

The ANGLE

NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2011

A bimonthly publication of the Civil War Roundtable of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
Visit us online at cwrgettysburg.org

"Let me tell you what is coming. After the sacrifice of countless millions of treasure and hundreds of thousands of lives you may win Southern independence, but I doubt it. The North is determined to preserve this Union. When they begin to move in a given direction, they move with the steady momentum and perseverance of a mighty avalanche."

-TEXAS GOVERNOR
SAM HOUSTON

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Dave Collins, Cal Doucette, Roger Heller,
Mike Hietikko, Linda Joswick, John Scott, and
John Winkelman (past President)



Impending Actions

Information and details about upcoming Gettysburg Roundtable presentations.

NOVEMBER 17TH THE BATTLE OF MONOCACY

Our speaker will be: **Marc Leepson**, a journalist, historian and author who specializes in writing about American history, the Vietnam War and Vietnam veterans. His talk will be based on his book, *Desperate Engagement: How a Little Known Civil War Battle Saved Washington, D.C., and Changed American History*, which tells the story of the July 9, 1864, Battle of Monocacy and Jubal Early's subsequent move on Washington, D.C.



has been arts editor and columnist for *The VVA Veteran*, the magazine published by Vietnam Veterans of America, since March of 1986.

He has written for many nationally recognized newspapers and magazines and he is the author of seven books.

He is the editor of *Webster's New World Dictionary of the Vietnam War* and a contributor to *The Encyclopedia Americana*.

He has been interviewed on television, radio, and internationally.

He has presented papers, chaired panels and has given presentations to students at colleges, universities, and high schools.

An adjunct instructor of U.S. history at Lord Fairfax Community College in Warrenton, Virginia, he earned a BA in history from George Washington University in 1967. After serving in the U.S. Army from 1967-69, including a year in the Vietnam War, he earned a Masters Degree in history from George Washington University in 1971. He lives in Middleburg, Virginia, with his wife and their two children.

A former staff writer for Congressional Quarterly, Leepson

From September to May, we meet on the fourth Thursday of the month at the GAR Building, 53 East Middle Street. Light refreshments and conversation starting at 7:00 PM., and the featured program beginning at 7:30 PM.

Our June, July, and August summer meetings are in the field starting at 6:00 PM, with the meeting location announced in the bi-monthly newsletter and on the roundtable website: www.cwrgettysburg.org.

Whenever treacherous weather is predicted, the CWRT President and Vice President shall determine by Noon on that day whether the program should be cancelled or not. Announcements will be made on television station WGAL and FOX Sports Radio 1320.

The next regularly scheduled board meeting begins at 6:30 PM on Thursday, November 10, 2011 at the Avenue Restaurant.

Well, it's November, one of my favorite months of the year.

First we have Remembrance Day weekend, and all the events associated with it. As Abraham Lincoln is one of my heroes, I look forward to listening to our own James Getty reciting the famous Address given on that November day so many years ago. And who doesn't get a thrill watching "President Lincoln" as he rides down Baltimore Street during the parade?



Message from the President
by Cindy King

A short time after Remembrance weekend, we celebrate Thanksgiving. As we sit down to dinner, I often wonder about the troops in the 1860s, and how they felt about this holiday, being away from their loved ones, often having not much more than hardtack to eat. As we give thanks, let's remember all our troops, past and present.

Our speaker this month will be Marc Leepson Monocacy, and next month will be our Holiday party. If you have something to include in our raffle, please let me know.

My best wishes to all of you and your families for the Holidays.

Cindy

Annual Holiday Banquet

MENU

Salad and Bread Bar

- ENTREES -

- Roasted Peppered Porkloin with Cranberry and Scallion Glaze
- Baked Chicken Breast with Walnut and Fig Stuffing
- Baked Herb Crusted Salmon
- Mashed Redskin Potatoes
- Carrots • Garlic Snap Peas • Corn

- DESSERT TABLE TO INCLUDE -

- Pumpkin Cheesecake
- Minted Chocolate Cake
- Dark Gingerbread with Lemon Sauce
- Pineapple Glazed Cake

- BEVERAGES -

- Coffee, Tea, Ice Tea and Lemonade

For further details, or to make a reservation, please refer to the flyer accompanying the newsletter.

