



THE "OLD LINER" NEWSLETTER

A Note from the President:

At the March Dinner meeting, the members approved, by voice vote, the recommendation of the Board of Directors that a donation of \$1200 be divided equally between the following Preservation groups:

- B&O Railroad Museum
- Save Historic Antietam Foundation
- Friends of Pt. Lookout
- Friends of Pres. St. Station
- Adams County (PA) Hist. Soc.
- Civil War Trust

This donation represents the money remaining in the BCWRT account after all 2012 expenses have been paid.

Despite cuts, 150th Civil War celebration still on in Gettysburg

By Kelcie Pegher, Carroll County Times, March 25, 2013

Cuts in funding to the National Park Service in Gettysburg, Pa., due to the sequester mean less staff on-hand, including a hiring freeze on two major positions at the park.

The national sequester, which went into effect March 1, included across the board funding cuts for the Department of Defense, the National Institutes of Health and the National Park Service. In recent weeks, the Obama administration has stopped tours of the White House due to budget cuts.

There are \$153.5 million in cuts to the National Park Service in the next seven months of the fiscal year, according to Jeff Olson, the public

affairs representative at the National Park Service.

Katie Lawhon, the public affairs representative for Gettysburg National Military Park, said the park has largely been able to recoup its potential losses. The 150th military battle anniversary of the Civil War will be unaffected, she said. The funding for the celebration comes from non-appropriated monies, meaning it will be untouched by sequestration.

The park's nonprofit partner, the Gettysburg Foundation, also assisted in providing financial support for events and activities, Lawhon said. The park initially thought it would have to cut a day of park ranger service for student activities this spring, but the Gettysburg Foundation helped with that cost as well, she said.

Where the park has been hit the hardest is the hiring freeze on the chief ranger and the chief of interpretation, she said. The chief ranger is essentially the director of the program, she said. The chief of interpretation handles a large portion of organizing the tours and educating the public, she said.

"We've got staff in acting assignments, but you can only use an acting assignment for so much time," Lawhon said.

The staff also has made cuts in the amount of travel they are allowed to do for conferences.

Last weekend, Gettysburg College had a conference for "The Future of Civil War History: Looking Beyond the 150th," which many rangers helped contribute to, said Nikki Rhoads, the senior assistant director of communications.

National Park Service attendance was lower than what the college was anticipating due to the traveling freeze, she said.

"It was kind of a big disruption for the conference. A lot of people who were really vital to the success of the conference couldn't be there," Lawhon said.

The freeze exempts essential travel, said Olson, which primarily means people who need licenses renewed or another activity which would hinder their jobs.

The National Park Service has tried to cut in the less noticeable places, he said. This means there will likely be more time between trash pickups at campgrounds, and more time between restroom cleanings in the park.

"We're just trying to stretch things out so we can save money," he said.

The National Park Service typically hires 10,000 summer seasonal employees throughout the country. That will be reduced to 9,000, he said. Because summer seasonal employees can be the people who are in charge of swaths of volunteers, it could also mean less of the 250,000 volunteers that participated in 2011, the most recent data available, he said.

The local economy of communities within 60 miles of a national park, like Carroll County is to Gettysburg, could feel the effects as well, he said. According to the 2011 annual study for every dollar Congress invests in national parks, it turns into \$10 back into the local economy, he said.

"They are economic engines, especially for small communities," Olson said.

Confederate flag at old NC Capitol coming down

By MICHAEL BIESECKER, Associated Press March 30, 2013
RALEIGH, N.C. (AP) — A Confederate battle flag hung inside



THE "OLD LINER" NEWSLETTER

the old North Carolina State Capitol last week to mark the sesquicentennial of the Civil War is being taken down after civil rights leaders raised concerns.

The decision was announced Friday evening, hours after the Associated Press published a story about the flag, which officials said was part of an historical display intended to replicate how the antebellum building appeared in 1863. The flag had been planned to hang in the House chamber until April 2015, the 150th anniversary of the arrival of federal troops in Raleigh.

