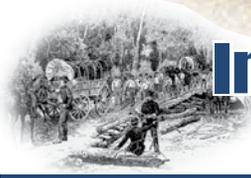


"We have shared the incommunicable experience of war, we have felt, we still feel, the passion of life to its top. On our youth our hearts were touched with fire."  
 – OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, JR.

| OFFICERS AND SUPPORT                                                                                                     |                              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
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The **ANGLE** JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2014  
*A bimonthly publication of the Civil War Roundtable of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania*  
 Visit us online at [cwrtablegettysburg.org](http://cwrtablegettysburg.org)



**Impending Actions**  
 Information and details about upcoming Gettysburg Roundtable presentations.

**JANUARY 23<sup>RD</sup>**

**Gettysburg Remembered – 50 Years After**

Fifty years after the Battle of Gettysburg, another army invaded Gettysburg. In 1863, more than 165,000 soldiers fought and tens of thousands died on the battlefield of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Many historians consider this the turning point of the Civil War.

As the years passed, the surviving veterans grew older and passed away. By the turn of the century, the remaining veterans were in their 70s, and as the 50th anniversary of the Civil War approached, it became apparent that if the country intended to honor its veterans, this would be the last chance to thank many of them. In the early years of the 20th Century, plans were underway for a Grand Reunion in Gettysburg for the 50th anniversary of the battle. In 1913, more than 54,000 Civil War veterans plus tens of thousands of spectators, family, visitors, and journalists descended on Gettysburg. The veterans stayed in a tent city on the battlefield as they remembered the great battle fought there.

At the January meeting, award-winning writer James Rada, Jr. will be talking about the 50th anniversary, the stories of the veterans and interesting things that happened during the reunion as well as showing pictures from the event.



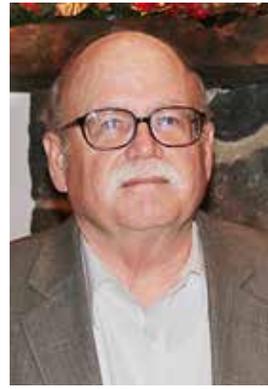
James Rada, Jr. is the author of seven novels and six non-fiction books. Jim has received numerous awards from the Maryland-Delaware-DC Press Association, Associated Press, Maryland State Teachers Association and Community Newspapers Holdings, Inc. for his newspaper writing. His web site is [jamesrada.com](http://jamesrada.com). He also has a history blog at [historyarchive.wordpress.com](http://historyarchive.wordpress.com).

**FEBRUARY 27<sup>TH</sup>**

**Prelude to Gettysburg**

Gettysburg conjures up a mythology of events and personalities. We will look at events leading up to the battle through the prism of military thought at the time. Described as a chance happening, the commanders of this battle, given this mythology, seem to be absent from events – nothing could be further from the truth. The discussion will focus on the numerous opportunities each commander had to change history.

Lieutenant Colonel Hewitt served in the Army for 31 years, including 6 years in intelligence and 25 years in armor and cavalry. LTC Hewitt also served at the US Army's Command and General Staff College for almost 4 years at the Center for Army Tactics, where he taught officers in grade of captain through brigadier general in the art and science of army operations. During his time at the College, he rewrote the primary tactics course for the College, supervised and reviewed all secondary tactics instruction at the College and conducted several tactics seminars with senior army officers. In that capacity he was required to study the journey of tactics from before the American Revolution through Desert Storm. Only then could the curriculum be updated so students could "see into the future" and implement vision-ary solutions to tactical requirements.



Over the course of his career, LTC Hewitt wrote 17 articles for journals and military publications, two tactics manuals and his most recent work, *The Campaign of Gettysburg: Command Decisions* for which he won the Civil War Round Table of Gettysburg, PA's 2013 book award. Among other awards, this work received the Batchelder-Coddington Award for Literary Achievement. He has served for the last seven years as a seasonal Park Ranger for Gettysburg National Military Park. Bill lives near Gettysburg with his wife, Kathy.

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.cwrtablegettysburg.org](http://www.cwrtablegettysburg.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 scheduled board meeting begins at 6:30 PM on Thursday, January 9, 2014 at the Avenue Restaurant.

**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](mailto:jdeal@gettysburg.k12.pa.us), and the next issue will be sent right to your computer on or around November 1, 2013.



## Message from the President

by Kendra Debany

dues for 2014, now is the time to do it. You can renew at the next meeting or you can mail in your dues, whichever is more convenient for you. We depend on your membership to help with our preservation efforts, so we hope you will choose to renew.

