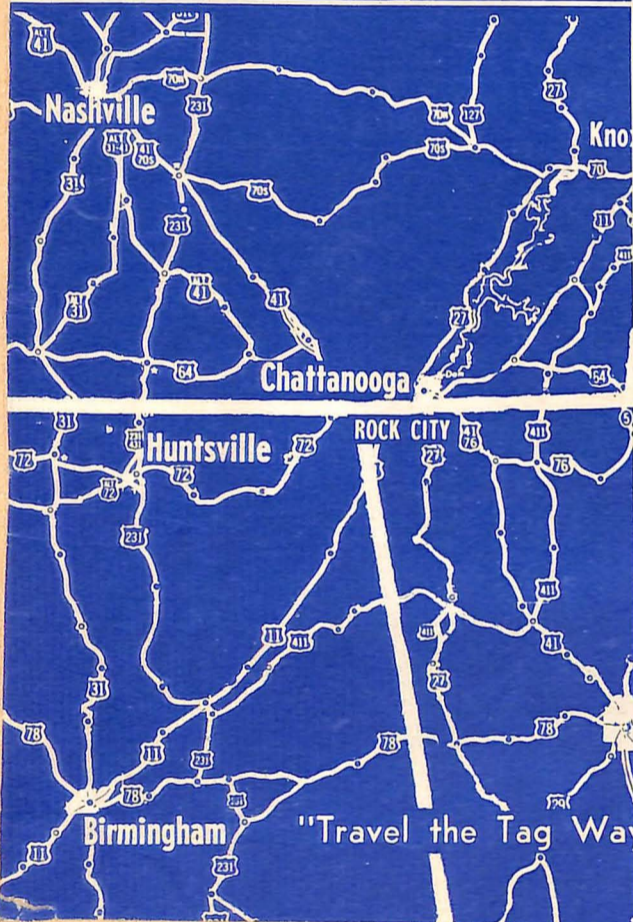
FREE

# Tennessee Alabama Georgia

## SCENIC SOUTH

### This Week in Chattanooga

*what to see..where to stay..where to dine..*



## Fields of Fate

by Lee Anderson  
Editor, Chattanooga News-Free Press  
Member, Civil War Centennial Commission

In the late summer of 1863, the focus of the War Between the States was on Chattanooga, a key rail crossroads at a little city that then had 2,500 people.

If the Union forces could capture Chattanooga, they would poise a possible fatal thrust above the heart of the Confederacy.

As Union forces under Gen. William Rosecrans pressed on Chattanooga in September, Gen. Braxton Bragg's Confederates withdrew southward to prevent the Federal forces cutting the Southern supply line. The two armies in their maneuvers stumbled into each other at Chickamauga, about 15 miles from the heart of Chattanooga.

There in some of the bloodiest fighting of the whole war (some 35,000 casualties in two days), the two armies slugged it out. Finally, on September 20, 1863, a Southern corps led by Gen. James Longstreet found a gap in the Union line and blasted through. This completely routed the Union forces, except for a holding action brilliantly organized by Union Gen. George Thomas at Snodgrass Hill, a defense that earned him the title of "The Rock of Chickamauga."

Despite urging by Gen. Longstreet, Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest and others, Gen. Bragg failed to follow up. Thus he lost the fruit of his victory. The totally disorganized Union Army was fleeing northward and might have been cleared from Tennessee. In that event, the possibility of a negotiated peace between North and South might have been raised.

But when Bragg did not pursue, the Union forces reassembled in Chattanooga, with Gen. U. S. Grant being sent in, and later Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, to face a grave situation which had men on quarter rations and horses and mules dying for want of food as the Confederates drew tight the noose.



Thus the stage was set for the Battle of Chattanooga. First step was to break the Confederate siege so the Union troops could get supplies and reinforcements. Federal forces did this by a well-conceived maneuver involving the rarity of a night amphibious attack. Union soldiers floated down the Tennessee River on the night of October 26 in pontoons and captured Brown's Ferry, opening the "Cracker Line" for incoming supplies.

On November 23, Grant's troops pushed out and took Orchard Knob, a little hill in the valley between Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. Grant put his headquarters there. On November 24, Union Gen. "Fighting Joe" Hooker moved against Lookout Mountain in bad weather that sent swirling mists up the cliffs from the river below, giving the engagement the picturesque title of "The Battle Above the Clouds."

With Confederates cleared from Lookout Mountain, attention was turned to Missionary Ridge, the last great and formidable barrier defending the heart of the Southland. Gen. Sherman sent his four divisions against the north end of the Ridge on November 25, but after a hard and colorful battle, he was beaten back by the division of Confederates under Gen. Pat Cleburne.

