



## THE "OLD LINER" NEWSLETTER

---

### National Park Service to demolish Gettysburg Cyclorama building

Written by Craig Layne, Morning Edition Host/Reporter - WITF, January 10, 2013

Gettysburg) -- The National Park Service has chosen to demolish an architecturally significant building on the Gettysburg battlefield.

The Cyclorama building was designed by famed architect Richard Neutra and once housed a 360-degree painting of Pickett's Charge.

The structure, which closed in 2005, has been the center of a struggle between the park service and modern architecture experts for more than a dozen years.

In an August interview with WITF, NPS spokeswoman Katie Lawhon says tearing down the building would allow the agency to restore Cemetery Ridge to the way it would have looked during the three-day Civil War clash in July 1863.

"There were actually some monuments associated with soldiers from the Union Army that had to be moved when they built the building," Lawhon says. "So, the first thing we would do is put the monuments back where the veterans had originally placed them."

The park service reviewed the environmental impact of destroying the building before making its decision.

The agency says demolition could begin later this winter.

The Cyclorama painting is now on display at the Gettysburg National Military Park's visitors' center.

The National Park Service provided this background information on the building:

In 1999, the National Park Service (NPS) approved a General

Management Plan for Gettysburg National Military Park (NMP) that addressed demolition of the Cyclorama building as part of a long-term plan to rehabilitate the North Cemetery Ridge to its historic 1863 battle and 1864-1938 commemorative-era appearance.



The Cyclorama Center in Gettysburg, Pa., (Carolyn Kaster/AP)

The 1962 Cyclorama building, designed by noted architect Richard Neutra, was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The adverse effect of demolishing the building was addressed in a 1999 Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the NPS, the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. All mitigation in the MOA has been completed.

In 2006, the NPS was sued by the Recent Past Preservation Network and two individuals challenging the government's compliance with both the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) in making the decision to demolish the Cyclorama building. The U.S. District Court found that the NPS had complied with NHPA but not NEPA and directed the NPS to undertake a "site-specific environmental analysis on the demolition of the Cyclorama Center" and to consider "non-demolition alternatives" to its demolition before "any implementing action is taken on the Center."

Accordingly, the NPS initiated an environmental assessment (EA).

**The Environmental Assessment planning process** - The park prepared the EA with assistance from the regional office and with input from the Northeast Regional Solicitor's Office and the WASO Environmental Quality Division. The EA evaluated three alternatives: the NPS preferred alternative to demolish the building; another action alternative to allow a third-party to relocate the building outside park boundaries; and the no action alternative to mothball the building in place.

The EA was released for a 30-day public review and comment period that ended on September 21, 2012.

Over 1,600 pieces of correspondence were received on the EA. The majority of commenters supported demolition of the building in order to rehabilitate the battle and commemorative landscapes. All substantive comments have been addressed in consultation with the regional office and the Northeast Regional Solicitor's Office.

No changes to the NPS preferred alternative were warranted as a result of public comment.

**Next Steps** - Gettysburg Foundation has funds for the demolition of the building and for most of the rehabilitation of Ziegler's Grove. The first steps in the project will be several weeks of asbestos remediation.

Once the building is demolished, the battle and commemorative-era landscapes will be rehabilitated according to the treatment recommendations contained in the 2004 cultural landscape report (CLR) for the North Cemetery Ridge area which include returning monuments to their historic locations, rebuilding



## THE "OLD LINER" NEWSLETTER

---

commemorative pedestrian pathways and rebuilding historic fences.

### Seminary Ridge Museum Will Be Open On July 1

By Paul Post, January 2013 Civil War News

GETTYSBURG, Pa. – On July 1, 1863, Union Gen. John Buford viewed Confederate troop movements from a cupola atop a four-story building on the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg campus.

Next summer, visitors may get the same bird's-eye view from this vantage point during tours of the new Seminary Ridge Museum that's scheduled to open on July 1, the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg's first day.

The \$15 million project, 10 years in the making, will include four floors of exhibits in historic Schmucker Hall, a seminary dorm built in 1832 that both sides used as a hospital to treat their wounded during the three-day battle.

"People talk about walls talking. In this case the walls have been chattering to us," museum Executive Director Barbara Franco says. "The building itself is our major artifact. It's a great place to start any visit to Gettysburg because it focuses on the battle's first day."

Schmucker Hall has been called "the most important Civil War structure not owned by a public entity."

