

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

April 14, 2016

The Civil War: April 12, 1861 - May 9, 1865

“Actor, Assassin, Patriot, Pawn; What you think you know about John Wilkes Booth”



Joanne Hulme

Join us at **7:15 PM** on **Thursday, April 14th**, at **Camden County College** in the **Connector Building, Room 101**. This month's topic is **"Actor, Assassin, Patriot, Pawn; What you think you know about John Wilkes Booth"** presented by **Joanne Hulme**.

If you are sure that recorded history is accurate, come and talk about the myths and mysteries of the Lincoln assassination, the escape and death of the assassin, and what it is about the recorded history that keeps this story alive. A Booth descendant brings family history and knowledge passed down through 3 generations to spark the debate.

Philadelphia resident **Joanne Hulme** is a 3rd generation descendant of John Wilkes Booth, having the same grandfather as the Booth brothers. Her mother is a cousin to Joseph Adrian Booth, JWB'S youngest brother, as well as a great niece. Hulme is often seen in interviews in print and television, talking about the family connections and stories.

Notes from the President...

April is here and baseball season has started. Let us hope the weather settles into Spring by our meeting. The number of likes on our Facebook page is over 700, that is 400 new ones since last April. Check our webpage for information on upcoming programs and events. Share it with folks you know.

It was sad news to hear of **Don "Duffy" Forsyth's** passing last month. His gentle smile has been missed the last few months. His efforts in getting the speaker for our last luncheon were important to the success of the event. I was pleased to hear from his wife, Nancy, about how much he enjoyed the time he spent with Old Baldy. We are grateful that the family listed Old Baldy as an organization to which a donation could be made to honor Don.

Bob Hanrahan, Jr. told us all about the battle between the Kearsarge and the Alabama last month. This month **Joanne Hulme**, a Booth descendant, will inform us what we do not know about John Wilkes Booth. Next month our vice-president **Bob Russo** will share his research on Arlington National Cemetery. Be sure to tell others about our great programs and activities.

Ticket sales for our Iwo Jima print are going well. Pick up a flyer at the meeting to display in your area. Planning for our October Symposium is coming along well. At our meeting on the 14th, we will present opportunities for some members to assist on the project. Some tasks we have identified so far include contacting local businesses about ads in our program, marketing Civil War Odyssey books for funds and spreading the word to area Historical groups.

Let us know of your interest in joining us on June 12th on our trip to Green-Wood Cemetery in Brooklyn. Thank you to the members who took our message about the Symposium and Iwo Jima print to the Meade Symposium. Next month we will be forming the planning committee for our 40th anniversary luncheon. Let us know of your interest to serve on the team.

Join us for some fine conversation at our pre-meeting gathering at the Lamp Post diner around 5:30.

Travel safe.

Rich Jankowski, President

**Join us at 7:15 p.m. on Thursday,
April 14th, at Camden County College,
Blackwood Campus, Connector Building,
Room 101.**

Lincoln's Missing Bodyguard

John Frederick Parker (May 19, 1830 – June 28, 1890) was an American police officer for the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia. Parker was one of four men detailed to act as United States President Abraham Lincoln's bodyguard on April 14, 1865, the night Lincoln was assassinated at Ford's Theatre.

Career

Parker was born May 19, 1830, in Winchester, Virginia. He moved to Washington, D.C. where he worked as a carpenter. He became one of Washington's original police officers when the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia was created in 1861.

During his time as an officer, he was charged with dereliction of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer several times for being drunk on duty, sleeping on streetcars while at work, and visiting a brothel (Parker claimed the madam had sent for him). Parker was typically reprimanded for these acts but never fired.

Lincoln's assassination

On April 14, 1865, President Lincoln, his wife Mary Todd Lincoln, Major Henry Rathbone and his fiancée Clara Harris were attending the play *Our American Cousin* at Ford's Theatre. Parker was assigned to guard the entrance to the President's box where the four were seated. He is known to have, at first, stayed at his assigned post, but he later told family members that he was then released by Lincoln until the end of the play. During the intermission, Parker went to a nearby tavern with Lincoln's footman and coachman.

It is unclear whether Parker ever returned to the theater, but he was not at his post when John Wilkes Booth shot the President. Parker was charged with neglect of duty and tried on May 3, 1865 but no transcripts of the case were kept. The complaint was dismissed on June 2, 1865. In spite of leaving his post the night Lincoln was shot, Parker was still assigned to work security at the White House. Before Mary Todd Lincoln moved out of the White House following her husband's death, Parker was assigned as her bodyguard. Mrs. Lincoln's dressmaker Elizabeth Keckley overheard Mrs. Lincoln yell to Parker, "So you are on guard tonight, on guard in the White House after helping to murder the President." Parker attempted to defend himself stating that he "could never stoop to murder much less to the murder of so good and great a man as the President. I did wrong, I admit, and have bitterly repented." Mrs. Lincoln told Parker that she would always think he was responsible for the President's death and angrily dismissed him from the room.

Later years and death

Parker remained on the police force until 1868 when he was fired for sleeping on duty. He later went back to work as a carpenter.

He died of pneumonia complicated by asthma and exhaustion in Washington, D.C. on June 28, 1890. He was buried in an unmarked grave at Glenwood Cemetery. His widow, Mary America Maus, was buried next to him upon her death in 1904 as were their three children. There are no known images of him.

Wikipedia

Today in Civil War History

1861 Sunday, April 14

The **North and Washington** receives official notice of the fall of Fort Sumter. President Lincoln meets his Cabinet and decides the call for volunteers to "still the insurrection in South Carolina." At Fort Sumter itself, two Union soldiers are killed by an accidental explosion during the ceremony to lower the United States flag. They are the first fatalities of the war.

As the 47th gun sounded, an ember had jumped to some ammunition lying in wait for the coming salutes. It exploded, claiming the arm and almost immediately after, the life of Private Daniel Hough. Another, Private Edward Galloway, was mortally wounded. They became the first two Union soldiers to die in the Civil War. This "honor" was too much for Major Anderson to bear. He ordered three more guns to fire, cutting the salute in half.



1862 Monday, April 14

Eastern Theater

Seven Confederates are wounded in a skirmish at Pollockville, North Carolina.

Trans-Mississippi

In spite of Union successes elsewhere in the west, Missouri is still the scene of much activity. Small actions are reported at Montavallo, Diamond Grove, and Walkersville.

1863 Tuesday, April 14

Western Theater

With his plan for a dawn assault frustrated by the Confederate withdrawal, Banks orders his troops in pursuit. Grover's division threatened Taylor's retreat along Irish Bend, the



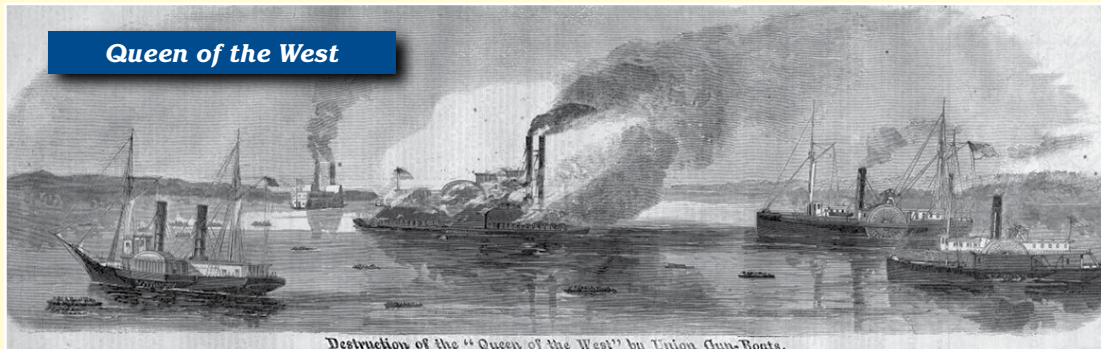
great bow in the Teche River. Although both sides had about 5000 troops, the rebels successfully batter their way through with the assistance of the captured Union gunboat Diana.

