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Auction company says it will donate Gettysburg soldier's remains

The remains of a Civil War soldier were set to be auctioned in Hagerstown, Md.

By Rebecca Hanlon, York Daily Record, June 3, 2014

An auction company which planned to sell a Civil War soldier's skull removed the item from its listing after the U.S. Park Service in Gettysburg called the sale a "spectacle."

Tom Taylor, auctioneer with Estate Auction Company, was not available for comment Monday.

However, the skull, which was previously listed for sale on a public auction website, was removed.

"This item is being donated by the auction company to the U.S. National Park Service," was written below the old listing. "At the auction company's request, it remains as part of the catalog due to its historical value."

News of the possible sale had caused concern among officials in Gettysburg who believed the sale would have tainted the honor of the unidentified soldier.

"Our goal is to respect the memory of those who fought and died here," said Katie Lawhon, spokeswoman with the Gettysburg National Military Park. "These human remains should be buried with honors in the Soldier's National Cemetery." The human remains were found in 1949 while someone tilled a garden on the Benner Farm in Gettysburg, according to auctioneer Tom Taylor with Estate Auction Company. He received the items several months ago through a consignment sale.

Notarized and handwritten documents said the remains, along with 13 other artifacts, were found

two miles north of a barn used as a field hospital during the Battle of Gettysburg, Taylor said.

A breastplate found nearby came from a Louisiana unit of the Confederate Army, the auction house said.

According to Brett Wilson, assistant state's attorney in Washington County, Maryland, Criminal Law 10-403 prohibits the transportation, sale and purchase of human remains if they were unlawfully removed.

"It really depends on how these were obtained," Wilson said. "If that part was legal, there's nothing specifically that would prohibit it."

Lawhon said there are two Benner Farms in Gettysburg, and one was known to be a hospital during the war. But assuming the remains weren't found on federal land, then there isn't much officials would be able to do to obtain the skull and other artifacts.

In the 20 years Lawhon has worked in Gettysburg, she's never heard of soldier remains being for sale.

"In the past, there have been human remains that have come into our possession," she said.

The park doesn't participate in archeological digs, as it believes all the battlegrounds are burial places for soldiers. The only exception would be if remains were disturbed, she said. In 1996, heavy rains along a railroad embankment disturbed human remains that were buried nearby, Lawhon said.

An expert from the Smithsonian Institute found lead splatter on the cranium of the young man, believed to have died in his 20s, she added.

He was buried on what they believe was the anniversary of his death based on what battles took place where he was found, Lawhon said.

"If we came into possession of the remains (in Hagerstown), we would do the same," she said.

The sale of a Civil War soldier's skull illustrates the need to preserve places such as Gettysburg, Lawhon said. The reason it was dedicated as a national park was to keep such things from happening.

"I think the right thing to do is get (the remains) to us," she said, "and that's what I hope happens."

Franklin Civil War park gets \$11K in early donations, more expected from Bearss birthday

By Kevin Walters, The Tennessean, June 3, 2014

FRANKLIN – More than \$11,000 in donations have been collected to help buy the next piece of Franklin's Civil War battlefield land, as supporters for a nationally known Civil War historian are waiting in the wings to help even more.

Franklin's Charge, a land preservation nonprofit, says donations of \$6,000 and \$5,000 were made to help the group close on a newly announced \$2.8 million deal to buy more former Franklin battlefield land. Both donations came from people living outside Tennessee.

Five of Reid Lovell's ancestors fought and survived the cannon blasts and gunfire that raged during the Battle of Franklin on Nov. 30, 1864.

On May 26th, nearly 150 years later, Lovell signed a contract to sell 1.6 acres adjacent to the Carter House for future Civil War park space. The deal is for \$2.8 million.

"We are longtime Franklin people, and we love this community," said Lovell, 58. "My family and I have a



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150-year relationship with this property."

Franklin preservationists will have a year to raise the \$2.8 million needed to buy the land from Lovell. If they can do it, it would be the latest acquisition success story for Franklin, where the battlefield was thought to be lost to development. Along Columbia Avenue, there are more than 20 acres of battlefield that have been preserved.

"I think (the donations) shows how well these partnerships are working, that people outside Franklin and Williamson County know what we're doing here and how important the work is," said Stacey Suzanne Watson, interim director of Franklin's Charge.

