

THE CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

Volume XXXIII, Battlefield Tour Number

Chicago, Illinois

April, 1973

Gen. Schimmelfennig Memorial Tour To Gettysburg and U.S. Army War College-May 10-13, 1973



Gettysburg immediately after the battle. View is south eastward along the Chambersburg Road from a position on Seminary Ridge.

By Marshall D. Krolick

As the site of its 23rd Annual Battlefield Tour, the Civil War Round Table of Chicago has selected the ground on which was fought the most prominent battle of the conflict of 1861-1865. At the little Pennsylvania crossroads town of Gettysburg, on July 1, 2 and 3, 1863, the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia engaged in the struggle which has become, to most historians, the pivotal battle of the Civil War. Despite the inroads of 20th century commercialization, there remains at Gettysburg a well-preserved battlefield park maintaining, in many areas, the characteristics and terrain which greeted the Union and Confederate soldiers almost 110 years ago.

In addition to our visit to these historic fields, there will be a full tour of the Army War College, located at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. This unique institution is the site of a fascinating military library collection and museum containing items and exhibits not only pertaining to the Civil War, but also other conflicts participated in by the United States.

Our bivouac while in Gettysburg will be a brand new luxury resort. On May 10, 1973, the Sheraton Motor Inn will officially open to welcome us as its first guests. While in Carlisle we shall be quartered at the Indian Motor Inn. Excellent recreational facilities at each motel, including swimming pools and well stocked Command Posts, will provide pleasant diversions at the end of each day's activities.

Included in the program at Gettysburg will be ceremonies honoring a man who is close to the hearts of every veteran of our recent battlefield tours. On the site of his most significant military achievements, full homage will finally be paid to the brave, intrepid, dashing hero of the Battle of Gettysburg, General Alexander Schimmelfennig. We will recall his daring exploits while standing on the very spot of his headquarters

COST OF TOUR

\$225, Two to a room (*); \$245, Single

(*) Indicate person with whom you wish to share room.

INCLUDES: Round trip plane fare, bus ground transportation, hotel room, Command Posts, lunches and dinners, (breakfasts are "on your own") group service tips, group admission fees where required, tour literature in packet, and \$10 registration fee to cover promotional and overhead expenses.

FOR VARIATIONS: Portions of tour, joining en route, individual meetings, meals or rooms, write or phone, Registrar Margaret April, 18 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, Illinois 60611, Phone (area 312) Whitehall 4-3085.

Local CWRT groups and others joining in lunches or dinners, please make reservations through registrar so that caterer can be notified of number to prepare for and payment can be made.

during the battle. As a further effort to dedicate ourselves to correct the injustice that neglectful historians have done to the reputation of this gallant leader, this 23rd Annual Battlefield Tour has been named in his memory.

This year, as a change of pace, our fun night activities will depart from the Civil War theme. That evening we will enjoy dinner at the Allenbury Playhouse outside of Carlisle, and then a performance of the comedy "Enter Laughing."

As usual, transportation while in the battlefield area will be provided by air-conditioned Greyhound Scenic Cruisers, complete with modern conveniences and a full store of required refreshment. As a result of our successful experiment conducted last year, a system of inter-bus communication will be in effect. Our old friend, Jerry Schober, of the National Park Service, who is now Superintendent of the Gettysburg National Military Park, has assured us that we will have the services of two highly qualified guides to join the irreplaceable Edwin C. Bearss in providing a full commentary on the battlefield.

The tour will begin at 8:30 A.M., May 10, 1973 at the Trans-World Airlines counter at O'Hare Airport in Chicago. Our registrar, Margaret April, will have her own counter to check us in and assist us in boarding TWA Flight 30 which will depart at 9:45 A.M. Everyone is encouraged to arrive at the Airport as early as possible as the new Federal Anti-Hijack Regulations, pertaining to search of passengers, cause substantial delays in boarding procedure.

Because of the short duration of the flight, breakfast will not be served on the plane. We will arrive at Harrisburg Airport at 12:14 EDT. Our buses will meet us there and we will immediately depart for the Host Motor Inn, outside of Harrisburg, where we will have lunch.

THE CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE



FOUNDED DECEMBER 3, 1940

18 East Chestnut Street,
Chicago, Illinois 60611
Phone: Whitehall 4-3085

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After lunch, we shall tour the Civil War sites of York, Hanover, and East Cavalry Battlefield before arriving at Gettysburg to check in at the Sheraton at approximately 5 o'clock. The Command Post at the motel that evening will be followed by dinner and an address by Ed Bearss.

