



Spring Campaign 38 April 2016

ATTENTION – ATTENTION – ATTENTION

The CWRT of Eastern PA, Inc. has saddled up and moved to our new outpost

PLEASE NOTE OUR NEW MEETING LOCATION EFFECTIVE JANUARY 2016

Be prepared to muster at our new meeting location on Tuesday, April 05, 2016.

[Holiday Inn Conference Center Lehigh Valley in Breinigsville](#)

7736 Adrienne Drive Breinigsville, PA 18031 Phone 610-391-1000

About Our April Speaker, Attorney Malcolm Gross

Mr. Gross will be making a return visit and will be speaking on the “Gettysburg Address” both as to its legal and political background as well as of the events of day and the after-effects of the Address.

He is presently serving as a lecturer at Cedar Crest College, Muhlenberg College, as well as lecturing to various groups including the Lehigh, Northampton, Berks, Carbon, and Pennsylvania Bar Association.

Malcolm J. Gross is a partner in the Lehigh Valley law firm of Gross McGinley, LLP. He has practiced for 50 years in the area and throughout Pennsylvania principally representing clients in commercial litigation and focusing on First Amendment issues.

The Gettysburg Address

Perhaps the most famous battle of the Civil War took place at Gettysburg, PA, July 1 to July 3, 1863.

At the end of the battle, the Union's Army of the Potomac had successfully repelled the second invasion of the North by the Confederacy's Army of Northern Virginia.

Speaking of a "new birth of freedom," he delivered one of the most memorable speeches in U.S. history.

Several months later, President Lincoln went to Gettysburg to speak at the dedication of the cemetery for the Union war dead.



November 19, 1863
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania



Attorney Malcolm Gross, (Right), our April speaker will be speaking on the Gettysburg Address both as to its legal and political background as well as of the events of day and the after-effects of the Address.

Brigade Call

Warren Beach

It seems that winter is behind us and we can take stock of the last several months. The new meeting place has worked out quite well. Almost all of the members seems to like it and the food is great. It's a little farther for some to come, but it's shorter for others. We now have a new, nicer place to meet and the new website is great.

Winter /Spring 2016 PROGRAM REGISTRATION DETAILS

All Members and guests of the Lehigh Brigade are ordered to the Holiday Inn in Breinigsville, PA which is located at 7736 Adrienne Drive. **The deadline for accepting dinner reservations is next Thursday, March 31, 2015 which is the Thursday before the monthly meeting held on the first Tuesday of the month. Please contact our staff via e mail or by phone. *** E mails are always welcome regardless of the time of day.*****

For dinner reservations and/or information: Contact any of the following:

James Duffy – 610-253- 4549 duffysocwk@aol.com

Carol Detweiler 215-234- 4884 cdetweiler01@comcast.net

Ed Oechsle – 610-882-9228 ehoechsle@ptd.net

In Appreciation of Dr. Bob Sorensen's Informative Talk



Bob McHugh Presenting Dr. Sorensen a plaque of appreciation along with our leader Warren Beach, Brigade Commander

Reflections on our March Meeting with Tony Major

The forty-eight members and guests heard an outstanding talk on John Ericsson and the USS Monitor by Dr. Bob Sorensen. We are hopeful that our new location, and better food, will pay off in a larger attendance. Not to mention our excellent programs. You won't want to miss our next meeting on April 5th with a return visit by Malcolm Gross who will be speaking to us on "The Gettysburg Address". Hope to see you there, and remember, bring a friend!



Remembering Fort Sumter: April 12-April 14, 1861

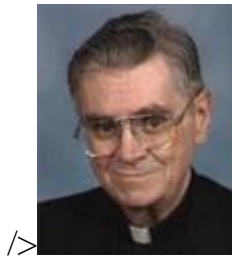
Do You **KNOW THE CIVIL WAR?**

See Answers on Page 6

A brain-stretching quiz about the historic struggle between the blue and gray

1. Where was Andersonville?
 - a. TN
 - b. VA
 - c. GA
 - d. PA
2. What play was Lincoln seeing when he was shot?
 - a. Porgie and Bess
 - b. Annie Get Your Gun
 - c. 1776
 - d. Our American Cousin
3. What was the standard ration at Andersonville?
 - a. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. bread /meal; 1/8 lb. of meat daily
 - b. 1 Meatloaf; 1 Qt Milk
 - c. 2 Chickens/2 steaks
 - d. 1 Pizza
4. What was John Mosby's profession before the war?
 - a. Minister
 - b. Publisher
 - c. Attorney
 - d. Undertaker

In Tribute: [Monsignor James J. Mulligan](#) by W A Major



We are sorry to report that **Monsignor James J. Mulligan** passed away on Monday the 29th. Details in the 3/2/16 "Morning Call." He was a true gentleman and a valued member of our round table. Our condolences to his brother Ed, and the entire Mulligan Family.

