1. Soldiers parading in the streets of France after the Armistice was signed.

2. One of the many parades that occurred shortly after peace was achieved in Europe.

3. Soldiers in the trench cheer after receiving the news that peace has been reached.

4. Canadian soldiers returning from Vimy Ridge after peace was reached.

5. American soldiers and civilians march together in celebration of peace being reached in Europe.

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We have teamed up with the Bedford Police Department to compile a history of the town Police Department. While some information has been found we are still looking for more. We are looking for the community’s help with any stories, pictures or facts that we can add. If you have any information that can help with this project please contact Jennifer Thomson at the Bedford Museum & Genealogical Library, by email at librarian@bedfordvamuseum or call at 540-586-4520.

Thank you in advance for any assistance you are able to provide!
TRAIN EXHIBIT
RETURNS

*BLACK FRIDAY through FIRST SATURDAY in January*

- Interactive Thomas the Tank Engine track
- See BEDFORD on the layout, local businesses and public buildings
- “The Polar Express” during the two weeks of Christmas break
- Large groups: please call for an appointment
- $2 suggested donation for adults will be appreciated
- Closed major holidays and extreme weather
- Collecting New and Gently loved stuffed animals for the Teddy Bear Brigade for Gleaning for the World

Bedford Museum & Genealogical Library
201 E. Main St.
Bedford, VA
540-586-4520
www.bedfordvamuseum.org

Hours:
Mon-Sat 10-5
Till 8pm first 3 Fridays in Dec.
Women’s History Month Writing Contest
Grades 2-8
Sponsored by:
The Bedford Museum and Genealogical Library
Two Grand Prizes, Grades 2-5 & Grades 6-8
$50.00

Plus First Place and Runner Up will be awarded in each of the following categories:
- Grades 2-3
- Grades 4-5
- Grades 6-8

The first place winner will win $25.00 and the runner-up will receive $15.00. Home school and private school students welcome.

In 1619, the House of Burgesses was established in Jamestown, as the first form of government in the Colonies. In honor of this event please tell us about a woman you admire who has been in politics or government power (i.e. Governor, Senator, Mayor, Queen, etc). In one to two pages, with at least one source for 2-5th grade, and two sources for 6-8th grade, please tell why you admire her, and how you want to be like her. Sources do not have to be in any particular format but please say exactly where you found the information: name of book, name of website, etc. Extra points available for first hand accounts and local (within 2 counties) women, including those that were born here but did things other places or born other places and did things here.

Winners will be invited to read their essays at a special reception Saturday, March 24, at 2:00PM at the Museum. The winners will also be submitted to the Bedford Bulletin, placed on our Facebook page, and in our semi-annual newsletter. All entries must be in the Museum by:

**Friday, March 1 @ 5:00PM.**

Questions: please call 540-586-4520, email: librarian@bedfordvmuseum.org or stop by the Museum at 201 E. Main St. in Centertown Bedford.

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For each entry, please attach the following information sheet:

| Title of Entry | Name & Grade of Author | Mailing Address | Home Telephone | Teacher | School |

Signed Parent Permission: I (Parents Name), provide permission for my child (Child’s Name) to enter the Women’s History Contest sponsored by the Bedford Museum and Genealogical Library. I also grant my permission for my child’s entry to be published in the Bedford Bulletin Newspaper upon its submission by the Museum, as well as the Museum’s semi-annual newsletter, and my child’s name & photo to the Museum’s Facebook page. I also understand my child’s essay will be the property of the Bedford Museum.

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2018 ESSAY WINNERS

L to R: Lilly Doebler (GP 6-8), Charlotte Maxwell (1st Place 6-8), Marciel Noble (GP 2-5), Joycelyn Tester (1st place 4-5), Meredith Munder (RU 4-5), Virginia Bagby (RU 6-8)
Greater Lynchburg Community Foundation

Thank you to the Greater Lynchburg Community Foundation for awarding the museum grant money to expand our exhibits. As we have mentioned in the previous newsletter, we are renovating and reorganizing the museum in its entirety. Below are some pictures of the finished projects that were in part funded by the Greater Lynchburg Community Foundation.

Bluegrass Jams at the Museum

Every Friday night the Museum hosts a Bluegrass Jam. This continues to prove a valuable source of donations yearly and a great time is had by all.

****

ATTENTION!

Groupon Membership: if you purchase a membership to the Museum through Groupon, please call us with the confirmation number. Groupon does not give us any information on the individual who made the purchase, so we have no way of thanking you or giving you the correct credentials for the website and membership. Thank you!

****

2018 Train Season

As you receive this newsletter we will have begun the process of setting up our train layout that completely takes over our third floor. The first weekend of November we bring the layout out of storage and the next two weeks work to get all the electrical components running and the scenery set up in time to open to the public on Black Friday.

Train season is one of our biggest fundraisers of the year. We count on the 2,000 visitors that come yearly in order to keep this great tradition alive.

Last train season we brought the trains out in the beginning of October, a month earlier, to make the necessary repairs to the layout. Our trains are in their 17th year and were in desperate need of a tune up. Last November we showed pictures of the updating process and the work invested.

This is the third year the museum staff has been solely responsible for the running of the trains and the maintenance of the layout. Previously, the local train club set up, ran, and stored the layout. We have had to make several adjustments to the way we run the layout and the upkeep.

The other necessary adjustment was the lack of trains to run on the layout. When the train members ran the layout they brought their personal trains which provided rotation of engines and train cars. Without this additional support the museum has had to make investments in new engines and cars.

If you want to partner with us this year and make a donation to ensure that we can continue to grow and expand this beloved event we would greatly appreciate it. You can send all donations via PayPal (bccm-info@bedfordvamuseum.org) or by mail to 201 E. Main St. Bedford, VA 24523 with the memo “trains.”

****
Donations Received

We want to thank Robert Leftwich for his donation of this amazing piece of history. This is a 1602 land grant issued to a Leftwich living in England. In the pictures you can see the original wax seal intact.

The Leftwich name has been associated with Bedford County since the 1700’s. The family has roots in this area and are recognized as one of the founding families.

This document now has the distinction of being the oldest artifact in our establishment. We are so excited to add this to our collection and preserve it for many years to come. Thank you Robert for the donation!

****

Above is the front of the Land Grant awarded to Leftwich in 1602.

Above is the backside of the 1602 Land Grant

1940 Piedmont Label Baseball Team Baseball

Baseball signed by the 1940 Piedmont Label Team when they played against Appomattox. It has all the names of the team including Bedford Boys, Pride Wingfield and Tony Marsico.

The following is a list of people who signed the baseball:

Tony Marsico
Pride Wingfield
Aaron Barnstein
Tinker Hicks
Proz Gobbs
Jack Nance
Moulton Phelps
Democrat Saunders
Grant Woodford
Earl Musselman
Bad News Hale
R. B. Overstreet
Director, J. T. Davidson Jr.
T. E. Bolling
Nub Faribault
Bo Short
Red Britt
Frank Woodford
Burrhead Wright
Bob Simpkins
Bob Hall
R. G. Preston

****

Fridays at The Museum

By: Jennifer Thomson

This past summer we spent every Friday traveling through Bedford’s past. We started with the Native American times and had the Monacan Chief as our first guest.

We then learned about the Colonial Era with a trip to the first county seat, New London.

The next week we learned about state government by having
Carmela Putney, wife of the late Lacey Putney, and Jay Person from the State Capital as our guest speakers.

We went to Poplar Forest for the next week and learned about our most famous vacationer, Thomas Jefferson. Reenactors from Booker T. Washington living history guild then came out to help us understand the Southern perspective as well as teach us the Virginia Reel.

The following week the National Commander of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War shared about the Union perspective of the Civil War.

A trip to the National D-Day Memorial was next on the agenda and learning about Bedford’s great sacrifice during World War II. Dr. Lee Anthony came out the following week and taught us about the importance of WWI.

We then had Rodney Franklin share about his experience growing up in Bedford County and then being in both the Korean and Vietnam War.

On the tenth week, we spent the day learning about the history of the Museum and did an archeological dig in the Museum and students were able to take home the artifacts they found in that dig.

The children were encouraged to explore Bedford County by going to various historical locations for to complete a scavenger hunt. Each location visited resulted in points earned, which were redeemed for end of the year prizes.

This was the 10th year of doing this summer program teaching local history that is so often missed in the public schools. This fun and educational program shows history in an interactive and real way.

The program would not be here if not for the great sponsors that cover our financial costs every year. Thank you so very much to Elks Lodge #2844, Genny Humphreys and the Bedford Main St. organization.
Visitors Near and Far

We get over 3,000 visitors every year. At our front door we have a sign in sheet for our visitors to sign on arrival. I thought it would be neat to give a little shout out to our visitors and the places they travelled from to visit us here in Bedford, VA. So the next time you come for a visit make sure to sign our guest book and you might be featured in our next newsletter.

Thank you for visiting:

Margaret Conrad from Boone, Indiana
Gary Jones from Little Rock, Arkansas
Dottie and Robert Thaxton from Clarksville, Virginia
Rebekah Overstreet from Bedford, Virginia
Gerry Satler from Augsburg, Germany
Noama Bowling Palanco from Roseville, California
Elbert Watson from Fallston, Maryland
The Smith Family from Virginia Beach, Virginia
Linda Pearce from Blacksburg, Virginia
John and Linda Hages from Sterling Heights, Michigan
Michael and Melissa Jones from Jacksonville, Florida
Donna Parker from Natural Bridge, Virginia
Lucy DeGrace from Bellingham Washington
Nancy Applegate from Hillsboro, Ohio
Dong and Leslie Wilkerson from Omaha, Nebraska
David and Linda Goode from Hernando, Mississippi
Chris Carson from San Jose, California
Alex and Helen Irvine from Larne, Northern Ireland
Mike and Lisa Wilson from Buford, Georgia
Joe Cofer from Chattanooga, Tennessee
Holli and Nathan Chapman from Morgantown, West Virginia
Tina Barnett from Bedford, England
Mick Pegley, Dromore, Northern Ireland
Abbie Bartlett from Northern Ireland
Reese Maciornowski from Kanoebe, Hawaii
Rae and Terri Hale from Delaware
Michael and Virginia Underwood from Chicago, Illinois
Karen Busser from Ramona, California

Beverly Rupert from Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Jack Guerra from Green Bay, Wisconsin
Stephen Tate from Harrisburg, Virginia
Jade Jeter-Hill from Everett, Washington
Jan and Bob Kimbrell from Herington, Kansas
Ken and Linda Parker from Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Again thank you to all our great visitors we love getting to meet and work with you! Come again soon.