Breakfast Friday morning, as well as the other mornings on the trip, will be "on your own" as usual. The day's activities will begin at the beautiful Gettysburg Visitor's Center of the National Park Service. In addition to the many exhibits, we shall have an opportunity to view the famous Philippoteaux Cyclorama of the battle. After leaving the Visitor's Center, we will begin a chronological examination of the events which took place on the first day and on the early part of the second day of the battle.

Again on Friday night the Command Post and dinner will be at the Sheraton. Our speaker that evening will be Dr. Harry Pfanz of the National Park Service. Dr. Pfanz, who is now assigned in Washington D.C., was formerly the historian at Gettysburg. His topic will be "After Pickett's Charge", a review of the events on the field after the repulse of the assault and also a description of the movements and battles which occurred as the armies returned to Virginia.

Before leaving the motel on Saturday morning, all baggage should be packed and left outside of the rooms, as it will be transported during the day to the motel in Carlisle where we will be checking in that evening. After breakfast on Saturday, the tour will pick up the events of the second day of the battle and then go on to those which occurred on the third day, highlighted, of course, by a review of the route of Pickett's Charge. At approximately 4 o'clock we will leave Gettysburg for Carlisle where we should arrive in time to refresh, change clothes and leave for the Playhouse where we will have dinner at 7 o'clock.

Sunday morning will provide an opportunity for church attendance, sleeping late, small group touring, etc. At 11:30 A.M., we will be guests of the War College at brunch to be

*from the
Editor's pen*



1973 TOUR COMMITTEE

Co-Chairmen—Ward C. Smidl, C. Robert Douglas,
Marshall D. Krolick

Registrar—Margaret April
Chief Marshal—Al Meyer
Newsletter—Ward C. Smidl, Marshall D. Krolick
Book List—E. B. "Pete" Long
Itinerary—Edwin C. Bearss

served at the Officers' Club. There, we will be welcomed by Col. George S. Pappas, Director of the U. S. Army Military History Research Collection. After eating, we will hear a brief talk by Dr. Richard Sommers, Archivist and Historian of the War College. This will be followed by our tour of the college itself and the museum.

At approximately 4:00 we will return to the motel for an early informal supper during which we will have our awards ceremonies and other annual concluding activities. We will then leave by bus for the Harrisburg Airport where we will board Allegheny Airlines Flight No. 883, departing Harrisburg at 7:39 P.M. and arriving back home at O'Hare Airport in Chicago at 9:15 P.M. CDT.

It should be noted that all baggage should be available outside the rooms in Carlisle on Sunday morning before brunch as it will be picked up for transportation to the airport at that time. Because of checkout regulations of the motel, there will be no opportunity to return to the rooms before dinner.

SUMMARY OF THE BATTLES

By Marshall D. Krolick

The Gettysburg campaign began in the early days of June, 1863, when the Army of Northern Virginia, commanded by Robert E. Lee, crossed the Rappahannock River and slipped around the right flank of the Army of the Potomac. Crossing to the West Side of the Blue Ridge Mountains, it marched northward through the Shenandoah Valley. Discretionary orders given when the march began by Lee to his cavalry leader, J. E. B. Stuart, permitted the latter to go off on a ride around the Federal Army. Unexpected delays and a series of wrong decisions by Stuart prevented the cavalry from rejoining the main army until the afternoon of July 2, the second day of the battle.

Thus deprived of his "eyes" Lee had no knowledge of the movements of the Army of the Potomac until June 28. On that evening, the spy, Harrison, reported to Lee's headquarters at Chambersburg with the startling information that the Union troops, now under the command of George Meade, were north of the Potomac threatening Lee's rear and his communication line with Virginia. Lee immediately ordered a concentration of his army in the Cashtown-Gettysburg area but a heavy rain on the 29th and overcrowded roads slowed the movement.

On the 30th, a Confederate brigade encountered Federal cavalry on the Chambersburg Road west of Gettysburg and withdrew back to Cashtown. Early on the next morning, July 1, Hill gave permission to Heth's division, to proceed eastward to Gettysburg, allegedly to search out a quantity of shoes stored there. Approaching Seminary Ridge, Heth encountered Buford's cavalry division of the Army of the Potomac. Buford fought a successful delaying action until reinforced by the Federal I Corps under John Reynolds who was killed while posting his troops.

