

THE CANISTER

Monthly Newsletter of the Cincinnati Civil War Round Table



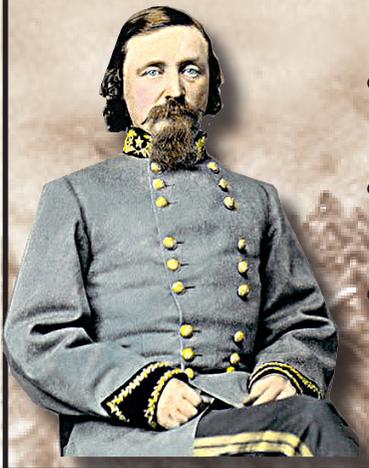
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May 2019

May 2019 Round Table

- **Speaker:**
Wayne Motts
- **Topic:**
Pickett's Charge
A Battlefield
guide
- **Date:**
May 16, 2019
- **Place:**
The Drake
- **Time:**
6:00 - Sign In
6:30 - Dinner
7:15 - Meeting
7:30 - Speaker



The Annual May Picnic

It's Picnic time, featuring grilled hot dogs, metts, Angus Burgers, baked beans, potato salad, relish plate, and ice cream sandwiches; all outside in the garden and for the ridiculous price of just \$15 bucks! You can't eat that cheap at a McDonald's. You also will not want to miss this month's speaker - His last talk at Cincy got rave reviews.

Get your reservation in by Wednesday, May 8th.

<http://Cincinnatiwrt.org/wordpress/contact/rsvp>



President's Message

The May meeting promises to be a good one, with our annual cook-out (only \$15) and a presentation on Pickett's Charge. It is also our annual business meeting where we elect officers and trustees for the coming year.

The current board of officers and trustees met on April 25. One of our tasks was to come up with a slate of candidates. We have candidates for some positions but others still need to be filled. In addition, there are some non-elected committee posts where we need help.

The elected offices are:

1. President. I am willing to continue in this role for another year.
2. Vice-President. Dr. Esly Caldwell is willing to continue.
3. Program Chair. Dan Bauer is willing to continue.
4. Treasurer: *VACANT*. Tom Williams is stepping away from this role, although he has volunteered to serve in the appointed position of Webmaster. In the past the treasurer has been stuck out front checking folks in and hasn't been able to enjoy the dinner table conversation. Possibly our new reservation system that we will be using next year, might substantially eliminate the need to collect money at the door. So we are looking for someone to handle normal treasurer duties.
5. Secretary: *VACANT*.
6. Newsletter Editor. Jeff Mikutis has stepped forward to help in this role.
7. Membership/Publicity Chair. *VACANT*. Our current chair, Wanda Langdon, is stepping down.
8. Trustees(2): *ONE VACANT*. Our current trustees, Tom Breiner and Dawn Mowery, are stepping down. Our current Webmaster, Mike Rogers, has volunteered to serve as one of the trustees.

The appointed positions are:

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1. Preservation Committee. Mark Silbersack will continue as chair. Please contact Mark if you would like to serve on the committee, or if you have a project idea or any other preservation suggestion.
2. Activities Committee. *VACANT*. Aside from one event that was cancelled for lack of interest, the Round Table has not put together or coordinated any tours or other activities this past year. If you enjoy such activities in addition to the monthly meetings and would like to help in this regard, please see me or one of the other officers.

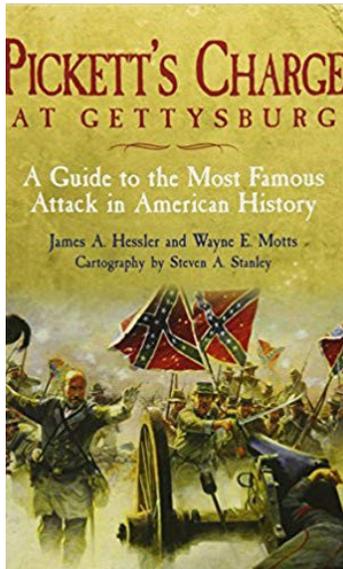
The Round Table has about 125 members, from many different backgrounds and with a broad range of skills. So it is not as though we don't have enough talent.

