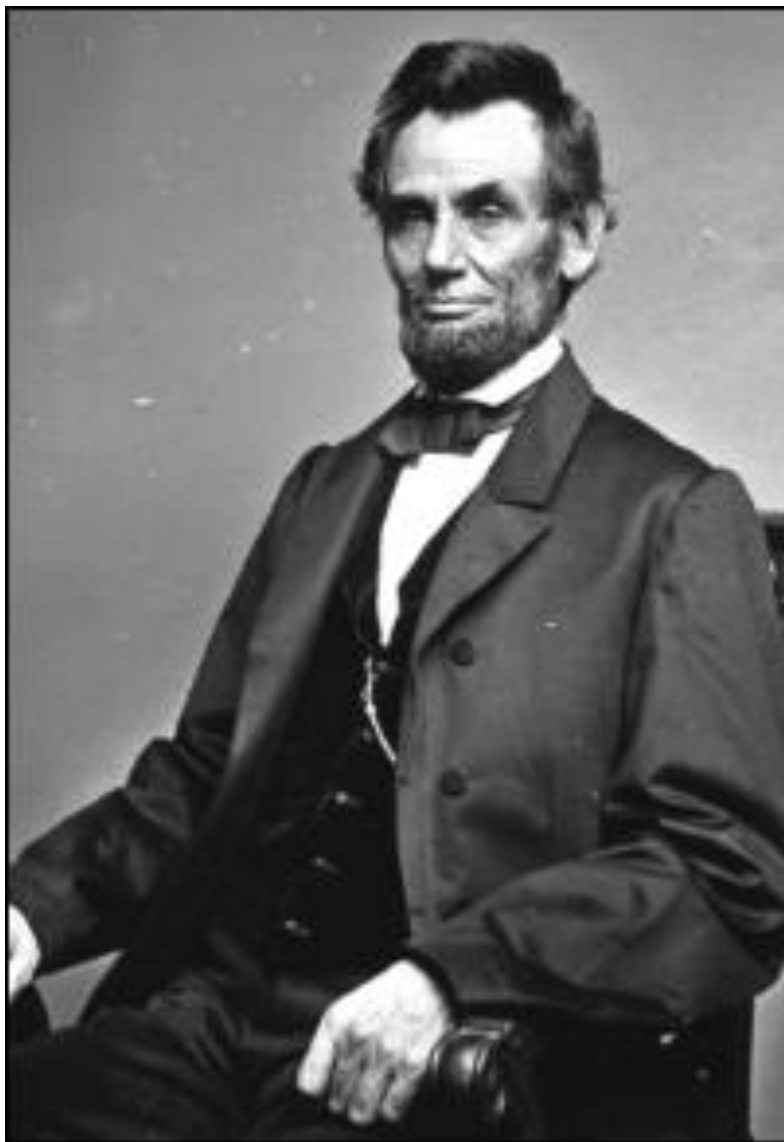


The Bugle

Quarterly Journal of the
Camp Curtin Historical Society
and Civil War Round Table, Inc.



Summer 2022
Volume 32, Number 2



Emancipation Proclamation

"The field upon which we now stand will be known as classic ground, for here has been the great central point of the organization of our military forces. When my administration of public affairs will have been forgotten and the good and evil will be only known to the investigation of the antiquarian, Camp Curtin, with its memories and associations, will be immortal."

- Governor Andrew Curtin, 1865

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November Meeting

The Camp Curtin Historical Society will host a lecture by historian Scott Mingus on his new book *"A Carnival of Grief" The Lincoln Funeral Train in Pennsylvania* at 2PM on Sunday, November 6, at the National Civil War Museum in Harrisburg. The funeral train followed the same route that Lincoln took to his inauguration in 1861. In 1865, the funeral train stopped in Harrisburg (right) and Lincoln's body lay in state in the Capitol Building and was viewed by a huge crowd of people. This lecture will be free. More details will be published in an upcoming issue of *The Bugle*.



Glenn Banner 1933 - 2022



Glenn S. Banner passed away on June 11 at the age of 88. Glenn was a great supporter of CCHS and was well known for his book *Flames Across the Susquehanna*. He donated the book to several historical societies to sell as a fund-raiser. Eventually he gave many lectures to various groups on the burning of the Columbia-Wrightsville Bridge in 1863. He served four years in the U.S. Navy and later graduated from Millersville State

Teachers College and spent most of his career as an elementary school teacher.

