



ANY THING FOR NY, IF YOU PLEASE—POST-OFFICE OF THE EDDOLLYS ERIE IN AID OF THE SANTARY COMMISSION.—[See Page 10.]

Cape May County Civil War Round Table



Meeting Dates for 2020

Meeting dates are tentative. There are no meetings from December through March due to the weather usually being so bad. Unless noted, meetings take place starting at 7pm and take place in the barn at the Museum of Cape May County on Route 9 just north of Cape May Court House on the third Thursday of the month.

16 April = Joseph Wilson will be telling us about *Walt Whitman in the Civil War*

21 May

18 June

16 July

20 August

17 September

16 October

19 November

REMINDER: 2020 dues are due! Your dues help pay for our speakers as well as helping save Civil War battlefields! Dues are \$30, \$35 if you want a hard copy of the newsletter, and should be sent to Hank Heacock, whose address is in the list of officers that follows.

PLEASE, friends, send me articles, book reviews, etc to help me fill up the newsletter!

Round Table Officers

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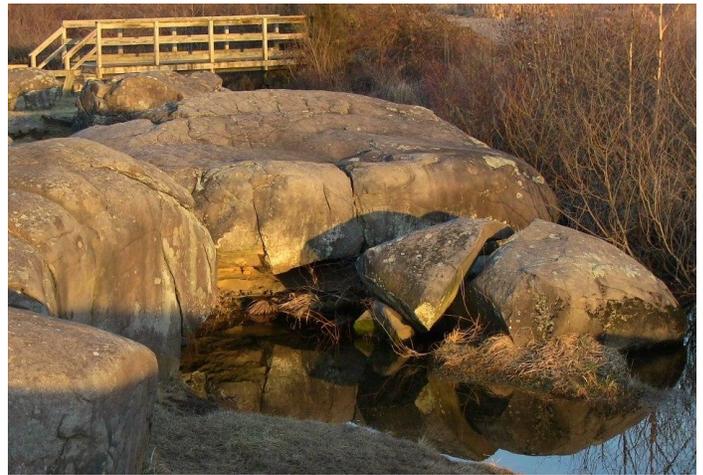
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Civil War Milestones in February

1861

February	1	Texas secedes
	18	Davis inaugurated as provisional president of Confederacy
	23	Lincoln arrives in Washington DC

1862

February	6	Union army/navy forces take Fort Henry on the Tennessee River
	8	Union soldiers take Roanoke Island (NC)

- 16 Confederates surrender Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River (TN)
- 22 Davis officially inaugurated Confederate president in Richmond

1863

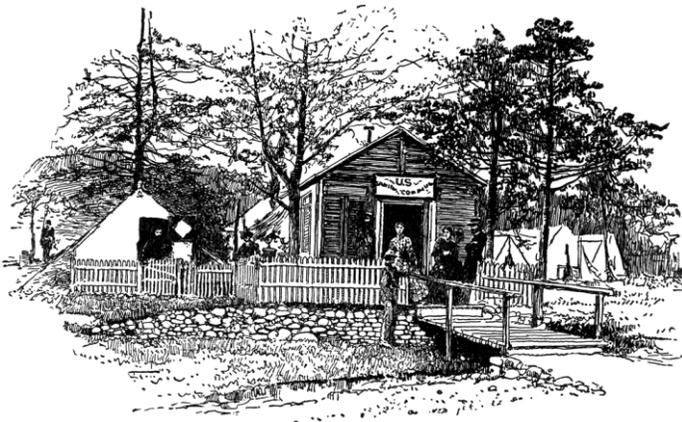
Nothing really important happened in February 1863

1864

- February** 17 Confederate sub Hunley sinks Housatonic (SC)

1865

- February** 3 Peace conference at Hampton Roads (VA)
- 17 Columbia (SC) occupied by Union troops, burned
- 18 Charleston (SC) occupied by Union troops
- 22 Wilmington (NC) falls to Union troops