The group wants to close on the sale of 1.6 acres along Columbia Avenue and adjacent to the Carter House in time for the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Franklin on Nov. 30, 2014. That property, which has two houses on it, was where the battle's heaviest fighting occurred. The two buildings on Lovell's property, one housing a flower shop and the other a nonprofit group, would be taken down if the sale is finalized. The fighting left more than 8,500 casualties. Confederate Gen. Otho Strahl was killed near the land that Lovell is selling.

Park supporters want to create a park along Columbia Avenue near the Carter House that would memorialize the Union and Confederate troops killed in the fighting.

Later this month more donations are expected to come from fans and friends of Ed Bearss, a prominent historian.

Bearss, who appeared in Ken Burns' documentary "The Civil War" and is chief historian emeritus for the National Park Service, will turn 91 on June 26.

Every year for his birthday, Bearss asks friends to donate money toward preservation causes. This year, supporters will give money to support the battlefield purchase in Franklin, said Wendy Swanson, an organizer of Bearss' birthday party. Bearss lives in Arlington, Va..

Swanson said she expects donations at Bearss birthday party to top "several thousand" dollars for Franklin.

Bearss, who could not be reached for comment, still gives history-related tours though not as frequently as in the past, Swanson said.

"He's slowed down, but his slowdown (pace) is a lot faster than a lot of people I know, and a lot of people who are a lot younger," Swanson said.

Carroll's Yesteryears: Lincoln's troubled relationship with Carroll County

By Sam Piazza Carroll's Yesteryears, April 27, 2014

Abraham Lincoln is one of the most revered presidents of the U.S. Most Carroll County residents during the Civil War would not have agreed to such praise. As the 150th anniversary of Lincoln's re-election approaches, both the 1860 and 1864 races reveal his troubled relationship with Carroll County.

Lincoln was the first president elected from the nascent and northern-dominated Republican Party. The Republican Party's platform in 1860 included opposition to slavery. Several Southern states seceded from the Union prior to his inauguration.

There were 87,189 slaves in Maryland in 1860, with 783 in Carroll County. Many county residents,

whether they owned slaves or not, were sympathetic to the Southern cause. Both Maryland and Carroll County resoundingly rejected Lincoln's presidential aspirations. Pro-states' rights and slavery candidate John C. Breckinridge carried Maryland with 45.93 percent of the vote (42,482); John Bell, the Constitutional Union Party candidate, came in a close second with 45.14 percent of the vote (41,760); Stephen Douglas received only 6.45 percent of the vote (5,966) and Lincoln came in a distant last with 2.48 percent of the vote (2,294).

In Carroll County, Bell prevailed among the four candidates, receiving 1,971 votes; Breckinridge came in second with 1,628 votes, Douglas came in third with 305 votes and Lincoln was last with 56 votes. Both Bell and Breckinridge would join the Confederacy. Bell publicly blamed Lincoln for forcing the war on the South.

Lincoln ordered the Union Army to occupy Maryland following Baltimore's Pratt Street Riot in April 1861. Maryland's General Assembly convened to consider secession. The Union Army arrested 31 legislators, including Carroll County representative Bernard Mills. The secessionist movement died as a result. Other Carroll County residents would be arrested during the war.

In 1864, Lincoln was challenged by former General George McClellan, who was running as the Democratic nominee for president. Lincoln had twice relieved him of command for failure to aggressively pursue the Army of Northern Virginia. McClellan supported a peace agreement with the Confederacy to end the war.

Due to mounting casualties from the war and waning political support, Lincoln believed that he would not be



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re-elected. On Aug. 23, 1864, he drafted the "Memorandum on Probable Failure of Reelection," requesting that the Cabinet work with President-elect McClellan to save the Union "between the election and the inauguration" to thwart political pressure to recognize Confederate independence.

Lincoln's concerns should have been allayed by the Union's capture of Atlanta the following week, but he left nothing to chance. He ensured a favorable electoral and popular vote in Maryland and Carroll County by ordering the Union Army to control the ballot boxes and requiring that all voters swear to a loyalty oath. Union soldiers were allowed to vote, casting 2,800 ballots for Lincoln and only 321 for McClellan. Confederate soldiers were prohibited from voting. Of the 85,000 Marylanders who served in the Civil War, 25,000 joined the Confederacy. On Nov. 8, 1864, Lincoln received over 50 percent of Carroll County's vote and easily defeated McClellan in both the electoral and popular votes nationwide.

