



THE "OLD LINER" NEWSLETTER

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Since the fourth Tuesday of December falls on the 25th, The December BCWRT Meeting will be held on the SECOND Tuesday of the month, December 11, 2012

BCWRT Election

News

Nominations were accepted at the October meeting for all offices of the Baltimore Civil War Roundtable. The nominees for each position were unopposed. Therefore, elected by acclamation were:

Earle Hollenbaugh, President,
Ray Atkins, Treasurer,
Steve Wiseman, Secretary,
Don Macreadie, Asst. Secretary/Treasurer,
Lee Hodges, Board Member,
Robert Ford, Board Member,
Robert Toelle, Board Member.

There were no nominations for the post of Vice-President. The position will remain unoccupied pending solicitation of interest.

Previously Unknown John Bell Hood Papers Are Found

By Gregory L. Wade, Civil War News, November 2012

FRANKLIN, Tenn. — Confederate General John Bell Hood was no stranger to controversy. During his colorful military career, and for historians ever since, he is a controversial and tragic figure.

Faulted for the July 1864 loss at Atlanta, a lost opportunity for possible victory at Spring Hill, Tenn., and

reckless behavior the following day at the Battle of Franklin, Hood has often been the subject of ridicule and blame for the demise of the Confederacy in the West.

Those assessments could change thanks to the recent discovery of a major collection of Hood documents. They include Stonewall Jackson and James Longstreet's recommendations for Hood's promotion and wartime and postwar correspondence with R.E. Lee, Braxton Bragg, L.T. Wigfall, S.D. Lee, A.P. Stewart, William Bate, P.G.T. Beauregard, Henry Clayton, James Longstreet, G.W. Smith and other senior commanders, as well as William T. Sherman, Jefferson Davis, James Seddon, and other prominent Civil War characters.

Sam Hood, a student of the Hood's career and distant relative, says, "The list goes on and on."

The cache includes Hood's four general officer commissions and roughly 70 postwar letters from other Civil War notables, Union and Confederate, mostly concerning the controversy with Joseph Johnston, and the work papers from Hood's memoir, *Advance & Retreat*.

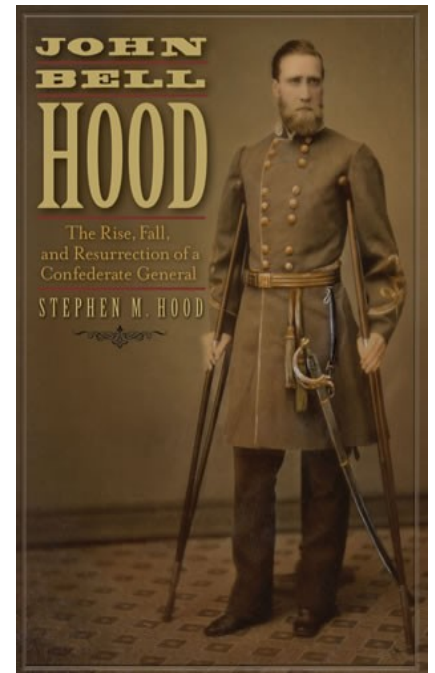
"At this point I've not seen anything in General Hood's memoir that is not supported by this newly found documentation" Sam Hood says.

"I have been fighting to right some of the misperceptions and vicious myths of General Hood for years," he says. "The new documents will surely change some of those views.

While conducting research for an upcoming book, Sam Hood assumed most documents about Hood had been lost or were previously known. Then he learned about hundreds of documents, letters and orders held by a J.B. Hood relative who was not fully

cognizant of their historical value. He was invited to review the collection.

"I felt like the guy who found the Titanic, except for the fact everyone knew the Titanic was out there somewhere, while I had no clue that some of the stuff I found even existed," he says.



This previously unknown colorized photo of Lt. Gen. John Bell Hood is on the cover of Sam Hood's upcoming book. He believes it was taken in the winter of 1863-64 in Richmond where Hood recovered from his Chickamauga wound and leg amputation. The same background is in a seated photo made before Hood returned to duty in March 1864.

Instead, he was "astonished" by what he was shown in boxes stored in a closet. He spent five days photocopying and inventorying.

"I held in my hands documents signed by Jefferson Davis, Longstreet, Jackson and Lee." There was a letter from Federal commander George Thomas to Hood about prisoner exchanges during the December 1864 siege of



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Nashville. The West Point diplomas and U.S. Army officers' certificates of both Hood and his son Duncan were there.

