



THE "OLD LINER" NEWSLETTER

Notes from the President June 2018

BCWRT Community:

HOT!!!! We are only in June; however it's already 'hotter than July'. Still, the longer days allow for making quick trips to the vast number of Civil War and mid-19th century sites in our area. Recently, while at a Civil War related celebration in Kennett Square, Pa., I made a long desired, quick trip to Christiana, Pa., - site of the 1851 Christiana Resistance (Riot). This was a notable incident where slave catchers (lead by Marylanders) met armed and violent resistance from abolitionists (lead by Marylanders). The incident lead to a trial in which Thaddeus Stevens successfully defended the one person prosecuted for the activity which is often viewed as one of the preludes to the Civil War.

Speaking of Thaddeus Stevens, he had a role in the life of the important, but, not well known Civil War figure Lydia Hamilton Smith. History Interpreter Darlene Colon will appear as Ms Smith and present information about her life at our next meeting on Tuesday, June 26 at 7:30 p.m.

Founded by free Blacks from Maryland and located six miles above the Mason/Dixon Line, the small village of Hinsonville, Pennsylvania sent 18 men to serve the Union forces. On July 24, Dr. Cheryl Renee Gooch will introduce you to the *Hinsonville's Heroes* whose impact on the United States is still being felt.

Military bands where highly important to the function and well-being of all units throughout the Civil War. Trumpeter/ Bugler Jari Villanueva, Musical Director for the Maryland Defense Force and the Federal City Brass Band, explore those bands with a special focus of bans belonging to the USCT.

Smithsonian Scholar Mary Ann Jung presents her award winning show "Clara Barton-Red Cross Angel" at our September 25 meeting.

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“Harriet Jacobs and Julia Wilbur: Allies and Friends in Civil War Alexandria” will be the subject of the October 23 presentation by CWRT of D.C. Board Member and author Paula Whitacre. The talk will be based on her book *A Civil Life in an Uncivil Time*.

The Constitution of the Confederate States is the new book by University of Maryland School of Law professor Mark A. Graber. He will discuss his work at the November 27 meeting.

U.S. National Archives employee and Civil War reenactor Bryan Cheeseboro will talk about the lives of some of the ‘everyday people’ in the DC metro area (including Baltimore) at the December 11 meeting.

IMPORTANT REMINDER: *We are always looking for new members. Invite a friend to our meetings. The BCWRT has many good things happening. Please spread the word.*

Robert L. Ford,
President

Renowned historian and storyteller lauded for extraordinary contributions to battlefield preservation and interpreting America’s past

Jim Campi & Clint Schemmer
American Battlefield Trust
June 2, 2018

(Newport News, Virginia) – Edwin Cole Bearss, chief historian *emeritus* of the National Park Service, was presented Thursday with the American Battlefield Trust’s inaugural Lifetime Achievement Award, for his many decades dedicated to researching and relating the nation’s past to millions of people, as well as his advocacy for battlefield preservation.

The honor is the first to be awarded by the American Battlefield Trust. The nonprofit organization dedicated to preserving America’s hallowed battlegrounds and educating the public about their unique role in our nation’s history. Trust President O. James Lighthizer presented the

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award to Bearss at an emotional ceremony during the group's annual conference this week in Newport News.

Bearss was one of the stars of Ken Burns' award-winning PBS TV series "The Civil War," which introduced generations to the compelling subject of the nation's deadliest conflict. Thousands more people have enjoyed the historian's unique tours of historic sites associated with the Civil War; the American Revolution; World War I and World War II in Europe; Abraham Lincoln's assassination; and the American West, delivered at a brisk pace and in his distinctive baritone voice.



Edwin C. Bearss is seen at his desk at his home in Virginia.
Buddy Secor / American Battlefield Trust

"[Ed Bearss](#), the best battlefield guide you'll ever find, is widely recognized as the nation's premier storyteller of the American Civil War," Lighthizer said. "Ed's encyclopedic knowledge and passion for history has inspired countless people to preserve battlefield landscapes, visit historic sites in the U.S. and abroad, and learn about the past."

U.S. Congressman Robert C. "Bobby" Scott of Virginia's 3rd House District, and Dan Smith, Deputy Director of the National Park Service, were also present during the ceremony. Noting

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his long association with Bearss, Smith remarked, "My day was made today when Ed Bearss walked into the room."

The Trust's Edwin C. Bearss Lifetime Achievement Award was first presented in May 2001 when the organization was known as the Civil War Preservation Trust. Now, as the American Battlefield Trust, the organization decided to rededicate its most prestigious award by recognizing its namesake. The nonprofit is also creating a Battlefield Preservation Hall of Fame, with [Bearss inducted as its first member](#).

In addition, Lighthizer said the Trust will erect a granite monument to Bearss on the Vicksburg Campaign's Champion Hill battlefield in Mississippi, with a bronze plaque that will include his portrait. Original scholarship by Bearss has helped modern historians better understand the pivotal role this May 16, 1863, battle played in determining the course of the Civil War.

Bearss, who will mark his 95th birthday in June, is a Marine veteran of World War II and the son of a Marine veteran of World War I. As a member of the 3rd Marine Raider Battalion, Bearss was wounded at Suicide Creek, New Britain, by Japanese machine-gun fire during the Pacific Campaign of 1944.

After a lengthy recuperation, Bearss earned a bachelor's degree in Foreign Service studies from Georgetown University and a master's degree in history from Indiana University. He had been fascinated by history since his boyhood on his family's E Bar S ranch near Billings, Montana, where he named cows for Civil War generals and battles.

During his master's thesis research, a visit to Shiloh National Military Park convinced Bearss that it was vital for people to merge their study of the Civil War with examining and understanding the terrain upon which battles were fought. He told friends: "You can't describe a battlefield unless you walk it." That visit sparked his interest in a career with the National Park Service.

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Ed leads people on a tour of a Civil War battlefield in Kentucky.
David Duncan / American Battlefield Trust

For many years, Bearss was the historian at Vicksburg National Military Park. There, he found and raised the USS *Cairo* ironclad from the Mississippi River. The gunboat sank in 12 minutes on Dec. 12, 1862. Today, you can see the remains of the vessel on display at the park.

Bearss served as chief historian of the National Park Service from 1981 to 1994 and became special assistant to the agency's director in 1994. He is the author of many magazine articles and books, including *Fields of Honor: Pivotal Battles of the Civil War*, and *Receding Tide: Vicksburg and Gettysburg – The Campaigns That Changed the Civil War*. Bearss' influence on battlefield preservation has been profound. His prominent role in national controversies over development near Manassas National Battlefield Park is told in historian Joan M. Zenzen's book *Battling for Manassas*.

Bearss was not the only battlefield preservation champion recognized during the Trust's annual conference. On Thursday evening, the Trust presented its Shelby Foote Preservation Legacy Award to philanthropist and battlefield advocate Mark Perreault, a longtime member of the organization, in recognition of his years of extraordinary support for battlefield preservation in Virginia and throughout the nation.

