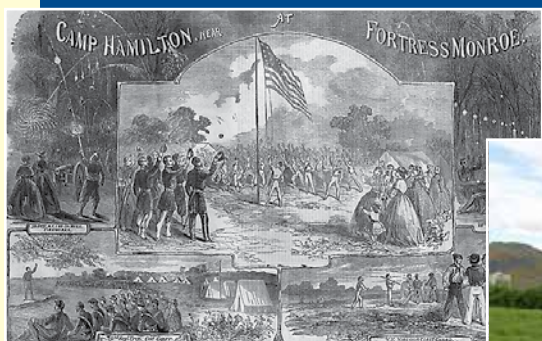


Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

June 9, 2016

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



Professor Paul Quigley

Join us at **7:15 PM** on **Thursday, June 9th**, at **Camden County College** in the **Connector Building, Room 101**. This month's topic is **Professor Paul Quigley** on **"Mapping the Fourth of July in the Civil War Era"**

How did Americans celebrate the anniversary of their nation's birth when the nation was falling apart? In this lecture, Professor Paul Quigley explores Civil War Americans' varied attitudes to the Fourth of July. Northerners used the holiday to rejoice in Union victories. African Americans seized the opportunity to prove their American identity. And white southerners wondered whether they should celebrate Independence Day at all. These fascinating stories are hidden in thousands of newspaper articles, speeches, letters, and diaries from the Civil War years. Quigley will demonstrate a new website, "Mapping the Fourth of July in the Civil War Era," which allows anyone interested in Civil War history to transcribe, tag, and discuss these documents online.

Paul Quigley is Director of the Virginia Center for Civil War Studies and the James I. Robertson, Jr. Associate Professor of Civil War History in the History Department at Virginia Tech. A native of Manchester, England, he holds degrees from Lancaster University and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Quigley is the author of *Shifting Grounds: Nationalism and the American South, 1848-65*, which won the British Association for American Studies Book Prize and the Jefferson Davis Award from the Museum of the Confederacy.

**Join us at 7:15 p.m. on Thursday,
June 9th, at Camden County College,
Blackwood Campus, Connector Building,
Room 101.**

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



Notes from the President...

While it has felt like Summer recently, it will officially arrive this month. As graduation, wedding and vacation season begins continue to spread the Old Baldy message to all you meet by telling them of the activities and programs we are sponsoring. Our group is growing and establishing itself in the South Jersey area. Thank you for your sustained support of our mission.

I was so inspired by the presentation on Arlington National Cemetery by **Bob Russo** last month, I went down to visit the Lee Mansion and the surrounding grounds over Memorial Day weekend. Everyone present praised his efforts in bring Arlington to the Round Table. Just in time for July, **Paul Quigley** will share with us his research on the attitudes of Americans during the Civil War toward the Fourth of July. It will offer a unique perspective of the citizens during the War. Bring a friend to hear this interesting topic.

It was great to see **Debbie Holdsworth** and **Irene Wright** with their husbands and **Dave Gilson** at the Hancock wreath-laying, as well as **Harry Jenkins**, and **Walt Lafty**. Check out Bob Russo's article on the event. The Round Table sends appreciation to Debbie Holdsworth for donating her time and material in making our wreath. Everyone who saw it agreed it was the best one placed. Plans are set for the awarding of our first **Michael A. Cavanaugh Book Award** at 1:30 on September 24th in our usual meeting room. Our traveling team will represent Old Baldy on the tour of Green-Wood Cemetery in Brooklyn on the morning of June 12th. **Dietrich Preston** continues to make progress on our 40th anniversary luncheon in January. Review the article with the update on the plans for our Fall Symposium. Tickets are still on sale for the Iwo Jima print. Let us know when you need some.

I had an email exchange with friend of Old Baldy, **Kerry Bryant**. She sends her best wishes for our continued success. She recently reinjured her collar bone and is doing her best in getting around while healing. If you are unable to join us on the 9th, may you and your family have a safe and enjoyable Fourth of July Holiday weekend. Send **Don Wiles** a write up of your adventures like Dietrich did on the Preston's trip to Manassas.

If you can come to hear Paul Quigley, come early and join him for dinner at the Lamp Post Diner at 5:30 PM.