"This is a temporary exhibit in an historic site, but I've learned the governor's administration is going to use the old House chamber as working space," Cultural Resources Secretary Susan Klutz said Friday night. "Given that information, this display will end this weekend rather than April of 2015."

Kim Genardo, the spokeswoman for Gov. Pat McCrory, said the exhibit that includes the Confederate battle flag will be relocated, possibly across the street to the N.C. Museum of History.

The decision was a quick about-face for the McCrory administration, which initially defended the display. Many people see the flag as a potent reminder of racial discrimination and bigotry.

State Historic Sites Director Keith Hardison had said Thursday the flag should be viewed in what he called the proper historical context.

"Our goal is not to create issues," said Hardison, a Civil War re-enactor and history buff. "Our goal is to help people understand issues of the past. ... If you refuse to put something that someone might object to or have a concern with in the exhibit, then you are basically censoring history."

North Carolina NAACP president Rev. William Barber was shocked Friday when he was shown a photo of the flag by the AP.

"He is right that it has a historical context," Barber said. "But what is that history? The history of racism. The history of lynchings. The history of death. The history of slavery. If you say that shouldn't be offensive, then either you don't know the history, or you are denying the history."

Sessions of the General Assembly moved to a newer building a half-century ago, but the old Capitol building is still routinely used as a venue for official state government events. McCrory's office is on the first floor, as are the offices of his chief of staff and communications staff.

The Republican governor was in the House chamber where the Confederate flag hangs as recently as Thursday, when he presided over the swearing-in ceremony of his new Highway Patrol commander.

The presentation of the Confederate battle flag at state government buildings has long been an issue of debate throughout the South. For more than a decade, the NAACP has urged its members to boycott South Carolina because of that state's display of the flag on the State House grounds.

Prior to taking his current job in North Carolina in 2006, Hardison worked as director at the Mississippi home of Confederate President Jefferson Davis, which is operated as a museum and library owned by the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The group has led the fight in the South for the proud display of the Confederate flag, which it contends is a symbol of heritage, not hate.

Hardison said the battle flag was displayed with other flags described in the diary of a North Carolina

woman who visited the Capitol in 1863. A large U.S. flag displayed in the Senate chamber is reminiscent of a trophy of war captured from Union troops at the Battle of Plymouth.

"I thought, wouldn't it be wonderful to recreate this?" Hardison said. "I think we were all thinking along the same vein. ... The Capitol is both a working seat of government, in that the governor and his staff has his office there. But it is also a museum."

Hardison pointed out that the national flag used by the Confederate government, with its circle of white stars and red and white stripes, is still flown over the State Capitol dome each year on Confederate Memorial Day. The more familiar blood-red battle flag, featuring a blue "X" studded with white stars, was used by the rebel military.

David Goldfield, a history professor at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte and author of the book "Still Fighting the Civil War," said the battle flag can hold starkly different meanings depending on a person's social perspective.

"The history of the Confederate battle flag, how it was designed and formulated, how it has been used through the years, clearly states that it is a flag of white supremacy," Goldfield said. "I know current Sons of Confederate Veterans would dispute that, saying 'Hey, I'm not a racist.' But the fact remains that the battle flag was used by a country that had as its foundation the protection and extension of human bondage."

The NAACP's Barber said the McCrory administration eventually made the right call, but questioned how the decision to hang the flag was made in the first place.

"A flag should represent a banner of unity, not division," Barber said. "A substantive symbol and sign of our



THE "OLD LINER" NEWSLETTER

best history, not our worse. We cannot deny history but neither can we attempt to revision it in a way that glorifies the shameful and attempts to make noble that which is ignoble."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, DIVORCE ATTORNEY AT LAW

by Stacy Pratt McDermott

Mary and Martin Beard were married in October 1851. After enduring repeated beatings from her husband, and witnessing his abuse of their 6-week-old son, she left him and filed for divorce in McLean County Circuit Court on the grounds of cruelty. Martin denied his wife's allegations, and the court moved the trial to Champaign, where Mary retained Abraham Lincoln as her attorney.

