

# Old Baldy

## Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



April 14, 2011, The One Hundred and Fiftieth Year of the Civil War

### U.S. General Hospital Beverly, New Jersey

**William Hughes**, a member of Old Baldy, will be speaking at the April 14th meeting. His topic will be the history of the U.S. General Hospital located at Beverly, New Jersey during the war. The hospital, which was located at the site of a former civil war rendezvous camp, was in operation 1864-1865. Through much research, Hughes has put together an interesting description of what it took to organize and operate this type of military hospital. His book traces the hospital's roots and the people who shaped it including; the dedicated surgeons and nurses, the brave yet gravely injured and sick soldiers, the employees who took advantage and the community that rallied around both staff and patients. It



*John Campbell,  
Medical Director of Philadelphia*

also touches on the origins of the Beverly National Cemetery which holds over 40,000 military burials beginning during the Civil War. Hear from actual soldiers letters written home from the hospital. Both the hospital and cemetery have connections to similar sites in the Philadelphia area.



*Clinton Waggoner,  
Surgeon in charge of  
Beverly Hospital*



*Nurse,  
Georgeanna Woolsey*

### Notes from the President...

Spring seems to have finally sprung! As the Sesquicentennial begins and the public becomes more involved in the Civil War, we must take the opportunity to spread our message. Coming up this month is the Fort Sumter bombardment re-enactment at Fort Mott on April 16-17. The event at Neshaminy will be April 30th- May 1st. There are still spaces available for the 2011 Virginia Signature Conference on May 21st. Check it out at [www.VirginiaCivilWar.org](http://www.VirginiaCivilWar.org). Civil War Day at Manor will be June 18th.

We hope to see some of our walking wounded back this month, as a combination of the weather and many of our regulars unable to attend caused us to cancelled **Dick Simpson** until later in the year. Those who braved the elements participated in a discussion on suggestions to make to President Lincoln at the beginning of the war and what prevented the Army of the Potomac, with its vast resources, failed to conquer the Army of Northern Virginia. It was an informative and enjoyable discussion. **Steve Wright** is back from the West rested and has written a review of the soon to be released "Conspirator" movie. Hope that **Craig's** health continues to improve before June. **Don** seems to be doing well back in good health. Our Program Director, **Kerry Bryan**, fell last month and broke her left leg. She spent a few weeks in rehab and returned to her home, hoping to possibly join us on the 14th. Just last week she find out her other leg has stress fractures and will have a femur rod installed in her right lag later this month, the weekend of Easter. We will not see her until at least May if not June. Best of luck to her in her adventures.

This month the long awaited and highly anticipated presentation by our own **Bill Hughes** on the **General Hospital at Beverly, NJ** will be on the 14th. Be sure to attend and bring two friends for this presentation that has received raved reviews in the last six months and has rekindled interest in the cemetery that is now the National Cemetery. In this issue of our great newsletter, please find a write up of the 14th Annual Abraham Lincoln Institute Symposium. Some interesting scholarship was discussed. The New Jersey 150th Committee has sent "New Jersey Civil War Odyssey" to the printer and will be available in early summer. The School of the Soldier event will be May 14-15 at Allaire State Park.

Thank you for making Old Baldy the fine organization it has become. Please have a safe and joyous Passover and

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*Continued on page 2*

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 - "Beverly Hospital"

**William E. Hughes** is a graduate of Pfeiffer University in North Carolina, with a Masters degree in Education from West Chester University. A retired teacher of 38 years and current local school board member. He is currently secretary of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table in Philadelphia and has written several articles for their newsletter. He has also published *The Civil War Papers of Lt. Col. Newton T. Colby of the 107th New York Regiment*, his gr-gr-grandfather.



Civil War statue originally in Beverly cemetery

Join us at our next Old Baldy Civil War Round Table meeting as **Bill Hughes** discuss with us a new an interesting account of **the U.S. General Hospital at Beverly, New Jersey**. That's **Thursday, April 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.

## Review of "The Conspirator"

Review by Steven Wright



It was a cold evening in February when Old Baldy President Rich Jankowski and I joined about 100 educators and various Civil War-related folks for a preview of The American Film Company's upcoming release "The Conspirator." Directed by Robert Redford and starring James McAvoy (as Frederick Aiken) and Robin Wright (as Mary Surratt), the film is slated to be released on April 15th, the 146th anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln.