****

Compliments

Genealogy Student—Lots of useful information; organization of material; different teacher points of view. Really appreciate the opportunity to take the class.

Genny Humphreys—Excellent Newsletter…Always a good read…But this is just full of life…Then and Now.

Genealogy Student—Enjoyed the class and learned a lot.

Barbara Bickerton—Thank you for yet another great newsletter! I grew up in Bedford County and moved to Colorado in 1962. I recently connected with two cousins I did not know. They were born in other states. We love our adopted state but like to meet and research our common Bedford County ancestors. I will share this edition with them.

Genealogy Student—I want to thank you and your staff for the wonderful experience I had taking the genealogy classes in April. Everyone was so nice and professional and I learned many things I will use during my research. What an amazing gift you are giving the public. And on top of that you gave me the one year membership. Words can not express my deep appreciation.

Genealogy Student—What a great service you all provide Bedford residents! I have several classes with you, and they are always well organized and informative. Thanks for making them available.

Barbara Callaway—Dear Jennifer, I just wanted to thank you for sharing “our history” with the Callaways. It is fascinating to walk in the footsteps where so much of the Joseph, William Callaway history began. Most of all, we are grateful to the museum and you for the time and effort in preserving history.

Bill and Sherrie Locke—We would like to thank you for making us 4 CD’s of the bluegrass band. Please accept this small donation as a gift to the museum for the great work you are doing.

Tracy Turner, Roanoke 8th Air Force Fellowship—Dear Doug, I want to thank you and your staff for your assistance in providing copies of information related to the Sharp Top B-25 crash. You and your staff were very helpful even with no advance notice which was very impressive.

Charlotte Brown—Jennifer it was a pleasure to meet you this past Saturday. Thanks for all you do – btw the library was really cool, wish I could have stayed longer to research.
Thank You to the Murphy Family

The Museum recently received a donation from the Murphy Family fund. We appreciate the generous donation. This donation will assist the museum in our mission to educate, preserve and commemorate the history and genealogy of Bedford County.

****

Expansion and Renovations

Below are pictures of some of the renovations and updates we have completed since the May! New curtains shield researchers from the harsh afternoon sun in the library. And the stained glass windows have been installed in the other library room where patrons can admire these windows once again.

**

Genealogy Classes

As many of you know the museum teaches a beginners genealogy class every month. We are pleased to announce in addition to our beginner’s course we have added an advanced Ancestry class and an Ancestry DNA course.

Recently we changed our schedule for our monthly classes. Every first and second Saturday, unless otherwise noted, classes will begin at 9:30-12:00 and the advanced classes will run from 1:00-3:00 on those same Saturdays.

We only accept the first ten that sign up due to limited space in our library. To sign up for our beginner courses or our advance courses please call us at 540-586-4520.

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If Logs Could Talk  
By: Marion Banks

After attending several plays at Thomas Jefferson’s Poplar Forest about slave life at Poplar Forest, and drawn from real-life experiences, the trilogy explores the complex lives lived by the enslaved African Americans and their struggles to survive.

Despite there being no log cabins to remind you that the great “Declaration of Independence” signer “that all men are created equal” had slaves at all of his private retreats. The latest archaeological dig sites and discoveries on his plantations are living proof. Displays of special objects found on the property, tell us about slave presence there.

While attending these plays on slave life at Poplar Forest, I was reminded of what we were taught by my parents, my grandparents and great-grandparents about slave life. I began to imagine if logs could talk! It’s difficult to imagine times and places long past, but the stories and conditions were passed down from generation to generation.

If logs could talk, they would tell how slaves were captured, put on ships, shackled by wrist and ankles to a man on the right and one on the left. Where were they taking us? Will we ever see mother and father again? A visit to the black wax museum in Baltimore, MD will help you see how they were stacked on the ships for the trip to America, also how urine and excrement fell from above onto those below.

If logs could talk, they would tell if you survived the trip (which many did not), you were unloaded and stripped, put on auction blocks to be bid on and sold to the highest bidder, never to see parents, siblings or other family members again. Richmond, VA just a few blocks from the State Capitol in Shockoe bottom was the second largest main port for slave trading in the United States. New Orleans Louisiana being the largest slave trading city in the nation.

If logs could talk, they would tell of the beatings/whippings and hanging that resulted from rebelling or running away, which was common. Slaves ran because they were mistreated, or they were afraid of being sold or just wanted to be free. But many were captured and brought back to be made examples of, so other slaves could see what would happen to them if they tried to escape.

If logs could talk, they would tell of when master was short on cash as a result of poor crop sales or bad weather conditions, he had to raise cash and cut expenses a slave was sold again like mules, horses, hogs or cattle. Slavery was a business. Sometimes people had to be sold to keep the plantation going to make a profit.

If logs could talk, they would tell how it was illegal for blacks to learn to read and write, yet despite the laws slaves often secretly taught themselves or were taught by the white children they played with or were nannies to. Throughout history there were white people who risked their lives to help the slaves. Many who took such risks did so because they believed it was the right thing to do, as they studied the bible and sat in church Sunday after Sunday. To them if they were true to their God, they had to help the poor and the oppressed.

If logs could talk, they would tell of when the Emancipation Proclamation was signed (1865), they were free, but where were they supposed to go? They owned no land. They had no houses of their own. What were they supposed to do with this freedom if they did not have money or a place to live? Some slave owners kicked their former slaves off the land. Others allowed their ex-slaves to remain and work for money. The former slave owners still needed their labor and the former slaves needed jobs. Many slaves stayed where they were. Others left, not knowing where they were going and not caring. Still others went in search of wives and children or husbands who had been sold away. If logs could talk hopefully has provided a deeper understanding of what it was like to be a slave.

****

A Lifetime of Memories: As remembered by Joanne Sneed  
Annotated by Grace Peterson

Recently, the Museum had the privilege of interviewing two Bedford County Citizens, Joanne Sneed and Ned Marshall. In this issue we will look at the stories shared by Joanne Sneed and of her life in Bedford County. In our following issue we will feature the genealogies of both Joanne and Ned.

A Lifetime of Local Connections

Joanne was born, raised and has lived in Bedford County for the majority of her life. Joanne’s early years were spent on East Main Street. As the only young child in the town came many privileges and several watchful eyes.
Joanne told of a local lawyer, Marcus Bellier, who would take Joanne to the office so she could enjoy donuts with the other local lawyers.

**Early Life**

Joanne Sneed was the only child born to Clarence and Francis Bowles Agee in 1932. Through her mothers line Joanne can trace her heritage to the founding of Bedford County and to one of the gentlemen who donated 100 acres for the town of Liberty (now Bedford), Joseph Fuqua.

“*I came from good stock,*
*I just didn’t live up to it.*”

Her father, Clarence, owned a clothing and supply store in town, Agee Furniture and Supply. Where he sold everything from antique furniture to paint. Her father was not the only entrepreneur in the family. Sneed’s Aunt on her mother’s side, Mary Lee Bowles, owned a dress shop in town, Mary Lee Dress Shop.

Joanne recounted one story of her father during his time as WWII street warden. The family had just moved from East Main Street to Jeter Hill. Before her father was transferred to parole Jeter Hill he still had to report to his East Main Street post.

On this particular day her father went out to parole during a blackout session and he went out the front door, and Joanne remembers that in their Main Street house they never used the front door. At their new house on Jeter Hill they had a fence that wrapped around the yard. As her father went out of the front door, in the blackout, he did a total flip right over and back again. He was still standing. Her mother inquired if he was alright and his response was I’m still standing! It is something Joanne said she would never forget it.

During WWII Bedford practiced total black out times in preparation for any enemy attacks on the homeland. During these blackouts all citizens of the town had to turn off all the lights.

Joanne said they lived for blackouts to come. Joanne described that every light had to be out, unless you covered up all the windows totally with blankets or quilts so that no light would show through.

Joanne’s neighbor Mama Bradfield covered her windows. And everybody on the street would go to Mama Bradfield and Bob, her son, who played the piano by ear just fantastically, would play the piano and they would sing during the whole time of the blackout. He played a lot of boogie woogie.

Sneed graduated from Bedford High School. After high school, Sneed continued her education and graduated from the Virginia Baptist Nurses Training school in 1953. Sneed was a nurse first at John Russell and worked during the transition to Bedford Memorial, assisting in the move. Sneed retired as a practicing nurse in 1980.

Joanne married Philip Sneed in 1953 in South Carolina. Philip worked for Norfolk Western as a train master and worked there until his retirement. Joanne and her husband had two children; Theresa Lee, who lives in Roanoke, and Timothy Wayne who lives locally in Bedford.

Joanne recounted her relationship with local Photographer and member of the local Fireman’s Marching band, Willie Stone. We Featured a story in our previous newsletter about Willie Stone and showcased some of his photographs of Bedford County.

Willie Stone lived just four houses down from Joanne and her family, and she was the only one he allowed to come into his house. Joanne remembered how Stone was a hoarder of sorts, he had newspapers stacked around his house from the floor to ceiling.

Willie told Joanne that the house he lived in was the old stage coach stop in the town, the same location rumored to be where George Washington stayed the night.

Joanne also recalled that Stone had no running water in his house and so he used the water from his toilet tank for all his needs in the house, cooking and otherwise.

*Our May newsletter will feature Joanne’s genealogy and deep connections to Bedford County.*
Below is an obituary of a Bedford County native and trailblazer for women studying in the field of history. Below is an obituary that was featured in the Washington Post on June 27, 2018. Typed as written.