An Explosion in Washington

By JOHN GRADY, New York Times, June 15, 2014

The timing could not have been more eerily ironic. On June 17, 1864, an official read a letter thanking the girls and women who worked at Washington's federal arsenal for a donation to a monument for the 78 victims of a deadly 1862 arsenal blast in Pittsburgh. Then, just hours later, an explosion – like "a sudden flash of lightning," in the words of one survivor – went off inside the arsenal's 100-foot-long wooden laboratory.

Almost immediately, the fire engulfed the building at the south end of the arsenal where the women worked. The alarm was sounded, and some of the arsenal's 1,500 workers raced to help contain the blaze. Many ran from the scene, fearful that more blasts were coming as the fire spread. Indeed, the fire threatened to spread to the magazines, where several tons of gunpowder was kept. It took more than an hour to extinguish the fire.

The arsenal was located on "The Island," actually a peninsula jutting out into the Anacostia River, south of the Capitol. Frantic citizens descended upon the arsenal on the site desperate to know what had happened to their sisters, wives and daughters. Scores did not make it: The young women working in the east part of the building escaped by jumping from windows or fleeing through doors away from the fire, but a number on the west side, who were charging artillery shells, died immediately in the blast or were killed in the blaze.

A dozen or so women who were burned or injured in their escape made it to a tugboat wharf and were treated at the Armory Hospital, already filled with the wounded from the battles of Spotsylvania, the Wilderness and Cold Harbor.

A death count was never conclusively reached: many fled in the chaos and never returned, while the remains of those who died were difficult to identify. Their hoop skirts, worn at the insistence of government officials to preserve the women's modesty and not distract the male workers, not only restricted their movement to escape, but held in place the fabric that so easily ignited. What was thought to be 17 to 19 bodies were laid out in five-foot boxes with as many as five sets of remains inside

— body parts actually, on boards or in tin pans on the grass. A few were identified by scraps of clothing, a piece of jewelry or a shoe, but most were burned beyond recognition.

Arsenal blasts were common during the war: Alongside Washington and Pittsburgh, major explosions occurred in Richmond, in 1863, and Augusta, Ga., in 1864. And at each, the bulk of the victims were girls and young women. As in later conflicts, these jobs were filled by women because men were off fighting. The rolls of "government girls" – workers at the arsenal, as well as clerks, printers, sewers and munitions makers – swelled through the war.

Life for these women was hard: As a contemporary correspondent, Lois Bryan Adams, reported, they often were supporting severely wounded or disabled husbands and children. And while many made good wages – arsenal workers made \$50 to \$60 a month – they had a hard time keeping up with rampant inflation that reached a whopping 76 percent, and, according to the economic historian Elden E. Billings, was probably even higher in the capital. Rent, even in poor, remote suburbs like Georgetown, ate up at least \$25 (though single women often boarded together), and another \$30 went to food. A cord of wood to ward off the winter cold cost between \$12 and \$16.

Life was even harder for the countless girls who represented a large portion of the munitions-factory work force – "little indigent girls," in the words of a Confederate War Department clerk, J.B. Jones, very often Irish in the case of those killed in Richmond and Washington. It was one of the few ways they could earn a living other than prostitution. Yet they



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had no real standing in labor negotiations, unlike men.

Despite their precarious existence, the women killed in the blast received a hero's funeral. The next day "the working men" of the arsenal adopted resolutions calling for the dead to be buried at Congressional Cemetery, to make arrangements for the families to attend the services and interment, to march from the arsenal to the cemetery in what one correspondent called "one of the most imposing and extensive funeral processions ever beheld in the national metropolis," have Roman Catholic and Protestant clergymen conduct the service and erect "a new and noble monument" on the cemetery's grounds to those killed in the explosion.

