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Gettysburg Foundation still paying former president

BY SCOT ANDREW PITZER,
Gettysburg Times, September 8,
2011

The non-profit fundraising and management partner of Gettysburg National Military Park is paying its former president \$495,358 in "deferred compensation," even though Bob Wilburn hasn't worked for the Gettysburg Foundation since 2009.

Still, the Gettysburg Foundation insists that the financial obligation had no impact on the decision to raise ticket prices at the GNMP Visitor Center for the third time since 2008.

Wilburn explained that the deferred compensation is paid over a five-year period. He left the Foundation in 2009, after 10 years of service, to take a position with Carnegie Mellon. "This is not a severance package, but is deferred compensation," said Gettysburg Foundation Director of Marketing & Communications Dru Anne Neil.

According to financial documents from 2009, the most recent year available, Wilburn's reported salary was \$248,531 for a half-year, with "deferred compensation" and retirement in the amount of \$495,358.

Gettysburg Foundation spokeswoman Cindy Small added that deferred compensation is an "arrangement in which a portion of an employee's income is paid out at a date after which that income is actually earned."

Over his 10-year run with the foundation, during which Wilburn raised more than \$110 million to construct a new 139,000-square-foot

Visitor Center, he made about \$395,000 annually in wages.

Staff salaries are tracked in a separate budget, so they are not mixed with the foundation's operational income and expenses. The foundation has approximately 40 full-time employees, 35 part-time employees and 25 seasonal employees, according to Neil. Revenues generated from ticket and tour sales, the museum's bookstore and cafeteria are used to underwrite operations, and cannot be used to pay employees, according to the park's management agreement with the foundation.

The foundation's fiscal-year 2010 budget was approximately \$13 million, with \$8.6 million devoted to Visitor Center operations, such as utilities, custodial, maintenance, repairs, ticketing, visitor services, information technology and marketing. Under the park's partnership with the Foundation, the Park Service is relieved of covering Visitor Center operations.

Additionally, the foundation's budget includes \$3 million in "mandated payments," such as debt and bond obligations, exhibit reserves and an endowment. All operational costs are subsidized by revenues generated from the Visitor Center museum, Cyclorama painting, cinema, book store and cafeteria.

Also, the Foundation budgets \$1.4 million annually for staff salaries; for its membership and development programs; and to operate the Rupp House along Baltimore Street in Gettysburg. Neil explained that the staff salaries are covered by revenues generated through membership, fundraising, donations and programming.

The foundation is also responsible for paying off about \$15 million in debt

that it borrowed to construct the new Visitor Center. Neil reported that the Foundation meets its debt-service obligations each year, and that combined payments of principal and interest for those bonds are about \$1.6 million yearly.

The Foundation has had little difficulty meeting its debt and staff salary obligations but revenue generation at the four-year-old Visitor Center has been a different story.

In June, the foundation received clearance to boost admission prices next year at the Visitor Center, which it operates on behalf of the National Park Service along the 1100 block of the Baltimore Pike. The new rate represents an increase of \$2 for adults - \$12.50 to explore an artifact museum, view a restored Cyclorama painting and watch a 22 minute movie - and goes into effect Jan. 2, 2012.

According to officials, there were 600,000 "paying" customers last year at the Visitor Center, as well as one million "non-paying" tourists.

Fee hikes have generated scrutiny in Gettysburg, as the Visitor Center's artifact museum was envisioned as a free attraction in the park's General Management Plan of 1999. But a few short months after the Visitor Center opened in 2008, the Foundation announced that it was not meeting its budget projections, so it coupled the artifact museum with the cinema and restored Cyclorama painting in an "all-inclusive" \$7.50 admissions package.

Subsequently, in the summer of 2009, the fees were hiked again, up \$3 to \$10.50 for adults.

Under the new fee structure that begins in 2012, the youth category is being restructured, with teenagers over the age of 13 now considered as an adult, and subject to the \$12.50 entrance fee. Now, youth up to ages



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of 18 are subject to a discount, at \$6.50.