Willie Lee Rose, influential historian of slavery and Reconstruction, dies at 91

By Harrison Smith

Willie Lee Rose, a historian whose short but brilliant career helped steer the study of slavery and Reconstruction away from white slaveholders and toward freed African Americans — and who oversaw a gender discrimination report that spurred her profession to address sexism within its ranks — died June 20 at a retirement community in Baltimore. She was 91.

Johns Hopkins University, where she taught from 1973 until her retirement in 1992, announced the death but did not give a cause.

Dr. Rose suffered a stroke in 1978 that severely curtailed her academic work, limiting her scholarly output to little more than a collection of essays, a compilation of primary-source documents and a single full-length book, “Rehearsal for Reconstruction” (1964). Yet that book, and the scattered works that followed, proved so influential that Dr. Rose was credited with standing at the forefront of a revolution in the field of U.S. history.

Along with scholars such as Kenneth Stampp, Eric McKitrick and LaWanda Cox, she was part of a generation of historians who dismantled the prevailing view of Reconstruction as a “Tragic Era” for the South. Under an interpretation that became known as the Dunning School, radical Republicans were said to have ravaged the former Confederacy in the postwar years, working with ignorant African Americans and corrupt Northern whites to undermine the region’s culture and politics. Black suffrage was seen as a political failure; the system of Jim Crow segregation that followed was justified as a political necessity.

Within the academy, Dr. Rose and her peers all but obliterated that school of thought, spotlighting the efforts of well-intentioned reformers and introducing the perspective of newly freed slaves who sought to exercise their freedom for the first time.

“She introduced real nuance in a subject that has too often been dealt with as a question of black and white, good and evil,” said Eric Foner, a historian of the Civil War and Reconstruction. Dr. Rose, he added, was “one of the very first to look at the former slaves themselves as major actors,” rather than mere victims or passive subjects.

Her dissertation and first book, “Rehearsal for Reconstruction,” presented a chronicle of Reconstruction in miniature. It focused entirely on the sweeping changes that occurred after Union forces seized control of South Carolina’s Sea Islands in 1861, freeing some 10,000 slaves.

For the most part, officials left the freedmen’s fate to a group of teachers, preachers, doctors and abolitionists known as Gideon’s Band, a proto-Peace Corps unit that helped the former slaves establish schools and an island economy. A few of the volunteers lined their pockets, Dr. Rose noted, while Sea Islanders became “as self-governing as many a small New England town.”

In a review for the New York Times, Amherst College historian Henry Steele Commager declared that the book was “assuredly a definitive work.” It was a finalist for the National Book Award and received the Allan Nevins Prize for best dissertation and the Francis Parkman Prize for the best work of American history — the first time a book had received both prizes, given by the Society of American Historians.

Partly as a result of her newfound prominence, Dr. Rose was appointed to lead a committee charged with evaluating the status and treatment of women in the field of history. Her findings, presented to the American Historical Association in a 1970 document known as the Rose Report, were a calmly worded indictment of gender inequity.

“The present demand for social justice for women coincides with the permanent interest of the historical profession,” the report began. “To increase the opportunities, open to women in the field of history is to advance the quality of the profession itself.”

While elite graduate departments granted “about 15 percent of their Ph.D.’s to women,” the report noted, men constituted 98 to 99 percent of their faculties, with “women serving primarily in the lower ranks.” The report cited a separate study stating that those who “discriminated against women in academic employment also held general views concerning female inferiority.”

As a result of the findings, the AHA agreed to work toward expanding the number of women in the field and increasing the opportunities available to them. One 2007 survey found that women made up about 35 percent of all history faculties.

In an email, Johns Hopkins history professor Martha S. Jones called Dr. Rose “a pioneering advocate for women’s equity and inclusion in the historical profession.” The report she oversaw, Jones added, “is essential reading for professional historians who aim to understand the biases against women that persist until today in our field.”

Willie Lee Nichols was born in Moneta, Va., on May 18, 1927,
and raised in nearby Bedford. Her father ran a farm supply store, and her mother was a homemaker.

She graduated at 20 from Mary Washington College (now the University of Mary Washington) in Fredericksburg, Va. Two years later, she married William G. Rose, a mechanical engineer who later became a photographer. He died in 1985. She leaves no immediate survivors.

“When I graduated, most women either followed their career and tended to remain spinsters, or they fell in love, married, and put their career aside,” she later told the Baltimore News American. Dr. Rose said she “lived the life of a lady” before working as a schoolteacher and then returning to school, inspired in part by the civil rights movement to tell the stories of overlooked Americans.

At Johns Hopkins, she studied under leading Southern historian C. Vann Woodward and received her doctorate in 1962. After several years teaching at the University of Virginia, she joined the Johns Hopkins faculty.

In 1976, she became the first woman selected as the Harold Vyvyan Harmsworth visiting professor of American history at the University of Oxford in England. That year, she published “A Documentary History of Slavery in North America,” which featured commentary on slave letters, planters’ diaries, songs, advertisements and other primary sources.

According to the Boston Globe, Dr. Rose was scheduled to write a volume on the Civil War for the Oxford History of the United States, a sweeping survey of U.S. history aimed at a general audience, when she suffered the stroke that all but ended her career. (The Civil War book went instead to James M. McPherson, resulting in his Pulitzer Prize-winning work “Battle Cry of Freedom.”)

Her final book, a collection of essays, speeches and book reviews titled “Slavery and Freedom,” was edited by her Johns Hopkins colleague William W. Freehling and published in 1982. The book received rave reviews from historians such as Robert F. Durden, who praised her treatment of slavery as a dynamic, changing institution that evolved over time.

The essays seemed to point toward a project that was unfulfilled — another book, or another shelf of books, that might have explored Dr. Rose’s suggestion that “the study of slavery can illuminate the spirit of freedom.”

Instead, Freehling wrote in the book’s preface, they marked “a beginning turned by the fates into a culmination.”

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Below is a neat story on the Bedford City Sunday Schools program they put on. The story was featured in the World Newspaper on February 20, 1915. Typed as written.

Bedford, Va., Feb. 13—Sunday afternoon last, all the Sunday schools of Bedford City held a rally under the auspices of the Bedford County Sunday School Association in the auditorium of the public school building. The scholars of the five Protestant schools marched in a body. This presented an inspiring scene, there being about 600 in the line of March with flags, banners and drums. Mr. J. W. Gillaspie acted as chief marshal of the parade.

An interesting program was rendered. Mr. J. J. Scott spoke on the Elementary Department; Mrs. W. O. McCabe, Secondary Department. Mr. C. L. Mosby, Adult Department; Mrs. T. O. Magann, County and District Convention; the Rev. C. E. Blankenships. The General Report of the Convention.

The exercises were enjoyed by an immense gathering. An enjoyable feature was the music furnished by the Belmont orchestra and others. Several selections were beautifully rendered by the Irish-American quartette. There was also a solo, “Face to Face,” by the rev. J. T. Bette, of Louisville, Ky.

****

Artifact Spotlight

Above is a neat piece of personal history from WWI soldier, Henry E. Bays. The envelopes pictured at the bottom of the page are the different locations that Bays was stationed during his military career from the years 1917-1935. Some of the locations listed include Vienna, Camp Lee, Bedford, New York and Portland.

Above is Henry’s passenger information when he traveled from Vienna to America. Note the name of the ship “Rochambeau.”

We will include a more detailed story about Bays and his life in the next newsletter. So stay tuned.
WWI: One Hundred Years Ago…
By Grace Peterson

On the Eleventh Month on the Eleventh Day at the Eleventh Hour peace was reached on the Western Front.

1918 was the year the world was anticipating. In 1914, war broke out across Europe bringing the powers of the day in a head to head stalemate. It was one defensive move after another. Very few offensive moves gained either side much leverage.

America joined the Allies in the fight for freedom in April of 1917 and have been fighting alongside the weary soldiers of Europe for a year. Spirits were raised with the arrival of the freshly dressed doughboys, and progress was beginning to be made on the front.

Leading up to peace the Allies with the assistance of the American troops were able to break away at the three year old battle lines and make big offensive moves.

July 1918 to the beginning of August, Allies began the Aisne-Marne Offensive. It is during this offensive that the Americans establish the reputation of their fighting spirit. By the end of the offensive the French successfully captured Courmont.

September 26—Began the first of five phases of the U.S Meuse-Argonne offensive. A twenty mile front advancing between the Argonne Forest and Verdun. In this campaign US troops were able to take 12 towns and 5,000 prisoners during the first phase of the campaign.

Through the next several days the Americans and Germans fought a hard battle. The US would push through the Central area of the Argonne Forest, finally breaking through the Hindenburg Line. Through this breakthrough the Americans captured Cunel, Romagne and Grandpre in France.

By the end of September 1918, the Americans were posed and ready for a final assault on Sedan, France.

October 6, 1918, German Chancellor Prince Maximilian sent a note through the Swiss Government to US President Woodrow Wilson, asking him to restore peace through an armistice with terms, effective immediately. This request was denied.

November 9, 1918, Kaiser Wilhelm II Abdicates. The ex-Kaiser and his entourage flee to Holland on the 10th of November.

November 11, 1918, Peace has been reached in Europe, 4 years, 3 months, and 16 days later. German officials meet with the allies and signed an armistice. The terms agreed to were deliberately harsh intended to show Germany’s acceptance of defeat and to prevent Germany from regrouping and start military action for a second time.

Treaty of Versailles

The peace document signed at the end of WWI by the Allied Powers and Germany, in the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles, France on June 28, 1919. The terms and conditions were put into full force on January 10, 1920.

When the Germans asked for peace in October they were ready to accept Woodrow Wilson’s fourteen point plan for restoration and peace in Europe. However, the major Allied players wanted compensation by the Germans for the damage caused by their aggression.