The story centers on Frederick Aiken, the reluctant attorney who is given the task of defending Mary Surratt in the

Continued from page 1 - "President's Message"

Easter. I will be visiting some parks in Florida and bring back a report on Olustee. Travel safe. See you next week.

Thank you for your continued support of our Round Table. Look forward to seeing you at Applebee's on Thursday.

Rich Jankowski, President



Toby Kebbell as John Wilkes Booth

trial of the conspirators. What develops is a fascinating courtroom drama in which the Federal government tries to pressure Mrs. Surratt to give up her son, John, as a massive man-hunt is mounted against him.

The last time that Hollywood tackled the Lincoln assassination in a film like this (with "screenplay" and "Hollywood stars") was way back in 1980 with a forgettable made-for-TV film entitled "The Ordeal of Dr. Mudd." It just so happens that this reviewer was an "extra" in that film, having been a member of Co. A of the 1st Minnesota Volunteer reenactors at the time. As hard as it is to believe, IMDB missed giving me a credit in the film, even though my two "big" scenes of the changing of the guard and my beating a prisoner with a rifle remain in the DVD version of the film. (And no, I do not get any residuals for "The Ordeal of Dr. Mudd.")

So, with my "vast" Hollywood experience I was a little reticent about what I was about to see on that cold February evening as the lights went down in the Ritz Theater. I was very pleasantly surprised....



James McAvoy as Frederick Aiken

The film opens on the battlefield where we are introduced to a severely wounded Fred Aiken. Two years later Aiken is celebrating the end of the war with friends in Washington, D.C. on the evening of April 14th and we, as the audience, participate in all the events that night with John Wilkes Booth and his conspirators. These sequences are handled very well, with great detail and suspense: following Booth from his arrival in Baptist Alley behind Ford's Theater to when he makes his escape down that same alley, to George Atzerodt's stumbling through Washington's saloons, and Louis Powell's terrifying attack against Secretary of State William Seward. (Look for the sparks that fly when Louis Powell's knife glances off the iron brace that surrounds Seward's neck and saves his life. This was commented upon by eyewitnesses to the attack, and is one of the many small details the writers and producers went to extremes to get right in the film.)

Following Lincoln's death Aiken is given the task of defending Mrs. Surratt by her primary council Reverdy Johnson. The film portrays the relationship between Mrs. Surratt and Aiken, and questions Mrs.



Robin Wright as Mary Surratt

Surratt's involvement in the conspiracy. Not surprisingly, the film is quite sympathetic to Mrs. Surratt's cause.

This film was much better than I ever expected and I must give it very high marks. Of course one can nit-pick anything if they wanted to, but the writers and producers went way out of their way to get many of the small things right and didn't take too many "literary licenses" when they surely could have. The execution scene was done exceptionally well; it is as if the series of photographs that were taken that hot July 7th were magically transformed into moving pictures. (Interestingly, for those scenes, Fort Pulaski, near Savannah, Georgia, stood-in for Old Arsenal Penitentiary where the real executions took place. Ironically Fort Pulaski was stood-in for Fort Jefferson when we filmed that classic - "The Ordeal of Dr. Mudd.")

While I think that this is a good film and I'm happy to see the writers and producers tackle an historical subject responsibly that's not to say that I don't think this film does not have a few issues or distractions. The biggest distraction for me was Robin Wright (the former Mrs. Sean Penn), who played Mrs. Surratt very well. However, she was, quite literally, a light-weight! Robin Wright (no relation, to my knowledge) must be at least forty-pounds lighter than Mrs. Surratt, who even in her youth was an attractively plump woman.

Does it deserve a "look-see?" In my book, yes. It might not be the best date movie, but what good date movie has a quadruple execution at the end? (And I bet you've forced your significant other to go to or watch all kinds of schlock that's a lot worse than this - maybe even "The Ordeal of Dr. Mudd!") Will I go see it and drag my wife along? Absolutely! Heck, I'll even buy her popcorn....