Although Lee desired to avoid a general engagement without more detailed information, the battle gradually spread. Despite the arrival of Pender's division, the Confeder-

ates were repulsed until the first of Ewell's divisions, Rodes, came on the field from the north. This reinforcement was matched on the Union side by the appearance of the XI Corps which soon engaged Rodes in heavy combat. The next unit to arrive was Early's division which was marching on a road that brought it, by chance, directly onto the Union right flank. This fortunate circumstance caused Lee to order a general advance which resulted in the route of the Federal troops through the streets of the town to the heights of Cemetery Hill, Culp's Hill, Cemetery Ridge and the Round Tops.

Many areas of controversy have arisen out of the battle of Gettysburg. The first of these resulted from the failure of the Confederate forces to attack and take the heights on the afternoon of July 1, while they were allegedly lightly defended by a disorganized and demoralized Union force. In any event, no further attack was made and throughout the night additional troops on both sides arrived on the field. The Union army established its now famous "fish hook" line, a strong defensive position on the heights. The Confederates took up position on Seminary Ridge with their northern flank bending back eastward through the streets of the town.

Another major area of discussion by historians of the battle has arisen from the failure of the Confederates to attack during the morning and early afternoon of July 2. The dispute over the blame for this delay, if any can be assessed, has centered on the Confederate command, specifically Lee and Longstreet. Finally at 4 o'clock, after a confused march from the center to the right of the Confederate line, Longstreet's corps attacked up the Emmitsburg Road against the Union left. The Confederates struck an exposed salient established by General Sickles and his III Corps just one half hour earlier. Heavy fighting soon ensued in the areas of the Peach Orchard, Wheat Field, Devil's Den and the Round Tops. Although the Federals were pushed back to Cemetery Ridge, prompt reinforcements from other parts of their line and the lack of a coordinated, supported attack by the Confederates enabled the Army of the Potomac to hold its original line on the heights.

Ewell, on the left of the Confederate position, had failed to attack in cooperation with Longstreet. However, on the evening of the second, after the latter's fight had ended, Ewell's corps did assault Culp's Hill and the depression between that eminence and Cemetery Hill. Again, the attack was uncoordinated and unsupported. It was beaten back, although the Southerners did manage to take and hold a series of Federal rifle pits on the east side of Culp's Hill.

That night, Meade held a council of war which resulted in the decision to hold the defensive line and await a Confederate attack on the next day. In the meantime, Lee decided to attack in the Federal center on July 3. Ewell was determined to press his advantage on Culp's Hill early the next morning, but the Federals beat him to it and a spirited attack by the XII Corps drove the Confederates out of the positions they had gained the night before and effectively prevented cooperation by Ewell in any attack later that day.

On the other parts of the line, the morning passed quietly. This serenity was broken at 1 o'clock P.M. by a massive Confederate artillery barrage from Seminary Ridge directed against the center of the Federal line on Cemetery Ridge. This bombardment lasted over one hour and was followed by the now historic charge of the divisions of Pickett, Trimble and Pettigrew. This advance of over 1400 yards over open fields by approximately 15,000 men has become the most storied episode of the entire Civil War. Its repulse insured a Union victory and a Confederate retreat back to Virginia.

At approximately the same time as this assault was taking place, Stuart's cavalry which had arrived on the evening of the second, attempted to pass the Federal right flank, thus hopefully gaining the rear of the Federal position as Pickett and the others were assaulting the front. However, Stuart was defeated by the Federal horse under Custer and Gregg in the area now known as East Cavalry Battlefield.

TOUR SCHEDULE

(All times local daylight saving)
(Variations will be announced at lunch or dinner)

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1973

- 8:30 a.m. — Check-in with Registrar Margaret April at Trans-World Air Lines terminal, O'Hare Airport.
- 9:45 a.m. — Depart, TWA Flight #30.
- 12:14 p.m. — Arrive Harrisburg, Pa. Airport. Board buses.
- 12:45 p.m. — Luncheon at Host Inn, Harrisburg.
- Afternoon — Tour York, Hanover and East Cavalry Battlefield.
- 5:00 p.m. — Check-in, Sheraton Motor Inn, Gettysburg Headquarters.
- 6:30 p.m. — Command Post.
- 7:30 p.m. — Dinner followed by speaker Edwin C. Bearss.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1973

- Breakfast on your own.
- 8:30 a.m. — Board buses for tours of Gettysburg Visitors' Center and sites of first day's battle.
- Lunch — Gettysburg.
- Afternoon — Tour sites of first and second days' battles, and ceremony honoring the beloved General Alexander Schimmelfennig.
- 6:30 p.m. — Command Post.
- 7:30 p.m. — Dinner followed by speaker Dr. Harry Pfanz

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1973

- Breakfast on your own.
- 8:30 a.m. — Board buses for tour of sites of second day's battle.
- Lunch — Gettysburg.
- Afternoon — Tour sites of third day's battle.
- 4:00 p.m. — Leave for Carlisle.
- 4:30 p.m. — Check-in, Indian Motor Inn, Carlisle headquarters.
- 6:15 p.m. — Board buses for Allenbury Playhouse.
- 7:00 p.m. — Dinner followed by play "Enter Laughing."

SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1973

- Free morning.
- 11:15 a.m. — Board buses for U. S. Army War College, Carlisle.
- 11:30 a.m. — Brunch at U. S. Army War College Officers' Club followed by speaker Dr. Richard Sommers.
- 1:00 p.m. — Tour Army War College and Museum.
- 4:00 p.m. — Board buses for return to motel.
- 4:30 p.m. — Informal dinner, including award ceremonies and concluding activities.
- 6:00 p.m. — Board buses for Harrisburg Airport.
- 7:39 p.m. — Depart Harrisburg Airport on Allegheny Airlines Flight #883.
- 9:15 p.m. — Arrive O'Hare Airport, Chicago.

Although the armies remained in their respective positions on the next day, July 4, the battle was over. That night as Lee started his withdrawal back to the Potomac and Virginia, the glory of the Confederacy began to roll back from its "high tide."

CARLISLE BARRACKS AND U.S. ARMY WAR COLLEGE

By Ward C. Smidl

Sunday will be spent in an area filled with historical significance. Carlisle Barracks, a camp originally consisting of earthworks only, was first occupied by British and Provincial troops in 1757. At that time, Carlisle, the juncture of the North-South, East-West routes of Indian Trade, became the center of defenses against Indian uprisings. Simply known as the Post, it was the most secure English position in the West, and served throughout the French-Indian War as a supply base and



ORDERS AND AMMUNITION

The literature of the Gettysburg Campaign is so vast that it requires a selective bibliography designed for the beginning student or as a refresher. All overall histories of the Civil War cover Gettysburg, and so no attempt has been made to include them herein. The following listing is therefore only a portion of the volumes pertaining specifically to Gettysburg. Emphasis has been placed on more recent books and those more readily available, as well as on the "classics" of the subject.

Gettysburg Campaign and Battle:

Beecham, Robert K., *Gettysburg, Pivotal Battle of the Civil War*, 1911.

Bellah, James Warner, *Soldiers' Battle*, 1962.

Byrne, Frank L. and Andrew T. Weaver, Editors, *Haskell of Gettysburg*, 1970. There are other editions of Frank Haskell's famous account, including one edited by Bruce Catton.

Coddington, Edwin B., *The Gettysburg Campaign, A Study in Command*, 1968, the best individual study.

Comte de Paris, *The Battle of Gettysburg*, 1886.

Doubleday, Abner, *Chancellorsville and Gettysburg*, 1882.

Dowdey, Clifford, *Death of a Nation, The Story of Lee and His Men at Gettysburg*, 1958.

Downey, Fairfax, *The Guns at Gettysburg*, 1958.

"Gettysburg," *Civil War Times Illustrated* special issue, July, 1963.

Hassler, Warren W., Jr., *Crisis at the Crossroads; The First Day at Gettysburg*.

Hoke, Jacob, *The Great Invasion*, new edition, 1959.

Hollingsworth, Alan M. and James M. Cox, *The Third Day at Gettysburg: Pickett's Charge*, 1959.

Longstreet, Helen D., *Lee and Longstreet at the High Tide, Gettysburg in the Light of the Official Records*, 1904.

Meade, George Gordon, *With Meade at Gettysburg*, 1930.

Miers, Earl Schenck and Richard A. Brown, *Gettysburg*, 1948.

Montgomery, James Stuart, *The Shaping of a Battle: Gettysburg*, 1959.

Norton, Oliver Willcox, *The Attack and Defense of Little Round Top*, 1913.

Nye, Wilbur, *Here Come the Rebels*, 1965.

Riggs, David F., *East of Gettysburg, Stuart vs. Custer*, 1970.

Stackpole, Edward J., *They Met at Gettysburg*, 1956.

Stewart, George R., *Pickett's Charge*, 1959.

Tilberg, Frederick, *Gettysburg National Military Park*, National Park Service Historical Handbook.

Tucker, Glenn, *High Tide at Gettysburg*, a thorough account, 1958.