This is your Last Official Reminder.....

Save the Date
For Gettysburg Brush Cutting by Ed Root
Gettysburg Brush Cutting
Saturday, April 23rd, 2016

Our plans are now set for our next adventure at Gettysburg. The Park was extremely pleased with our work around Meade's Headquarters (the Leister Farmhouse) last year and has requested that we continue working moving south along the Taneytown Road. As last year, there will be plenty to do and something for both the young in body and stamina as well as those of us who are a bit more mature in age. That means fence maintenance and rebuilding as well as brush cutting along stone walls and fence lines.

Work will began at the site at 9AM and we expect to finish our task by 1PM. Parking is available in the gravel lot across the Taneytown Road from the Leister House. The CWRT will provide ice water. The NPS will provide loppers/pruners and scythes, but any such equipment you can bring will be extremely helpful. Gas powered weed trimmers are permitted for qualified operators and the Park will provide fuel. Common sense prevails: wear work quality slacks, sturdy shoes and work gloves. There numerous sticker bushes so no shorts or flip flops unless you have masochistic tendencies.

As in past years, we and the Park wish to reward our folks who volunteer their time and energy on a beautiful spring day. This year you are in for a special treat which is a private tour of the Park's Cannon Carriage Restoration Shop. This facility, not normally open to the public, is located along Seminary Ridge. It just opened late last summer and is where Gettysburg's 400 cannon and carriages are refurbished and maintained. We plan on going there directly after our work day is complete. So bring your lunch if you wish to eat while you work or plan on a late lunch after the tour.

We need to have an idea of how many folks will be with us that day so please see Ed Root at any meeting or email him at sartilly@hotmail.com to express your interest.

ANSWERS FOR THE QUIZ, DO YOUR KNOW THE CIVIL WAR?(Page 4)

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. C



Book Raffle Winners for March 2016



The winners of the March 2016 book Raffle are (From left to right): Kim Jacobs, Claude Kohl Jr, Sherri Miller, Joe Riggs, Frank Whelan. Congratulations to the winners and thanks to everyone for supporting the preservation cause.

The Battle of Appomattox...Wikipedia

The Battle of Appomattox Court House, fought on the morning of April 9, 1865, was one of the last battles of the American Civil War. It was the final engagement of Confederate Army general Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia before it surrendered to the Union Army under Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. Lee, having abandoned the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia, after the ten-month Siege of Petersburg, retreated west, hoping to join his army with the Confederate forces in North Carolina. Union forces pursued and cut off the Confederate retreat at the village of Appomattox Court House. Lee launched an attack to break through the Union force to his front, assuming the Union force consisted entirely of cavalry. When he realized that the cavalry was backed up by two corps of Union infantry, he had no choice but to surrender.

The signing of the surrender documents occurred in the parlor of the house owned by Wilmer McLean on the afternoon of April 9. On April 12, a formal ceremony marked the disbandment of the Army of Northern Virginia and the parole of its officers and men, effectively ending the war in Virginia. This event triggered a series of surrenders across the South, signaling the end of the war.

The final campaign for Richmond, Virginia, the capital of the Confederate States, began when the Union Army of the Potomac crossed the James River in June 1864. The armies under the command of Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant laid siege to Petersburg and Richmond, intending to cut the two cities' supply lines and force the Confederates to evacuate. In the spring of 1865 Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee waited for an opportunity to leave the Petersburg lines, aware that the position was untenable, but Union troops made the first move. On April 1, 1865, Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan's cavalry turned Lee's flank at the Battle of Five Forks. The next day Grant's army achieved a decisive breakthrough, effectively ending the Petersburg siege. With supply lines cut, Lee's men abandoned the trenches they had held for ten months and evacuated on the night of April 2–3.

Lee's first objective was to reassemble and supply his men at Amelia Courthouse. His plan was to link up with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's Army of Tennessee and go on the offensive after establishing defenses on the Roanoke River. When the troops arrived at Amelia on April 4, however, they found no provisions. Lee sent wagons out to the surrounding country to forage, but as a result lost a day's worth of marching time. The army then headed west to Appomattox Station, where a supply train awaited him. Lee's army was now composed of the cavalry corps and two small infantry corps.