After hearing the evidence in the 1853 trial, a jury found Martin guilty of the abuse, granted Mary the divorce and gave her custody of the couple's young child.

Abraham Lincoln a divorce lawyer? Yes. In fact, Lincoln's Illinois gave women greater access to divorce than their counterparts almost anywhere else in the United States. The Illinois legislature had given them the right to divorce earlier than other states, guaranteeing it in the state's first Constitution in 1818. Illinois judges not only granted divorces, they awarded women custody of their children. And Illinois women seeking to end unhappy marriages took advantage of these available legal avenues.

In that context, Mary Beard's case was not unusual. Contrary to perception, divorce cases were not uncommon in Lincoln's time and Lincoln did not shy from handling them. Lincoln and his three law partners certainly saw their share of marital difficulties and family

problems in representing more than 120 litigants in divorce cases throughout his nearly 25-year law practice. The Beards were only two of a growing number of people who were divorced in antebellum Illinois. Lincoln, as a respected man and adept lawyer, was a popular choice as counsel in legal issues regarding families, including the increasingly viable option of divorce.

The Plunketts are another case in point. After five years of marriage, Robert Plunkett retained Lincoln and his junior partner, William H. Herndon, in 1850 and filed for divorce from Ann Plunkett on the grounds of desertion. Ann then filed a crossbill for divorce against him. She alleged that Robert had married her because he thought she had a lot of money and deserted her when he discovered it wasn't as much as he had anticipated. She also accused him of adultery with the housekeeper. The court found Robert guilty of the charges, granted Ann the divorce and awarded her \$100 in alimony. After the judgment, Ann agreed to give up the alimony settlement if Robert agreed to relinquish all interest in the property Ann had brought to the marriage.

Had the Plunketts resided in a southern state such as South Carolina, where there was no provision for divorce until 1865, they would have had to continue the difficult union or choose to separate without the benefit of a legal dissolution of the marriage. Without a legal separation through an action of divorce, they would have been unable to legally remarry.

During the mid-1800s, family law was becoming a larger part of Illinois' circuit court dockets. Between 1836 and 1860, for example, 219 divorce cases appeared on the Sangamon

County Circuit Court docket alone. Cases dealing with inheritance, dower, and child custody and maintenance were common. A growing number of women, children and families came through the court system, and Lincoln's law practice reflected that trend. Although Lincoln handled his share of sophisticated railroad cases, complicated tax cases and sexy murder cases, issues regarding families were the bread and butter of his legal practice. Within that context, divorce cases were, even for Lincoln, fairly ordinary.

A divorce was fairly simple to get in Illinois. Statutes allowed full divorce with the right to remarry and, by 1845, provided for divorce on the grounds of desertion, adultery, habitual drunkenness, repeated cruelty, impotence, bigamy and felony conviction. Plaintiffs in divorce cases simply had to file in the county circuit court of their residence, prove their spouses were guilty of one of the grounds cited in the statutes and pay court costs.

The legal structure of divorce and the dispositions of divorce cases is readily quantifiable, yet Lincoln left us few clues about his personal opinion on the subject.

Many years after Lincoln's death, Herndon wrote that Lincoln hated the business of divorce and viewed it as a necessary evil. Lincoln's personal views did not, however, change his commitment to clients who were seeking divorce. He maintained his role as advocate for whichever client walked through the office door and paid his fee.

Lincoln was a pragmatist trying to make a living, and it is difficult to extrapolate his personal feelings about divorce based on the nature of the divorce cases he handled. The dry, formulaic pleading documents



THE "OLD LINER" NEWSLETTER

filed in individual cases are unrevealing. However, looking across the case documentation, a vague sense of Lincoln's perspective on women emerges.