Letters between General Hood and Richmond bring new light to the Atlanta campaign. Other letters reveal new "witnesses" to the Confederate failure at Spring Hill and an explanation of Patrick Cleburne's "peculiar demeanor" before and during the Battle of Franklin.

Equally fascinating are the medical journals of Dr. John Darby regarding General Hood's treatment and recovery from his Chickamauga and Gettysburg wounds.

Before he found the cache Sam Hood had completed most of the manuscript for his point-by-point defense of Hood's career, John Bell Hood: The Rise, Fall and Resurrection of a Confederate General, set for release next spring by Savas Beatie Publishing.

A dominant theme of the book is that known evidence has been misinterpreted or blatantly misused by many contemporary authors. Hood cites authors Wiley Sword, Thomas Connelly and Stanley Horn, among others, who he believes established and perpetuated Hood as a scapegoat for the Confederate defeat in the West.

Among the charges he refutes are General Hood's alleged use of painkillers at Spring Hill on the night that Federals escaped almost certain defeat, and assertions that Hood ordered the frontal attack at Franklin as punishment for his troops.

Sam Hood says the "distortion" of General Hood over the years has been based on inaccurate or incomplete works by earlier writers "who are hesitant to counter prevailing orthodoxy." With the new material and documentation, he is

ready to further his argument that General Hood was a victim of poor scholarship.

Sam Hood is transcribing the papers. He hopes to publish an edited volume of them by late next year — in time for the 150th anniversary of Hood's ascension to command of the Army of Tennessee, the defense of Atlanta, and the Tennessee Campaign — at which time a copy of the full collection will be released to a yet to be determined public repository.

Historians Noted Lack of Materials; Reassessment of Hood Could Result

By Gregory L. Wade, November Civil War News

Why were so many of John Bell Hood's papers missing? And what do scholars think about the newly discovered materials?

Time will tell on the latter, as only a few people were told about the cache before the public announcement.

Historian Richard M. McMurry, whose John Bell Hood and the War for Southern Independence was published in 1982, commented about the lack of documentation a decade before his book.

He wrote "Disappointment in History: The Papers of John Bell Hood" for the Fall 1972 issue of Prologue: The Journal of the National Archives. McMurry related that Hood, who went into business in New Orleans after the war and became president of a life insurance company, began collecting evidence supporting his wartime efforts for his memoir.

Others were doing the same and in 1874 former Army of Tennessee commander Joseph E. Johnston published Narrative of Military Operations Directed during the Late

War Between the States, a work that was not complimentary of Hood.

McMurry wrote, "He must have collected a large file of important correspondence, but when he died suddenly in August 1879 the papers were not found." Hood, who was 48, his wife and a child died of yellow fever within 72 hours of each other.

Hood's memoirs, titled Advance and Retreat, was published after his death but much of the supporting documentation was lost. McMurry said that in 1879 Hood offered to sell some of his papers to the Federal Government since he needed the money to support his wife and 11 children.

Although Congress never appropriated money for his papers, many of them make up what is known as Record Group 109 in the National Archives.

McMurry asserted Hood may have lost or destroyed many of his other records.

Sam Hood's recent discovery would indicate that more than a few records did indeed survive.

Noting McMurry's article, Hood says, "Fortunately the disappointment of researchers and historians is soon to end."

University of West Georgia history professor Keith Bohannon says, "I have researched General Hood for many years and it has always been frustrating to find new material."

He adds, "You could count on both hands the number of known personal letters, until now."

Len Reidel, executive director of the Blue and Gray Education Society, says, "This discovery might be the most important new source of primary documents in the last 50 years."

The discovered documents include what is known as the Orders and Dispatches Book and four volumes of



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telegram logs, which Reidel says records all of General Hood's orders from July 18, 1864, through January 1865.

"These are in chronological order and should provide a well-organized view into what was taking place and some of General Hood's thought processes at the time," he says.

Battle of Franklin Trust CEO and author Eric Jacobson, who has seen a large portion of the collection, says that additionally, "These new documents also tell us much by what they don't say."

"There is no record, or even suggestions that Hood used painkillers after his recovery from his Chickamauga wound" says Jacobson, who is one of the few contemporary Army of Tennessee historians to give Hood the benefit of fatigue, fog of war and failures of subordinates as part of the breakdown of the Army of Tennessee in 1864.

"The man was much more multi-faceted than how he has been portrayed as a simple-minded and poorly equipped commander," says Jacobson.

