



---

## THE "OLD LINER" NEWSLETTER

---

### **Bush budget would boost Gettysburg Battlefield funding**

AP, 02/06/2007

Gettysburg National Military Park would get a nearly 20 percent budget boost as part of an increase in spending for the National Park Service in President Bush's budget proposal.

The proposal Bush sent to Congress would include a \$258 million increase for the National Park Service.

After years of staff cutbacks, a thin staff of rangers to lead tours, and deterioration of exhibits such as cannons due to lack of repair, Bush's proposed fiscal 2008 budget would give Gettysburg Military Park an additional \$1.1 million. If enacted, the increase would be the largest in terms of dollars in the park system's history.

"This really shows the interest of the administration of focusing on national parks and making them a national priority," Cinda Waldbuesser, Pennsylvania program manager for the National Parks Conservation Association, told The Patriot-News for a Tuesday story.

The additional spending included in Bush's fiscal 2008 budget for Gettysburg would help the park hire more staff to lead tours and perform maintenance.

The current \$5.6 million annual budget has left the park with about 16 percent fewer employees than when Bush was elected, and a maintenance backlog of nearly \$50 million.

The staff shortage has meant only one in five Gettysburg visitors can enjoy an interpretative program, and the park is unable to meet some school groups' requests for ranger guided tours. Barns and houses that served as hospitals for soldiers during the battle are also deteriorating, but the park is unable to financially support their restoration, the NPCA said in a statement.

Nationwide, the park service estimates an \$800 million annual operating shortfall. The Bush administration is also offering a \$100-million match program in a challenge to philanthropists to increase donations to the parks, according to the NPCA.

Park advocates, who have long complained about Bush's failure to fulfill his 2000 campaign pledge to eliminate the park service's \$5 billion maintenance backlog, cheered the administration's budget.

"This budget is a victory for all Americans who cherish our heritage and our homeland," NPCA president Tom Kiernan told the paper.

Valley Forge would also receive additional funding under the Bush proposal, which requests an

additional \$468,000 for the park. The extra funds would amount to a roughly 7 percent increase over the park's 2006 operating budget.

Under the Valley Forge's current funding, it is unable to hire seasonal trail crews to maintain its 27 miles of trails. The park is also planning to add two trails to its network.

"Our national parks allow visitors to enjoy the outdoors and to learn about a time in our history that shapes who we are today as a nation," Waldbuesser said in a statement. "A reinvestment in our national parks will assure these special places are protected, unimpaired, for future generations to enjoy."

### **Richmond Civil War museum to change name?**

**Center may drop the word 'Confederacy' after move; perception problem cited**

By Janet Caggiano, Richmond Times-Dispatch, February 21, 2007

The Museum of the Confederacy will likely drop the word "Confederacy" from its name when it moves its collection to a new home.

"One of our challenges is a gap between the public's perception of who we are and the role we play, and the reality of who we are and the role



---

## THE "OLD LINER" NEWSLETTER

---

we play," Waite Rawls, the museum's president and CEO, said yesterday.

"The repositioning we have done over the past 30 years is to be more of a modern education institution and less of a memorial . . . to the Confederacy."

The museum dates to Feb. 22, 1896, when The Confederate Museum opened in the former home of Confederate President Jefferson Davis.

The new name, Rawls said, would depend on the location of the museum. Lexington took a step closer to becoming that place last week when its City Council voted unanimously to enter into nonbinding talks with the Richmond institution.

"It would be a boom to tourism and in increasing the vitality of downtown," Lexington Mayor John Knapp Sr. said yesterday. "But we've really just begun the process."

In January, Rawls and three members of the museum's board toured a possible site in Lexington, the historic Rockbridge County courthouse complex on Main Street. The complex also includes the old jail, which dates to 1841, the First American Bank building and the "lawyer's row" building. All are vacant and would require renovation.

"To me, the Confederate flag symbolizes slavery, oppression and denying people their rights," Lexington Councilwoman Mimi Elrod

said yesterday in a phone interview.

"I have a problem with a museum that celebrates that being in our city. If you have a museum that looks at all aspects of the Civil War, that's very different to me."

"This may all work out very nicely," Elrod said.