En route to the station, on April 6 at Sailor's Creek, nearly one fourth of the retreating Confederate army was cut off by Sheridan's cavalry and elements of the II and VI Corps. Two Confederate divisions fought the VI Corps along the creek. The Confederates attacked but were driven back, and soon after the Union cavalry cut through the right of the Confederate lines. Most of the 7,700 Confederates were captured or surrendered, including Lt. Gen. Richard S. Ewell and eight other general officers. The delay prevented Lee from reaching the station until late afternoon on April 8, allowing Sheridan to reach the station that evening, where he captured Lee's supplies and obstructed his path.

Following the minor battles of Cumberland Church and High Bridge, on April 7 Grant sent a note to Lee suggesting that it was time to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia. In a return note, Lee refused the request, but asked Grant what terms he had in mind. On April 8, Union cavalry under Brig. Gen. and Brevet Maj. Gen. George Armstrong Custer captured and burned three supply trains waiting for Lee's army at the Battle of Appomattox Station. Now both the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the James were converging on Appomattox.

With his supplies at Appomattox destroyed, Lee now looked west, to the railway at Lynchburg, where more supplies awaited him. However, on the morning of April 8 a battalion of the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry was detached from Stoneman's Raid into North Carolina and southwestern Virginia and had made a demonstration to within three miles of Lynchburg, giving the appearance of being the vanguard of a much larger force. Despite this new threat, Lee apparently decided to try for Lynchburg anyway.

While the Union Army was closing in on Lee, all that lay between Lee and Lynchburg was Union cavalry. Lee hoped to break through the cavalry before infantry arrived. He sent a note to Grant saying that he did not wish to surrender his army just yet but was willing to discuss how Grant's terms would affect the Confederacy. Grant, with a throbbing headache, stated that "It looks as if Lee still means to fight." The Union infantry was close, but the only unit near enough to support Sheridan's cavalry was Maj. Gen. John Gibbon's XXIV Corps of the Army of the James. This corps traveled 30 miles (48 km) in 21 hours to reach the cavalry. Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, commander of the Army of the James, arrived with the XXIV Corps around 4:00 a.m. while the V Corps of the Army of the Potomac was close behind. Sheridan deployed three divisions of cavalry along a low ridge to the southwest of Appomattox Court House.

Battle

At dawn on April 9, the Confederate Second Corps under Maj. Gen. John B. Gordon attacked Sheridan's cavalry and quickly forced back the first line under Brevet Brig. Gen. Charles H. Smith. The next line, held by Brig. Gens. Ranald S. Mackenzie and George Crook, slowed the Confederate advance. Gordon's troops charged through the Union lines and took the ridge, but as they reached the crest they saw the entire Union XXIV Corps in line of battle with the Union V Corps to their right. Lee's cavalry saw these Union forces and immediately withdrew and rode off towards Lynchburg. Ord's troops began advancing against Gordon's corps while the Union II Corps began moving against Lt. Gen. James Longstreet's corps to the northeast. Colonel Charles Venable of Lee's staff rode in at this time and asked for an assessment, and Gordon gave him a reply he knew Lee did not want to hear: "Tell General Lee I have fought my corps to a frazzle, and I fear I can do nothing unless I am heavily supported by Longstreet's corps." Upon hearing it Lee finally stated the inevitable: "Then there is nothing left for me to do but to go and see General Grant and I would rather die a thousand deaths."

Many of Lee's officers, including Longstreet, agreed that surrendering the army was the only option left. The only notable officer opposed to surrender was Longstreet's chief of artillery, Brig. Gen. Edward Porter Alexander, who predicted that if Lee surrendered then "every other [Confederate] army will follow suit".

At 8:00 a.m., Lee rode out to meet Grant, accompanied by three of his aides.

Grant received Lee's first letter on the morning of April 9 as he was traveling to meet Sheridan. Grant recalled his migraine seemed to disappear when he read Lee's letter, and he handed it to his assistant Rawlins to read aloud before composing his reply:

General, Your note of this date is but this moment, 11:50 A.M. rec'd., in consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg road. I am at this writing about four miles West of Walker's Church and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you. Notice sent to me on this road where you wish the interview to take place.