Please consider volunteering a little of your time to keep the Round Table going.

David Stockdale

Wayne Motts, Our May Speaker

More than a century and a half after the event, the grand attack against the Union position on Cemetery Ridge still intrigues students of the Civil War like no other aspect of the Battle of Gettysburg.



On the afternoon of July 3rd, Confederate Gen. Robert E. Lee ordered more than 12,000 Southern infantrymen to undertake what would become the most legendary charge in American military history.

This attack, popularly but inaccurately called "Pickett's Charge," is often considered the turning point of the Civil War's most consequential battle.

After the war, one staff officer perceptively observed that the charge "has been more criticized, and is still less understood, than any other act of the Gettysburg drama."

Unfortunately, what was true then remains true to this day. Wayne Motts and James Hessler teamed up with one of the Civil War's leading cartographers to unravel the mysteries of this attack.

Grounded in the premise that no better resource exists for understanding this unique event than the battlefield itself, Wayne Motts book, *Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg* encourages its readers to explore this storied event from a wide variety of perspectives.

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For the first time, readers can march toward the Copse of Trees with Armistead's Virginians, advance from the full Order of Battle, and review a rare collection of artifacts directly related to the charge.

Wayne Motts is a licensed battlefield guide at Gettysburg



National Military Park, was the executive director of the Adams County Historical Society in Gettysburg, and is the chief executive officer at Harrisburg's National Civil War Museum.

Motts is the author of several other works related to the Civil War, including "Trust in God and Fear Nothing," a biography of Confederate Gen. Lewis A. Armistead, who was killed during the battle of Gettysburg.

He has a bachelor's degree in military history from the Ohio State University, and a master's degree in American history from Shippensburg University.

Wayne and his wife, Tina, are the parents of one grown child. His father, Warren E. Motts, is founder and executive director of Motts Military Museum in Groveport, Ohio.

You won't want to miss Wayne's thought provoking presentation.

The Reservation Deadline for dinner is Wednesday, May 8th at 8:00pm. Please remember to submit your dinner reservation at our website:

<http://CincinnatiCWRT.org/wordpress/contact/RSVP>
or call your reservation to Esly Caldwell, 513-607-6598. Please leave a message if you do not reach Esly. If you are making a reservation for more than yourself, please provide the names of the others.

April Presentation

The April Round table was very pleased to welcome David Finney back after an absence of 30 years. We didn't realize how much we missed him and look forward to his return. Dave's presentation about the Michigan Brigade was titled "Sixteen Summer Days, Custer meets the Wolverines – June 28 to July 14, 1863." He enlivened his talk with many documents and maps, and photographs from both the 19th century and today. He also included many historical vignettes and post-war biographies of the soldiers and participants in the events of those 16 days.

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When the war broke out Michigan Supreme Court Justice Joseph Tarr Copeland and Detroit newspaperman Thornton Brodhead, both of whom had been involved in state military affairs for some time, offered their services. Brodhead, who was heavily involved in Detroit politics, was appointed colonel of the 1st Michigan Cavalry. Copeland, who had served as Paymaster of Michigan troops in the Mexican War and was a member of the West Point Board of Visitors, was appointed its lieutenant colonel. Copeland suggested to Brodhead that they organize another cavalry regiment, to be equipped with seven-shot Spencer repeating rifles rather than sabers. With Brodhead's support Copeland sent a letter to Michigan's governor recommending such a regiment. The governor agreed and a new regiment, the 5th Michigan Cavalry was formed July 28, 1862, as a rifle regiment with Copeland as its colonel. Eventually two more cavalry regiments were formed: the 6th as a rifle unit and the 7th as a saber unit. In November, Copeland was commissioned a brigadier general and given command of the Michigan Brigade, consisting of the 1st, 5th, 6th, and 7th Michigan cavalry regiments. Four regiments generally comprised a brigade in the Civil War. The Michigan Brigade, also known as the Wolverine Brigade, was unique in that it was the only cavalry brigade to be made up entirely of regiments from the same state.