### Happy New Year!!!

First of all, I would like to say thank you to everyone who made our Christmas Banquet such a spectacular event. It was a wonderful evening and we couldn't have done it without you! I would especially like to thank JoyceAnn Deal for coordinating the event, and Roger and Lynn Heller for coordinating the raffle. Thank you!

Now that we are officially in the New Year I want to remind everyone that if you haven't renewed your membership

I'd also like to take this time to remind everyone that we are now in snow/ice/sleet season. In the event that we need to cancel a Round Table meeting, the decision will be made by noon on the day of the meeting and the announcement will be made on two radio stations: WGET, 1320 AM and WGTY, 107.7 FM. Be sure to check with those stations before heading out to a meeting if the weather is bad.

I wish you all a healthy and happy 2014! Thank you for spending part of it with us!

*Kendra*

## The Great Escape from Libby Prison

submitted by Joe Mieczkowski

In late 1863, Richmond was the Confederacy's capital but also its prison house. At least 13,000 Union captives were residing in more than a dozen jails, converted warehouses, and former tobacco factories, and on Belle Isle in the James River. Most notorious of all was the three-story former warehouse — Libby Prison, where 1,200 captive Union officers were held in six large, drafty rooms. The prisoners slept on the bare floor without blankets and were never permitted to go outdoors.



Libby Prison in Richmond, VA

In July 1863, prisoner exchanges were suspended between the Union and Confederacy, and Richmond's war prisons, flooded with new captives from Gettysburg quickly became overcrowded. The Confederates, scarcely able to feed their own troops and civilians, cut the prisoners' rations. Starvation became rampant. Soon, 50 Yankees were dying every day in Richmond on average.

The prisoners overarching interest was escape, by whatever means.

Under the cover of darkness in 1864, more than 100 Union soldiers broke out of Libby. A group of northern soldiers inside the prison found a way to dig a tunnel from the prison basement that let out beyond its walls. The basement was so infested with vermin they called it "Rat hell." But after a couple of weeks of burrowing, they surfaced inside a tobacco shed. One hundred and nine Union soldiers eventually escaped. Though many were recaptured, it remains the largest prison escape of the Civil War.

Captured at the Battle of Gettysburg where the Regimental flag was torn up to prevent its being taken by the Confederates, Col. Charles



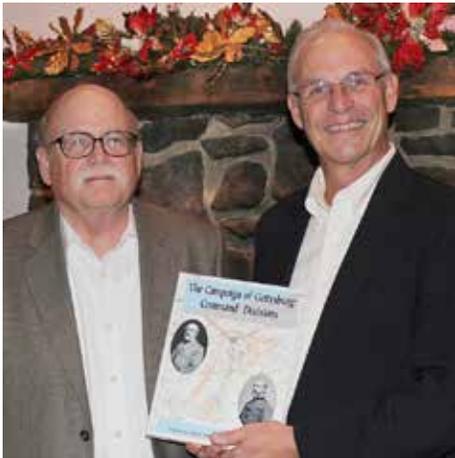
Col. Charles Tilden

Tilden would be confined in to Libby. The Yankee Colonel would escape Libby through the tunnel

February 10, 1864, although he was recaptured. Later he returned to his regiment and he would march with the 16th Maine to Appomattox Court-house.

## Round Table Book Award Winner Announced

The Civil War Round Table of Gettysburg, PA is proud to announce that the winner of its annual Book Award is US Army Lt. Col. (ret) William D. Hewitt for his book, *The Campaign of Gettysburg: Command Decisions*.



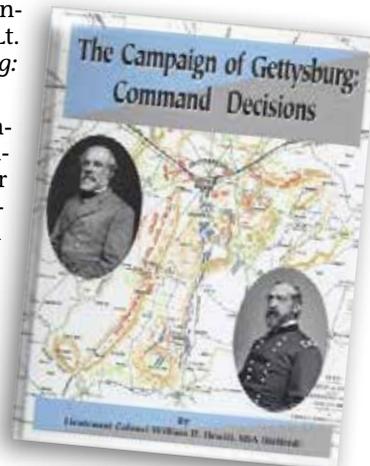
Bill Hewitt (left) is pictured with Roger Heller who is holding a copy of Hewitt's award-winning book.

Col. Hewitt is member of our Round Table, a Seasonal Ranger at Gettysburg National Military Park and a member of the Gettysburg Area School District Board.

Col. Hewitt has spent most of his adult life as a student of military matters and in this book he challenges some of the long-held assumptions about why the Battle of Gettysburg was fought where it was fought and why the commanders made the decisions they made. The expertise gained during Col. Hewitt's career as a military professional has resulted in a book that uses the commander's education, experience and certain military "truisms" as a method to explain their decisions.