During renovations, which are now complete, workers made exciting discoveries including letters that had slipped between floorboards. Visitors will see original floors, plaster and wood details.

Each floor's exhibit will have a different theme. From the first floor, where visitors get an overview of the battle and the building's role in it, people will be directed to the top floor

to see "We Have Come to Stay!" that details hour by hour events of the battle's first day.

On the third floor's "Steeped in Sorrow and Death," guests will see how the former dorm was converted to a hospital and learn the stories of the wounded, dying, and the surgeons and nurses who treated them.

"Many of these people with very serious wounds were lucky to get water," Franco said.

Old wooden cots with metal springs, found in the attic, show what hospital beds might have looked like.

Displays will not only tell about such people during the battle, but who they were beforehand and, for survivors, what their fate was afterward. For example, Medal of Honor recipient Jefferson Coates of Wisconsin later homesteaded to Nebraska.

One of the longtime missing letters found in floorboards was addressed to Noah Koontz, of Co. D, 142nd Pennsylvania Infantry. He was born Oct. 30, 1842, in Somerset County, Pa.

After the war, he and his wife moved to Johnstown, Pa., where they survived the great Johnstown Flood of 1889. He died in 1916. According to his obituary Koontz was a teamster and helped build the Somerset and Cambria branch of the B&O Railroad.

"Each of the corner galleries will be set up with realistic life-size figures," Franco says. "There will be 3-to-5-minute videos and hands-on things for visitors on each floor. There are great programming possibilities here as we go forward."

The second floor, "Voices of Duty and Devotion," delves into moral, civil and religious issues surrounding the war, highlighted by a "Faith and Freedom" exhibit.

State-of-the-art interactive exhibits are under construction in New York and will be installed this winter and spring.

Schmucker Hall is named for Samuel Simon Schmucker, a prominent anti-slavery advocate who helped focus national debate on slavery and an articulate spokesman for social justice. He founded the seminary in 1826. Schmucker welcomed Daniel Alexander Payne, the first African-American Lutheran seminarian, to study there.

In addition to inside attractions, the museum project includes a one-mile walking path through seminary grounds with signage explaining various historical points of interest.

The seminary and museum are located just outside Gettysburg National Historical Park, where countless visitors tour the battlefield each year.

At present, the cupola is partially obscured by tall trees that will be taken down soon and replaced with shorter oaks. This will give cupola visitors a better view of the battlefield and let battlefield tourists see the cupola the way soldiers would have in 1863.

During the battle, about 600 soldiers from both sides were treated there. The Union held the building on the first day, but relinquished control of Seminary Ridge to Confederates after retreating to high ground south of town.

After the battle, the Union once again took it over and care for soldiers continued into September.

The building was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973. The new museum, with 20,000 square feet of exhibit space, is a joint venture of the seminary, Adams County Historical Society and



## THE "OLD LINER" NEWSLETTER

Seminary Ridge Historic Preservation Association.

The project has been paid for with a combination of state, federal and private funding.

"The whole approach is to let the people who were here tell their stories," Franco said.

Group rates will be offered, with cupola tours available by reservation. A "soft" opening with limited preview tours is planned in April. New parking spaces will be spread throughout the campus.

### Closing On Major Tract Is Expected In Franklin

By Gregory L. Wade, January 2013  
Civil War News

FRANKLIN, Tenn. — The site often mentioned in Franklin battle reports, the land where the Carter Cotton Gin stood, will soon become a part of the growing battlefield preservation footprint in Franklin.

At presstime the closing on the Cameron Strip Center, known locally as the Domino's strip, was expected to be accomplished by the end of the year.

The current retail center will be eventually torn down and the land restored to its battlefield appearance. Franklin's Charge, the coalition made up of local Franklin nonprofits, has committed to raise \$500,000 of the \$1.8 million purchase price.

Franklin's Charge is working with state matching grants and the Civil War Trust to buy this critical piece of core battlefield. The Trust has proposed that the city allocate \$250,000 for the project, which the Trust will match.

The Trust is also involved in two additional purchases of property in the Carter House area which, with the Domino's site, will total 1.6 acres for \$2.2 million.

According to the Trust, funding will come from \$1,020,540 in matching grants from the Tennessee Transportation Enhancement program and the federal American Battlefield Protection Program, \$500,000 from Franklin's Charge and \$350,000 in gifts and pledges from two major private donors. The Trust's share is \$339,000.