Former legal counsel of Norfolk Southern Corp., Perreault led the grassroots effort to create Fort Monroe National Monument in Hampton. He is now working with the Trust and the Richmond Battlefields Association to preserve the Second Deep Bottom battlefield near Richmond, and he

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and his wife, Karen, are restoring an antebellum house at Fussell's Mill there. He is also a strong advocate for the preservation of Petersburg National Battlefield, and supported legislation enacted by Congress in 2016 that expanded the park's authorized boundary.

"Mark has stepped up again and again, responding to every appeal, and also lending a hand with special projects. He has given hundreds of times to the Trust," Lighthizer said. "He is a pacesetter, no question about it."

The Trust presented its Brian C. Pohanka Preservation Organization Award to the [Save Historic Antietam Foundation](#) (SHAF), a nonprofit group established in 1996 to preserve more of the Antietam battlefield's landscape in a fast-growing part of the Washington metropolitan area. SHAF has conserved more than 3,000 battlefield acres in the Sharpsburg, Md., area, restored historic sites, and helped reforest the Antietam battlefield's wartime North Woods, East Woods and West Woods. Dr. Tom Clemens, SHAF's president, and SHAF co-founder Dennis Frye, former historian at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, accepted the award on the group's behalf.

The Trust also presented the Pohanka Award to [Civil War Trails Inc.](#), a nonprofit group based in Williamsburg, Va., that helps travelers find, understand and enjoy Civil War sites in five states — Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina. Last year, it distributed more than a quarter million maps to localities, tourism offices and other partners, seeing greater demand than during the Civil War's 150th anniversary. Drew Gruber, executive director of Civil War Trails, accepted the award for the organization.

The American Battlefield Trust is dedicated to preserving America's hallowed battlegrounds and educating the public about what happened there and why it matters today. The nonprofit, nonpartisan organization has protected more than 50,000 acres associated with the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, and Civil War. Learn more at www.battlefields.org.

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Passages from Ulysses S. Grant's memoir reveal a man of clear purpose and frank opinion

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By John F. Marszalek

AUGUST 2018 • [CIVIL WAR TIMES MAGAZINE](#)

The sick, aging warrior put down his pen. It was July 18, 1885, and Ulysses S. Grant had just finished his memoirs. The hero of war had no way of knowing his final determined act would also make him a literary hero. In terrible pain from throat cancer, hour after hour and day after day he had pushed himself to write his recollections from his cottage atop New York's Mount McGregor. He knew the end was near. "Man proposes and God disposes," he wrote. "There are but few important events in the affairs of men brought about by their own choice."

Grant wrote the memoir in part because he had lost all his money in a financial scandal and hoped the sales of the book would provide income for his wife, Julia, and their children. But the general and president also wanted the world to know his thoughts about the Civil War and his role in the conflict. The result of his death-defying determination was the creation of one of the greatest pieces of nonfiction in all of American literature, a memoir that dozens of historians have used as a source to produce studies of the war, and that uncounted people have read for personal enrichment. The publication of such a work would have been extraordinary even if it had been accomplished by a completely healthy man, much less one who was deathly ill.

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Near the end: Ever curious about world events, Ulysses S. Grant takes a short break from writing his memoirs to read the newspaper on the porch of his cottage atop New York's Mount McGregor. (Hulton Archive/Getty Images)

The contemporary readers of Grant's memoirs had no problem understanding what he was saying and recognized the names mentioned in the book. After all, in the mid-1880s, the United States was still populated by people who had experienced the war. Most of the war's veterans were about 40 years old, and their wives and families were similarly young. But in 2018, of course, all Civil War veterans are long gone, and the average reader has limited knowledge about what Grant was describing. Therefore, a modern version, edited to explain the details, was absolutely essential if this classic was to remain understandable to a wide audience. It was to that end that I, ably assisted by David S. Nolen and Louie P. Gallo, began work on an annotated version of *The Personal Memoirs of Ulysses S. Grant*.

It was very important that the editors allow Grant to speak his mind and allow him, unencumbered, to express what he believed. After all, the memoirs emphasize Grant's

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perspective. He said as much in his preface, "The comments are my own, and show how I saw the matters treated of whether others saw them in the same light or not."

As the editorial team worked on the memoirs, certain passages stood out as emblematic of Grant's personality and his blunt nature when it came to expressing his opinion. The determination he conveyed during the Civil War was evident during an instance when he described having to swim a swollen creek on horseback to be sure he proposed to his fiancée, Julia Dent, before he left for the Mexican War. After recalling the incident, he ruminated, "One of my superstitions had always been when I started to go anywhere, or to do anything, not to turn back, or stop until the thing intended was accomplished." What an insight into Grant's role in the Civil War and in the writing of his memoirs.

Nor did Grant hold back on political opinions, stating exactly what he believed. For example, regarding the [Mexican War](#) of 1846-48, in which he served as a junior officer just a few years past his West Point graduation, he wrote that "the occupation, separation and annexation, were, from the inception of the movement to its final consummation, a conspiracy to acquire territory out of which slave states might be formed for the American Union."



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Stiff and New: Newly minted Brig. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant poses in full military regalia in a ca. August 1861 image. Grant usually eschewed such finery, and related in his memoirs the taunting he received from a stable boy when he wore his uniform home after he left West Point. (CORBIS/Corbis via Getty Images)

When it came to the Civil War, once again he saw slavery's dire role: "The cause of the great War of the Rebellion against the United States will have to be attributed to slavery." Despite believing that slavery, which he disliked, was the cause of the war, he was initially not ready to become part of the military to end it. When his father decided that he wanted to send him to West Point in 1839 so that Grant could receive a free education, the 17-year-old rebelled. "But I won't go," Grant insisted. His father stood firm, Grant recalled. "He thought I would, and I thought so too, if he did." Even when he arrived at the military academy, Grant remained unhappy. "A military life had no charms for me," he insisted.

Grant also harbored anti-military feelings, even when he reentered the army to fight in the Civil War. He was frightened of battle, especially leading men into combat. When Captain Grant took command of the 21st Illinois Infantry in 1861, he once again came face to face with conflict.

"My sensations as we approached what I supposed might be 'a field of battle' were anything but agreeable. I had been in all the engagements in Mexico that it was possible for one person to be in; but not in command. If someone else had been colonel and I had been lieutenant-colonel I do not think I would have felt any trepidation..."

After a night of sleep, Grant still did not feel better. He marched his men toward the enemy and "my heart kept getting higher until it felt to me as though it was in my throat. I would have given anything then to have been back in Illinois, but I had not the moral courage to halt and consider what to do; I kept right on."