## On the Road with Rich...

### The Fourteenth Annual Abraham Lincoln Symposium

Article by Rich Jankowski  
Photos by Bruce Guthrie

The fourteenth Annual Abraham Lincoln Symposium in College Park was as good as the previous ones. Offering the latest in Lincoln Scholarship those in attendance went home



Professor Burrus M. Carnahan gives opening remarks.

better informed. The presentations this year had a law perspective. After some opening remarks, Burrus M. Carnahan presented points from his recent book, Lincoln on Trail: Southern Civilians and the Law of War. Carnahan is a Professorial Lecturer at George Washington University Law School and Foreign Affairs Officer (Nuclear Energy) at the Department of State. He stated that Lincoln was within the standards of the time and was not the war criminal 'lost' Confederates make him out to be. The rules at the time included holding the civilian population responsible for guerrilla attacks and burning a house if enemy fire comes from it after warnings. Lincoln evolved on policy trying to do what was best for the nation.



Speakers Panel Discussion.

The next presenter was Dr. Amanda Foreman, Senior Visiting Scholar of AHRB Centre for Editing Lives and Letters, Queen Mary, University of London. She is a historian and the author of Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire. Her presentation, "Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation in England: A Propaganda Tool for the Enemy?" was taken from her soon to be released book A World on Fire: Britain's Critical Role in the American Civil War. She spent eleven years researching and writing it. She discussed the reaction to the Civil War at different levels of society in England including the media, government leaders, workers and Confederate agents. When the Emancipation Proclamation was first issued it was not as well received as might be expected. It was believed Lincoln was trying to incite slaves to rise up and kill their masters in an attempt to gain control of the war. With the successes the Confederacy had it was believed they could win. After it became law and there were no riots, attitudes changed. Information came out on the Confederate activities in the British Financial markets, Emancipation meetings were held, pamphlets were published to correct the propaganda being spread by Confederate agents and proposals in Parliament to support the Confederacy died. The Confederates made a last effort for support sending letters to church leaders to encouraging them to come out for the South because it was built on Christian values. They also hired thugs to break up the abolitionist meetings. The British government did not fully enforce the restriction on shipbuilding because it brought work to unemployed shipyard workers. The Confederate cotton embargo was viewed as an attempt to blackmail England into giving its support. An interesting fact about Foreman is she is the daughter of Carl Foreman, the Oscar-winning screen writer of many film classics

including, *The Bridge on the River Kwai*, *High Noon*, and *Guns of Navarone*.

After a very nice buffet lunch of wraps, sandwiches, salads, cookies and brownies, the conference resumed with James Swanson. He is Senior Legal Scholar at the Center for Legal and Judicial Studies at the Heritage Foundation. His current book is *Bloody Crimes: The Chase for Jefferson Davis and the Death Pageant for Lincoln's Corpse*. He started off by explaining how he needs to visit and feel history meeting the characters of his project. After researching his book he feels Jefferson Davis is a lost man of United States history. He had traveled across the nation, was an orator of the Senate, had been taught to read by slaves and had vast military experience. Swanson compared Lincoln and Davis reviewing their similarities and differences. Both lost a young love and both became martyrs to their causes. The Lincoln funeral train was the most moving and intense event in the nation's history. To the people along the route, it represented every casualty coming home. Davis escaped to his higher duty of serving their cause. He became the spokesman for the Confederate memory. At his death, a funeral train took his body from city to city in the South.

We have often heard about Lincoln teaching himself Euclidean geometry and have wondered how it helped him. The next presenter David Hirsch in his presentation, " 'And the War Came: The Geography of Language' explained how Lincoln's in-depth study of geometry gave him his verbal structure. Hirsch is a lawyer in Des Moines, Iowa and a former columnist for the *ABA Journal*. He co-authored *Abraham Lincoln and the Structure of Reason* with his friend since the first grade Dan Van Haften. Van Haften is a retired engineer from Alcatel-Lucent. After a trip to Springfield, they started some research to discover what Hirsch called "a secret in plain sight." It is their conclusion that Lincoln embedded the ancient structure of geometric proof into his speeches after 1853. During the presentation Hirsch demarcated the Second Inaugural and the Gettysburg Address into the six elements of a proposition [enunciation, exposition, specification, construction, proof and conclusion]. Additional speeches are reviewed in their book. It was very interesting how easily the speeches broke down into the format of a proof. Just when you thought there was nothing new to learn about Lincoln. The content it occurred after Lincoln's Congressional Term when he went back to Springfield to reinvent himself to be a better presenter. It aided him greatly in his law practice. Lincoln viewed the survival of the nation as a legal contract.