It was in the strip mall area where Confederate forces under Gen. John Bell Hood almost broke the Federal lines in the Nov. 30, 1864, battle that left Hood with six generals dead and his army a shell of what it once had been.



Proposed recreation of Carter Cotton Gin, Franklin TN – Photo courtesy of Franklin's Charge

For all practical purposes the Army of Tennessee, after suffering severe losses at the hands of the Federals who were dug in along the lines that include the Domino's strip, ceased to exist as a viable threat to the Union in the Western Theater.

Franklin's Charge board member Julian Bibb said, "This project will be

the centerpiece of a greatly enhanced Civil War offering when we commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Franklin in 2014."

It is hoped that the commercial strip will be removed by then. And some are hopeful that a cotton gin will be built and interpreted by 2014 as well. Officials believe additional properties may become available as preservation momentum grows. Already, combined with other adjoining purchases in recent years, a "ground zero" park in Franklin is emerging.

Until 2005, there was very little interest in, and little to see of, Franklin's Civil War past other than the Carter House and the Carnton Plantation.

### Maryland man, last surviving son of Civil War veteran, dies at 91

Cumberland Times-News, December 18, 2012

LAVALE — Albert L. Comer Sr., 91, who was Maryland's last surviving son of a Confederate veteran, died Sunday at his home.

At age 78, Comer was inducted in the Maryland Chapter of the Sons of the Confederate in a ceremony held at Gen. Robert E. Lee's Headquarters Museum in Gettysburg, Pa. At that time, there were just four other living sons of Southern Civil War soldiers nationwide.

The Kelly-Springfield Tire Co. retiree was the son of James J. Comer, who enlisted in the Confederate Army at age 14. James was the youngest infantryman in Gen. Stonewall Jackson's 33rd Brigade. At the end of the Civil War, James returned to the Shenandoah Valley in



## THE "OLD LINER" NEWSLETTER

---

Virginia and married. After the death of his wife, he married again. His second wife was 34 years younger and they had seven children. Albert, the youngest, was born in 1921, when his father was 74 years old. James' military service was documented by his granddaughter Nancy Lantz of Ridgeley, W.Va., who was Albert's niece.

### **Tens of thousands expected at 150th Gettysburg Battle Re-enactment**

By Richard D. L. Fulton, Emmitsburg News-Journal, December 19, 2012

The Battle of Gettysburg, fought between the forces of Union President Abraham Lincoln and those of the Confederate States of America from July 1 through July 3, 1863, was one of the bloodiest stalemates ever fought by American troops.

For three days, more than 150,000 combatants hammered away at each other in and around the then almost-unheard of village Gettysburg in rural Adams County, Pennsylvania, ultimately leaving behind a trail of destruction that included nearly 35,000 casualties almost equally divided among the two sides.

By day three of the engagement, neither side could make any headway against the other, leading Confederate General Robert E. Lee to attempt one last effort on July 3, an ill-fated thrust of 15,000 men (and women) at the Union lines that came to be known as Pickett's Charge.

When the smoke had cleared and the Southern forces began to fall back to Virginia, it took days to count the dead, the bodies of more than 1,000 of which have never been found, and months to burn the horses left behind on the so-called "fields of glory." The

debris of battle remains beneath the soil of Gettysburg and the surrounding areas to this day.

In July, this year, thousands of Civil War reenactors will converge on the Gettysburg area for what will likely be an unparalleled reenactment of the Battle of Gettysburg in recognition of its 150th anniversary, and it's entirely possible that the numbers of soldiers will set a new record for the size of a historical reenactment in the United States.

Adams County Commissioner Randy Phiel has acted as the operations and incident commander for the Gettysburg Anniversary Committee for the past 18 years.

Phiel told the News-Journal that between 8,000 and 15,000 reenactors were expected at this year's landmark event, "plus several hundreds of horses and over 100 cannons already registered to participate."

From 50,000 to 75,000 spectators are expected to attend the event over the course of its four days.

Phiel stated that rooms in the area were "booked within 20 minutes" of the event's announced dates and plans, "but are still available within 30 minutes (from town, such as in Hanover, Westminster, Carlisle, York, Chambersburg, or Frederick."

The Gettysburg Anniversary Committee is planning a four-day event this year, from July 4 through July 7, to be held on approximately 1,000 acres at the Redding and Entwistle family properties along Table Rock Road.