When he saw the valley below and saw that the Confederate "troops were gone. My heart resumed its place. It occurred to me at once that [Confederate Missouri State Guard Brig. Gen. Thomas A.] Harris had been as much afraid of me as I had been of him....From that event to the close of the war, I never experienced trepidation upon confronting an enemy, though I always felt more or less anxiety. I never forgot that he has as much reason to fear my forces as I had his. The lesson was valuable."

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Life Partner: Julia Dent married Grant on August 22, 1848. She had a lazy eye, often posed for images in profile to hide it, and recalled that as a child she “used to cry” about her looks. But Ulysses saw nothing but beauty in the woman he loved. (Hulton Archive/Getty Images)

Grant’s admission that he found combat frightening is an important insight into his attitude. Too often, people believe that Civil War officers were fearless supermen, when in reality they were often frightened. And, as Grant indicated in his memoirs, it is also important to remember that command is not an easy task. Grant is often pictured as a butcher, an individual who threw his men into battle casually and needlessly. In fact, he felt, as they did, the fear of combat. War was not a romantic adventure; it was a place of terror, gore, and death.

Yet when he fought Robert E. Lee in Virginia in 1864-65, Grant fought him with all he had. He believed strongly that the only way to defeat the Army of Northern Virginia was to destroy it, to attack all Confederate forces on all fronts at the same time, and to wear away their fighting strength. Other Union generals had tried to outmaneuver Lee and his Confederate army and capture places rather than destroy their armies; they had failed.

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Grant began his final campaign on May 3, 1864, in Virginia's wilderness. He expressed his plans and the results he expected bluntly. "The campaign now begun was destined to result in heavier losses, to both armies, in a given time, than any previously suffered, but the carnage was to be limited to a single year and to accomplish all that had been anticipated or desired at the beginning of that time. We had to have hard fighting to achieve this. The armies had been confronting each other so long, without any decisive result, that they hardly knew which could whip." As Grant realized, the next year saw desperate fighting, high casualties, but eventual victory for the Union troops.

Grant is often pictured as a butcher, an individual who threw his men into battle casually and needlessly. In fact, he felt, as they did, the fear of combat.

In April 1865, the war came to an end in Virginia with Grant's all-out warfare wearing Lee's forces down until the Confederates had insufficient manpower to fight back. After a bloody year, Grant broke through the lines at Petersburg and then pressed on to Richmond. He was clearly in command of the situation. What followed was a series of letters in which Grant called for Lee's surrender, and Lee tried to delay so he could get the best terms possible. His first letter to Lee on April 7, 1865, was a classic. Grant wrote: "[T]he results of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance....I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States army known as the Army of Northern Virginia."

Despite the hard war that he believed in, Grant made clear in his memoirs that he had a softer side, too. Instead of gloating about the beating he had inflicted on Lee and his army, Grant indicated that "my own feelings, which had been quite jubilant on the receipt of his letter, were sad and depressed. I felt like anything rather than rejoicing at the downfall of a foe who had fought so long and valiantly, and had suffered so much for a cause, though that cause was, I believe, one of the worst for which a people ever fought, and one for which there was the least excuse."



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In the field: Grant studies a map at his headquarters near Cold Harbor, Va., in 1864. He is accompanied by staff members Lt. Col. Theodore Bowers and Chief of Staff John A. Rawlins. (Library of Congress)

Grant also realized the appeal of Abraham Lincoln, the tragedy of his death, and the coming to power of Andrew Johnson. "Mr. Lincoln, I believe, wanted Mr. Davis to escape, because he did not wish to deal with the matter of his punishment....He thought blood enough had already been spilled to atone for our wickedness as a nation....He would have proven the best friend the South could have had, and saved much of the wrangling and bitterness of feeling brought out by reconstruction."

Grant insisted that the "universally kind feeling expressed for me at a time when it was supposed that each day would prove my last, seemed to me the beginning of the answer to 'Let us have peace.'" And, knowing that he was close to death, Grant completed his memoirs with the words, "I hope the good feeling inaugurated may continue to the end."

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Grant's memoirs present a great insight into the general and his thinking. There is no better way of understanding this great American than by reading this outstanding self-evaluation, now published with the modern world in mind.

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Lee's Gettysburg Headquarters to Open for Battle Anniversary Weekends in June and July

Jim Campi & Clint Schemmer
American Battlefield Trust
June 8, 2018

(Gettysburg, Pa.) – For only the second time since the Battle of Gettysburg was fought, cannons will be fired on the grounds of [Gen. Robert E. Lee's Headquarters](#) during ceremonies commemorating the battle's 155th anniversary. The American Battlefield Trust will host artillery demonstrations at the site for the public on June 30 and July 1, and again on July 6, 7 and 8.



Despite the densely wooded battlefield at Shiloh, both sides employed artillery with devastating effect.

Rob Shenk

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The house and grounds, which served as Lee's command center during the Battle of Gettysburg, were preserved by the Trust in 2016 as part of an ambitious \$6 million restoration project.

A Maryland Park Service gun crew will portray Battery B, 4th U.S. Artillery, which was in a position adjacent to Lee's Headquarters during the battle's first day of fighting. They will hold three firing demonstrations of a 12-pound Napoleon gun on Saturday, June 30, and Sunday, July 1, at 11 a.m., 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. Prior to a Trust-hosted event in 2017, the last time a cannon was fired on this ground on July 1 likely was when the regiment's original Battery B went into action on July 1, 1863.

The Trust also will open the historic Mary Thompson House at the Headquarters site to visitors from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on June 30 through July 3.

On July 1-3, an American Battlefield Trust team and friends — including top-flight historians — will roam the Gettysburg battlefield's sites and structures, bringing viewers presentations from the field via a Facebook Live broadcast. Viewers will see the battlefield, hear from experts, and have their questions answered about a wide variety of topics. All three days of the battle will be covered, including McPherson's Ridge, Lee's Headquarters, Devil's Den and Little Round Top, with a special hike across the field of Pickett's Charge. To follow them live, visit facebook.com/americanbattlefieldtrust.

On July 6, 7 and 8, Confederate reenactors will conduct artillery demonstrations at Lee's Headquarters, fielding two 3-inch ordnance rifles or a 3-inch rifle and a 10-pound Parrot rifle. They will represent Virginia's Rockbridge Artillery. The house on the Headquarters site will not be open on those days.

Lee's Headquarters is located at 401 Buford Avenue, across Chambersburg Pike from the United Lutheran Seminary. A short walk away is the Seminary Ridge Museum, in the Lutheran Seminary's 1832 Schmucker Hall, which became a Union observation post on the battle's first day and then a field hospital that tended to the battle's wounded soldiers. For details, see SeminaryRidgeMuseum.org.

