

Old Baldy

Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



October 14, 2010, The One Hundred and Forty-Ninth Year of the Civil War

Invisible ink: Spycraft of the American Revolution

Invisible ink: Spycraft of the American Revolution

by John Nagy

We look to the Revolutionary War for this month's program. Mr. John Nagy, of Mount Laurel, New Jersey, is a founder and current president of the American Revolution Round Table of Philadelphia. He received his BA from Saint Francis University, Loretto, Pennsylvania, where he is now a Scholar in Residence. John received his MMS from Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey.



*Nathan Hale
at the CIA*

John is a consultant for the William L. Clements Library at the University of Michigan on espionage and also an expert in antique documents. He was the source of information used in the very popular web page "Spy Letters of the American Revolution" (www.si.umich.edu/spies/) from the collections of the Clements Library.

Released in December 2009, his book *Invisible Ink: Spycraft of the American Revolution* is based on two decades of primary research. John has appeared on the History Channel, C-Span, and local educational TV and is the subject of a one hour interview on the Pennsylvania

Cable Network. He maintains a very busy speaking and book signing schedule at colleges, universities, historical societies, Revolutionary War reenactments, etc. His current speaking schedule is available at www.booktour.com/author/john_a_nagy John's book, *Rebellion in the Ranks - Mutinies in the American Revolution*, won the American Revolution Round Table of Philadelphia's "Thomas Fleming Book Award" for the best book on the American Revolution published in 2007. On his Revolutionary War expertise, the eminent historian David McCullough, author of *John*

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Notes from the President...

Welcome to October 2010, another World Series run and one month until the 150th anniversary of the 1860 election. Much will be happening in the next few years and we should jump in and be a part of it. We need to learn and bring it back to Old Baldy and also get the Old Baldy CWRT out to the Center City community so they can join us in our monthly adventures of discussing the Civil War.

A shout out to **Craig Schoeller**, glad he is doing well. Hope to see him out at a meeting before the end of the year. Best wishes to our Treasurer, **Herb Kaufman**, as Sandy and he travel in the Middle East. He is one of the hardest working people in the Philadelphia Civil War community and deserves a break.

I was able to represent our Round Table last month at the unveiling of Old Baldy's new home at the GAR Museum in the Northeast. The new solid mahogany case is very nice. He said he was happy to be out of storage and interacting with Civil War folks again. Also last month I attended the 2010 Virginia Sesquicentennial Signature conference in Norfolk. Look for an article about it in a future newsletter.

Last month **Jim Heenehan** provided us with a fine presentation on Colonel Ira Grover of the 7th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. It was thoroughly researched and I wish more folks were there to hear it. This month **John Nagy** will be telling us the *Spycraft of the American Revolution*. Bring a friend out on the 14th to the Union League.

The National Archives will be holding a Civil War Symposium on November 20th, "The Civil War: Fresh Perspectives." Look for the details on registering in this newsletter. Check out our upcoming events section for more local happenings. We will be forming the committee to work on the historical marker for Logan Circle about the 1864 Sanitary Fair. Let me know of your interest to serve. This will be a great Sesquicentennial Project.

Thank you for your continued support of our Round Table. Have a safe Columbus Day weekend and see you on the 14th!

Join us for dinner at Applebee's if you can.

Rich Jankowski, President

The Old Baldy CWRT will meet at the Union League of Philadelphia at 7:30 PM, the second Thursday of the month. Members go out to a local restaurant for dinner at 6:00 PM, Applebees on 15th Street between Walnut and Locust. You're Welcome to Join Us!

Notice: Attire for Men at the Union League Jacket and tie would be preferred; otherwise collared shirts, long pants and jacket are recommended. For men and women, the following attire is never acceptable on the first or second floors of the League: jeans, denim wear, tee shirts, athletic wear, tank, halter, or jogging tops, shorts, baseball caps, sneakers, extremely casual or beach footwear. Current or historical military uniforms are appropriate.

Parking... A \$2 coupon (off of parking) is available at the Union League front desk (through the side door on Sansom Street)

Continued from page 1 - "Invisible Ink"

Adams and 1776, wrote "John Nagy, fellow historian and Revolutionary War scholar extraordinaire!"

This is a rare opportunity to hear one of the foremost Revolutionary War scholars in the country. This would be a great time to bring along the students in the family. John will have copies of his books for sale.