Not everyone agrees.

"Moving the museum would be a bad administrative move," said Darryl Starnes, the Sons of Confederate Veterans commander of the Edmund Ruffin Camp in Mechanicsville. "Richmond was the capital of the Confederacy. That's the place the Museum of the Confederacy should be."

He's even more concerned about a name change.

"I think it would dilute the integrity of the museum," he said.

A group of about 10 historians, grant writers and preservationists don't think so. The committee studied the museum's health last year and released its findings in October. The report states that the word "Confederacy" carries "enormous, intransigent and negative intellectual baggage with many. For them, the Confederacy, and by association the Museum of the Confederacy, now symbolize racism."

The museum is seeking a new home for its Civil War collection, the world's largest, to escape the sprawling medical campus of Virginia

Commonwealth University. About 140 miles west of downtown Richmond in Rockbridge County, Lexington could be a good fit for the museum's collection of artifacts, manuscripts and photographs. Confederate Gens. Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson are buried there, and the city is home to Washington and Lee University as well as Virginia Military Institute.

In October, Rawls announced that the museum at 12th and East Clay streets would relocate its collection but that the adjacent White House of the Confederacy would stay put.

Although museum officials may be interested in Lexington, Rawls said other sites will be considered as well.

### **Sons of Confederate Veterans offer to manage museum**

Richmond Times-Dispatch, February 27, 2007

Outraged that the Museum of the Confederacy might move out of Richmond, the Sons of Confederate Veterans heritage group is offering to take over the management of the museum.

"Conditions at the museum have declined steadily for the past few years," said Frank Earnest, state commander of the 4,000-member Virginia Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. "The current



---

## THE "OLD LINER" NEWSLETTER

---

administration has brought the situation to near crisis."

During a news conference at the Confederate Memorial Chapel on Grove Avenue, Earnest said his group plans to meet with the museum's board of trustees within a month to offer to take over the board and to discuss the replacement of the museum's president and CEO, Waite Rawls.

Rawls and Carlton P. Moffat Jr., chairman of the museum's board of trustees, declined to comment.

Dropping the word "Confederacy" from the museum's name could accompany a relocation.

Earnest said the proposed changes "are a betrayal to both those who have donated to the collection and to the very spirit of museum. We aren't saying the Museum of the Confederacy can't be moved, just certainly not out of Richmond."

### **William R. Clark: The First Confederate Soldier Killed in the Civil War**

By Robert E. Reyes

Who was the first Confederate soldier to be killed in the Civil War? Startling new evidence for the first time points to William R. Clark of Baltimore as being the first Confederate enlisted man to be killed in this 145<sup>th</sup> Anniversary year of the Civil War.

It has always been known that the first five Federal volunteers were killed in Baltimore in the riot of April 19, 1861. The following article explains how the very first and, until now, overlooked Confederate Regular Army volunteer was also killed on that fateful day.

On March 23, 1861, Louis Trezevant Wigfall withdrew from the U.S. Senate after supporting the Texas Secession Ordinance. He did not return to his home state immediately to form his later famed *Texas Brigade*. He decided to stay in Washington, D.C. and mastermind a plan to enlist and recruit new volunteers for the Confederate Army in nearby Baltimore, Maryland.

The City of Baltimore had always been a hotbed of southern and northern factions. Southern patriots in Baltimore were known as the National Volunteers while the Union Patriots were known as the Minute Men. In the November 1860 Presidential election, Abraham Lincoln received less than 2,300 votes statewide in Baltimore and in Maryland.

On February 22, 1861, president elect Lincoln would pass through the city under the cover of darkness to avoid what later became known as the *Baltimore Plot*. Wigfall knew that Baltimore Mayor George W. Brown, Police Marshal George P. Kane, and others in the City government were sympathetic to the South. A

Confederate Recruiting Station listed in the Baltimore Directory was set up openly on Market Place in March 1861. Capt. William Dorsey Pender was summoned to Washington to meet with Wigfall on his recruiting assignment in Baltimore. Pender arrived March 24 in Baltimore. He wrote to his wife on March 26: "*I am sending men south to be enlisted in the Southern Army. I merely inspect and ship them. I do nothing that the law could take hold of if they wished to trouble me, but Baltimore is strong for secession, and I am backed up by sympathy of the first men here...Do not fear for me whatever you may see in the papers, for rest assured that in the first place I shall be prudent and in the second I am well backed. I do not want my official capacity to be known except by a few who are with us.*"