CIVIL WAR SYMPOSIUM

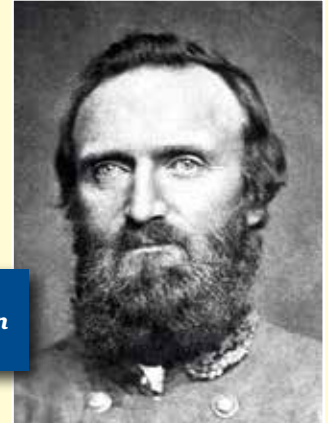
Our October 22nd Symposium is coming together. We are pleased to announce the GAR Museum of Philadelphia will be a co-sponsor of the event. The Planning Committee recently met and the details are firming up. The theme will be "New Jersey in the Civil War," with subtheme "Answering Lincoln's Call." The presentations will include New Jersey Generals, Hot Air Ballooning during the War, The Northern Homefront in New Jersey and New Jersey's role in supplying Philadelphia as the Arsenal of Defense. Harry Jenkins will oversee the program booklet. Kim Daily will be the focal point on registration. Frank Barletta will serve as Exhibitor Manager. Don Wiles is doing the layout for the Program Booklet and designing the flyers for publicity. Ellen Preston will coordinate the publicity. Rosemary Viggiano can use assistance with contacting local businesses about donations for door prizes and sponsorship ads. We are seeking someone to collect the information for the non-ad pages [schedule, list of exhibitors, letters, bios of presenters, etc.] and supply it to Harry. We also need someone to coordinate the sponsorship ads and one-liners. We will be setting up an account on Brownpapertickets.com, listing information on our website and creating a Facebook event page. Please let us know how you would like to assist in making this event a grand success.

Rich Jankowski, President

1862 Monday, June 9

Eastern Theater

Jackson throws his whole army across the Shenandoah against Shields, burning the bridge behind him. Several Confederate attacks are repulsed, until a brigade marches through dense forest to make a flank



Major General
Thomas Jonathan Jackson
"Stonewall"

attack coordinated with another frontal assault, and throws the Federals back. Frémont arrives at the end of the action, but is on the wrong side of the river and can contribute nothing. Surprisingly, the Federal forces in the valley now give up the pursuit of Jackson, having received orders to take various posts in the Shenandoah Valley to "guard against the operations of the enemy." The battle of Cross Keys has cost Frémont 125 killed and 500 wounded, while Ewell's division loses 42 dead and 230 wounded, Port Republic has cost Shields 67 killed, 361 wounded, and 574 missing. Jackson's losses in the same battle total 88 killed, 535 wounded, and 34 missing.

1863 Tuesday, June 9

Eastern Theater

On a fine misty morning, the Union cavalry crosses the Rappahannock and drives in Stuart's picket line. Some 11,000 Federal troopers surge from the riverbank toward Brandy Station, and Stuart counter-attacks with a similar number of horsemen. It is the greatest cavalry fight of the war and the Union cavalry come within an ace of overrunning Stuart's headquarters. But the Confederates hold their ground and reports of Confederate infantry arriving lead Pleasanton to withdraw. However, the Union troopers know they have held their own against Stuart's cavalry on their home ground, and their confidence soars.

1864 Thursday, May 12

Eastern Theater

General Butler attacks Petersburg, Virginia, with 4500 men, but is driven off by P. T. Beauregard with 2500 troops. At Cold Harbor the Army of the Potomac begins to extend its lines. Grant is planning to shift his operations to the James River.



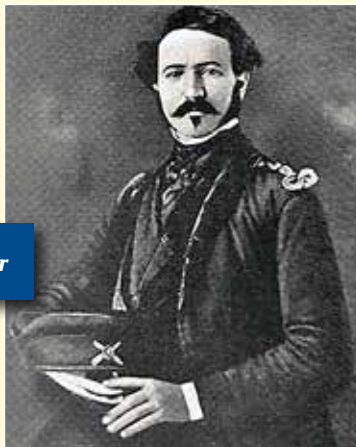
Major General
Benjamin Franklin Butler

Today in Civil War History

1861 Sunday, June 9

Eastern Theater

On the peninsula Butler prepares to ferry troops across Hampton Creek. There they will operate in conjunction with a column from the encampment at Newport News, which is moving towards an isolated enemy outpost at Little Bethel Church. This is the most advanced position of a strong enemy force cen-



Colonel
John Bankhead Magruder
"Prince John"

tered on Yorktown, about 25 miles from Fortress Monroe. Five miles from Little Bethel is the Church at Big Bethel, around which is entrenched a 2000-strong Confederate force under the command of Colonel John B. Magruder. A graduate of West Point, the hot-tempered Virginian is known as "Prince John" from his elaborate personal lifestyle.