Civil War Related Events February 2020

- 1 VA** Seminar, “Lifting the Veil on Sundry Aspects of the Civil War,” at the Jarman Auditorium, Longwood University in Farmville. Lectures on various topics including Civil War records, prisons and more. 9 am-4 pm. Free. nps.gov/apco
- 1 PA** Lecture, “Tales from the Little Log House on the Emmitsburg Road,” at the Gettysburg NMP. 1:30 pm. Free. nps.gov/gett
- 2 PA** Lecture, “The Second Middle Passage: An Examination of the Antebellum Interstate Slave Trade,” at the Gettysburg NMP. 1:30 pm. Free. nps.gov/gett
- 7 VA** Lunch discussion, “Defense of Wilmington, North Carolina,” at the Mariners’ Park Cafe in the Mariners’ Museum in Newport News. 12:30 pm. Discussion is free. marinersmuseum.org

- 8 PA** Lecture, “Is Gettysburg the High Water Mark?” at the Gettysburg NMP. 1:30 pm. Free. nps.gov/gett
- 8 PA** Lecture, “Michigan in Pennsylvania during the Civil War,” at the Shippensburg Historical Society, 52 W King St, Shippensburg. 10 am. Free, donations welcome. shippensburghistoricalsociety.org
- 8 MD** Lecture, “One Vast Hospital — Downtown Frederick’s Civil War Hospital,” at the National Museum of Civil War Medicine in Frederick. 2:30 pm. Free with admission. civilwarmed.org/event/onevasthospital-talk
- 9 PA** Lecture, “With Eagles on their Buttons and Bullets in their Pockets,” at the Gettysburg NMP. 1:30 pm. Free. nps.gov/gett
- 14 DC** Evening tour, “History Lover’s Tour of the Clara Barton Missing Soldiers Office Museum,” at the museum, 437 Seventh St NW, Washington. 6-7 pm. Free with admission. civilwarmed.org
- 14 VA** Lunch discussion, “Confederate POW Camps,” at the Mariners’ Park Cafe in the Mariners’ Museum in Newport News. 12:30 pm. Discussion is free. marinersmuseum.org
- 15 PA** Lecture, “‘These Honored Dead:’ World War II Burials in the Gettysburg National Cemetery,” at the Gettysburg NMP. 1:30 pm. Free. nps.gov/gett
- 15 VA** Lecture, “Gustavus Vasa Fox,” at the Mariners’ Museum in Newport News. 2:30 pm. Free with admission. marinersmuseum.org
- 16 PA** Lecture, “What you don’t know can hurt you: The Information War and the Gettysburg Campaign,” at the Gettysburg NMP. 1:30 pm. Free. nps.gov/gett
- 22 VA** Symposium, “20/20 Hindsight — and Insight — on the American Civil War,” at the Library of Virginia in Richmond. \$65/includes lunch. 9:30 am-4 pm. acwm.org
- 22 PA** Lecture, “If These Things Could Talk: Treasures from the Collection of Gettysburg National Military Park,” at the Gettysburg NMP. 1:30 pm. Free. nps.gov/gett
- 22 PA** Lecture, “From Gettysburg to Madison County, Kentucky, and Back to Gettysburg: A local Boy Comes to His Own Hometown to Fight in the Civil War’s Greatest Battle,” at the National Civil

War Museum in Harrisburg. 1 pm.
Free. nationalcivilwarmuseum.org

23 PA Lecture, "Memories of Battle — Union Veterans Remember Culp's Hill," at the Gettysburg NMP. 1:30 pm. Free. nps.gov/gett

29 PA Lecture, "Beyond Lincoln: How Veterans, Politicians, Poets and Filmmakers Address the Changing Meaning of the Civil War," at the Gettysburg NMP. 1:30 pm. Free. nps.gov/gett

Grave Discovery: Civil War dead all over Castlewood couple's property



Joe Tennis | Bristol Herald Courier

Six Graves of Many Receive Markers

Judy and Bick Gibson stand among six gravestones of Confederate soldiers from Kentucky. The location of graves was determined by some visiting historians.



Posted: Sunday, February 9, 2014 3:30 am

CASTLEWOOD, Va. - Imagine getting ready to go on vacation when, all of a sudden, a visitor shows up and says that you have lost graves on your lawn.