Then Gen. Thomas' men went forward against the center of the Ridge. In a confused battle in which the men charged without orders up the side of the Ridge, the Confederate defenses were broken and the Southerners began their retreat toward Atlanta.

This caused Confederate Gen. D. H. Hill to remark: "Chattanooga sealed the fate of the Confederacy."



### • SEE CONFEDERAMA •

BE AN "EYEWITNESS" TO HISTORY AS  
5,000 MINIATURE SOLDIERS FIGHT CIVIL WAR  
BATTLES WITH FLASHING GUNS, SMOKING  
CANNON ————— IN CHATTANOOGA

NEW LOCATION ABOUT JUNE 1st.  
AT FOOT OF LOOKOUT MTN. — NEAR THE INCLINE.





Scene in College Chapel at a Religious Service

## College Has Seen 3 Major Wars

Within scant months after a salvo of distant cannon in Charleston harbor opened the War Between the States, Roanoke College's enrollment dropped from 118 students to 17. On the fourth of June the faculty terminated the 1961 session and turned its attention to keeping the college alive. It was a brash nineteen, and desperate years lay ahead.

The twistings and turnings of policy recorded in the official history, "The First Hundred Years," written by Dr. William E. Eisenberg and published in 1942, gives modern readers a picture of a dedicated faculty with its back to the wall, determined to keep the college in operation.

Course offerings dropped to the preparatory school level, and boys of 13 to 16 were enrolled, with president Dr. David Bittle making a special journey to Richmond to bargain with the Secretary of War for permission to allow any boy who attained military age during a term to complete the session before being called to arms. He made his request on the grounds that if the South won, trained men would be needed to "perpetuate the Confederacy."

For two war-time sessions, young ladies were enrolled. Dr. S. C. Wells said it was "in order to extend the advantages of the institution under a diminished demand for them from legitimate quarters," and they attended classes separate from the boys at that!

The student body was formed into a military unit, with drills and rifles and an obligation to meet the enemy if called upon to do so. Three times they were called and went, and the second time dampened their ardor for war. For two weeks they camped out in bitter cold. The history states "The Salt Works campaign cooled off considerably the boys' ardor for meddling in warfare."

At the close of the war, returning veterans swelled the enrollment, women were again excluded, and Roanoke College

gained fame as a school that had not closed her doors when sister institutions in the Commonwealth had done so.

Forward, to World War I. With Dr. John Alfred Morehead at the helm, Roanoke College in 1918 became a military school under the government's emergency Student Army Training Corps program. 121 men of the student body were mobilized into a company of infantry, uniformed, marched and drilled and by the close of 1918, demobilized.

Yet, 448 Roanoke alumni saw service; 312 of them in the Army or Navy and 15 in non-military capacity. Two were killed in action, ten were decorated. In Salem, they believed they had made the world safe for Democracy.

Time would not wait for college boys. Even before December 7, 1941, Dr. Charles J. Smith, president, saw dark clouds of World War II looming over his campus and wrote in a report to his Board: "So far as our college is concerned, it shares perplexities with every other college and university in America . . . I know of no other policy except that of building in our students true and loyal devotion to our beloved country . . ."

A yellowing photograph in a manila file marked simply "World War II" attests to subsequent events as the conflict roared over the campus. It is a picture of a service flag with a single blue star and bears the eloquent number 852. The campus was turned over to the U.S. Navy as a War Training Service School and the men enrolled as Naval

Aviation Cadets. Bugles blew and for the third time, marching feet crunched on the gravel of the walks at Roanoke College. Classes went on, learning went on, and although some of the gold was gone from their youth and their laughter, students adjusted.

Many of the men left to fight and came back to graduate, with three years gone for most of them. The eloquence of what they felt about the transition was recorded in the 1948 annual, the "Rawenoch."

"So now it's the Class of '48 is it? It's late but it could have been later. Golden Gate by forty-eight. You made a trip to Camp Lee and you were excited and two years later you were bored . . . A college offered a fond farewell and then another college said welcome home. And still it was the same school."

So it has always been, and was for those who jogged the stark hills of Korea, and is for the men of the Class of '62 already uniformed and training in various branches of the armed forces. So it will be for the men of '64 and '74, or any other year. Roanoke College lists, among other things, in its statement of purpose, a

striving to teach a man "to assume responsibility in a free society."