May 28, 2016... Hancock Memorial Day Observance

by Bob Russo, Vice President, OBCWRT

On Saturday, May 28, 2016 I had the pleasure to attend the Memorial Day Observance at the historic Montgomery Cemetery in Norristown, Pennsylvania. Greatly adding to this magnificent experience was being accompanied during the Observance by fellow Old Baldy CWRT members Rich Jankowski and his wife and children, Harry Jenkins, Bill Holdsworth and his wife Debbie, Steve Wright and his wife, and Dave Gilson. OBCWRT member Walt Lafty was present in uniform with Baker Fisher Camp 101.

The ceremony and the cemetery are organized and maintained under the direction of the Historical Society of Montgomery County. The observance began with the Pledge of Allegiance led by Boy Scouts Troops 369 and 724 and involved a solemn march to numerous locations throughout the cemetery. Members of the Montgomery County Sheriff's Department Honor Guard led the walk. The sound of bagpipes echoed throughout the event, played by three members of the Irish Thunderpipes and Drums. Following in the procession were members of the Baker Fisher Camp 101 who fired a volley at each stop along the way and ladies in 19th Century dress. The Scout Troops, other guest and participants followed in the procession. It should be noted that the heat was extreme by the end of the event. So special thanks goes to anyone who participated in 19th Century clothing. The heat for those people must have been very intense.

The first stop in the procession was a beautiful Veterans Memorial Rose Garden that was completed a few years ago as part of an Eagle Scout Project to honor the memory of all American veterans from all American wars. The garden is oval, ringed with small stones and a brick-walking path. Inside the oval are various flags and stones inscribed with the names of Americans killed in combat. There is also a stone dedicated to both the missing in action and prisoners of war from all wars.

The procession moved to the General Winfield Scott Hancock Tomb. Old Baldy CWRT was involved in a fund raiser a couple years ago to help restore General Hancock's Mausoleum. The membership should be very proud. The tomb looks great! Randy Feranec dressed as the General made remarks about General Hancock's life.

There are few suitable words to properly express the Round Tables thanks to Mr. Bill Holdsworth and Mr. Steve Wright who for well over twenty years have kept the Old Baldy CWRT involved in this great event. An extra special thanks goes to Debbie Holdsworth, Bill's wife, who for all of these past twenty plus years has devoted her time and



Placing the Wreath at the Hancock Tomb by Debbie Holdsworth and Harry Jenkins



Randy Feranec as Hancock

talent in handcrafting the beautiful wreath that is set at General Hancock's tomb. Thank you Debbie, Bill and Steve for a wonderful example of perseverance and patriotism, to this Memorial Day Observance! I felt very proud for our entire organization to see long time member Harry Jenkins and Debbie Holdsworth set the wreath at the tomb this year! The Norristown Royal Arch Chapter 190 also placed a second wreath at the Tomb. The volley fired by the Baker Fisher camp 101 completed this portion of the day's events.

At the Major Valentine Stone grave, Barry Rauhauser set a wreath with fitting comments made by Paula Gidjunis.

The procession moved on to the burial place of General John F. Hartranft where General Hartranft, portrayed by Mr. Mark Grim, made comments about the General's life and death. Wreaths were set here by Helen Shire-

man, the great-granddaughter of General Hartranft and David Klinepeter of the Sons of Union Veterans. Again the Baker Fisher Camp 101 fired the volley.

The final stop of the day was the Grand Army of the Republic Zook Post 11 plot. Here Mr. Mike Peters made comments about the history of the G.A.R. and what it represented. The laying of the wreath was by the Union Patriotic League. There was also a Rose Petal Ceremony, where Sons of Union Veterans and the Scouts were asked to place rose petals around the site. The event concluded with the sound of Taps played by Boy Scout, Martin Csongradi of Troop 369.