Historic Fairfield Inn sold for \$700,000 at auction

By STEPHANIE WEAVER, Hanover Evening Sun, November 3, 2012

A large crowd gathered in the rustic dining room of the Fairfield Inn early Saturday afternoon for the Inn's own auction. Although many people huddled in the back of the room with no intention of bidding on the property, they wanted to witness a moment in the Inn's 250 years of history.

The highest bidder, Katherine Bigler, of Orrtanna, sat in the front row,

closest to the auctioneer. Bigler, the 27th owner, bought the Inn for \$700,000 - \$50,000 more than her original bidding price.

She was one of only two bidders at Saturday's auction at 15 West Main Street in Fairfield.

Bigler said she was drawn to the history of the Inn - one of America's oldest Inns.

Dating back to 1757, the Fairfield Inn has hosted several famous guests including Patrick Henry, Thaddeus Stevens, General Robert E. Lee and the Eisenhowers.

It was this history that started Saturday's bidding, facilitated by Fortna Auctioneers & Marketing Group, in the low millions. Several minutes went by, but no one offered a bid.

The bids lowered to \$600,000, and then \$500,000, before an offer was made.



The Fairfield Inn decorated for the holidays in this December 2010 photo. (THE EVENING SUN -- FILE)

Dave Thomas, the 25th owner of the Inn, said he blames the economy for the lack of interest to buy the property at such a high price. Saturday was Thomas' first time visiting the Inn since he sold it 10 years ago.

Standing outside the building after the auction, he said it was strange, but bittersweet, to return to his former business and see it sold once again.

Thomas bought the property he was 26, he said. While his friends went out Saturday nights, Thomas worked, saying his friends didn't understand

that Saturday was one of the busiest nights at the Inn.

Thomas sold the property to Sal and Joan Chandon in 2002. The sale was also bittersweet for the Chandons after planning the auction for several months.

"It's an emotional rollercoaster," Sal said shortly after the auction.

For ten years, they enjoyed serving their guests and explaining the history of the Inn. The serve their guests as innkeepers did 200 years ago, he said.

"Our life is here. The Inn has taken care of us as much as we have taken care of it," Chandon said.

Tom Wolf, a friend of Chandons, came to the auction to watch. Over the past 10 years, Wolf said he watched the Chandons decorate and refurbish the rooms and add landscaping. He said Sal would often work in the kitchen and Joan worked on advertising and marketing.

"They put a lot of sweat into it," Wolf said.

But after 10 years, it's time for a break, the current owners said.

Sal hopes to devote more time to his sound engineering business, as well as take his daughter, Alexandra, a high school junior, on college visits. The family also plans on traveling.

Although Bigler won the bid Saturday, the Chandons won't be handing over the keys right away. After discussing the contract, the Chandons will be the innkeepers for at least four more months, Sal said.

He said he's happy he will be able to celebrate the 255th Christmas at the Inn with guests this year, although it will be the Chandon's last as owners. The Chandons also plan to help Bigler and her husband, John Krumb, with the business in their first few months of ownership.



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For now, Bigler has no immediate plans for the Inn. She said she likes what the Chandons have done with the Inn and will most likely keep it as is.

"We're excited," she said.

Old Fredericksburg Cellar Yields Evidence Of Battle & Occupation

By Scott C. Boyd, Civil War News
October 2012

FREDERICKSBURG, Va. – The brick cellar of a building dating at least to the Civil War has been discovered full of artifacts.

They were found during an archeological study of the site prior to construction of the new \$35.4 million 78,000-square-foot Fredericksburg courthouse.

"It's something we've never seen before," said Taft Kiser, site supervisor for Cultural Resources Inc. (CRI). The city contracted with CRI study the site prior to construction.

CRI began the Phase I Archeological Study on Sept. 7 and was to finish by Oct. 8. Due to the discoveries, the city authorized CRI to perform a full recovery of the brick cellar, to be completed by Oct. 19.

"The cellar feature is tightly datable and provides a unique and significant view of the Union occupation of Fredericksburg during the Civil War period," according to CRI President Ellen M. Brady.

In an Oct. 5 letter to city's construction program manager Lawrence Tressler she said, "Historic documents indicate that the vicinity of this site was occupied heavily by Union troops circa 1862 and the archeological deposits identified appear to be related to this occupation."

On the southern end of the site, at the intersection of Princess Anne and Wolfe Streets, is the foundation of what Kiser believes is a livery stable dating to the late 18th or early 19th century.

