



THE "OLD LINER" NEWSLETTER

From the Editor:

In order to keep expenses down, thus having more funds available for preservation projects at the end of the year, we are asking that those receiving a hard copy of the BCWRT Newsletter notify me if they wish to continue doing so. Please call me at 410-788-3525 or send a note to Earle Hollenbaugh, 17 Fusting Ave, Ste 1W, Catonsville, MD 21228 to let me know if you wish to continue receiving a hard copy of the newsletter via USPS in the coming year. The new mailing list will be effective with the March Issue. If I haven't heard from you, you will no longer be on the list.

We received the letter below on the BCWRT Website.

Don Macreadie
President

Baltimore Cwrt

Dear Mr. Macreadie:

I am a member of the Ottawa (Canada) cwrt, and a researcher concentrating on Canada's connections to the Civil War. My last book was Devil's Game, the Civil War Intrigues of Charles A. Dunham (U of Illinois Press, 2004) and I'm now working on another mystery character, Loreta Velazquez, who apparently worked as a spy or defector for Colonel William S. Fish, the Baltimore provost marshal.

My second chapter is titled "Baltimore Nexus" because a variety of interesting characters intersected there with Velazquez. I'm sending you the intro and first two chapters of the manuscript in hopes there is someone in your group with a particular interest in Baltimore's connection to the war, and who might be willing to read this section and comment on it.

Many thanks for your help.

Carman Cumming

Prof., rtd, Carleton University, Ottawa
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Please contact the Editor if you have any information to offer Mr. Cumming.

Union Soldier's Remains Found at Antietam

By Linda Wheeler, Washington Post,
December 28, 2008

The soldier was just a teenager.

Somewhere in New York State, he had signed up to fight for the Union. The band was playing on the day he marched away from home, headed South to to kill those rebels. Everyone said it would be a short war. He'd be home in no time.

All of that ended on Sept. 17, 1862 at Antietam when he and his comrades were crossing a farmer's field. A bullet or piece of shrapnel found him. He sagged to the ground and was dead.

His buddies moved on; they had to. The fighting was intense. By the end of the day, the battle considered the bloodiest of the war would end with 23,000 casualties.

The next day, under a flag of truce, a Union burial detail began its grim work. Sometime in the next week, the New Yorker was put in a shallow grave near where he fell, but away from the the farmer's plow. He was buried near a limestone outcropping that rippled just above the surface. This was temporary. Either his family or the government would move him to a cemetery and give him a proper burial.

No one ever came for him.

His grave was overlooked when the Union dead were gathered and moved to the new Antietam National Cemetery, dedicated exactly five years after the battle.

For 146 seasons, crops were planted all around him and even over him if a farmer could make the tight turn at the rocky place, but nothing disturbed

his sleep. He could have been there forever, never found and never known except for a ground hog who happened to build a tunnel at that spot.

The tunnel was deep, angling down under the limestone. At some point, the tunnel became clogged with debris and the ground hog vigorously kicked it out of the way, flinging it all the way to the surface.

It included pieces of tea-colored bone.

A visitor who was walking the battlefield in mid-October, strayed off the Corn Field Trail and saw some bones on the ground that he later left at the visitors' center. He didn't give his name, saying only he had found something in a field off the trail, next to an animal hole.

"It was a jaw bone with four teeth attached and one loose plus some other fragments," said Ed Wenschhof Jr., Antietam's chief of Natural Resources Management and Resources Protection. "We get a lot of these bones brought in here, almost all of them are animal."

He needed to check it out. Several photographs were emailed to the National Park Service's regional archaeologist, Stephen Potter, in Washington. Potter said he knew right away the jaw, and what turned out to be skull fragments, belonged to a human. And he knew they were very old bones.

"When I realized what I had -- an unmarked, unknown burial of a Civil War soldier, not a victim of modern mayhem -- it grabbed me in the gut," he said. "'I was totally focused. I forgot everything else. I immediately started planning what we would do next."

He said he estimated the soldier's age at 19 to 21, based on an impacted wisdom tooth in the jaw



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bone, the lack of wear on the teeth and an open suture in the cranium. That suture closes only when an individual ceases to grow.

He called Wenschhof. Potter wanted to see the the bones but his first impulse was to collect whatever else was out there in the field. It was going to be difficult to find the spot. The field covered acres of land, but they had to move quickly because relic hunters might hear about the discovery and disturb the grave.