In all, Col. Hewitt has added a much needed professional analysis of military planning and decision making to the literature on the Battle of Gettysburg.

The book was published by Thomas Publications in Gettysburg, PA in 2012.



## Union General William Tecumseh Sherman begins the Meridian Campaign on February 3rd leaving from Vicksburg to take Meridian, Mississippi. Meridian was a railroad center and had a Confederate arsenal. Sherman conducted maneuvers on

# 150 years ago - Feb. 3

the Yazoo River and Mobile Bay to confuse Confederates under General Leonidis Polk. Polk put up a stiff resistance at Meridian, but knew he could not hold his position. Sherman took

Meridian on the 14th and then set about to destroy Meridian, including rail lines, bridges, locomotives, saw mills and the arsenal. He was quoted as saying "Meridian with its depots, store-houses, arsenal, hospitals, offices, hotels, and cantonments no longer exists."

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# Reuben Stem's Union Hotel

Reuben Stem will purchase seven acres of land along the Waynesboro Turnpike from Robert Annan in 1843 and he will build a large two story stone inn on this site. In 1844 Stem will apply for a tavern license and on his application he will write, "On the Turnpike road 1½ miles west of Fountaindale, Hamiltonban Township". He will be granted a license in April 1844 and the Union Hotel goes into operation. In 1845 Stem will become the Postmaster for Fountaindale and his hotel will also serve as the Post Office from 1845 to 1849. It appears that during the Civil War Stem did not have a tavern license but he may still have been running it as a hotel.

In 1863, during the Gettysburg Campaign, Buford's cavalry division would have rode past the hotel on June 30th heading towards Emmittsburg and on July 4th Kilpatrick's cavalry would have passed the hotel heading for the Monterrey Pass. However, on July 5th the Confederates will arrive.

James Longstreet's Corps retreating from Gettysburg via Jacks Mountain Road will arrive in the area and his men will immediately begin to forage, taking many items from the hotel. On November 10, 1868 Stem will file a \$546 damage claim for items taken by the rebels during their stay on July 5th, 6th and 7th. He would list a wagon, shingles, fence rails, food, kettles, kitchen implements, bed sheets and blankets. All things you would expect to find at a hotel but of course no liquor. Amazingly Stem will be awarded \$523 for items taken by the Confederate army! Very amazing indeed seeing that others, even those who had claims for damages inflicted by the Union army, were not reimbursed.

After the war Stem again acquires a tavern license and the Union Hotel is shown in the 1872 Atlas of Adams County under Hamiltonban Township.

On the 1880 census Stem, who's now 76, is listed as the head of the household and his occupation as innkeeper. Stem's heirs will own this property until 1937 but it had long ceased being a tavern or hotel. Today the old stone building is a private residence along the Old Waynesboro Turnpike.

Reuben Stem's son was Doctor William C. Stem who ran his practice in Cashtown. On June 30, 1863 his house was the headquarters for General Henry Heth and it was prob-



(ABOVE) Dr. Stem's house in Cashtown. AUTHOR'S PHOTO  
(BELOW) Reuben Stem's Union Hotel. AUTHOR'S PHOTO



ably here that Heth received General Pettigrew's report that there were Union soldiers in Gettysburg.

There was also a story that during the retreat a Confederate soldier died and was buried in the Lutheran Cemetery on the Waynesboro Pike about a mile east of the Union Hotel and the grave at one time was marked with a marble marker. The old rundown cemetery is still there but there is no sign of the marker. It is possible though that a Confederate soldier still lies buried in this old forgotten cemetery. *✍️*

*A special thanks to Kendra Debany who researched the Stem hotel for a Civil War plaque and who graciously shared her information for this article.*



This is a continuing series of articles on the inns, taverns, and hotels in Adams County and the surrounding area researched and written by John Winkelman.

John is a Licensed Battlefield Guide and past president of the Civil War Roundtable of Gettysburg, PA. He and his wife, Cheryl, moved to Gettysburg from New Jersey several years ago.

**By John Winkelman**

# 150 years ago – 1864

## January 11

**13<sup>th</sup> Amendment.** Senator John B. Henderson of Missouri proposes the 13th Amendment to the Constitution. President Lincoln had issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863, which is widely remembered for freeing slaves. It freed slaves only in states in rebellion. Once passed, the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment would free all slaves in the United States.

## January 12

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, in Memphis, wrote: "Forrest, with less than four thousand men, has moved right through the Sixteenth army corps, has passed within nine miles of Memphis, carried off one hundred wagons, two hundred beef cattle, three thousand conscripts and innumerable stores, torn up railroad track, cut telegraph wire, burned and sacked towns, run over pickets with a single derringer pistol, and all, too, in the face of ten thousand men."