Join us at our next Old Baldy Civil War Round Table meeting as **John Nagy** discusses with us an interesting insite into the spies of the Revolution. That's **Thursday, October 14th** starting at **7:30PM** in the 2nd Floor Library of the **Union League** at Broad & Sansom Streets. As always, you are welcome to join us at 6:00 at Applebee's for a bite to eat before the meeting. It's just a block south of the Union League on 15th Street.

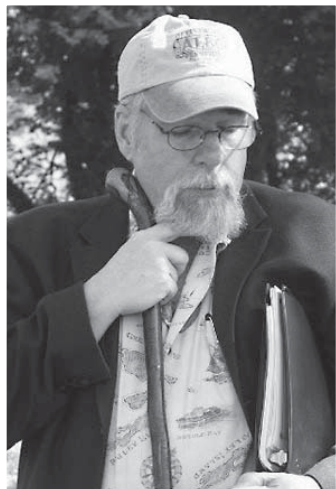
Steve Wright, Program Chairman

Member Profile:

Each month we will try to provide a profile of each of the fine members of the Old Baldy Civil War Roundtable. Their Contributions, accomplishments and interests.

Blake Magner

Blake A. Magner was born and raised in the great commonwealth of Massachusetts. After a four year tour of duty in the U. S. Navy, which included time spent in the Brown Water Navy in South Vietnam, he moved to New Jersey after meeting his life mate at a USO dance in 1971. Blake



and his wife have now been married for thirty-six years and are proud parents and grandparents. Blake has a Master's Degree from Rutgers University in Biology and worked through the 1980s as a chemist. Continually hearing the call of History, Blake left his Science profession and became an independent historian in 1990. His area of interest includes just about everything from the War of Jenkins's Ear through the late 18th century, the 19th century and ending with the

death of Theodore Roosevelt. He also has a working knowledge of the Normandy landings and the Vietnam War. His

studies include military history (specifically the Civil War and Revolutionary War), literature, personalities, the Founding Fathers and politics.

Blake recently retired as the Book Review Editor for The Civil War News. He has been studying the Civil War since 1962 with a specific interest in the Army of the Potomac and Army of Northern Virginia between August 1862 and the end of the Gettysburg Campaign. He has been a member of Old Baldy since 1981 and President in 1985/1986. Blake was the chairman of the General John Gibbon Memorial Committee that erected a monument to the general on the Gettysburg Battlefield in 1988. In 1991 Blake worked for the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites surveying battlefields for potential preservation. He has authored and co-authored a number of volumes including Battlefield Commanders: Gettysburg (with Mike Cavanaugh), Traveller and Company: The Horses of Gettysburg, and At Peace With Honor: The Civil War Burials of Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He is presently compiling an encyclopedia of the battle of Gettysburg which he hopes to have released on the 150th anniversary of the fighting. His newest work, The Civil War Quiz Book, was released in July 2010. His work has also appeared in Civil War Times Illustrated, Military Images, Gettysburg Magazine, and Blue & Gray Magazine. Blake is a Civil War cartographer and photographer whose work has appeared in nearly 90 volumes. He is also the owner of C. W. Historicals, a publisher of fine Civil War and related volumes.

Membership Report

We welcome new member **Carol Ingald** of Philadelphia to the ranks. Remember you can help the round table bring in new members by telling your friends about the great programs we present each month. I have extra copies of back newsletters. Drop me a line and I'll send you several, or send me a name and address of someone you think might be interested and I'll send them a copy. I always have extra copies at the meeting.

We encourage all our members to receive their newsletters by email. This saves us money that can be used to obtain quality speakers and make generous donations to battlefield and historic preservation. **Remember** donations to the round table are always welcome and will be put to good use.

We also have several members that we have no email address listed. Even if you want to receive your newsletter by USPS, having your email address in our system is good for notifications of last minute meeting changes and situations that need to be acted on right away. If you wish to receive your newsletter by email or to add your email address to our list, contact Mike Cavanaugh at:

chief96pbi@rcn.com or call 484.225.3150.

Thank you, as always, for your support.

WEB Site: <http://oldbaldycwrt.org>
Email: oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net
Blog: <http://oldbaldycwrt.blogspot.com/>

Peachfield Plantation: Our Local New Jersey Link from George Washington's Spy to the President of the Confederacy.

The lands of historic Peachfield Plantation were laid out and named by Deputy Governor John Skene in 1686, and were sold by his widow Helena to pioneer Henry Burr in 1695. Burr and his sons built the stone house on the site, fronting on Burr's Road near Mount Holly, in the period 1725 to 1732.