On the northern end of the site, at the intersection of Princess Anne and Charlotte Streets, is the Civil War-era building's brick cellar in the foundation of what appears to be a row house.

CRI archeologist Donnie Sadler, who has excavated the cellar, believes the foundation is 18 by 35 feet.

Local National Park Service (NPS) Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania Military Park chief historian John Hennessy was intrigued by a brick hearth or fireplace in the middle of the building, noting how unusual it was to have a chimney there.

Hennessy's database Fredericksburg buildings in 1860 has the livery stable listed but not the row house in that block.

"We found 60 minie balls in an ash layer in the cellar," Sadler said. "There was also an abundance of Williams Patent cleaner bullets."

These bullets have a solid base with a gap between the base of the bullet and the rest of it which held a zinc washer. When fired, the washer was supposed to expand and clean excess powder remaining in the rifle barrel.

Local NPS historian Eric Mink explained that the cleaner bullets didn't work well and Union troops often discarded them.

Sadler said they found evidence of melted objects in the cellar, such as glass and eagle uniform buttons. He said there was a fire on the street in 1823. He was not sure if that caused the melting or whether it was a fire during or after the Battle of Fredericksburg.

"There is nothing below the burn layer from after the war," Sadler said. Bricks above the burn layer that show the building's walls collapsed.

Researchers also found ration can lids, a sign of Union soldiers' presence.

Neatly cut cow bones suggest someone was eating fresh beef there, Kiser said, but Hennessy noted that the Union troops did not have fresh meat.

Kiser said they haven't found any artifacts of Confederate origin.

Hennessy said the unknown building was "one of the relatively modest places where most people lived," unlike the area's better-known large mansions and plantation like Kenmore and Chatham.

"I think the city has done a really great job," Hennessy said. "They were not compelled by any law or regulation, but stopped and paused and sought to understand [the site], and I think that's a great thing."

City Councilman Matt Kelly, who has pushed for the expanded site study, said, "This is the one opportunity we have to have a living capsule of the time we're commemorating now, the Sesquicentennial."

Massive Ellsworth flag on display at the New York State Museum

ArtDaily.org, October 27, 2012

ALBANY, NY.- A massive, iconic Confederate flag, torn down by a Colonel Elmer Ellsworth, a soldier born in Saratoga County and widely remembered as the first Union officer killed in the Civil War, is now on display at the New York State Museum. The 14-by 24-foot Marshall House Flag is being exhibited in South Hall through Feb. 24, 2013 in conjunction with the nearby 7,000-



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square foot exhibition on the Civil War. An Irrepressible Conflict: The Empire State in the Civil War is open through September 22, 2013 in Exhibition Hall.

James Jackson hoisted the Confederate national flag onto a 40-foot-tall flagpole atop his hotel, the Marshall House, in Alexandria, Va. shortly after the Confederates bombarded Fort Sumter, S.C. in April 1861. The flag was so large that it was visible from the White House. Federal forces, including Colonel Elmer Ellsworth and the 11th New York Volunteers, crossed the Potomac and entered Alexandria on May 24, 1861.

The 24-year-old Ellsworth, formerly of Malta, decided to remove Jackson's flag from the Marshall House. With a small party, including Corp. Francis Brownell of Troy, Colonel Ellsworth climbed to the roof and cut down the flag. During their descent Ellsworth and his party encountered Jackson, who was armed with a shotgun. Gunfire ensued, leaving both Jackson and the charismatic Ellsworth dead.

The Marshall House incident became national news and plunged the entire country into mourning – the North for Ellsworth, the South for Jackson. President Abraham Lincoln ordered an honor guard to deliver Ellsworth's body to the White House for a funeral service. Ellsworth had worked in Lincoln's law office in Illinois when he moved there from his childhood home in Malta.

He became a tireless Lincoln supporter during the election of 1860 and accompanied him to Washington. When war broke out, Ellsworth returned to New York State to raise a regiment. Following the White House funeral, Ellsworth's body laid in state at City Hall in New York City and at the State Capitol in Albany,

respectively, before being buried in Mechanicville.

The Marshall House flag accompanied Ellsworth's body home to New York state. Relics connected to Ellsworth's death became prized possessions, including pieces cut, or "souvenired," from the Marshall House flag.

"One really has to see this flag in order to appreciate it," said New York State Historian Robert Weible. "It's enormous and its significance in American history is equally big. By exhibiting this iconic flag, we are better able to communicate the lasting meaning and relevance of the Civil War to a large and appreciative audience."