On April 3, Pender wrote: "*As to danger, I am not in the least, for not only are the best and larger number of people with us, but the police are all right. They have been at the boat each time I have sent off men. I sent sixty one in less than a week. Sixty four had been sent a few days before I arrived.*"

Between March 6 and April 15, *Maryland Confederate Regulars*, as they became known, accepted bounties, signed 3-year enlistment papers, and were shipped from the port of Baltimore to Charleston, South



## THE "OLD LINER" NEWSLETTER

Carolina. Most of the Maryland Regulars were kept together as a unit and were eventually placed under the command of Col. John Lucas, Company C, 15th South Carolina Heavy Artillery. Company C was constantly rotated in and out of batteries around Charleston Harbor. They relieved the 1st SC Artillery in August a month after the famous charge of the 54th Mass on July 18, 1863. Company C was posted at Battery Wagner from August 20-26, 1863 to fend off a battering from Federal Army siege lines and ironclads from their continued assault.



**William R. Clark** – Photo by Maryland Civil War Trails, Historic Graphics, LLC

The Maryland Regulars stayed together as a unit until 1864, at which time they were conscripted into service and placed under house arrest after their 3-year enlistments ran out. George Kane went to

Charleston to try to have them transferred to the Maryland Line, which Col. Bradley T. Johnson was at that time trying to replenish. Kane estimated 500-600 men had been shipped from Baltimore to Charleston. On April 29, Kane succeeded in having 42 men transferred from Company C to the Maryland Line. Only seven Maryland men of Company C were left when Generals Hardee and Joseph Johnston surrendered the Army of the Tennessee at the end of the war.

Suddenly on April 11, 1861, Pender was ordered to close the recruiting station in Baltimore and to report back to Montgomery, Alabama, immediately for reassignment. On a steamer out of Washington, D.C., and down the Potomac, he learned of the planned next morning's attack on Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor. After the attack on Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor was blockaded by the Federal Navy. Sea transportation from Baltimore to Charleston for Confederate enlistees previously arranged by Pender was no longer an option.

As with other recent Baltimore recruits, Volunteer William Clark was now waiting for transportation arrangements to Charleston. On April 19, 1861, the Anaconda Plan proposed by the chief Union commander, the aging Lt. Gen. Winfield Scott, was announced in the

Washington *Evening Star* and enacted as the first Federal Act of War.

The same day, April 19, a train full of Massachusetts Volunteers arrived in Baltimore at the President Street Station. In those days, because of safety and fire hazards, draught horses were used to pull the railroad cars across cities like Baltimore and Philadelphia. Although this arrangement seemed odd in other large cities like Chicago where there was no horse towed railroad arrangement, pedestrians were run over on the Windy-City streets constantly by trains. Seven towed railroad cars of the Massachusetts Volunteers passed and made it across the city. Passage of the eighth car and remaining cars was blocked by obstructions on the tracks placed by pro-southerners. *A number of negroes employed as sailors upon schooners hailing from the south came ashore from their vessels and rendered every assistance in their power hauling up the immense anchors to the center of the railroad track, with cheers for the "Souf" and "Massa Jeff Davis". By their assistance some eight of the anchors were piled upon the track.* The eighth railroad car returned to President Street Station. There the 6th Massachusetts Volunteers in the remaining cars were ordered to detain, and march to the B&O's



---

## THE "OLD LINER" NEWSLETTER

---

Camden Station about 1 ½ miles away. The soldiers were met outside the train cars by a large crowd with shouts for Jefferson Davis and the south. As the soldiers' column made their way up President Street, the crowd closed in and a Secessionist flag – the Palmetto flag of South Carolina – was paraded in their front by a group of southern patriots. The soldiers were hooted, jeered, and hissed at as black republicans.