The fifth presenter was Dr. Jonathan W. White, Assistant Professor of American Studies at Christopher Newport University. He was the 2010 recipient of the Lincoln Institute/Lincoln Association Hay-Nicolay Dissertation Prize. On this day his topic was "John Merryman and Lincoln's Other Habeas Corpus Problem." He drew his material from his forthcoming book *Abraham Lincoln and Treason in the Civil War: The Trails of John Merryman*. White presented background on the Baltimore riots leading to the Maryland Governor and Baltimore Mayor ordering the railroad bridges leading to Baltimore to be burned.

This was to prevent Union troops from coming through on their way to Washington. Merryman lead the militia that destroyed the bridges. He was arrested in his home

in the middle of the night and taken to Fort McHenry. Lincoln had suspended Habeas Corpus from Washington to Philadelphia. Chief Justice Roger B. Taney wrote an order to release Merryman which Lincoln ignored. White raised the concerns of the soldiers: (1) Federal Government protection from disloyal violent citizens and (2) fear of being sued for the arrest of civilians when they were just following orders. It took Congress one year to pass a law to protect the soldiers. It stated orders from the President could be used as a legal defense and moved the suits from state courts to federal courts. In an interesting development, Secretary Cameron used his railroad connects to get them to countersuit Merryman for destroying railroad property. White explained Lincoln wanted preventative arrest to avoid problem with civilians. This went against laws passed by Congress.

During the Speakers Panel at the end, we learned of a monument built by the Daughters of the Confederacy near Irwinville, Ga. to Jefferson Davis, where he surrendered. May try to stop and see it later this month on the way back from Florida. One of the best books on Davis is by William J. Cooper, *Jefferson Davis, American*. It is believed when Davis said to "take to the hills" he meant to gather, meet and then attack Union forces at a focal point, not to revert to guerilla warfare. After the Panel Discussion, the Abraham Lincoln Institute Book Award was given to Eric Foner for *The Fiery Trail*. After a full day of learning and discussion those in attendance made their way home. Next year's Symposium will be the last Saturday of March, plan on attending.

## Today in Civil War History

### **Sunday, April 14 1861 Charleston Continues Confederate Celebration**

Parades, celebrations and a general holiday occurred in Charleston, South Carolina today as the defeated Union garrison of Fort Sumter packed up and left. They boarded the ships which had been standing offshore, unknown to them, bringing the supplies which might have allowed them to hold out longer against attack. In Charleston special services of thanksgiving were held in churches. Gov. Pickens said, perhaps prematurely, "We have met them and we have conquered."

### **Monday, April 14 1862 Pillow Possession Promotes Pounding**

Nathan Bedford Forrest had, in a lightning strike, taken possession of the Federal Ft. Pillow in Tennessee yesterday. Today Union gunboats on the Tennessee River pounded the installation unmercifully with mortars and other weaponry. The only other actions in the war were skirmishes and reconnaissances in various parts of the country.

### **Tuesday, April 14 1863 Stepping Stones Saves Suffolk Skirmish**

There had been a considerable battle begun yesterday in the vicinity of Suffolk, Va. involving Confederate forces in rifle pits on one side of the river, and Union forces on the

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other, as well as Union ships offshore. The ships had kept up a steady fire to keep the Rebels from crossing the river. USS Washington today became disabled, and ran around, and had to be rescued by the USS Stepping Stones.

### Thursday, April 14 1864 Confederate Canal Cutting Causing Concern

The Red River was low and getting lower, and it was getting help in this effort from unnatural sources. This caused unpleasantness for Admiral D.D. Porter and his ships. Two of his best ironclads were stuck above a sandbar and others were threatened. "If nature does not change her laws there will be a rise of water" Porter wrote in a rare attack of wishful thinking. "The rebels are cutting off the supply by diverting different sources of water into other channels, all of which would have been stopped had our Army arrived as far as Shreveport."