Let's take the case of Samuel and Polly Rogers. Samuel complained that Polly deserted him and that she was guilty of adultery. He retained the law partnership of John T Stuart and Abraham Lincoln in August 1838. Lincoln convinced his client that desertion was sufficient grounds for divorce and recommended the allegation of adultery against his wife be "muted ... through tender consideration to the said defendant's character." Lincoln was, in effect, sparing the defendant the embarrassment of the adultery allegation, but his decision was a legal blunder. For when the court granted the divorce, it ordered Samuel to pay Polly \$1,000 in alimony, quite an exorbitant lump sum for the period.

In an attempt to reduce the alimony, Stuart and Lincoln filed an amended bill for divorce in which they added the adultery allegation. As well, Lincoln filed an affidavit attesting that his client had previously disclosed his wife's adultery. Upon reviewing the allegations against Polly, the court reduced the alimony to an initial payment of \$ 126 and subsequent \$39 biannual payments.

By rendering alimony settlements, even in cases in which the woman was at fault in the divorce, circuit courts throughout the state attempted to shelter women from the economic hardships often associated with divorce. Like Lincoln, who felt a paternalistic responsibility to protect Polly's reputation, the courts felt obligated to economically protect the "delicate sex" in divorce cases.

Alimony settlements were not uncommon. Although less frequent, and more poorly documented, child maintenance settlements were not either. Except in cases where the husband deserted the family and his whereabouts were unknown, judges sought to evaluate the economic circumstances of female divorce litigants and render solutions to assist them.

While Lincoln may have been more respectful of women and more sympathetic to a woman's plight than many young attorneys on the circuit, most members of the bar, attorneys and judges alike, appreciated the potential economic difficulties divorced women faced. In 1827, the Illinois General Assembly had even included a provision that exempted poor women from paying the costs associated with divorce actions.

Lincoln's willingness to legally assist couples in bad marriages, despite his personal concerns about the issue, reflected society's changing attitudes about women's roles and the growing acceptance of divorce as a possible solution to some marital difficulties. Couples took advantage of Illinois' liberal attitude about divorce and filed for legal dissolutions of marriage. And Lincoln assisted them in that option.

Restored Confederate flag returns to NC museum

By Renee Elder, Charlotte Observer, April 07, 2013

RALEIGH - A Confederate battle flag lost in the final months of the Civil War was handed over again Saturday – this time back into the collection of the N.C. Museum of History following a \$6,500 restoration.

The flag was carried by the 6th Regiment of North Carolina at the Battle of Sailor's Creek in Virginia

when it was captured by a Union soldier on April 6, 1865. Forty years later, the federal government returned the flag to North Carolina, but it remained hidden in storage because the torn and dirty fabric was not suitable for display, said Jackson Marshall, assistant director of programming at the history museum. "It's been 100 years since the public has seen this flag," Marshall said. "Now it's cleaned and conserved in a way that will protect it for another 40 or 50 years."

The museum is short on funds for restoring historic artifacts and must depend on private groups such as the Cedar Fork Rifles Preservation Society, which raised money to restore the 6th Regiment flag, he added. The museum has about 125 battle flags but only about 30 have been cleaned and preserved so they can be made available for display.

More than 100 people from across the state came to the dedication Saturday to see the flag and share stories about the N.C. 6th Regiment, which formed in Charlotte in May 1861 and fought its first major battle two months later in Manassas, Va., also known as the First Battle of Bull Run.

"It was the only North Carolina battalion at that first great battle of the war," said Rick Walton, a Civil War historian and member the Cedar Fork Rifles Preservation Society.

Known as "the bloody 6th," the regiment fought constantly during the war and at many famous battle sites in throughout Virginia, Pennsylvania and North Carolina: Yorktown, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, New Bern, Plymouth, Petersburg and others. Starting out with 1,000 members, the ranks were diminished by injuries and deaths after years of



THE "OLD LINER" NEWSLETTER

fighting. Replacements were brought in whenever possible, Marshall said. Sailor's Creek, about 60 miles southwest of Richmond, was the last battle fought by the 6th Regiment, which carried a practically new flag that had been issued to replace others lost or captured in battle. "We don't know who the 6th's flag-bearer was that day; in fact we know more about who captured it," Walton said.