Abraham Lincoln perhaps said it best in his Second Inaugural Address when he said, "...to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan...." Part of that caring is remembering, honoring and respecting those who did not come home and those left to live without their loved one.



Baker Fisher Camp 101



Dave Gilson, OBCWRT member

There is no time limit on this! Therefore, I believe it is absolutely necessary and proper that Americans never forget the true meaning of Memorial Day and that we continue to hold and attend Memorial Day Observances. I hope you can find the time to attend next year's event.



Rich Jankowski - Bob Russo



Debbi Holdsworth - Harry Jenkins



Walt Lafty

Old Baldy Members

Last Union Civil War Vet Dies In Duluth, 1956



28 February 2011

A few hours ago, the Associated Press reported that Frank Buckles, the last surviving U.S. veteran of World War I, died at age 110. You can find more information here. That sparked memories of Duluth's own "last veteran" – in our case, it was Albert Woolson, the last surviving Union veteran of the Civil War, who died in Duluth on August 2, 1956, at age 109.

ALBERT WOOLSON DIES
Last survivor of Union army succumbs at 109

Duluth News-Tribune, Aug. 3, 1956

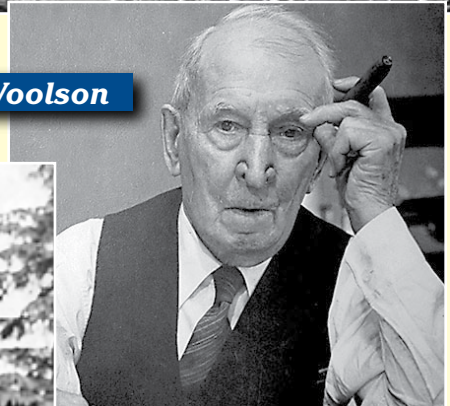
Albert Woolson died quietly in his sleep yesterday, and an era died with him. As a final salute to the last man of the Civil War's Union army, national figures will meet in Duluth Monday at his funeral. His passing brought a flood of regrets, from the President of the United States to the nurse who tended him at St. Luke's hospital.

Funeral services for the 109-year-old veteran will be held at 2 p.m. Monday in the Duluth National Guard armory. ... Mr. Woolson died at 9:45 a.m. after lying in a semi-coma since last Saturday. Members of his family were at the bedside when death came.

In Washington, D.C., President Eisenhower, who always sent greetings to Mr. Woolson on his birthday, said the old soldier's death "brings sorrow to the hearts" of Americans. In a statement, the President said: *"The American people have lost the last personal link with the union army. His passing brings sorrow to the hearts of all of us who cherished the memory of the brave men on both sides of the War Between the States."* ...

Mr. Woolson's funeral procession will consist of 109 Army

Albert Henry Woolson



National Guardsmen, one for each of his years of life. ... Burial will be in Park Hill cemetery.

Woolson was a celebrity of sorts during his final years. A special News-Tribune history issue published in 1970 contained this retrospective of Woolson's life:

WOOLSON BECAME FAMOUS

Nine years before Duluth was platted as a village, a boy was born in Watertown, N.Y., who later became the most famous war veteran of the future city at the Head of the Lakes. When he died Aug. 2, 1956, Duluth and the nation lost a symbol of more than a century of Americans.

Albert Woolson, born Feb. 11, 1847, was the last of more than 2.6 million Boys in Blue who served in the Union Army during the Civil War. Thousands mourned his passing, and his funeral was attended by high government and military officials. More than 1,500 attended last rites in the Duluth Armory, thousands lined the route of the four-mile procession to Park Hill Cemetery, and 2,000 bowed their heads at the sound of the bugle's final "Taps."

Woolson's father was a cabinet maker, painter, builder of

Continued from page 4 - "Last Union Veteran"

fine furniture and a musician. A soldier in the Union Army, he was injured in the battle of Shiloh in 1862. He was mustered out of service and sent his family money to come to Janesville, Minn.



Funeral procession for Albert Woolson, August 1956.

When President Lincoln issued an appeal for troops, Albert, then 17, enlisted in October 1864 as a volunteer private in the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery Regiment. He started in the drum corps. He served as head drummer boy and later became drum major. While with the regiment, he saw a "most glorious sight." It was Sherman's march to the sea through the heart of the Confederacy.

