



THE "OLD LINER" NEWSLETTER

EDITOR'S NOTE

Nominations will be accepted at the October meeting for all offices of the Baltimore Civil War Roundtable. These include:

President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Asst Secretary/Treasurer and three At-Large Board Members. Elections for all contested offices will be held at the November meeting of the BCWRT. Nominations for all the above positions should be provided to BCWRT Treasurer Don Macreadie either prior to or at the October meeting.

Motorcyclists band together to help maintain Pa. monuments at Gettysburg

By Tom Barnes, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, September 23, 2012

I wouldn't miss this -- it's a good thing for a good cause, fixing the Pennsylvania monuments on the Gettysburg battlefield," said 75-year-old motorcyclist Milton Hunt of Erie, after making the 290-mile trip from his home on Saturday.

"This is always a good ride, but today was one of the best, the safest ride so far," agreed Scott Christopher of Gettysburg, who has taken part every year since the ride began in 2001 and

who also sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" before the start of the ride at the state Capitol in Harrisburg.

They were two of the nearly 600 motorcyclists, many with long hair and mustaches and wearing black T-shirts or vests, who descended on this famous Civil War town Saturday to raise funds to keep Civil War monuments honoring Pennsylvania troops clean and in good repair. The band of cyclists left the Capitol for the 37-mile ride south to the strains of the 1960s rock song "Born to be Wild."

The riders, about a third of them women, generated about \$10,000 for a trust fund used to maintain the 146 Pennsylvania troop monuments erected at Gettysburg National Military Park. They honor the many Army regiments and other military units who fought in the famous three-day conflict waged from July 1-3, 1863, which is generally considered the turning point of the war against the Confederate forces.

The motorcycle ride, which took about an hour, was begun in September 2001 by state Rep. Harry Readshaw, D-Carrick. The first ride occurred just after the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11. Saturday, riders made the trip south along Route 15 to a Harley-Davidson motorcycle dealer, where the event ended and a chicken dinner was served.

Forty police officers from a dozen different communities stopped traffic at dozens of entrances and intersections leading into Route 15 so the cyclists could stay together. Their unbroken line stretched 2 and even 3 miles at some points.

"Every participant becomes part of the legacy of Gettysburg," said Mr. Readshaw. "They can show their children they helped keep the monuments in a condition that does honor to the soldiers of Gettysburg."

He said he read a story in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette in the late 1990s that described a shortage of funds to maintain the monuments properly. He couldn't raise enough for all 1,300 monuments but decided to concentrate on the Pennsylvania monuments.

In 11 years, about \$100,000 has been raised and spent on maintenance of the state's Civil War monuments. Mr. Readshaw is now embarking on a \$300,000 trust fund for the future and said he's about two-thirds toward that goal.



Photo Courtesy of Pennsylvania House of Representatives

Motorcycles line the parking lot of Battlefield Harley-Davidson in Gettysburg at the conclusion Saturday of the annual Ride to Gettysburg to benefit the Pennsylvania Monuments Endowment Fund, which state Rep. Harry Readshaw, D-Carrick, established in 1997. The riders who join Mr. Readshaw on his annual ride have become known as "Readshaw's Raiders." The ride began in 2001.

The annual motorcycle ride is just one of several fundraisers the bikers hold for the monuments; others include a Civil War ball in April, dinners and contributions by individuals and companies.

At the start of the ride, Keith Foote, a Civil War re-enactor dressed in a heavy wool blue uniform of a Union soldier, held a big American flag that the bikers saluted as the national anthem was sung. He said he portrays a member of the Cooper's Battery of Lawrence County, which fought at Gettysburg.

Many of the motorcyclists were military veterans. Their T-shirts



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declared their affiliations: Semper Fi, Gulf War, Vietnam, U.S. Marines. (Harley-Davidson, too.)

Some riders were from a group of female cyclists called the Motor Maids, founded in 1930 and has several hundred members from the United States and Canada, including former state Rep. Teresa Forcier of Crawford County. She began riding in 2000, joining her husband, a retired state trooper.