BOOK Chat

by Pat Fairbairn, Book Editor

Race and Reunion: The Civil War In American Memory

By David W. Blight

Reviewed by Pat Fairbairn

The American Civil War ended in 1865 and the North won it. Every high schooler knows that, or so one hopes. But another one followed and it was the war for the memory of the war. That war was won by the South, and it is this struggle that author Blight describes in this absorbing book.

At the crux of his account is a history of how Americans remembered—and were educated to remember—the Civil War in the 50 years from 1865 to 1915. In it he examines the ways in which Reconstructionist politics, reunion literature, soldiers memory, the reminiscence industry, African American memory, the rise of veteran's organizations, the origin and uses of Memorial day, the development of the Southern "Lost Cause" mythology, and a desire on the part of whites in the North and the South to achieve a sectional reconciliation drove the triumph of a reunion that both used and trumped race. In that triumph, a white supremacist vision overwhelmed an emancipationist vision so completely that the people for whom the war had freed from bondage were re-subjugated in a re-constituted "Jim Crow" society that lasted 100 years.

In the process of his narrative, Blight introduces us to some fascinating characters. Edward J. Pollard, 1st to use the phrase "Lost Cause" in his book published in 1867, who wrote "All that is left to the South is the war of ideas"... "the war may have decided the restoration of the Union and the excision of slavery but the war did not decide Negro equality."

Jubal Early, leading the charge on shaping war memory through the Southern Historical Society and

asserting that "secession was right and honorable" and the "nobler side lost the war."

Mildred Lewis Rutherford, Historian General Of the United Daughters of the Confederacy who traveled the country lecturing and organizing in support of the Lost Cause and white supremacy. In her speeches, she fashioned Confederate memory into a revival crusade and the Old South into a racial utopia. She hammered away at the horrors of Reconstruction, saying blacks were worse off emancipated than free, and were going "crazy in numbers faster than asylums can be built to contain them."

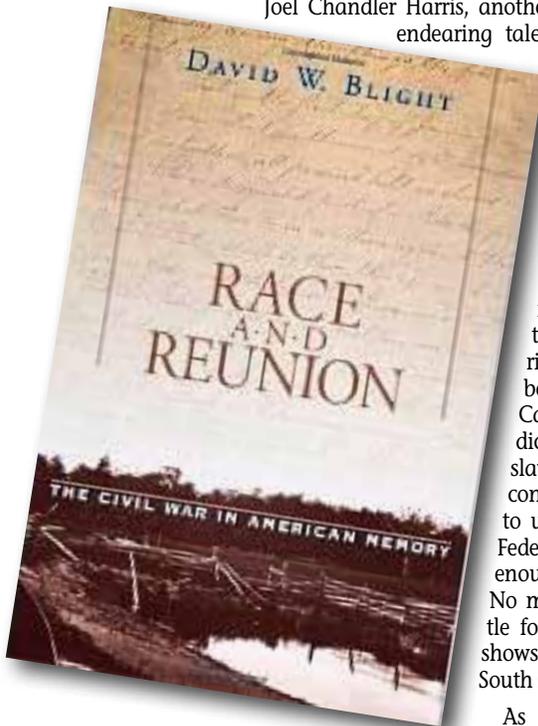
To huge applauding audiences, she venerated and vindicated the Confederacy; justified slavery; lectured teachers to teach and display the Confederate flag, and blamed the war on the agitation of Northern abolitionists.

The Virginian novelist, Thomas Nelson Page, found enormous success in creating a booming market for romantic, sentimental literature about the idyllic plantations of the Old South in which all the slaves were happy and faithful; all the masters were benevolent and generous; all the mistresses were genteel, beautiful belles; every magnolia was fragrant, and every Mint Julep tasty.