### Convicted Embezzler Wins \$3 Essay Prize

RICHMOND (AP) — Miss Minnie Mangum, the embezzling spinster from Portsmouth, Va., has won a \$3 prize in an essay contest sponsored by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

"Miss Minnie," now in the sixth year of a 20-year sentence imposed for stealing some \$3 million from a Norfolk building and loan association, doesn't seem to harbor any ill feeling against the state.

Her essay topic: "Why I'm glad I'm a Virginian."



### Sisters to Study Abroad

Miss Patricia Utt, left, and her sister, Mrs. Marie Utt Hoal, will work on their doctor of philosophy degrees at The Sorbonne in Paris, France, this summer. They will leave this week from New York aboard the Queen Mary, study for six weeks and spend the rest of the summer touring. Miss Utt is a sixth grade teacher at Highland Park, Mrs. Hoal is art teacher at Lee Junior High School.

THE ROANOKE TIMES, Sunday, September 9, 1962.

### UDC District Head To Speak in Salem

Mrs. E. J. Palmer, First District president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, will be guest speaker for the Southern Cross Chapter meeting on Tuesday at 3 p.m. at Longwood, Salem. Mrs. Palmer's subject will be "Women in the Path of the Enemy." Mrs. Edward D. Vaughan and Mrs. William Clem will be co-hostesses.

### UDC Chapter Sets Opening Meet Tuesday

BLACKSBURG — New officers of the Doctor Harvy Black Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy will take over their duties at a meeting Tuesday at 3 p.m. The meeting will take place in the home of Mrs. Roy J. Holden at South Gate Drive.

Mrs. M. Buford Blair will assist Mrs. Holden as hostess.

Mrs. Blair, incoming president, will preside over a business meeting during which plans will be made for delegates to the Virginia Division Convention at Old Point Comfort this October.

Mrs. Fred Bower, a member of the local chapter, will preside over the convention as Virginia Division president.



# Women's Activities

Roanoke World-News, Friday, February 16, 1962 7

## Roanoke Native Receives UDC Certificate of Merit Award

Dr. Frank Cunningham, Roanoke-born author and historian, has been given the Certificate of Merit of the California Division, United Daughters of the Confederacy, the highest honor the division can award.

The certificate read for "historical research, contributor to Southern literature and as a defender of the truths of our Southland."

This presentation was made at an annual Southern luncheon given recently in the Ambassador Hotel by Mrs. Anne Harton Minton, California president.

Born in Roanoke in 1911, Dr. Cunningham was graduated from Washington and Lee in 1932 and for four years was a newspaperman and radio commentator in Roanoke.

In the Southern history field Dr. Cunningham, formerly vice president of Fremont College and Sequoia University, is the author of "General Stand Watie's Confederate Indians" and "Knight of the Confederacy," a biography of Virginia's mountain cavalry leader, Gen. Turner Ashby.

A featured speaker for the United Daughters of the Confederacy chapters in Southern California, Dr. Cunningham is a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, Order of the Stars and Bars, New York Southern Society, Confederate High Command—in which he holds the rank of Major General—and the Civil War Press Corps. He is also honorary California chairman of the Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Assn.

In 1961 Dr. Cunningham was honored by the famed Confederate Caucus of England "for his service in promoting knowledge and understanding of the Confederacy and the Civil War to the Popular World in the Liberal Art of Literature."

He has won five Freedoms Foundation Awards for "outstanding achievement in helping bring about a better understanding of the American Way of Life."

He has been honored with degrees from colleges and universities in the United States and holds degrees from schools in England and Italy.

Besides his Confederate books, Dr. Cunningham is the author or co-author of four prize winning books in the non-fiction field.



MRS. ANNE VINTON . . . UDC head DR. CUNNINGHAM . . . receives certificate

Roanoke World-News, Thursday, June 14, 1962 39

## UDC Unit Fetes Students at Picnic

Four students, recent winners of an essay contest on history, were guests of the Roanoke chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy recently. The group

met for its annual picnic at the home of Mrs. Tracy Loyd on Deyerle Road.

The students were Miss Rosemary Griffin and James Bier of Roanoke Catholic High; Miss Cheryl Wolfenden and Miss Toni Lantz of Lee Junior High.

Other guests were Mrs. Lawson Worrell Sr., Miss Nancy Harrison, Mrs. J. W. Board of Culpeper and Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Kendall of Raleigh, N.C.

Mrs. Blanche Brewster Pedneau presented a paper on the

cabinet members of Jefferson Davis and Mrs. J. M. Raleigh installed Mrs. Francis Simmons, president, and other new officers.

