

*“John Brown’s
zeal in the
cause of freedom
was infinitely
superior to mine.
Mine was as
the taper light;
his was as the
burning sun. I
could live for
the slave; John
Brown could
die for him”*
– Frederick Douglass

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Impending Actions

Information and details about upcoming Gettysburg Roundtable presentations.

Ed. Note: The meeting on February 4 is really our January meeting. Because of scheduling conflicts Fred Hawthorne could not make our regular January date so we are having two meetings in February.

FEBRUARY 4TH

Fred Hawthorne, Manassas Trip Orientation; GAR Hall at 7 PM.

For both north and south July 21, 1861 was expected to be the single deciding event relieving tensions building since the founding of the nation and resolving ancient disputes. It was both long anticipated and its outcome shocked Americans on both sides.

The Gettysburg Civil War Roundtable field trip this spring will be a full day tour of the scene of this first great land bat-

tle of the American Civil War.

What became known as 1st Manassas or 1st Bull Run has long since been overshadowed by far larger and far bloodier battles including one fought on virtually the same ground just thirteen months later. Yet it is fascinating in its own right.

The February 4th meeting program will look at some of the personalities, myths and legends of the battle of Manassas as well as an overview of the April 17th field program. 🐾

FEBRUARY 25TH



Ed Bearss, Custer and Stuart and the action on East Cavalry Field. GAR Hall at 7 PM.

Ed was born on June 26, 1923, in Billings, MT. He was raised on his grandfather's ranch near Sarpy, MT; some 35 miles for the Little Bighorn Battlefield.

On April 28, 1942, Ed enlisted in the U.S. Ma-

Continued on page 6.

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 radio station WGET 1320.

The next regularly scheduled board meeting begins at 6:30 PM on Thursday, January 7, 2010 at the Avenue Restaurant.

With the holidays over and the beginning of a new year I was thinking about the programs, tours and projects that our roundtable did in 2009.

Pat Fairbairn and Bill Hewitt did an excellent job in lining up our speakers. Dave and Linda Joswick's upgrade of our website in July has really turned it into a first class site. The three summer programs led by Chuck Teague, Deb Novotny and Stu Dempsey were well attended and Stu even had members of the Civil War Roundtable of the UK on his.

Our roundtable also participated in two worthy preservation projects. First we decided to participate in the *Adopt a Confederate Veteran* program run by the Harry W Gilmore Camp of the Sons of Confederate Veterans at the Loudon Park Cemetery in Baltimore.

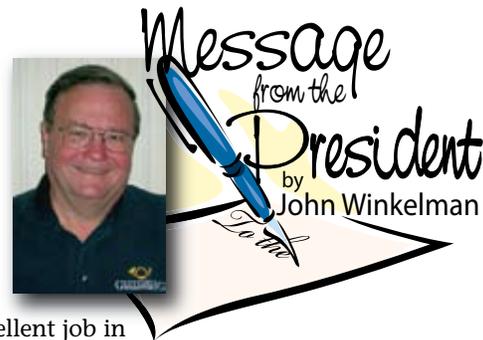
Our donation covered the cost of two stone markers that are to be placed at ground level in front of the original grave stones. As the elements are wearing away the names and information on the original stones these markers will help preserve the identity of these men. The two veterans that our roundtable adopted were Capt. John Hack of the 9th VA and Pvt. James C Weller of the 24th VA. A dedication ceremony is scheduled for May. Second was our contribution to restore the James J Wills painting. This painting that hung in the Wills House in Gettysburg during the battle and Lincoln's visit had been acquired by the Historical Society but needed some work before it could be loaned to the NPS for display at the Wills House. We donated \$1,533 for this project and the restored painting was unveiled on November 16th. Two very worthy accomplishments for 2009.

This year will be off to a great start as Bill Hewitt has lined up the following speakers for the first quarter.

Fred Hawthorne will present *First Manassas*, this will be an orientation for our April field trip. Next, the incomparable Ed Bearss will present *Stuart and Custer at Gettysburg*, and then Ted Alexander will talk about the two opposing armies at Antietam. A quick reminder: There will be no meeting in January. Fred Hawthorne's program will be on February 4th and Ed Bearss will be on February 25th.