Joel Chandler Harris, another novelist, creates the endearing tales of Uncle Remus, a

thoroughly faithful slave who defends his white folks. In Harris's world, the major themes are black loyalty to their masters, their homes, and to the South.

All of this, of course, runs directly opposite to that depicted by Harriet Beecher Stowe in her best seller, "Uncle Tom's Cabin", and is contradicted by the fugitive slaves and the volume of contrabands who escaped to union lines as soon as Federal forces drew close enough to the plantations. No matter. This was a battle for memory, and Blight shows convincingly how the South set about to win it.



As Blight relates, victory in this memory war began with the election of 1876 in which the Republican Rutherford Hayes became President, overcoming a deadlocked contest with Samuel Tilden with the Congressional "deal" that Union military forces would be withdrawn from the South, the very same forces that were protecting the freedmen. Subsequently, poll taxes, literacy tests, property qualifications, and terroristic threats in the form of the White Leagues and the Ku Klux Klan effectively disenfranchised the voting rights of Negroes. The 1896 Supreme Court decision in Plessy-Ferguson ensured an apartheid social structure by allowing segregated business practices to be a continuing practical reality, thus solidifying a rigid white supremacist society.

Northerners acquiesced in this development and internalized much "Lost Cause" mythmaking. Democrats came back into power in many states, both North and South. In effect, Negro disenfranchisement was the price extracted by the South from the North for the comity of reunion.

By the time of the 50th Gettysburg Anniversary in 1913, Lost Cause mythology was ingrained in the public consciousness. The war was remembered

as a tragedy that forged greater national unity, a time of shared martial glory that saved a troubled, divided nation, and not as a conflict originating out of slavery, secession, and rejection of the principle of majority rule. The attending veterans, and there were 53,000 of them, all white, came to commemorate a glorious fight in which both sides were "right" and no one was wrong. But it was a segregated affair at which blacks had no place in the program except as laborers distributing blankets and cleaning latrines. Indeed, there is no evidence that any black veterans were invited.

President Woodrow Wilson, a Democrat and a Virginian, spoke for 15 minutes without once mentioning the legacy of emancipation or the failure of Reconstruction. Overall, he spent 1 hour in Gettysburg before continuing on to a family vacation in New Hampshire.

Flanked by a Union veteran on his right holding a flag of the U.S. and a Confederate on his left holding the rebel flag, Wilson's message was about a "quarrel forgotten", and it bore no relationship whatever to Abraham Lincoln's 2nd American Revolution and a "new birth of freedom." Sectional reconciliation was now complete on southern terms of Negro inequality and white supremacy, and this was a "Jim Crow" reunion where white supremacy, in Blight's words, was "the invisible master of ceremonies."

Jim Crow stalked the streets of the tent city at Gettysburg, just as he also stalked the back streets of the larger nation. President Wilson would later that summer aggressively pursue the segregation of all Federal agencies, starting with separate lavatories in the Treasury Department for blacks and whites.

In 1915, D.W Griffith's film *Birth Of A Nation*, arguably one of the most racist films ever made, would build on the "Lost Cause" legend, and be seen by millions of white Americans, thus cementing a perception of the war and Reconstruction that persists to this day.

Mr. Blight's book is powerful stuff. As history, it has everything one looks for: a compelling narrative, rigorously researched and exhaustively footnoted. It will surprise, entertain, and educate you, and you'll never forget it. Winner of the Lincoln Book Prize, the Bancroft Book Prize, and the Frederick Douglass Book prize for History in 2001, I highly recommend it.

Published by Harvard University Press, March 2001; 528 pages; \$26.00, discounted to \$16.85 on amazon.com; paperback. 3/01

Got e-mail?

Want to receive your newsletter ahead of traditional mail delivery, and enjoy it in full color? Then join the growing list of members who already receive their newsletter via e-mail. Simply send your e-mail address to Roundtable Treasurer JoyceAnn Deal: jdeal@gettysburg.k12.pa.us, and the next issue will be sent right to your computer on or around January 1, 2012.