There is no fee to enter the Visitor Center, located along the 1100 block of the Baltimore Pike, or to explore the 6,000-acre battlefield.

Gettysburg Foundation President Joanne Hanley has acknowledged that her group has operated the Visitor Center at a "loss," and that the new rates will ensure "sustainability" for three years. She cited burgeoning expenses in ticketing and reservations, health care and utilities as areas that have seen increasing expenses. Hanley has said that the foundation is committed to "not pricing ourselves out" of the market. She was hired by the foundation in February, replacing Richard A. Buchanan, who resigned in Jan. 2010 after three months on the job. According to financial documents, Buchanan was paid \$42,404 for his work.

The park's bookstore and refreshment saloon are "doing well," said Neil, and "have met our expectations." The bookstore is operated by the Event Network and the cafeteria is managed by Aramark, and both multi-year contracts expire "several years from now," said Neil.

The foundation has taken cost-cutting measures over the past year to help offset budgetary shortfalls, by not filling two vice president positions. Neil explained that two vice president positions that were formerly filled by Elliot Gruber and Susan Corbett, are not being filled to cut costs. Gruber and Corbett were paid \$176,000 and \$100,054 annually, according to financial documents. Hanley also took a reduction in salary, and claims her pay is less than half of what her predecessor, Wilburn, made annually.

'Gods and Generals' director still hasn't repaid loan to Washington County

County officials say they're looking into legal action against Ron Maxwell
By ANDREW SCHOTZ, Hagerstown Herald-Mail, August 21, 2011

Nine years after borrowing \$300,000 from Washington County, director Ron Maxwell still owes about \$263,000 in principal and interest. Maxwell borrowed the money in 2002, after making the Civil War film "Gods and Generals" in the Tri-State area, including Washington County. The loan agreement gave Maxwell until 2005 to start working on another Civil War film, based on Jeff Shaara's book "The Last Full Measure," and to produce at least half of it in Washington County. Otherwise, Maxwell would have to repay the money, with interest, by 2010. Records show that Maxwell last made a payment more than three years ago.

"We are in discussions with Mr. Maxwell to try to get it paid," Assistant County Attorney Andrew F. Wilkinson said last week.

The Herald-Mail tried through various channels on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday to ask Maxwell for comment, but couldn't reach him. The Herald-Mail previously reviewed the progress of the loan repayment for a story in 2007.

At the time, Maxwell had paid about \$39,000. County Attorney John M. Martirano said then that Maxwell missed payment deadlines and the county was considering a lawsuit to collect on the debt.

After that story was published and word of the loan debt spread through coverage by The Associated Press, Maxwell faxed a letter accusing the

newspaper of giving a misleading account. He wrote: "Let's set the record straight for the good people of Washington County. The loan is being repaid. The entire amount will be repaid in the most amicable manner."

At about the same time Maxwell sent the letter, he made a \$20,000 payment on the loan.

He then made two more \$20,000 payments in 2007 and one on June 2, 2008, county records show. Wilkinson said the county has spoken with Maxwell on and off since then. The talks have been "more in earnest in the last two months," as the topic of a lawsuit again came up, Wilkinson said.

"We are considering litigation right now," he said.

Wilkinson said Maxwell hasn't given an exact reason for failing to make a payment in three years. In his 2007 letter, which was published as a letter to the editor, Maxwell wrote that after three years, there was no financing for "The Last Full Measure."

"The Last Full Measure" was to be the final part of a trilogy that started with "Gettysburg" and "Gods and Generals."

The movie industry website www.IMDb.com says "Gods and Generals" cost about \$56 million to make. It took in about \$13 million domestically, but a director's cut DVD of nearly six hours, twice the length of the theater version, was more popular.

Because of the 150th anniversary of the Civil War, a new "Gods and Generals" collector's edition DVD set was released last month, according to a summary on Amazon.com. "Gettysburg," released in 1993, cost about \$25 million to make and had a



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domestic gross of about \$11 million, the website says.