Built in 1833, the stone house at Lee's Headquarters was purchased in trust by Congressman Thaddeus Stevens for Mary Thompson, who was its sole resident when the battle broke out. The

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property was the scene of brutal fighting on the battle's first day as Union forces tried to check the Confederate advance on the town of Gettysburg. It then served as Lee's command post until Confederate forces withdrew from Gettysburg on July 4, 1863

Every day of the year, the Headquarters' grounds and its interpretive trail are open from sunrise to sunset.



A dramatic sky highlights the recently restored Lee's Headquarters building in Gettysburg, where the lawn and fruit orchard are now well-established.

Lynn Light Heller

Later in 2018, the American Battlefield Trust also will open the Lee's Headquarters building from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Saturday, Aug 4; 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Saturday, Sept. 1; 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Saturday, Oct. 6; 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Saturday, Nov. 17 (Remembrance Day); and 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Saturday, Dec. 8, for the Inns of Gettysburg Holiday Open House Tour.

On Aug. 4, Sept. 1 and Oct. 6, Tom Nank, who oversees the property for the American Battlefield Trust, will be on hand to interpret the site and answer visitors' questions. A Michigan native, Nank served 30 years in the U.S. Navy and earned his bachelor's degree from Gettysburg College. He has volunteered with the National Park Service at Manassas, Antietam and Gettysburg, and is studying to become a licensed battlefield guide at Gettysburg.

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Matt George, the Trust's land stewardship manager, will welcome visitors on Nov. 17 and Dec. 8.

For more information about Lee's Headquarters, visit Battlefields.org/LeesHQ.

The American Battlefield Trust is dedicated to preserving America's hallowed battlegrounds and educating the public about what happened there and why it matters today. The nonprofit, nonpartisan organization has protected more than 50,000 acres associated with the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, and Civil War. Learn more at www.battlefields.org.

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Richmond's J.E.B. Stuart Elementary School — honoring a Confederate — will be renamed for Barack Obama

By Justin Mattingly Richmond Times-Dispatch 6/19/18

The former capital of the Confederacy no longer has a school named for a Confederate leader. Instead, it has a school named for the United States' first black president.

The Richmond School Board voted 6-1 Monday night to rename J.E.B. Stuart Elementary School, the city's lone Confederate-named school, to Barack Obama Elementary School, a move that comes as other city leaders debate what to do with Richmond's Confederate monuments in the wake of the deadly Charlottesville rally last August.

"It would be pretty awesome to have an elementary school in Richmond named after Barack Obama," said Liz Doerr, of the 1st District.

Kenya Gibson, the School Board's representative for the 3rd District, where the school is located, was the lone vote against the renaming. Gibson unsuccessfully pushed for the vote to be delayed, upset with the lack of local names included in the administration's recommendation.

"This is Richmond and we are about history and we have so many great local stories to tell," Gibson said. "Our local stories are so important to cherish."

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Jonathan Young, who represents the 4th District, was not at Monday's meeting, but said he would have voted against changing the name.

"Prayerfully we are done renaming buildings and can instead start renovating them," Young said before the vote.

RPS is not the first school system to recognize Obama with a school name.

School officials in New Haven, Conn., announced last week that a new elementary school would be named after the 44th president. An elementary school in Upper Marlboro, Md., is already named after him.

Richmond also isn't the first school division to rename a Confederate-named school for Obama.

In Mississippi, the Jackson Public Schools Board of Trustees voted in October to rename a school named after Jefferson Davis to instead honor Obama.

The Richmond School Board declared its intent to rename the school — which has a student population of more than 90 percent black students — in April, jump-starting a process that included five public input sessions and an online suggestion portal organized by a renaming team that included J.E.B. Stuart students, teachers and administrators.

The idea of renaming the school met little pushback from the Richmond schools community, members of which suggested renaming the school at Fendall Avenue and Crawford Street after a local historical figure or the neighborhood.

The Richmond Public Schools administration had students at the school vote for their top three choices from seven finalists given to them from the renaming team. The finalists were:

- Northside Elementary for the location of the school.
- Wishtree Elementary for the children's book that celebrates different cultures in a diverse neighborhood.
- Oliver Hill Elementary for the local civil rights attorney who helped end the idea of "separate but equal."

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- Barbara Johns Elementary for the civil rights leader who led a student strike at her Farmville high school.
- Albert Norrell Elementary for the longtime Richmond educator.
- Henry Marsh Elementary for the first black mayor of Richmond.
- Barack Obama Elementary for the first black U.S. president.

Northside was the leading vote-getter among students, who cast their ballots June 12, with 190 votes, while Obama got 166 votes and Wishtree earned 127 endorsements.

The administration recommended that the School Board rename it after Obama, and the School Board, as it has consistently done since the new administration took over in February, approved the recommendation.

“It’s incredibly powerful that in the capital of the Confederacy, where we had a school named for an individual who fought to maintain slavery, that now we’re renaming that school after the first black president,” Superintendent Jason Kamras said after the meeting. “A lot of our kids, and our kids at J.E.B. Stuart, see themselves in Barack Obama.”

Kamras advised the 2008 Obama presidential campaign on education issues. Obama, a Democrat who had represented Illinois in the U.S. Senate, served as president from 2009 to 2017.

The RPS administration estimated that it will cost \$26,000 to rename the school.

The \$26,000 cost involves the following: \$2,500 for a wooden sign at the front of the school; \$2,500 for a new marquee; \$4,000 for a bronze plaque; \$10,000 for the etched stone facade on the school; \$2,000 for rubber mats; \$2,000 for stationery, envelopes and business cards, plus \$500 for other office supplies; \$2,000 for T-shirts with the new name for students and staff; and \$500 for a banner.

Monday night’s vote concludes a half-year of consistent debate in the Richmond region surrounding Confederate school names.

The Petersburg School Board unanimously voted in early February to change the names of A.P. Hill, Robert E. Lee and J.E.B. Stuart elementary schools to Cool Spring Elementary, Lakemont

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Elementary and Pleasants Lane Elementary school, respectively. The school system received \$20,500 in donations to fund the renaming.

In Hanover County, the School Board voted in April to keep the names of Lee-Davis High School (Confederates) and Stonewall Jackson Middle School (Rebels) in what was the most contentious of the three localities' processes.

Since the vote, advocates for changing the name have continued to attend Hanover School Board meetings, pushing the appointed board to reconsider its 5-2 vote.

Across the U.S., there are 100 schools named for prominent Confederates, according to a report from the Southern Poverty Law Center.

Virginia is home to 15 of the 100 Confederate-named schools, according to the SPLC study, the second-most in the U.S. behind only Texas (36). The state does have the most total Confederate symbols (242), a number good for 14 percent of the country's symbols.

Of the 100 schools, about 1 in 3 were built or dedicated from 1950 to 1970 — the time of the civil rights movement.

J.E.B. Stuart in Richmond, however, opened in September 1922 in response to a growing North Side population and was named for the Confederate cavalry leader. It cost \$109,932 to build, according to a Richmond Public Schools history book, which is equivalent to \$1.7 million in today's dollars.