The Moritz Tavern

This is the twelfth in a series of articles, contributed by past roundtable president, John Winkelman, on the inns, hotels, taverns, and stores that were in Gettysburg and the surrounding communities during the battle. Information on the Moritz family was provided by Mr. and Mrs. William Geiselman of Hanover, PA. Mr. Geiselman is the grandson of John Geiselman who inherited half the tavern in 1915. -Ed.

Today on the Emmitsburg Road seven miles south of Gettysburg stands the Moritz Tavern, a tavern fairly familiar to students of the Battle of Gettysburg. However with the new Route 15 behind it and commercial businesses on each side the tavern's setting is much different then it was in 1863.

In 1802 Mathias Waybright obtained a license to open a tavern along the Emmitsburg Road. The road had only opened in 1801 so Waybright was quick to take advantage of this new business opportunity. Waybright will operate his tavern until 1811 when he will sell the tavern, barn and 24 acres to Nicholas Moritz.

Nicholas Moritz (Pronounced MERTS) will run his tavern, which would serve as a stage coach stop, for 50 years when he will hand over operation to his son Samuel in 1862. Nicholas Moritz will pass away on March 3, 1863 but for some reason his son did not renew the tavern license that year, so at the time of the battle it was not an operating tavern. However, this large imposing two story brick building will serve the Union Army.

On June 30, 1863 the tavern will become the Headquarters for General John Reynolds commander of the Left Wing of the Army of the Potomac. Here Reynolds will receive the latest reports from General Buford who is scouting up ahead at Gettysburg and on the evening of the 30th Reynolds will have dinner here with General Howard, his 11th Corps commander. They will review the latest reports and discuss developments but Howard would later write that Reynolds seemed depressed. After General Howard's departure Reynolds decided to get some sleep. The story was that he slept on some chairs but Moritz family tradition has that he slept on a bench which they kept for many years.

However, when Major William Riddle, Reynolds' aide, returned from army headquarters at 4 AM the general was sleeping on the floor wrapped in a blanket. Maybe he tried all

three and finally settled on the most comfortable.

Major Riddle had returned with the marching orders for July 1st and he will awaken Reynolds and read the orders to him several times. At 7 AM General Abner Doubleday, the acting commander of the 1st Corps will meet with Reynolds at the tavern and will be ordered to move his command northward to a small town that probably most of his men had never heard of, Gettysburg. At 8 AM Reynolds and his staff will leave the tavern and ride up the Emmitsburg Road to Gettysburg and in less than 3 hours General John Reynolds will be killed in action.

Samuel Moritz will again obtain a tavern license in 1864 but by the 1870's he apparently wants to pursue other endeavors.

An ad in the Star and Sentinel on August 15, 1872 lists the property for sale. It included the tavern, barn, out-buildings and 100 acres of farmland. Apparently there were no takers and Samuel continued running his tavern until 1875.

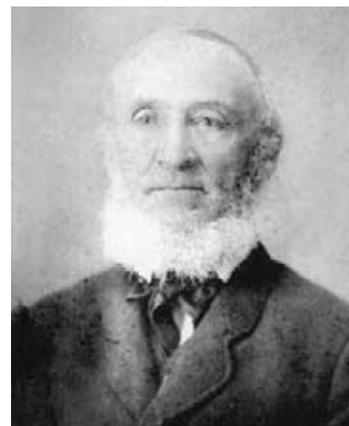
Samuel's younger brother John had served in Company C of Cole's Cavalry during the war and on December 7, 1871 the survivors of Company C will have a reunion at the tavern.

In 1876 Samuel will partner with Joseph Johnson and run a store here for the next 10 years but after that he becomes a farmer.

When Samuel dies in 1915 half of the tavern will be inherited by John

Geiselman. All of Samuel's sons had predeceased him so the tavern was left to his daughter and Geiselman. John Geiselman had been left with the Moritz family as a young boy and had been unofficially adopted by them. The old tavern will be sold in 1952 after having been owned by the Moritz family for 141 years.