Another rider was Rep. Dan Moul, R-Adams, whose district includes the Gettysburg battlefield. He said he has been riding some sort of cycle "since I was knee-high to a grasshopper."

Mr. Adams, from a rural farm area, said he doesn't have a lot in common with Mr. Readshaw, a Democrat from Pittsburgh, and doesn't always agree with him on legislative issues, "but I support him 110 percent on this ride to preserve the monuments."

Barb Mowery, an aide in Mr. Readshaw's Capitol office and a native of Gettysburg, rode her motorcycle Saturday. She recalled how former Lt. Gov. Catherine Baker Knoll used to ride (as a passenger) every year with the group, before her death in 2008. "She was a big supporter of this project and we miss her tremendously," Ms. Mowery said.

Most of the riders belong to the group ABATE, or Alliance of Bikers Aimed Toward Education. They are a powerful lobbying force at the Capitol on all motorcycle issues. They scored a major victory in 2003 when they persuaded the Legislature to repeal a law mandating the use of helmets by motorcycle riders.

At the Gettysburg battlefield, there are more than 1,300 monuments marking Civil War military units from both Northern and Southern states, although money from the Readshaw

event goes just for the Pennsylvania memorials.

Plan to honor teen Confederate spy splits Ark. town

David O. Dodd was barely 17 when he was hanged in January 1864

By JEANNIE NUSS, AP, October 14, 2012

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — The story of David O. Dodd is relatively unknown outside of Arkansas, but the teenage spy who chose to hang rather than betray the Confederate cause is a folk hero to many in his home state.

Street signs and an elementary school in the state capital have long borne Dodd's name, and admirers gather at his grave each year to pay tribute to Dodd's life and death.

"Everyone wants to remember everything else about the Civil War that was bad," said one of them, W. Danny Honnoll. "We want to remember a man that stood for what he believed in and would not tell on his friends."

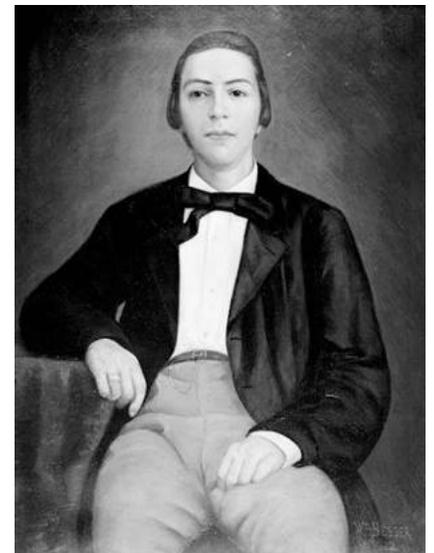
A state commission's decision, though, to grant approval for yet another tribute to Dodd has revived an age-old question: Should states still look for ways to commemorate historical figures who fought to defend unjust institutions?

"(Dodd) already has a school. I don't know why anything else would have to be done to honor him," James Lucas Sr., a school bus driver, said near the state Capitol in downtown Little Rock.

Arkansas' complicated history of race relations plays out on the Capitol grounds. A stone and metal monument that's stood for over a century pays tribute to the Arkansas men and boys who fought for the

Confederacy and the right to own slaves. Not far away, nine bronze statues honor the black children who, in 1957, needed an Army escort to enter what had been an all-white school.

The newest nod to Dodd would mark a site across town where he was detained after Union soldiers found encoded notes on him about their troop locations. Dodd was convicted of spying and sentenced to death, and legend has it he refused an offer to walk free in exchange for the name of the person who gave him the information.



A copy of a 1912 painting by artist William Besser from a Civil War-era photograph of David O. Dodd is displayed in Little Rock, Ark. Dodd is relatively unknown outside of Arkansas, but the teenage spy who chose to hang rather than betray the Confederate cause is seen as a folk hero by many in his home state.

"He was barely 17 years old when the Yankees hung him" on Jan. 8, 1864, Honnoll said. "Yeah, he was spying, but there (were) other people that spied that they didn't hang."