An effort to rename the school in 2003 didn't get off the ground, as five board members killed a proposal from the school's representative to start the process. Carol Wolf, who brought up the issue in 2003, was at Monday night's meeting.

"I am disappointed that we did not honor a local hero," Wolf said after the vote. "And if we are honoring the Obamas, I would have preferred naming the school after Michelle [Obama] who was very active in this nation's schools."

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Larry Olanrewaju, the board chairman at the time who voted against starting the process, said in late March that renaming the school would have distracted the board from its work.

"I did not vote not to rename the school, I voted not to continue the conversation at that time," Olanrewaju said. "The only reason that would have happened is because there were other things we were dealing with at that time and that wasn't the appropriate time to take on that issue."

Like the city with Confederate monuments, the School Board took on the decision of what to do with its Confederate symbol.

Mayor Levar Stoney's Monument Avenue Commission, a 10-person group of academics, historians, and members of the city council and the community, was charged with recommending how the city could "add context" to the statues lining Monument Avenue.

After August's deadly white supremacist rally in Charlottesville, Stoney, who supported the School Board's effort to rename J.E.B. Stuart, expanded the commission's charge to include the consideration of removal or relocation of the statues.

The commission is expected to make its report by July 2.

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The Man Who Inspired Father's Day Was a Single Dad and a Civil War Vet

[Dave Roos](#) History.com

BALTIMORE CIVIL WAR ROUNDTABLE



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William Jackson Smart. (Credit: Public Domain)

William Jackson Smart was a twice-married, twice-widowed [Civil War](#) veteran and father of 14 children, one of whom dedicated her life to the creation of [Father's Day](#) in honor of her devoted and selfless dad.

The story goes that William's daughter, Sonora Smart Dodd, was attending one of the first official [Mother's Day](#) services in 1909 at her church in Spokane, Washington, when she had an epiphany—if mothers deserved a day in honor of their loving service, why not fathers?

When Sonora was 16, her mother Ellen died, leaving William as a single father to Sonora and her five younger brothers. And by Sonora's account, he performed brilliantly. "I remember everything about him," Sonora said many years later to the *Spokane Daily Chronicle*. "He was both father and mother to me and my brothers and sisters."

Sonora's mother Ellen, herself a widow, had three children from a previous marriage. On top of that, William had also been married and widowed before he met Sonora's mother. William had five children with his first wife, Elizabeth, who were already grown when William became a widower for the second time.

In 1910, Sonora brought a petition before the Spokane Ministerial Alliance to recognize the courage and devotion of all fathers like William on June 5, her dad's birthday. The local clergy

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liked the idea of a special Father's Day service, but couldn't pull something together so quickly, so they settled for June 19, the third Sunday in June.

On that first Father's Day in 1910, church sermons across Spokane were dedicated to dear old dad, red and white roses were passed out in honor of living and deceased fathers, the mayor of Spokane and governor of Washington issued proclamations, and Sonora found her calling. She would spend much of the next 60 years pushing for the official recognition of Father's Day as a national holiday.

Betsy Roddy, the great-granddaughter of Sonora Smart Dodd, holds a copy of the August 17, 1910 edition of *The River Press* of Fort Benton, Montana. The newspaper was one of the first to report on Father's Day, an event held for the first time in June of that year in Spokane, Washington. (Credit: John Rogers/AP Photo)

William Jackson Smart, the original inspiration for Father's Day, was born in Arkansas in 1842 and records show that he enlisted as a Union soldier there in 1863. That was odd, because Arkansas was a Confederate state. Spokane resident, Jerry Numbers, who owned what had been Sonora's home, researched the Smart family history for Spokane's Father's Day Centennial Celebration in 2010. Numbers says that William, in fact, fought for both sides in the Civil War.

Driving a supply wagon for Confederate troops, William was captured in the Battle of Pea Ridge, a decisive Union victory in Arkansas in 1862. Rather than languish in a prisoner of war camp, he opted to join the northern cause. As indication that William was a "Reb" before he was a "Yank," Sonora was a member of both the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Daughters of Union Veterans.

When Sonora was born in 1882, William and his second wife Ellen were living on a "coal ranch" in Jenny Lind, Arkansas. Instead of mining for coal, William and the family "farmed" it, collecting chunks of coal from the surface and carting it to town for sale. William and Ellen sold the property in 1887 for \$5,000—a handsome sum at the time—and the family traveled by train to a new homestead outside of Spokane. (The farm in Arkansas would turn out to be one of the most productive coal fields in the entire nation.)

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It was on the Smart's family farm near Creston, Washington, where William's second wife died and he became a widower again at the age of 56. His youngest son was seven or eight and Sonora, his oldest child still living at home, was 16. In Sonora's memories of this difficult time, she recalls her father as a "great home person," a man who exemplified fatherly love and protection.

That first Father's Day celebration in Spokane might have remained a local tradition if not for the perseverance of Sonora Smart Dodd. Following the 1910 Father's Day observance, [William Jennings Bryan](#), one of the most famous politicians of the time, sent Sonora a congratulatory letter, which sparked a rush of national media attention on Sonora and Spokane.



Woodrow Wilson sits with his wife Ellen Louise Axson with their three daughters, Margaret, Jessie and Eleanor. (Credit: Library of Congress/Corbis/VCG/Getty Images)

Sonora won the support of her congressmen, who began to lobby for the creation of a national holiday. In 1916, President [Woodrow Wilson](#) celebrated Father's Day in Spokane during a visit to Washington. We don't know if William Jackson Smart was there to shake the president's hand, but it would have been one of his last Father's Days. William died in 1919.

Much more than a Father's Day booster, Sonora Smart Dodd was an accomplished artist, poet, children's book author, funeral home director, and founding member of just about every civic organization in Spokane. But she never let go of her determination to give fathers like hers the recognition they deserved.

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It wasn't until 1972, six years before Sonora's death at the age of 96, that President [Richard Nixon](#) finally signed a Congressional resolution declaring the third Sunday in June to be Father's Day. Her dad, no doubt, would have been proud.

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"A REGULAR SLAVE HUNT" THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA AND BLACK CIVILIANS IN THE GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN

"They took up all they could find, even little children, whom they had to carry on horseback before them. All who could get there fled to the woods, and many who were wise are hid in the houses of their employers."

—Jemima K. Cree'

(from NORTH & SOUTH SEPTEMBER 2001 • VOL. 4 • NUMBER 7)

By Ted Alexander

On Friday, June 26, 1863, McNeill's Rangers, a Confederate partisan band operating on the fringe of the Army of Northern Virginia, entered the small south-central Pennsylvania farming community of Mercersburg. Named after Revolutionary War hero Dr. Hugh Mercer, and birthplace of President James Buchanan, the town boasted one school of note, the Reformed Church Theological Seminary. During the Civil War one of its leading professors, Dr. Philip Schaff, kept a detailed diary of events in and around Mercersburg. On June 26 he recorded that "this guerilla band came to town on a regular slave-hunt, which presented the worst spectacle I ever saw in this war."