The tavern still stands today as a private residence but the area around it has changed dramatically since those historic days of 1863. ❦



Samuel Moritz, who owned the tavern in 1863. COURTESY MR. & MRS. WILLIAM GEISELMAN.



The Moritz tavern circa 1940. COURTESY MR. & MRS. WILLIAM GEISELMAN.

A modern view of the tavern.



NOV DEC Stuff to do in the area

November 10, Westminster, MD; Lecture. *The Role of Sharpshooters in the Civil War*, at Carroll Community College in Westminster. 6:30 pm. \$35. More info, register: (click on Personal Enrichment, then History, Culture) or 410-386-8100.

November 12, Fredericksburg, VA; Lectures. *Years of Anguish: Virginia Goes to War*, featuring speakers Gary Gallagher and Peter Carmichael, at the Dodd Auditorium, University of Mary Washington, in Fredericksburg. 1-5 pm. Free. For more information: www.nps.gov/frsp.

November 18, Richmond, VA; Talk, *The Trent Affair*, at the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond. Noon. Free. For more information www.moc.org.

November 19, Gettysburg, PA; Annual Remembrance Day parade, ceremony and illumination commemorating Lincoln's address in Gettysburg. Memorial service 10:15 am at the Soldier's National Cemetery, parade begins 1 pm, illumination in the evening at the cemetery. Details www.nps.gov/gett or 717-334-1124 extension 8023.

November 19, Gettysburg, PA; Stories and Songs of a Civil War Hospital, a candlelight program at Christ Church, 30 Chambersburg St, Gettysburg. 8 pm. Free. 717-334-5212.

December 2, Gettysburg, PA; Holiday wreath laying at the Soldiers National Cemetery in Gettysburg. Details: 717-337-1728 or www.sgtnaac.org.

December 3, Sharpsburg, MD; Memorial Illumination on the Antietam National Battlefield. Popular annual display of 23,000 candles representing battle casualties. Driving tour begins at 6 pm on Route 34 east of Sharpsburg. Free. Living history 11 am-5 pm at the Pry House Field Hospital. Note: Visitor center and several park roads close at 3 pm. www.nps.gov/anti. (Rain, high-wind date Dec 10).

December 10, Frederick, MD; Open House, *Museums by Candlelight* in Frederick. Includes the National Museum of Civil War Medicine. Galleries free 2-7 pm. www.civilwarmed.org.

December 31, Philadelphia, PA; General Meade Birthday Celebration, annual living history event at Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia. Noon. Free. www.thelaurehillcemetery.org.



Dear Friends of Old Pete:

Last month the sesquicentennial celebrations kicked into high gear with an impressive program at Manassas, which included a wreath laying ceremony commemorating the opening action of July 18, 1863 at Blackburn's Ford.

You may recall that Brigadier General James Longstreet leading his green brigades – with Jubal Early in support – repulsed a determined Federal drive to cross the Bull Run. This action forced a series of maneuvers by Union forces – and likely contributed to the eventual rebel victory.

The Bull Run Civil War Roundtable (BRCWRT) featured an article on Longstreet's heroics in their Aug/Sept. newsletter (*The Stone Wall*) and you can read the piece by clicking this link: http://bullrunrwrt.org/BRCWRT/Newsletters11/Stone_Wall_Aug_Sept_11.pdf.

Best for the cause,

Nicholas E. Hollis

General Longstreet Recognition Project (GLRP)

Show & Tell

Do you have a Civil War relic, letters from veterans or any interesting artifact from the Civil War? Would you like to tell us about them?

For our monthly meetings we are looking to continue our "Show & Tell" session of about 5-10 minutes where you can show our members your items, tell how you acquired them and what they mean to you.

We'd like to see and hear about them so if you are interested please contact John Winkelman on 717 337 0979 or email gburg1863@comcast.net.