Dodd is certainly not the only teenager to die in the war or even the



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lone young martyr, said Carl Moneyhon, a University of Arkansas at Little Rock history professor.

"If you start talking about the 16-, 17- and 18-year-olds who were killed in battle, the number is infinite," Moneyhon said. "There are tens of thousands of them. They become unremarkable."

So it seems all the more curious that some have come to portray Dodd as Arkansas' boy martyr.

"It's part of the romanticizing of the Civil War that began in the 1880s and the 1890s, that looks for ... what could be called heroic behavior to celebrate in a war filled with real horrors," Moneyhon said.

And it's caught on, though many question why.

"It's a very sad story, but at the end of the day, Dodd was spying for the Confederacy, which was fighting a war to defend the institution of slavery," said Mark Potok, a senior fellow at the Southern Poverty Law Center.

Sharon Donovan — who lives on West David O. Dodd Road (there's an East David O. Dodd Road, too) — said she wouldn't mind another Dodd namesake in her neighborhood.

"The fact that we live in the South, I could understand why he would want to do it because he was actually working for us in a way. ... For that era, I think it was probably a noble thing to do," Donovan said.

About a half-mile away, a banner outside an elementary school proclaims, "David O. Dodd Committed to Excellence." A doormat bearing Dodd's name shows a black boy smiling next to a few white ones. About half of the school's 298 students last year were black and only 27 were white.

Jerry Hooker, who graduated from Central High School years after the

desegregation standoff over the Little Rock Nine, lives at the site where he says Dodd was detained almost a century and a half ago. The Arkansas Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission approved his application and agreed to chip in \$1,000 for the marker noting the spot's historical significance.

Hooker, 59, said the move to commemorate Dodd is not about honoring slavery, but about remembering the past.

"I don't think it has a thing to do with race whatsoever," Hooker said. "He was a 17-year-old kid with a coded message in his boot that had enough of whatever it is in him that he didn't squeal on his sources."

Still, in a city that stripped "Confederate Blvd." from its interstate highway signs shortly before dignitaries arrived in town for the opening of Bill Clinton's presidential library, the question remains: Should Dodd's name be etched into another piece of stone or metal for posterity's sake?

"There are currently more monuments to David O. Dodd than any other war hero in Arkansas," Potok said. "You would think that at some point it would be enough."

Civil War Photography Gets 3-D Treatment in New Exhibit at the Smithsonian

Smithsonian.com, September 19, 2012

During the Civil War, Americans followed the battles at home with collectable photographs of generals and prints of the battlefields that were published in the daily newspaper. But an earlier technology, stereophotography—a form of 19th-century 3-D imaging—also allowed

people to view photographs from the field using a hand-held device called stereoviewer. Now, visitors to the Smithsonian Castle Building get a sense of how Americans of that era kept track of the tragic unfolding of the war's battles and skirmishes.

"Stereophotography was less than ten years old," explains the show's co-curator Michelle Delaney, "but it was instrumental in bringing the image of the war into the home."

The show "Experience Civil War Photography: From the Home Front to the Battlefield," a collaboration between the National Museum of American History and the Civil War Trust, as well as the History Channel, is divided into three areas: the role of the Smithsonian during the Civil War, the rise of photojournalism and new photographic techniques, including stereophotography, and the home front experience.

The materials, including photographic equipment and many images that have never before been on public view, are impressive but the highlight is undoubtedly the exhibit's clever execution of presenting 19th-century stereophotography to a 21st century audience using original Civil War era pictures.

A rotating slideshow on a large screen dramatically transforms prints into multidimensional images. Comprised of thin, even black lines, the first image of a row of soldiers lost in battle makes the bodies appear neat and compact, receding into the open field's horizon. But using a pair of 3-D glasses, the same scene appears not as a print but as a 3-D photograph. What was at first a familiar historical image of those soldiers is now transformed into a scene both haunting and full of humanity, formed from the varying grays of shadows and light.