Grant's response was remarkable in that it let the defeated Lee choose the place of his surrender. Lee received the reply within an hour and dispatched an aide, Charles Marshall, to find a suitable location for the occasion. Marshall scrutinized Appomattox Court House, a small village of roughly twenty buildings that served as a waystation for travelers on the Richmond-Lynchburg Stage Road. Marshall rejected the first house he saw as too dilapidated, instead settling on the 1848 brick home of Wilmer McLean. McLean had lived near Manassas Junction during the First Battle of Bull Run, and had retired to Appomattox to escape the war.

With gunshots still being heard on Gordon's front and Union skirmishers still advancing on Longstreet's front, Lee received a message from Grant. After several hours of correspondence between Grant and Lee, a cease-fire was enacted and Grant received Lee's request to discuss surrender terms.

Surrender



Union soldiers at the courthouse in April 1865

Dressed in an immaculate uniform, Lee waited for Grant to arrive. Grant, whose headache had ended when he received Lee's note, arrived at the courthouse in a mud-spattered uniform—a government-issue sack coat with trousers tucked into muddy boots, no side arms, and with only his tarnished shoulder straps showing his rank. It was the first time the two men had seen each other face-to-face in almost two decades. Suddenly overcome with sadness, Grant found it hard to get to the point of the meeting and instead the two generals briefly discussed their only previous encounter, during the Mexican–American War. Lee brought the attention back to the issue at hand, and Grant offered the same terms he had before:

In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th inst., I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of N. Va. on the following terms, to wit: Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate. One copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officer or officers as you may designate. The officers to give their individual paroles not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery and public property to be parked and stacked, and turned over to the officer appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their paroles and the laws in force where they may reside.

The terms were as generous as Lee could hope for; his men would not be imprisoned or prosecuted for treason. Officers were allowed to keep their side arms. In addition to his terms, Grant also allowed the defeated men to

take home their horses and mules to carry out the spring planting and provided Lee with a supply of food rations for his starving army; Lee said it would have a very happy effect among the men and do much toward reconciling the country. The terms of the surrender were recorded in a document hand written by Grant's adjutant Ely S. Parker, a Native American of the Seneca tribe, and completed around 4 p.m., April 9. Lee, upon discovering Parker to be a Seneca remarked "It is good to have one real American here." Parker replied, "Sir, we are all Americans." As Lee left the house and rode away, Grant's men began cheering in celebration, but Grant ordered an immediate stop. "I at once sent word, however, to have it stopped," he said. "The Confederates were now our countrymen, and we did not want to exult over their downfall," he said. Custer and other Union officers purchased from McLean the furnishings of the room Lee and Grant met in as souvenirs, emptying it of furniture. Grant soon visited the Confederate army, and then he and Lee sat on the McLean home's porch and met with visitors such as Longstreet and George Pickett before the two men left for their capitals. On April 10, Lee gave his farewell address to his army. The same day a six-man commission gathered to discuss a formal ceremony of surrender, even though no Confederate officer wished to go through with such an event. Brigadier General (brevet Major General) Joshua L. Chamberlain was the Union officer selected to lead the ceremony. Later, he reflected on what he witnessed on April 12, 1865, and wrote a moving tribute:

At the surrender ceremonies, about 28,000 Confederate soldiers passed by and stacked their arms. The Appomattox Roster lists approximately 26,300 men who surrendered. This reference does not include the 7,700 who were captured at Sailor's Creek three days earlier. They were treated as Prisoners of War.

From Our Colleagues at the Civil War Round Table of New York

Don't waste any time...simply pick up the phone RIGHT NOW and reserve your seats for **LIVING HISTORIAN, CURT FIELDS**, and watch as Curt makes "**General Ulysses S. Grant and Civil War History Come Alive**" at The Civil War Round Table of New York! Please bring your family, friends, and co-workers for this very special performance. This performance is on April 13, 2016 and reservations are required By April 6, 2016. Cost of attending for non-members is \$60.00. Call 718-341-9811 NOW!

Campaign Print Raffle Prizes

Civil War Roundtable Prizes for 2015 – 2016 Campaign Season

Grand Prize

“Battery Longstreet (Battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862) – Numbered Print and Framed

2nd Prize

“General Meade’s Headquarters – Mrs. Lydia Leister House; Gettysburg, PA.) Ink drawing print

3rd Prize

“Stonewall Jackson (2 volumes) – Lenoir Chambers

4th Prize

“Battle of Bull Run (collector’s edition) – William C. Davis

5th Prize

“Brawling Brass North and South – The Most Famous Quarrels of the Civil War” – Harold B. Simpson

CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE OF EASTERN PA, INC.

P.O. BOX 333

ALLENTOWN, PA 18105

FIRST CLASS MAIL