Wenschhof and a team of park rangers crisscrossed the field that was adjacent to the infamous Corn Field, where brutal hand-to-hand fighting had taken place during the battle. There were burrows everywhere, and they had to be careful not to step in to them. Finally, one of the team found bone fragments and several pieces of leather outside a ground hog hole. It had to be the right place.

The soldier had been found.

Potter had sent the photographs to Douglas Owsley, a well-known forensic anthropologist with the Department of Anthropology at the Smithsonian Institution. He agreed with Potter's assessment but felt the soldier was somewhere between 18 and 21 and most likely was a teenager.

"He said the kid never saw his 20th birthday," Potter recalled.

Within a few weeks, Potter and a crew were at Antietam, also known as Sharpsburg, scraping away the top layer of brown earth and then delving into the reddish layer of clay. They were working under a blue and white tent erected to shield themselves from the rain and wind and to protect whatever they found.

Two animal holes were within the rectangle sketched on the earth, probably boundaries of the grave.



This buckle was found with the remains. - Washington Post photo

The resident of the burrow had been captured a few days earlier and delivered to a new neighborhood beyond the field.

The excavation work was slow. There weren't any large bones in the grave shaft.

"Ground hogs can do a lot of damage," Potter said. "Context means everything. If the bones are moved or damaged or if the ground hog gnawed on them, and ground hogs do gnaw on bones -- they need their daily calcium supplement -- things can be hard to figure out."

In this case, the ground hog had destroyed most of the soldier's bones.

What they did find was a number of jacket or coat buttons that connected the soldier to a New York regiment. The ones from the cuffs had the state emblem and some of the larger ones from the front had the emblem and the Latin word, "Excelsior," meaning upward. The other buttons found were general government issue, indicating the soldier was not a green recruit but a veteran who had been around long enough to have replaced lost buttons.

They also found a belt buckle with "U.S." engraved on it, and some bits of leather later identified as coming from boots or shoes.

Potter told the crew, "We now know three things: our soldier was a young guy, probably a teenager, but he was a veteran and not a new recruit and he was part of a New York regiment."

The crew, having plotted the exact position on paper of every bit of metal and bone and leather taken from the grave site, filled the 18-inch-deep excavation and tried to make it look like just another part of the farmer's field.

The next step is for Owsley to examine all the bones and items found in the grave to see if he can tease any more information from them. He won't be able to do that for several months.

John Howard, Antietam battlefield superintendent, had been following the progress of the search closely. He had come out to watch the crews excavating the grave. Later he said it was unlikely the soldier would ever be identified because so little was known about him and, on the day of the



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battle, there were many New York regiments involved.

One of the rangers who works for Howard, Brian S. Baracz, has studied the battle for 10 years. He said there had been 68 infantry regiments, 12 artillery and seven cavalry units from New York at Antietam. Close to the area where the soldier was found, two dozen New York infantry regiments had crossed through. Using just those 24 units and narrowing the list of possible soldiers to those of the right age who were listed as "missing," he said the number would range between 25 and 50.

Howard said if they ever got "really lucky and identified the soldier, we'd make a real effort to track down the next of kin. We'd ask them what they wanted us to do. We could ship the remains or give him a proper burial here at Antietam."

If there is no identification, he expects the soldier will be buried in the New York section of the national cemetery, which is near his office.

"Just like any other American soldier, we will give him a proper burial," he said. "This is where he fought. This is where he died. This is now his home."

Historians By the Hundreds Sign Petition Against Wilderness Walmart

CWi, December 12, 2008

In a letter to Walmart President and CEO Lee Scott, 253 historians from throughout the country urge the retail giant to reconsider plans to build a 138,000 square-foot supercenter immediately adjacent to the Wilderness Battlefield in Orange County, Va. A formal application for the project was filed on Friday, December 5.

Among the signers are some of the most prominent historians in America, including two-time Pulitzer Prize winner David M. McCullough; James McPherson, author of the Pulitzer Prize-winning *Battle Cry of Freedom*; Emmy-winning documentary filmmaker Ken Burns; respected Virginia educators and authors William C. Davis, Gary Gallagher and James I. Robertson, the authors of dozens of Civil War titles; and Edwin C. Bearss, Chief Historian Emeritus of the National Park Service. Although many individual historians have previously voiced opposition to Walmart's Wilderness proposal, such a large and diverse group uniting in this cause demonstrates how important the Wilderness is to our nation's heritage, noted Lee White, executive director of the National Coalition for History (NCH), one of the eight groups making up the Wilderness Battlefield Coalition, which circulated the letter. Jim Lighthizer, president of the Civil War Preservation Trust (CWPT), said the impressive response to the letter is a clear illustration of the near universal opposition to the proposal within the Civil War and historic preservation communities.