This was different from the funeral after the Pittsburgh blast, when the victims were buried in a mass grave. Washington could not do that. Like residents of Richmond, home front and battlefield had merged; the women were not soldiers, but they were not complete civilians, either. Some 200,000 soldiers camped in the capital, along with thousands of cattle ready to be sent to Ulysses S. Grant's army in Virginia. And by the summer of 1864, Washington had become a large receiving hospital with tents and temporary buildings erected all over the city to treat the casualties of the Union's Overland campaign. Near the arsenal were the Sixth Street wharves, where the wounded and those too sick to fight were landed.

Official Washington was forced to respond, too. A hastily called coroner's inquest traced the cause of the explosion to the decision by the arsenal's superintendent, Thomas B. Brown, to set out pans of red stars for fireworks to dry in the June day's heat too close to the building where the women were "choking cartridges," a

process where a machine would attach the end of the cartridge to the ball. The coroner's jury found Brown, who had more than 20 years' experience as a "pyrotechnician," guilty of "carelessness and negligence and reckless disregard for life" in placing inflammable substances "so near a building filled with human beings."



Arsenal Monument, Congressional Cemetery, Washington DC

As news of what happened spread, Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton ordered the government to pay the funeral expenses for the women who died that day. Stanton, President Abraham Lincoln and one of his sons would serve as "chief mourners" for the thousands who marched to the cemetery to join the thousands already there for the burials.

The next year, a 25-foot monument with a female figure symbolizing grief, inscribed with the names of 21 victims, standing atop was erected,

near the western border of Congressional Cemetery, where 17 of them are buried. The four others were buried in Mount Olivet, the city's Catholic cemetery.

An Unlikely Friendship

By KENNETH WEISBRODE, New York Times, June 9, 2014

Social scientists tell us that soldiers fight for one another more than for any other reason. Defending your unit has been shown to exceed a willingness to die for family, cause or country, and even the fear of capture. Yet unit cohesion in battle is a tricky thing to measure, let alone compare.

A related quality – a subset of unit cohesion, let's say – is person-to-person friendship. Military friendships and loyalties are among the strongest because in many cases they are literally ones of life and death. But again, they are not very well understood or discussed.

This is true especially for those at the highest levels. There are many famous generals and admirals, but very few famous friendships in American military history. Those we know about are atypical and asymmetrical, such as the one between George Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette, or between George Marshall and Sir John Dill. Most senior commanders tend to be solitary figures, at least in public.

This is one reason the friendship between Gen. James Longstreet and Gen. Ulysses S. Grant is so remarkable. Neither man was known for being an extrovert; one of their few commonalities was a love for horses over people. Even more stunning was the fact that they fought on opposite sides – Longstreet for the Confederacy and Grant for the Union. Their backgrounds could not be more different: Grant grew up in small-town



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Ohio; Longstreet was born in South Carolina and was raised a Southern gentleman in Georgia. By the time he entered West Point, "Pete" Longstreet was over six feet tall, well built and handsome. "Sam" Grant, when he arrived a year later, stood just an inch over five feet, and was slight, scrappy and silent – "A plodding enigma," as one of his biographers described him. And yet, somehow, Sam and Pete became good friends.

After graduation both were posted to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Longstreet's West Point roommate and cousin, Fred Dent, was from nearby, and a visit to the Dent house led to a meeting between Fred's sister, Julia, and Grant. The two married in 1848, with the newlywed Longstreets in attendance and, according to some accounts, with Longstreet himself as groomsman.

Both men then went their separate ways. Sometime later they ran into each other in St. Louis when Grant, having left the Army, "had been unfortunate," and, in Longstreet's recollection, "really in needy circumstances." They joined a few other Army men in "an old time game of brag." Later, Grant insisted on repaying a 15-year-old debt of \$5 to Longstreet. The latter refused but Grant insisted: "You must take it. I cannot live with anything in my possession that is not mine." So he took it.

Then came the Civil War. Longstreet rose quickly up the ranks. His dignified bearing overlaid a tough and imperturbable nature in battle and a supreme tactical instinct. Such qualities endeared him to Gen. Robert E. Lee, who called "Old Pete" his closest aide and "war horse." A breach would open between the two, however, at Gettysburg when they had their famous quarrel over both

the battle plan and the invasion itself. Lee prevailed in the dispute but not in the battle, which the South lost badly. Longstreet got much of the blame. To this day he is shunned by Southern partisans who charge him with disloyalty and even sabotage of Lee's plan.