In closing I would just like to wish everyone the best for the coming year and hope that 2010 will be as memorable as 2009.

John



BOOK Chat

by Pat Fairbairn, Book Editor

When the internationally recognized and respected military historian, John Keegan, decided to write a book about the American Civil War, many in the CW community eagerly awaited the result. The book is out now and was recently reviewed in the *New York Times Sunday Book Review* by one of America's preeminent CW scholars, James M. McPherson. Here's the link for those who want to read all that he had to say: www.nytimes.com/2009/11/01/books/review/McPherson-t.html?r=1&ref=books.

While the book appears to be a curious mix of strengths and weaknesses, one of Keegan's opinions is sure to draw the ire of the "Lost Cause" fraternity. To wit, while acknowledging Lee as a "brilliant tactician" and Jackson as a "military genius", Keegan asserts that "Sherman and Grant wer Ouch! That sound you hear is a collective uproar from Lost Causers everywhere who are frequently dismissive of the military skills of Grant & Sherman. No doubt they will be denouncing Keegan and screaming "foul" to anyone who will listen. Keegan, an English historian with no war to mythologize; no axe to grind; and who has studied the campaigns of every military leader from Alexander the Great to Caesar; from Charlemagne to Genghis Kahn; from Marlborough to Napoleon, from Moltke to McArthur, has fired a big broadside at one of the major tenets of the Lost Cause faith — the superiority of the "Marble Man" and "Stonewall" over all Union Generals!

This month's book review is by George Newtown as he assays an interesting atlas on the Gettysburg Campaign!



Gettysburg Campaign Atlas By Philip Laino

Reviewed By George Newtown

In the introduction, author Philip Laino describes himself as more of a compiler than a historian, cartographer or even an author. Regardless, Laino has "compiled" four hundred twenty-one maps, impressive and comprehensive maps, that take the reader through the Gettysburg Campaign from June 3, 1863 thru July 14, 1863 and that will please the Civil War community and in particular the Gettysburg buff, serious student of the war, or even the Gettysburg savant. Included with each map is a text that explains, clarifies, and compliments each map. Of note, Laino includes some "Alternate Maps" for those facets of the battle in dispute leaving to the reader to decide which version they believe is more valid.

Also, in the Introduction, Laino points out that "facts" are slippery and elusive and subject to interpretation (welcome to history). Nevertheless, Laino has presented an outstanding array of maps, spiral bound for ease of use, that the reader will return to again and again. Included at the end of each section are footnotes that

give much information on sources for further reading as well as supplemental information to the maps. The footnotes alone are quite extensive and are a ready source for further reading. His notes also enumerate various points of view in a number of areas as well as noting how different maps used in his research contradict each other.

As a bonus, he lists in the back Union and Confederate units sorted by state with strengths and percentage of losses. A most useful tool. In addition is an Order of Battle. All strengths and losses from both are from Busey and Martin (*Regimental Strengths and Losses at Gettysburg*, 2004 edition).

titled - Pender Mover Up. Robinson and Rowley Deploy. Each day begins with an overview or situation map that is also included at other times during each day's battle. In some cases, such as the Wheatfield and the Peach Orchard, two maps are included on one page to give more detail of complicated movements.

An index and bibliography round out a most impressive work that is priced at \$40.00; less than 10 cents per map. The Gettysburg Campaign Atlas is highly recommended and deserves a place in every serious student's library. You will return to it many times as a great reference source on several levels.

Published by (Ohio: Gettysburg Magazine, 2009. Pp. 481, \$40.00, soft cover, spiral bound, maps, notes, tables, bibliography, index. ISBN 978-1-934900-45-1).



ATTENTION MEMBERS:

There are approximately 6.7 million death certificates held by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania from before 1960. This is a mountain of genealogy data that is under the current restricted system given out with an eyedropper. Greater access would make doing research in Pennsylvania vastly easier whether trying to trace back or finding the descendents of a common ancestor.