Joseph Kimball, of Littleton, N.H., got credit for taking the 6th Regiment battle flag; he was awarded one of the 57 medals handed out by the Union Army for military service on that day.

The Confederate battle flag has 13 five-pointed stars set on an "X" pattern, known as St. Andrew's Cross but also sometimes called a Southern Cross. It is distinct from the Stars and Bars design of the Confederate States of America flag.

This 6th Regiment's battle flag is missing a star, which was cut rather than ripped from the fabric, indicating it was likely taken as a souvenir from the battlefield or after the war, Marshall said. Conservators who prepared the flag for exhibit cleaned and protected the delicate fabric but did not change the flag's overall appearance.

The Confederate Army lost more than 7,700 men at Sailor's Creek. Just 72 hours later, General Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House.

More than just a symbol of a long-ago military conflict, the flag represents family history for many of those who came to see the flag rejoin the museum's collection, Walton added.

"What this represents to us is heritage," he said. "It's a visual reminder of our ancestors."

Marshall said North Carolina troops suffered massive losses in the Civil War -- as many as 35,000 men were killed and thousands more severely wounded.

"In Gettysburg, almost 25 percent of the total losses were North Carolinians killed or wounded," Marshall said.

He said North Carolina's Civil War heritage remains strong largely because of the losses so many families endured.

"I'm astounded at how many people give money to these efforts because they know they have a family connection," he said. "People still remember the suffering and loss and want to keep family memories alive."

What Did You Do in the Civil War, California?

By John Hanc, New York Times, March 20, 2013

ABOUT 15 years ago, Ron Hyde was thumbing through a Civil War magazine when he came across an advertisement for a museum called Drum Barracks.

"The ad said it was located in Wilmington, Calif.," said Mr. Hyde, who lives in Norco, about 50 miles southeast of Los Angeles. "I thought, 'That's got to be a typo. It must be in Delaware or North Carolina.'"

Intrigued, he called the number and found the state was no mistake. A Civil War museum was in Wilmington, a part of Los Angeles about 20 miles from downtown.

What is more, the museum was housed in the last surviving structure of a 22-building Union Army base.

"It was a revelation for me," said Mr. Hyde, a Civil War buff since watching Ken Burns's 1990 PBS series, "The Civil War." "I had no idea that California was even involved in the conflict."

Now, as a volunteer docent at Drum Barracks, he gets the same reaction from among the approximately 9,000 people who visit the obscure site each year. This little-known but fascinating story of California in the Civil War is told at the Drum Barracks Civil War Museum, part of the City of Los Angeles museum system.

Drum Barracks sits incongruously in the middle of sprawling, modern Los Angeles.

"People ask us, 'Why did they build this in a residential neighborhood?'" says Susan Ogle, director of the museum.

They didn't. When construction of Drum Barracks was complete in 1863, Los Angeles was a town of 4,400, and Wilmington was a tiny village near the harbor (now the Port of Los Angeles).

The outpost owes its existence to a chain of events in the Far West, an often overlooked theater of the Civil War. In summer 1861, a few months into the war, Confederate forces struck out into the Arizona territory from Texas. Their long-range goal was the ports, mineral resources and open lands of the lightly defended California, which was admitted into the Union in 1850. In her 2012 book "The Golden State in the Civil War" (Cambridge University Press), the historian Glenna Matthews writes that Confederate leaders viewed California, particularly the pro-secessionist southern section, as "a land of opportunity for them."