## January 22

William S. Rosecrans is ordered to replace John Schofield and take command of the Department of Missouri.

## January 25

Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest with 2000 Cavalry attacks and defeats 7000 Cavalry under General William Sooy Smith near Meridian, Mississippi. Smith had been sent by U. S. General Sherman to deal with Forrest.

## January 26

At approximately 4:00 AM, 600 Confederate cavalymen attacked Athens, Alabama. After two hours of fighting, they were repulsed by a Union force of only 100, who had no fortifications.

## February 9

Colonel Thomas Rose led 109 Union officers in escaping from Libby Prison after leading the work to tunnel out.

General John Schofield takes command of the Department of the Ohio. General Ambrose Burnside had been relieved from that position in December.

## February 17

In Charleston Harbor, the *CSS Hunley* destroys the *USS Housatonic* with a torpedo. The *Housatonic* sinks without a loss of life. The *Hunley* also sinks, killing all 9 of the crew. The *Hunley* was the first submarine to sink an enemy ship. See image below right.

## February 20

**Battle of Olustee.** This was the largest Civil War battle fought in Florida. The Union hoped to conquer the state in time for the 1864 Presidential election. In very fierce fighting the Union troops under General Truman Seymour were beaten with the highest battle casualty rate of the Civil War, at 40% of his 5500 Union troops. General P. G. T. Beauregard had reinforced Confederate General Joseph Finegan's forces with troops from Savannah and Charleston.

## February 22

**Battle of Okolana.** Confederate cavalry, commanded General Nathan Bedford Forrest, defeated over 7,000 cavalry under the command of General William Sooy Smith. Smith had been ordered to join Sherman in the Meridian campaign, but delayed his movement, and subsequently engaged Forrest. General Forrest's younger brother was killed in this battle, spurring on the elder Forrest to seek revenge.

## February 27

Federal prisoners begin arriving at Camp Sumter, known as Andersonville.

Submitted by Doug Cooke

# February March

# Stuff to do in the area

## ONGOING

**Gettysburg National Military Park.** Many activities and programs. Mid-Winter Talks at Gettysburg NMP: The War in 1862. Thursday, January 02, 2014 to Monday, March 31, 2014. Visit [nps.gov/gett](http://nps.gov/gett).

**Special Exhibit – Treasures of the Civil War: Legendary Leaders Who Shaped a War and a Nation.** Includes unique artifacts associated with these individuals. Gettysburg National Military Park Visitor's Center. Visit [gettysburgfoundation.org/137/special-exhibits](http://gettysburgfoundation.org/137/special-exhibits).

## JANUARY

**Through January 11. The Civil War in America.** More than 200 unique items, many of which have never been seen by the public, to commemorate the sesquicentennial of this nation's greatest military and political upheaval. Drawing from hundreds of thousands of items from across many collections of the Library of Congress. Washington D. C. Visit [loc.gov](http://loc.gov).

**January 25. Innkeepers Civil War Winter Ball.** Dance lessons from 10am to noon. Dinner will be served at 6:30pm and the Grand March will begin at 8pm. Tickets for the complete ball and meal are \$75 per guest or \$140 per couple. Tickets for the dance only- \$35. More info available at [gettysburgbedandbreakfast.com](http://gettysburgbedandbreakfast.com), 1-888-546-1520.

**January 29. Professor Allen Guelzo Lecture Series Mister Lincoln Part III: The Uncertain President.** Dr. Guelzo will also be signing copies of his New York Times best-seller *Gettysburg: The Last Invasion*. 7p.m. in the Kline Theater in Brua Hall on the Gettysburg College campus. Admission is free. Additional details about this lecture series are available at: [gettysburg.edu/cw2013](http://gettysburg.edu/cw2013). Phone: 717-337-6390.

## FEBRUARY

**February 8. Lincoln Ball** at the Gettysburg Hotel, Gettysburg. 8-11 p.m. Sponsored by the Civilians of Gettysburg 1861-1865. Music by Smash the Windows, Dance Masters Briant & Karin Bohleke. 19<sup>th</sup> Century or other formal attire requested. \$25 per person by reservation. For information, [civilwardance@earthlink.net](mailto:civilwardance@earthlink.net), visit [civiliansofgettysburg.com](http://civiliansofgettysburg.com) or call (717) 337-0748.