The drummer boy, who also like to play the cornet, was mustered out in September 1865 and returned to Minnesota. In later years, talking about the Civil War, he said, "We were fighting our brothers. In that there was no glory." For 16 years in St. Peter, Minn., he was a wood turner in a furniture factory. He also played cello and guitar with a 20-member band and was general manager and treasurer of a minstrel group. Woolson came to Duluth in 1905 from Ontonagon, Mich., where he had worked in mills and logging camps. In Duluth, he worked at various jobs. He was a stationary engineer and also did pattern work.



He retired at 85 to "take life easy" and after the death of his second wife in 1949, he made his home with his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Kobus, 215 E. 5th St. Of his 14 children, four daughters survive: Mrs. Kobus, Mrs. Robert H. Campbell, 628 N. 40th Ave. E., Mrs. Arthur E. Johnson, 132 E. Arrowhead Road; and Mrs. Josephine Burt, in California.

Duluth became increasingly fond of Albert Woolson as the years went by, and he looked forward to interviews with newspaper, radio and television reporters. On his birthday each year he was deluged with greetings from throughout the nation and foreign countries. He tried to answer all personally. On his 106th birthday he received more than 8,000 cards. In later years, Mrs. Kobus took on the mammoth task of answering greetings and inquiries, and in about the last three years of the old soldier's life, she was helped by Dr. J.F. Robinson through the David Wisted-Zenith City post of the American Legion. Mrs. Kobus, who used to write at least 200 letters a month when her father was alive, says many persons have continued to send Christmas cards. Inquiries are still received, mainly from older persons and young children interested in history. Mrs. Kobus appreci-



A rifle team fires a volley over the grave of Albert Woolson during burial services in August 1956.

ates notes from the younger, because "my father just loved children."

Even after his 100th birthday, Woolson took walks along Fifth Street or shoveled snow from the walk of his home. And

one of his proudest moments came in 1952 when he was elected to Duluth's Hall of Fame.

The death of Woolson also meant the end of the Grand Army of the Republic and the last existing post which, fittingly enough, was named after Col. Joshua B. Culver, one of Duluth's prominent early citizens. Culver was among the first to enlist in the Union Army and later became active in many political and business enterprises in the city.

Woolson was among early supporters of Gen. Eisenhower in the White House. Only a few hours after learning of Woolson's death, President Eisenhower said: "By the death of Albert Woolson, the American people have lost the last personal link with the union army. His passing brings sorrow to the hearts of all of us who cherished the memory of the brave men on both sides of the War Between the States."

One last excerpt, from the News-Tribune's coverage of Woolson's 109th birthday on Feb. 11, 1956:

Albert Woolson is 109 today and his eyes are set on a horizon of peace for all men. The eyes may be dimming, but his thoughts and his voice are not. In booming tones that belie his recent illness,



The monument to the Grand Army of the Republic at Gettysburg to honor the last Union veteran featuring Albert Henry Woolson

the sole survivor of the Union Army of the Civil War trumpeted: "The business about war is all nonsense." ... Never one to let an opinion go by, Woolson likes to talk about the future. "I see a peaceful life ahead of us, if the Lord lets us live," said the old veteran who today starts on his 110th year. ...

Continued on page 6

Woolson makes no bones about his favorite president – Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. He’s an expert on Grant’s life and times. “*Now there was a great man,*” Woolson declared. “*No palaver about that fellow. No nonsense, either.*” ...

Woolson still loves to recite poetry. Last week he rattled off “*Just Before the Battle, Mother*” and “*Minnehaha, Laughing Water*” with no prompting.

He loves to talk of old times and remembers his service at Chattanooga, Tenn., with surprising vividness. “*Those nine-inch cannon on high ground there were nothing to fool with,*” he recalled. Woolson, then a drummer boy, once was given the opportunity to pull the lanyard and has never forgotten the thrill.