The gunboat was subsequently burned by the retreating Confederates when their small naval squadron was assailed by a Union gunboat force under Lieutenant Commander A. P. Cooke, *Queen of the West* is destroyed during the naval fight.

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Queen of the West

Queen of the West, a 406-ton side-wheel towboat (built 1854, Cincinnati, Ohio) was converted to a federal ram in 1862 for Colonel Charles Rivers Ellet's U.S. Ram Fleet. As Ellet's flagship, she played a prominent role in the battle of Memphis, which largely cleared the Mississippi of Confederate naval forces.



Destruction of the "Queen of the West" by Union Gun-Boats.

On July 15, 1862, the Queen joined two boats from Admiral David Farragut's fleet, the USS Carondelet and USS Tyler and engaged the Confederate ironclad CSS Arkansas on the Yazoo River. The Arkansas sailed downstream to the Mississippi in spite of heavy damage and found refuge at Vicksburg.

A week later Queen of the West and Essex attacked Arkansas in spite of the Rebel shore batteries at Vicksburg. The Essex steamed through a hail of shell past the guns to join Farragut's ships below Vicksburg, and the Queen rammed Arkansas before rejoining her flotilla above the river fortress.

During the rest of 1862 and into 1863, she was involved in operations around Vicksburg, Mississippi, including an expedition up the Yazoo river in November and December. On 2 February 1863, Queen of the West attacked the Confederate steamer City of Vicksburg under the guns of the Vicksburg fortress. Though damaged, she then moved down the river. For nearly two weeks, she operated independently on the Mississippi and its tributaries, where she captured four Confederate steamers. On February 14 at Fort de Russy, Queen of the West ran aground near an enemy shore battery and was captured. Raised and repaired, she became the Confederate warship Queen of the West.

On February 24, 1862, she joined CSS Webb in forcing aground and capturing the Federal ironclad USS Indianola near the mouth of the Red River. Queen of the West was later sent to the Atchafalaya River area of Louisiana. On 14 April 1863, while in Grand Lake, she was attacked by three U.S. Navy gunboats. Hit by a shell fired at long range, Queen of the West was set afire and destroyed.

Wikipedia

1864 Thursday, April 14

Eastern Theater

Charleston's Fort Moultrie fires on the US tug Geranium. Western Theater Forrest's cavalry raids toward the Ohio River, skirmishing at Paducah, Kentucky.

Trans-Mississippi

There are minor actions at Bayou Saline, Dutch Mills, and White Oak Creek in Arkansas.

1865 Friday, April 14

The North

After meetings with the Cabinet and General Grant, President Lincoln visits Ford's Theater to see a comedy, Our American Cousin. He is accompanied by his wife, Clara Harris, daughter of a senator, and her fiancé, Major Henry Rathbone. At 10 p.m. Lincoln is shot in the back of the head by John Wilkes Booth, who stabs the major too before leaping onto the stage to make his escape. The bullet passes through Lincoln's head to lodge by his right eye. The shooting is part of a conspiracy. Secretary of State

Seward is attacked in bed where he is recovering from a carriage accident, but his attacker is driven off by his son and a male nurse.

Eastern Theater

General Robert Anderson, who surrendered Fort Sumter to the Confederates four years before, raises the Union flag above the shattered rubble in Charleston harbor.

Ward Hill Lamon

Ward Hill Lamon (January 6, 1828 – May 7, 1893) was a personal friend and self-appointed bodyguard of U.S. President Abraham Lincoln. Lamon was famously absent the night Lincoln was assassinated at Ford's Theatre on April 14, 1865, having been sent by Lincoln to Richmond, Virginia.

Background

Lamon's relation with Lincoln has been traced by Clint Clay Tilton in *Lincoln and Lamon*. Lamon was born near Winchester, Virginia, studied medicine for two years, and moved to Danville, Illinois, when he was 19 to live with relatives. He attended the University of Louisville to receive his law degree and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1851. In 1850, he moved back to Virginia, married Angelina Turner, and then returned to Illinois to practice law. Angelina was a daughter of Ehud and Priscilla Strode Turner, whose house at Beddington, West Virginia, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2002 as the Priscilla Strode



Ward Hill Lamon

Turner House. Angelina died in April 1859, leaving a daughter, Dorothy, who was raised in Danville by Lamon's sister, Mrs. William Morgan. In November 1860, Lamon married Sally Logan, daughter of Judge Stephen T. Logan. Logan had been Lincoln's law partner from 1851 to 1854.

Early years with Lincoln
Lamon's professional association with Lincoln started

in 1852. Lamon became the prosecuting attorney for the Old Eighth Judicial district and subsequently moved to Bloomington, Illinois, in 1858. While Lamon had Southern sympathies and his hatred of abolitionism set him apart from Lincoln, they remained friends, despite their very different characters. Lamon joined the then-young Republican Party and campaigned for Lincoln in 1860. Lincoln was up against New York Senator William Seward for the Republican nomination, and Lamon proved his friendship by printing up extra tickets for the convention to fill the hall with Lincoln supporters. When Lincoln was elected President, Lamon hoped for a foreign diplomatic post, but received a letter from his friend that said, "Dear Hill, I need you. I want you to go to Washington with me and be prepared for a long stay." Lamon then accompanied him as he traveled from Springfield, Illinois, to Washington D.C. in February 1861. This trip would prove to be eventful.

Lamon and the Baltimore Plot, 1861

Lamon was a physically imposing man, and during the presidency, often took it upon himself to guard Lincoln. In February 1861, detective Allan Pinkerton uncovered a plot to assassinate Lincoln when he arrived in Baltimore on his way to his inauguration in Washington. Pinkerton advised Lincoln that rather than ride publicly through the city between train stations as planned, he should take a midnight train straight through to the capitol. Lamon was the sole friend chosen to accompany him.

Lamon and Pinkerton famously clashed over the President-elect's protection. Lamon offered Lincoln "a Revolver and a Bowie Knife" but Pinkerton protested that he "would not for the world have it said that Mr. Lincoln had to enter the national Capitol armed". The two men further disagreed over Lamon's desire to alert the Chicago Journal to their early arrival in Washington because Pinkerton, more prudently, wished not to publicize their change of plans. In Pinkerton's account of the plot, he wrote disparagingly of Lamon, referring to him as a "brainless, egotistical fool". Pinkerton allowed William Herndon to copy his report, which was obtained by Lamon when he purchased Herndon's papers to write his *Life of Abraham Lincoln*. However, when Herndon first requested copies of Pinkerton's report, Pinkerton agreed only on the condition that certain material be kept confidential, specifically naming his remarks about Lamon.

Lamon's description detailed the manipulations of Pinkerton. Months before Lincoln traveled through Baltimore, Samuel M. Felton, president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, had hired Pinkerton. There was unemployment in Baltimore. It is conceivable that Felton's security concerns may have been about workers destroying bridges to create jobs for themselves and that homeless persons were living near railroad facilities.

Pinkerton began an entrapment scheme by opening an office in Baltimore. Pinkerton publicized his duplicity and

attracted dissatisfied elements. Lamon asserts that the motive of Pinkerton was to increase the demand for his service and profits. Pinkerton's agents were reputed to frequent bars and brothels to utilize local information sources. Barr's saloon on South Street was one of the bars they patronized. The agents established that intemperate persons were not modulating their speech about politics while drinking with the targets of their investigation. Informants were paid money.

There were disputes among the power brokers accompanying Lincoln on his journey to Washington as to who had more common sense or the most courage to assist the President-elect. Pinkerton, accompanied by a female spy, met Lincoln in Philadelphia on 21 February and advised him of the need for increased security because he heard credible stories from intoxicated sources. In the coded messages of Pinkerton's operatives, apparently the female spy was "Plums" and Lincoln was "Nuts".