On June 27, 1863, the Army of the Potomac, with the Michigan Brigade in the vanguard, moved out of the City of Washington to Emmitsburg, Maryland to counter Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia which was headed into southern Pennsylvania. On Sunday the 28th, Gen. Copeland advanced to Gettysburg and established his headquarters at the City Hotel. The following day, Gen. Alfred Pleasanton, commander of the Union Cavalry Corps, made a number of personnel changes, appointing Gen. Judson Kilpatrick to command the Third Division, and appointing captains Elon Farnsworth, Wesley Merritt, and George A. Custer as brigadier generals. Gen. Copeland was relieved and Custer was given command of the Third Division's Michigan Brigade. The Michigan soldiers were somewhat taken aback when the newly minted general rode up to his new command dressed in a black velvet suit elaborately trimmed with gold lace, a red necktie, and gilt spurs. One of them said Custer "looked like a circus rider gone mad."

The Michigan Brigade saw its first action at Hanover on June 30 when Confederate Gen. JEB Stuart and his cavalry, attempting to find Lee's flank, made contact with Kirkpatrick's division. The Confederates had established an artillery position on a hill in Mt. Olivet Cemetery southwest of Hanover and were firing into the town. It was here that the 6th Mich., fighting dismounted with their Spencers, saw Custer in action for the first time. One trooper recalled "he rode up amongst us in this black velvet suit and he starts ordering us around; but he seemed to know what he was doing." Custer

urged them forward and with their rapid firing rifles they succeeded in picking off a number of the Confederate gunners and forcing Gen. Fitzhugh Lee to send reinforcements to prevent his guns from being captured.

One of the many interesting vignettes David Finney told was of visiting the Forney farm house, a private home that had been used as a hospital to treat both Union and Confederate wounded from the battle of Hanover. He displayed a photograph he had taken of the floor that still showed large bloodstains. And he told of the current owners' discovery, when they were excavating for a swimming pool next to the house, of bones from the many limbs the surgeons had amputated.

As the Battle of Gettysburg was raging on July 1, Kirkpatrick's division was called back toward Gettysburg. On July 2, the division took a position at Hunterstown, north of Gettysburg. On a ridge just to the south of Hunterstown along the road to Gettysburg, Wade Hampton's Confederate troops had set up an artillery position. When Kirkpatrick gave an order to Captain Thompson of the 6th Mich. to lead a charge against the guns, Custer objected to Kirkpatrick's bypassing the chain of command, and announced that he himself would lead the charge. As Custer advanced with his troops, a Confederate cavalry force rode out to repel them. In the melee Custer's horse was shot and fell on him. Seeing Custer on the ground and a Confederate soldier with his rifle raised starting to take a bead on Custer, Pvt. Norvell Churchill swiftly came up behind the rifleman and administered a fatal blow with his saber. After the initial clash, the two forces regrouped. Then Hampton ordered a major charge back up the road toward the Union position at Hunterstown. Custer had placed the 1st and 7th saber regiments on one side of the road and the 5th and 6th regiments with their Spencers on the other. The Confederates charged up the road, Col. William Delony and his South Carolinians in the lead, headlong into the Michigan Brigade. The results were devastating to the Confederates, who fell back after sustaining heavy losses.