From the Burrs of Peachfield sprang many a notable figure of history. Henry Burr's daughter Elizabeth became the mother of John Woolman who in a typical gesture, in the



Peachfield Plantation

year 1763, sponsored the marriage by extraordinary Friends Ceremony of a noted ex-slave, William Boen, to servant-girl Dido of the Burr household. It was one of numerous weddings on the site of Peachfield.

John Burr Jr. of Peachfield helped to develop Mount Holly by building the "upper hotel" there in 1749, later to become the Washington House. Henry Burr's grandsons owned much of the land on which Vincentown was laid out; and of particular interest was Joseph Burr's "Oak Mill" near Vincentown, where Keziah Burr was born in 1758.

Twenty years later this young Quakeress was courted at "Oak Mill" by Richard Howell of Cumberland County - who practiced law for a time in Mount Holly, and who during the Revolutionary War served as a secret agent for General Washington (See article on Greenwich Tea Burning). The two were married in 1779. Keziah Burr Howell became the first lady of New Jersey when her husband was elected Governor in 1794.

Their son William Burr Howell, a hero of the War of 1812, traveled to Mississippi where he became the father of Varina Howell - who in due course married a lawyer many years her senior, Jefferson Davis, to become Varina Howell Davis, first lady of the Confederacy. Her courageous years in defeat and subsequent years as a brilliant writer have been retold in several biographies. Her death came at New York City in 1906.

Thus the Burrs of Peachfield and their descendants, men of pioneering blood and women of beauty and talent, have spanned the decades of sectionalism, War, and State, across three centuries.

Two centuries later, in 1928, the interior was destroyed by fire; and the house was restored by Mr. and Mrs. Normari Harker. Mrs. Harker deeded the property to the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of New Jersey, and today it is maintained as one of the principal historic sites in the County of Burlington.

*Article from
Burlington County Cultural Heritage Commission*



Monument to the Tea Burners in Greenwich, New Jersey. On the sides of the monument is listed the names of the Patriots. One among them is Richard Howell, who spied for George Washington, became Governor of New Jersey and Grandfather of Varina Howell Davis, first lady of the Confederacy.



Greenwich Tea Burning: 1774

Liberty was not cradled in Philadelphia alone. The spirit was also alive in the inhabitants of Cumberland County, New Jersey when they destroyed a cargo of tea in 1774.

Forty miles from Philadelphia, was (and still is) the little town of Greenwich, the principal settlement of Cumberland County in 1774. It was founded in 1675 by John Fenwick and is older than Philadelphia, which was not founded until 1682. The hand of time has hardly touched Greenwich. It is much the same today as it was three hundred years ago, when the British flag flew high over it. Today you will still find a wide street, which they still call "Ye Greate Street." It was laid out in 1684 and its course has never been changed.

The Cohansey creek is a navigable stream of some size running through the county of Cumberland and emptying into the Delaware Bay. In the autumn of 1774, the quiet inhabitants along the banks of the creek were startled by the appearance of a British brig called the "Greyhound." Sailing about four miles up the Cohansey, the brig stopped at the village of Greenwich, which was the first landing from its mouth. She was laden with a cargo of tea sent out by the East India Tea Company, which was undoubtedly under the impression that the conservative feelings and principles

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of the people of New Jersey would induce them to submit quietly to a small tax. The result showed that the temper of the people was little understood by the East India Tea Company.

Having found an English sympathizer, a Tory, as they were called, one Daniel Bowen, the Greyhound's crew secretly stored the cargo of tea in the cellar of his house. However, this unusual procedure was noted by the citizens who immediately appointed a temporary committee of five to look after the matter until a county committee might be appointed.

A general committee of thirty-five was later appointed, with representatives from Greenwich, Deerfield, Jericho, Shiloh, Bridgeton, Fairfield and perhaps other places.

News of the Boston Tea Party had already reached Greenwich and the defiant example was regarded by many of the local settlers as worthy of their own contempt for the British. Fate now presented them with a ready-made opportunity to duplicate the act.

On the evening of Thursday, December 22, 1774, a company of about forty young Whigs, disguised as Indians, entered the cellar of Bowen's house. They took possession of the whole cargo, conveyed the tea chests from the cellar into an adjoining field, and piling them together, burnt them in one general conflagration.

Thus, the patriots of Cumberland County living in Greenwich expressed their discontent by reacting to oppressive governmental measures. They had clearly taken a stand for independence and democracy.

Greenwich has been granted the distinction of being one of the five tea-party towns in America, the others being Charleston, Annapolis, Princeton, and Boston. In 1908 the monument seen above was erected in the old market place on Ye Greate Street to commemorate the burning of a cargo of British tea December 22, 1774.