ONE OF THE GREAT OVERLOOKED STORIES OF THE GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN is the abduction of free blacks and fugitive slaves from their homes in south-central Pennsylvania. African-Americans had first come to this region in the mid-eighteenth century as slaves of Scots-Irish and German settlers. In 1780 the Pennsylvania Assembly passed a

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law that allowed for the gradual emancipation of slaves—all adult slaves were to be liberated on or before July 4, 1827, and children born in the interim were to be freed when they reached the age of twenty-one. Thus, by the outbreak of the Civil War, free blacks had been living in the area for several generations; the 1860 census listed 1,738 blacks and mulattos living in the county—some making a living as small farmers, others as craftsmen and laborers. Many had taken on the family names of their former masters: Scots-Irish names such as Crunkleton, McCulloch and Campbell, and German (Pennsylvania Deutsch or “Dutch”) names such as Stoner, Keefer and Snowberger.’

The same law which abolished slavery in the state also provided that escaped slaves coming into the state were to be set free. Franklin County, its southern boundary resting on the Mason-Dixon Line and the slave state of Maryland, its southwest corner just six miles from the Potomac river and the state of Virginia, became a haven for fugitive slaves. By 1861, enclaves of these fugitives had been established in the region; one southwest of the town of Mercersburg came to be known as “Little Africa.” With the coming of the war the number of runaways naturally increased.²

The national Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 required all citizens to help apprehend runaways or face imprisonment and fines. But in the summer of 1861 Union general Benjamin Butler circumvented this law, declaring runaways who reached his lines to be “contraband of war”; escaped slaves would henceforth be regarded as federal property. Butler refused to return any property—including slaves—to disloyal owners, unless they were willing to take an oath of loyalty to the United States.

Legislation followed which further undermined the institution of slavery. Following the Confiscation Acts of summer 1861 and summer 1862, an even more sweeping step was taken after the Battle of Antietam, when President Lincoln issued his preliminary Emancipation Proclamation. This was to take effect in January 1863. Although it did not free



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all the slaves, and indeed did not free any immediately, it did declare all slaves in areas controlled by the Confederates to be free, and essentially paved the way for total emancipation.

From late 1861 bands of contrabands, sometimes numbering in the thousands, congregated around Union camps.

Attempts to recapture them were not uncommon during rebel incursions into Union held territory. In May 1862, thousands of blacks fled the lower Shenandoah valley in the wake of Stone-

wall Jackson's legendary campaign. In addition to escaped slaves, free blacks also fled, fearing impressment into Confederate service as laborers, or sale into slavery. In September of that year, during the Maryland Campaign, Jackson captured Harpers Ferry, paroling its white garrison, but prevented the large black refugee population from crossing the Potomac to freedom. Perhaps as many as one thousand blacks were taken south into bondage.

THE FIRST RECORDED INSTANCE OF CIVILIAN ABDUCTIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE WAR

took place the following month during Jeb Stuart's Chambersburg raid. Under direct orders from his commander, General Robert E. Lee, Stuart was to take civilians prisoner, both as a security measure—in order to protect the secrecy of his movements—and as retaliation for the arrest of civilians in Virginia by Union forces. Lee specified that those in the latter category were to be government officials.⁴

Perhaps as many as thirty civilians were taken to Virginia and interned in Libby Prison (one of them, Mercersburg attorney Perry Rice, died in captivity). The biographical sketch of Presbyterian minister Dr. Thomas Creigh, contained in the book *Old Mercersburg*, suggests that blacks were among the prisoners: "When Mercersburg was raided by General Stuart... in 1862, several colored men were taken captive and carried to Richmond. Dr. Creigh wrote to Dr. Moore, one of the clergymen of Richmond, and was instrumental in having these free men sent

home." (Some local historians suspect this account may be in error, and that it refers instead to actions taken by the Confederates in June 1863. However, at least one black man from the



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area claimed to have been taken hostage by Stuart's cavalry during the October 1862 Chambersburg Raid.)⁵

Nine months after Stuart's raid more than 75,000 Confederates crossed into Pennsylvania during the Gettysburg Campaign. Accounts show that as soon as Lee's army arrived in the state they began rounding up blacks from various communities and taking them back to Virginia. The abductions began in Chambersburg with the arrival on June 15 of rebel cavalry under General Albert G. Jenkins. Rachel Cormany, a resident of the town whose husband was serving as an officer in the 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry, provided a graphic account of the kidnappings in her diary. She wrote that the Confederates: were hunting up the contrabands and driving them off by droves. O! How it grated on our hearts to have to sit quietly and look at such brutal deeds—I saw no men among the contrabands—all women and children. Some of the colored people who were raised here were taken along—I sat on the front step as they were driven by just like we would drive cattle. Some laughed and seemed not to care—but nearly all hung their heads. One woman was pleading wonderfully with her driver for her children—but all the sympathy she received from him was a rough "March along"—at which she would quicken her pace again. It is a query what they want with those little babies—whole families were taken. Of course when the mother was taken she would take her children. I suppose the men left thinking the women and children would not be disturbed.⁶

Mrs. Jemima K. Cree wrote to her husband John who was out of town in Pittsburgh at the time of Jenkins' raid. In her letter of June 15 she complained of the rebel actions and described her efforts to free an employee. "This morning among the first news I heard was that they had been scouting around, gathering up our Darkies, and that they had Mag down on the court house pavement. I got my 'fixens' on, and started down, and there were about 25 women and children, with Mag and Fannie. I interceded for Mag, told them she was free born, etc. The man said he could do nothing, he was acting according to orders. As they were



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just ready to start, I had to leave; if I could have had time to have seen the General, I might have got her off. Fannie being contraband, we could do nothing about her." The latter statement suggests that the Confederates were under orders to round up contrabands, but simply seized blacks irrespective of status.

Mrs. Cree then witnessed the hapless victims marched off. "They took up all they could find, even little children, whom they had to carry on horseback before them. All who could get there fled to the woods, and many who were wise are hid in the houses of their employers." Chambersburg businessman William Heyser noted in his diary that when the rebels left town on June 18 they took with them "about 250 colored people...into bondage."⁷

In some cases, however, the intercession of local white citizens brought freedom to the victims. When Chambersburg businessman Jacob Hoke noticed that "well and favorably known colored man, Esque Hall" was being abducted he immediately appealed to prominent Reform Church theologian Rev. Dr. Benjamin S. Schneck. Schneck went to Jenkins' headquarters and "after assuring Jenkins that Hall was long a resident of [Chambersburg], and not a fugitive slave, he was released." Schneck also intervened successfully on behalf of Henry Deitrick and Samuel Claudy, two black repair hands on the Cumberland Valley Railroad. ⁸

Abductions were not limited to Chambersburg. Farmer Amos Stouffer's diary reveals that Jenkins' men were "scouring the country in every direction about Waynesboro, Greencastle, Mercersburg [and] Finkstown for horses and cattle and Negroes ⁹

Mercersburg resident Philip Schaff's detailed diary entries for June 16-18, 1863, tell of the "flight of the poor contraband negroes to the mountains from fear of being captured by the rebels and dragged to the South." These fears were realized on



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June 19 when Schaff reported that a detachment of Jenkins' cavalry under Colonel Milton Ferguson returned from a foraging expedition to McConnellsburg with about two hundred head of cattle and "two or three negro boys."