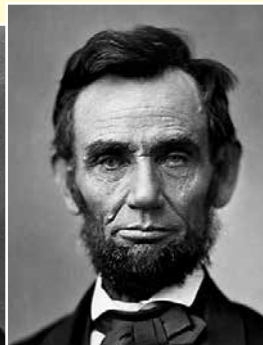
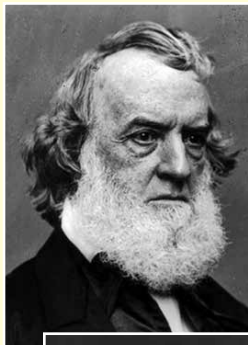
From Fort Blackmore, Va., the hand of friendship was extended yesterday by John B. Salling, 109, a Confederate veteran. In a statement to the United Press, Salling said “*that old scutter is one of my best personal friends.*” Scutter is defined by Webster as “*one who runs, scurries.*” Salling sent birthday greetings and expressed the hope “*that we can meet before we get passed to the Great Beyond.*” ... (Woolson) says he remembers seeing Abraham Lincoln in Washington, D.C., in 1859 on a trip there with his father. (Woolson also said he cast a vote for Lincoln in 1864 at age 17, under special rules that allowed Union soldiers to vote even if underage).

“God Bless the Russians!”

On September 11, 1863, in the midst of the Civil War, several Russian warships began turning up in New York harbor. Within a few days the screw-frigates **Alexander Nevsky**, **Oslyabya**, and **Peresvet**, the corvettes **Vityaz** and **Varyag**, and the clipper **Almaz**, under the command of Rear Admiral S. S. Lesovsky, were tied up at North River piers. Then, on September 28, a second Russian squadron—consisting of the screw corvettes **Bogatyr**, **Kalevala**, and **Rynda** and the clippers **Abrek** and **Gaydamak**, under Rear Admiral Andrey Popov—began arriving in San Francisco. A rumor quickly spread that Tsar Alexander II had decided to lend support to the Union cause, in an effort to convince Britain and France to withhold support for the Confederacy, a notion that found some currency even in London and Paris. Jubilation spread in some circles. Newspapers spoke of a “*natural*” alliance between Alexander, who had liberated Russia’s serfs, and Lincoln, who was endeavoring to emancipate America’s slaves. So sure was he that this meant that the Russians were about to lend a hand, that Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles is said to have remarked, “*God bless the Russians!*”

In some cities gala balls were held for the Russians, who did a little cruising up and down the coast, and Lincoln even received the fleet’s officers at the White House. But when asked what the reason of the visits was, the Russian minister to the United States would only reply

Gideon Wells



Abraham Lincoln

that the fleet had come “*for no unfriendly purpose.*”



Alexander II

Nowhere was the reception accorded the Russians more elaborate than in New York. Indeed, the Russians quickly became the center of a winter’s worth of gala activities. Some of the rhetoric at public receptions included toasts to “*Lincoln the Emancipator and Alexander the Liberator.*” Coming after two years of wartime austerity, the festivities were so frequent and so elaborate as to embarrass their guests of honor. Indeed, some of the goings on were such as to inspire a number of people to observe that they were hardly appropriate to the seriousness of the nation’s plight, insulting to the glorious dead, and wholly out of keeping with republican respectability. Other critics protested that it was inappropriate to offer such hospitality to men whose Tsar was at that very same time brutally suppressing a nationalist uprising in Poland. Perhaps as a way to help overcome such comments, the Russian officers donated \$4,760 to buy fuel for the poor of the city.

One of the more amusing of the many young Russian officers with the fleet in New York, Nikolai Andreyevich Rimski-Korsakov, later became famous in another line of work, writing a symphony in E flat minor. Equally accomplished, though perhaps less entertaining, was Baron Nikolai Pavlovich Zass, a chaplain with the Pacific Squadron, who later went on to become the Orthodox Bishop of Alaska and helped create the first alphabet for the Eskimo tongue.

The festivities went on until the spring of 1864, when the Russians steamed off for home, leaving San Francisco in April and New York in June. Although many Americans had waited months for something more than vague expressions of support for their cause, none was ever forthcoming. Only once did it seem as if the Russians were about to make a concrete commitment. Perhaps having indulged in too much champagne, at a reception in San Francisco Rear Admiral Popov, who later went on to design history’s only



Russian Ball

"Old Abe" and his Comrades...