**February 22. An Evening with the Painting.** Join the Gettysburg Foundation's Sue Boardman, Licensed Battlefield Guide and author/historian, for a closer look at the historic Gettysburg Cyclorama painting. Program begins at the Ford Center, Gettysburg National Military Park Museum & Visitor Center. This special program lasts about two hours and is limited to 50 attendees. Single adult ticket price is \$20 and youth ticket (age 6 to 12) is \$10. 5:00 p.m. Call 877-874-2478 for more information. For more information on events, go to [friendsofgettysburg.org](http://friendsofgettysburg.org).



**CSS Hunley attacks and sinks USS Housatonic in Charleston Harbor.**

## Museum of the Confederacy merges with historic Tredegar Iron Works

For 123 years, the Confederate Memorial Literary Society has assembled, protected, and interpreted the most important collection of artifacts pertaining to the Confederacy in the world.

In the 1890s, the CMLS reached out to aging veterans and their families, humbly asking them to share their artifacts from the War before they were lost to history. In the 1970s, the Museum

building in Richmond was constructed to better house those artifacts, and during the 1980s, the White House of the Confederacy was restored to the splendor enjoyed by Jefferson Davis and his family. In the 1990s we began a series of groundbreaking exhibits, and we opened our second site at Appomattox last year. Now, the CMLS is taking the next step in our long history of education and preservation.

The largest priority of the Museum of the Confederacy has always been the protection of its incredible collection. Artifacts like those that belonged to Stonewall Jackson, J.E.B. Stuart, Robert E. Lee, and many others need to be properly preserved

years, and the current museum in Richmond will remain open to the public until the new galleries are ready.

The new museum will provide better storage for the collection, improved displays, and a larger and better venue for hosting educational programs. At the same time, the White House of the Confederacy will be enhanced with new exhibits in time for its 200<sup>th</sup> birthday in 2018. The White House will continue to operate as normal, as will the Museum of the Confederacy-Appomattox.

We have retained Edelman Berland, an independent market research firm, to conduct a brief survey of our members



# THE NATIONAL CIVIL WAR MUSEUM

in association with the Smithsonian Institution

## 1864 Opens at the National Civil War Museum with Robert K. Krick

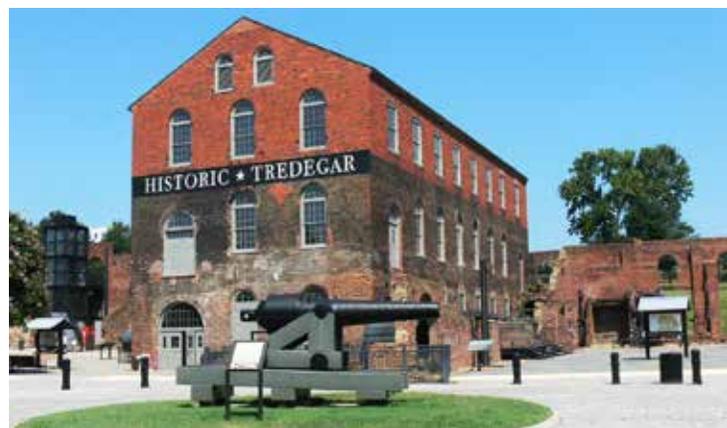
The National Civil War Museum opens their newest exhibit 1864 on **Wednesday, January 15, 2013 5:30pm-7:30pm**. Robert K. Krick will present *Sixty-five New Generals: Fundamental Changes in the Army of Northern Virginia* during the Exhibit opening "1864" 6:00pm-7:00pm in our Education Gallery, main floor.

The "1864" exhibit will cover the battles, strategies, and civilian lives throughout the fourth year of the American Civil War with a cost of \$10.00 for the general public and free to Museum members.

For a complete listing of other events at the Museum, please visit the Museum website: [nationalcivilwarmuseum.org](http://nationalcivilwarmuseum.org) or call 717.260.1861 ext. 1230.

### About the Author

Robert K. Krick grew up in Northern California. He has lived and worked on east coast battlefields for more than four decades. For thirty years he was Chief Historian of Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania National Military Park. Krick is the author of twenty books and more than two hundred published articles. His books have won three national awards, including the Douglas Southall Freeman Prize for Best Book in Southern History, and include a selection for History Book Club and a selection of the Book of the Month Club. His latest book, from the University of Alabama Press (2007), is *Civil War Weather in Virginia*.



for generations to come. However, the MOC building in Richmond is nearly 40 years old, and the Confederate Memorial Literary Society must take bold steps to ensure the safety of these artifacts. Space is needed to expand and add interactive components to their display and to give visitors better accessibility to living history demonstrations.