Lincoln was secreted through Baltimore during the night. The train carrying Mrs. Lincoln and others went through Baltimore unharmed the next day, despite the claim of Pinkerton that hand grenades and fire bombs would be used to attack the train.

Lamon summed up his disbelief in the plot in the biography: "It is perfectly manifest that there was no conspiracy, - no conspiracy of a hundred, of fifty, of twenty, of three; no definite purpose in the heart of even one man to murder Mr. Lincoln in Baltimore."

Lamon as U.S. Marshal and his relationship with Lincoln 1861-1865

Shortly after his inauguration in 1861, Lincoln appointed Lamon United States Marshal of the District of Columbia; he resigned his commission in June 1865. One of Lamon's first acts as Marshal was to visit Fort Sumter, South Carolina in March, 1861 to meet with Major Robert Anderson, commander of the fort, and Governor Francis Pickens. Reports vary on Lamon's responsibilities with regard to that visit.

One account chronicles that Lamon was just one of a few emissaries sent by Lincoln, the first being Captain Gustavus Fox, who went to determine if Fort Sumter could be relieved by sea. Lamon was sent concurrently with another Illinois friend of Lincoln's, Stephen Hurlbut, with the implication that Lamon was sent to take the focus off of Hurlbut's visit as Hurlbut was there to measure anti-Union sentiment in Charleston (he discovered it was high). Lamon incurred Lincoln's displeasure by meeting with Gover-



nor Pickens and informing him of the government's interest in withdrawing from Fort Sumter.

Another account represents Lamon as traveling with the full confidence of Lincoln: "It called for courage and the trip was made over the objection of Secretary Seward. 'Mr. Secretary,' said Lincoln, 'I have known to be in many a close place and he's never been in one he didn't get out of. By Jing, I'll risk it. Go, Lamon, and God bless you.'" Yet another account characterizes Lamon as being under Seward's influence and angering Lincoln: "It was under Seward's influence that he actually told Governor Pickens that he had come to arrange for the withdrawal of the garrison, and that after his return he wrote the governor that he would be back in a few days to assist with the evacuation. He also gave Major Anderson the impression that no relief would be attempted. All this was outrageous, and when Lincoln heard of Lamon's letter to Pickens, he indignantly denied that the man possessed any authority to make such a statement." Missions to Fort Sumter aside, the marshal's position was not an onerous one and afforded Lamon legitimate access to the President. What Lamon took upon himself, however, was to represent himself as Lincoln's bodyguard, which he did out of friendship rather than the requirements of the position.

Lamon took this so seriously that his friend Leonard Swett recounted that in the three months he stayed with Lamon in the Fall of 1864, he saw Lamon leave every night to go to the White House where he patrolled the grounds. On one of these patrols, he dealt a blow between the eyes to a man skulking in the bushes on the White House grounds, killing him. The man was taken to the Secret Services offices, where he was searched and found to be a Southern gentleman in possession of two pistols and two knives. Presidential secretary John Hay adds to this portrait of devotion by noting in his diary that one night he observed Lamon wrap himself up in his cloak and lie down to sleep in front of Lincoln's bedroom door. Lamon was not in Washington on the night of Lincoln's assassination, being on assignment in Richmond. In his *Recollections of Abraham Lincoln* Lamon reveals that before he left for Richmond, he implored the president not to "go out at night after [he] was gone, particularly to the theatre." After the assassination, Lamon accompanied the funeral procession to Springfield, Illinois.

Lamon as Lincoln's biographer

After Lincoln's death, Lamon published two books (one posthumously) about the late President. The more famous of the two is a biography that was largely ghostwritten by Chauncey Black, the son of former Attorney General of the United States Jeremiah Black. The elder Black was Lamon's law partner from 1865 until 1879. The book, published in 1872 by James R. Osgood and Company of Boston under the title *The Life of Abraham Lincoln; From his Birth to his Inauguration as President*, contained allegations and personal information about Lincoln that were deemed scandalous by nineteenth century society. It was a financial failure. One of the most shocking claims was that Lincoln was not a man of faith: "Mr. Lincoln was never a member of any church, nor did he believe in the divinity of Christ, or the inspiration of the Scriptures in the sense understood by evangelical Christians." The basis of the book was the papers of William Herndon, which Lamon purchased for either \$2,000 or \$4,000. Shortly after his death, Lamon's daughter collected and edited many of his unpublished writings about Lincoln into a biography of the president,

Recollections of Abraham Lincoln (1895). In *Recollections*, Lamon reversed his earlier denial of the Baltimore plot of 1861, writing, "It is now an acknowledged fact that there was never a moment from the day he crossed the Maryland line, up until the time of his assassination, that he was not in danger of death by violence, and that his life was spared until the night of the 14th of April, 1865, only through the ceaseless and watchful care of the guards thrown around him." The authenticity of this book is generally more highly regarded by the scholarly community than is the earlier volume by Lamon and Black.

Lamon after Lincoln's death

Lamon had tendered his resignation as Marshal of the District of Columbia in June 1865. In April 1866, Lamon purchased the funeral rail car that transported Lincoln's remains to Springfield, Illinois. The price he paid for the rail car was a little less than \$10,000. He was offered the cabinet position of Postmaster General but declined. He formed his law partnership with Jeremiah Black as referenced above, and the law practice dissolved in 1879 due to the poor reception of *The Life of Lincoln* ghostwritten by Black's son Chauncey. In 1879, Lamon and his wife Sally moved to Boulder, Colorado, and later to Denver where he formed a friendship with poet Eugene Field. The ill health of both Lamon and Sally caused them to return to Washington in 1886, and in 1889 they traveled to Europe for the spas and subsequently Sally died in Brussels in 1892.

Lamon moved to Martinsburg, West Virginia, where he was cared for by his daughter Dorothy until his death on May 7, 1893. He was 65 years old. Lamon was buried in Gerrardstown, West Virginia, in the Presbyterian Cemetery. (Sally had been buried in Springfield, Illinois.) The home built by Lamon's cousin Joseph in Danville, Illinois, has become a museum.

Perceptions of Lamon

Some contemporaries and biographers of Lincoln tend to treat Lamon with a certain casual contempt. In 1862, during his tenure as Marshal, a number of senators called for his removal from office. Although Lincoln refused this demand, the Senate was able to decrease some of Lamon's official duties and thus reduce his income. Allan Pinkerton's opinion of him was voiced above, during the Baltimore Plot. Historian Allan Nevins in *The War for the Union* characterizes Lamon as "a big loquacious bumbler of more self-assurance than discretion". Even one of Nevins's footnotes that discusses the controversial trip to Charleston in 1861 further dismisses Lamon: "Lamon's papers in the Huntington Library throw no light on the subject except to confirm his general ineptness." A few carry the flag for Lamon, however. In 1931, Clint Clay Tilton repeatedly affirms Lamon's generosity and good humor and dubs him "the Cavalier". When Lamon campaigned for Lincoln's re-election in 1864, a song was written with this verse remaining:

*A great good man is Ward Hill Lamon;
Abe is Pythias; he is Damon;
He's the President's protector,
He's his political protector,
Who?
Ward Hill Lamon. Ward Hill Lamon.*

Lamon's story is told in the film *Saving Lincoln*, which details the threats against Lincoln from Lamon's point of view.

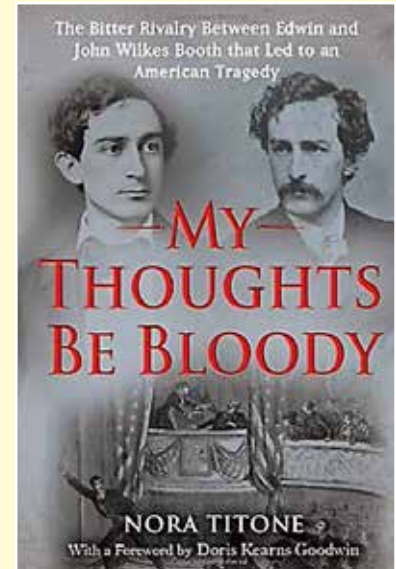
My Thoughts Be Bloody:

The Bitter Rivalry Between Edwin and John Wilkes Booth That Led to an American Tragedy

A review of a book that is related to this month's topic...