Early in the morning of July 3, Kirkpatrick was ordered to move east and south to get behind and protect the Union position on Cemetery Ridge. The Michigan Brigade was temporarily assigned to Gen. David Gregg's division, which took a position about four miles outside of Gettysburg at the Rummel farm at the same time as Stuart's Confederate forces came on the scene. Following a morning of skirmishing, and at about the same time as Pickett's Charge was occurring, Stuart ordered an attack on Gregg's position with the objective of splitting the Federal troops. As Wade Hampton was readying his troops to make the charge, Custer asked Col. Charles Town of the 1st Mich. to lead a charge against the massing Confederates. When Custer realized that Town, who was in the advanced stages of tuberculosis, was having difficulty responding, he told the colonel "I will lead the charge, have your men follow me." At that point Custer rose up in his stirrups and, waving his saber, yelled "Charge you Wolverines!

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The two cavalry forces charged into each other at a full gallop, colliding with such force that many men were killed by horses falling on them. (Following the battle, Mr. Rummel removed 40 dead horses from the farm lane where the forces collided.) After much fighting back and forth with sabers and pistols the Southerners pulled back. The Confederate charge had been broken. Stuart's vaunted cavalry had been defeated and the Union victory in the East Cavalry Field became a turning point in the war, boosting the confidence of the entire Army of the Potomac.

On July 4 Lee's retreating forces headed for the Cumberland Valley with the objective of crossing the Potomac at Williamsport. From local residents the Federals obtained good intelligence that the Confederate 2nd Corps was moving through Fairfield Gap toward Monterey Pass. In a fierce thunderstorm during the night of July 4-5, the Michigan Brigade moved to intercept them, but they were blocked by the swollen Red Run Creek. As the 2nd U.S. Artillery shelled the Confederate battle line with two rifled cannons, the Wolverines dismounted and deployed on either side of the road. Then Col. Russell Alger of the 5th Mich. discovered by crawling out on the exposed bridge before them in the pitch black night, that the Confederates had failed to destroy it. The 5th Mich. then remounted and charged across the bridge, followed by the 6th Mich. and the 1st W. Va.; whereupon they ran smack into Confederate Gen. Richard Ewell's wagon train. By 3:00 a.m. they had captured many Confederate soldiers and destroyed numerous wagons and draught animals. Post-war, Alger would become Michigan's Governor and later McKinley's Secretary of War during the Spanish - American War.

The brigade engaged the Confederates twice at Hagerstown, Maryland on July 6th and 12th, and then at Williamsport where the Army of Northern Virginia was held up by the swollen Potomac River. Then on July 14 at Falling Waters, downstream from Williamsport, the Confederates had finally succeeded in crossing most of their force. Gen. Kilpatrick, once more bypassing the chain of command, ordered Major Peter Weber of the 6th Mich. to make a charge against the Confederate infantry's rear guard which was positioned on a ridge behind the town. Custer objected that it would be suicidal. When Kilpatrick suggested that maybe Weber wasn't man enough, Weber insisted he would lead the charge. The attack failed as Custer had predicted and many troopers were killed, including Weber. But later the Wolverines, fighting dismounted with their Spencer rifles, inflicted significant losses on the Confederates, including mortal wounding General J. Johnston Pettigrew.

David Finney closed his presentation with Custer's evaluation of the Michigan Brigade, and theirs of him. Custer attributed the success of the Michigan Brigade to the fact they were effective, determined men who were equipped with Spencer rifles, "the most effective weapon cavalry can have."

About Custer, the Wolverines variously wrote the following: "the command perfectly idolized" him. He was "a very cool and self-possessed man," "a very odd man, but he understood his business," "a glorious fellow full of energy, quick to plan and bold to execute. With us he never failed." "A private could talk to Custer as freely as an officer . . . always there and ready to listen." From Col. Henry Capehart, who commanded the 1st W. Va. Cavalry, "he had a positive genius for war." And finally, from a captain in the 2nd N.Y. there was this: "No soldier who saw him that day [July 3] ever questioned his right to wear a star, or all the gold lace he felt inclined to wear."