"Gods and Generals" was considered a "prequel" to "Gettysburg." In 1997, Washington County and the city of Hagerstown backed \$300,000 out of a loan to Antietam Filmworks, Maxwell's company. That loan was repaid.

After "Gods and Generals" was made, the county commissioners voted 4-1 to loan Maxwell another \$300,000 toward the production of "The Last Full Measure." The only commissioner who voted against the loan was William J. Wivell. After three years, if "The Last Full Measure" was not in production and being made locally, Maxwell was to repay the money quarterly, at 4.5 percent annual interest..

After paying \$118,214, Maxwell still owes \$181,786 on the principal amount.

Including interest, Maxwell's outstanding debt is \$263,041, Wilkinson said last week. The Herald-Mail tried to reach Maxwell through contacts listed in the 2002 loan agreement.

The Washington County office of Ron Maxwell Productions, in place during the filming of "Gods and Generals," is no longer there. A fax to that number last week didn't go through. The California Secretary of State's business entity database has a listing for Ron Maxwell Productions in Culver City, Calif.

However, the corporation was suspended Sept. 1, 2004, by the California Franchise Tax Board. Denise Azimi, a spokeswoman for the board, said Ron Maxwell Productions didn't file a 2001 state tax return. Vivian Anderson, a California accountant listed as being connected to Ron Maxwell Productions on the loan agreement, said last week that

she hasn't worked with the company since then.

She said she thinks Maxwell has another film-production company now. A phone number listed online for the company name she gave did not work.

Phone messages and a fax sent to the California law firm Weissmann, Wolff, Bergman, Coleman, Grodin & Evall, LLP — also listed on the loan agreement as being connected to Ron Maxwell Productions — were not returned or acknowledged.

Monterey Pass Battlefield fund drive reaches \$102,000 goal

F&M donates \$15,000 to Washington Township for battlefield purchase

By Stephanie Harbaugh, The Chambersburg Record Herald, September 06, 2011

Blue Ridge Summit, Pa. — A generous \$15,000 from F&M Trust has enabled Washington Township to reach its \$102,000 goal to purchase the site in Blue Ridge Summit where the Civil War Battle of Monterey Pass occurred in July 1863. "It's been pretty amazing," said Township Manager Mike Christopher. "We received an anonymous gift and many other things began to fall into place."

A check presentation with representatives of F&M Trust, the township and nonprofit Friends of Monterey Pass Battlefield will be held at 4 p.m. Monday, Sept. 12, at the Cantwell property near the intersection of Charmian Road and Buchanan Trail East.

What's ahead

After the township purchases the property, phase two of the project will begin. It includes tearing down a

trailer on the property and constructing an interpretive center to house artifacts. In July, the township received a donation of Monterey artifacts from Charlie and Cathy Roberts of Waynesboro that included a .22-caliber Smith and Wesson pistol, a New York infantry button, infantry shoulder scales, numerous types of bullets and an officer's belt buckle.

They also will hold living history programs at the site so visitors can learn more accurate information about the battle during the retreat from the bloody three-day Battle of Gettysburg.

A Civil War roundtable group from Michigan hopes to erect a monument on the site in honor of the Michigan cavalry, which played a major role in the stormy, evening battle. Phase three of the Monterey project will include trying to obtain funds for the purchase of neighboring sites to continue preservation.

Monterey is the second largest Civil War battle in Pennsylvania and the only one to be fought on both sides of the Mason-Dixon Line. Fighting raged in four counties — Franklin and Adams in Pennsylvania and Washington and Frederick in Maryland — on July 4 and 5, 1863.

Civil War Items Stolen From Anne Arundel Man's Home

Jason Bannis Said Items Worth
Thousands Of Dollars

WBALTV.com, August 29, 2011
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, Md. -- An Anne Arundel county man said he's had thousands of dollars' worth of Civil War memorabilia stolen from his home.

Jason Bannis told 11 News reporter Rob Roblin that he is a Civil War



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collector and that his specialty is confederate memorabilia.