"That so many prominent individuals — respected professors, decorated scholars and award-winning authors — have all joined together to speak out against this proposal in one voice is truly telling," said Lighthizer. "We have been overwhelmed by the response to this effort and the impassioned pleas from historians calling on Walmart to protect our history."

"No one has a deeper, more abiding respect for all that this ground symbolizes than the men and women who make it their lives' work to study

historic sites and events," White stated. "And clearly, they understand the irreparable damage that this would do to a tangible piece of our history."

In the letter to Walmart, the 253 co-signing historians pronounce the Wilderness to be a "unique historical and cultural treasure deserving careful stewardship" before declaring it "an indelible part of our history, its very ground hallowed by the American blood spilled there." The letter concludes with a request for Walmart to "identify a site that would meet its needs without changing the very character of the battlefield" and move the store farther away from the National Military Park.

"Civil War battlefields are wonderfully evocative places," noted historian Gary W. Gallagher, the John L. Nau III Professor in the History of the American Civil War at the University of Virginia and the author of numerous books on the subject. "We should preserve and protect these national treasures, including gateway areas that shield historic ground from encroaching development that often degrades the experience of citizens seeking a better understanding of the American past."

Gordon Rhea, the author of *The Battle of the Wilderness* and *In the Footsteps of Grant and Lee: The Wilderness through Cold Harbor*, disputes any claim that the ground Walmart is eyeing lacks historic significance. "The proposed Walmart site lies near the intersection of the wartime Germanna Plank Road and the Orange Turnpike," he said. "This was the nerve center of the Union army. This land served as the heart of the Union Fifth Corps' encampments and lies within the shadow of Grant's and Meade's headquarters. It is truly hallowed ground."



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Historians and preservationists fear that if the Walmart is built, it will increase traffic and greatly encourage further development in the region. "The Wilderness Battlefield is the biggest tourist destination in Orange County," remarked Craig Rains of the Friends of the Wilderness Battlefield. "A store this large, set amid a nearly pristine rural landscape, threatens to overshadow the experience of the tens of thousands of visitors who come to the battlefield each year. Moving the store, even just a short distance, can prevent that" Historian Edwin C. Bearss agreed, adding, "There are plenty of other places to build a Walmart. The intersection of the old Germanna Plank Road (modern Route 3) and the historic Orange Turnpike is key to understanding the battle and how it developed. The addition of a new Walmart store in an area already served by other branches of the same chain, would lead to a further and irreparable degradation of an historic site of national significance." The Battle of the Wilderness, fought May 5-6, 1864, was among the most significant engagements of the American Civil War and marked the first time legendary generals Robert E. Lee and Ulysses S. Grant faced off against one another in battle. Nearly 29,000 American soldiers were killed, wounded or captured in the horrendous, two-day struggle. The Wilderness Battlefield Coalition is a group of national, statewide and local preservation, conservation and civic organizations who share an abiding interest in preserving and the Wilderness Battlefield. The Coalition seeks to raise public awareness about the value of historic preservation and the urgent threats confronting the Wilderness Battlefield. The Coalition consists of eight

nonprofit organizations: the Central Virginia Battlefields Trust, the Civil War Preservation Trust, Friends of Fredericksburg Area Battlefields, Friends of Wilderness Battlefield, the National Coalition for History, the National Parks Conservation Association, the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Piedmont Environmental Council. For more information on the Coalition and its opposition to the proposed Walmart at the Wilderness, please visit

<http://www.wildernesswalmart.com/>.

Pamplin Park to close to Public

Clarksville CWRT Newsletter,
December 12, 2008

Effective January 2, 2009, Pamplin Historical Park and the National Museum of the Civil War Soldier in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, will be open by reservation only. Guests wishing to visit the Park may do so by making a reservation forty-eight hours in advance. Admission fees for non-members will be \$100 for a group of up to ten people, and \$10 per adult for groups of more than ten. Park members may make reservations twenty-four hours in advance with no minimum numbers and no admission fee. The Park will maintain all reservation-based programming, including its popular school field trips, battlefield tours, Annual Symposium, Civil War Adventure Camps, Summer Teacher Institutes, and History Day Camps.