As the Massachusetts soldiers turned onto Pratt Street in the Baltimore Inner Harbor area, they were surrounded and began to be attacked by flying missiles of all sorts. Francis Xavier Ward of the 53rd Regt. Maryland Guard charged the center of the Federal Column first and tried to grab the 6th Massachusetts State color flag. He was shot immediately through the hip. Baltimorean James Ryder Randall, a Georgetown Law School colleague of Ward's, teaching at the time in Point Coupee, Louisiana, would read about the accounts of Ward's mortal wounding in the *Delta* newspaper of New Orleans. He immediately penned the poem, "My Maryland." The poem was later set to the music of "O Tannenbaum" by the same Baltimore sisters who sewed the first silk Beauregard Pattern Battle Flags: Hetty and Jenny Cary. The song became the third most popular southern anthem after "Dixie's Land"

and the "Bonnie Blue Flag". In 1939, "Maryland My Maryland" became the official state song of the State of Maryland.

Between Gay and Light Streets in the Baltimore Inner Harbor, four 6th Massachusetts Soldiers were killed: Luther Ladd, Addison Whitney, Charles Taylor, and Sumner Needham. A fifth Union soldier, from the Pennsylvania Volunteers, George Leisering, died by a knife wound in a second attack later that day at the President Street Station

George Wilson Booth, an eyewitness to the April 19, 1861 riot and later the author of

*A Maryland Boy in Lee's Army* had just gotten off Maryland Guard duty that morning. He was approaching Pratt Street from Gay Street as the column of 6th Massachusetts troops was passing and reports: "the events had drawn to Pratt Street a large number of people who lined the sidewalks and followed the movement of the troops. I was standing at the corner of Commerce Street and the troops were at that moment passing that point when a soldier struck by a stone fell almost at my feet, and as he fell dropped his musket which was immediately seized by a Port Customs Officer [Edward Beatty] who raised it to his shoulder and fired the first shot into the column. As he fired he turned to the crowd and asked if anyone had a

cartridge. I gave him one or two and showed him how to reload, then betook myself to the protection of the first doorway thus escaping the bullets that were sweeping the street. The rear files faced about and delivered a volley in to the crowd, who responded with pistol shots, stones, clubs, and other missiles. A perfect fusillade for the next few blocks was kept up between the troops and the outraged mob."

The *Patriot & Union* Newspaper, Harrisburg, PA.- Monday, April 22, 1861 listed: "At the corner of South and Pratt streets a man fired a pistol in to the ranks of the military, when those in the rear ranks immediately wheeled and fired upon their assailants and several were wounded." Pratt and South streets corner is where William R. Clark was found dead.

The *Baltimore American and Commercial Advertiser* – Saturday, April 20, 1861 listed: "William Clark – age 20 years was instantly killed at the corner of Pratt and South Streets by a Minnie ball which entered on the right side of the eye and passing through the head came out the other side. **He had recently enlisted in the Southern Confederate Army and expected to have left in a few days.** His body was removed to the Middle District (Central) Police Station (Holiday & Saratoga Streets). After the inquest, he was taken to his



---

## THE "OLD LINER" NEWSLETTER

---

*late boarding house at the corner of Frederick & Baltimore Streets."*

The *South* newspaper - Monday evening, April 22, 1861 listed: "William R. Clark - driver of No 1 truck Fire Department Killed."

A query on William R. Clark as officially being in the Confederate States Army and CSA Regular killed was taken to the U.S. Army Center of Military History at Fort McNair in Washington, D.C.

The same query was taken to the Museum of the Confederacy Library in Richmond, VA.

Both institutions came to the same conclusion that they will not deny the facts that he was in the Confederate States of America Regular Army. William R. Clark had been recruited in Baltimore by Artillery Captain William Dorsey Pender, CSA, and that he had signed enlistment papers and accepted a bounty and was awaiting transportation. He was signed, sealed, and waiting to be delivered. The Baltimore Riot of April 19 led to the occupation of the city by Ben "the Beast" Butler on May 13. During the occupation records were seized and arrests were made of anyone pro-confederate. It was not until after Baltimore was occupied in May that other Marylanders like George Wilson Booth slipped across the Potomac to join the Army of Northern Virginia and the CSA "Provisional" Army.

William R. Clark, the very first soldier to die as a Maryland Volunteer recruited in the Confederate Regular Army may also be the last Confederate Soldier to be remembered 145 years later.