The other major problem the fourteen points posed for the Allied powers was the new territorial drawings. England, France and Italy had made secret treaties with Greece, Romania and each other over the last several years. Promises of land and territory would not have been kept with the nine points Wilson made in his treaty.
The Treaty of Versailles reduced the German empire by 10 percent. All German colonies in China, the Pacific and Africa were divided among Britain, France, Japan and other Allied nations. This treaty contained a guilt clause, deeming Germany as the aggressor in the war. Germany thus, would be required to pay reparations for the loss they inflicted on the Allies, particularly France and Belgium. A commission figured that $33 billion dollars would be comparable to what the Allies lost in a war caused by German aggression.

Rightly so, Germany felt these conditions too harsh and detrimental to their economy. Over the years after the war the Treaty was revised and ratified and mostly in Germany’s favor.

The goal of the Allied powers to prevent Germany from ever rising again in such a power militaristic way. Unfortunately, it is believed these harsh requirements and the eventual relaxing of the enforcement would pave the way for the resurrection of the German Military in the 1930’s.

In 1936 when Hitler remilitarized the Rhineland, which was a violation, the Allies did nothing to stop him, effectively encouraging future German aggression and the eventual Second World War.

French Minister, George Clemenceau gave his thoughts during peace negotiations of US President Woodrow Wilson and British Prime Minister, Lloyd George.

What can a mere French minister do when associated with Lloyd George, who thinks he is Napoleon, and Woodrow Wilson, who thinks he is Jesus Christ?

—Georges Clemenceau, French Prime Minister

**Setting the stage for the World War II**

In Georges Clemenceau’s memoirs, “The Grandeur and Misery of a Victory”, Clemenceau wrote about what he believed was a high possibility of an additional conflict France would face with Germany. He even went as far as predicting that 1940 would be a year of gravest danger for France and Europe. Clemenceau’s did not live to see his predication, unfortunately, come to fruition as he died on November 24, 1929.

Many agree that it was the strictness of the Treaty of Versailles which would lead to the buildup and foundation of the start of WWII. Of course wars are not started because of one reason but this was a contributing factor to the start of an additional war.

**Total Loss**

Reperes did a report in 2011, compiling the deaths and injured of WWI. Here is a quick blurb of their findings and two graphs they included in the report.

The total number of military and civilian casualties in World War I, was around 40 million. There were 20 million deaths and 21 million wounded. The total number of deaths includes 9.7 million military personnel and about 10 million civilians. The Entente Powers (also known as the Allies) lost about 5.7 million soldiers while the Central Powers lost about 4 million.

![World War I Military Deaths (Central Powers)](chart1)

Above are the percentages of deaths the Allied and Central powers experienced during the Great War. Credit: Reperes.

**Spanish Influenza: A Pandemic in The Midst of War**

In previous newsletter's we have discussed the impact the Great War has had on the world we live in today. In each issue we have touched on a topic that began or was advanced during the Great War.

The Great War is remembered as being the war we entered on horses and left on planes. Advances were seen in several aspects; technology, medical, communication, strategy, and weapon advances just to name a few.

Along with the vast advancements reached in the midst of a global war, ideas were not the only things shared across borders. Sharing of disease was rapidly spreading throughout the world at the end of a four year long war that had already taken millions of civilian and soldiers lives.

![Mortality rates across Europe during the pandemic, 1918-19](chart2)

Above is a graph for how the Mortality rates across Europe was effected during the Spanish Flu. And the total increase in percentage. I.e. Germany experienced a 73% mortality increase due to the Flu. Italy experienced the highest percentage last at 172%.
Scientist and doctors today, one hundred years later, know more about the virus that took more than the war itself did, but conclusive answers have not yet been reached because of several unanswered questions. Where did the Pandemic begin? Why was this flu more deadly for young adults rather, than the stereotypical elderly demographic?

This Pandemic infected close to 500 million people worldwide or about one third of the world’s total population. Of that number between 20 and 50 million lost their lives to the Spanish Flu. It is key to remember that record keeping at this time was not sophisticated and some reports believe that upwards of 100 million people died due to the Spanish Flu.

While the site of origination is something that should be considered and is something of interest, the biggest question still unanswered today is why was this virus the deadliest for young adults? Most flu's affect the young and old, the weaker immune systems, not the young adults with a strong immune system.

Not only did Europe lose millions of their young adults due to a four year wartime, now these same countries and then some were hit for a second wave and lost millions more. Complete generations were lost due to the combined losses of the Great War and the Spanish Flu.

To this day scientist are looking at this deadly virus and learning as much as they can before something like this happens again on this immense scale. In 2009, the Swine Flu that swept across the globe was a sister flu sequence as the one seen in 1917.

## Bedford In World War Responded to Every Call Made by Government

Nearly 800 Young Men Accepted for Active Service---

Red Cross Chapter Did Noble Work at Home---

Liberty Bond Quotas Were All Exceeded

When the United States declared war on Germany in April 1917, and the call to arms came, Bedford war ready and eager to maintain the high ideals and patriotism shown by their forefathers in other wars, particularly the Revolution and the War between the States.

The records show that 2,099 men registered in Bedford County for the World War. Of the number registered, 796 were accepted for active service. The county’s quota for the first draft consisted of 209 men, all of whom were mobilized at Camp Lee for training between September 5, and November 30, 1917.

Bedford county had two volunteer companies—the Peaks of Otter Rifles of Bedford and the Blue Ridge Rifles of Montvale.

The companies were organized as home guards and consisted of many men beyond the draft age and their enlistment was only for the emergency of the war. A number of the men who enlisted were young men subject to the selective draft and when called for service these home guards were materially reduced in numbers.

**Did you know?**

During the Pandemic of 1918, New York City Health Commissioner tried to slow the transmission of the flu by ordering businesses to open and close on staggered shifts to avoid overcrowding on the subways.

**Below are parts of an article that appeared in the Bedford Democrat. Date unknown and is typed as written.**

**Bedford In World War Responded to Every Call Made by Government**

**Nearly 800 Young Men Accepted for Active Service---**

**Red Cross Chapter Did Noble Work at Home---**

**Liberty Bond Quotas Were All Exceeded**

Above is a sample of the flyers that were posted all over the United States from the Public Health Service advising people on the safety precautions to take to prevent the further spread of the Influenza outbreak of 1918.
They were primarily mustered into the service of the State for service at home if needed and to replace units of the National Guard which had been ordered out for service in the regular army. The Peaks of Otter Company of Bedford had a total of about seventy-five men on the muster roll.

The officers of the Bedford company were:
Andrew J. Yowell, Captain.
Paul P. Yates, first lieutenant.
Laurie D. Marshall, second lieutenant.

The latter had seen service in the United States Army.

The sergeants in the order in which they appeared on the muster roll were: Edward C. Burks, Gardner W. Bond, Clarence C. Carpenter, J. Thurman Clark, Frank F. Heller, Frank J. Jack, J.L. Morgan.

C. W. Wharton was quarter master sergeant.

The company was organized during the months of September, October and November, 1917.

**Deaths in World War**

According to official reports made by General Jo Lane Stern, the Adjutant General of Virginia, the following soldiers met death in the world war from Bedford County from disease, wounds or killed in battle:

Samuel H. Hubbard, 1st lieutenant, of Forest Depot, died from wounds.
Jesse V. Reed, 1st lieutenant, Bedford, killed in action.
Frank Atkinson, private, Bedford, died of wounds.
Milton O. Arrington, sergeant, Bedford, died of disease.
Howard E. Board, private, Bedford, died of wounds.
William Sherman Burks, private, Big Island, died of wounds.
Phillips H. Burroughs, private, Bedford, killed in action.
Ashby J. Dowdy, private, first class, Big Island, killed in action.
James M. Folden, Bedford, died of wounds.
Daniel O. Harrison, corporal, Hardy, killed in action.
Samuel D. Hodges, private, Bedford, died of disease.
Loxley Lacey, private, private, first class, Bedford, died of wounds.
Chas. H. Latimer, privvt first class, Bedford, died of disease.
Andrew J. Lucas, musician, Leesville, killed in action.
Walter J. H. Sheppard, private first class, Thaxton, died of wounds.
Frank H. Skinnell, private, Bedford, died of disease.
Booker P. Stinnett, private, Bedford killed in action.
Jack A. Stinnett, private, Stone Mountain, died of disease.
Geo. K. Tate, mechanic, Bedford, killed in action.
Isaac Tate, private, Thaxton, died of wounds.
Curtis Vaughn, private first class, Bedford, died of disease.
Roland P. Wells, private, Bedford, died of disease.
Herbert J. Whitzgall, corporal, Bedford, killed in action.
William H. Moseley, private, Bedford, died of disease.
Harry S. Ramsey, private, Bedford, died of disease.
Chas. E. Thomas, private first class, Bedford, died of wounds.
Gordon Williamson, private, Bedford, died of disease.
Ambrose Rucker, Bedford, killed in action.

Winston Churchill, July 1918

Memorable Quotes of WWI

“Neutrality is a negative word. It does not express what America ought to feel. We are not trying to keep out of trouble; we are trying to preserve the foundations on which peace may be rebuilt.”

**Woodrow Wilson, US president**

“The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them.”

**Woodrow Wilson, US president, 1917**

“With our backs to the wall and believing in the justice of our cause, each one of us must fight on to the end.”

**General Sir Douglas Haig, British commander, April 1918**

“No compromise on the main purpose. No peace till victory. No pact with unrepentant wrong. That is the Declaration of July 4th, 1918.

**Winston Churchill, July 1918**
“At eleven o’clock this morning came to an end the cruelest and most terrible War that has ever scourged mankind. I hope we may say that thus, this fateful morning, came to an end all wars.”

David Lloyd George, British prime minister, November 11th, 1918

“Fourteen Points? The good Lord himself had only ten.”

Georges Clemenceau, French prime minister

“[Any post-war peace] must be a peace without victory. Victory would mean a peace forced upon the loser, a victor’s terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be accepted in humiliation, under duress, at an intolerable sacrifice, and would leave a stinging, a resentment, a bitter memory upon which terms of peace would rest, not permanently, but only as upon quicksand. Only a peace between equals can last.”