[www.civilwarinteractive.com](http://www.civilwarinteractive.com)

## Baltimore - A House Divided

A little more than a month into Lincoln's presidency, war broke out with the firing on Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor. Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to put down the rebellion, but those destined for Washington had to first pass through Baltimore. On April 18, a Pennsylvania regiment was hooted and pelted with rocks as it marched from one train station to another. The next day two more regiments arrived. Four companies of the 6th Massachusetts Volunteer Militia were set upon by a mob on Pratt Street and opened fire, killing a dozen civilians before reaching the safety of Camden Station.



Massachusetts Militia Passing through Baltimore.

This "Riot of April Nineteenth" as it has come to be called, confirmed Northern suspicions that Baltimore was disloyal, and succeeding waves of Union volunteers treated it that way. On the night of May 13, General Benjamin F. Butler marched in beneath a violent thunderstorm and stationed his soldiers on Federal Hill. Butler was quickly relieved for impetuosity, but Union guns could now reach any part of the city. The Federal garrison at Fort McHenry was reinforced, and the fort became the place where military authorities sent persons suspected of disloyalty, including Baltimore's mayor and police commissioner. More arrests followed. Newspapers supporting the South were shut down, and others had to be careful what they printed. To celebrate the Fourth of July, 1863, and the Union victory at Gettysburg, General Robert C. Schenck ordered all loyal Union households to fly the national flag. Those who did not display it were revealing where their sympathies lay.

Although many in Baltimore were strongly Unionist, and the city furnished large numbers of recruits for white regi-

ments and, after 1863, regiments of U.S. Colored Troops, including Medal of Honor winner Christian Fleetwood of the 4th USCT, many young men managed to make their way to Confederate lines. The city's social leadership, which favored the South, went to prison or kept quiet. Mothers and wives regularly attempted to smuggle medicines and supplies to Confederate sons and husbands, but those who were caught were detained by the provost marshal and shipped across the lines. Union spies observed the funerals of Confederate soldiers and took down the names of mourners.

Lincoln made two more visits. In 1864 he spoke briefly at a great "Sanitary Fair" staged by Baltimore organizations to raise money and medical supplies for Union wounded. A year later, his funeral train pulled into Camden Station and his cortege made its way through the silent crowd to let his body lie in state at the Merchants' Exchange building before resuming its mournful journey back to Springfield.

Wartime animosity remained deep for years. Former colleagues who had supported different sides no longer spoke to one another. Social leaders resumed their influence, businesses raised money for the devastated South, and the city became a haven for displaced Southerners and Southern writers. It also became a mecca for freed slaves. The African American community, which had jubilantly celebrated emancipation in Maryland with the new state

constitution of 1864, staged another mammoth celebration on the passing of the Fifteenth Amendment-which Maryland refused to ratify until the 1970s. At the Maryland Historical Society, Union and Confederate veterans donated memorabilia to two different "rooms." The society did not display the contents of the Union Room and the Confederate Room together until 1994. From 1861 to 1865, and for years afterward, Baltimore truly was a "house divided."

<http://civilwarbaltimore.com/our-story/baltimore-in-the-civil-war/>



### TURNER CLASSIC MOVIES

TCM is showing Civil War related movies throughout April on Mondays and Wednesdays  
Check the schedule.

<http://www.tcm.com/this-month/article373965%7C373984/Introduction.html>

## Consequences of the War

The Civil War lasted four years, killed and maimed more than 1 million Americans, cost billions of dollars and changed a generation.

One historian, **Philip Paludan**, wrote:

***“No war... in American history has had such an abiding impact as the Civil War. It spawned three constitutional amendments, [influenced] the election of at least five presidents, destroyed the major social and economic institution of half the nation, freed over 4,000,000 people from slavery, [and] swept 3,000,000 men into military service...”***

The conflict’s consequences are often considered only in the context of the effects on the war-devastated South, but the war touched the entire nation.