In Southern California then was Capt. Winfield Scott Hancock, who would become a hero of the Battle of Gettysburg. He and Maj. James Henry Carleton, a cavalry officer dispatched from San Francisco to help him, chose a site a half-mile from the harbor to build a base, which was named Camp Drum. That was in



THE "OLD LINER" NEWSLETTER

late 1861. From there, in April 1862, Major Carleton's force, the California Column, rode east to meet the Confederates. By the time the force reached the Rio Grande, the main Southern army had turned around. But the Union troops battled the rebels at Picacho Pass, about 50 miles northwest of what is now Tucson.

Back in Wilmington, an expanded base was built with the help of Phineas Banning, a local businessman who named the community he had developed after his hometown in Delaware. He donated 60 acres for what would become known as Drum Barracks.



Photo Michal Czerwonka for The New York Times

The new base became a depot, training base and staging point for operations of the Union Army in the West. Almost 8,000 men passed through Drum Barracks during the war. In her book, Ms. Matthews cites a letter from an Army officer who called the large, well-built base "astonishing," adding that "some of the men in our company who had seen service in the East said that they had never seen anything like it." No doubt one of the most astonishing sights was the 36 Levantine camels quartered there. The Army brought them from the Middle East in the 1850s for use in the desert. For the most part, they spent the war

munching the grass around Drum Barracks.

A life-size iron likeness of a camel stands in front of the museum today. "The kids love it," Ms. Ogle said.

The base was named after Richard Coulter Drum, the Union's adjutant general based in San Francisco. A shrewd move, Ms. Ogle said, adding, "Who better to name the post after than the man who signs the checks?" The Drum Barracks Civil War Museum could use some of that largess. "I wish we had more space," Ms. Ogle said. "We need a visitors' center, a children's reading room. We can only take 15 visitors through at a time now."

Visitors find a wealth of artifacts in the 14 rooms of the U-shaped building, which was originally the junior officers' quarters. One of the most impressive is an 1875 Gatling gun, part of an extensive display of Civil War-era weapons, including a collection of 291 bullets. A battle flag was donated by the family of a veteran of the Battle of Vicksburg who received the Medal of Honor. Rooms are decorated to show the living conditions of soldiers and officers, featuring period pieces, like a rare 1869 Steinway piano. Drums Barracks also has a genuine drum from the 8th New York Volunteers, a library of 3,000 volumes and the artificial leg of a soldier, which was donated by his descendants.

After the post was decommissioned, the remaining building was variously the site of a minister's home, a high school and a boardinghouse. Threatened with demolition in the 1960s, it was saved through the efforts of local preservation groups. In the 1970s, the city renovated the building, which opened as a museum in 1987.

Ms. Ogle, who joined the museum in 2000, is Drum Barracks' second director and only full-time employee. In 2010, when her job was designated to be cut, the Civil War Trust in Washington, a national group dedicated to preservation of Civil War battlefields, wrote to the city attesting to the museum's historical significance. Her job was saved.

"It's a legitimate, authentic piece of American Civil War history," said James Lighthizer, president of the Civil War Trust. "And it's standing there in the middle of this Los Angeles neighborhood."

Lincoln Statue

GETTYSBURG, Pa. — A bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln, showing him holding a copy of the Gettysburg Address which is legible to viewers, will be installed in Gettysburg in April. Utah artist Stanley Watts, who is known for his patriotic bronze sculptures, offered the statue to the borough in 2008, but it took time to choose a location.

The figure will stand on the steps of the Adams County Library at the corner of Baltimore Street and High Street near Lincoln Square.

11th Mass. Monument Repair

GETTYSBURG, Pa. — The vandalized 11th Massachusetts Infantry monument at Gettysburg National Military Park will be repaired by Memorial Day.

The 1885 monument at the intersection of Emmitsburg Road and Sickles Avenue marks where the 11th Massachusetts fought on July 2, 1863, losing 26 killed, 93 wounded and 10 missing.

Brian Griffin of the park's monument preservation branch sculpted the arm of clay last year, made a mold and a



THE "OLD LINER" NEWSLETTER

plaster model for the granite company. (See May 2012 story.) Granite Industries of Vermont recreated the upraised arm holding a saber. The original was broken off in February 2006. At the same time vandals damaged the 4th New York Artillery and 114th Pennsylvania Infantry monuments.