Woodrow Wilson, US president, January 1917

“The question upon which the whole future peace and policy of the world depends is this: Is the present war a struggle for a just and secure peace, or only for a new balance of power? If it is only a struggle for a new balance of power, who will guarantee, who can guarantee, the stable equilibrium of the new arrangement? Only a tranquil Europe can be a stable Europe. There must be, not a balance of power, but a community of power. Not organised rivalries but an organised common peace.”

Woodrow Wilson, US president, January 1917

All the horrors of all the ages were brought together; not only armies but whole populations were thrust into the midst of them… Merchant ships and neutral ships and hospital ships were sunk on the seas and all on board left to their fate… Every effort was made to starve entire nations into submission, without regard to age or sex. Monuments and cities were smashed by artillery. Bombs were cast down from the air indiscriminately. Poison gas stifled or seared the soldiers. Liquid fire was projected upon their bodies. Men fell from the air in flames, or were smothered in the dark recesses of the sea.”

Winston Churchill, British prime minister

“The First World War killed fewer victims than the Second World War, destroyed fewer buildings, and uprooted millions instead of tens of millions – but in many ways it left even deeper scars both on the mind and on the map of Europe. The old world never recovered from the shock.”

Edmund Taylor, historian

“The trench experience was one of the most sustained and systematic shattering of the human senses: it stripped man of the protective layers of civilisation and thrust his naked, fragile body between the ravages of industrial modernity, on the one hand, and the chaos of formless matter on the other.”

Tim Kendall, writer

“This is not a peace. It is an armistice for 20 years.”

Ferdinand Foch, French marshal, on the 1919 treaty

NEW WEBSITE: Coming Soon
We are currently working on updating our entire website. It is a large undertaking and we need your help! Piece by piece the new website will be revealed. As new pages become live if you notice anything not working correctly or something that is missing please email all issues to bcm-info@bedfordvamuseum.org and we will address all issues. Thank you for all your help and patience during this transition. We are excited for a fresh new look, that will hopefully be easier to navigate.

Someone else now owns the land where my ancestors are buried. What are my rights regarding that cemetery?
Unless the deed of sale for the property specifies certain conditions of the sale, then most rights go to the new property owner. Virginia law does require that landowners allow access to cemeteries on private property for the purpose of visitation by family members/descendants or plot owners, and for genealogical research. You must give reasonable notice and abide by any restrictions the landowner may place upon frequency, hours, and duration of access (§57.27.1).
If your property lies adjacent to the property containing your family cemetery, and you feel that the cemetery has fallen into neglect, you may petition the city or county circuit court for relief, including permission to access the property and maintain the cemetery (§57.39.1). Finally, Virginia law requires any property owner intending to obtain a court order to remove and relocate human burials from any abandoned cemetery on his/her property to make a reasonable and good-faith effort to notify the family and/or descendants of the buried individuals (§57.38.1 and §57.39).

If you are concerned about your family cemetery, you may wish to contact the clerk of your city or county circuit court and find out how best to ensure that you are contacted in the event that a property owner files such a petition. Heirs and descendants may also petition the court for permission to relocate an ancestor’s remains from any abandoned family cemetery, with the same caveat (§57.38.2).
You may wish to determine whether or not your ancestors placed a reservation of rights on the cemetery property. This means that someone reserved the right to access and maintain the parcel as a cemetery. This information should be on every deed and deed transfer document for the property and should be on file with your city or county land office. Make certain that you search as far back as possible, however, because if the information was inadvertently omitted at some point, no subsequent deed will contain it. Reservations of rights may also be waived by their beneficiaries, and you should be alert for this contingency as well.

I have an old abandoned cemetery on my property. What are my legal rights and obligations? Do I have to maintain the cemetery or let family members come on my land?
As the owner of property that includes a cemetery, you are not obligated to do anything as long as you leave the cemetery alone. You may maintain the cemetery if you wish, or allow descendants or other parties to do so. Virginia law protects all cemeteries from willful and malicious damage, whether by the owner or by others (§18.2-127). Should you decide to remove and relocate the graves so that the area may be used for other purposes, you are required to file a bill in equity with the city or county circuit court for permission to do so (§57-38.1). This petition will require a good faith effort to identify and contact the families or descendants of the persons interred in the cemetery, as well as publication of a notice of intent in a local newspaper. If the cemetery is unmarked, and you wish to have the remains recovered by professional archaeologists, you will also require a permit (download the permit application) from DHR (§10.1-2305). Unless otherwise ordered by the court, you will be responsible for all costs incurred during the relocation process.

There is no Virginia law that requires landowners to maintain cemeteries on their properties, although section §57-39.1 of the Code of Virginia does provide an avenue for adjacent landowners to petition the courts for relief in the event that a cemetery is found to be neglected and unsightly, thus reducing adjacent property values. You are required to allow access to the cemetery for visitation by family members or descendants of the interred persons or by owners of any plots within the cemetery, and for the purpose of genealogical research (§57-27.1). You have the right to designate the frequency, hours, and duration of any access, and you are not required to create a special access route if one is not already present.

**Whose responsibility is it to take care of old cemeteries?**

Although Virginia law protects cemeteries, graveyards, and burial sites from disturbance and damage (§18.2-127), there is no law requiring that the owner of a cemetery maintain that cemetery. If you are an adjacent landowner, and feel that a neglected or unsightly cemetery on someone else's property lowers the value of your property, you may petition the city or county circuit court for relief (§57-39.1). If you would like to take care of a cemetery, but do not own the property, make sure that you discuss your ideas with the landowner and obtain his or her permission to be on private land. If you do not know who owns the property, you can access this information through your local planning department or circuit court clerk's office. You should also contact your city or county's Commonwealth's Attorney to make sure that you are aware of any local requirements or regulations with regard to cemetery treatment.

**When is a cemetery a historic property?**

DHR considers cemeteries or burial places to be historic if they meet, or are likely to meet, the criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Thus a cemetery would be considered historic if it is (A) associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; (B) associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; (C) embodies distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or (D) have the potential to yield information important in prehistory or history.

While cemeteries are not generally eligible for the National Register, as archaeological sites, burials may meet Criterion D by yielding information important to our understanding of history or prehistory. The National Park Service provides a discussion of these issues in the publications entitled Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Archaeological Properties (2000) and Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places (1992).

... if I want to help preserve old graveyards and isolated graves?

Preservation of historic cemeteries and burial sites in their original place and form is the preferred treatment option. Good cemetery maintenance strategies should incorporate the gentlest, most low-impact measures possible, and should address issues of long-term care (including the financial commitment necessary). Temporary or hasty solutions will only postpone a recurring problem and may inadvertently cause additional problems. DHR advocates innovative strategies for the long-term maintenance of historic cemeteries that are compatible with the cemetery's traditional form. DHR staff can provide broad-based technical assistance regarding the preservation of historic cemeteries. This assistance includes recommended options for the treatment and preservation of cemeteries, and information regarding the historic context and traditional form of regional historic cemeteries.

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Below is a neat story attempting to sell a pharmaceutical and a case that was overcome with the miracle medication. It was featured in The Bedford Index on April 3, 1890.

**A Peculiar Case**

Dr. H.C. Edmunds, of Elberton, Ga., writes: “A very peculiar and strange case of blood poison came under my attention a short time ago. A gentleman came here from Athens, Ga., where he had been bitten on the hand by a vicious mule that he was breaking to work. The hand was in a horrible condition, and the inflammation was rapidly extending throughout his entire system. Every knuckle on his hand was an ulcer that was deep and sloughing. He stated to me that he had consulted several physicians, and taken their medicines without deserving any benefit. I gave him a course of Swift’s Specific (S.S.S.,) and in a few days he received a course of the miracle medication. It was featured in The Bedford Index on April 3, 1890.

Swift Specific CO., Atlanta Ga.

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William R. Dooley

William R. Dooley, one of the representative men of Bedford County, is now serving in his eighth year as county treasurer, and his long occupancy of this important office is proof of his sterling integrity and efficiency, as well as an indication of the confidence he inspires in the hearts of his fellow citizens. For thirty-two years he has been connected with the tobacco trade of Bedford, and in every relation of life measures up to the highest standards. His birth occurred at the Dooley farm, two and one-half miles west of Bedford, February 15, 1867, and he is a son of James A. and Saluda A (Veter) Dooley, both members of pioneer families of this region.

During the four years of the war James A. Dooley fought in the Confederate service, and after his return home engaged in the tobacco business. He built and operated the first tobacco warehouse at Bedford. In his younger life he was also prominent as a contractor and builder, and he became one of the most successful men in his home city. The Baptist Church held his membership. His death occurred in 1917, when he was eighty-three years old, but his widow, although eighty-three, survives and still lives at the old homestead at Bedford. They had the following children: Albert H., who is a retired newspaper publisher, having been editor and publisher of the Roanoke Evening World, but he is now living with his mother, and they spend considerable time in California; Waverly H., who is a resident of Bedford; Fred J., who is a farmer of Bedford County; Addison N., who lives at the old home; William R., whose name heads this review; Lula, who is the wife of Charles R. Walker, of Richmond; Lelia M., who is the wife of W. E. Arrington, of Bedford; and Mrs. H. G. Ramsey, whose husband is a merchant of Bedford.

During his boyhood Mr. Dooley attended a private school, and at the age of seventeen began working in his father's warehouse, later becoming associated with his father in the tobacco business. This connection was maintained until the retirement of the elder man, after which the younger continued the business alone. Within the past few years he has not been quite as active in the tobacco trade as formerly, although still visits the warehouses daily during the season as a very interested onlooker. Mr. Dooley has erected a number of warehouses, and he would still devote his time and attention to the tobacco trade as formerly did not the duties of his important office require his attention.

In 1804 Mr. Dooley married Laura J. Ferguson, a daughter of J. A. and Mary Ferguson, and she died in 1905, having borne him five children, four of whom survive; Paul W., who is with the Tobacco Corporation Exchange at Bedford; Marvin, who is in the tobacco trade with Alberti & Company; Warren W., who is at home; Laurie, a son who died at the age of eight years; and Ruth, who is the wife of J. A. Lininger, a Chicago broker. In 1915 Mr. Dooley married Florence J. Sampson, who was born in Eastern Pennsylvania, and they have two children. Mr. Dooley is a Baptist and his wife is a Methodist. Fraternally he belongs to the Lynchburg Lodge, B.P.P.E. As a member of the City Council of Bedford Mr. Dooley has taken part in many progressive civic improvements, and as a director of the Peoples National Bank of Bedford he is in close touch with one of the most important financial institutions of the county. His loyalty, his upright and efficiency are demonstrated in whatever he does, and the people of the county have displayed excellent judgement in electing him to so responsible an office, for it is one which requires the services of just such a man as he.