That's what happened to Bick and Judy Gibson, a couple of Castlewood, Va., residents who live in the Mud Hole Store section of Russell County, near Bickley Mills.

Some historians from Kentucky approached the Gibsons in 2010, saying dead Confederate soldiers lay on their property.

These Civil War buffs followed a list of clues as detailed in the book "Bluegrass Confederate: The Headquarters Diary of Edward O. Guerrant" (Louisiana State University Press, 1999).

In the diary, contained in "Bluegrass Confederate," it's mentioned the soldiers "were encamped at the Mud Hole store, and they crossed the Clinch River," Bick Gibson said.

That did happen here: As many as 800 soldiers camped out in the vicinity of what is now the 1863 home belonging to Bick and Judy Gibson and built for Bick's ancestors, Dr. Samuel Wesley Gibson and his wife, Harriet.

Dr. Gibson's doctor's office still stands on the property.

And, beneath the lawn, you'll find graves.

"All across the top of this knob are graves," Bick Gibson said, matter-of-factly.

Some tombs, like Dr. Gibson's, are marked.

But many more - who knows how many more - are not.

Coming to Castlewood, the historians showed up with a list of Confederate dead from Kentucky, said Judy Gibson,

who teaches special education at Castlewood Elementary School. "And they were trying to locate their graves. And they knew that they were probably buried near the doctor's office."

Later, with a ceremony, the historians would mark the graves of six soldiers presumed to be buried near what is now the Gibsons' barn.

"They felt like there was evidence of multiple graves over there," Judy Gibson said. "They set stones for six Kentucky Confederate dead. They placed them where they thought there were graves."

These Civil War re-enactors, said Bick Gibson, make it a point to "honor Confederate dead and put stones where they're buried."

The visitors used divining rods (or "dowsing rods") to try to determine the location of the graves.

Bick walked with the men and watched their divining rods in action. As those rods moved, the men said, "There's a body there, a man's there," Bick recalled. "And, every now and then, they would swing out, and they'd say, 'There's a woman here.' And then they would say, 'A man and a woman are buried here.'"

How many more bodies lie sleeping beneath the lawn?

"They say there's all kinds of people buried here, all over the top of this mountain," Bick Gibson said. "So, there's no telling."

But, there has been some talk across Castlewood, St. Paul and Virginia City about those six grave markers that were put in place not so long ago on the Gibson family farm in Russell County.

Once, the Gibsons recalled, a man from Louisiana paid a visit.

Bick figured this man just wanted to see the stones.

He did. But then, he said, "You know, we're not alone."

"What?" Bick returned. "Do you see a deer or something on the creek?"

"No," the man said. "There's a ghost of a soldier on the creek - watching. There are spirits or something on that hillside: a lost soldier's spirit. And, he's not found his way"

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Tombstones honor fallen Civil War soldiers

The stones on the lawn of the Gibson home in Russell County honor the graves of men who died in Castlewood during the Civil War during 1862, 1863 and 1864, including:

>> Private Samuel W. Goode, Company D, 1st Battalion, Kentucky Mounted Rifles

>. Private William H. Garnett, Company B, 4th Kentucky Cavalry, CSA

>> Private Leroy White, Company B, 4th Kentucky Cavalry, CSA

>> Private C.J. Edrington, Company I, 4th Kentucky Cavalry, CSA

>> Private Henry Green, Company B, 4th Kentucky Cavalry, CSA

>> Private James W. Johnson, Company D, Diamond's 10th Kentucky Cavalry, CSA

The Blue and Gray in Black and White: The Media's Portrayal of Veterans during the 75th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

January 01, 2015/ Rebekah Oakes

"There's Still Life in the Old Boys Yet!" a newspaper article emphatically exclaimed. An accompanying photograph portrayed Union veteran

Tim Flaherty, well into his nineties, dancing a jig for his comrades. The year was 1938, the July heat sweltering, and the final grand reunion of the blue and gray well underway. Seventy-five years after the battle of Gettysburg, 1,845 veterans were able to reach the rolling hills of southern Pennsylvania to once more commemorate the defining four years of their generation.