Reenactors and spectators are expected from around the world. Gernot Duda, a Confederate cavalry reenactor in GroBostheim, Bavaria, told the News-Journal, he is booking his flight this month to attend. "To participate in the 150th Gettysburg

reenactment was a big dream of mine, and it's also a good opportunity to meet some members of our US sister companies of the 1st North Carolina Cavalry."

The event will consist of a myriad of battle reenactments and period medical, home front and music demonstrations and presentations, as well as food and merchandise vendors. The event will hold two battle reenactments a day, except on Saturday when there will be three.

A special medal will also be presented during the event honoring reenactors who were present at the historic 100th anniversary of the battle in 1963. "During the 150th Gettysburg National Reenactment you (100th anniversary reenactors) will be recognized with a special pin, a proclamation from the state Senate of Pennsylvania and will be honored at the Pickett's Charge wall with a 100-gun salute," the committee stated.

For additional information, visit the Gettysburg Anniversary Committee website at:

[gettysburgreenactment.com](http://gettysburgreenactment.com).

### **Insurance Costs Forcing Sale of Civil War Cannons at Ohio Cemetery**

Insurance Journal, December 17, 2012

A Civil War heritage activist is taking aim at a southwest Ohio cemetery's plan to sell its two cannons from that era.

The Sugar Grove Cemetery in Wilmington wants to sell the cannons and replace them with reproductions. The cemetery's board says having the cannons increases insurance costs, and notes such historic pieces have been stolen from other



## THE "OLD LINER" NEWSLETTER

---

cemeteries. The cemetery also could use the money, expecting to get \$50,000 or so for the cannons.

The *Wilmington News Journal* reports the plan is opposed by a member of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War. Area resident Bob Grim says the cemetery doesn't have the right to sell the cannons. He says they were donated or loaned to local governments for memorial displays.

"The cannons belong to Civil War memorials and should stay there," Grim said. He has asked Clinton County officials to intervene to halt the sale, or, he says, his group will sue.

"If (commissioners) fail to perform their duty, we'll have to do it for them," he said.

An assistant county prosecutor is looking into the matter.

The two cannons came to Wilmington in 1899 and were mounted in front of the county courthouse. In the aftermath of the courthouse being torn down for a new courthouse, the cannons were moved to a new soldiers' monument in 1927.

The monument's dedication included a march through Wilmington to the cemetery featuring Civil War veteran Dan Matson, then 85, as standard bearer, the newspaper reported.

The monument is at Soldier's Point, a plot of ground set aside in the late 19th century at Sugar Grove Cemetery for war veterans.

Mac McKibben, president of the cemetery's association, said the board's own information is that it has legal ownership of the cannons.

However, he said board members are sensitive to community feelings about the cannons and have been meeting with local veterans' groups.

McKibben said they want to make sure the reproductions to be put at the monument would look authentic,

and they also intend to sell the cannons for display in a museum, or for use by re-enactors.

"We understand their feelings and are sympathetic to it," he said. "Here I am, part of the veteran community in town ... We would not let them go unless the reproductions were absolutely perfect."

### **Confederate flag ban: Central Texas school board outlaws moves after racial slurs**

AP, December 18, 2012

BUDA, TEXAS — A Central Texas school board voted Monday to ban the display of the Confederate battle flag on district property or at district-sponsored events.

Hays board members, on a 5-2 vote, amended the student code of conduct to ban the flag, which formerly was displayed with the Hays High School Rebel mascot. The ban also covers any imagery deemed to be racially hostile, offensive or intolerant.

The action comes after two students were accused of writing racial slurs and urinating on the door of a black teacher's classroom in May at Hays High. The school is in Buda, 15 miles south of Austin.

Dissenting from the flag ban were trustees Shaun Bosar and Marty Kanetzky. The vote came after a discussion that lasted nearly an hour. Departing Superintendent Jeremy Lyon had recommended banning the flag, which has long been waved from the stands at Rebels football games.

The proposed change drew opposition from some. Cyndie Holmes told trustees Monday that her son, a Hays junior, was pulled from class for displaying a Confederate battle flag sticker on his car.

"Can I not be proud of my Southern heritage?" Holmes asked, according to the *Austin American-Statesman*. She suggested the board might be transgressing on students' free-speech rights.