In the collections of the New York State Military Museum, the flag was conserved at the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation's textile laboratory at Peebles Island in Waterford.



The 14-by 24-foot Marshall House Flag is being exhibited through Feb. 24, 2013.

New app for locating graves at Arlington National Cemetery

By Steve Vogel, Washington Post, October 23, 2012

Arlington National Cemetery has released a new application allowing smartphone users and Web browsers to locate graves and other sites around the cemetery.

ANC Explorer allows users to see front-and-back photos of a headstone or monument and get directions to these locations. This free app, released Monday, is now available on Arlington's Web site, the iTunes store and Google Play. It is also loaded on new kiosks at Arlington National Cemetery's Visitors Center.

"ANC Explorer is another milestone in our transformation," Kathryn A. Condon, executive director of the Army National Military Cemeteries, said in a statement. "There isn't a national cemetery that is as technologically advanced as Arlington – both in day-to-day operations and how it connects to its families and visitors."

The effort stems from reforms undertaken after disclosures of poor record-keeping and incorrectly marked gravesites at the cemetery.

As part of the accountability effort, the Army photographed 259,978 gravesites, niches and markers using a custom-built smart phone application, according to cemetery officials. Each headstone photo was compared with existing cemetery records and other historical documents to verify the information.

The end result was the creation of a single, verifiable and authoritative database of all those laid to rest at Arlington that is linked to the Arlington's digital mapping system, according to a statement from the cemetery.

Eventually, ANC Explorer will offer features such as emergency and event notifications, restroom and water fountain locations, shuttle stops, and self-guided tours.

"This is just the beginning," said Maj. Nicholas R. Miller, chief information officer for the cemetery.



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Museum exhibit tells the story of the Civil War through quilts

By Wendy Killeen, Boston Globe, November 7, 2012

STITCHING HISTORY: In commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the Civil War, the American Textile History Museum in Lowell presents "Homefront & Battlefield: Quilts & Context in the Civil War," through Nov. 25.

An affiliate of the Smithsonian Institution, the museum tells America's story through the art, history, and science of textiles. The Civil War traveling exhibition is presented by guest curators Madelyn Shaw and Lynne Zacek Bassett.

The quilt and its story are placed in a broader context through the use of textile-related artifacts, relevant images, and quotations from diaries and letters. Each object represents a personal story, including a mother's quilt stitched with the uniforms of her two sons, one who fought in Confederate gray and the other in Union blue.

"This exhibition gives 'voice' to people who are often unheard and unnoticed in the din of war, as well as strengthens the American understanding of the complex issues at the center of the conflict, and humanizes the war through objects that carry culture and meaning beyond their surface value," said Jonathan Stevens, the museum's president and CEO.

"By focusing not solely on the homefront or the battlefield, but on how the two were inextricably linked — by affection, experience, material goods, ideology, sacrifice, or toil — our visitors will better understand the war's lasting hold on American culture and memory," Stevens said.

"Homefront & Battlefield" connects the personal stories about the war with the broader national context and history and examines how textiles were both an expression of and a motivating force behind American politics and culture during the Civil War.



Detail from a circa 1865 quilt, made by an Illinois woman from uniforms worn by her sons on opposite sides in the Civil War, in an American Textile History Museum display.

Decision Due Soon About Cyclorama Building Future

Civil War News, November 2012
GETTYSBURG, Pa. — The National Park Service (NPS) is reviewing comments submitted in response to the Environmental Assessment (EA) "Final Disposition of the Gettysburg Cyclorama Building" at Gettysburg National Military Park.

After the comment period ended the Recent Past Preservation Network (RPPN) called for a revised environmental process with an Environmental Impact Statement. It said the EA "rationalizes a 'no significant impact' finding despite regulatory guidance to the contrary." The comment period ended Sept. 21. The report on the future of the 50-year-old Richard Neutra building that once housed the Gettysburg Cyclorama painting detailed three choices and their costs: mothball -

\$1,873,161, relocate outside the park - \$44,841,988, or demolish - \$3,380,427.

The park service's favored option is demolition and removal. The Gettysburg Foundation has the funds to do that.

Park spokesperson Katie Lawhon said that after comments are evaluated Supt. Bob Kirby will make a decision that will be recommended to the NPS Northeast Regional Director for signature. Once it is approved implementation of the option could begin.