Other suggested readings are: History of Baltimore City and County by J. Thomas Scharf (1881); A Maryland Boy in Lee's Army: Personal Reminiscences of a Maryland Soldier in the War between the States, 1861-1865 by George Wilson Booth (1898 republished 2000); Maryland's Blue & Gray: A Border State's Union and Confederate Junior Officer Corps by Kevin Conley Ruffner (1997); General William Dorsey Pender: A Biography by Edward G. Longacre (2001); and Louis T. Wigfall: Southern Fire-eater by Alvy L. King (1970).

### Editor's Note:

The preceding article was written by BCWRT member Robert Reyes and originally appeared in "The Confederate Veteran" magazine. We thank Mr. Reyes for graciously allowing "The Old Liner" to reprint his fine work.

### Frederick Douglass' House Reopened

Stephanie Hay, The Hilltop, 2/15/07

On Feb. 14, the Frederick Douglass National Historic Site at Cedar Hill reopened to the general public for the first time in two years. Officially closed to the public in April 2005, the home had not been restored in more than 30 years.

Under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, the house was closed in order to replace the wallpaper and roof, install a sprinkler system and give the outside a fresh coat of paint to restore the house to its original beige color.

Douglass has been referred to in many capacities as the father of the civil rights movement. Born in 1818 to a slave mother, he managed to escape slavery and become internationally known for his eloquence and advocacy of various causes.

As the publisher of the *North Star* and the *Frederick Douglass Papers*, he exposed the world to the anti-slavery movement.

Moving to Washington, D.C. in 1872, Douglass continued his activism and held several government positions under three different presidencies. He purchased his final home, Cedar Hill, in 1877 on the banks of the Anacostia River.

With determination, brilliance and eloquence, Douglass had the ability to become an influential part of not only African-American history, but also American history. By the time of



---

## THE "OLD LINER" NEWSLETTER

---

his death on Feb. 20, 1895, he had been a husband, father, abolitionist, human and women's rights activist, orator, author, journalist, publisher and social reformer.

The Cedar Hill house was relinquished to the National Park Service in 1962 and opened to the public in 1988.

Because Douglass was born into slavery, his actual date of birth was never noted so he proclaimed Feb. 14 as his day of celebration. Thus in remembrance of him, the historic house reopened to celebrate his 189th self-proclaimed birthday. History professor Talitha Leflouria said, "[Cedar Hill is] a symbol of progress and struggle that Douglass endured from the status of a slave to a statesman."

She reflected on his legacy and the home as "a beacon of light for those of us who continue to struggle, providing a ray of hope for those of us who continue to walk in the footsteps of pioneers like Frederick Douglass." According to the National Park Service's Web site, the house is mostly filled with furniture used during Douglass' lifetime. Each room includes items from Douglass' public life, personal belongings, treasured books and gifts from such well-known figures as antislavery writer Harriet Beecher Stowe and Lincoln. Paintings of people the family knew are displayed throughout the house.

These paintings also depict places Douglass visited and significant events in African-American history. The Cedar Hill home is located at 1411 W St., SE in Washington, D.C. Cedar Hill can be easily accessed via the Metro.

### Franklin Green space gets green light

#### *Battlefield, Bicentennial parks take steps forward*

By KEVIN WALTERS, [Tennessean.com](http://Tennessean.com), February 20, 2007

**FRANKLIN** — Aldermen jump-started this week one park project that's languished since 1999 and pushed ahead plans for another that's been a hot-button topic since its inception a few years ago.

Together, the Bicentennial Park — launched during the city's bicentennial — and the proposed eastern flank of the Battle of Franklin park represent ongoing efforts by city officials to expand Franklin's greenery in the face of ongoing residential development.

But the parks won't come without taxpayer expense, which will run into millions of dollars, as well as more discussion among aldermen about how city officials continue to shape the city's growth.

Both measures were approved Tuesday by aldermen during their

February meeting, but not without some disagreements:

- After a 6-2 approval, work should begin by fall on the first \$1.07 million phase of what is planned as a \$29 million Bicentennial Park, officials said.