Submitted by David Stockdale

April Quiz

A Rebel Chaplain at Work

In the militarily quiet winter of 1862-3 it was not unusual for the rebel clerical personnel to assume residence not with the troops but in homes within the neighborhood of the camps, coming occasionally to their regiments. Occasionally, too, in an hour of danger a chaplain would leave his charges. One such chaplain "Jube" Early encountered during the action at Fredericksburg.

"Chaplain," cried Early, as he saw the minister running. "Where are you going?"

"General, I am going to a place of safety in the rear."

Early snorted: "Chaplain, I have known you for the past thirty years, and all that time you have been trying to get to Heaven, and now that the opportunity is offered, you are fleeing from it. I am surprised."

Lee's Lieutenants, Freeman, vol.II, p. 431.

1. The "Secret Six" were abolitionist supporters who surreptitiously financed John Brown's failed efforts to encourage a slave rebellion. Name at least one of the six.
2. The Library of Congress contains two Lincoln handwritten copies of the Gettysburg Address. Who were the original recipients of these copies?
3. What is the generally accepted number of slaves in the entire United States and its territories in 1860?
4. Of the (estimated) more than ten million black Africans transported to the New World what number came to the land that became or was the United States?
5. Who was the politician most responsible for the passage of the Compromise of 1850 which allowed (among other things) the entry of California into the Union as a free state, the ending of the slave trade in the District of Columbia and permitting the people of New Mexico and Utah territories to decide whether to allow slavery?

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6. Explain how when each of the formerly seceded southern states regained status as fully empowered members of the United States that their representation in the Congress exceeded that which they had in 1860.

BONUS QUESTION: The first established National Cemetery in the United States is located in _____(city or historic site).

Submitted by Alan Berenson

Quiz Answers

1. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Samuel Gridley Howe, Theodore Parker, Franklin Benjamin Sanborn, Gerrit Smith and George Luther Sterns.
Ref.: Wikipedia, The Secret Six.
2. John Nicolay and John Hay, Lincoln's personal secretaries. Nicolay's copy is thought by some to be the one from which Lincoln read his address. Others say the original document is lost *Ref.:* C-SPAN III: Interview between B. Lamb and S. Puleo 13 Nov. 2016.
Ref: Wikipedia: Gettysburg Address. Library of Congress: Gettysburg Address.
3. 4 million.
Ref.: The Wall Street Journal, 19-20 Jan. 2013, Book review: The Fall of the House of Dixie, Levine, p.C7.
4. About 400,000
Ref.: The Wall Street Journal 16-17 Feb. 2019, p. A2; McGinty, African-American History by the Numbers.
5. Stephen A. Douglas.
Ref.: Google; Ohio Historical Society, Compromise of 1850
6. Before secession only 3/5ths of a state's slave population was counted for purposes of the state's representation in the House. After the Civil War former slaves were counted as whole persons. Their voting privileges, however, were generally suppressed, thereby giving the former Confederate states more political power than they had before the war.

BONUS QUESTION: The Soldiers' Home National Cemetery located in Washington D.C.

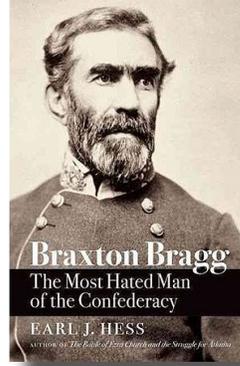
Ref.: How Sleep the Brave: The Soldiers' Home National Cemetery, Abraham Lincoln and the Civil War.

<http://ussahcemetery.wordpress.com>.

Book Review

Braxton Bragg: The Most Hated Man of the Confederacy by Earl J. Hess, University of North Carolina Press Chapel Hill, NC 2016, 341 pages, Hardcover \$35.99.