"The severe economic downturn has undercut the ability of the Pamplin Foundation to support the Park at current levels," says Pamplin Historical Park President, A. Wilson Greene. "We deeply regret the necessity to curtail normal daily operations to meet this new fiscal reality." None of the Park's four

museums will be altered and the Park will continue to maintain its four historic structures, ten reconstructed buildings, and three miles of interpretive trails. "Should economic conditions improve, we hope to restore some regular public operating hours next spring," adds Greene. The Park will continue to accelerate its use of the internet to fulfill its educational mission through on-line programming. Pamplin Historical Park and the National Museum of the Civil War Soldier preserves 422 acres near Petersburg, Virginia, including the Breakthrough Battlefield, a National Historic Landmark. It is owned and operated by the Pamplin Foundation of Portland, Oregon. The Park opened in 1994 as Pamplin Park Civil War Site and debuted the National Museum of the Civil War Soldier in 1999, when it adopted its current name.

Cannons from Confederate raider Alabama preserved

The Associated Press, Jan. 02, 2009
CHARLESTON, S.C.

After more than eight years of work, scientists say two cannons from the Confederate raider CSS Alabama have been preserved at the same lab conserving another Civil War artifact, the Confederate submarine H.L. Hunley.

Workers scraped away hardened sediment on the 32-pound, smooth bore cannons each weighing about 5 tons. The cannons were also soaked in chemicals to leech out sea salts.

In appreciation for the work, the Navy, which owns the cannons, may allow one to be displayed at a museum which will one day display the hand-cranked Hunley, The Post and Courier of Charleston reported Friday.



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"It will be a great addition to the Hunley museum because we want it to be a full Southern Maritime museum," said Randy Burbage, a member of the South Carolina Hunley Commission.

The Alabama was built in Liverpool, England, for the Confederacy.

During the 22 months it sailed, its crew boarded 447 vessels including 65 Union merchant vessels and took 2,000 prisoners, according to the CSS Alabama Association.

The Alabama was finally caught by the USS Kearsage and sank on June 11, 1864, following a battle in the English Channel off Cherbourg, France, where the Alabama was awaiting repairs.

The wreck of the Alabama was found in 1984 and the two cannons were raised in 2000. On one cannon scientists found fragments of human jawbone, thought to be from a crewman.

The sinking of the Alabama came a few months after the Hunley sank off Charleston. The Hunley became the first sub in history to sink an enemy warship when it sank the USS blockade ship Housatonic in February, 1864.

The Hunley and its eight-man crew never returned from the mission. It was raised in 2000 and is being conserved in the same North Charleston lab where scientists worked on the Alabama guns.

Civil War sword thief sentenced

By KEITH PHUCAS, Montgomery County (PA) Times Herald, January 5, 2009

COURTHOUSE — A Quakertown man who admitted stealing authentic Civil War swords from the basement of a Blue Bell home last year was

sentenced to four years' probation Tuesday.

Edward Preisler, 34, pled guilty to theft charges in October in Montgomery County Court of Common Pleas, according to court papers. Also Tuesday, Judge Paul W. Tressler ordered the defendant to pay \$2,000 in restitution.

A Blue Bell resident, the owner of the antique swords, called Mark 1 Restoration, a company that performs housing restoration and repair work, to fix his basement that had been damaged by water.

Preisler, who was then employed by the company, showed up at the Hobson Road house on May 28, 2007 to do the work. While there, the Quakertown man reportedly saw several Civil War era swords, described as "one of a kind" items valued at \$20,000, according to an affidavit.

In June, the homeowner received a call from a friend who is also an antique collector telling him about swords he had just bought and intended to resell. One sword the friend described sounded similar to one the Blue Bell resident owned, and when he went to his basement to check on his swords, he found several missing from the collection. Two days later, the Blue Bell collector met with his friend and identified five swords as stolen from his house. A week later, a Whitpain Township police detective interviewed Preisler about the missing antiques, and he immediately admitted stealing them, gave police a written statement and was arrested for theft and receiving stolen property.