The more organizations and people who support this effort the more likely we are to succeed. Several of Civil War organizations have already endorsed this cause including the Soldiers and Sailors Hall & Museum in Pittsburgh, National Civil War Museum in Harrisburg and a number of Civil War roundtables

Here is the link to the website about the grassroots effort to get the older Pennsylvania state death certificates more accessible and available online: <http://users.rcn.com/timarg/PaHR-Access.htm>. Having vastly greater access to these records would make it considerably easier to trace back to a Civil War ancestor or to help someone who wants to learn more about particular Civil War veterans. Please pass this information onto your members and anyone you know who is into Pennsylvania history and genealogy including out of state residents.

Tim Gruber
610-791-9294

Ed. Note: The board has discussed this effort and decided that the Roundtable would not support it as an organization. The Adams County Historical Society has also decided not to get involved. However you as an individual may be interested in lending your support.



DID YOU KNOW?

Perhaps the most ridiculous dress donned in preparation for meeting the enemy in battle was worn by officers of numerous Zouave units that were raised in the North. When Col. John L. Riker led his men from Camp Astor to a Washington-bound train, he was a sight to see. His light blue trousers, extremely baggy, were topped by a loose jacket of darker blue. Wearing a crimson shirt, the Zouave officer displayed on his head a red fez whose long blue tassel was decorated with gold

Ohio-born Union Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans scoffed at the "ostentatious display" of Zouave leaders. He usually selected black breeches and a blue coat, but underneath the coat liked to display a snow-white vest.

A contender for "worst dressed officer" might have been Confederate Brig. Gen. William E. Jones. Having outfitted his cavalrymen of the Washington Mounted Rifles in plain homespun uniforms. Jones donned blue jeans, a hickory shirt, and a homespun coat.

Wills House unveils restored portrait of James Wills

The David Wills House Museum recently unveiled a restored portrait of James Wills, father of David Wills.

The portrait, attributed to a Gettysburg area artist, David S. Forney, was received by the Adams County Historical Society from a member of the Wills Family in 2004. At that time the likeness was not identified. Thanks to a photograph held by another branch of the family, a copy of which was given to the Society, the identity of the man was discovered to be the father of David Wills.

The painting just underwent conservation by Cumberland County-based conservator Brian R. Howard of Brian R. Howard Associates, Inc. The cost of the conservation work was slightly over \$5,000 and included the repairs to the actual canvas, cleaning of the work, and restoration of the frame. This expense was underwritten by donations from the Donors

to the Adams County Historical Society, including the Strong Family Endowment; Military History Online, Battle of Gettysburg, Internet Discussion Group; and Gettysburg Civil War Roundtable.

The portrait is on long-term loan to the National Park Service from the Adams County Historical Society and is on display. The public is invited to view the portrait. For information call 1 (866) 486-5735 or visit: www.davidwillshouse.org.



Photos by John Armstrong/Gettysburg Times

Shown at the unveiling of the restored portrait of James Wills are, from left, Greg Goodell, curator Gettysburg National Military Park; John Winkelman, president of the Gettysburg Civil War Roundtable; Wayne Motts, executive director of the Adams County Historical Society; Deb Adamik, executive director of Mianstreet Gettysburg and Jennifer Roth, Wills House Museum manager.

The Civil War where? ...Nevada!?!

by Joe Mieczkowski

To the right is a photo Chris and I took in early November while visiting Las Vegas. I could not believe my eyes when I saw what appeared to be a civil war monument on the Las Vegas strip. The statue is at the entrance to the New York New York casino.

You never know where you'll find a civil war monument. 🤖



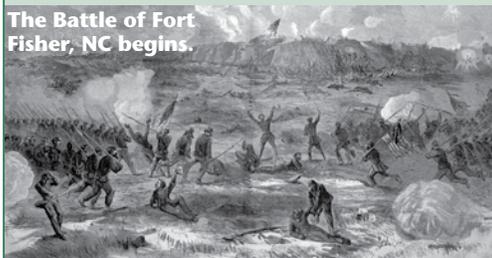
REMINDER

2010 dues are now due.