This morning, we announced that the Museum of the Confederacy is joining forces with the American Civil War Center at Historic Tredegar to make Richmond the "foremost Civil War destination in the United States." The \$30 million project, of which \$20 million has been committed, will result in the construction of a brand new museum building at the historic Tredegar Iron Works site. This undertaking will put the whole institution on a much firmer financial foundation. The project will span 4-5

and visitors to help us better understand how we can meet your needs. Our goal is to gather feedback that we can use to continually improve our exhibits, programs, and activities. Look for an email invitation in the next week. The survey should take no more than 10 minutes to complete, and your responses will be kept confidential.

This is an exciting time for the Museum of the Confederacy and the American Civil War Center. We rely on your support to help us see this project through. Caring for the collection is our biggest concern. This new venture will ensure that the artifacts of the Confederacy are available for future generations just as they have been since 1890.

I am your most obedient servant,

S. Waite Rawls III  
President and CEO

As reported...  
**1864**  
 GETTYSBURG

Excerpts of interest as printed in Gettysburg newspapers of the time.  
 Compiled by Kendra Debany

*Carrier's Address*

To the Patrons of the *Adams Sentinel*  
 January 1, 1864

"A year has passed, and on the walls of time,  
 We hear the distant echoes of its chime,  
 And now, as often in the days of yore,  
 The Carrier comes unto each patron's door;  
 And shall, in simple and in honest verse,  
 The glorious scenes of the past year rehearse;  
 And praise the heroes who, in noble strife,  
 Fell nobly fighting for the Nation's life.

Hail, Gettysburg! A noble fame is thine,  
 Its fadeless laurels 'round thy brow cutwine.  
 And midst the names which we shall ever love,  
 Thine shall be sacred, all other names above;  
 And generations yet unborn shall bless  
 Thy heroes, in their peace and happiness;  
 While from each heart an incense pure shall rise,  
 Which shall ascend to those above the skies.

Fair were thy scenes upon that dreadful day,  
 When Rebel hosts were eager for the fray;  
 All Nature smiled and lighted up the scene  
 With her pure presence, so lovely and serene;  
 The fields were robbed beyond the reach of art,  
 And filled with praise each Union soldier's heart.  
 Alas! Alas! How shrunk each soul with dread,  
 To know those fields would soon with blood be red.

On came the Rebels with their flag of 'bars,'  
 While o'er us waved the gallant 'stripes and stars;'  
 Host met host, but like old Ocean's rock,  
 Our boys withstood the fiery charge and shock;  
 'Onward' was the cry from hill and lea,  
 'Onward' to death or victory.  
 Full many a soldier did a noble deed,  
 Led on to conquer by the gallant Meade;  
 The Rebels fly – they in confusion run,  
 And Heaven smiled as we the victory won.

The scene is changed: what means this concourse vast?  
 Has some bright fairy's want been o'er us cast?  
 For lo! Behold! The dignitaries of our land  
 Are here together, as one common band;  
 While thousands upon thousands come,  
 Each from their far and distant home.  
 What brings them here? It is to see  
 The graves of those who died to make us free.

To consecrate the Cemetery for the dead,  
 Who nobly for our Union their blood did shed.  
 Oh! Who upon that scene would gaze,  
 And not be filled with love and praise,  
 To know and feel that those who died  
 Were objects of the Nation's pride –  
 Whose noble deeds shall ne'er grow pale,  
 Until both life and earth shall fail.

On history's pages we shall see with pride,  
 The name of GETTYSBURG stand side by side  
 With Eutaw, Yorktown, and the rest,  
 Whose glorious deeds did make the Nation blest;  
 While friend and foe shall give to us the praise,  
 That shall continue to the end of days,  
 While the bright laurel crown of fame  
 Shall grace the memory of our Borough's name.

God bless our Union – may it ever be  
 The home of those who from oppression flee,  
 And cursed be the traitor; whether North or South,  
 Who prates Secession with his bastard mouth;  
 Yea, cast him forth, a hated, loathsome thing –  
 A fitting fool for some despotic King;  
 While we shall bless, from father down to son,  
 Our Union—Homes—and Washington.

But shall this be! Awake ye head,  
 Point to the fields on which your blood was shed;  
 Point to the graves that made your children free,  
 Then ask yourselves if this shall ever be?  
 No! Not while fields of Gettysburg remain,  
 To mark the graves of all our gallant slain;  
 Not till a later and a better day,  
 Shall Freedom see her proudest dome decay –  
 Not while our God the truth shall e'er preserve,  
 Shall our fair Union from her moorings swerve.

God bless our Country's sacred name,  
 Our laws alike, and all our hopes the same;  
 And we have ties that's just as strong as blood,  
 That will roll back Disunion's swelling flood.  
 But if the cloud that now dark o'er us lowers,  
 Should burst upon us its ensanguined showers,  
 If the fair fabric which our Fathers reared,  
 By Rebel traitors should be scarred and seared,  
 Yet, like the far-famed Nazirite of old,  
 We to the pillars of the fane shall hold,  
 And the same shock that ruin round us throws,  
 Shall hurl destruction on our common foes.