When he took the swords in May 2007, he reportedly put the swords in a trash bag and took them to his house. Days later, the repairman searched the classified advertising in

a Philadelphia newspaper and saw an ad about buying and selling antique swords.

According to court documents, Preisler met a dealer in Plymouth Meeting Mall and sold him the antiques.

Assistant DA Anthony Gil said the revelation that the prized swords were missing was the ironic aspect of the case. The antique dealer who purchased the swords unknowingly from the thief for just \$2,000, called a fellow collector who actually owned the stolen artifacts but didn't know they were missing.

"The unbelievable thing here is the defendant contacted the dealer, and the dealer (then) called the victim telling him about the swords he'd bought," Gil said.

"The collector's world is a small one, so the next time someone decides to steal collectables, he should know he's probably going to get caught," Gil said.

President-Elect Obama to be Sworn in Using the Lincoln Bible

Blackvoicenews.com, January, 01, 2009

On January 20th, President-elect Barack Obama will take the oath of office using the same Bible upon which President Lincoln was sworn in at his first inauguration. The Bible is currently part of the collections of the Library of Congress. Though there is no constitutional requirement for the use of a Bible during the swearing-in, Presidents have traditionally used Bibles for the ceremony, choosing a volume with personal or historical significance. President-elect Obama will be the first President sworn in using the Lincoln Bible since its initial use in 1861.



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"President-elect Obama is deeply honored that the Library of Congress has made the Lincoln Bible available for use during his swearing-in," said Presidential Inaugural Committee Executive Director Emmett Beliveau. "The President-elect is committed to holding an Inauguration that celebrates America's unity, and the use of this historic Bible will provide a powerful connection to our common past and common heritage."

The Bible was originally purchased by William Thomas Carroll, Clerk of the Supreme Court, for use during Lincoln's swearing-in ceremony on March 4, 1861. The Lincoln family Bible, which is also in the Library of Congress's collection, was unavailable for the ceremony because it was packed away with the First Family's belongings, still en route from Springfield, IL, to their new home at the White House.

The Bible itself is bound in burgundy velvet with a gold-washed white metal rim around the three outside edges of both covers. All its edges are heavily gilded. In the center of the top cover is a shield of gold wash over white metal with the words "Holy Bible" chased into it. The book is 15 cm long, 10 cm wide, and 4.5 cm deep when closed. The 1,280-page Bible was published in 1853 by the Oxford University Press.

Annotated in the back of the volume, along with the Seal of the Supreme Court, is the following: "I, William Thomas Carroll, clerk of the said court do hereby certify that the preceding copy of the Holy Bible is that upon which the Honble. R. B. Taney, Chief Justice of the said Court, administered to His Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, the oath of office as President of the United States ..."

The Lincoln Inaugural Bible will be on display at the Library of Congress February 12th to May 9th, 2009, as part of an exhibition titled "With Malice Toward None: The Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Exhibition." The exhibit will then travel to five other American cities. The Library is planning several other events and programming in commemoration of the bicentennial of the birth of the nation's 16th president, who was born on February 12th, 1809.

On March 4, 2009, the 147th anniversary of Lincoln's first inauguration, the Library of Congress will also be convening an all-day symposium with several renowned Lincoln scholars. For more information see the Library of Congress Web site at www.loc.gov.

Gettysburg's Ziegler's Grove Restoration goes out for bid

BY SCOT ANDREW PITZER, Gettysburg Times, December 8, 2008

Published: Saturday, December 6, 2008 7:08 AM EST

A multi-million dollar restoration of Ziegler's Grove at Gettysburg National Military Park is expected to begin sometime this winter, as the project has been put out to bid by the park and its management partner, the Gettysburg Foundation.

Currently, the 43.5-acre property is home to the park's old visitor center and Cyclorama facilities. Both buildings have been closed for eight months and are scheduled to be razed.

The park and its contractor are unable to touch the Cyclorama building until an ongoing federal lawsuit to save the cylindrical

structure is resolved. However, the park still intends to proceed with demolishing the old visitor center. "We should be able to stand here one year from now and say that Ziegler's Grove, which is now covered with asphalt, brick and concrete — will be restored to its 1863 appearance, honoring the soldiers that fell on that ground," GNMP Supt. Dr. John A. Latschar said.

The former park visitor center and Cyclorama buildings currently sit atop Ziegler's Grove along Cemetery Ridge, which was the High Water Mark of the Confederacy during the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863. When the new \$103 million battlefield visitor center opened its doors in April, the old facilities closed, awaiting demolition.