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Though museum visitors are viewing these depictions through the red and blue cellophane glasses used for IMAX movies, they are actually seeing a photograph from the Civil War era as contemporary citizens would have before putting them into the stereoviewer.

"Three-D, which is so popular right now," explains the exhibition's co-curator Michelle Delaney, "actually started back in the 1850s, just before the war."

The popularity of stereoview images was not just due to the novelty of the technology, says Delaney, but also the intimate and tactile quality of the viewing experience. "You could be in your own parlor, in your own living room, with your own stereoviewer looking at sets." Americans could see soldiers lounging at a campsite or the dead strewn across a battlefield."

Along with the carte-de-visite images of army generals, and reports and illustrations from correspondents, the stereoscope images were part of a media-rich landscape, says Delaney, that brought a national crisis into the domestic sphere. The war became, in part, because of proliferation of new visual material, a personal drama to the entire young country.

The Smithsonian building, which was completed in 1855, also played its own role during the war. Delaney's was attracted to the diaries and letters from the staff and family of then Smithsonian Secretary Joseph Henry, which describe the atmosphere of anticipation that gripped D.C. as they watched battles unfold in the distance. "Secretary Henry received 12 muskets and 240 rounds of ammunition to secure the Castle," says Delaney, but, she adds that the Institution "remained in operation, regular everyday museum operation, the entire time." Though

the Castle avoided harm, Henry was involved in military matters, advising Lincoln on scientific technologies, including the telegram and the balloon core.

Selma Alabama City Council halts work on Forrest statue

SELMA, Ala. (AP) September 25, 2012 — The Selma City Council voted Tuesday night to stop work on a monument in honor of Confederate Civil War General Nathan Bedford Forrest at a city cemetery.

The council voted 4-0 with two members abstaining to stop all work on the monument to Forrest until the courts decide whether the city or a Confederate heritage group owns the section of a city cemetery where the monument would be located.

A monument honoring Forrest was the cause of demonstrations by civil rights groups about 10 years ago when it was located outside a city building near downtown. It was then moved to a section honoring Confederate war dead in the city cemetery.

But Forrest's bust was removed and apparently stolen from atop a 7-foot-tall granite monument earlier this year, prompting new protests and calls by civil rights advocates not to replace it.

The vote came after protesters marched to City Hall and gave a series of impassioned speeches at a city council work session.

Detractors say Forrest traded black people like cattle, massacred black Union soldiers and joined the early Ku Klux Klan. His defenders dispute much of that and counter with stories that depict him as a protector of slave families and defender of the weak who resigned from the KKK.

A member of the group Friends of Forrest, Pat Godwin, said she feels the protests have been an effort to obscure the police investigation of the disappearance of the bust.

"It's all smoke and mirrors to divert attention from the issue of the theft of the bust," Godwin said.

The council had earlier indicated it would allow people to speak on the issue at the work session, but would not vote on the racially sensitive issue during the meeting. Council members changed their mind after activist Rose Toure, a leader of the protests, and other speakers urged the council to go ahead and vote. Council member Bennie Ruth Crenshaw moved that the council order all work on the monument stopped after city attorney Jimmy Nunn said he had not been able to locate a deed to the Confederate section of the cemetery.

"Let's stop the building and move this Nathan Bedford Forrest issue out of the way," Crenshaw said.

Another council member, Susan Keith, abstained from the vote. She said earlier she needed more information before she could decide how to vote. She said she would also like to wait until the investigation of the theft is completed.

"There's just too many discrepancies," she said.

The marchers, chanting "no justice, no peace," earlier started at the Edmund Pettus Bridge, where voting rights protestors were beaten by law enforcement officers during a 1965 march.

Several people told council members at the work session that the city could finally move past those images from the 1960s by not allowing the monument to be rebuilt.

Selma resident Rosa Monroe said Forrest was not the kind of man the city needs to be honoring.



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"How are we going to teach our kids anything if we give praise to this man?" Monroe said.