Article from Cumberland County

(<http://www.co.cumberland.nj.us/content/163/233/403/default.aspx>)

Monument Photos

(<http://www.greenwichbaptistchurch.org/GreenwichTwp.htm>)

On the Road with Rich... William T. Sherman



*Article, Photos
by Rich
Jankowski*

On Memorial Day weekend on a quick trip to Kentucky, we stopped by the Sherman House in Lancaster, OH, Lancaster, OH,

with a population of 4,303 in 1861 produced five Union officers—four from the home of Senator Thomas Ewing.

General William Tecumseh was born February 8, 1820, the sixth of eleven children born to Judge Charles and Mary

Hoyt Sherman. His father died in 1829, and because of financial problems, he was sent to live with the neighboring Thomas Ewing family. He later married Ellen Ewing and had eight children.

The Sherman House Museum was the birthplace of General William Tecumseh Sherman and his brother, U. S. Senator John Sherman. The original frame home built in 1811 consists of a parlor/dining room, kitchen, master bed-



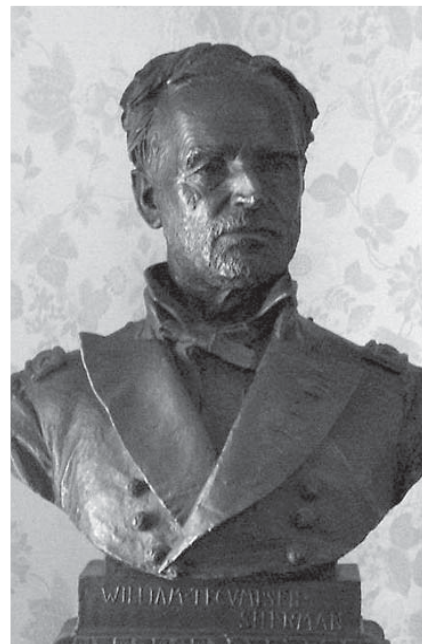
room and children's bedroom. A 1816 addition to the house included a parlor and study for the father, Ohio Supreme Court Judge Charles Sherman.



All the rooms have been restored to look as they would have when the Sherman Family lived there. A brick addition was added to the front of the house in 1870 and this Victorian parlor features furniture owned

by General and Ellen Sherman when they lived in New York City after his retirement. The parlor also features an 1888 bust of General Sherman by the gifted sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens. One upstairs bedroom houses family memorabilia, and another offers a re-creation of General Sherman's Civil War field tent including several items he used during the war, with a sound and light presentation. The last room houses an excellent exhibit, "Sherman at War," explaining his war story with artifacts, paintings, prints, maps, weapons and GAR memorabilia.

Senator John Sherman served twenty years in the Senate, as Secretary of Treasury and Secretary of State. He is the author of the Sherman Antitrust Act.



The stop is worth the time if you are in the area. Plan on spending at least an hour and a half to view and learn about the youth and career of this beloved general from a hometown perspective.

The General William T. Sherman Memorial Civil War Round Table meets on the third Wednesday of each month at 7 PM at the home. It is located at 137 East Main Street in

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Lancaster, Ohio. It is open April through mid-December Tuesday to Sunday 1-4 PM and by appointment in the winter months. Admission for adults is \$6 and students \$1. The House is owned and operated by the Fairfield Heritage Association.

Information is available at www.shermanhouse.org.



Today in Civil War History

Monday October 14, 1861 Missourian Makes Militant Message

The story of Missouri in the Civil War is often overlooked by history, but a long and often bloody story it was. The border state was very closely divided in sympathies, and perhaps the most unifying sentiment was a wish to be left alone. As this was not to be the case, the two sides both regarded it as vital to possess it. Missouri State Guard pro-secessionist Jeff Thompson issued a proclamation today calling on the people in Washington, Jefferson, Ste. Genevieve, St. Francis and Iron Counties to join him in fighting the "yoke of the North." He suggested that residents (the area is roughly between St. Louis and Cape Girardeau) "drive the invaders from your soil or die among your native hills." Quite a number of his followers and their opponents would do precisely that.

Tuesday October 14, 1862 Critical Congressional Contests Conducted

A number of Midwestern states conducted their elections for members of the United States House of Representatives today. Both North and South had an intense interest in these elections, for the same reason: a change in the makeup of the House could change the support of the Legislative Branch for the conduct of the War. The results seemed grim for Lincoln and the Republican Party, as the Democrats scored solid gains in the races in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania. The only source of support was, oddly enough, in Iowa, which voted solidly Republican. The shift was not enough to cost Lincoln his majority, but it was a source of hope in Richmond that perhaps the North was becoming tired of the war.