Gettysburg Foundation Board of Directors Chairman Robert Kinsley has called Ziegler's Grove, where the 136th New York Regiment was positioned during the three-day battle, the "scene of the fiercest fighting of Pickett's Charge."

The first phase of the demolition does not include the removal of parking lots, or the roads atop Ziegler's Grove — just the buildings. According to the park, the driveway that connects Taneytown Road to Steinwehr Avenue will remain in place, but the current visitor center parking lot will be razed and restored to a meadow. "Ziegler's Grove was the scene of the second and third day of the battle, and it's included in the park's General Management Plan of 1999 that states four goals: restore the Cyclorama painting; preserve the park's collection of one million Civil War artifacts; provide adequate visitor facilities; and restore Ziegler's Grove. Three of those objectives have been accomplished.



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Weekly Winter Lecture Series Scheduled at Gettysburg

CWi Press release, December 10, 2008

The 1st Minnesota Infantry, colorful and controversial Union General Dan Sickles, Abraham Lincoln, Confederate General Richard Ewell, and the July 1 battle for Herbst Woods are among the topics of a new National Park Service series of free winter lectures, Key Moments and Commanders of the Gettysburg Campaign at Gettysburg National Military Park.

National Park Rangers will offer the programs on weekends beginning Saturday, January 10 and running through Sunday, March 15. They are free of charge and will be held at the new Gettysburg National Military Park Museum and Visitor Center, in the Ford Motor Company Fund Education Center.

Programs begin at 1:30 p.m. and last approximately one hour. The schedule is as follows:

Week #1

Saturday, January 10

Key Moments: Longstreet Tries to Flank the Round Tops on July 3 – Troy Harman

Sunday, January 11

Commanders: General Alexander Hays and the Repulse of Longstreet's Assault - Karlton Smith

Week #2

Saturday, January 17

Commanders: Alexander Webb, Norman Hall, & Alonzo Cushing: Profiles of Successful Leaders – D. Scott Hartwig

Week #3

Saturday, January 24

Commanders: Daniel Sickles: The Colorful and Controversial

Commander of Gettysburg -- Matt Atkinson

Sunday, January 25

Key Moments: "A Final Resting Place:" The Establishment of the Soldiers' National Cemetery -- Eric A. Campbell

Week #4

Saturday, January 31

Commanders: Strong Vincent and the Battle for Little Round Top – Tom Holbrook

Week #5

Saturday, February 7

Key Moments: Crisis at the Union Center – The Second Corps Front on July 2 - John Heiser

Sunday, February 8

Key Moments: "We drop a comrade's tears" The 2nd New Hampshire at the Peach Orchard – Karlton Smith

Key Moments and Commanders of the Gettysburg Campaign

Week #6

Saturday, February 14

Commanders: Opportunity, Possibility, and Liability: Lee, E. P. Alexander, William Pendleton and the Great Cannonade of July 3 – Bert Barnett

Sunday, February 15

Commanders: "Day was now breaking and it was too late for any change of place;" Richard Ewell, Cemetery Hill & Memory - Angie Atkinson

Week #7

Saturday, February 21

Key Moments: "Take that hill if practicable" – Cemetery Hill and the End of the First Day's Battle -- Tom Holbrook

Sunday, February 22

Commanders: July 1, 1863 – Surprise or Surmise – Bill Hewitt

Week #8

Saturday, February 28

Key Moments: The 1st Minnesota Infantry on July 2 – Matt Atkinson

Sunday, March 1

Commanders: From "Forever Free" to "A New Birth of Freedom:" Abraham Lincoln in 1863" – Eric A. Campbell

Week #9

Saturday, March 7

Key Moments: "I Have Never Seen the Like Before" - The July 1 Battle for Herbst Woods - D. Scott Hartwig

Sunday, March 8

Commanders: "Much oppressed with a sense of responsibility:" George G. Meade Takes Command of the Army of the Potomac – Charles Teague

Week #10

Saturday, March 14

Commanders: Did Meade Begin a Counteroffensive after Pickett's Charge? - Troy Harman

Sunday, March 15

Key Moments: Hancock Takes Command – July 1 – Angie Atkinson

For more information go to Gettysburg National Military Park's website at www.nps.gov/gett or call 717/334-1124 x 8023.