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James Armistead Dooley

Born on January 1, 1829, died on May 17, 1914. He was born and reared three miles Southwest of Liberty, now Bedford, where he lived until the outbreak of the War Between the States when he entered the Confederate service as a private in the Ninth Battery, heavy artillery, under Captain A. G. Williams. He went through the war without wounds, and though sometimes sick, he was never absent from his post except when confined to the army hospital by illness.

Mr. Dooley was taken prisoner at the evacuation of Richmond and was confined at Point Lookout until June 1865. After the war he engaged in carpentering and built the first warehouse in Bedford for the sale of tobacco on the site where Parker-Ayers building now stands. In addition to operating the warehouse, he had a fertilizer store in the basement and a general merchandise store nearby.

As a contractor more than fifty years ago he built many substantial Bedford homes and the St. Mary’s Catholic Church. No man of his day was better nor more favorably known among the farmers and tobacco growers of the county. He was actively identified with the business life of the community until his health failed about 1906 when he retired. In 1861 he married Miss Saluda Elliott Jeter, to which union eight children were born, as follows: Albert Harrison, Waverly Henderson, William Ryland, Frederick James, Edna Lula (Mrs. A. T. Walker), Addison Maupin, Lillian Mattie (Mrs. W. E. Arrington), Lelia Virginia (Mrs. W.G. Ram-
Mr. McPhatter, who went on to serve in Vietnam and rose to the rank of lieutenant commander in the US navy, even had a part in the raising of the flag. “The man who put the first flag up on Iwo Jima got a piece of pipe from me to put the flag up on,” he says. That, too, is absent from the film.

“Of all the movies that have been made of Iwo Jima, you never see a black face,” said Mr. McPhatter. “This is the last straw. I feel like I’ve been denied, I’ve been insulted, I’ve been mistreated. But what can you do? We still have a strong underlying force in my country of rabid racism.”

Roland Durden, another black marine, landed on the beach on the third day. “When we hit the shore we were loaded with ammunition and the Japanese hit us with mortar.” Private Durden was soon assigned to burial detail, “burying the dead day in, day out. It seemed like endless days. They treated us like workmen rather than marines.”

On Iwo Jima, fourteen black members of Amphibious truck companies won the silver star for outstanding service in the face of brutal conditions.

Black soldiers comprised 60 percent of the fifteen thousand Americans who suffered through blistering heat, monsoons, and disease to build the Ledo Road, the 271-mile supply route through the mountains of Northeastern India and Burma.

The role played by black troops was acknowledged for the first time by the Department of Defense in 2004.
Robert E Lee Letter passed along

Below is a neat story about the Burks and their connection to General Robert E. Lee. Newspaper unknown, and author unknown.

September 23, 1927

Judge Burks Gives His Son Prized Note from R.E. Lee

Lexington, Sept. 22—A private ritual of reminiscence attended the matriculation at Washington and Lee University here this week of Martin P. Burks III, Roanoke, grandson of Judge Martin P. Burks of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia. Three of the four successive generations of Burks to be graduated from Washington and Lee were present in Newcomb Hall when the youngest enrolled in the class of 1931.

Judge Martin P. Burks, Lexington a student of Washington College during the four years of General Robert E. Lee’s Presidency, and his son, Martin P. Burks Jr., a Roanoke attorney of the class of 1905, accompanied Martin P. P Burks III. Edward C. Burks, great-grandfather of this week’s freshman, was graduated from Washington College in 1841.

Given Lee Letter

As the young Martin P. Burks III enters college this year, a prized letter passes from his grandfather, Judge Burks of Lexington, to the boy’s father in Roanoke. The letter was from General Lee commenting on Judge Burk’s scholarship; it follows”

“Washington College,

Lexington, Va.

June 28th, 1870.

E. C. Burks Esq.,

Liberty, Va.

Dear Sir: I have the pleasure of communicating to you the action of the faculty of Washington College, commending your son Martin P. Burks for his distinguished industry and success in his studies during the late session.

“With best wishes for his future welfare, I am, Respectfully,

R.E. Lee, President.”

Thirty Played Part

The career of Supreme Court Justice Burks of Lexington. Followed that of his father with singular coincidence. Both have been judges of the supreme court of appeals of Virginia. The present Judge Burks was born just thirty years after his father. He was graduated in law from the University of Virginia thirty years after his father took his law degree from that institution. He was married on his father’s thirtieth wedding anniversary. Exactly thirty years after his father was appointed revisor of the code of Virginia, he became incumbent of the same office.

Judge Burks was professor of law at Washington and Lee from 1900 to 1914; he was dean of the law school from 1903 to 1917, when he became judge of the supreme court of appeals. Washington and Lee University conferred the LL. D. degree on Judge Burks in 1920, just fifty years after his graduation.

As young Martin came down Lee highway by automobile from Roanoke to enter a large university, his grandfather remembers his own slow progress to college on a canal boat.

Aided Irish Laborer

“An Irishman got on the boat at Big Island” Judge Burks said.

“He came on to the college to cut stone for the campus chapel where General Lee’s body now lies. He brought his money to me each week to keep for him in my trunk. As a boy I came to Washington College when I was but fifteen years old because my father wanted me to there while General Lee was President. I remember being in the Lee home on the campus, almost across the street from where I now live, many times.”

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Below is a neat letter sent from the Big Island Telephone Company to their phone holders about pricing and friends using the lines. Typed as written. Date unknown.

Big Island and Bedford City Telephone Company

Henry Thomson, Secretary

Cifax, Virginia

To our Phone Holders

Dear Sir: --At our annual meeting of the Big Island and Bedford City Telephone Company, held at Otterville, Va., on July 17, 1917, our attention was called to the fact that some of the phone holders were making no charges for messages that did not pass through the central office. The price of all conversations over our line is $.10 each, no matter how far or how near, so it is on our line. No one is allowed to talk over your phone except your immediate family and your employees, free. We are giving the cheapest rates of any phone company that we know of, and to maintain it we must charge for all conversations. Your neighbor has as much right to put in a phone as you have and as long as he can get free use of your phone he will not do it.

Another thing, when you allow free use of your phone somebody is always talking, and when you want to use it on business you will probably have to wait from five to thirty minutes before you can talk. We have decided to pay the phone holder for all calls that do now come through the switch board, and from this time on you can keep 2c. and send us 8c. out of each call that goes over your phone and does not go through the central office. We will mail you a little book to keep your account in if you haven’t already got one. We hope it will not be necessary to call your attention to this again, and we hope that each stockholder and phone holder will co-operate with us, not only in this, but all matters pertaining to a better phone service.
Respectfully,
Big Island and Bedford City Telephone Company
Henry Thomson, Sec’y Treas.

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Below is a neat poem written by Bedford Resident Harry A. Moretti about aging and sickness. Typed as written. Date unknown.

Submitted by Harry A. Moretti

Am I Sick?

I am sick in body tho not in mind.
If in both, these views I would not find.
To me, my hurt is great.
To look around, was my mistake.

For I see a greater hurt, a greater pain.
That puts my hurt, to a greater shame,
I have all my faculties, yet I complain.
Because my bandaged wound has a bloody stain.

Here is a stout heart, minus a limb.
How much better off, I than him.
Here is another, with eye sight gone,
My eyes to him, I look upon.

That his insight, is the sight I see.
All that holds beauty, and so carefree.
Will man ever consider and care
To help man, and his burden’s share.
Then that sickness our bodies contain
Will then vanish, as we proclaim,
Am I sick? Sick I am not.
All my great hurts, I forgot.

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Above is an unknown child around the age of five from a collection of Fizer family pictures.

Booker T. Washington's roots at foot of Stone Mt., historians believe

By: Glenn Ayers

The “Booker T. Washington Road” becomes the “Moneta Road” as it crosses Hales Ford Bridge into Bedford County. Most likely this name change will prove a mistake, owing to recent discoveries by Stone Mountain resident, Bryan Lee. Lee’s findings indicate America’s most notable formerly slave’s roots are at the foot of Stone Mountain rather than his Hales Ford birthplace.

In 1818, Washington’s owner, James Burroughs, came to Bedford County, setting on what is today the Foster Farm just off Route #737—now Ayers Road. His nearest neighbor was John Wesley Ayers, just across the road.

In 1839, Burroughs’ daughter, Martha, the oldest of his 14 children, married his neighbor’s son, John Merriman Ayers. They had four children, the last, born in 1854, died with his mother in delivery. Prior to this melancholy event, Burroughs had withdrawn his membership from Morgan’s Baptist Church as part of the anti-mission movement, a hot-button issue in 1850.

As a result, he moved his wife, dependent children, and slaves to property near Hales Ford in Franklin County. One of the slaves born at the Bedford County home was a girl named Jane. In 1855, Jane bore a son, John Henry, at Hales Ford. In 1857, she had another boy—this one named Booker Taliaferro.

Much of this information was apparently unknown to Washington when his autobiography, “Up From Slavery,” was published in 1901. Though Lee has uncovered a 1888 letter from Booker T. to the postmaster at Hales Ford asking for data, little seems to have come of the effort. Washington writes: “Of my father, I know even less than my mother. I have heard reports to the effect that he was a white man who lived on one of the near-by plantations.”

In all likelihood, this would be Benjamin Ferguson, Burroughs’ neighbor at Hales Ford. His slave, named “Washington,” was the man who moved to Malden, WVA, after emancipation to work in the coal mines there. Later, he sent for Jane and her children. Booker’s life in West Virginia was spent under the roof of his stepfather—“Wash” Ferguson.