However, this reunion was different than the others.

Nearly 775,000 tourists clogged Gettysburg's narrow alleys, modern military equipment was used to reenact iconic moments of the battle, and over one hundred national press outlets insured the nation was saturated with news concerning the Battle of Gettysburg and its significance, perhaps for the first time since the battle itself. Over the four days of commemoration, the media's representation of the aging veterans would mirror a fundamental change in the commemoration of the American Civil War. Memorialization would shift from being largely for the veterans to for the nation, and Tim Flaherty and his comrades would be placed firmly into antiquity.

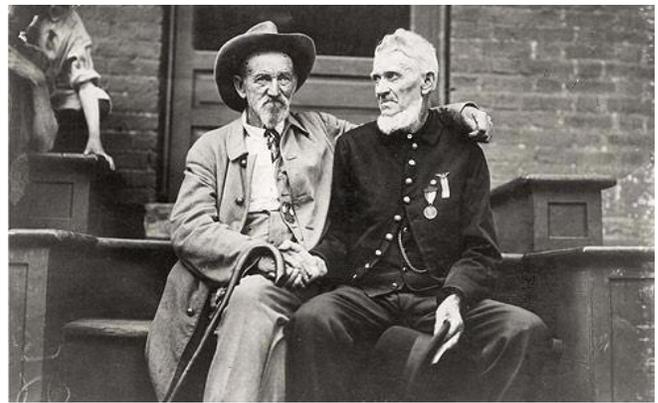
One unique characteristic of media coverage concerning the 75th Anniversary was the overemphasis of the veterans' age. The average age of the attending veterans was ninety-four, and they were all aware that this would be the final Gettysburg reunion. The "tent city" provided for the veterans comfort as much as possible, including a fully functional hospital and over four hundred wheelchairs, complete with Boy Scouts and National Guardsmen to push them. Many veterans invited were forced to decline attending due to poor health, and others were truly risking their lives in order to reach Gettysburg.

The language used by media outlets stressed this impending mortality with vigor. Terms such as "old-timers," "hobbling," and "feeble" were common. One article even commented that the reunion "crowded out the thought that the time is closing in and that the remnants of the once proud Union and Confederate armies soon must join their comrades." This characterization seemed to survive the ensuing decades, as an article about the anniversary in 1979 referred to it as the "graybeard reunion." However, even more damaging was the presentation of the

veterans as not only aging, but also cartoonish and childlike. One headline stated that the "Gettysburg Camp Grand Talk Fest for Veterans," which went on to describe a ninety-five year old Confederate doing a "lively buck and wing dance," as well as implying that the only modern day issue concerning Philadelphia resident Allen T. McFarland was the outcome of the Phillies-Giants baseball game.

Articles such as these romanticized veterans at best and portrayed them as one-dimensional and simplistic at worst. Even more significantly, the emphasis on age implied that veterans belong to a past era, instead of as a part of modern society.

The impetus for organizing this reunion was not from the veterans or the veteran's organizations, but from local and state commissioners under the leadership of Gettysburg Chamber of Commerce Executive Secretary Paul Roy. Hoping to renew interest in the lucrative practice of reunions and monument building which characterized the late 19th century, Roy saw the anniversary as an opportunity to "sell" Gettysburg to the nation. Obviously, a considerably smaller number of veterans attended the 75th Anniversary in comparison to the 50th, but another key difference lay in the significantly larger number of tourists in 1938. Automobile travel, improved highways, and increased focus on catering to families ensured both access to Gettysburg and an enjoyable experience upon arrival. Interactions between the visiting families and the few remaining elderly veterans were largely for the benefit of the tourists searching for an authenticated experience of the past. In many ways, veterans became integral to creating a unique experience for visitors as part of a commemorative landscape.