The scene of John Wilkes Booth shooting Abraham Lincoln in Ford's Theatre is among the most vivid and indelible images in American history. The literal story of what happened on April 14, 1865, is familiar: Lincoln was killed by John Wilkes Booth, a lunatic enraged by the Union victory and the prospect of black citizenship. Yet who Booth really was—besides a killer—is less well known. The magnitude of his crime has obscured for generations a startling personal story that was integral to his motivation. *My Thoughts Be Bloody*, a sweeping family saga, revives an extraordinary figure whose name has been missing, until now, from the story of President Lincoln's death. Edwin Booth, John Wilkes's older brother by four years, was in his day the biggest star of the American stage. He won his celebrity at the precocious age of nineteen, before the Civil War began, when John Wilkes was a schoolboy. Without an account of Edwin Booth, author Nora Titone argues, the real story of Lincoln's assassin has never been told. Using an array of private letters, diaries, and reminiscences of the Booth family, Titone has uncovered a hidden history that reveals the reasons why John Wilkes Booth became this country's most notorious assassin. These ambitious brothers, born to theatrical parents, enacted a tale of mutual jealousy and resentment worthy of a Shakespearean tragedy. From childhood, the stage-struck brothers were rivals for the approval of their father, legendary British actor Junius Brutus Booth. After his death, Edwin and John Wilkes were locked in a fierce contest to claim his legacy of fame. This strange family history and powerful sibling rivalry were the crucibles of John Wilkes's character, exacerbating his political passions and driving him into a life of conspiracy. To re-create the lost world of Edwin and John Wilkes Booth, this book takes readers on a panoramic tour of nineteenth-century Amer-

ica, from the streets of 1840s Baltimore to the gold fields of California, from the jungles of the Isthmus of Panama to the glittering mansions of Gilded Age New York. Edwin, ruthlessly competitive and gifted, did everything he could to lock his younger brother out of the theatrical game. As he came of age, John Wilkes found his plans for stardom thwarted by his older sibling's meteoric rise. Their divergent paths—Edwin's an upward race to riches and social prominence, and John's a downward spiral into failure and obscurity—kept pace with the hardening of their opposite political views and their mutual dislike. The details of the conspiracy to kill Lincoln have been well documented elsewhere. *My Thoughts Be Bloody* tells a new story, one that explains for the first time why Lincoln's assassin decided to conspire against the president in the first place, and sets that decision in the context of a bitterly divided family—and nation. By the end of this riveting journey, readers will see Abraham Lincoln's death less as the result of the war between the North and South and more as the climax of a dark struggle between two brothers who never wore the uniform of soldiers, except on stage.



MORE REBEL PLOTS.;

Supposed Plot to Burn Philadelphia - - Action of the Military and Civil Authorities - - Precautionary Measures Continued. May 2, 1865

Last Sunday afternoon the Provost-Marshal-General, at Washington, telegraphed to Maj.-Gen. CADWALADER, in this city, that the authorities at the National Capital had received information that a plot existed to burn the City of Philadelphia, and that an attempt to carry it into effect would be made during Sunday night. Gen. CADWALADER was advised in the Provost Marshal-General's dispatch, to adopt such precautionary measures as were necessary to check effectually any such diabolical attempt, and prompt decisive action was taken at once, of so thorough a nature that even if such an attempt were contemplated by parties in the city, its fulfillment would have been simply an impossibility.

During Sunday evening we were called on by Chief RUGLES and Chief Engineer LYLE, who brought a request from Mayor HENRY not to publish anything in relation to the supposed plot, as such publicity might tend to defeat the ends of justice, and create unnecessary alarm among the timid or nervous portion of the community. Entirely coinciding in opinion with the Mayor we refrained from making any mention of the affair in yesterday's edition; but as information in relation to the supposed plot was published in the New-York papers, yesterday, and freely circulated in this city, the veil is of course removed, and we append the following particulars regarding the grand scare. We may premise by saying that no uneasiness is experienced by those who are high in au-

thority in this city regarding the plot, and that no attempt to burn any portion of the city was made.

The authorities, however, are going on the principle that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," for such measures have been adopted throughout the city as would lead to the instantaneous detection of any act of incendiarism.

Geo. CADWALADER, immediately on the receipt of the dispatch from Washington made proper disposition of the military under his command at once. All the public buildings, including arsenals, hospitals, large manufactories, machine shops, magazines, &c., were placed under strict guard, and remain so now. Bodies of military were stationed in such a manner as to be of instant use at any point, and several localities were doubly guarded.

Chief RUGGLES had his entire police force on the jui vive, and every suspicious looking character was closely watched, and a sharp eye kept on many places of public resort.

Chief Engineer LYLE notified the entire Fire Department to be ready for instant service, and the various fire apparatus throughout the city were harnessed up ready for work.

All the hotels of the city were warned to the extra caution, and the different floors of the principal ones were patrolled so closely during the entire night that not a guest could leave his room without his movements being made the subject of strict scrutiny.

The night, however, passed without any attempt at incendiarism, and but two occurrences took place having any connection with the affair, and they are as follows: One of the officers on duty at Ninth and Chesnut streets had his attention attracted about 9 1/2 o'clock on Sunday evening to the movements of an individual who appeared to be watching the upper windows of the Continental Hotel with some interest. The party in question moved backward and forward on Ninth-street, and after glancing up at several of the windows of the hotel moved off up Ninth-street at a brisk pace. He was followed and seen to turn into Market-street, and was taken into custody at the corner of Tenth and Market.

He appeared somewhat confused, and made two or three conflicting statements, first stating that he belonged to Maryland, but it afterwards appeared he was a resident of this State. On being asked if he knew where the Continental Hotel was, he said yes, but stated that he had not been near there since the middle of the afternoon. He was taken to the Central Station and subjected to a rigid examination, but it appearing that he could not have had any complicity with the supposed plot, he was discharged from custody.

Yesterday morning the sentries on duty around the knapsack department of the United States Arsenal on Gray's Ferry road, noticed a suspicious-looking character prowling around that portion of the establishment. He was hailed by two of the sentinels, but declined to give any answer. He was again hailed, and a movement made toward him, when he started off on a run. Two shots were then fired at him, which, owing to the darkness of the night, failed to take effect. This alarmed others on duty at the Arsenal, and pursuit was at once made. He was just seen to enter a brick-yard in the immediate neighborhood, and two shots were fired at the party in pursuit from the direction he had taken. These shots are thought to have come from a revolver in the hands of the fugitive, which were fired for the purpose of intimidating pursuit. Being favored by the darkness, the fellow made good his escape.

Whether his object in being in the vicinity of the Arsenal was to attempt to burn that building, or whether he had some burglarious designs on surrounding dwellings, is, of course, not known.

With the above exceptions, nothing of moment transpired, and while great doubt existed as to whether there is any organized plot to burn buildings in this city, still the authorities are fully prepared for any contingency that may occur, and our citizens can nightly enjoy their slumbers without fear of being driven from their homes by any other than such accidental fires as sometimes occur.

As some fears were expressed that the supposed plotters might attempt to cut off the water from the city, it may as well be mentioned that such an attempt could only be attended with one result, and that is the immediate arrest of any one who might feel inclined to indulge in that species of amusement.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, May 2.

The Final Civil War Battle - Palmito Ranch

The Battle of Palmito Ranch is generally reckoned as the final battle of the American Civil War, since it was the last engagement between organized forces of the Union Army and Confederate States Army involving casualties. It was fought on May 12 and 13, 1865, on the banks of the Rio Grande east of Brownsville, Texas, and a few miles from the seaport of Los Brazos de Santiago (now known as Matamoros).