Once completed, it could encompass 15-30 acres and bring new use to flood-prone land around an old boot factory as well as create greater access to the Harpeth River.

"As we continue to build more rooftops downtown, this is going to essentially be a shared lawn," said Alderman Pam Lewis, chairwoman of the city's Parks Advisory Committee.

However, park critic Alderman Dana McLendon, who voted with Alderman Dodson Randolph against the project, voiced opposition. He stressed there are other, more pressing needs that should be addressed before this park. "This is clearly a want," McLendon said. "It is my sense we have tilted too much toward buying wants without addressing needs."

The first phase will pay for design and development of the Third Avenue extension, the creation of a belvedere, or lookout park, near the Harpeth River and other preliminary work, said Lisa Clayton, city parks director. Other phases would be paid for in upcoming years.

Alderman Dennis Phillips, who supported the project, stressed that



---

## THE "OLD LINER" NEWSLETTER

---

the city has been successful enough to afford both wants and needs.

But he did raise another issue: whether the park's name should be changed, as the city's bicentennial is now seven years past.

- Approval of a plan for the eastern flank of the Battle of Franklin property was gained despite the fact that consultants have not provided costs on the project.

Instead, aldermen will see by April a cost breakdown as well as a "multi-phase" payment plan for how to pay for the project over the next decade or more, Clayton said.

Aldermen voted 5-2-1 for the project, with Phillips and Randolph voting against and McLendon abstaining.

The city bought the 110-acre former golf course last year for \$5 million with a combination of public and private funds.

Aldermen chose to pursue a plan that would mean building a new Battle of Franklin interpretative center on state-owned property near Carnton Plantation.

The park would highlight the sacrifice of soldiers killed in the Nov. 30, 1864, Battle of Franklin. It could include the creation of a 2,000-foot line of tall grass across the golf course to represent where divisions of troops once marched, bronze statues of soldiers and the replanting of a grove of trees near Carnton's Confederate cemetery.

That project, at city expense, presents complications that worry Randolph, who voted against the plan.

"This isn't about Carnton. This is about city of Franklin taxpayers," she said. "I'm not against making this property the best it can be."

Clayton said she does not support tearing down the former golf course clubhouse, as had been mentioned by some.

"In my opinion, it is not an option to tear down a facility that may be used in the near future," she said.

### Podcasts Now Added to List of Gettysburg Park's Educational Resources

Feb. 22, 2007--The National Park Service now has a downloadable Podcast available for Gettysburg National Military Park. Park Ranger and historian Eric Campbell created the Podcast in cooperation with the website Civil War Traveler. The program is a 53-minute walking tour of Little Round Top on the Gettysburg battlefield.

Also available for downloading is a detailed map that goes with the Podcast walking tour showing troop movements, topography, and the four stops on the tour.

The program was recorded live on the Gettysburg battlefield in the

autumn of 2006. Ranger Campbell researched and presented the tour. The Podcast is available on the park website at

[www.nps.gov/gett/historyculture/gettysburg-podcast-tours.htm](http://www.nps.gov/gett/historyculture/gettysburg-podcast-tours.htm) and directly through the website: [www.civilwartraveler.com](http://www.civilwartraveler.com).

A second Podcast for Gettysburg National Military Park is planned for this spring. Civil War Traveler has also recorded Podcasts for the Richmond National Battlefield Park in Virginia, and other civil war sites. Civil War Traveler.com states that their Podcasts get more than 500 page views per week Experience Your America The National Park Service cares for special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage.

### Tooth helps identify Confederate soldier

By ANGIE MASON, Hanover Evening Sun, March 7, 2007

Karin Bohleke often spends her time at the Adams County Historical Society sorting through 19th-century garb, her current subject of research. Her work as a volunteer frequently puts her in contact with interesting artifacts, but one discovery was more unusual than most.

A few months ago, she was in the document room of the society's



---

## THE "OLD LINER" NEWSLETTER

---

Schmucker Hall home going through boxes donated from a local family.

In box No. 6 of that collection, she came across a punched-paper watch pocket, a small pouch with red embroidery hand-stitched on the front. Inside, she found something in yellowing paper.

"I thought maybe there'd be a pretty piece of jewelry," she said. "Instead É I found a tooth."