The Mercersburg Journal reported that "several of our colored men were observed to be in their custody two of these were John Filkill and Findlay Cuff. They were taken along with a number of others, having before them the cheerless prospect of being sold as slaves in the far South. Some of these unfortunates were brought back, or found their way home again after six months or a year. Others were never returned or heard of afterward."

Two guerilla bands, Mosby's and McNeill's rangers, operated on the fringes of Lee's army during this time. Schaff's diary mentions that McNeill's group threatened to "burn down every house which harbored a fugitive slave, and did not deliver him up within twenty minutes." The rebels then proceeded to search every house in which they suspected blacks were hiding. Schaff wrote that, "They succeeded in capturing several contrabands, among them a woman with two little children."

The following day Schaff recorded that the raiders rode through town with much plunder, including hundreds of head of livestock and "twenty one negroes." Although the Confederates claimed that all of the captured African-Americans were escaped slaves from Virginia, Schaff was certain that a number of them were born and raised in the Mercersburg area. ¹⁰

The kidnappings continued. In Greencastle, Charles Hartman, a member of the town council and prominent businessman, kept a detailed diary of events. In his entry for June 22, 1863, he recorded, "One of the exciting features of the day was the scouring of the fields about town and searching of houses for negroes. These poor creatures, those of them who had not fled upon the approach of the foe, concealed in wheat



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fields about the town. Cavalrymen rode in search of them and many of them were caught after a desperate chase and being fired at.”¹¹

It was in Greencastle where one of the most dramatic episodes occurred. This farming community of thirteen hundred people straddled the Valley Pike just four miles from the Mason-Dixon Line and ten miles south of Chambersburg, and lay directly in the path of Lee’s invasion. On the afternoon of June 16 from thirty to forty African-American women and children, taken at Chambersburg, were brought to Greencastle in wagons headed for Virginia. In charge of them was a Confederate chaplain and four soldiers. As they came through town the rebels were disarmed by a band of citizens, apparently led by Tom Pawling, the owner of a popular eatery, the Antrim House, and a militant abolitionist.

The Confederates were taken to Waynesboro as prisoners and the women and children freed. On reflection the citizens decided to let the rebels go free, lest the town face retribution. This was fine with the soldiers, but on his release the chaplain demanded reparations of \$50,000.00 for the loss of what he claimed were his slaves. When this was not forthcoming he dropped his demand to \$25,000.00, and threatened to burn the town if the amount were not paid. Of course the citizens had no means to pay this ransom and stood fast in the face of the rebel chaplain’s threats. When the ultimatum’s deadline came and went the town remained standing and the angry Southern clergyman departed without his “slaves.”¹²

A postscript to this incident appeared in the July 17, 1863, issue of the Mercersburg Journal. The editor’s review of the invasion included a story about the group of blacks who had been freed at Greencastle. “Several miles on this side of Greencastle, toward evening, we passed 13 of these rescued contraband of whom 3 were adults and the balance children... on their way down to give themselves up, having heard that the town was threatened with burning. Long before they [got] there, however, their hard masters had left.” If this account is true it stands as an incredible example of self-sacrifice. ¹³



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Besides the rescue in Greencastle, the Chambersburg Repository reported that "Many escaped in various ways.... One negro effected his escape by shooting and seriously wounding his rebel guard. He forced the gun from the rebel and fired, wounding him in the head and then skedaddled."

Confederate forces continued to round up African-Americans as late as July 1, 1863. Around noon on that date a group of more than fifty partisans, led by none other than Major John S. Mosby, arrived in Mercersburg. While the main body of this command rode on to forage in the countryside, a small detachment remained in the town. This group, described by witnesses as "drunken," robbed individual citizens and looted stores. The local newspaper reported that the band, denying connection with the regular army..., felt licensed to do and dare whatever Satan suggested." One "Satanic suggestion" prompted the raiders to force "along with them several free colored citizens, some of whom were highly esteemed in the community." When Judge James Carson asked one of the guerrillas whether they took "free negroes," the rebel replied "yes and we will take you too if you do not shut up!"¹⁵

Mosby soon led his small force back across the nearby Potomac. But not until, according to one of them, Private James J. Williamson, "he had gathered up 218 head of cattle, 15 horses and 12 negroes."¹⁶

HOW MANY AFRICAN-AMERICANS WERE TAKEN BACK TO VIRGINIA DURING LEE'S INVASION? We cannot be sure. The July 8, 1863, issue of Chambersburg's Franklin Repository stated that, "Quite a number of negroes, free and slave—men, women and children—were captured by Jenkins and started South to be sold into bondage...perhaps full fifty were got off to slavery...."¹⁷ As previously noted, Chambersburg businessman William Heyser estimated the total at 250.

Most of the kidnapped blacks were probably from Franklin or neighboring Fulton County. But the panic engendered was more widespread. A massive exodus of blacks occurred in neighboring communities when word spread about what the Southern invaders were up to.



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At the time of the campaign, York, Pennsylvania, east of Gettysburg, had a population of around 450 African-Americans, most of whom fled the town to avoid the fate of their Chambersburg brethren. One of them, William Goodridge, was a prominent merchant (he owned a variety store) and a “conductor” on the Underground Railroad. His sons operated a successful photo studio, “The Premium Skylight Gallery.” Goodridge left town and never returned, opting instead to move to the midwest and go into business there. In Gettysburg the pre-invasion black population was 186; records show that by the fall of 1863 fewer than seventy remained. Farther west, thousands of blacks—both free and contraband—reportedly fled the Cumberland Valley for Harrisburg.¹⁸

There is evidence to show that some of those kidnapped ended up in Confederate prisons. After the battle of Gettysburg a group of local white men were taken prisoner when they strayed too near rebel lines at Hagerstown. These Franklin Countians were interned in several prisons in Richmond, including the infamous “Castle Thunder.” One of the prisoners, D. M. Eiker of Chambersburg, recalled his prison experience for author Jacob Hoke in his book *Historical Reminiscences of The War In and About Chambersburg*. Eiker wrote that, “A little colored boy from York, Pa., captured during the invasion, was in Castle Thunder, but was allowed to go and come at his pleasure.” Eiker also encountered a black man from Chambersburg. “While in the Castle I met Alexander Lewis, a colored man, from this place, known to many of our citizens.” Lewis had been captured during the invasion, and placed in the prison’s culinary department. Lewis apparently made it back to Chambersburg, for at the time of the publication of Hoke’s book in 1884 he was said to have been working at a hotel in the town.¹⁹