The war particularly affected Pennsylvania, a large border state that contributed more than 10 percent of the 3 million soldiers and provided critical raw materials and manufacturing. Pennsylvania’s citizens and communities were not immune to the dramatic and sometimes tragic consequences of war.

### Casualties and psychological cost

The Civil War was America’s costliest war, with 623,000 dead, with approximately 33,000 from Pennsylvania. Estimates of the wounded are less precise, ranging from 1 million to several million. Many of the wounded were amputees who struggled to overcome perceptions of the disabled as less than full members of society.

The war also created less visible wounds; thousands of veterans calmed war-shattered psyches or chronic pain with opium, tobacco and alcohol. S. Weir Mitchell, a leading medical researcher in Philadelphia, pioneered investigations into soldier addictions and what he called “neurasthenia,” which we would now call post-traumatic stress disorder.

### Physical changes and westward migration

South-central Pennsylvania experienced three notable invasions:

J.E.B. Stuart’s raid in 1862;

The famous battle of Gettysburg in the summer of 1863;  
and

The burning of Chambersburg in 1864

In each invasion, stores were plundered, buildings and farms damaged, and livestock destroyed. Confederate raiders burned down the town center of Chambersburg in July 1864.

There were other physical changes, more subtle than trenches, craters and charred timbers. With so many men in the military, farm labor was scarce. Some marginal fields—often the soldiers’—were left fallow and became overgrown as the war dragged on.

Returning veterans sometimes had to choose between exerting backbreaking work to restore the land or migrating west and expending similar effort on richer soil. Many chose to bust Midwestern sod rather than start again in the Keystone State; the war gave renewed impetus to westward migration from Pennsylvania.

# War Begins

April 15, 16 and 17, 2011

The beginning of a War that was to tear a nation apart, started 150 years ago in Charleston, South Carolina when artillery batteries bombarded Fort Sumter.

Come watch as artillery batteries again as they fire from Fort Moultrie, (**Fort Mott, NJ**) and Fort Johnson (**Battery Park, Delaware City, DE**) to try to drive the Federal Garrison from Fort Sumter, (**Fort Delaware**). **April 15, 16 & 17, 2011** from the shores surrounding Charleston Harbor, we will force the enemy to surrender the occupied property of this state and leave. So come all able body men and women to Charleston, South Carolina (**Pennsville, NJ**) and help drive the tyrants from our land.

The New Jersey State Sailing Ship, **A. J. Meerwald**, will act as the Star of the West. She is sailing down from Philadelphia. We will have a gun crew to fire on the ship to chase it away each morning. Each afternoon there will be a 30-45 minute artillery bombardment shooting at Fort Delaware. This will be done from Fort Mott, N.J. and from Battery Park, Delaware City, D.E.

**Sponsored by:**

**The New Jersey State Parks and Cosponsor  
1st North Carolina Artillery, Battery ‘C’,  
General Lyon Camp #10, Vineland, New Jersey -  
Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War and  
The New Jersey Department - Sons of Union  
Veterans of the Civil War.**

The war also accelerated agricultural mechanization, but many regions in Pennsylvania, such as Somerset County, were too hilly for reapers—yet another motivation for heading west.

The war also changed Pennsylvania’s labor-management relations. The wartime demand for Pennsylvania’s iron and coal caused individual entrepreneurs to lose out to larger firms who were better able to fill substantial military orders. When striking workers and petty producers attempted to resist these changes, the Union army intervened, taking the side of management and large producers. Many in Pennsylvania’s Republican Party supported the army’s actions. The Civil War began the alliance of big business and the Republican Party.

While the power of the small producers was fading, other groups were hoping to rise. Veterans became a powerful political force as they agitated for pensions and influenced elections and policy toward the South. Many organized themselves into groups such as the Grand Army of the Republic, the North’s leading veteran’s organization. Civil War veterans are sometimes recognized as one of the first modern political interest groups, and the development of Civil War pensions was an important precursor to the modern Social Security system.

### The push for full citizenship

The war brought about several key amendments to the

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Constitution:

The 13th Amendment ended slavery;  
The 14th Amendment guaranteed equal rights; and  
The 15th Amendment made it illegal to restrict the right to vote by race or color.