He said confederate money was among the items stolen recently. He said some of the bills were worth as much as \$5,000 to \$10,000.

Bannis said he knew something was wrong when he found that his sliding glass door had been opened.

The thieves left an old Civil War newspaper and a drawing, but lots of other items were taken, Bannis told Roblin.

The stolen property was insured, Bannis said, but it's not the money he wants. He said the items are part of his family's history, and he wants them back.

Photo of Robert E. Lee fetches \$23K for charity

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) September 9, 2011

A Goodwill worker who spotted a photograph of Confederate General Robert E. Lee has helped the charity make \$23,000 in an online auction.

The tintype photograph was in a bin, about to be shipped out, when a worker grabbed it and sent it to the charity's local online department. The item was then put up for auction, which closed Wednesday night.

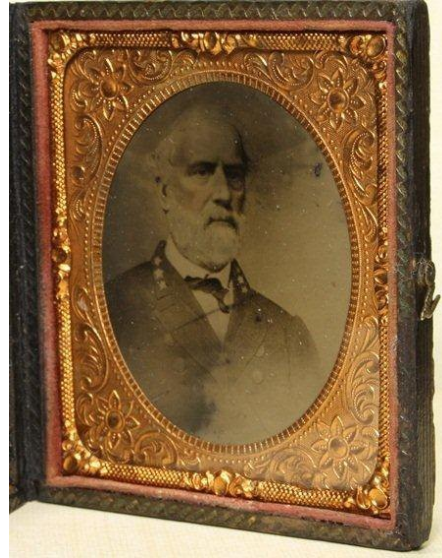
"It would have gone to our outlet store where everything is sold by the pound," Goodwill spokeswoman Suzanne Kay-Pittman said Thursday. She estimated the tintype would have fetched a dollar and change based on its weight.

The sale was a record for the charity. The previous record was an early 1900s watercolor that sold for \$7,500 in 2009 to a museum in New Orleans, The Tennessean reported.

The newspaper first reported the photograph sale.

Kay-Pittman said Thursday that the successful bidder lives in Virginia but officials didn't immediately know his name.

"We're doing a happy dance," she said. "We're beyond thrilled."



A tintype photograph of Confederate General Robert E. Lee is seen in an undated photo provided by the Goodwill Industries of Middle Tennessee. (AP Photos/Goodwill Industries of Middle Tennessee, Inc.)

Camp Mason and Dixon a place of death, sickness for troops

Union Civil War camp located near Pa. line

DEBRA E. TOPINKA, Cumberland Times-News, September 11, 2011

Camp Mason and Dixon was a Union camp situated on current U.S. Route 220 near the state line where Cumberland Valley Township borders Maryland. Sitting only about six miles from Cumberland and not all that far from Rebeldom, it was to be used as a temporary bivouac but instead

turned out to be a place known for death and sickness.

In June 1861, Col. Lew Wallace, commander of the 11th Indiana Zouaves, and his men were situated at Cumberland awaiting an attack from Confederate forces. Badly needing reinforcements, he petitioned Gov. Curtain for support. When he did not receive it, he told Curtain that should his troops be forced to withdraw from Cumberland they would retreat through Bedford. This gave the governor something to think about and by the next day he had ordered two regiments and a battery to be sent to aid Wallace. This brigade of 1,500 men consisted of the 13th Pa. Reserves (the Bucktail Regiment), commanded by Lt. Col. Thomas Kane, the 5th Pa. Reserves, whose colonel was S.G. Simmons, and Capt. Charles Campbell's 1st Pa. Reserve Artillery.