Dues are \$20.00/year for individuals and \$30.00/year for couples/families. If you receive a membership attachment with your digital newsletter, you need to renew by March 31st.

145 Years Ago

The Battle of Fort Fisher, NC begins.



January 13, 1865: Attack on Fort Fisher Begins

The extremely powerful Federal naval fleet of Adm. Porter, packing the greatest fire-power in naval history, 627 guns in 59 vessels, began bombarding Fort Fisher, NC, at the mouth of the Cape Fear River.

January 31, 1865: U.S. House Passes Abolition of Slavery Amendment

With an outburst of enthusiasm from the gallery and the floor, the U.S. House of Representatives passed by two thirds the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery.

February 3, 1865: Hampton Roads Conference

Five men sat in the salon of the River Queen in Hampton Roads off Fort Monroe, VA, discussing the fate of the United States and the Confederate States of America. On one side President Lincoln and Sec. of State Seward; for the other, Alexander H. Stephens, John A. Campbell, and R.M.T. Hunter. The meeting, caricatured here in the New York based magazine, *Harper's Weekly*, lasted only four hours and accomplished little.



The Black Horse Tavern

This is the second in a series of articles, contributed by roundtable president, John Winkelman, on the inns, hotels, taverns and stores that were in Gettysburg and the surrounding communities during the battle. —Ed.

On the Fairfield Road a few miles west of Gettysburg stands the Black Horse Tavern. While many who have studied the battle know of the tavern, few realize that this was a tavern site a century before the battle.

William McClellan, one of the early settlers in this area, would be operating a tavern on this site in the 1750's. Apparently William wasn't too concerned about the law and he would be fined in 1752 and 1753 for operating a tavern without a license. This early tavern was made of logs and it must have been rather large because it may have also been used as a frontier fort.

William's son, also named William, will continue to operate the tavern but he will do it legally, obtaining a license in 1762. His son, another William, will receive a license to operate the tavern in 1789 and will either run the tavern himself or lease it to others until 1830. In 1813 the old log tavern will be demolished and the current stone structure will be erected on the site. William McClellan III was very big in the tavern business in Adams County. Not only did he own the Black Horse, he also owned the Indian Queen on the diamond in town as well the Sign of the Buck on Chambersburg Street. In 1831 McClellan will sell the Black Horse and after several owners Francis Bream will acquire the tavern in 1846.

Bream will operate his tavern as a drover tavern i.e. a tavern that caters to drovers or herdsmen. The Fairfield Road in those days was also known as the Hagerstown Road and these drovers would drive large herds

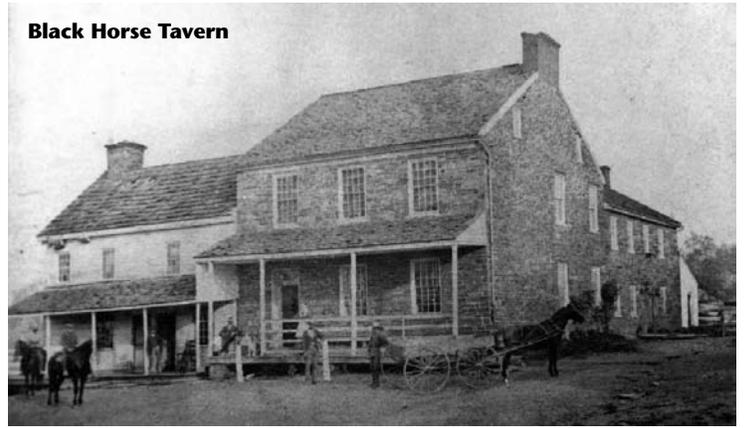
of cattle up from Maryland and Virginia to the markets in Pennsylvania. Bream also owned 400 acres of land around the tavern and the drovers would pen up their cattle and stay overnight at the tavern.

In the 1840's the local militia would drill on this farm land and Bream would also host horse races and other equestrian events drawing people from as far away as Virginia. At the time of the Civil War Bream was the only tavern keeper in Cumberland Township.