COVER – Abraham Lincoln issued the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation freeing slaves in southern states after the Battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862. The final proclamation was signed January 1, 1863.

The Camp Curtin Historical Society and Civil War Round Table, Inc., is a non-profit corporation chartered by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Contributions are tax deductible under IRC Section 501(c)(3). The Society is properly registered with the Pennsylvania Department of State as a charitable organization. A copy of the registration and financial information may be obtained by telephoning toll free within Pennsylvania 1-800-732-0999. Registration does not imply endorsement.

Camp Curtin Historical Society and Civil War Round Table

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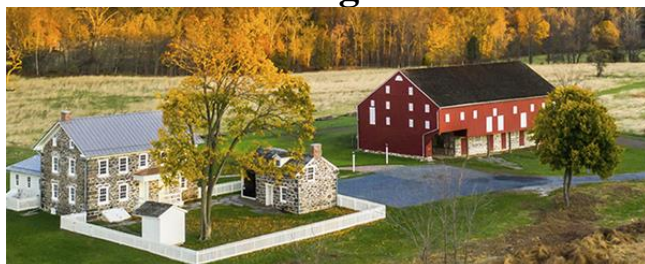
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Antietam Reenactment



160th Anniversary of the Battle of Antietam/Sharpsburg will be commemorated on Saturday, September 17, with a reenactment at the Daniel Lady Farm operated by the Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association. For more information and to purchase tickets, visit www.gbpa.org.

Harrisburg CWRT



The Harrisburg Civil War Round Table will host a presentation by Dr. Mark Blanchard on “Why We Remember: The Spangler Farm & the Civilian Experience in Gettysburg” on Friday, September 16, at Central Penn College in Summerdale. For more information, visit www.harrisburgcwrt.org.

Children of Gettysburg



The Gettysburg Foundation has a new exhibit at the Rupp House featuring the Children of Gettysburg and what they experienced during and after the Battle of Gettysburg. The house at 451 Baltimore Street was home to John and Caroline Rupp and their six children in 1863. For more information, visit www.gettysburgfoundation.org.

Cedar Creek Reenactment



The 158th Anniversary of the Battle of Cedar Creek will be commemorated on October 15 and 16 on the battlefield in Middletown, Virginia. It was the last major battle in the Shenandoah Valley in 1864. For more information of the Battle of Cedar Creek, visit: National Park Service at www.nps.gov/cebe/index.htm, Cedar Creek Battlefield Foundation at www.ccbf.us, and Belle Grove Plantation (above) at www.bellegrove.org.

Descendant Brigade

Membership in the Camp Curtin Descendant Brigade is open to men, women and children (12 years of age or older) who are direct or collateral descendants of a soldier who passed through Camp Curtin from April 18, 1861 to November 11, 1865. Descendants of civilians who worked or volunteered at Camp Curtin are also eligible. The Ladies Union Relief Association of Harrisburg is one of the civilian organizations that worked at Camp Curtin. The application fee is \$25.00. Accepted members will receive a membership medal, membership certificate, and a one year membership in the Society. Subsequent dues will be \$15.00 per year. For more information and an application form, visit our website at www.CampCurtin.org or email CampCurtin@verizon.net, or write CCHS, Post Office Box 5601, Harrisburg, PA 17110.



Invite a Friend to Join

If you have a friend who has an interest in the Civil War and preserving its history, invite them to join us. An “Enlistment Form” is on our webpage at www.campcurtin.org.

160th Anniversary

Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation

When the Civil War began in 1861, the initial purpose of the North was to restore the Union. While President Abraham Lincoln and many abolitionists opposed slavery, it was not the stated goal. Some in the Republican Party and Lincoln's own cabinet did not support emancipation and those that did thought it would be best to wait until a Northern victory since the South had won most of the major battles in the east through mid-1862. The Battle of Antietam near Sharpsburg, Maryland, on September 17, 1862, changed the political attitude sufficiently to allow Lincoln to take action. On September 22, 1862, Lincoln issued the preliminary Emancipation Proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America - A Proclamation

I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States, and each of the States, and the people thereof, in which States that relation is, or may be, suspended or disturbed.

That it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all slave States, so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, immediate or gradual abolishment of slavery within their respective limits; and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent, with their consent, upon this continent, or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the Governments existing there, will be continued.