The overall commander of the Pennsylvanians was Capt. Charles Biddle, a Philadelphia lawyer who later became a U.S. congressman. The Bucktails were hardy lumbermen from the mountainous northern regions of Pennsylvania. Known for their superior marksmanship, they excelled as scouts and skirmishers at the beginning of the war. Later, an entire brigade of Bucktail's was ordered by the secretary of war. Distinguishing themselves in the Eastern theater, they became known as one of the most famous fighting brigades of the Civil War. The brigade formed at Camp Curtin in Harrisburg on June 21 and set out the next day by rail to Huntingdon, Pa. There they rode the Broadtop Railroad into Hopewell where they spent the night along the Juniata River. The next morning, they were ordered into line for the long march to Bedford. Upon their arrival at Bloody



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Run (Everett), they were met with a wonderful meal furnished by the patriotic townsfolk.

They set out for Bedford under a stifling hot sun for the last march of the day. Seeing the town ahead, they thought their travel over but soon were disappointed to find out they had two more miles to Camp McCall, which was situated on a summit near Bedford Springs. Not permitted to pause as the people of Bedford cheered and strew flowers, the soldiers found those last two miles to be the worst of the 23 that they had marched that day.

For two days at Camp McCall, they enjoyed the delightful scenery and abundance of good drinking water, quite the reverse of what lay ahead of them. Proceeding south, most likely along the Old Washington Road (Route 220), they stayed near Centreville. Their next destination was to be Cumberland, but they were halted at the state line to wait for federal authorization to cross into Maryland. Being state troops it would have been considered an invasion should they go forward without an order from Gov. Curtin. Here on July 27, Camp Mason and Dixon was established. It was also known as Camp Biddle in honor of the Bucktail's colonel, Charles Biddle. The Bedford Inquirer in June 1861 tells of the Shellsburg Riflemen among others who went on their way toward Cumberland to assist when they were informed that Col. Wallace only needed trained men and were sent back.

As Biddle's men trained and waited in camp on swampy ground for nearly two weeks, the camp became known as Camp Misery and Despair due to the amount of illness among the troops. At least 14 soldiers died and were buried onsite.

This delay would cost Lew Wallace's troops much anxiety. The colonel, growing impatient waiting for support, set out for Mason and Dixon, where he found Capt. Campbell's cannon waiting in battery with the muzzles extended over what Campbell referred to as "the damned state line." Exacerbated, he rode back to his headquarters at Camp McGinnis in Cumberland and on July 7 he was ordered to withdraw his troops from the city and move on to Martinsburg, Va.

Cumberland's citizens were now unprotected and sent out a party to plead with Col. Biddle to come to their rescue. Biddle, seeing their plight and immediately anxious to do the right thing, sent his troops out that evening and bivouacked outside of town and by the next morning occupied Cumberland.

Today the site of Camp Mason and Dixon goes unrecognized, even by the locals, as traffic speeds by on Route 220. Directly across from the former State Line Inn, you can see a small-scale replica cannon accompanied by about 14 markers and stones that indicate the resting place of the unfortunate soldiers who never made it to the seat of war. Their identity is unknown. It is questionable as to how much disruption occurred to the graves during the relocation of the road in the 1920s, but it had been reported by one of the workmen that while digging he had uncovered a grave and found bones there. It is most likely that they were left alone, recovered and remain there still. The gravesites are currently owned by Bob and Pat Maier, and in the past were owned by John Stankin, and maintained by him and Roger Twigg.

Rare Abraham Lincoln letter for sale

A rare letter that US President Abraham Lincoln wrote to one of his top generals at a turning point of the Civil War is up for sale.

The Telegraph (UK), September 8, 2011

The Raab Collection in Philadelphia is selling the document, which for decades has belonged to an anonymous private collector. The asking price is \$100,000 (£62,000). Lincoln wrote the letter to Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan on Oct. 29, 1862, requesting a progress report. The handwritten note on presidential stationery with "Executive Mansion" printed at the top, states that Lincoln was pleased with the movement of McClellan's Army of the Potomac as it crossed the Potomac River into Loudoun County, Virginia, and he was closely following its advancement.