Nevertheless, Longstreet continued to lead troops, serving bravely at the Battle of Chickamauga. Then, the following May at the Battle of the Wilderness, he faced Grant's troops directly.

It did not go well for Longstreet. He was shot in the shoulder and the neck by someone on his own side and lost the power of his right arm. But he survived and resumed fighting in the fall.

For his part, Grant, who, after returning to military service, began the war in obscurity, had by now risen to command the Union Army. At one point a proposal was floated between Gen. Edward Ord of the Union and Longstreet to initiate a peace conference, using Mrs. Grant and her old friend Mrs. Longstreet as the initial intermediaries. General Grant, following orders of President Lincoln, put a stop to the idea.

The two friends would finally meet again following the Confederate surrender at Appomattox Court House. It was Longstreet, according to various accounts, who persuaded Lee that Grant would offer generous terms there. When Grant did just that, the mood in the room was one of stiff relief. It was the same when Grant met a few Southern officers shortly after. But as soon as he saw Longstreet in the group, he approached him warmly, grabbed his hand and said, "Pete, let us have another game of brag, to recall the days that were so pleasant."

Longstreet was overcome: "Great God! I thought to myself, how my heart swells out to such magnanimous touch of humanity. Why do men fight who were born to be brothers?"

That sentiment, alas, was not widespread. When time came to weigh amnesty for Confederate officers, Grant put in a strong recommendation for Longstreet. It was vetoed by President Andrew Johnson, who said to the Southern general, "There are three persons of the South who can never receive amnesty: Mr. Davis, General Lee, and yourself. You have given the Union cause too much trouble."

"You know, Mr. President, that those who are forgiven most love the most," replied Longstreet.

"Yes," said Johnson, "you have very high authority for that, but you can't have amnesty."

Longstreet eventually got his amnesty and Grant became president. Grant even appointed Longstreet, then his "political friend and adherent," to the position of surveyor of customs at New Orleans. It was something of an achievement because Longstreet had made himself very unpopular in that city by publishing positive views on Reconstruction, which went against those then prevailing throughout much of the South. Longstreet remained in the job until 1873 and went on to accept other appointments: as a federal marshal, a collector of revenue, a commissioner of railroads and even as a minister to the Ottoman Empire, just two years after Grant visited there on his post-presidential world tour. Longstreet died at age 82, in 1904.

Grant died nearly two decades earlier, following two difficult terms as president and a fatal bout with throat cancer. In spite of a vivid memoir, he



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did not say much about his friendship with a man he described as "brave, honest, intelligent, a very capable soldier, subordinate to his superiors, just and kind to his subordinates, but jealous of his own rights, which he had the courage to maintain." Longstreet, he concluded, "was never on the lookout to detect a slight, but saw one as soon as anybody when intentionally given."

As with many friendships, the thoughts expressed about the other may say as much or even more about oneself. Good friendships, even those as vexed by history as the one between Grant and Longstreet, tend to do this from both sides and "between the lines." They are akin, as Grant implied, to the bidirectional and organic loyalty necessary for good leadership – and not only in battle. They speak to the qualities that leaders honor and lack in the estimation of themselves, and those they seek, want and even need from others. And they point to a neglected aspect of our own "leaderless" political culture, which remains obsessed with the foibles and failures of leaders.

NY Civil War prison camp building to be rebuilt

Associated Press, April 30, 2014
ELMIRA, N.Y. — A building from a former Civil War prison camp in Elmira is going to be reconstructed at the original site of the camp, with plans to open it as a museum site. John Trice of Friends of the Elmira Civil War Prison Camp tells the Elmira Star Gazette (<http://stargaz.tt/QWEYIK>) construction work is targeted for completion in early July.

The building has been disassembled in storage for many years.

The prison began operation in July 1864 on the grounds of Camp Rathbun, a Union Army training and muster point that fell into disuse as the Civil War progressed.

More than 12,000 Confederate soldiers were transported by rail to the camp, nicknamed "Hellmira." Nearly 3,000 died from malnutrition, exposure or disease.

Gettysburg Archival And Museum Collections Now Online

Cwi, May 28, 2014

Gettysburg National Military Park's archival and museum collections are now available in the web catalog.