Board president Willie Tenorio Jr., however, pointed out that there had been uneven enforcement in allowing the flag on campus.

The newspaper said another trustee, Robert Limon, added: "Principals were making policy when it should be the board."

In October, the Hays board decided to keep "Dixie" as the school fight song — for now. The Confederate anthem has been known to evoke the traditions of proud state and region, but also slavery and prejudice.

### **The Little Known Story of the Confederate Submarine St. Patrick**

By JoBeth Davis, WSFA.com

The story starts with an Irishman named Halligan and involved the President of the Confederate States of America, Jefferson Davis. It was a secret "National Security" project utilizing untried highly classified technology. The "mechanic" John P. Halligan would design and build an advanced "sub-marine" boat to attack the Union blockading fleet. In exchange Mr. Halligan would remain out of the army and command the vessel once completed. By March 17th, 1864 Mr. Halligan had set up shop in the Selma Navy Yard and the Top Secret project was under way. But as a letter from Union Gen. Hurlbut indicates, by April the Union military had uncovered the plan:

"I am informed, and I believe credibly, that a submerged torpedo boat is in course of preparation for attack upon the fleet at Mobile.



## THE "OLD LINER" NEWSLETTER

---

The craft, as described to me, is a propeller about 30 feet long, with engine of great power for her size, and boiler so constructed as to raise steam with great rapidity. She shows above the surface only a small smoke outlet and pilothouse, both of which can be lowered and covered. The plan is to drop down within a short distance of the ship, put out the fires, cover the smoke pipe and pilot house, and sink the craft to a proper depth; then work the propeller by hand, drop beneath the ship, ascertaining her position by a magnet suspended in the propeller, rise against her bottom, fasten the torpedo by screws, drop their boat away, pass off a sufficient distance, rise to the surface, light their fires, and work off.

The torpedo was to contain 40 pounds of powder and work by clockwork. One of the party has gone North for a magnet and air pump. I expect to catch him as he comes back. The boat is to be ready by 10th May."

On June 16, 1864, Commander Catesby R. Jones, commandant of the Confederate Naval Gun Foundry and Ordnance Works, at Selma, wrote to Major General Dabney H. Maury, the Confederate Military Commander in Mobile stating that the boat should be launched "in a few days." Jones went on to express great confidence in the boat explaining that it was powered by a very compact steam could be powered by hand while "under water." There were also "arrangements" for attaching a torpedo to the bottom of an enemy vessel. Whether all of this correspondence meant that the *St. Patrick* was indeed capable of total submersion, or just the capacity to lower itself up to the cuddyhole

similar to other David Class submarines, is still unclear.

In spite of Jones' optimism, it was not until September that Halligan finally had the finished boat towed to Mobile. Unfortunately, he could not be induced to attack the enemy. General Maury's patience wore thin and he had the boat transferred to the army. Second Lt. John T. Walker was placed in command of the *St. Patrick*. Walker was elated with the opportunity, but when he boarded the boat he found that Halligan had absconded with some of the necessary machinery. A search was instituted and Walker located the missing builder who was "comfortably established" in the Battle House Hotel in Mobile. Walker confronted Halligan, and as Maury diplomatically reported, "by energetic and good management," recovered the missing parts.

The *St. Patrick* was from 30 to 50 feet in length, at least 6 feet wide, and 10 feet in depth. A 12-foot iron spar, which could be raised and lowered from the cuddyhole, carried a copper torpedo at its extremity. Similar to other Davids, indications are that some form of ballast tanks allowed her to be raised and lowered while in the water. By January 27, 1865, Walker had her ready, and that night he steamed down the bay to attack the enemy fleet.

The navy lieutenant selected the gunboat *USS Octorara* as his target, and somewhere between 1:00 and 2:00 a.m., he began his run. Walker was still some distance astern when the *Octorara's* lookout spotted the *St. Patrick* and gave the alarm. The Federal vessel began to move as the lookout shouted, "Boat ahoy!" "Aye, aye," returned Walker, while urging more speed from the engineer below. "Lie on the oars," commanded the

lookout, thinking the David was a cutter. By this time the *St. Patrick*, a bit off course, rasped against the side of the *Octorara*, the torpedo not striking the hull, and for a moment the two vessels were locked together. The captain of the *Octorara's* deck guard, in desperation leaned over the rail, wrapped his arms around the torpedo boat's smokestack, and shouted for someone to tie her with a rope. Pistol shots whistled past his ears and he quickly let go. The *St. Patrick* disappeared into the darkness amid a hail of gunfire and returned safely to Mobile.