She found an upper right lateral incisor, to be exact, No. 7 on the dental chart. It was wrapped in a note explaining its presence.

"This tooth was taken out of a head lying in Roses Woods (Gettysburg battlefield) one year after the battle, at the head of a grave marked Lt. W.L. Daniel, Co. I, 2nd S.C.V.," read the note, signed by 1st Lt. W.T. King, Company G, 209th Pennsylvania.

With just a tooth and a name, Wayne Motts, the historical society's executive director, launched a search that led to plans to give a soldier the proper memorial he never had.

Starting with soldier death rosters and enlisting the help of a friend studying Confederate officers, Motts began gathering whatever information he could find on the soldier.

His research led him to William L. Daniel, born Jan. 30, 1833, in the Edgefield district of South Carolina. One of six children of Maj. William T. Daniel, he attended the University of South Carolina, then called South

Carolina College, and earned a medical degree.

He enlisted May 9, 1861, as an infantry officer with Company I of the South Carolina Volunteer Infantry. One of his brothers, James Daniel, served with the Confederate troops as well.

Both men fought in the three-day Battle of Gettysburg in 1863. William was wounded and died July 2. James was shot the same day and died July 3. They fell within about 100 yards of one another, Motts said.

Though his brother was buried in an unmarked grave in a Richmond, Va., cemetery, William Daniel's body was never found.

When William T. King, a Gettysburg tailor and soldier, took the tooth from Daniel's skull, the body was likely lying in a temporary, shallow grave, Motts said.

"They were buried where they fell," he said. Daniel's was marked because he was an officer, Motts said. The bodies of Confederate dead were not taken for proper burial until 1872, he said.

"The actual location of the body is unknown," Motts said. "That, unfortunately, for Confederate soldiers is common."

But he didn't want to see Daniel go without the memorial ceremony he should have had nearly 144 years ago.

So he began tracking Daniel's descendants. He called the historical society in Saluda County, S.C., for help. The director there knew exactly who he should contact.

Motts called John Owen Clark, a Johnston, S.C., resident and told him he had his great-great-uncle's tooth. Clark's great-great-grandmother was Daniel's sister.

"I'm one of few people who even know William Daniel existed," Clark said.

"I was just blown away. I just wouldn't have thought anybody was the least bit interested in William Daniel."

The retiree has done some research on his family and was particularly interested in the brothers who died so near each other on the Gettysburg battlefield, he said.

He and Motts began working with the Saluda County Historical Society on plans for what to do with the tooth, Clark said.

In July, Motts plans to hand-deliver the tooth to South Carolina, where it will be buried in a box made of wood from the part of the battlefield where Daniel died.

Motts is filing paperwork with the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs to have a government memorial stone made to be placed in the Red Bank Baptist Church in Saluda, where some members of Daniel's family are buried.



## THE "OLD LINER" NEWSLETTER

Clark said he and Motts will speak, and the church preacher will give an invocation. The Sons of Confederate Veterans will perform a funeral drill, Clark said.

"We want to make sure this part of his mortal remains receives a proper burial," Motts said.

So that neither historical society will be without evidence of the story, Motts asked his friend and dentist Denny Forwood to make a copy of the tooth.

Forwood, also a licensed battlefield guide, made a mold of the tooth using standard dental materials and produced several copies.

"It's pretty delicate," Forwood said of the original tooth. The model, shaded to look like the real thing, is "a pretty close replica."

Motts hopes to eventually display a model of the tooth along with information about Daniel. For him, the story signifies the tragedy of the battle, he said.

"For some folks, the Civil War is such an abstract thing," he said. Having the tooth "makes the story personal. If you want to get people interested in history, you have to make it personal."

### THE NOTE:

This is the text of the note found with the tooth:

"This tooth was taken out of a head lying on the ground in Roses Woods (Gettysburg battlefield) one year after

the battle, at the head of a grave marked Lt. W. L. Daniel, Co. I, 2nd S.C.V.

"Poor fellow, though a rebel, he has only sympathy from the union soldier who picked up and keeps his tooth, namely W. T. King, First Lt. Co. G. 209th P.V."