Several members of Friends of Forrest watched the march, but declined to comment. No supporters of the monument spoke at the council work session.

The supporters did hand out a press release that described Forrest as a brave military leader who led efforts to defend Selma from siege by Union forces late in the war.

Franklin could have \$1M annually to buy Civil War battlefield land

By Kevin Walters, The Tennessean, September 24, 2012

FRANKLIN — Franklin could have a regular and plentiful source of money for buying its Civil War battlefield land, if aldermen approve a \$250,000-a-year financial agreement with the Washington, D.C.-based Civil War Trust.

Trust officials say they can collect donations and pledges totaling at least \$250,000 or more every year to buy battlefield property, if Franklin city leaders will set aside that amount every year in the city budget. The trust is the largest Civil War land preservation group in the country.

The annual \$500,000 combined in pledges and city money could be matched with an equal amount of federal grant money to establish an annual \$1 million fund specifically for buying Franklin's battlefield land, said Mike Grainger, Franklin resident and trust vice chairman.

Grainger sees the money as a way to help Franklin draw more tourists.

"Franklin's return on its \$250,000 investment would be considerable — and not just for the \$1 million in money available for battlefield

preservation," Grainger wrote aldermen. "More preserved land would give out-of-town tourists more Civil War sites to visit and explore. And the longer they stay in Franklin visiting the battlefield, the more money they will spend in Franklin hotels, restaurants and businesses." So far, the Trust has helped raise money to save 174.5 acres of land associated with the Battle of Franklin. The battle, which claimed more than 8,000 casualties, was fought on Nov. 30, 1864 near land along what is now Columbia Avenue and surrounding areas.

Unveiling General Cleburne

By Randy Hogan, Helena-Arkansas Daily World, Oct. 12, 2012

Supporters of the Helena Museum of Phillips County gathered Wednesday evening just outside the facility to celebrate the unveiling of a bronze statue of Confederate Civil War General Patrick R. Cleburne.



Photo courtesy Helena Daily World

As the drum rolled, the statue's sculptor, J. David Nunneley of Broken Arrow removed the covering to a rousing round of applause. Nunneley then proceeded to give a brief history of his work.

"I read a lot of books and did a lot of research before I actually began the

work," said Nunneley. "This is Cleburne on the last day of his life." Cleburne, frequently referred to as "The Stonewall of the West", was killed during the battle of Franklin, Tenn. on Nov. 30, 1864. More than 6,000 Confederate and Union troops lost their lives that fateful day.

According to Nunneley, the battle of Franklin lasted more than five hours. Two horses were shot out from underneath the general before he was mortally wounded himself.

"It is reported that Cleburne told one of his fellow officers before he mounted his horse the final time, 'If we must die, let us die like a man.'"

The statue of Cleburne sits just across the street from the site of his original home, the property that now is Smith's Insurance agency. According to Nunneley, Cleburne's statue faces the location where his dog was buried, the parking lot behind the insurance company.

The statue was made possible by a grant from the Arkansas Arts Council to the Arkansas Delta Arts Partnership. The Helena-West Helena Advertising and Promotion Commission provided the matching funds.

Beauvoir business plan gets facelift along with property

By Royce Armstrong, The Journal of South Mississippi Business, October 12, 2012

Patriot, statesman, and war hero who was later charged with treason, Jefferson Davis argued against secession, and then resigned from the U.S. Senate to become the first and only president of the Confederate States of America.

His great-great grandson Bertram Hayes-Davis says it's a story and a



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name that's worth saving. And with huge plans in 2013 for Davis' last home at Beauvoir and the new Presidential Library, Hayes-Davis believes that smart business and a bold reach to gain a national audience can help keep the Davis legacy not only alive but also profitable.

Jefferson Davis was a West Point graduate; served in the Army; was elected as a state representative; fought in the Aztec War of 1847; was elected senator; served as Secretary of War from 1852 to 1856; and became a prominent statesman. After the war, he lived another 15 years.