Veterans Shake Hands

Media outlets and politicians continued to perpetuate a narrative of unity, particularly the reconciliationist fervor that gripped the 50th anniversary celebrations of 1913. For example, the *Christian Science Monitor* claimed that this reunion had the opportunity to prompt the “disappearance of a remnant of sectionalism and the emergence of a wider sense of patriotism that forgives – and forgets – the separating bitterness of 1861-1865.” Many of the veterans seemed to support this attitude, or were at least quoted by the media as doing so, such as ninety-three year old Confederate veteran William H. Freeman, of Wetumka, Oklahoma, who explained to a reporter, “We’re here to bury the hatchet and forget all about that little fus,” and his companion, a Union veteran who sentimentally replied, “We’ve done that long ago.” However, reconciliation itself is an oversimplification, as many of the veterans did not share what has come to be seen as a pervasive movement towards a common heroic past. When extending invitations to the remaining veterans organizations, Roy had trouble convincing both the United Confederate Veterans and the Grand Army of the Republic that a final reunion would be beneficial. Many officials of the G.A.R. still held bitterness toward the Confederate invasion of the north, and General Harry Rene Lee, leader of the UCV, went as far as to exclaim “Young Man, I thought you would come down here and try to get my organization to go to Gettysburg to meet with those damnyankees... The answer is no, emphatically and positively no.” While both organizations eventually gave their support, their initial reactions illustrate that sectional bitterness was by no means relegated to a distant past in 1938.

Certain aspects of the reunion also spoke to the predominance of sectionalism in interactions between the old soldiers. Ninety-four year old Union veteran David Reed believed it was unsafe for veterans to carry their rifles, implying the only barrier between reunification and sectional bitterness was the lack of weapons. Although both Union and Confederate flags were presented to each veteran upon arrival, debate over the use of the Confederate flag existed. For example, G.A.R. representative James Willett referred to it as “the infernal banner,” and many took up the battle cry “No rebel colors!” This certainly did not speak to the generalization that the veterans now

existed as comrades “without heed for stars and stripes, or stars and bars.” A less venomous account of sectional confusion came from Annette Tucker, who was participating in the reunion as her father’s attendant. She described in her account of the commemoration that displaying the Confederate flag at the reunion “didn’t seem the proper thing to do,” but that she brought it home to “perhaps use at our own U.D.C. [United Daughters of the Confederacy] Meetings.” This illustrated that the feeling of unity present at the reunion did not necessarily have permanence throughout the nation. Even organizational choices such as having separate Union and Confederate camps, or the fact that the majority of the veterans chose to wear their old uniforms, subtly implied that divisions between the two sides still existed.

Furthermore, the motivations for veterans to attend the reunion were not necessarily geared towards reconciliation, or even idealistic at all. African-American veteran Frank Lilley may have come to show that the Civil War was not only a white experience, as the reconciliationist narrative suggests. Many came to reunite with old comrades they had not seen in years. Another veteran stated that he travelled to Gettysburg to find a tree, explaining, “I was wounded near that tree, and all I want in this world is to find it. When I do, then I’ll be ready to die.” Even this small group of veterans was not monolithic in their intentions for and assigned significance of the reunion.

Perhaps the most intense media coverage centered on the dedication of the only monument constructed in 1938. The “Eternal Light Peace Memorial,” unveiled with much pomp and circumstance at the closing of events on July 3rd, was dedicated to “the memory of every man, woman and child, North and South, who participated in any way in the War Between the States,” as well as a “perpetual symbol of peace.” The design of the memorial was institutional, imposing, and vastly different from the monuments erected by the veterans in preceding decades. Composed primarily of a forty-foot limestone shaft resting on an enormous platform, the monument towers over the battlefield. Unlike regimental or state monuments erected by veterans, this behemoth structure contains no mention of casualties, by either name or number. In fact, the only name mentioned on

the monument at all is that of Abraham Lincoln, along with the quote, “With firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right.” At the top of the memorial is the gas-lit eternal flame, accompanied by the words “An enduring light to guide us in unity and fellowship.” This monument utilized both the legacy of Lincoln and Civil War veterans as models for future generations. Although this monument was intended to be the “final tribute of honor and respect” the nation would pay to “these men of courage,” it is clear that the only permanent structure to emerge from the 1938 reunion was intended for posterity.