Wednesday October 14, 1863 Bristoe Battle Badly Botched

The campaign in Northern Virginia, until now largely a matter of feint and maneuver and bluster and threat, broke into actual fighting near the little town of Bristoe Hill today. The

lead units of the Army of Northern Virginia, under Gen. A. P. Hill, caught up with the trailing members of the Union army as that force was pulling back to keep themselves between the Confederates and Washington D.C. Hill's force, however, was just not large enough to do serious damage when confronted by a determined Federal resistance. The delay allowed Hill's men to dig in around Centerville to await the presumed main attack. There would be no Third Manassas.

Friday Oct. 14 1864 Shenandoah Skirmishing Strafes Strasburg

The continuing conflict between the Confederate cavalry expedition of Gen. Richard Early and his Union opponent Gen. Phillip Sheridan continued apace today. Over the last few weeks this venture, intended as a side venture to pressure Grant to send troops to suppress it and thereby relax the siege of Petersburg, had turned very sour indeed for Early. Since Sheridan had come East and been given the assignment to catch, kill, or drive him away things had gone from bad to worse. Skirmishing occurred today on Hupp's Hill, Virginia, and not far away at Duffield's Station, West Virginia. Both were near the town of Strasburg. The two armies were now just a few miles apart and moving slowly.

www.civilwarinteractive

Supporting the Troops: Soldiers' Right to Vote in Civil War Pennsylvania

*By Jonathan W. White
Pennsylvania Heritage Magazine*

As the presidential election of 1864 neared, the eyes of politicians in the North turned warily towards the armies of the Union. During the previous two years, nineteen northern states had passed legislation permitting volunteers to vote in the field, and many politicians believed that the soldiers' votes would determine whether President Abraham Lincoln would be reelected in November. Never before had absentee voting existed on such a grand scale in the United States, but with such a large portion of the electorate serv-

ing in the military, many politicians felt it incumbent upon them-selves to provide them with an opportunity to vote. Consequently, the ballots of the soldiers became central to winning the election.

"Everything depends on Pa. and upon the army vote of that State," wrote Samuel L. M. Barlow (1826-1889), of New York, one of the nation's most prominent lawyers and among Wall Street's wealthiest corporate counsels, to the Democratic candidate for president, Major General George Brinton McClellan (1826-1885), a native of Philadelphia. Barlow and McClellan had first met ten years earlier, in 1854, when both were twenty-eight years old.

McClellan had enjoyed popularity as an officer in the Army of the Potomac during the early months of the war, but disputes over military strategy, as well as his inaction as commander, prompted President Lincoln to remove him from command in 1862. At their national convention in the late summer of 1864, Democrats chose McClellan as their presidential candidate for several strategic reasons. The peace wing of the Democratic Party had been able to include a plank in the party platform that called for an immediate cessation of hostilities. It declared "that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war," peace must be returned to the nation at once. These peace Democrats-derided by Republicans as "Copperheads"--had also gotten a peace man from Ohio, George Hunt Pendleton, nominated as the vice presidential candidate. In order to moderate the ticket and make it appealing to more hawkish members of their part)-convention delegates chose the ever-popular general to run for president. Despite their aversion to the war, Democrats sought to make their candidates appear supportive of both the war effort and the troops.

Democrats also chose McClellan because their party had generally opposed allowing soldiers to vote in the field. Some Democrats feared that their position on soldier suffrage would alienate Democratic soldiers and that the army would only vote for the party that had supported their right to vote. In selecting McClellan, northern Democrats found a presidential candidate who had been loved by soldiers of both parties, and they hoped that this affection would be enough to win some of their votes.