"Jefferson Davis was an American patriot for the first 52 years of his life," said Hayes-Davis, "a fact that is lost on the American public. ... The American public deserves and needs the education about this historic individual."



Bertram Hayes-Davis, great-great grandson of Confederate president Jefferson Davis, and his wife Carol Hayes-Davis, show off the interior of Beauvoir House, Jefferson Davis' historic home, in Biloxi. — AP Photo

Hayes-Davis, who is a former oil executive, and most recently a vice president and trust advisor for J.P. Morgan Bank, was named the executive director for Beauvoir, Jefferson Davis' last home and the site of his Presidential Library. Hayes-Davis has been affiliated with numerous organizations dedicated to preserving the name and reputation of this complicated 19th century

American. Those include the Davis Family Association, the Papers of Jefferson Davis and Beauvoir, and the Son's of Confederate Veterans.

Beauvoir Mansion has been restored back to 1852 and was re-opened in 2008 after being heavily damaged by Hurricane Katrina in 2005. Jefferson Davis lived on the property from 1877 until his death in 1889. His widow, Varina, continued to live in Beauvoir until her death in 1906.

"The original plans were used and modern technology incorporated to make this house as historic and protected as possible," Hayes-Davis said. "The Presidential Library will be opened in early 2013, which will be an architecturally significant structure. In June of 2013, we will complete work on Varina's garden and the historic area on the grounds. This will complete the major restoration of the area damaged by Katrina."

Reopening the Jefferson Davis Presidential Museum and Library was scheduled for later this year but was further delayed due to minor damage caused by Hurricane Isaac. To complicate matters, the construction company building the new Presidential Library building has gone bankrupt. Work is continuing under direction of the bonding company, said Richard Forte, the chairman of the combined boards of the Beauvoir Mansion and the Jefferson Davis Presidential Museum and Library.

The Presidential Library damaged by Katrina was a 13,500-foot structure completed in 1998. Most of the Jefferson Davis papers and memorabilia were on the second floor and survived the hurricane. Among what was lost were two carriages and a boat. Those have not been restored.

Also on the property was a Confederate Military Museum housed

in an early 1900s era hospital building. That building dated back to the time when the property was used as a Confederate Soldiers Home.

When new flood maps were drawn after Katrina, the Presidential Library was determined to be in a flood zone. The building was razed and the new museum and library building was designed with construction taking place just outside the flood zone.

The new building is 25,500 square feet and in addition to a Jefferson Davis exhibit gallery, it contains a research library, an auditorium, the Confederate Military Museum and a gift shop.

Exhibits in the Jefferson Davis gallery include dozens of artifacts from his life, including items from his days at West Point, papers and letters from when he served as a state representative, the U.S. Senate, when he served as Secretary of War, and later as president of the Confederacy.

"It is entirely appropriate that Davis have a Presidential Library," Forte said. "He was an American president. He was very popular in his day and it is entirely likely that he would have been elected as a U.S. president if the war had never taken place."

The challenge for Forte and Hayes-Davis is to make Beauvoir and the Library national attractions. Jefferson Davis is recognized regionally as a Southern leader and statesman. Plans are underway to establish rotating exhibits about Davis, his life and his legacy with other museums across the country the Smithsonian Institute, West Point, the Senate, and the Department of Defense.

"I am working toward the development of exhibits and events to portray the historic significance of Jefferson Davis," Hayes-Davis said. "Beauvoir is one of the most historic



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houses on the Gulf Coast. The Jefferson Davis Presidential Library will be a national destination for the study of Davis and all aspects of his life. Completion of the gardens will complete the historic portion of the property. This will provide the Gulf Coast with a destination that provides history, gardens and national exhibits."

The home and Presidential Library are major destinations of Gulf Coast tourists. Before Katrina, about 100,000 visitors a year filed through the grounds. While that number has dropped significantly, both Forte and Hayes-Davis are confident those numbers and more can be regained.

Added Hayes-Davis: "As the great-great grandson of Jefferson Davis, it is my honor to maintain the legacy of my ancestor and my family."