Braxton Bragg: The Most Hated Man of the Confederacy, by Earl J. Hess, is a detailed study of the wartime performance of Braxton Bragg. It is not a comprehensive biography of the man. When you hear the name Braxton Bragg, you probably remember the interesting story of how he became a hero at the battle of Buena Vista during the Mexican War when General Zachary Taylor requested "a little more grape, Mr. Bragg;" or how, as the company quartermaster, he fought with himself over a requisition he had submitted as a company officer (the only source of which is Ulysses Grant's memoirs). Then there is the story of how he had a soldier shot during the retreat from Corinth, Mississippi for shooting at a chicken. The chicken and the soldier survived. Unfortunately so did the story, long after the chicken, the soldier, and Bragg had passed from the scene. You most likely do not have a favorable impression of Bragg.



Earl Hess has now provided us with a new look at Braxton Bragg's impact on the Confederate war effort. He takes a close look at all the stories and myths surrounding Bragg and his success or failure as commander of the major Confederate army in the West. He has researched all the incidents and sorties and provided the reader with the ability to determine if Braxton Bragg has been given fair treatment by his peers, subordinates, the press, and Civil War historians. The author also compares Bragg's accomplishments to those of Joseph Johnston and Robert E. Lee.

One of Bragg's handicaps was that he did not win complete victories. Even his successes at Chickamauga, Perryville, and the first day at Stones River were turned into failures by his relations with his senior subordinates. Unlike General Lee, Bragg was not blessed with cooperative subordinates. He also did not succeed at having his closest associates and friends provide the necessary support to help with his reputation. Bragg's personality was not conducive to developing the support he needed to succeed. And he was exceptionally bad at dealing with the press. Almost all Southern newspapers were extremely critical of his decisions and actions.

The author looks closely at his health, both physically and mentally,

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in analyzing his ability to plan and follow up on how his subordinates carried out his wishes. His strongest supporter was the Confederate President, Jefferson Davis. This was not due to any friendship that they had at the start of the war, though that did develop by the war's end. Rather it was due to Davis's belief that Bragg possessed the necessary administrative and organizational skills to be one of his best generals. This belief did not diminish throughout the war.

One of Bragg's greatest mistakes was the round-robin letter he started after the retreat from Murfreesboro in 1863. While he was looking for confirmation that his subordinates recommended the retreat, he ended up opening a response concerning his support and confidence of the officers and soldiers along with his ability to command the army.

After reading this work I have not significantly changed my belief that Braxton Bragg was a great general, but at least I have a better understanding of why he is considered the most hated man of the Confederacy, and definitely its most abused. The author has created a very compelling work that is extremely well-written and researched. He has certainly delivered on his objective. While General Braxton Bragg will never be ranked as one of the best generals of the Civil War, he certainly should not be considered the worst. I highly recommend this book to all those with an interest in the characters and personalities associated with the Civil War.

Submitted by Thomas L. Breiner

What Happened in the month of May During the Civil War?

1861 - The War Begins

The War starts in April 12th with the attack on Fort Sumter.

In May, The killing of Col. Elmer Ellsworth, a friend of President Lincoln, galvanized public opinion. He was considered a martyr to the Union cause.

1862 - The War is Expanded

In the spring of '62 Lincoln replaces McDowell with George B McClellan as commander.

Gen. George McClellan launches the Peninsula Campaign, an attempt to capture the Confederate capital of Richmond. A series of battles were fought, including Seven Pines on May 31 - June 1, 1862.

1863 - The War's Major Battles

After Burnside's failures, Lincoln replaced him in early 1863 with Gen. Joseph "Fighting Joe" Hooker.

Hooker reorganized the Army of the Potomac and raises morale greatly.

At the Battle of Chancellorsville on the first four days of May, Robert E. Lee outsmarted Hooker and dealt the federals another defeat.

1864 - Grant Takes Command

In March 1864 Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, who had distinguished himself leading Union troops at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Chattanooga, was brought to Washington and given command of the entire Union Army by President Lincoln.

After a defeat at the Battle of the Wilderness on May 5-6, 1864, Gen. Grant had his troops march, but instead of retreating northward, they advanced to the south. Morale surged in the Union Army.

1865 - The War is Concluded

April 9, 1865: Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia.