When the Civil War broke out, Pennsylvania was the only state with a law on the books that allowed soldiers to vote. The state had initially enfranchised soldiers during the War of 1812. A similar law was still in effect in 1861, and in the state and local elections that year, many Pennsylvania volunteers voted in their camps, some as far away as Virginia. Following the elections, however, defeated candidates contested the legitimacy of the soldier vote in order to win

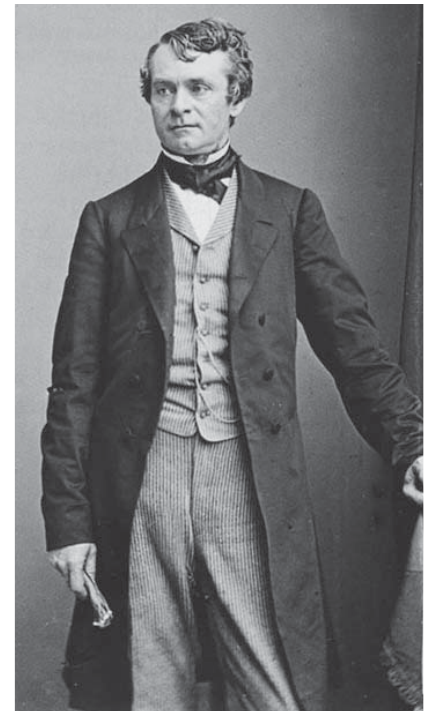
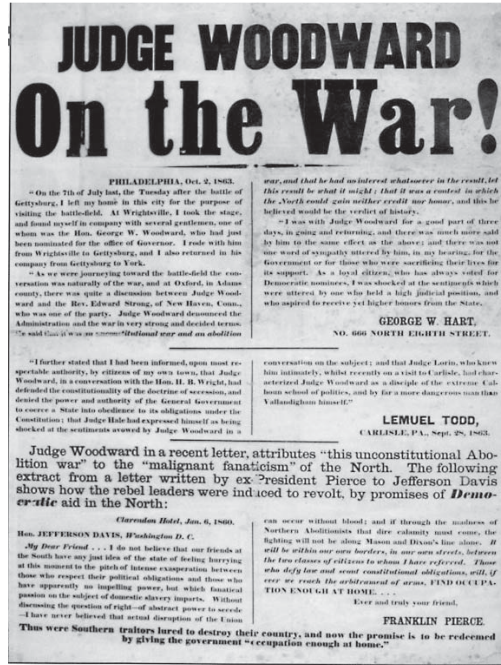
offices they believed they had lost unfairly. Both Democrats and Republicans claimed that fraudulent ballots had been cast in the field, and neither party took a unified stance on the issue of whether or not the soldiers' votes should be counted in the returns.

The presidential election of 1864 directly affected the right to vote for Pennsylvania's Civil War Union soldiers.

One of the contested elections centered on the office of district attorney in northeastern Pennsylvania's Luzerne County, pitting Democratic candidate Ezra B. Chase against Republican Jerome G. Miller. After the soldiers' votes were counted, Miller won the election, but Chase contested the result, claiming that soldiers had no right to vote outside of the Commonwealth. The contest eventually reached the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, which struck down the law that permitted soldiers to vote. Judge George W. Woodward (1809-1875), a Democrat, delivered the Supreme Court's opinion on the case in May 1862. He criticized Pennsylvania's election law as "careless legislation" for the number of inconsistencies it contained. The law required that voters in Pennsylvania be residents of the state, and that they vote in election districts, which by their very nature must be bound by state lines. Neither the legislature nor the military, Woodward pointed out, had the right to create an election district outside of Pennsylvania. Moreover, there were no safeguards in the law to protect the ballot box from fraud when it was transported to the battlefield. The very law that permitted soldiers to vote also prohibited any troops, "either armed or unarmed," from being present at the polls. Woodward knew

he would be criticized for what would likely become an unpopular judicial decision, but he maintained that such a concern could not influence his constitutional position. "As a court of justice we cannot feel the force of any such consideration," he wrote. "Our business is to expound the constitution and laws of the country as we find them written. We have no bounties to grant to soldiers, or anybody else.... Constitutions, above all other documents, are to be read as they are written."

The Supreme Court's decision overturned several election results in Pennsylvania, giving some offices to Democrats and



Governor Andrew Curtin

others to Republicans. Surprisingly, Republican newspapers generally ignored the opinion, while Democratic papers wholeheartedly praised it. Harrisburg's Patriot and Union declared Woodward's opinion "so exhaustive and conclusive that it cannot fail to receive the concurrence of the public." While the Court "may have regretted the necessity of this decision, it obviously could not have determined otherwise consistently with its duty to expound, and not to make, the fundamental law."

The Supreme Court ruling prevented Pennsylvania's volunteers from voting in 1862, a year in which Democrats made sweeping gains throughout the nation and at all levels of government. Most Democrats believed the elections revealed a northern populace dissatisfied with the Republican leadership in Washington, D.C. Many Republicans, on the other hand, believed the Democrats had won because the ranks of the Union armies were swelled with Republican voters. In a private letter dated November 10, 1862, to Carl Schurz (1841-1915)—who had served as Lincoln's ambassador to Spain until he resigned to serve as a major general in the Union army—the president wrote that the "democrats were left in a majority by our friends going to the war."