The RPPN was a party to the lawsuit that in 2010 resulted in a court ruling that forced the NPS to do the environmental analysis and consider alternatives. The nonprofit group advocates for the modern built environment.

It called the EA "both arbitrary and capricious" because it "fails to provide objective, critical analysis, thus systematically precluding meaningful public review and legally defensible agency decision-making."

RPPN said a notable failure was the assessment's lack of analysis of the Cyclorama building "within the multiple contexts for which it has been determined significant, eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and considered 'exceptional' by the Keeper of the National Register"

RPPN called for the revision and recirculation of the EA for public review and said, "the complexities of the project obligate the NPS to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). For RPPN information go to www.recentpast.org



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Shooting Lincoln: How local talent and the Virginia film industry made Spielberg's blockbuster possible

By Giles Morris, C-ville.com

Lincoln never would have been made without the 200 block of East Main Street in Charlottesville. It may sound like gross hyperbole, but it's true in a very mundane and specific kind of way. Because Erica Arvold—film producer, casting director, and acting advocate—has her office in a building there, and she was responsible for hundreds of the extras and principals who will fill the screen in Steven Spielberg's epic depiction of the last four months in the life of the Great Emancipator.

According to a third party consultant's report, the State of Virginia offered \$3.5 million in tax rebates to DreamWorks, which in turn generated \$32.3 million of direct spending in Virginia, 518 jobs, and a total economic impact of \$64 million.

Down in the basement of the same building where Arvold has an office, James "Ike" Eichling runs Ike's Underground, a vintage clothing store. Eichling got one of those 518 jobs and the chance to sit across the table from Daniel Day-Lewis for two days playing Postmaster General William Dennison,

Michael Kennedy got one too. Kennedy's been a Virginia-based actor for 60 years and is a founding member of the Virginia Production Alliance, the state's grassroots film lobby. He played Hiram Price, a five-term Senator from Davenport, Iowa and got a hug from Steven Spielberg for his trouble. Then there's Waynesboro electrician David Foster, who acted as Daniel Day-Lewis'

stand-in and a "radical Republican," and had the best view of the Irish superstar channeling the spirit of Father Abraham. Arvold cast all of them.

When I say that Lincoln couldn't have been made without the 200 block of East Main Street, it's literally true, but the film could have been shot in a lot of places, and it probably would have ended up looking very much the same.

Flip the script the other way, and it changes things. Every aspect of the modern South has a kind of causal relationship when you're talking about Lincoln. If he hadn't started the war, or ended it, or freed the slaves, or gotten the Thirteenth Amendment ratified, we would look very different, live in a different place, be different people.

Steven Spielberg wouldn't have spent 18 days on Church Square pretending the Capitol building was the White House or 10 years agonizing over a passion project that doesn't have much in common with his other films.

"The irony of the fact that here we are filming in Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy, this story about Abraham Lincoln. That whole irony was not lost on them and they had great respect for the building we were in," said Virginia Film Office's Interim Director Andy Edmunds.

Edmunds remembers the moment he was sure Lincoln was coming to Virginia. It was November 2010 and he'd spent the day before driving Steven Spielberg, his production designer Rick Carter, and a small group of insiders from location to location.

"He left Richmond, went to New York, announced Daniel Day-Lewis, said I'm making this movie. And I knew

then it was gonna happen," Edmunds said.

Edmunds had worked on Spielberg projects before but the era's most famous director had never come in person to scout. The Lincoln project was different, both in scale and significance. Edmunds, who has been at the Virginia Film Office for 15 years has spent the last nine of those years making Lincoln happen.

To understand why it took so long to get Lincoln to Virginia, you have to understand the rapidly evolving landscape of film tax incentives. According to Edmunds, Lincoln could easily have landed "anywhere from Massachusetts down to Georgia. Or even in Romania. For the pure economics of it, they probably could have gone to Romania and built everything. And then had some landscapes and it would have been a less expensive movie to make."

When he first heard about the project in November 2003, things weren't as complicated. States competed on historical films primarily based on the appropriateness of their locations.

"The game over the last 10 years has completely changed to where it became an economic decision first. The states on the shortlist that the studios would come look at were the states that had the biggest rebate programs. Tax credits."

According to Edmunds, Spielberg could have gotten \$11.5 million in tax credits from Georgia, while Virginia was only offering about \$3.5 million. It was his job and mission to sell the other aspects of the package to Carter, who was the man on the ground, riding around for hours and hours with Edmunds in a van.