In July of 1863 Francis Bream and his tavern will be in the eye of the storm. On the night of July 1st Union General Andrew Humphreys trying to find the Union lines will come up to the tavern and talk to Bream. Bream will inform him that he is actually behind Confederate lines as the Union Army has pulled back. Humphreys will slowly turn his men around and beat a quick retreat. While Humphreys did not write exactly what was said that night he did write that he suspected Bream of having southern sympathies.

On July 2nd the tavern will be along the route of Longstreet's march and it will be just past the tavern that Longstreet will realize his men can be seen from Little Round Top if he continues. During the march Colonel John Black of Longstreet's staff will find out that there are barrels of whiskey at the tavern and he will have them destroyed. When he told Longstreet what he had done the general said "I suppose you saved some for yourself and me". Black a teatotaler replied "Excuse me general, as I do not drink, I forgot to do so". The sto-

Black Horse Tavern



Photos courtesy of Adams County Historical Society.



Photo taken looking west down the old Fairfield Road (Today this is Bream's Hill Road) It shows the tavern and barn as well as the old stone bridge across Marsh Creek.

ry does not say what Longstreet said but apparently he was disappointed.

Also on July 2nd a Confederate field hospital will be set up at the tavern for McLaws division. Dr. Simon Baruch, the father of Bernard Baruch,

will leave a very good account of the medical activities at the tavern as well a watching Lee's army retreat from the porch of the tavern.

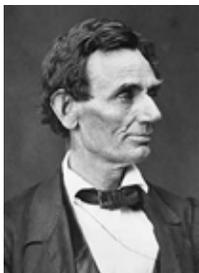
Captain Fitzgerald Ross, an Austrian observer traveling with Lee's army, also stopped at the tavern on July 4th and wrote how the tavern, barn and all the outbuildings were full of wounded. Some were being moved into ambulances but many others that were too badly

wounded were left behind. About 70 of those men would be buried around the tavern, mostly they were from McLaws division.

After the war Bream will file a damage claim for \$7,000, none of which was paid. Bream will die in 1884 but his son Robert will maintain the building until 1923 but it had long ceased being used as a tavern. Today the old tavern is a private residence still standing on the Fairfield Road, a silent witness to the events of July 1863.

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 March 1, 2010.



Charles Francis Adams (right) first saw president-elect Lincoln on February 14, 1861. Son of John Quincy Adams and grandson of John Adams, the man who soon would become U.S. ambassador to England was horrified. He said to his family: "A door opened, and a tall, large featured shabbily-dressed man, of uncouth appearance, slouched in the room. His much-knead, ill-fitting trousers, coarse stocking, and worn slippers at once caught the eye." 



Civil War Building Plaque Program Update

by Gerry O'Brien

Since 1965 the Gettysburg Civil War Roundtable has been committed to a program that assists Adams County property owners identify and place plaques on existing buildings that were standing during the Battle of Gettysburg.

On September 30, 1965 the Gettysburg Civil War Roundtable commissioned the first "House Marking Committee." Subsequently, the name was changed to the more appropriate "Building Marking Committee" and then to "Building Plaque Committee." On March 22, 1966 the Committee approved the first list of structures that had met the criteria to receive a plaque. On March 30, 1966 the Committee placed the first four bronze plaques, measuring five inches high by eight and one half inches wide, reading "Civil War Building - July 1863". To date (November, 2009) the Committee has placed 560 plaques.

The Committee will place a plaque on a building only if both

of the following criteria have been met: 1) the plaque applicant has submitted to the Committee documentation that proves that a building has continuously existed at the site under consideration since at least July, 1863; and, 2) the Committee has physically inspected the building and has determined that at least 60% of the building that existed in July, 1863 still exists today.

In order to perpetuate this project, the Committee needs to add new building inspectors. Today the Committee has two very experienced building inspectors, Dave Jones and Don Peck. Dave and Don gained their experience through many years of study and hands-on inspections. They are willing to mentor dedicated volunteers who are willing to serve for the long-term just as they have.

If you have an interest in becoming a building inspector please call Gerry (OB) O'Brien, Plaque Committee Chairman, at 717-339-0811, or e-mail gerrylobrien@embarqmail.com.