You've read in books of that great Kind of old,  
 Who power had to change all things to gold,  
 But modern Politicians this reverse with ease,  
 Touch them with gold, they'll turn to what you please;  
 They'd drown our country in vast sea of blood,  
 If they but rode upon the topmost flood;  
 They take delight in spreading their base schisms –  
 Would split this Union on the rock of 'isms.'

Though 'mongst us men dissensions oft arise,  
 And one Disunion, and one Union cries,  
 Yet 'midst the female sex it is not so,  
 They never from the ranks of Union go;  
 They are for Union all throughout the land –  
 And, first of all, for Union – to a man.

Now, patrons all, do not forget the dimes  
 To cheer the Carrier's heart in these most dreadful times;  
 And he will pray for blessings on each head,  
 That peace and plenty may around be shed;  
 And that each heart may feel and inward bliss,  
 While dwelling here within a world like this.

But, ere, I close, I must – must not forget,  
 The Sentinel, which guards our blessings yet;  
 For sixty years it has withstood the storm –  
 And still it lives, with kindly feelings warm.  
 It brings the news unto each patron's door,  
 And spreads its tidings fresh, from shore to shore.  
 All hail, old Sentinel, may you ever be  
 The herald of good news unto the Free."

The Carrier

The *Adams Sentinel*  
 January 5, 1864



James B. and Fanny Ricketts

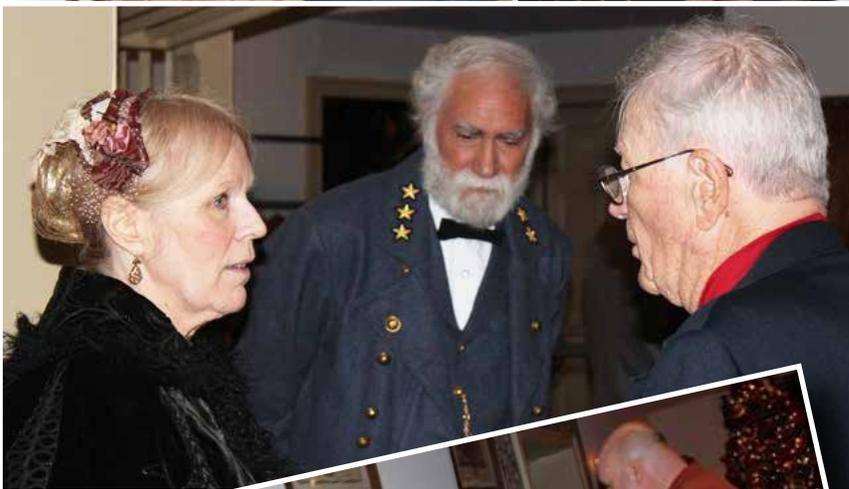
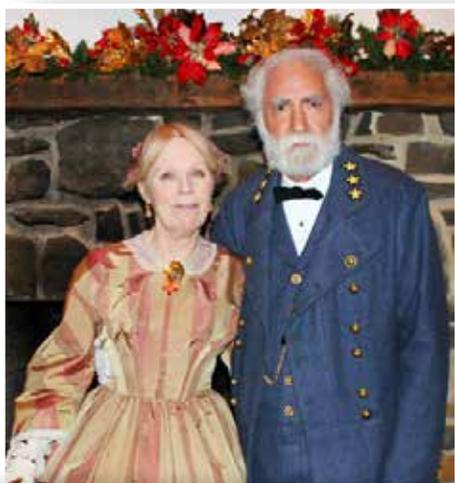
**Many wives did more  
 than simply knit socks**

Fanny Ricketts, wife of US Army Capt. James B. Ricketts, was in or near the Capitol at the time of the first battle of Bull Run. When her husband didn't return with his unit, she persuaded Lt. Gen. Winfield Scott to give her a pass that permitted her to go through Union lines to the site of the conflict. However, when she reached a Confederate outpost, Scott's pass became worthless and it seemed that she would have to turn back.

Remembering her husband's friendship with J.E.B. Stuart, she managed to contact, at Fairfield Courthouse, the professional soldier now wearing the uniform of a Confederate colonel. Stuart gave her a pass that enabled her to go to the Manassas battlefield, held by victorious Confederates. Four days after the battle she found her husband in an improvised field hospital at the Lewis house, from which she accompanied him to Richmond, the Confederate capital.