Despite a \$30,000 reward for information, no arrests or convictions for the vandalism have been made. Park law enforcement would still welcome tips.

Civil War Trust Needs \$271,675 For 3 Tracts

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Civil War Trust is raising \$271,675 to match grant funds for the \$1,341,975 purchase of three Virginia battlefield tracts at Glendale, Malvern Hill and First Deep Bottom — a \$4.94 to \$1 match.

Trust President James Lighthizer said, "The hallowed ground near Richmond contains some of the most highly threatened Civil War battlefields in America." The land at First Deep Bottom "was actually platted into house lots, ready to go onto the market," he said.

The adjacent parcels total 69 acres. To date the Trust has preserved 2,300 acres across the three battlefields. "Working with the National Park Service, we have transformed a region once targeted for intense residential and commercial development into a true historic preserve and tourism destination," said Lighthizer.

All of the properties are in Henrico County. Glendale (Frayser's Farm) on June 30, 1862, and Malvern Hill on July 1, were part of the Seven Days' battles. That campaign ended with a Union victory at Malvern Hill.

The Battle of First Deep Bottom took place on July 27-29, 1864, as part of the Petersburg Campaign.

According to historian Robert E.L. Krick "every foot" of the Glendale property saw action. The entire acreage encompassed within this parcel was immediately behind the Union battle line on June 30, 1862, before the action began.

The Malvern Hill property includes an 1870 house built on the site of the Crew House. The Union line defending the hill made a 90-degree turn at the house. Union artillery fired from the yard.

The house was a Federal division command headquarters and field hospital. The day after the battle Confederate Gen. John B. Magruder made it his headquarters. The house burned after the war and was replaced by the current structure.

"We are setting the stage for a major new visitor interpretive center at Malvern Hill, enhancing the experience of every visitor to that battlefield in the future," Lighthizer said.

CW Trust Earns Charity Rater's Top Evaluation

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Civil War Trust earned a 4-star rating from charity evaluator Charity Navigator for the fourth consecutive year.

According to the watchdog group, fewer than six percent of charities it evaluates earn this consistent level of recognition for their sound fiscal management and commitment to accountability and transparency.

Charity Navigator president and CEO Ken Berger told the Trust, "Your organization adheres to good governance and other best practices that minimize the chance of unethical activities and consistently executes its mission in a fiscally responsible way."

The Trust scored 66.49 out of a possible 70 points, a two-point increase over the previous year.

Gettysburg Address Exhibit

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The Library of Congress is displaying the John Hay copy of the Gettysburg Address through May 4 in its "Civil War in America" exhibition.

This copy of the address Abraham Lincoln delivered at the dedication of the national cemetery in Gettysburg on Nov. 19, 1863, is one of five known manuscript drafts.

It is considered the second draft, made by Lincoln shortly after his return to Washington. Lincoln gave the copy to Hay, one of his secretaries. His other secretary was John Nicolay, and the presumed first draft is known as the Nicolay copy. Hay's descendants donated both the Hay and the Nicolay copies to the Library of Congress in 1916.

The other surviving drafts, the so-called Everett, Bancroft and Bliss copies, were made for charitable purposes the spring of 1864. They are now held by the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum, the Cornell University Library and the White House, respectively.

The "Civil War in America" exhibition has been extended from its original closing date of June 1 to Jan. 4, 2014. It is in the Thomas Jefferson Building and open free to the public from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Saturday.

Fremont Marker

SAVANNAH, Ga. — Georgia Battlefields Association helped fund a Georgia Historical Society marker at the Savannah birthplace of John C. Fremont.



THE "OLD LINER" NEWSLETTER

He was known before the Civil War for his explorations in the West, his role in California's admission as a state and as the first presidential nominee of the Republican Party.