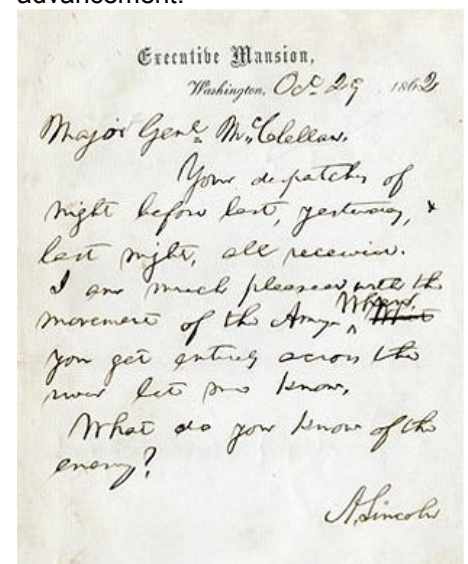


Photo courtesy The Telegraph
The president's battlefield dispatch to McClellan ends: "When you get entirely across the river let me know."



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What do you know of the enemy?" The letter is signed A. Lincoln. Though the apparently hastily scrawled note belies Lincoln's dissatisfaction with McClellan's performance, it is the president's final correspondence to the general before relieving him of his command for failing to aggressively pursue Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee since the Battle of Antietam a month earlier.

"This was the last straw for Lincoln, who now came into his own," said Nathan Raab, vice president of The Raab Collection. "He realized that his strategic sense was better than that of his military experts and that he must exert leadership in military matters rather than defer to his generals."

NPS moving forward with Country Club plans

BY SCOT ANDREW PITZER,
Gettysburg Times, September 2,
2011

The former Gettysburg Country Club has belonged to the National Park Service for just five months, but plans are already underway to restore the land to its Civil War appearance of 1863.

However, significant alterations to the property, where the first day of the Battle of Gettysburg was fought in 1863, won't occur until after Gettysburg National Military Park completes a "Cultural Landscape Report."

According to GNMP Superintendent Bob Kirby, the park intends to raze four buildings that previously served as maintenance or storage sheds for a nine-hole golf course. The park is in the process of awarding a demolition contract to remove a golf cart barn, a rest-room building made of concrete

block, a wooden shelter, and a small masonry structure used as a well-house.

They will likely be razed over the next month.

"Depending on costs, we may not be able to fund the demolition of all four of these buildings, and we would probably drop the well-house from the list for now," said GNMP spokeswoman Katie Lawhon.

Kirby explained that the 95-acre site, purchased in March, is open to the public, but the park "hasn't quite figured out access," as there are temporary parking restrictions. "It is open and you can fish in the pond, if you have a Pa. Fishing License," Kirby said regarding the property.

Tourists may park on Old Mill and Country Club Road, or Stone and Meredith avenues, and walk to the site. The existing parking area at the clubhouse, tennis courts and swimming pool belong to the current owner, developer Martin K.P. Hill.

Lawhon noted that the 95 acres of land now known as the "Emmanuel Harman Farm" is open to visitors from 6 a.m.-10 p.m. She recommended parking at "stop number one" on the park's auto tour route.

The former Country Club was located within the park's 6,000-acre boundary for years, but was privately-owned. After the club went bankrupt in 2009, the club was purchased by developer Martin K.P. Hill. Even though the property sat within the park's federally-designated boundaries, the land was subject to private development, with up to four houses permitted atop each acre of land.

Last year, the 110-acre property was subdivided into two parcels, including the 95-acre open space, and 15 acres featuring the existing Country Club. In February, Hill sold the former

95-acre golf course to the Virginia-based Conservation Fund for about \$1.4 million, and retained the remaining 15 acres for private development, with its pool and tennis courts. Finally, in March, the park announced that the Conservation Fund transferred the land to the NPS for preservation.

According to historians, the former Country Club property, located along the Chambersburg Pike between McPherson Ridge and Herr's Ridge, was the scene of intense fighting on July 1, 1863.