That on the first day of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States, and part of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof shall, on that day be, in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States, by members chosen thereto, at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an Act of Congress entitled "An Act to make an additional Article of War" approved March 13, 1862, and which act is in the words and figure following:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such:

"Article-All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning

fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any persons to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service.

"Sec.2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage."

Also to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled "An Act to suppress Insurrection, to punish Treason and Rebellion, to seize and confiscate property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:

"Sec.9. And be it further enacted, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found on (or) being within any place occupied by rebel forces and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude and not again held as slaves.

"Sec.10. And be it further enacted, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime, or some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or

surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service."

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey, and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the act, and sections above recited.

And the executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall (upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States, and their respective States, and people, if that relation shall have been suspended or disturbed) be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty seventh.

Thus, this proclamation did not actually free the slaves. It gave the Southern states the opportunity to return to the Union and keep their slaves. If they did not do so by January 1, 1863, then slaves in those states not under control of the Union Army would be freed, but those in occupied areas and in the border states that did not leave the Union would remain as slaves.

As President, Lincoln had no authority to abolish slavery since it was allowed by the U.S. Constitution. As commander-in-chief of the armed forces, however, he could take action against an enemy to weaken its ability to make war by depriving it of part of its work force.

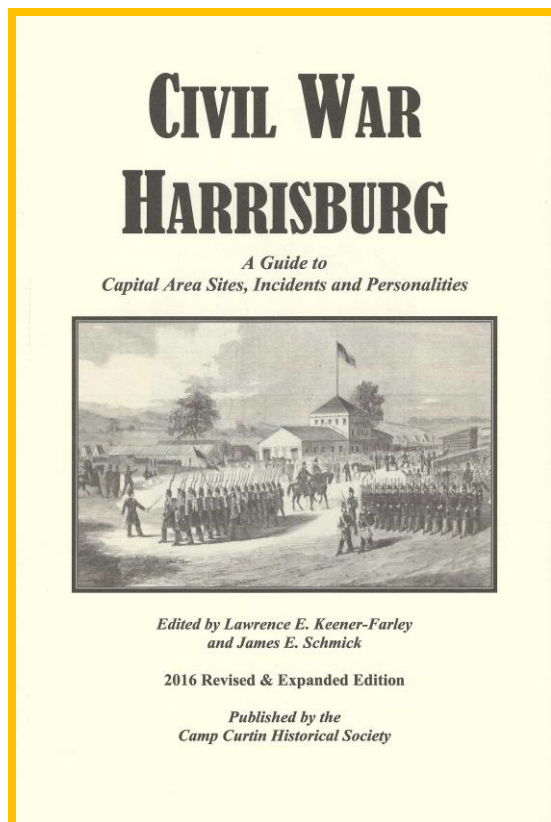
Slavery would not be officially abolished until the Thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution was ratified by 27 of the 36 states on December 6, 1865.

Civil War Harrisburg

A Guide to Capital Area Sites, Incidents and Personalities

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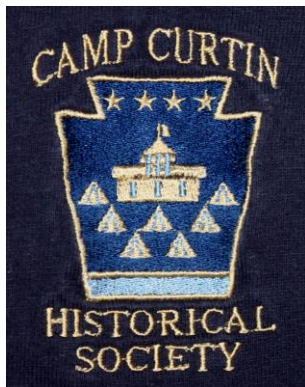
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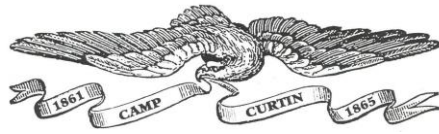
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History comes alive at the Camp Curtin Historical Society's

Harrisburg Cemetery Tours

Sunday, September 11th



All tours will leave from the Caretaker's House and cover three different topics. Tours last between 1-1/2 and 2 hours. Visitors may not change tours once they have started.

Pennsylvania Personalities of the Civil War
led by James Schmick - 1:00PM

Heroes of the Anti-Slavery Movement in Central Pennsylvania
led by George Nagle - 1:30PM

Notables of South Central Pennsylvania
led by Bruce Horner - 2:00PM

Living Historians Jeff and Dianne Witmer will portray Harrisburg's Civil War Mayor Augustus Roumfort and his wife, Mary

Adults - \$8.00 (CCHS Members - \$5.00) All children under 16 - \$1.00
Rain or shine. The terrain is uneven. Wear comfortable walking shoes.
The Harrisburg Cemetery is located at the eastern end of the State Street Bridge.

For information call 717-732-5115 or email genjenkins@aol.com