Republican James S. Brisbin (1837- 1892), a native of Boalsburg, Centre County, argued along the same lines. "The cause of the elections going Democratic," he believed, "is [that] the Republicans are away fighting the war and the Army did not vote this year." Some Democrats also believed that political benefits could be gamed by discouraging Democrats from enlisting. Ezra Chase delivered a speech in which he urged his audience not to enlist "but to stay home and to go to the polls." Republicans, of course, thought this attitude was treasonable and harmful to the war effort. Military authorities subsequently arrested Chase.



Colonel James Brisbin

To counter these actions by the political opposition, and to regain electoral majorities, Republican lawmakers in Pennsylvania—and in many other northern states—began debating bills that would extend the vote to soldiers in the field.

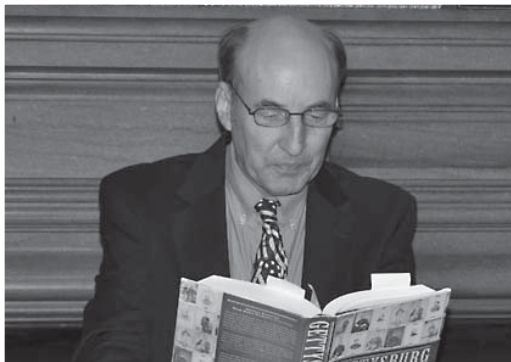
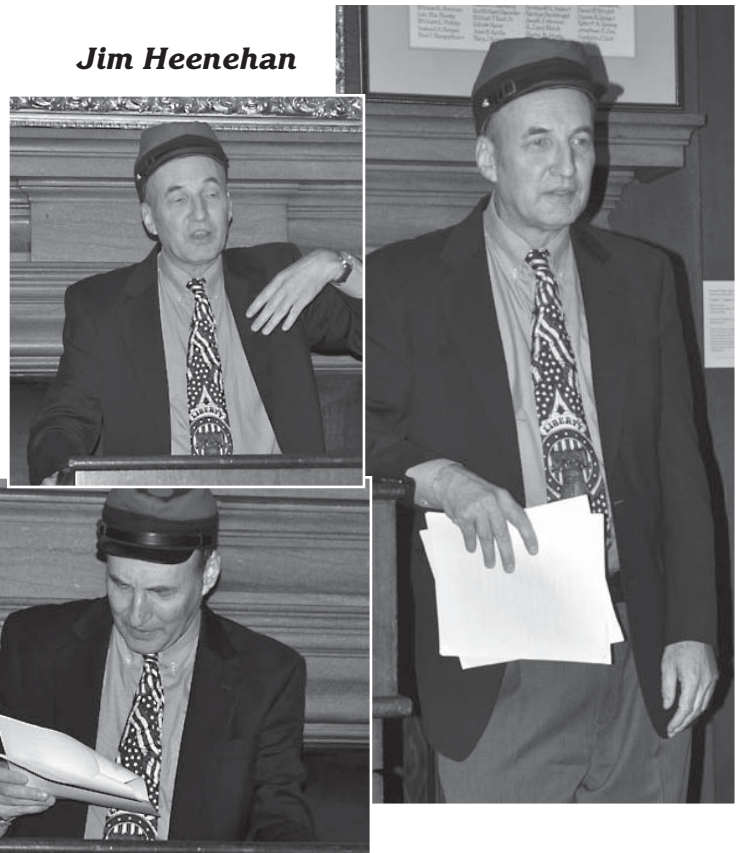
When Pennsylvania conducted its gubernatorial election in 1863, Republicans ran the incumbent governor, Andrew Gregg Curtin (1817-1894), of Bellefonte, Centre County. Democrats chose judge Woodward as their candidate. Ironically, Woodward's position on the soldier voting issue came back to haunt him during the campaign. Pamphlets flooded the Commonwealth charging Woodward with disloyalty and pro-secession sympathies, citing his ruling in the soldier voting case as evidence. U.S. Representative Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, in his "Speech on State Elections," delivered in September 1863, claimed that opposing soldier suffrage was the "surest way" for Woodward and his fellow Democrats "to aid their rebel friends, and punish those who oppose them." A Republican pamphlet criticized Woodward for his "zeal and alacrity in thus attacking the soldiers and their right to vote, and for his declared sentiments directly justifying the southern rebellion."