These adventures would have been more than enough for many wives, but Fanny's saga was just beginning. When Federal officers were being selected as hostages for Confederates charged with piracy, Richmond's Libby Prison held an insufficient number of colonels and majors to complete the lottery. Ricketts was selected as one of the junior officers who were threatened with execution in the event that their Confederate counterparts should hang.

Fanny remained in Richmond, made friends with prison guards in order to gain visiting privileges, and was with her husband almost daily until he was exchanged for Julius A. de Lagnel in January 1862. ✦

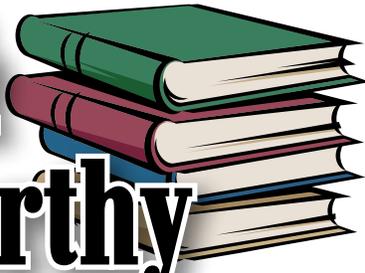


# Banquet Candids

Photos by Lynn Light



# NEW & Noteworthy

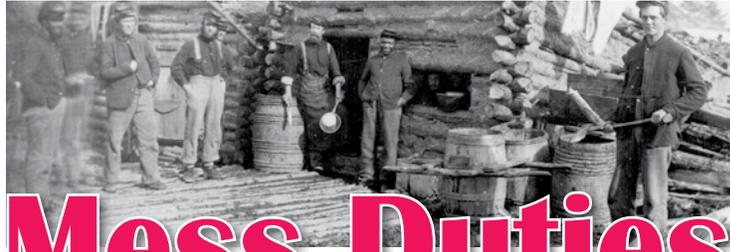
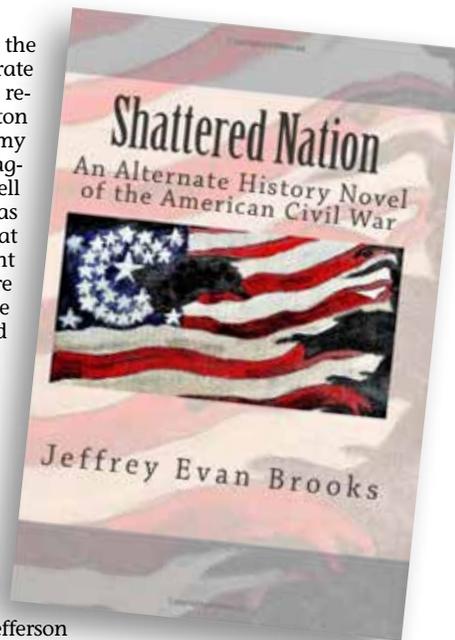


## Shattered Nation: An Alternate History Novel of the American Civil War by Jeff Brooks

History records that, in the summer of 1864, Confederate President Jefferson Davis relieved General Joe Johnston from command of the Army of Tennessee, putting the aggressive General John Bell Hood in his place. Hood was subsequently defeated at Atlanta, allowing President Abraham Lincoln to secure reelection. The last chance of Confederate victory had been lost.

But what if history had unfolded differently? *Shattered Nation* takes readers into history as it might have been. A single telegram radically alters the course of the war. As the armies of Joe Johnston and William T. Sherman clash in epic battles outside Atlanta, Jefferson Davis strives to secure an independent Confederacy while Abraham Lincoln struggles desperately to keep his dream of a united America alive.

Currently holding a 4½ star review rating on Amazon.com, *Shattered Nation* is a story of military adventure, political intrigue, and one of the most spellbinding alternate history novels yet published. It is available for purchase in both paperback and Kindle versions. 📖



# Mess Duties

|                   |                    |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| January 23 .....  | Len Seamon         |
| February 27 ..... | Chris Mieczkowski  |
| March 27 .....    | Doug & Reneé Cooke |
| April 24.....     | Open               |
| May 22.....       | Dale Molina        |



## Rally Round the Flag, Boys!

National forces occupied the largest city of the Confederacy in April 1862. Soon after Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler took command of New Orleans, he announced that no activity or gesture in support of secession would be tolerated.



**William B. Mumford**

Professional gambler William B. Mumford decided to take a chance by violating the edict. At the U.S. Mint, he chopped a staff in two in order to get the hated flag out of his sight. True to his warning, Butler promptly dragged Mumford before a military tribunal, whose members found him guilty of treason. Hanged at the site of his "heinous crime," Mumford is often listed as the only man to be tried, convicted, and executed for treason in the United States since 1812. Persons who challenge that special niche for the flag-hater often forget that John Brown of Harpers Ferry was convicted of treason—not against the United States, but against the state of Virginia.



**Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler**

Civil War Roundtable  
of Gettysburg, PA  
PO Box 4236  
Gettysburg, PA 17325-4236