Baltimore's Unlikely Confederates

By FRANK TOWERS, New York
Times, August 31, 2011

When Isaac Trimble left Baltimore in May 1861 to accept a commission as a Confederate officer, he probably figured he would return to a hero's welcome. This was, after all, supposedly the most pro-Southern of Northern cities, and he had every reason to expect that, by war's end, it might even be in Confederate hands. Instead, injured and then captured by the Union at Gettysburg in July 1863, Trimble found himself imprisoned at Fort McHenry, the federal installation guarding Baltimore's harbor, the same place that had inspired Francis Scott Key's "Star Spangled Banner" almost 50 years earlier. What's more, he and other returning Confederates found the city, though still marked by pro-Confederate pockets, firmly in the hands of Union sentiment.

Indeed, though many then and now assumed that Baltimore tilted Confederate, it was actually a much more politically complex place. Many in Baltimore may have been pro-Southern, but from almost the moment Trimble left that May, the war began to inexorably turn it toward the North and its promise of industrial



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development and economic wealth. What Trimble represents, then, is less the city's dominant mood than a population, and a state, in tumultuous transition to modern life.

Men like Trimble could be forgiven for expecting a warmer reception; Baltimore's pro-Southern population was a passionate lot. But the state's Confederate sympathizers were outnumbered by those who, despite living in a slave state, saw they had more and more in common with the industrial North. In 1860 the city's 2,200 slaves comprised less than 1 percent of its population, while its more than 17,000 factory hands made up the largest industrial workforce in the South. Situated just 40 miles below the Mason-Dixon Line and tied by rivers and railroads to the North's economy, Baltimore had little to gain from secession and civil war. These demographic and economic realities help explain why, in May 1861, the majority of Baltimoreans welcomed Union troops when they re-entered the city three weeks after a mob attacked federal soldiers and temporarily pushed the city into conflict with the Lincoln administration.

Given these strong ties to the Union, it is surprising that Baltimore produced even one Isaac Trimble, much less another 5,000 volunteers for the Confederate military. So who were these men? Like Trimble, Baltimore Confederates had few ties to slavery or the traditional, rural way of life that Confederate nationalists often claimed to defend. Take, for example, the infantryman Augustus Albert, a 31-year-old, Maryland-born wallpaper hanger who lived with his wife and infant son above an ornament store. Or Jonas Friedenwald, captain in a Virginia

regiment and the son of a German-Jewish dry goods merchant.

These men were urban, working-class and of recently immigrated European stock. Yet they stood fast with the Confederacy: writing home in 1862, Friedenwald warned his family that a Union victory would "palsy the fervent immigrant from attempting to embark to a land of dissension, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations will be a land without law and Liberty." Friedenwald's fears for civil liberties echoed the pictorial work of the Confederate cartoonist Adalbert Volck, a German-born Baltimore dentist who produced a series of hyperbolic sketches depicting a demonic Lincoln at the center of a rogue's gallery of abolitionists and emancipated slaves.

Along with a subset of Baltimore immigrants and workers, Confederate service also attracted men from the city's elite. McHenry Howard, son of the city's 1860 police commissioner and grandson of a Maryland governor on one side and Francis Scott Key on the other, served on Trimble's staff. Other Confederates from prominent families included George Kyle, son of a wealthy businessman, and the celebrated cavalry officer Harry Gilmor, scion of a Baltimore dynasty who lived in a mock castle at Glen Ellen, their estate just beyond the city limits. All three young men belonged to the Maryland Guard, a local militia of rich men's sons formed in the wake of John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry in 1859. Roughly half of the unit fought for the Confederacy, a rate of Confederate service far above the average for all white Marylanders.

Odd men out in an army of planters and farmers, this motley group of urban Confederates shared a hope that secession would remedy a new type of unruly politics that had been

brought to Baltimore by the now-forgotten American Party. Also called the Know-Nothings because of its secretive origins, the American Party won elections in Baltimore and a few other southern cities by lashing out at immigrant job competition, abusive employers and the anti-urban policies and disunionist rhetoric of rural. Know-Nothing efforts to mobilize working-class voters included hiring members of violent street gangs like the Blood Tubs and Plug Uglies onto the police force. Democrats had their own gangs — Albert belonged to one of them — but Know-Nothing rowdies had the upper hand and a more notorious record, one that included the election-day murder of George Kyle's brother.