Union and Confederate forces in southern Texas had been observing an unofficial truce, but Union Colonel Theodore H. Barrett ordered an attack on a Confederate camp near Fort Brown, for reasons unknown (some claimed he wanted to see combat before the war ended.) The Union

took a few prisoners, but the attack was repulsed near Palmito Ranch the next day by Col. John Salmon Ford, and most historians regard it as a Confederate victory. Casualty estimates are not dependable, but Union Private John J. Williams of the 34th Indiana is believed to have been the last man killed in combat in the war. The engagement is also known as the **Battle of Palmito Hill** or the **Battle of Palmetto Ranch**.

Background

After July 27, 1864, most of the 6,500 Union troops were withdrawn from the lower Rio Grande Valley, including Brownsville, which they had occupied on November 2, 1863. The Confederates were determined to protect their

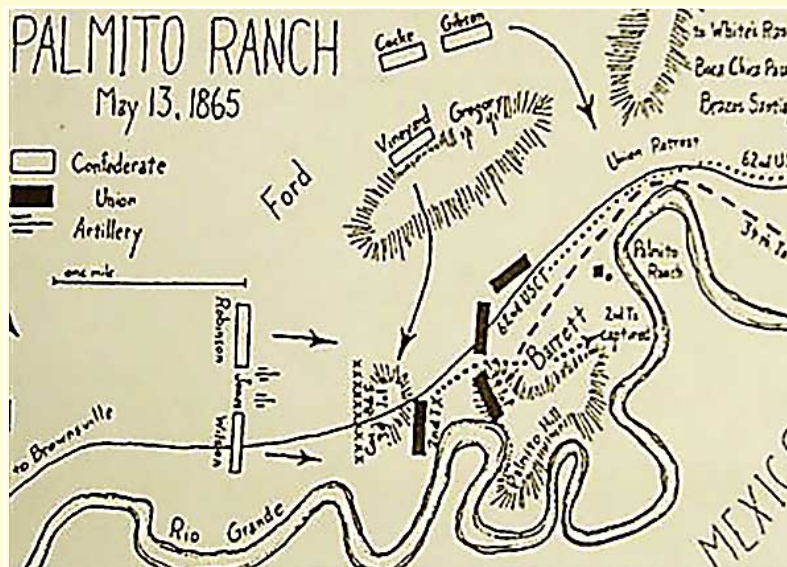
remaining ports, which were essential for cotton sales to Europe, and the importation of supplies. The Mexicans across the border tended to side with the Confederates because of the lucrative smuggling trade. Early in 1865, the rival armies in south Texas honored a gentlemen's agreement, since there was no point in further hostilities between them.

Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace proposed a negotiated end of hostilities in Texas to Confederate Brig. Gen. James E. Slaughter, and met with Slaughter and his subordinate Col. Ford at Port Isabel on March 11-12, 1865. Despite Slaughter's and Ford's agreement that combat would prove tragic, their superior, Confederate Maj. Gen. John G. Walker, rejected the cease fire in a scathing exchange of letters with Wallace. Despite this, both sides honored a tacit agreement not to advance on the other without prior written notice.

A brigade of 1,900 Union troops, commanded by Col. Robert B. Jones of the 34th Indiana Veteran Volunteer Infantry, were on blockade duty at the Port of Brazos Santiago, on the mouth of the present ship channel of the Port of Brownsville. The 400-man 34th Indiana was an experienced regiment that had served in the Vicksburg Campaign and was then reorganized in December 1863 as a "Veteran" regiment, composed of veterans from several regiments whose original enlistments had expired. The 34th Indiana deployed to the Port of Los Brazos de Santiago on December 22, 1864, replacing the 91st Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which returned to New Orleans. The brigade also included the 87th and 62nd United States Colored Infantry Regiments ("United States Colored Troops", or U.S.C.T.), with a combined strength of about 1,100. Shortly after Gen. Walker rejected the armistice proposal, Col. Jones resigned from the army to return to Indiana. He was replaced in the regiment by Lt. Col. Robert G. Morrison, and at Los Brazos de Santiago by Colonel Theodore H. Barrett, commander of the 62nd U.S.C.T.

The 30-year-old Barrett had been an army officer since 1862, but he had yet to see combat. Anxious for higher rank, he volunteered for the newly raised "colored" regiments, and was appointed colonel of the 1st Missouri Colored Infantry in 1863. In March 1864, the regiment became the 62nd U.S.C.T. Barrett contracted malaria in Louisiana that summer, and while he was on convalescent leave, the 62nd was posted to Brazos Santiago. He joined it there in February 1865.

Why this final battle even took place is still debated. Soon after the battle, Barrett's detractors claimed he desired "a little battlefield glory before the war ended altogether." [2] Others have suggested that Barrett needed horses for the 300 dismounted cavalymen in his brigade and decided to take them from his enemy. Louis J. Schuler, in his 1960 pamphlet *The last battle in the War Between the States*,



May 13, 1865: Confederate Force of 300 defeats 1,700 Federals near Brownsville, Texas, asserts that Brig-Gen. Egbert B. Brown of the U.S. Volunteers had ordered the expedition to seize as contraband 2,000 bales of cotton stored in Brownsville and sell them for his own profit. However, this is impossible, as Brown was not appointed to command at Brazos Santiago until later in May.

Battle

Lieutenant colonel David Branson wanted to attack the Confederate encamp-

ments commanded by Ford at White and Palmito Ranches near Fort Brown, outside Brownsville. Branson's Union forces consisted of 250 men of the 62nd U.S.C.T. in eight companies and two companies of the (U.S.) 2nd Texas Cavalry Battalion, 50 men without mounts. They moved from Brazos Santiago to the mainland. At first Branson's expedition was successful, capturing three prisoners and some supplies, although it failed to achieve the desired surprise. During the afternoon, Confederate forces under Captain William N. Robinson counterattacked with less than 100 cavalry, driving Branson back to White's Ranch, where the fighting stopped for the night! Both sides sent for reinforcements; Ford arrived with six French guns and the remainder of his cavalry force (for a total of 300 men), while Barrett came with 200 troops of the 34th Indiana in nine understrength companies.

The next day, Barrett started advancing westward, passing a half mile to the west of Palmito Ranch, with skirmishers from the 34th Indiana deployed in advance. Ford attacked Barrett's force as it was skirmishing with an advance Confederate force along the Rio Grande about 4 p.m. Ford sent a couple of companies with artillery to attack the Union right flank, sending the remainder of his force into a frontal attack. After some confusion and fierce fighting, the Union forces retreated towards Boca Chica. Barrett attempted to form a rearguard, but Confederate artillery prevented him from rallying a significant force to do so. During the retreat, which lasted until 14 May, 50 members of the 34th Indiana's rear guard company, 30 stragglers, and 20 of the dismounted cavalry were surrounded in a bend of the Rio Grande

and captured. The battle is recorded as a Confederate victory.

Fighting in the battle involved Caucasian, African-American, Hispanic, and Native American troops. Reports of shots



Palmito Ranch Battlefield

Continued on page 9

from the Mexican side, the sounding of a warning to the Confederates of the Union approach, the crossing of Imperial cavalry into Texas, and the participation by several among Ford's troops are unverified, despite many witnesses reporting shooting from the Mexican shore.

In Barrett's official report of August 10, 1865, he reported 115 Union casualties: one killed, nine wounded, and 105 captured. Confederate casualties were reported as five or six wounded, with none killed. Historian and Ford biographer Stephen B. Oates, however, concludes that Union deaths were much higher, probably around 30, many of whom drowned in the Rio Grande or were attacked by French border guards on the Mexican side. He likewise estimated Confederate casualties at approximately the same number.

However, using court-martial testimony and post returns from Brazos Santiago, Texas A&M International University historian Jerry D. Thompson determined that: the 62nd U.S.C.T. incurred two killed and four wounded; the 34th Indiana one killed, one wounded, and 79 captured; and the 2nd Texas Cavalry Battalion one killed, seven wounded, and 22 captured, totaling four killed, 12 wounded, and 101 captured.