Battle of Port Royal

Submitted by Joe Mieczkowski

The **Battle of Port Royal** was one of the earliest amphibious operations of the American Civil War, in which a United States Navy fleet and United States Army force captured Port Royal Sound, South Carolina, on November 7, 1861. The sound was guarded by two forts on opposite sides of the entrance, Fort Walker and Fort Beauregard on to the north.

The attacking force assembled outside of the sound beginning on November 3 after being battered by a storm during their journey down the coast. Because of losses in the storm, the army was not able to land, so the battle was reduced to a contest between ship-based guns and those on shore.

The fleet moved to the attack on November 7, after more delays caused by the weather during which additional troops were brought into Fort Walker. Flag Officer Samuel Du Pont ordered his ships to keep moving in an circular path, bombarding Fort Walker on one leg and Fort Beauregard on the other. His plan soon broke down, however, and most ships took enfilading positions that exploited a weakness in Fort Walker. The Confederate gunboats put in a token appearance, but fled up a nearby creek when challenged. Early in the afternoon, most of the guns in the fort were out of action, and the soldiers manning them fled to the rear. A landing party from the flagship took possession of the fort.

When Fort Walker fell, the commander of Fort Beauregard across the sound feared that his soldiers would soon be cut off with no way to escape, so he ordered them to abandon the fort. Another landing party took possession of the fort and raised the Union flag the next day.

Immediately following the capture of the forts, the Union forces consolidated their victory by occupying Beaufort, and then moved north. The northward expansion continued up to the rivers on the south side of Charleston, where it was halted. Thus, the siege of Charleston, which continued until the last days of the war, can be said to have been initiated at Port Royal Sound.

General Robert E. Lee, who had been placed in command too late to affect the battle, decided that he would not contest the Union gunboats. He withdrew his forces from the coast and defended only vital interior positions. He was able to thwart Federal efforts to cut the vital railroad link between Savannah and Charleston. Lee's strategy was maintained even after he was recalled to Richmond and given command of the Army of Northern Virginia.

Flag Officer Du Pont was widely honored for his part in the victory. When the rank of rear admiral was created for the U.S. Navy in July 1862, he was the second person (after David G. Farragut) to be promoted. ⚔️

Civil War Era Dancing

BRIANT AND KARIN BOHLEKE,
DANCE MASTER AND MISTRESS

SEPTEMBER 2011 – JUNE 2012*

INFORMAL DANCES with Recorded Music

November 12, 2011, January 14, 2012, March 10, 2012,
April 14, 2012, May 12, 2012
7:30 to 10:00 P.M.

June 9, 2012 8:00 to 11:00 P.M.

BALL with music by SMASH THE WINDOWS
(Bruce Young and Peg Shutes)

Village Hall, 108 West Main Street, Fairfield, PA

*No dance in December because of holiday conflicts. No dance in February. Please attend the annual Lincoln Ball on February 11, 2012, sponsored by the Civilians of Gettysburg 1861-1865. For ticket information, see the website (www.civiliansofgettysburg.com), send e-mail or call.

Organizers Wayne Belt and Norma Calhoun invite you to participate in the 14th year of Victorian dancing in Fairfield. Each monthly dance is an enjoyable social occasion focused on learning the dances and etiquette of the Civil War era. The dance master and mistress will demonstrate and call each dance.

Elegant dancers and excellent teachers; they enjoy sharing their authentic reconstructions of period dances from original sources. The informal dances will prep our dancers for the Remembrance Day Ball on November 19, 2011, and the series finale ball on June 9, 2012.

All levels of dancers can participate. Well-behaved children may attend; they need to be able to follow the calls to participate in the group formation dances.

For the informal dances, wear modern casual clothes or informal period attire. For the ball on June 9, 19th century or modern semi-formal attire is requested and white gloves are required. Metal heel plates are not allowed on the dance floor. Shoes with flexible leather soles are recommended for all dancing. Sandals, slides, and rubber-soled athletic shoes are not desirable footwear for dancing.