Doubtlessly, it was this situation that gave him his surname, though he is wonderfully vague about it. “Before going to school,” Washington relates, “it had never occurred to me...to have an additional name. When the teacher asked me what my full name was, I calmly told him “Booker Washington,” as if I had been called that all my life...” Certainty, it has a more classic tone than Booker T. Ferguson.

Booker’s sire remains surmise, despite the strength of hypothesis. There is always the lingering doubt affirmed by his daughter Portia Washington: “We always knew who Uncle John’s father was, but not Father’s. “Uncle John”—John Henry, was the son of Burroughs’ son, James B. Burroughs.

Lee began his research when he discovered the link between Silas Burroughs—a grandson of James Burroughs—and the brothers, John Henry and Booker Washington. Silas’ father, Joseph Nicholas Burroughs, is buried on Lee’s property in Bedford County.

Assisted by Dr. Willie Baber, an anthropologist at UNC-Greensboro, Lee has discovered a correspondence between Burroughs, a business and civic leader in the turn-of-the-century Stone Mountain community, and the brother, then at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. The letters indicate a change in the indifference of Booker’s attitude towards his roots, and a natural longing to be connected with those who knew of his mother.

Silas was postmaster at both Stone Mountain and Davis Mill, while operating the Stone Mountain store. In the Early 1900’s, the Stone Mountain railhead was the chief southside Bedford commercial connection.

Letters between Silas and John Henry in 1908 indicate a desire to effect a modest reunion of the Burroughs family with their former—and now famous—slaves.

(Lee contends the letters’ tone imply that John Henry—Booker Washington sibling relationship was a far closer sociopolitical alliance than ‘Up From Slavery’ admits. Something like Robert and John Kennedy, perhaps.)

The opportunity was to come on June 23, 1909, when John Henry informed Burroughs that the brothers would be riding the Virginian passenger train to Norfolk. Burroughs wrote back that if they had time, he could take them to “Where their mother was born, two and a half miles.” By the roads of that day, this distance would square with that between the railhead and today’s Foster Farm.

Unfortunately, something happened to cancel the trip. Letters from both John Henry and Booker in June and July of 1909 to Silas Burroughs express their disappointment. Booker even asks Silas to make his apologies to the members of the Burroughs family who troubled themselves to come for the aborted meeting.

One more Bedford County link in Bryan Lee’s discovered saga needs mentioning. One of the original James Burroughs’ slaves was a man named Monroe Burroughs, brother to Jane. Whether he went to Hales Ford during the Burroughs exodus, or stayed with one of the grown children like Martha Ayers of Joseph N. Burroughs is uncertain. There is some evidence that he became free before the end of the Civil War as he seems to have become a preacher by 1867.

Matter of fact, when the black congregation of Morgan’s Baptist Church petitioned to go on their own in 1869, they were granted
permission but warned that the Board of Deacons would not
countenance responsibility for “the preaching of Monroe Bur-
roughs, a drunk.”

This could be one of the reasons for Booker’s antipathy towards
preachers. In “Up From Slavery” he writes, “The ministry…still
suffers on account of not only ignorant but in many cases of
immoral men who claimed that they were ‘called to preach’.”

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Below is the obituary of General Francis H. Smith, the founder of
Virginia Military Institute. Featured in The Bedford Index on
April 3, 1890. Typed as written.

Death of General Francis H. Smith

General Francis H. Smith, founder of the Virginia Military Insti-
tute, and for fifty years superintendent of that institution, died at
4 o’clock p.m., March 21, from a stroke of paralysis [ineligible].
Early Saturday morning, March [ineligible].

He was born in Norfolk, Va., October 18, 1812, and was 78 years
old when he died. He was appointed a cadet to the West Point
Military Academy from the Norfolk district in 1829, and four
years later graduated with distinguished honors, receiving the
appointment of lieutenant of artillery, and was placed on duty at
New London, Conn. His next appointment was assistant profes-
sor of ethics at the United States Military Academy at West Point.

He was called to the chair of mathematics at Hampden-Sidney
College, the Presbyterian theological school for Virginia. In July,
1839, he was appointed by the Governor of Virginia to be super-
intendent of the Virginia Military Institute, then just opened at
this place (Lexington). He organized that widely known military
school and took command of the first corps of cadets November
11, 1839, with Col. John T. Preston, the poetess, as his assistant.
He held that position until the first day of January 1890, when he
voluntarily resigned, receiving the appointment of emeritus pro-
fessor of mathematics, moral and political philosophy, for life,
with a yearly salary of $1,500, Colonel Scott Shipp succeeding
him.

The barracks, mess hall, and the residences of the professors of
the Virginia Military Institute were burned July 11, 1864, by Gen-
eral David Hunter, of the United States army, in his famous raid.
After the war General Smith raised the funds through his own
personal exertions by which the buildings were reconstructed and
the school reorganized in 1866. The institute reached grandor
proportions in the next seven years than it had ever done previ-
ously. Its corps of cadets in 1873 reached the number of about
400.

In 1835 General Smith married Sarah Henderson, daughter of
Gen. Thomas Henderson, United States army stationed at West
Point. The children by this marriage are Anna Marsden, dead;
Mrs. Major J.H. Morrison, Lexington; Thomas H. Smith, United
States Treasury, Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Otis A. Glazebrook,
Elizabeth, N.J.; Major F. H. Smith, Virginia Military Institute;
Miss Sallie E. Smith, Lexington, Va.; Rev. James Henderson
Smith, deceased. Mrs. Gen. Smith died about seven years ago.

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Old Bedford County Postcards

We have a large collection of postcards donated by Mary Collier.
Below is a postcard we are featuring on the Jeter Female Insti-
tute.

Jeter Female Institute

Below is the write-up in 2 Centuries of Bedford County School Days on page
13 for the Jeter Female Institute.

Jeter Female Institute, 1892

Baptists built the school on a hill west of Bedford, named it for a
distinguished Baptist preacher, Rev. Jeremiah Bell Jeter, D.D.,
who was a native of the county. It closed after one year because
the financial panic, then was leased by the county as a high
school for a short time. In 1900, William A., Don. E. and Joseph
N. Parker leased the building and started Bedford Cooperative
School, with D.W. Read as principal. In twelve years the school
enrolled more than a thousand students. Accredited high school
courses were offered with added facilities for two years of college
work. Music and art were included in curriculum. With forty-five
boys and seventy-five girls, this was largest private school report-
ed in 1899-1900 by Supt. Riley, with F. B. Fitzpatrick as principal.
This building was used as temporary “home” for Elks in 1912-13
while the present National Home building were erected in Bed-
ford.

Above is the cornerstone the Museum has for the Jeter Female Institute from
1890.
Emmaus School
Date Established: 1914
Date Closed: 1934
District: Staunton
White, one room schoolhouse
Consolidated: Stewartsville
Sold to Hubert Gallaher 1938

Below is the section on Emmaus School in the third volume of the Bedford Village books on pages 216-217, created by the local Peaks of Otter DAR chapter.

On October 15, 1879 C.P. Moorman and Emma, his wife, granted to Thomas W. Nance, N. Newsom, J.O. Cundiff, T.W. Whorley, and J.E. Huddleston, trustees, a parcel of land to hold in trust for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being the same lot upon which Emmaus Church stood at that time, and being a corner of the school house lot known as Emmaus School, located on the south side of Bedford County. (D. Bk. 52, Pg. 166). In 1881 the frame church building was renovated and remained the place of worship until 1959. Route 24 has been named Stewartsville Road.

A second one-room Emmaus School was built near the intersection of Rts. 749 and 608, about one-quarter mile south of the first school. Henry Willis, a long time resident, remembers attending both of the schools and remembers the pupils continued going to the old school while the new one was being built a short distance away. One teacher was named “Mrs. Moseley”. Mr. Willis attended the new Emmaus school until 1934. He recalls that the old school building was torn down on the site.

In 1935 a new brick school was built in Moneta and during 1935-37 pupils from the one-room schools in the area were transferred to Moneta or Stewartsville where a new brick school and also been built. The schools included in this consolidation were: Emmaus, Ayers, Davis Mill, Flint Hill, Hurt, Mitchell, Morgan, Mt. Olivet, Martin, Oak Grove, Pleasant Hill, Union Oak and Western Light.

Above are pictures are unknown students of the Emmaus School. From the school years of 1932-1933, where Nannie Leigh Viar taught. If anyone knows anyone in the pictures featured for the Emmaus School Article please email becm-info@bedfordvamuseum.org, thank you!
In 1954 T. C. Nance and family moved in the Emmaus School at Rts. 749 and 608, after purchasing was changed into a residence and a back porch was added. Two fires occurred while the Nance family lived there but repairs were made and they continued living there until 1959 when it was purchased by Wayne L (Johnny) and Melva Basham.

They resided there until 1960 when the school house was completely destroyed by fire. The Bashams built a new brick house on the site.

Below is an email, in part, sent by Mrs. Mary Leigh Deane Boisseau to the Museum pertaining to the pictures included in this story on the Emmaus School.

Teacher of this class and of these students was my mother, Nannie Leigh Viar. This was the last year she taught as she married my father, Jennings Kenneth Deane, on June 3, 1933, and moved to Danville.

While she lived in Moneta, she boarded at the “Basham home.” When I was very young (in the early 1940s), the family visited the Bashams. While there, I got to play their “Player Piano,” and I remember thinking how exciting that was!

Some of the boys may have been among the “Bedford Boys” as these students would have been early 20’s in 1944. In fact, my daddy was in the 29th Division, 121st Engineers and also landed in France and continued from there on what he later called “My walking tour of Europe.”