Realizing these promises, however, would be difficult. In particular, African Americans demanded full citizenship. The Gettysburg campaign forced Pennsylvania's governor to accept African American recruits. Thousands of blacks served for the Union, and prior to being allowed to enlist in the army, hundreds had volunteered for the storied Massachusetts 54th and 55th volunteer infantry regiments. Massachusetts lacked enough African American men to fill a regiment, so recruiters combed through Pennsylvania for free blacks and escaped southern slaves to complete the unit that was to gain fame at Fort Wagner.

Yet African Americans' aspirations became a dream deferred. A border state, Pennsylvania delayed granting full rights to African Americans and dragged its feet on ratifying the 15th Amendment.

African Americans mobilized, led by those with military service. Octavius Catto, who had served during the war, led the drive to vote in Philadelphia, until he was murdered at a polling place in 1872.

Harriet Tubman agitated against Pennsylvania's segregated streetcars and railroads after she was significantly injured while being evicted from one. Streetcars were desegregated, but such victories were grudging. Parts of southern Pennsylvania experienced discrimination in education, employment and housing well into the next century. Women saw their dreams of equality deferred as well. Despite women's wartime service in providing for the troops and running farms and businesses, they would not gain the right to vote until 1920.

#### **"The moral equivalent of war"**

The war defined both the generation who experienced it and their children, much in the way that the Great Depression and World War II did 80 years later.

Veteran Oliver Wendell Holmes declared that his was a  
**"generation touched by fire,"**  
forever altered by the war.

For many veterans, finding an equivalent purpose was difficult. Those who had been too young to fight or were born later tried to live up to the example set by their father's generation. For some, service in the Spanish-American War or in expanding America's colonial empire filled the need.

Another manifestation may have been the late 19th century growth in college athletics. The war boosted the growth of new sports like football and baseball as colleges sought to give young men a defining, non-combat experience that stressed struggle, camaraderie and teamwork, or "the moral equivalent of war" as William James called it.

A popular camp game, baseball was introduced to new areas by returning soldiers. To some extent, then, the experience of a Penn State or Pittsburgh football game—or even the Steelers, Eagles, Pirates or Phillies—is a reminder of the Civil War.

*by David G. Smith*

<http://pacivilwar150.com/understand/consequences.aspx>

## **USA Today to Feature Old Baldy Member Henry Shaffner in Leading Civil War Article**

USA Today, April 8th edition will have a leading article on the 150th Anniversary of the Civil War. The article is written by Rick Hampson and is dedicated to descendants of great Civil War participants. There will also be a video interview that will be posted on USA Today's WEB site. We will post Henry's part of the article in the next issue of the Newsletter.  
<http://www.usatoday.com/>

## **Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2011**

April 14 - Thursday  
**"US General Hospital at Beverly, NJ"**  
Historian/Author: Bill Hughes

May 12 - Thursday  
**"Life and Civil War Achievements of Captain Percival Drayton"**  
Historian: Jack Lieberman  
Captain, USNR (Retired)

June 9 - Thursday  
**"WWII Battle of the Bulge"**  
**Based on his personal experience**  
American Hero: Craig Schoeller

July 14 - Thursday  
**"John Welsh-1864 Sanitary Fair"**  
Historian: Mike Wunsch

August 11 - Thursday  
**"Show and Tell"**  
Old Baldy Members

September 8 - Thursday  
**"General Lew Wallace"**  
Historian: Tom Moran

October 13 - Thursday  
**"Camp Letterman-Gettysburg"**  
Licensed Battlefield Guide: Phil Lechak

November 10 - Thursday  
**"Creating the Gettysburg Address"**  
Historian/Author: Herb Kaufman

December 8 - Thursday  
**"Victorian Christmas Customs"**  
Historian: Jane Etes

**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!***

## Civil War Trust Lauds Transfer of Gettysburg Country Club Site to National Park Service

*Civil War Trust Is Proud To Partner With The Conservation Fund And National Park Service To Preserve Key Part Of Gettysburg Battlefield*

(Gettysburg, Pa.) – After years spent with its fate hanging in the balance, the Department of the Interior today announced that the 95-acre site of the former Gettysburg Country Club has officially become part of Gettysburg National Military Park. In celebrating the permanent protection of the second-largest privately held property inside the boundaries of park, Civil War Trust president James Lighthizer issued the following statement:

“This is a day that many in Gettysburg and the larger preservation community have long dreamt of. Here at the Country Club, we have been presented with the incredible opportunity to set aside some of the most blood-soaked ground still unprotected at Gettysburg, and we owe our partners at The Conservation Fund a debt of gratitude for helping us ensure that this happy conclusion was reached. In acquiring this land, known historically as the Emanuel Harman Farm, we have largely completed the protection of the first day’s battlefield.