This tooth, taken from the head of a dead Confederate soldier lying on the Gettysburg battlefield, was found in collections at the Adams County Historical Society with a note saying it belonged to Lt. William L. Daniel. The director of the society tracked down the family of the soldier and hopes to bury the tooth with military honors in a South Carolina cemetery. -Photo by Bil Bowden

## Replicating the Monitor's mighty turret

Hampton Roads Daily Press, March 6, 2007

When you've got history's most famous gun turret, you've got a sure-fire museum attraction. But what do you do when your internationally known artifact has to spend most of the next 20 years underwater? At the new USS Monitor Center - where conservators must treat the giant iron drum in a protective water bath for at least two decades - the answer lies in not one but three different replicas based on the brightest naval star of the Civil War. But only one of these reproductions demonstrates why the revolutionary weapon figured so prominently on the world stage as well as at a crucial moment in the history of the United States.

Constructed almost entirely by the exhibit fabrication shop at The Mariners' Museum, the full-size replica ranks among the most accurate three-dimensional renderings of the turret ever constructed, says Monitor National Marine Sanctuary historian Jeff Johnston. So detailed and evocative is this segmented, cut-away view of the

fabled guns and pioneering armored walls that - though originally conceived as a placeholder for the



---

## THE "OLD LINER" NEWSLETTER

---

actual turret - it may now be promoted to a permanent attraction in the Mariners' new \$30-million Monitor addition.

"It doesn't have the dents in the armor after the battle with the Virginia. But this is what the world's first rotating gun turret looked like," says Johnston, a leading authority on the ironclad's construction. "Is it 100 percent perfect? No. It can't be. We still don't know everything about it. But is it more than 90 percent? Yes. It has a level of detail and accuracy that you won't find in any other museum exhibit anywhere. It's a real reproduction - and a real piece of art to me."

Mounted on the sturdy steel ring that will be used to support the actual turret after conservation is completed, the replica serves as the centerpiece of the Monitor Center's great artifact hall. At 9 feet tall and 21 feet in diameter, it has all the girth and presence of the real thing - plus the ability to show off the robust construction of its massive below-decks bulkhead and driving gear as well as its 8-inch-thick laminated armor.

Inventor John Ericsson's original working drawings provided the initial blueprint for the replica, which exhibit production manager Chris Voll plotted with the aid of a computer design program. Then the plan was refined - and refined again - through a series

of measuring sessions that took place inside the actual turret. Documentary photographs contributed to the design, too. But even with all this information at hand, the final details weren't settled until Voll and his colleagues Ralph Ryan and Dave Merrill began constructing the replica in the Mariner's shop. "You'd be surprised at how many details you don't think about until you start building it - and running into the physical reality of what you're trying to re-create," Voll says. "We'd always assumed that the turret floor would run one way. But now we know that it can't - and we're still trying to figure out how it was supported." Interpretive features played an equally important role in the reconstruction, which incorporates two replica cannon and gun carriages made by Zibits Studios in Florida. Johnston and Monitor Center Curator Anna Holloway wanted to show visitors not only the turret's size, shape and overall layout but also how its complex armor walls were created. So Voll and his team helped devise a plan that broke the wall into three segments, with each one illustrating different views of how the original collection of 292 iron plates was laminated in a overlapping pattern, then both riveted and bolted together to form a single immensely strong unit.

The same sort of attention to detail

helped transform wall units made of Masonite and plywood into eye-fooling facsimiles of Civil War iron. Using actual nuts and bolts from the Monitor artifact collection, Voll and his team cast dozens of replicas from a lightweight synthetic resin. Then they coated them with the same kind of deceptively tactile paint job that made the surfaces of the walls look so much like curving plates of metal. "We really enjoy making it accurate - getting it right," Voll says. "But we wanted to make it look interesting, too."

More details and features will come in the months after Friday's opening, making the replica - like the conservation treatment of the actual turret - a lengthy work in progress. But when they finally finish the job, Voll and the other exhibit fabricators also will add at least one small element not found in the Civil War original.

"This is a piece of a historically accurate sculpture. It's very useful for interpretation but it's interesting to look at, too," Voll says. "So even though nobody will ever see it, we're going to sign it. It's one of the best things we've done here at the museum."