Private John J. Williams of the 34th Indiana was the last fatality during the Battle at Palmito Ranch, making him likely the final combat death of the war, and historians generally count this as the final battle.

Aftermath

Confederate General Edmund Kirby Smith officially surrendered all Confederate forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department, except those under the command of Brigadier General Chief Stand Watie, on June 2, 1865. Brigadier General Stand Watie of the 1st Cherokee Mounted Rifles was the last Confederate general to surrender his forces, in Doaksville, Indian Territory on June 23, 1865. On that same day, President Andrew Johnson ended the Union blockade of the Southern states.

Many senior Confederate commanders in Texas (including Smith, Walker, Slaughter, and Ford) and many troops with their equipment fled across the border to Mexico, possibly to ally with Imperial French forces, or with Mexican forces under Benito Juárez.

The Military Division of the Southwest (after June 27 the Division of the Gulf), commanded by Maj. Gen. Phillip H. Sheridan, occupied Texas between June and August. Consisting of the IV Corps, XIII Corps, the African-American XXV Corps, and two 4,000-man cavalry divisions commanded by Brig-Gen. Wesley Merritt and Maj-Gen. George A. Custer, it aggregated a 50,000-man force on the Gulf Coast and along the Rio Grande to pressure the French

intervention in Mexico and garrison the Reconstruction Department of Texas.

In July 1865, Barrett preferred charges of disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, abandoning his colors, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline against Morrison for actions in the battle, resulting in the latter's court martial. Confederate Col. Ford, who had returned from Mexico at the request of Union Gen. Frederick Steele to act as parole commissioner for disbanding Confederate forces,

appeared as a defense witness and assisted in absolving Morrison of responsibility for the defeat.

The following material is from first-hand and published sources. They are recounts of the role of Hispanic Confederate veterans and the treatment of black POWs in South Texas.

There were Hispanic Confederate veterans at Fort Brown in Brownsville and on the field of Palmito Ranch. Col. Santos Benavides, who was the highest ranking Hispanic in either army, led between 100 and 150 Hispanic soldiers in the Brownsville Campaign in May 1865.



Colonel John Salmon "Rip" Ford



Colonel Theodore Harvey Barrett

"Some of the Sixty-Second Colored Regiment were also taken. They had been led to believe that if captured they would either be shot or returned to slavery. They were agreeably surprised when they were paroled and permitted to depart with the white prisoners. Several of the prisoners were from Austin and vicinity. They were assured they would be treated as prisoners of war. There was no disposition to visit upon them a mean spirit of revenge."-Colonel John Salmon Ford, May 1865.

When Colonel Ford surrendered his command following the campaign of Palmito Ranch he urged his men to honor their paroles. He insisted that "The negro had a right to vote."



On April 2, 1866, President Johnson declared the insurrection at an end, except in Texas, because of a technicality concerning incomplete formation of a new state government. He declared the insurrection at an end in Texas and throughout the United States on August 20, 1866.

Private John J. Williams
34th Indiana
Final Combat Death

WEB Site: <http://oldbaldycwrt.org>
Email: oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net
Face Book: Old Baldy Civil War Round Table

Where John Wilkes Booth Died; The Garrett Farm

John Wilkes Booth, Lincoln's assassin, would be aghast to see the spot where he met his end. After all, the vainglorious murderer scoffed at what he was told was the \$140,000 price on his head. He thought it should be half a million.

The place where Booth died is as unsung as modernity can make it, a forgotten median, sandwiched between the north and southbound lanes of a divided, four-lane highway. Commuters and truckers speed by, wholly unaware that they've passed the location where the most famous manhunt in United States history came to a violent end.

Passersby can be excused for missing this landmark, though. All that's there to tell what happened—and only on one side of the highway, no less—is a state historical marker some distance southwest of the spot. A hundred yards or so up the road there's a shallow pull-off on the left shoulder. A trail leads into the densely wooded median. Nothing remains from the time of Booth's death.

Booth died on the front porch of Richard Garrett's house, and the farmstead entered a downward spiral shortly afterward. The Garretts claimed that Booth's death was foisted on them. They didn't ask for that notoriety. It was simply a matter of wrong place, wrong time.

Booth, and later his accomplice Davey Herold, called on the Garretts seeking shelter. The Garretts' farm just happened to be the first on the road between the tiny Virginia hamlets of Port Royal and Bowling Green. Booth had shot Lincoln ten days before. The same night Herold helped in the attempted murder of the Secretary of State. They were on the run. But the pair didn't let on to that; they told the unsuspecting family they were former Confederate soldiers, cousins named Boyd, and the Garretts took them in.

"It has always been one principle of my religion to entertain strangers, especially any that seemed to be suffering," Richard Henry Garrett later wrote in a letter to the editor of the New York Herald. Garrett was a deeply pious man, 55 when war broke out, too old for service, head of a household that included several children from two marriages and a 500-acre working farm called Locust Hill.

Nevertheless, when Booth sought shelter, the Garretts had a gut feeling that something was amiss, and the second night of Booth's stay, they made Herold and him sleep in the tobacco barn. That's where Federal soldiers caught up with the fugitives. Booth refused to give up (although Herold surrendered) so the soldiers lit the barn on fire. Still Booth refused to come out.

Against orders, and peering through the slats of the barn



Garrett Farm House - No Longer



Booth refused to surrender. The barn was set on fire, and Sgt. Boston Corbett shot the assassin, still inside. Booth was laid on the porch of the Garrett house and died about sunrise. The house and barn stood a short distance from this spot."

by Ben Swenson

Note: This historical marker is located in the southbound lanes of Route 301 near the intersection of Route 17 in Port Royal, Virginia. The actual location of the Garrett Farm House is located in the median of U. S. Route 301, about 2.5 miles south of this marker. A historical marker (EP-20 and Waymark WMJNR) located at N 38° 08.441 - W 077° 13.701 in the Northbound Lane of Route 301 is actually very close to the site of the Garrett Farm. You can actually take a small path into the median to the site where the farmhouse stood.



MARKER EP-20 AND ACCESS TO THE GARRETT FARM SITE CAN ONLY BE ACCESSED FROM THE NORTHBOUND LANES OF ROUTE 301. ROUTE 301 IS A BUSY U.S. HIGHWAY AND EXTREME CAUTION SHOULD BE USE WHEN VISITING THE AREA.

"Hog Maw" and a Piece of Gettysburg at Arlington

This past weekend (April 1-3) was our Annual "Hog Maw" dinner in Gettysburg. A group of Battlefield friends from Gettysburg and some far away places like Tennessee, New Hampshire, Washington, D.C., etc. have gotten together for an Annual Dinner. Some of us have been trekking the Gettysburg Battlefield since we were children. Some years ago I mention a Pennsylvania Dutch dish called Hog Maw... how good it was, but sounds terrible. Hog Maw is German and means Pig Stomach. The stomach is stuffed with pork sausage meat, diced potatoes and cabbage, sewn shut and baked in the oven. Most of them gave it a go and we have been having it every year now in the Spring.



*Before Baking
After Baking
Slicing
and Ready for
Eating*

During the weekend we usually wander over the battlefield looking and talking "Gettysburg". Being close to the Angle (Pickett's Charge) and the Clump of trees I thought of next months topic by Bob Russo on Arlington. The connection of Gettysburg, Major Edmund Rice, the 19th Massachusetts and Arlington. So I went through my archives and had some space to fill in and through it may be of interest.

Major Edmund Rice

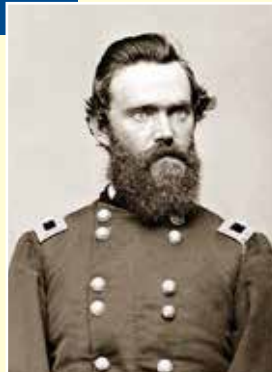
Edmund Rice (December 2, 1842 – July 20, 1906) was a soldier in the United States Army and a Medal of Honor recipient who achieved the rank of Brigadier General.