“As we approach the beginning of the period commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Civil War, I can imagine no better legacy than setting aside hallowed grounds like the Gettysburg Country Club for future generations. I am confident that with the commitment of Secretary Salazar and the Department of the Interior, today’s achievement is but the first of the tremendous successes for historic preservation we will celebrate during the Sesquicentennial.

“Even as we celebrate this great success, we must remember that other vital pieces of the Gettysburg story are still vulnerable. In addition to our participation in this transaction, the Civil War Trust is independently pursuing the purchase of three other pieces of the Gettysburg battlefield. These properties – two on the Baltimore Pike near the park visitor center, and the historic Josiah Benner House and Farm, used as a field hospital in the wake of the battle – will eventually join the Country Club as the newest parts of Gettysburg National Military Park.”

The former Country Club property, located along the Chambersburg Pike between McPherson Ridge and Herr’s Ridge, was the scene of intense fighting on July 1, 1863. Eight Confederate brigades totaling more than 15,000 soldiers – more than 20 percent of Lee’s entire army was positioned upon or fought from this land. Two units involved in the bloody fighting around Willoughby Run, the 26th North Carolina and 24th Michigan, each lost more men than any of the regiments in their respective armies at Gettysburg.

The Civil War Trust is the largest nonprofit battlefield preservation organization in the United States. Its mission is to preserve our nation’s endangered Civil War battlefields and to promote appreciation of these hallowed grounds. To date, the Trust has preserved more than 30,000 acres of battlefield land in 20 states— including 800 at Gettysburg. Learn more at [www.civilwar.org](http://www.civilwar.org).

## New Jersey Civil War News

The re-enactment of the bombardment of Fort Sumter will be at Fort Mott on April 16-17. Fort Delaware will serve as Fort Sumter in this exercise. More details to follow.

The School of the Soldier event will be at Allaire State Park on May 14-15. On June 11th at 11 AM, the Civil War Monument will be dedicated in Cranbury.

An exhibit of Civil War items will open at Macculloch Hall Historical Museum in Morristown on September 25th. It will run through June 2012.

On the publication front:

Copies of *New Jersey Goes to War* are still accessible; and *Discovering Your Community's Civil War Heritage* are now available at \$10. The next book in the series *New Jersey Odyssey* will be published in the summer. A *New Jersey Guide to the Gettysburg Battlefield* will also be out during the summer. A *New Jersey Civil War Calendar* is also in the works.

Be sure to join the NJ 150th Facebook page and leave your comments.

### Manor College has announced its program of classes for the 2011 Winter Session. Instructors are all members of the Delaware Valley Civil War Round Table.

*Take courses independently or enroll in the Civil War Certificate program. To earn a certificate, you must take eight courses. Four must be core courses with the remainder being electives. For an application and/or to register, contact the Manor College Continuing Education Department at (215) 884-2218. Manor College is located at 700 Fox Chase Road in Jenkintown, PA.*

#### \*\*Gettysburg, Aftermath of A Battle.

– 0.6 CEUs – 6 Hours – Act 48 approved –

The biggest battle ever fought on American soil obviously had a major impact on the outcome of the war and on the men who fought it. But it also changed the lives of the civilians who lived in the little Pennsylvania crossroads town. When the armies left, the people of Gettysburg had to pick up the pieces.

**Instructor:** Nancy Caldwell  
**Sessions:** 3  
**Dates:** Mondays, May 2 – May 16  
**Time:** 6:30 PM – 8:30 PM  
**Fee:** \$60, Early Bird \$50

**Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia  
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