To be Continued
in the November Issue
of the Newsletter

September 9th meeting "The True Story of his Court-Martial and Acquittal of... Ira Grover"

Jim Heenehan's discussion of Ira Grover's Court Martial and his discussion to move his regiment, 7th Indiana Infantry, to the sound of the guns at Gettysburg. How he placed his men to get the best possible position to hold his end of the line on Culp's Hill, stopping Johnson's Division on the evening of July 1. Jim discussed the events leading up to Grover's court martial, his problems with commanders, his study of the Law, his unusual and successful defense. Jim's extensive research and his presentation were excellent. Maybe we can convince Jim to do an encore presentation in the near future.

Jim Heenehan

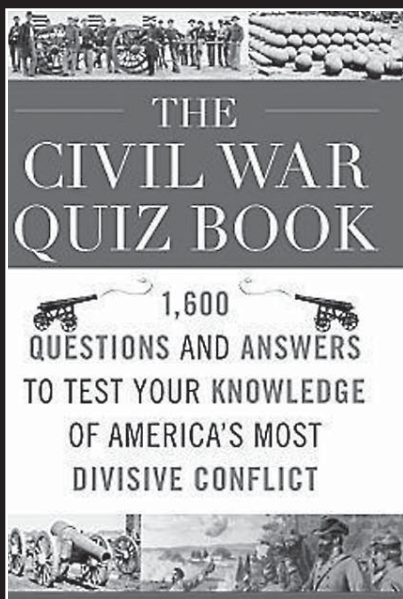


1865
The Last Full Measure



The long awaited book, *New Jersey Goes to War: Biographies of 150 New Jerseyans during the War* edited by Joe Bilby is now available for purchase at \$20. It can be acquired on line at <http://www.njcivilwar.com/Booksstore.htm>. The New Jersey Civil War 150th hat is available in adjustable version with velcro back strap for \$16.00 or a "Flex-Fit" elastic sweatband for \$20. Shipping is \$5 for priority mail with delivery confirmation. Shirts are also available for \$30.00.

So You Think You Know A Lot About The Civil War?



THE CIVIL WAR QUIZ BOOK
 1,600 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS TO TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF AMERICA'S MOST DIVISIVE CONFLICT

By Blake A. Magner

Try Taking The Quiz!

- Who was Donehogawa?
- Who commanded the two forces at the battle of Glorieta Pass?
- What was the "Land Merrimack"?
- Where was one of the first prisoner of war camps in the Confederacy?
- Who was Grace Bedell?
- What is a "Pook Turtle"?

If you know the answers—excellent—if not read this volume. You might learn something, and in addition it's fun.

Available through:

Taylor Trade Publishing
 The Roman & Littlefield Publishing Group, Inc.
 4501 Forbes Boulevard, Suite 200,
 Lanham, Maryland 20706
 and
 Amazon. com.

Upcoming Events

October 19th Bill Styple will be speaking on "Tell Me of Lincoln: Memories of Abraham Lincoln, The Civil War, and Life in Old New York" at the DelVal CWRT meeting at the Radisson in Trevese.

October 26th 6:30 PM Lincoln at Gettysburg, Book Discussion Night at Manor College.

November 3rd 6:30-9:30 "Lost but Not Forgotten" Manor College. The wonderful story of an Abolitionist family told through family letters and documents, dating from 1830 to 1880. Presented by local historian, Gwyn Ennis. Fee: \$26, Early Bird \$16.

November 20th 9-5:30 "The Civil War: Fresh Perspectives" at the National Archives. Information available at: <http://www.archives.gov/dc-metro/events/#civil-war> or call 877-444-6777.

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2010

October 14 - Thursday
"Invisible Ink, Spycraft of the American Revolution."
 By John Nagy

All meetings, unless otherwise noted, begin at 7:30 PM in the 2nd Floor Library of the UNION LEAGUE, Broad & Sansom Streets in Philadelphia. Questions to Steve Wright at 267-258-5943 or maqua824@aol.com

Members go out to a local restaurant for dinner at 6:00 P.M. Applebees on 15th Street between Walnut and Locust
You're Welcome to Join Us!

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia
 Union League
 140 South Broad Street
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103
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 Founded January 1977

Annual Memberships	President: Richard Jankowski
Students: \$12.50	Vice President: William Brown
Individuals: \$25.00	Treasurer: Herb Kaufman
Families: \$35.00	Secretary: Bill Hughes
	Programs: Steve Wright