Early life

Rice was born 2 December 1842 in Brighton, Massachusetts to Moses Maynard Rice and Eliza (Damon) Rice. In 1856 he entered Norwich University in Vermont and remained there until 1858, but was not awarded a degree until 1874. After three years he became an apprentice to Captain Lloyd on the clipper ship, Snow Squall, that left Long Wharf in Boston in September 1858 headed for Shanghai, China. After ten months at sea Edmund arrived back in New York in June 1859. He then began working as a surveyor for his father's development interests.

Civil War

On 22 Aug 1861, Rice joined the 14th Massachusetts Infantry and was commissioned a captain. He was soon transferred to the 19th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment to command Company F. With that unit he was engaged in the Civil War battles of: Ball's Bluff, Siege of Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Savage Station, Glendale, and Malvern Hill. He was promoted to the rank of major on 7 Sep 1862 and fought at Antietam later in September 1862, and the Battle of Fredericksburg December 11-13, 1862. For his actions at the battle of Gettysburg in repelling Pickett's Charge, he was presented with the Medal of Honor in 1891. Made a lieutenant colonel 28 Feb 1864, he commanded his regiment in the Rapidan Campaign, the battles of Bristoe Station, Blackburn's Ford, Robinson's Cross Roads, and the Mine Run. He commanded the 19th in the Battle of the



Gettysburg

Wilderness on May 5-7, 1864 and at the battle of Laurel Hill on May 8, 1864. He was wounded and captured in the assault at the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House, May 12, 1864. While being transported as a prisoner on May 23, he escaped by cutting the door of a freight car and jumping from it while the train was moving at 15 mph. He reached Union lines, near the Ohio River, twenty-three days later. He was promoted to colonel on 28 July 1864.



*Major
Edmund Rice*



*19 Massachusetts Infantry
Regiment Monument and
Flank Markers at Gettysburg*

He rejoined his unit in August 1864, and led the regiment in the second battle of Deep Bottom, the battle of Weldon Railroad, the second battle of Ream's Station, and the battle of Hatcher's Run; he was in command of Fort Stedman and batteries Eleven and Twelve in front of Petersburg, Virginia. He was present at the surrender of the Confederate States Army at Appomattox Court House, and returned to civilian life on June 30, 1865. Altogether, he was wounded three times. Just a year later, he entered the United States Army and was commissioned a first lieutenant in the 40th Infantry, July, 1866.

Reconstruction

Rice married Annie Clark Dutch on August 30, 1866 in Charleston, South Carolina. He commanded the Post of

Hilton Head, South Carolina and was also stationed in Raleigh, North Carolina, Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, Camp Distribution, Washington, D.C., and in Mississippi. After the Civil War, Rice invented several useful military implements, including the Rice Trowel Bayonet, the Rice Stacking Swivel, and a knife entrenching tool. In June 1868 Rice was assigned to the Springfield Armory to supervise the manufacture of the 'Rice Trowel Bayonet' for trial by the U.S. Army. While stationed there, his wife Annie died of tuberculosis at the age of twenty only 11 months after their daughter was born.

Indian wars

In 1874 Rice commanded an expedition against Ute tribe Indians near Spanish Peaks, Colorado, and volunteered for an 1876 campaign against Sioux Indians in Montana, in retaliation for the loss of the 7th Cavalry at Little Bighorn. Buffalo Bill Cody was employed as a scout to aid the company in its trip up the Yellowstone River in search of hostile Indians. In July 1879 Rice commanded a six-gun battery in Colonel Nelson Miles' expedition against the Sioux, north of the Missouri River near the Canadian Border. He took part in the engagement of July 17, where their Hotchkiss guns were used to disperse the Sioux.

Rice spent the remainder of the Indian Wars of the 1870s and 1880s mostly at Fort Keogh, Montana, Fort Totten, North Dakota, Fort Rice, North Dakota, and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1877 he was a military envoy to England and Russia. He was promoted to cap-

tain on 10 Mar 1883, and from 1888 through 1891 Edmund Rice was stationed in Texas at Fort McIntosh, Fort Bliss and finally in command of Fort Hancock. He was Commandant of the Columbian Guard at the 1893 World's Fair.

In 1881 he married his second wife, Elizabeth Huntington, in Cincinnati, Ohio. Corrine was then suddenly removed from her home in Massachusetts to live with her father and stepmother in the western frontier. The reunion was less than amicable and she returned to the east coast in 1888, settling in New Jersey with her husband Joseph H. Scharff, who was a grandnephew of secretary of State William H. Seward.

Spanish-American War and Philippine-American War

Edmund Rice served as U.S. military attaché at Tokyo, Japan from May 1897 through April 1898. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he asked to be relieved from diplomatic duty and to be given active field command. In May, 1898 he was appointed inspector general with the rank of lieutenant colonel on the staff of General Nelson A. Miles. Later upon the recommendation of Miles, Rice was

promoted to colonel and placed in command of the 6th Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment that saw active service in both Puerto Rico and Cuba.

In July 1898, Colonel Rice was appointed by President William McKinley to be the senior colonel of all U.S. Volunteers in the Philippines. He commanded the 26th Infantry Regiment, a New England regiment, that was involved in skirmishes against the insurgents and Moros. In 1899, he was appointed as Military Governor of the Island of Panay.

In that capacity following recommendations of the First Philippine Commission, he established public schools, took the census, and administered the oath of allegiance to over 60,000 Filipinos. He served until Filipino General Martin Delgado was appointed first Civil Governor of Panay on April 11, 1901.

He returned to the United States in July 1901 after suffering from fever and heart disease brought on by the harsh tropical climate. The Philippine-American War was Rice's last war. He served until his retirement in command of the 19th U.S. Infantry at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Retirement

Rice retired on August 14, 1903, with the rank of brigadier general. He became a member of the Medal of Honor Legion, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, Society of Prisoners of War, Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of the Army of the Potomac, and the General Society of the War of 1812.

General Rice served as Grand Marshal of Ceremonies at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904.

He died "very suddenly" of heart failure "while sitting in a hammock" at Wakefield, Massachusetts, on July 20, 1906, lay in state in the Hall of Flags of the State House in Boston, and was buried in Section 3 of Arlington National Cemetery. His wife, Elizabeth H. Rice (1849-1919) is buried with him. His grave is marked by a large rock with a 3.5 foot bronze sculpture of the Medal of Honor draped over the boulder with the inscription, "The Congress to lieut.-Col. Edmund Rice, 19th Mass. Volunteers, for conspicuous bravery on the 3rd day of the battle of Gettysburg."



Arlington

The Boulder is from the Battlefield at Gettysburg

**October 22, 2016
New Jersey Symposium
Old Baldy Civil War Round Table
and
Camp Olden Civil War Round Table Civil War
Symposium**

**at Camden County College
Blackwood, New Jersey 9:00 AM to 4:00 PM**

**Presentations by Noted Civil War Historians, exhibits,
period musical entertainment.**

For Information: oldbaldycwrt.org

March 10th Meeting

“The U.S.S. Kearsarge vs. the C.S.S. Alabama”

Robert E. Hanrahan, Jr. again gave us a fine presentation by using maps, period photos and paintings of the two ships, and comparison between the two ships, their armament and their crews and captains.

His talk began with one of the most celebrated naval battles of the Civil War on June 19, 1864. Fought not in Southern waters, but on the other side of the Atlantic. It was a long awaited duel at the end of a frustrating chase that came to a end off the coast of Cherbourg, France. How two ships - the notorious Confederate commerce raider Alabama faced the U.S.S. Kearsarge in a fight to the finish. How the two year chase came to an end for the Alabama and her crew. How seamanship, protective armor and firepower decided the outcome.