The collection contains an extensive array of objects and documents on the Battle of Gettysburg, its aftermath, its commemoration, and other parts of the American Civil War. The park's extensive archival collections document the establishment and management of the national military park as a commemorative landscape beginning in 1864.

To view some of the interesting objects and documents related to Gettysburg, visit the Gettysburg park page on the web catalog. A blog entry on the finding aids and archival collections of Gettysburg NMP can be found

at <http://npscollections.blogspot.com/>. The web catalog is a collaborative project between the Museum Management Program and its cooperative ecosystem studies unit partner, the University of Tennessee in Knoxville. The web catalog site currently includes collections from 92 parks and features 284 collection highlights.

This project is an on-going initiative and parks can submit all or portions of their collections twice a year for posting on the web catalog. The web catalog can be accessed at <http://museum.nps.gov/>.

A series of blogs featuring parks and collection highlights is also available at <http://npscollections.blogspot.com/>. For more information, contact the Museum Management Program via amber_dumler@nps.gov.

California Assembly Bans State Sale of Confederate Flag

BY Joel B. Pollak, Breitvart.com, May 7, 2014

The California State Assembly passed a bill Monday nearly unanimously that would prevent state agencies from selling the Confederate flag "or any similar image." The bill, AB 2444, was sponsored by Assemblyman Isadore Hall (D-Compton), who was offended to learn from his mother that a gift shop at the state Capitol was selling replica Confederate money as a novelty item, according to the Los Angeles-area CBS affiliate.

The bill bans any such future sales except for "educational" or "historical" purposes. The sole vote against the bill was Republican gubernatorial candidate Tim Donnelly, who was quoted by CBS: "We shouldn't be here picking the kind of speech we like...I am not standing here defending the symbol. I am standing here defending the principle that the First Amendment principles should apply in all state buildings, of all places."

California sided with the Union in the Civil War. Mock Confederate



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currency and other forms of replica money, often packaged together, are common in souvenir shops at museums and historical sites across the country.

Old Amphitheater at Arlington renamed in honor of Civil War Soldier

by Julia LeDoux, Pentagonagram, June 5, 2014

The Old Amphitheater at Arlington National Cemetery has a new name. During a ceremony May 30, the amphitheater was renamed in honor of James R. Tanner in conjunction with the annual Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War Decoration Day observance.

"This dedication not only symbolizes the connection to our rich heritage to generations yet to come, but also embraces the selfless sacrifice of our military members, past, present and future, and all the heroes who forever rest here in these hallowed grounds," said Executive Director of Army National Military Cemeteries Patrick K. Hallinan.

Tanner, who served as a corporal in the 82nd New York Infantry, lost both his legs during the Second Battle of Bull Run in Manassas, Va., in August of 1862.

"After the war, this wounded warrior became a stenographer and was present at both President Abraham Lincoln's death bed and at the trial of the Lincoln conspirators. He didn't let his disability stand in the way of helping others," said Hallinan.

Tanner would spend the rest of his life advocating for veterans and lobbied Congress for the charter which established the American Red Cross in 1904. He was present when the cornerstone of the Confederate

Memorial was laid in Section 16 of the cemetery in 1912.

"He believed the reconciliation of the nation was an important step forward in the 1900s and campaigned for the creation of the Confederate section at Arlington National Cemetery," said Hallinan.

Tanner died in Washington, D.C., Oct. 21, 1927, and is buried in Section 2, grave 877, at Arlington.

Richard Griffin, event coordinator and commander of Lincoln-Cushing Camp No. 2, Department of the Chesapeake, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, explained that May 30 was the day set aside in 1868 by Gen. John Logan, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, to honor the Union dead.

"Today is a day to memorialize and honor not just those who perished in the service of their country during the Civil War, but all who have fallen in combat throughout our history, protecting a nation united," he said. "It was on this spot 105 years ago today that the Sons of Union Veterans shouldered the responsibility for planning and executing Decoration Day services for their fathers in the Grand Army of the Republic."

Griffin explained that the SOUV has held observances in honor of Memorial Day at the amphitheater since 1909, partnering with the Army to dedicate and rename the venue in Tanner's honor.

Representatives of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and the Association of Oldest Inhabitants of Washington, D.C., also provided remarks during the ceremony.

The U.S. Army Brass Quintet performed renditions of 'Hail Columbia, Happy Land' and "Amazing Grace."