Baltimore's Confederates had been active in the Democratic Party, which fought the Know-Nothings on behalf of businessmen like Kyle, who worried about working-class militancy, and immigrants like Friedenwald, who opposed nativist discrimination. They also received help from rural planters worried that Southern Know-Nothings were a stalking horse for Lincoln and antislavery Republicans. During the secession crisis, this political alliance convinced some Baltimore Democrats to join the Confederacy despite having little connection to the plantation South. Explaining why he supported the April attack on federal volunteers, Howard said "the outbreak of April 19th was not the return of mob law as Northern papers say. The Unionists are roughs. It resulted from the irrepressible indignation of the people at seeing armed men pass over our soil to subjugate our brethren of the South." In that short statement, Howard justified attacking United States soldiers, equated the cause of the



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Union with local street gangs and embraced the secessionist claim of federal tyranny. Never in the majority in either their home city or the Confederacy that they joined, Baltimore's unlikely Confederates nevertheless demonstrated that secession, like any mass political movement, had a flexible appeal that could, under the right conditions, attract a surprisingly diverse constituency.

Ownership of sword claimed by Brown University to be settled in court

By Michael P. McKinney. Providence Journal, August 24, 2011
PROVIDENCE, RI

The ceremonial Civil War-era sword at the middle of an ownership duel in federal court between Brown University and a Virginia artifacts collector has had quite a journey.

The sword, from a colonel who received it in New York City from his decorated Civil War regiment, was placed in the Annmary Brown Memorial at Brown, named for the colonel's wife, a daughter of one of the university's founders.

It vanished from the memorial in the 1970s and was purchased by an Illinois collector who, the defense says in a new court filing, regularly exhibited the sword in the 1980s at shows, including in Gettysburg and Baltimore. It was then purchased by the Virginia collector who displayed it at a municipal museum in Newport News, Va. The sword has spent months in a New York City arts storage facility for inspection by both sides.

The case is slated for trial on Sept. 7 in Eastern Virginia District Court. The filing lists possible witnesses and exhibits, and includes the university's

contention that an inspection in February found that the sword is the 1863 Rush Hawkins Tiffany Silver presentation sword.

Defendants Donald and Toni Tharpe, of Virginia, contend that the Annmary Brown Memorial was in "deplorable" condition in the 1970s. The sword, they assert, was kept in a damp basement room that housed the boilers. The building was closed in 1975.

A university employee discovered the sword was missing in April 1977, the year the memorial was reopened, the defense states. Brown says it never authorized removal of sword and scabbard, which would have required a court order.

The employee, John Stanley, reported the sword and other items missing to his superior and to the university librarian but, the Tharpes assert in their filing, "Brown chose not to report that the sword was missing to any law enforcement agency, insurance company, or any art loss agency."

The Illinois collector, Robert Harper, the owner of Cary Station Antiques, purchased the sword in 1979 and owned it until 1992. The university says Donald Tharpe bought it from Cary Station Antiques in July that year for \$35,000.

The defense says Harper and his lawyer never denied he had the sword, but the university never provided information then that the university had a presentation box the sword would fit in, an index card that listed the sword as part of the memorial collection or an eyewitness who could identify the sword.

The university says it learned in 1991 that Harper "might" have the sword and its lawyer wrote to Harper asking if he would make it available for examination. Harper did not

cooperate, the university contends in the filing.

At the end of 2009, the defense says, Donald Tharpe tried to sell the sword for hundreds of thousands of dollars, lending it to the municipal Lee Hall Mansion in Newport News.

In December 2010, the sword was advertised for sale through a Little Rock, Ark., company and, according to the defense, the university never contacted Tharpe. But in early January, a lawyer who had had previously represented Tharpe contacted him, saying a lawyer for Brown had said a suit was being filed. The university says the Tharpes refused to return the sword and scabbard despite written and verbal requests.