Robert E. Hanrahan, Jr.



WINTER PLUS EVENTS

Upcoming Winter/ Spring Lectures:

Trent House Museum, 15 Market Street, Trenton, NJ; adjacent to the Hughes Justice Complex.

April 16: “Proud Heritage: African American History in the Sourlands and Hopewell Valley”

May 14: Dave Hart – “John Hart: Portrait of a Patriot”
For information: www.williamtrent-house.org or 609-989-3027

Wednesday, April 13: 7pm

Book discussion: Your favorite Civil War book: Jersey Shore Civil War Round Table, Ocean County College, Gateway Building, Room 206, Toms River, NJ. Information: Richard Trimble 732-528-5387 or JSCWRT.com

Wednesday, April 13: 7pm

Lenape Indian lore with Mary Carty, descendant of the NJ Lenape Indians. She shares folk lore and traditions passed down from her ancestors. \$10/person; prepaid reservations: Peach field, 180 Burrs Road, Westampton, NJ 08060 Information: 609-267-6996 or colonialdamesnj@comcast.net

Wednesday, April 13: 3pm-5pm

Three notable scholars will discuss the legacy of Henry George (1839-1897) the noted American economist and journalist whose writings in the late 19th century sold widely and whose ideas continue to resonate strongly in the 21st century. The panel examines the reasons George is generally acknowledged to be the most influential American economic thinker of the 19th century and charts his legacy for our time. Free, open to the public: Monninger Center for Learning and Research, Florham campus of Fairleigh Dickerson University, Madison. Information: 973-443-8564 or fdupress@fdu.edu

Thursday, April 14: 7:30pm

Victorian Dress: The Secret Victorian Lady presented by Lydia Chiappini who will be dressed in Victorian fashion. She will discuss women’s dress in the 19th century. Lydia is a professor of art at Northampton Community College in Bethlehem, PA. Information: 973-975-0001 or www.mounttabornj.org

Saturday and Sunday, April 16-April 17: 10am-5pm

Annual encampment weekend – This year the National Park Service celebrates the 100th anniversary and the annual encampment weekend is the kick off marquee event. Over 150 reenactors from the mid-Atlantic region will converge on Jockey Hollow to display 18th century skills and demonstrations. For more information: www.nps.gov/morr/planyourvisit/grand-encampment-2016.htm

Saturday and Sunday: April 16-April 17

Berry Basket Quilters present “Out of Hibernation: A Quilt Show”. Kirby’s Mill Elementary School, 151 Hartford Road, Medford, NJ. Saturday: 10am to 5pm and Sunday: 11am to 4pm. Information: www.berrybasketquilters.com

Saturday, April 16; 9am-3pm

The Haggerty Center at the Frelinghuysen Arboretum, 353 E. Hanover Ave., Morris Township. Enjoy a day of talks and videos focused on the canals of NJ and local history. Planning a full day, including snacks and lunch with the Canal Society’s traveling exhibit, artifacts, books for sale, videos of an operating inclined plane. The intent of this first symposium is to start from the beginning and talks about the impact of our canals on our history and culture. Registration needed, \$15/person; payable to CSNJ and mail to CSNJ Symposium, c/o Robert Barth, 214 N. Bridge Street, Somerville, NJ 08876. Information: Robert Barth, 201-401-3121 or bbarth@att.net

Tuesday; April 19: 7:30pm-9pm

Clara Barton who was founder of the American Red Cross is portrayed by historical actor Pat Jordan. She will portray the life of Clara Barton on the first floor in the Hickock Room, Summit Public Library, 75 Maple Street, Summit, NJ. Free and open to the public.

Sunday; April 22-24

27th Annual Neshaminy Civil War Living History and Reenactment at Neshaminy State Park, Bensalem, PA. Camp opens 9am: Battles at 2pm Saturday and 1:30pm Sunday. Registration required; free spectator admission and parking; information 267-968-4809 or cdgilson5@comcast.net: www.neshaminyreenactment.org

Sunday; April 24: 1pm

Morristown National Historical Park will host a series of special piano recitals to celebrate the National Park Service Centennial. Celebrated Hungarian pianist, Peter Toth will perform on the park's 1873 Steinway grand piano. Washington's Headquarters, Museum Building, 30 Washington Place, Morristown, NJ. Free Information: contact Jude M. Pfister, 973-539-2016 ext. 204 or www.nps.gov/morr

Thursday; April 28: 7:14pm

North Jersey Civil War Round Table meeting presents the NJCWRT 2016 Book Award to Rutgers Professor Louis P. Masur for "Lincoln's Last Speech: Wartime Reconstruction and the Crisis of freedom". Haggerty Education Center at the Frelinghuysen Arboretum, 353 Hanover Ave., Morris Township, NJ. \$5/person: students/free

Saturday, May 7; 10am

Confederate Memorial Day Honor Ceremony at Finns Point National Cemetery, 454 Mott State Park: information contact David Hann at Dhann59@aol.com or Rich Silvani at RR1863@aol.com

Tuesday, May 11; 10am-11:30am

Hon. Kenneth MacKenzie: "MacArthur vs. Truman: Showdown in the Pacific". Morris Museum, Morris School District
Community School: \$31/person.

Saturday, May 15; 1pm

"Grand Army of the Republic Tour of Veterans of the Civil War" at the Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, PA. Featuring notable founders and leaders led by Dr. Andy Waskie and Russ Dodge. Related 150th Anniversary exhibit 12 noon: \$12/tour donation. Information 215-228-8200

Tuesday, May 17; 1pm

"1865: The End of the Civil War and Lincoln Assassination" exhibit at Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, PA. Focus on notable 1865 participates at Laurel Hill. Opening reception, walking tour with Dr. Andy Waskie and Russ Dodge: free by registration: 215-228-8200 or tours@thelaurehillcemetery.org

MUSEUM EXHIBIT

Macculloch Hall Historical Museum February-May, 2016: "Popular Imagery of Sheridan's Ride". The exhibit will examine how and why contemporary artists enshrined General Phillip H. Sheridan's exploits at the battle of Cedar Creek, VA on October 19, 1864, against Confederate forces astride his stallion Rienzi. Selection of objects in

the museum's collection include painter Thomas Buchanan Read, sculptor James E. Kelly and illustrator Thomas Nast. The museum is located at 45 Macculloch Ave., Morristown, NJ: information, 973-538-2404. Hours: Wednesday, Thursday, and Sunday 1pm-4pm

Broad Street Stroll

DATE: Tuesday, May 3

TIME: 10 a.m.

COST: \$20 per person

LIMIT: 25 people

Historic Haddonfield

DATE: Thursday, June 23

TIME: 10 a.m.

COST: \$20 per person

LIMIT: 25 people

**Camden County College
Center for Civic Leadership and Responsibility
856-227-2700 x 4333**

**Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT
Speakers and Activities for 2016**

**April 14 – Thursday
"Actor, Assassin, Patriot, Pawn;**

What you think you know about John Wilkes Booth"

Joanne Hulme

(Booth Descendant, Historian)

May 12 – Thursday

"Arlington National Cemetery-Garden of Stone"

Bob Russo

(Historian)

June 9 – Thursday

"Mapping the Fourth of July in the Civil War Era"

Paul Quigley

(Historian)

Questions to

**Harry Jenkins - 302-834-3289 - hj3bama@verizon.net
Herb Kaufman - 215-947-4096 - shkaufman2@yahoo.com
Dave Gilson - 856-547-8130 - ddsghh@comcast.net**

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

Camden County College

Blackwood Campus - Connector Building

Room 101 Forum, Civic Hall, Atrium

856-427-4022 oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net

Founded January 1977

President: Richard Jankowski

Vice President: Bob Russo

Treasurer: Herb Kaufman

Secretary: Bill Hughes

Programs: Harry Jenkins

Herb Kaufman

Dave Gilson

Editor: Don Wiles - cwwiles@comcast.net