Light refreshments will be served. The cost for the informal dances is \$7 per person, payable at the door. The ball will cost \$15 per person. Tickets for the ball will be offered for sale in April 2012. Advance purchase is recommended because the ball has sold out in past years.

The Village Hall has a beautiful wooden dance floor. The hall was renovated a few years ago with new restrooms and central heating, air-conditioning, and ventilation system.

Fairfield is located about 8 miles southwest of Gettysburg on Rt. 116. The Village Hall is in the middle of Fairfield on Rt. 116, in the same block as the Sunny Ray grocery store. Park on the street in front, or in the lot behind the building.

For more information, additional directions, a Remembrance Day Ball flyer, or to place your name on the mailing list, send e-mail to civilwardance@earthlink.net (preferred) or call 717-337-0748.

Information is also listed on the Civilians of Gettysburg website at www.civiliansofgettysburg.com.

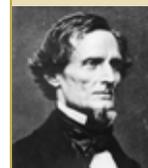


Photo taken from: <http://heritagedanceevents.blogspot.com/2011/06/june-civil-war-ball.html>.

150
years ago

November 1, 1861

George B. McClellan, at thirty-four, replaces the aging Winfield Scott as general-in-chief of the Union armies.



Nov. 7,
1861

Jefferson Davis elected regular president of the Confederacy

November 8, 1861



The Union navy seizes Confederate commissioners to Great Britain and France—James A. Mason and John Slidell—from the British steamer Trent, inflaming tensions between the United States and Great Britain.

November 20, 1861



Julia Ward Howe, inspired after seeing a review of General McClellan's army in the Virginia countryside near

Washington, composes the lyrics to "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." It is published in the Atlantic Monthly in February 1862.

December 28, 1861

Missouri admitted to Confederacy despite not having seceded.

Submitted by Joe Mieczkowski

MEET THE GENERALS

Apart from their participation in the Gettysburg Civil War Roundtable, many of our members are engaged in various endeavors to commemorate and memorialize the American Civil War. These initiatives include educational and leadership schools; preservation groups; reenactment units; and historical societies and civic organizations of every description. Two members, Mike Reetz and Pat Fairbairn, do so through a Living History organization known as the Confederation Of Union Generals (COUG).

Its' mission is to authentically portray historical figures from the American Civil War era in order to educate the public and honor the service & sacrifice of the persons so portrayed, thus promoting and celebrating the history of the period. Typically, the group sets up a General Headquarters camp, and educates the public through a series of *Meet The Generals* sessions where the Generals and Staff answer questions from the visiting public in a first person, in character, narrative about their own role/accomplishments during the late "conflict".

As part of their preparation, each historical impressionist steeps himself in the personal history of their adapted "persona", and of the era, so as to make a historically accurate presentation in both appearance, context, and content. It is an approach that has proven to be enormously appealing to the general public, an ideal way to engage people of all ages, especially youth, in the most defining moment of the country's history. It is believed to account largely for the success of the organization and its growing popularity with organizers of historical events.

Mike and Pat portray Lt. Colonel Horace Porter and Brigadier General Rufus Ingalls, respectively, and their most recent appearance was at the U.S. Army Heritage and Education Center encampment event in Carlisle on October 1st & 2nd. Prior to that, and depicted in the photo below, they presented at Old Bedford Village in Bedford, PA as part of a *Meet The Union Generals* Civil War weekend.

COUG can be found on the web at www.uniongenerals.org.



Mess Duties

11/17 Barbara Burkman

1/26 Cheryl Winkelman

Notable Quotables from Pat Fairbairn

"The Negroes under the institution of slavery were well fed, well-clothed, and well housed. How hard it was for us to make the North understand this."

Mildred Lewis Rutherford,
ATHENS, GEORGIA
LOST CAUSE LECTURER

The Gettysburg Civil War Roundtable is happy to participate in the fund raising efforts of the Adams County Historical Society. Any members wishing to donate \$10.00 to the Society will receive a packet of 10 note cards & envelopes, depicting photo images of Schmucker Hall in Spring and Winter. The packets will be available at all Roundtable meetings.