OCTOBER Meeting ReCAP

by John Winkelman

On October 22nd Ivan Frantz a long time roundtable member and avid railroad enthusiast presented his program on the *Pennsylvania Rail Road and It's Roll in the Civil War*.

Ivan began by giving us the history of the railroad, how it was chartered in 1846, and finished it's line from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh in 1854 with the completion of the Horseshoe Curve in Altoona.

By 1861 the Pennsylvania RR had acquired several other railroads in the state and had routes to Elmira, NY, Chicago, Baltimore and Erie.

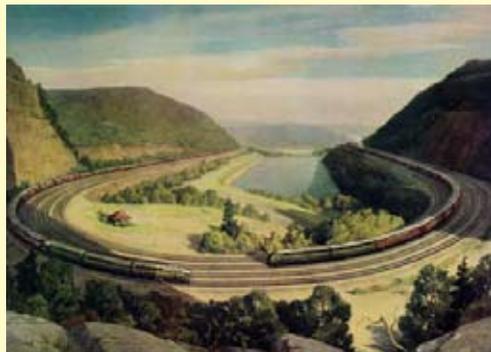
With the outbreak of war Thomas Scott the VP of the railroad will form the Military Telegrapher Corps initially using railroad telegraphers.

This corps will rise to 1200 men and provide communication services for the US Army during the war. Secretary of War Simon Cameron will appoint Scott Assistant Secretary of War and in this capacity he

will build a railroad from Annapolis via DC to Virginia, bring cars and equipment from Pennsylvania to Virginia and obtain draft exemptions for railroad workers so that they could continue their work. He would also visit and inspect the various railroads in the north. After a year he would return as VP of the Pennsylvania RR and in this capacity he would coordinate the transfer of the 11th and 12th Corps from the AOP to the western theater.

Ivan then told us of Herman Haupt who had worked for the Pennsylvania RR before the war and because of his experience knew the best way to run a railroad. Haupt was the first civil engineer to figure out how much weight a bridge could take and as the Chief Engineer of the railroad it was Haupt who finished the Horseshoe Curve. Haupt would develop a set of pre built trusses, so if a bridge was destroyed the trusses were ready and the bridge could be repaired very quickly. Haupt made sure these trusses were easy to install because many of his workers were free blacks and escaped slaves and did not have much education.

Haupt also ran the logistics of the army railroad and his ability to repair torn up track and destroyed bridges insured that the army would keep receiving it's supplies and equipment. In spite of all this Haupt would be relieved of duty in 1863.



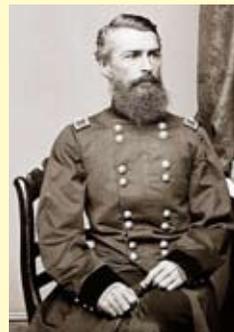
The Horseshoe Curve in Altoona, circa 1952.

be Thomas Scott who would be in charge of the Pennsylvania mobilization and it would be his telegrapher, William Bender Wilson, while scouting the Confederate positions would inform the government of the fall of Harper's Ferry.

After Antietam JEB Stuart will raid Pennsylvania and will burn all of the buildings in Chambersburg belonging to the railroad and also do \$50,000 worth of damage to the Northern Central railroad.

The worst damage to the railroads in Pennsylvania will occur during the Gettysburg campaign. In June and July 1863 19 bridges will be destroyed and 12 others damaged. The worst loss was the

burning of the Wrightsville bridge to prevent it's capture by the Confederates. However, thanks to Herman Haupt most of these bridges were restored to service in days. The Northern Central would be repaired as far as York by July 4th, by the 7th rail service would be restored to Gettysburg and on the 11th wounded soldiers would start being evacuated from Gettysburg. By July 22nd 11,425 of these wounded soldiers would be evacuated from Gettysburg using 53 trains.



Gen. Herman Haupt

Ivan then showed us photos of the station at Hanover Junction where President Lincoln would change trains in November 1863 and related how Lincoln's funeral train from Baltimore to Harrisburg would run 2-3 hours late because of people lining the tracks.