The nation rejoiced at the end of the war. But on April 14, 1865, President Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth at Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C. Lincoln died early the next morning, with the tragic news traveling quickly by telegraph.

A long funeral, which visited a number of northern cities, was held for Abraham Lincoln.

On April 26, 1865, John Wilkes Booth was located hiding in a barn in Virginia and was killed by federal troops.

On May 3, 1865, Abraham Lincoln's funeral train reached his hometown of Springfield, Illinois. He was buried in Springfield the next day

Future Cincy Round Table Presentations

September 19, 2019

John Fazio, Cleveland Civil War Round Table
The Emancipation Proclamation

October 17, 2019

Scott Schroeder, Bloomington, Indiana
Lee's Lost Orders in the Maryland Campaign

November 21, 2019

Scott Mingus, York, Pennsylvania
General William "Extra Billy" Smith

ABOUT THE CINCINNATI CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

Membership in the Cincinnati CWRT is open to anyone with an active interest in the American Civil War. Annual dues (prorated throughout the year to new members) are \$25 (single) and \$35 (couple) for a **Regular Membership**. This fee helps cover operating costs which include our meeting location as well as speaker expenses. A **Sustaining Member** level of membership is also available for \$50 (single) and \$85 (couple). The purpose of this membership category is to encourage and recognize members who make additional contributions of \$25 or more, in addition to their annual dues in any fiscal year, to the objectives and programs of the Cincinnati Civil War Round Table. Students enrolled full time in any recognized secondary or higher institute of learning can use a **Student Membership**, which applies a discount of \$10 to each of the above dues rates.

Dinner reservations are required, and can be made prior to the reservations deadline either by the web site <http://cincinnatiwrt.org/wordpress/contact/rsvp/> or by a phone call to the officer taking reservations for the meeting (whose name and number is listed on the header of the current **Canister**). **Meals** currently cost \$20. Menu selection will change with each meeting. A vegetarian meal option is available, if requested prior to the reservations cut-off date.

A Meeting Only Fee of \$5.00 is assessed to members, visitors and guests who arrive after dinner to hear the speaker. *No reservation is necessary.* The monies collected are used to help offset the expenses of the evening's activities.

Late Reservations and Walk-ins Without a Reservation: Our ability to be flexible for late reservations or walk-ins is now restricted by the fact that the Drake Center only prepares meals according to the reservation count called in.

Therefore, **Late Reservations** (after the Wednesday by 8:00 p.m. which is eight days before the meeting) will be accepted conditionally, subject to the caterer's ability to honor a change in dinner count if received close to the meeting date. **Late Reservations** and **Walk-ins Without a Reservation** will only be able to have dinner if offset by cancellations or no-shows, or if the caterer determines that sufficient food is available.

Late cancellations may be made by email or phone. Since a cancellation after the Wednesday 8:00 p.m. deadline which is eight days before the meeting means that CCWRT has guaranteed payment to The Drake Center for the reserved number of meals, the Treasurer will review the number of late cancellations and late reservations for every meeting. If a late cancellation results in the CCWRT being required to pay for an extra meal, the person making the late cancellation will be expected to pay for the dinner. **No-shows** who have a dinner reservation but do not attend will be billed for the meal.

Meetings are held the third Thursday of the month, September – November and January – May at The Drake Center, 151 West Galbraith Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45216 (**Phone: 513-418-2500**). If traveling Interstate 75, exit at Galbraith Road (Exit 10) and go west one mile. If coming across the Ronald Reagan Cross County Highway, take the Galbraith Road exit and go west two miles. Or, take the Galbraith/Winton exit and go east one mile. **Free parking** is available in the WEST PAVILION parking lot. The West Pavilion entrance will take you to the meeting rooms. **To get to our meeting room**, enter the West Pavilion main entrance and go to the left side of the gift shop found opposite the entryway; the meeting room is located at the far end of the cafeteria hallway.

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