Tucker, Glenn, *Lee and Longstreet at Gettysburg*, 1968.

Young, Jesse Bowman, *The Battle of Gettysburg, A Comprehensive Narrative*, 1913.

Other important secondary volumes and primary research tools pertaining in major part to Gettysburg:

Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, Vol. III, for a number of controversial articles.

Campaigns in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, 1862-1863, Vol. III, Papers of the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, 1903.

Catton, Bruce, *Glory Road*, 1952, Vol. II, trilogy on the Army of the Potomac.

Cleaves, *Meade of Gettysburg*, 1960.

Freeman, Douglas Southall, *Lee's Lieutenants*, Vol. III, 1944.

Freeman, Douglas Southall, *R. E. Lee*, Vol. III, 1935.

Longstreet, James, *From Manassas to Appomattox*, 1896.

Meade, George, *The Life and Letters of George Gordon Meade*, 1913.

Nichols, Edward, *Toward Gettysburg*, 1958, John F. Reynolds biography.

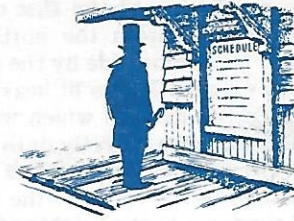
Southern Historical Society Papers, numerous articles on Gettysburg.

The War of the Rebellion, Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, the basic primary printed source, Series I, Vol. XXVII, three parts.

Williams, K. P., *Lincoln Finds a General*, Vol. II, 1949.

For maps beyond those in the volumes cited, see: Esposito, Vincent J., *The West Point Atlas of American Wars*, Vol. I.

BULLETIN BOARD



CHECK-IN TIME: 8:30 a.m. (CDT), Thursday, May 10, at Trans-World Airlines terminal, O'Hare Airport. Registrar Margaret April will be at a special desk for smooth handling of passengers and luggage. Tour packet will be passed out.

DEPARTURE: 9:45 a.m. (CDT), TWA Flight #30. Breakfast will not be served on the plane. Arrive Harrisburg Airport at 12:14 p.m. (EDT).

ON THE TOUR: Please be prompt at all stated times, because we will be operating on a close schedule. Bus marshals will be on hand for guidance. If you plan a side excursion or join a car group, you must notify your bus marshal.

RETURN: Sunday, May 13, depart Harrisburg Airport on Allegheny Airlines Flight #883 at 7:39 p.m. (EDT). Arrive at O'Hare Airport at 9:15 p.m. (CDT).



jumping-off point for expeditions to the West.

During the Revolutionary War, Carlisle Barracks became a permanent military reservation and an arsenal where cannon, shot, harness, gun carriages and other war materials were manufactured. The present Hessian Guardhouse Museum was erected as the main magazine in 1777.

In 1801, the site known as the Carlisle military reservation was purchased by the government from the heirs of William Penn. The sale price of \$604.20 included: "... 27 acres and 108 perches, exclusive of the old mill lane".

During the war of 1812, recruits were processed at the site. Little activity followed thereafter until 1838, at which time a School of Cavalry Practice was formed. Hundreds of well-trained cavalymen (both Union and Confederate, as it turned out) were trained there until 1861. During this period, the post also was a training area for artillery recruits.

1861 ushered in a new era of activity as troops began to pour in once again and supply centers were reactivated. The area became a target of the Confederates and after several "false alarms" of Confederate raids, the 17th Virginia Cavalry arrived in June, 1863. Inability to defend the area necessitated a speedy evacuation of Union personnel and Confederate troops set up headquarters at the Barracks. After a four day stay, which was used to requisition supplies, they departed quietly.

Again in July 1863, General J. E. B. Stuart marched on Carlisle and shelled the city while his subordinate, General Fitzhugh Lee, fired the Barracks. The 21st and 22nd New York Militia suffered casualties, but repulsed the attack.

After the Civil War, recruiting was the main activity at the Barracks, especially after the cavalry station ceased to operate in 1871.

Since 1920, the Carlisle Barracks has been the center of more varied education of Army personnel than any other military post in the nation. The most famous of these schools is the U. S. Army War College, the Army's highest educational institution, which has occupied the site since 1951.

In 1967, the Military History Research Collection was established here for the purpose of preserving historic books and papers relating to U. S. military history. The collection now includes approximately 250,000 books, over 30,000 bound volumes of periodicals, and thousands of documents and personal papers, many of which pertain to the Civil War. General Omar N. Bradley's personal papers are a most recent addition to the collection.