During the war the Pennsylvania railroad transported 900,000 Union troops. Chances are 1 in every 3 Union soldiers rode on that railroad during the war. The result was that in 1865 the railroad's net income was double it's gross income of 1861. This will allow the railroad to expand in the 1870's and 80's to become one of the major railroads in the country.

The Pennsylvania railroad will not forget the sacrifices made by these soldiers either, they will donate \$50,000 to open a school in Scotland, PA for the orphans of Union veterans.

Ed Bearss

rine Corps. On January 2, 1944, Corporal Bearss was severely wounded in action as Suicide Creek, New Britain in the South Pacific. After his recovery he was discharged from the Marine Corps on March 15, 1946.

Ed used the GI Bill to attend Georgetown University, earning a B.S. in Foreign Service studies in 1949. He received his M.A. in history in 1955 from Indiana University. He was awarded an honorary doctorate in February 2005 from Lincoln College in Lincoln, IL.

On September 28, 1955, Ed arrived at his first National Park Service in Vicksburg, MS to fill a temporary vacancy for a park historian.

In July 1957, Ed met fellow historian Margie Riddle. They were engaged in June 1958 and married on July 30, 1958. The Bearss had three children. Margie passed away on October 7, 2006 at the age of 80. In 1966 Bearss was transferred to DC.

In November 1981, he was named Chief Historian of the National Park Service, a position he held until 1994. From 1994 to 1995 he served as special assistant for military sites to the NPS director. After his retirement on October 1, 1995,

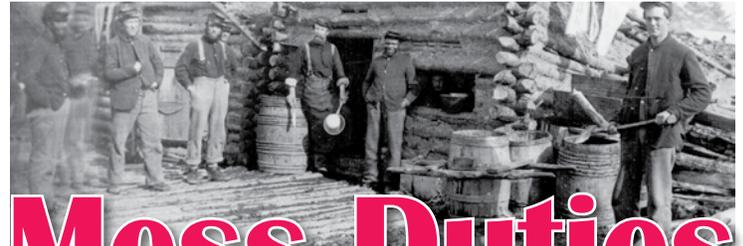
he received the title Chief Historian Emeritus, which he still holds today.

Ed has received numerous awards, including the Department of the Interior's Distinguished Service Award, the first annual Harry S Truman Award for meritorious service in the field of Civil War History, and the Virginius Dabney Award from the Museum of the Confederacy. He has appeared in such programs as Ken Burn's Civil War, Civil War Journals, and the Smithsonian's Great Battles of the Civil War.

He has authored numerous books, including the definitive three volume work on the Vicksburg Campaign and the *Hard-luck Ironclad: The Sinking and Salvage of the Cario*, which he was instrumental in finding and helping to raise, and on which he and Margie work together.

On June 26, 2009, Ed celebrated his 86th birthday and has not yet started to slow down, as can be verified by anyone who walks one of his tours or listened to his booming voice.

MARCH 25TH
Ted Alexander, Two Opposing Armies at Antietam, GAR Hall at 7 PM.



Mess Duties

- February 4 meeting John Scott
- February 25 meeting Charlotte Calcara & Deb Novotny
- March 25 meeting..... Dale Molina
- April 22 meeting Sharon Weidner
- May 27 meeting Barbara Finrock & Chris Meiczkowski

UPCOMING SPEAKERS AND PROGRAMS AT THE ROUNDTABLE

Apr 22: Sue Doucette doing her impression of Elizabeth Van Lew, Lady & Spy at the GAR Hall, 7 PM

Notable Quotables from Pat Fairbairn

"Edward Everett has made a speech that will make many columns in the newspapers, and Mr Lincoln's, perhaps forty or fifty lines. Everetts' is the speech of a scholar, polished to the last possibility. It is elegant and learned; but Lincoln's speech will be read by a thousand men where one reads Everetts', and it will be remembered as long as anybody's speeches are remembered who speaks the English language."

— Edwin Stanton to the Assistant Secretary of War, Charles A. Dana, following his review of the speeches made at the dedication of the Gettysburg National Military Cemetery on November 19, 1863.