The final fate of the *CSS St. Patrick* is unknown.

The Fate of **John Patrick Halligan**, born in Ireland in 1833, is known. After the War he became the owner of a large hardware business in Mobile. He married and had two children. He died in 1881 of sun stroke in Charity Hospital of New Orleans and now resides at Charity Hospital Cemetery, New Orleans, Louisiana.

### The Confederate Captain Wore Jaguar Pants

By Lauren Davis, Kotaku.com, January 16, 2013

If you thought cheetah, leopard, and jaguar print clothing was a strictly modern phenomenon in the West, take a gander at the outfit of Captain Samuel J. Richardson, commander of the W.P. Lane Rangers, an independent Texas cavalry that fought for the Confederacy during the American Civil War. Richardson wore trousers made of jaguar hide, with a pair of matching holsters. While Richardson's outfit may have been one of the more flamboyant marching about Texas, it wasn't the most elaborate use of animal skin. Texas Republic President Sam Houston was



## THE "OLD LINER" NEWSLETTER

himself known for wearing a jaguar vest, and members of the 8th Texas Cavalry were said to wear bearskin pants-one even had a full bearskin suit



Photo courtesy Kotaku.com

### Civil War Dancers Give \$4K To Four Recipients

HARRISBURG, Pa. — The Civil War Dance Foundation and its performing troupe, the Victorian Dance Ensemble, recently awarded \$4,000 in preservation and education grants.

One thousand dollars each was donated to the Civil War Trust, Gettysburg National Military Park, Liberia Plantation House, and the Adopt a Confederate project of Col. Harry Gilmor Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans.

The dancers annually select organizations and causes to help support preservation and education. According to foundation president Annette Keener-Farley, the total has now reached over \$39,000 since the group began awarding grants in 2001.

In addition, its balls and dance demonstrations have helped other organizations raise more than \$150,000.

**The Civil War Trust** is the largest non-profit organization devoted to the preservation of endangered Civil War battlefields. It has saved over 34,000 acres in 20 states. Last year, the Trust launched "Campaign 150: Our Time, Our Legacy" to preserve an additional 20,000 acres during the sesquicentennial.

**Gettysburg National Military Park** received a grant for its 2013 Civil War Sesquicentennial living history programs. The expanded living history program will help educate the public about history and the need for preservation.

**Liberia Plantation House** in Manassas, Va., was headquarters for Confederate Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard and a hospital after the Battle of 1st Manassas. In spring 1862, U.S. Gen. Irwin McDowell used the house as his headquarters and hosted President Abraham Lincoln there.

The Manassas Museum System has completed the first phase of structural restoration. The Civil War Dance Foundation donation will help fund further restoration.

**The Col. Harry Gilmor Camp** Adopt a Confederate project marks the graves of Confederate soldiers buried in Loudon Park Cemetery in Baltimore, Md. Many of the existing markers are unreadable, so new stones are being placed flat on the ground in front of the original historic tombstones.

The Victorian Dance Ensemble, founded in 1995, has more than 50 members from six states who present over four dozen public programs each year for various historical sites and institutions including the Smithsonian Institution, the

Pennsylvania State Museum and National Theatre of Washington.

It also conducts fundraising balls, including the National Civil War Ball in Gettysburg on Remembrance Day and the Civil War Preservation Ball in the Pennsylvania Capitol rotunda. Both balls benefit the Gettysburg National Military Park.

The dancers have been in great demand with the sesquicentennial. Their 150th anniversary programs included for the City of Alexandria (Va.), Jackson's 1861 Train Raid, 1st and 2nd Battles of Manassas, Lincoln's Grand Review of the Army of the Potomac and the Battle of Antietam.

For more information, visit [www.CivilWarDance.org](http://www.CivilWarDance.org).

### Trivia Question

#### Last Month

Q. Abraham Lincoln is known to have left US soil once in his lifetime. When and where?

**Ans.** July 25, 1857. While on a visit to Niagara Falls, Lincoln and wife Mary crossed over to the Canadian side of the falls for a panoramic view.

### January Trivia

Q. One Union General is buried at Annapolis Naval Academy. Who is he?

**Answer in next month's issue of the BCWRT Newsletter.**