Superficially, the Eternal Light Peace Memorial and its dedication are tangible representations of reconciliation. Engraved with the words “Peace Eternal in a Nation United,” the monument was draped in a huge American flag for its July 3rd unveiling. Two veterans, one Union and one Confederate, helped uncover the monument while the other veterans watched from a special sheltered grandstand. Roosevelt’s concise, nine-minute speech contained lines such as “All of them we honor, not asking under which flag they fought then—thankful that they stand together under one flag now.” The president’s words were not only heard by the 200,000 individuals in attendance, but also broadcast on national radio. Not only did the press seize this message, but the light’s dedication seemed to have a profound effect on those in attendance as well. Annette Tucker, the daughter of a Confederate veteran who had grappled with the appropriate time to display a Confederate flag earlier during the commemoration, wrote, “Since we have lighted the Peace Memorial, I don’t see any use in displaying it at all. In the language of the march I say, ‘The Stars and Stripes forever.’”



Dedication Ceremony

"Eternal Light Peace Memorial"



However, this monument’s significance goes beyond lauding past compromise. It is both a commentary on the current challenges faced by the United States in the 1930s and a projected hope for the nation’s future. By stating, “Immortal deeds and immortal words have created here a shrine of American patriotism,” Roosevelt not only placed the story of Gettysburg into the triumphal narrative of American history, but also created the ability for Gettysburg’s legacy to be applied to current issues, present and future. Asserting that although the challenge of preserving democracy takes different forms for different generations, perhaps alluding to the test of democracy presented by totalitarian regimes in 1930s Europe, the president then used the legacy of Civil War veterans to call “upon the nation to dedicate itself to eternal struggle for peace through democracy.” The press seized this theme as well, with headlines crying, “Gettysburg Vets Saved Great Democracy for the World,” and connecting this ancestral legacy as the guardians of democracy to the belief that “Americans today are the trustees of popular liberty for the whole world.” The application of the struggles of veterans during Civil War to current issues, and the idea that the veterans’ legacy was that of enduring peace, created from the Civil War a usable national past.

In sharp contrast to the overture to peace on the evening of July 3rd was the flagrant display of American military might on July 4th. Appropriately characterized as a “monster military parade” by the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, the display included demonstrations of modern weaponry such as tanks, cavalry and artillery demonstrations, and even air shows. This show of martial strength seems very odd when juxtaposed with the dedication of the Peace Light the day before, alluding to the idea of peace by force. Again, this commemorative exercise placed the veterans firmly in the past. The “guests of honor,”

surrounded by elaborate decorations reminiscent of a presidential inauguration, they watched “demonstrations of arms beside which their ancient muskets and muzzle-loading cannon were mere toys.” The event culminated in a strange depiction of how Pickett’s Charge would have been conducted in 1938, including modern infantry formations and showy aerial maneuvers. A strange merging of past and present, a romanticized landscape of past martial glory was infiltrated by physical representations of current military strength.

Through the lens of the media, we can see that the 75th Anniversary at Gettysburg was a watershed in Civil War memory, providing both the last example of commemoration for and by veterans, and the first truly national commemorative experience. The veterans experience was antiquated, oversimplified, and usurped into a developing collective narrative. The veterans became living monuments, caught between a bygone era and a rapidly changing contemporary world, a connection for tourists seeking an authentic nineteenth century experience.

However, these veterans were not made of stone. They were men, men with opinions on how their past should be commemorated. Men with voices, who were lost in a sea of flashing cameras, formidable tanks, and patriotic pomp.

They were more than specters from a bygone era. Tim Flaherty was more than a gray beard and a spirited jig.

Becky Oakes, a graduate of Gettysburg College, is currently finishing her master’s degree in 19th-century U.S. History and Public History at West Virginia University. Becky’s research focuses on Civil War memory and cultural heritage tourism, specifically the development of built commemorative environments. She also studies National Park Service history, and has worked at Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania National Military Park, Gettysburg National Military Park, and the Civil War Institute at Gettysburg College.

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Cape May County Civil War Round Table



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