The existing evidence of Confederate abductions of African-Americans in southern Pennsylvania raises more questions than it answers. Were these isolated acts perpetrated by unruly soldiers? Did they stem from official policy? Or did the Confederate high command simply condone the kidnappings after the fact? One damning piece of evidence can be found



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in the Official Records. A dispatch dated July 1, 1863, from General James Longstreet, Lee's First Corps commander, directs General George Pickett to move his division toward Gettysburg, and concludes with the statement, "The captured contrabands had better be brought along with you for further disposition."²⁰

Not all the invaders were comfortable with the kidnappings. The aptly named Colonel William Christian of the 55th Virginia Infantry wrote to his wife on June 28, 1863, that: there is a good deal of plundering going on, confined principally to the taking of provisions. No houses were searched and robbed like our houses were done by the Yankees. Pigs, chickens, geeses etc are finding their way into our camp; it can't be prevented and I can't think it ought to be. We must show them something of war. I have sent out today to get a good horse; I have no scruples about that as they have taken mine. We took a lot of negroes yesterday. I was offered my choice but as I could not get them back home I would not take them. In fact, my humanity revolted at taking the poor devils away from their homes....²¹

TED ALEXANDER is senior staff historian at Antietam National Battlefield and a leading authority on the Civil War in Maryland and Pennsylvania. He is a resident of Greencastle, Pennsylvania.'

NOTES

1. Philip Schaff Diary, in Old Mercersburg (Williamsport, PA: 1949), p. 169.
2. Ibid. 205; William Still, *The Underground Railroad* (Philadelphia: 1872) pp. 220, 233, 332; Hiram E. Wertz, "The Underground Railroad," *The Kittochtinny Historical Society Papers, Volume VII* (Chambersburg: 1912), pp. 100-05, hereinafter cited as "Kittochtinny Papers"); Virginia Ott Stake, *John Brown in Chambersburg* (Chambersburg: 1977), passim; W.P. Conrad and Ted Alexander, *When War Passed This Way* (Shippensburg: 1982, pp. 1, 24-27; U.S. Census, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, 1860.
3. Edward H. Phillips, *The Lower Shenandoah Valley in the Civil War: The Impact of the War Upon the Civilian Population and Upon Civil*



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- Institutions (Lynchburg, 1993), p. 114; Robert J. Trout, *With Pen and Saber: The Letters and Diaries of J.E.B. Stuart's Staff Officers* (Mechanicsburg, PA: 1995) p. 101. In a letter to his mother dated September 18, 1862, Lieutenant R. Channing Price, aide-de-camp
To General J.E.B. Stuart, wrote a lengthy account of the Maryland Campaign. In the section on Jackson's capture of Harpers Ferry, Price claimed that nearly 2,000 contrabands were captured.
4. U.S. War Department, *War of the Rebellion: The Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* 128 volumes (Washington, D.C.:1890 –1901), Series 1 (hereinafter cited OR), vol. 19, Pt. 2, p. 55.
 5. John Tompson IV, *General J.E.B. Stuart's Raid Through Mercersburg: A Presentation of Collected Publications with Select Discussions on Details of the Raid* (Mercersburg: 1999), p. 38; *Old Mercersburg*, 90. The information on the black man who claimed he was taken hostage by Stuart was provided by local historian John Mohr of Mercersburg. Mohr has conducted extensive research on African-Americans in Mercersburg during the Civil War era.
 6. James C. Mohr (ed.), *The Cormany Diaries: A Northern Family in the Civil War* (Pittsburgh: 1982), pp. 329–30.
 7. Jemima K. Cree letter, *Kittochtinny Papers*, 1905-1908 (Chambersburg: 1908), p. 94; "The William Heyser Diary," *Kittochtinny Papers*, volume XVI, p. 74.
 8. Jacob Hoke, *Historical Reminiscences of The War; In and About Chambersburg During the War of the Rebellion* (Chambersburg: 1884), p. 38.
 9. William Garrett Piston (ed.), "The Rebs Are Yet Thick About Us":*The Civil War Diary of Amos Stouffer of Chambersburg*," 215;*Civil War History*, September, 1992; Schaff, 168-69.
 10. *Mercersburg Journal*, July 17, 1863
 11. *Charles Hartman Diary*, Philip Schaff Library, Lancaster Theological Seminary.
 12. Conrad and Alexander, 135 –37.
 13. *Mercersburg Journal*, July 17, 1863.
 14. Frank Moore (ed.), *The Rebellion Record: A Diary of American Events*, volume 7 (New York: 1864), p. 197.
 15. *Mercersburg Journal*, July 17, 1863.
 16. James J. Williamson, *Mosby's Rangers* (New York: 1909), p. __
 17. *Franklin Repository*, July 8, 1863, "Heyser Diary," 74.



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18. Gerald Austin Robison, Jr., Confederate Operations in York County, 1863, Masters Thesis, Millersville State College, 107 -08. the data on Gettysburg's blacks is from Peter C. Vermilyea, "The Effect of the Confederate Invasion of Pennsylvania on Gettysburg's African-American Community," Gettysburg Magazine, Issue Number 24, pp. 112 -28. This is a well written and thoroughly researched article on the subject. The author points out that while some black residents of the Gettysburg area were abducted by the Rebels, many escaped by feigning infirmity or by being sheltered by sympathetic whites.

19. Hoke, 144; very little official references to the abduction of African-Americans are found in the published OR. Special Orders, No. 275, dated November 19, 1864, from the Adjutant and Inspector Generals office in Richmond discusses the establishment of a new "Camp of prisoners of war" and makes vague references to "negroes confined at Salisbury" prison. A footnote states that they were "Brought from Pennsylvania by C.S. Army."

OR , Series II, vol. 7, p. 1145. About one year prior to this on December 14, 1863, an order came from the Confederate secretary of war's office directing Brigadier General John H. Winder, provost marshal of Richmond, to free one "Amos Bares, a free negro from Pennsylvania" from one of the Richmond prisons. The Reverend T.V. Moore of Richmond applied for his release. OR, Series II, volume

6, p. 705. This seems to have been done upon a request to Moore from fellow Presbyterian minister Thomas Creigh of Mercersburg. Old Mercersburg, 92.

20. OR, Series I, vol. 51, Pt. 2, pp. 732-33.

21. Moore, Rebellion Record, volume 7, p. 325.'

(<https://deadconfederates.files.wordpress.com/2013/07/slavehunt.pdf>) for the full article.

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