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Below is part one of the history of the property the Museum stands on today. Parts will continue in the next several newsletters until the completion of the history. This history was compiled February 15, 1988 by Peter Viemeister. Typed as written.
Accidental Present Swap

A young man wished to send his sweetheart a birthday present. After much consideration he decided to consult his sister. They went to a ladies’ furnishing store and he purchased a pair of gloves for his sweetheart and a pair of bloomers for his sister. In delivering the parcels became mixed. The sister got the gloves and he sent the bloomers to his sweetheart. The package to his sweetheart contained the following message:

My dear little sweetheart:

This little token is to remind you that I am keeping tab on your birthday. I chose them because I thought you needed them more than anything else, as I noticed you were not wearing any when you went out in the evenings. If it had not been for my sister, I would have chosen long ones with a button. They are a very delicate color and she said they were all wearing the short ones. The lady I bought them from showed me a pair she had worn three weeks and they were hardly soiled at all. How I wish I could put them on for you the first time, but no doubt many gentleman’s hands will come in contact with them before I see them again.

I hope you think of me each time you put them on. I had the clerk try them on and they looked very nice on her. I did not know the exact size, but I should be more able to guess than another person. After you put them on once they will slip on more easily. When you pull them off always blow in them as they will be a little damp from wearing. I hope you will accept these in the spirit in which they were given and wear them to the dance next Friday night, also count the number of times I kiss the backs of them this coming year. The clerk said the latest style was to wear them unbuttoned and hanging down.

Lovingly yours,

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Below is the second part of an article written by Kenneth Crouch that appeared in the Bedford Bulletin, date unknown. Typed as written. First part was featured in the Spring 2018 Issue of our newsletter. Any words unable to decipher are indicated in brackets.

‘Twas Liberty, Not Lynchburg;
Some War Centennial Notes
By Kenneth E. Crouch

Jubal Early’s Raid

On the outskirts of Lynchburg Hunter was repulsed by General Jubal Early’s army, which then chased him back across Bedford County to Salem and farther west into West Virginia. Then Early turn turned north and carried out an historic raid within sight of Washington.

With the Union forces in Hunter’s raid were two other future Presidents of the United States. Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes and Major William Mc- 96th anniversary of the shooting of President Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth in Ford’s Theatre in Washington. That was Good Friday in 1865. Mr. Lincoln died the next day and Andrew Johnson became President.

Lincoln and Bedford

Mention of the martyred President brings to mind an obscure and almost forgotten link between him and Bedford County. Abraham Lincoln’s mother, Nancy Hanks, was born in what had recently been a part of this county.

She was the only daughter of James and Lucy Hanks and was born Feb. 5, 1784, on Hat Creek near Brookneal in Campbell County, which had been carved out of Bedford County only two years before.

Nancy Hanks was a descendant of Thomas Hanks, who came from England to Virginia in 1644. She was married June 12, 1806, to Thomas Lincoln, a descendant of Samuel Lincoln who came from Higham, England, in 1635 and settled in Salem and Higham, Mass., and had 11 children.

The Hat Creek settlement was the first in the area now known as Campbell County About 1742 a colony of Presbyterians from Pennsylvania settled in the Hat Creek area. John Irvine ventured into this wilderness, returned to Pennsylvania and persuaded others to follow him to the new site. A place of worship was built and named Hat Creek for the nearby stream.

The birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, like that of his mother, was once in one county but today in another. Abraham Lincoln was born Feb. 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Ky., but the site in now Larue County, Ky.

Breckenridge Here

In 1860 Lincoln ran for president against three opponents receiving 180 electoral votes while his closest opponent, John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky, received 72 electoral votes. Breckinridge, vice president of the United States from 1857- to 1861, ran against Lincoln on the Southern proslavery ticket. As an officer in the Confederate Army he commanded some of the forces in the battle of Lynchburg in June 1864, when General Hunter made his raid through Bedford County.

To get back to Andrew Johnson. Lincoln made him military governor of Tennessee in 1862 after Grant’s early conquests, and in 1862 he ran for vice president with Lincoln on a National union ticket. After succeeding Mr. Lincoln in the White House he became the only United States President ever impeached. He was tried in the Senate and the vote for his [[ ]] fell just one short.

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Below is a poem from Frances Witt and was written in 1836. It is written as it. Any words unable to decipher are indicated in brackets and is typed as written.

The giddy world unthinking goes
And empty dreams and scarcely honors
There is to brighter heaven

2. Fine gold with change and diamond fade
Swift wings to wealth are given
All varying times are forms invade
The seasons roll like suns and shades
There nothing last like heaven

3. Empires decay and nation dies
Our hopes to minds are driven
The vernal blooms in ruin lies
Death reigns are all beneath the skys
There nothing lives but heaven

4. Greater mighty fabric all
Will be to []
The sky consume the planets falls
Confusion rocks this earthly ball
There is nothing firm but heaven

5. This world is poor from shore to shore
And like a baseless []
Its lofty doome and brilliant []
And gemes and crowns are vain and poor
Theres nothing rich but heaven

6. A strainger lonely hear froms
From place to place in driven
My friends are gone and I’m alon
This earth to mes aloneży sound
I have no home but heaven

7. The clouds disperse the light appear
My sins are all forgiven
Triumphant grace hathe equaled my fears
Roud on ye sums fly swift ye year
I me on the wing for heaven

8. Adieu to all he loves adieu
Let let lifes dull charms be driven
The charmes of Christ hath caught my vision
“The world of light I will persue
And live with god []

Frances R. Witt
Frances R. Witt her song Ballad
June the 26, 1836

E.T.O. (European Theater of Operations)
World Series Baseball
Champions, 1943

Back Row (left to right)—Coach Mabes, Cleer, Alberigo, Keller, Profit, Decker

Middle Row—Roiter, Rowell, McManus, Manager Gillette, Colonel D.W. Canham, Marisco, Wright, Draper

Front Row—Grimes, Gubernot, Williams, Crenshaw, Allan

Absent—Umpire Chaplain Burke, Ellis, Batboy Pellegrino, Wingfield, Announcer Gottlieb

NOTE: Wright and Draper, who are circled, were part of the 29th Infantry Division, who stormed the beaches of Normandy, also known as the Bedford Boys.
Mrs. Elizabeth Tucker died on September 22, 1902, after a long illness. She was the daughter of Vice-President Dallas Bedford City, VA. She was born on August 15, 1820, and was the daughter of George M. Dallas, who served as Vice-President of the United States under President Polk. Mrs. Tucker was the companion of her father and her beauty and grace won admiration and affection.

In 1852, she married Dr. David H. Tucker, a professor at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. In 1871, her husband passed away, and she moved to Richmond to be near her son, Rev. Dallas Tucker.

Mrs. Tucker was the granddaughter of Alexander James Dallas, Secretary of the Treasury, known for his financial ability. Despite her beauty and charm, she was deeply involved in her family and community. She left behind five children and was survived by her son, Rev. Dallas Tucker.

Randle Brim sent this interesting story about the blind music teacher that taught at the Bedford Female Institute via email on February 10, 2014. Enjoy the read. This story is typed as written.

FIRST, A CORRECTION -- The musician WAS NOT, IS NOT connected to the "JETER FEMALES INSTITUTE"

THIS MUSICIAN WAS CONNECTED TO THE "BEDFORD FEMALES INSTITUTE", that existed much earlier than the Jeter Female Institute.

The Bedford Female Institute was operated under the directorship of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney L. Dunton.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunton brought in Miss E.A. Fitzwilson in 1855 to direct the Music Dept. of the Bedford Female Institute. Miss Fitzwilson headed the Music Dept. of the Bedford Female Institute from 1855 through the Spring Session of 1871.

This Bedford Female Institute, from what I can see, which continued operations during the Civil War Period, had an amazing impact upon the young lady graduates. Its performance was con-
sidered superior, in some ways, to the beginning & first years of the Public School movement which began in the fall of 1871.

The amazing story of Miss Fitzwilson was that she was totally blind from childhood.

She was a kind of a Christian "Hellen Keller," IF YOU PLEASE.

Miss Fitzwilson was among the first year of students at the Virginia Deaf & Blind School located at Staunton, Va; THE INSTITUTION BEGINNING in late 1839.

Miss Fitzwilson, at the age of 7, was the 9th blind student admitted to this new program; she being admitted in June 1840.

From June 1840 through the spring session of 1849; Miss Fitzwilson attended, trained, & was educated for nine consecutive years at the Virginia Blind School, with a curriculum that spanned for more than 12 hours a day, weekly -- for 9 years !!!

When Miss Fitzwilson completed her training in 1849, she was qualified to teach music in several instruments and also teach the French language.

Miss Fitzwilson's first job may have been as the first music teacher at the beginning of the North Carolina Institute for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, which began in the late 1840's.

I believe she may have been at the N.C. Institute when she was asked to come to Bedford Va in 1855.

In addition to her teaching duties at the Bedford Female Institute from 1855 to 1871; she was the organist at the Bedford (Liberty) Presbyterian Church from 1855 to 1871.

From 1872 to 1899, a period of 27 years, Miss Fitzwilson was the full time & paid organist and musician at the historic Richmond St. John's Episcopal Church where Patrick Henry gave his famous speech, "Give Me Liberty, or Give Me Death."

In 1901, when Miss Fitzwilson passed away, she was considered one of Richmond's most "well-known" & famous residents.

Another note: It was the Col. William Graves family who befriended Miss Fitzwilson when the Graves family moved to Bedford in 1857. THREE OF THE GRAVES' DAUGHTERS: EMMA, HANNAH, AND HETTIE, WERE STUDENTS AT THE BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL STUDENTS OF MISS FITZWILSON.

THIS SAME LETTER TELLS US THAT Miss Fitzwilson was residing in the Col. Graves home in June 1864, when Hunter's Raid took place.

After leaving Bedford in 1871; Miss Fitzwilson returned for many consecutive summers, 4 and 5 weeks at a time, spending them with a member of the Graves family. Bedford became Miss Fitzwilson's favorite summer vacation place.

During the mid 1880's, she purchased a home in Liberty (Bedford) for her individual and summer visits to Liberty (Bedford).

She was buried in Richmond St. John's historic church cemetery.

Yes, truly an amazing musician, and blind; she had a great impact through the Bedford Female Institute and the Bedford Presbyterian Church from 1855 to 1871.

I would love giving and sharing this story of this person who deserves a special mention in Bedford's history and remembrance. SIGN ME UP.

TAKE CARE AND MAY GOD BLESS,
RANDLE

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