"Old Abe" was a bald eagle. The mascot of C Company, 8th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, he would soar over battlefields screeching until the fighting ending, when he would return to his place on a specially designed perch next to the regimental colors. He was known, admirers said, to give a special "salute" to the colors of other units by spreading his wings, flapping, and letting loose with a special scream.

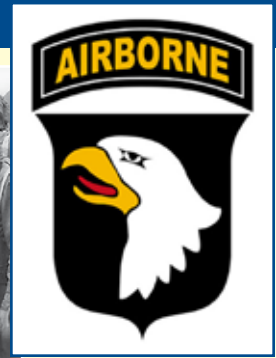
Old Abe took part in 42 battles and skirmishes over four years, including Island No.10, Corinth, and Vicksburg, and traveled 14,000 miles with his regiment. Confederate troops often tried to shoot the "Yankee buzzard," but Old Abe survived unscathed. He was so accustomed to living with soldiers he was allowed off his perch to wander around camp, where he sometimes got into mischief; once he was caught eating an officer's prize chicken, and on another occasion he is said to have gotten into some unguarded brandy.

Old Abe had been hatched in Northern Wisconsin in the Spring of 1861. By chance, a band of Chippewa Indians passed by. One, Ah-ge-mah-we-ge-zhig (Chief Sky), felled a tree and in it he found a nest with a young eaglet. Chief Sky's son traded the bird to a farmer in exchange for a sack, or by some accounts a bushel, of wheat. The farmer, Daniel McCann, raised the bird as a pet for a time, teaching it a few tricks. But then, in September, learning that some volunteers were gathering at Eau Claire, McCann offered to sell the bird to them. The men chipped in to raise the \$2.50 McCann was asking, and "recruited" the bird, then about four or five months old, into their company. Having the national bird for their mascot, the men decided to name him after the president, "Old Abe." Within a few days, Company C of the 8th Wisconsin was mustered into federal service at Madison. Someone fixed a sturdy perch for Old Abe, and he was assigned an official bearer, to carry him into battle along with the regimental colors.

Old Abe was one of hundreds of dogs, badgers, chickens, donkeys, and other animals who were kept as mascots by the troops, and often accompanied their units into the front lines, providing a touch of home, a boost in morale, and an example of loyalty and courage. These mascots often served as the emblems of their units, giving them identity and unity, and allowed an outlet for some of the more than tender feelings of soldiers faced daily with death and destruction. If killed in battle, these mascots were often buried with full military honors.

Since they were considered good for troop morale, officers on both sides usually did not interfere when a furry or feathered recruit joined their units.

Some mascots were exotic, like Old Abe himself. The 12th Wisconsin had a 300-lb.

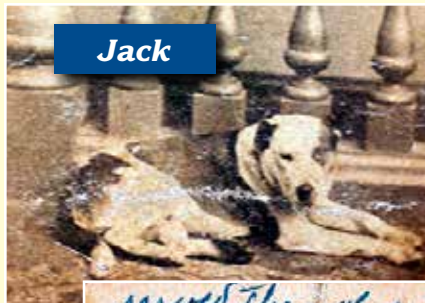


General Eisenhower talking to soldiers of the 101st Airborne in England before they jump into France for the invasion of Normandy. 101st shoulder patch.

tame bear, while the 26th Wisconsin had a badger, and a Confederate unit from Arkansas had a wildcat. While the 3rd Louisiana had a donkey, another Louisiana regiment had a more appropriate pelican. The 43rd Mississippi had one the more exotic animals, a camel whom they named "Douglas." Douglas could not be kept on a picket line, but would never wander too far away from camp when grazing. Now horses don't like camels, but Douglas managed to befriend the steeds in the 43rd, though mounts from other units were always nervous around him. Douglas was killed in action at Vicksburg.

Of course, the most common mascot was a dog, usually a mutt picked up along the way but just as often one brought from home by some recruit.

When Louis Pfeiff brought his dog along upon joining the 3rd Illinois, he didn't realize that dog would later lead his wife to his grave at Shiloh. The dog had kept vigil there for 12 days, leaving the grave only to find food.



Jack

"Jack," a white and brown bull terrier was part of the 102nd Pennsylvania, a unit of volunteer firemen. It was claimed that Jack understood bugle calls, which is not unlikely. He took part in battles in Virginia and Maryland, including the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and the siege of Petersburg, and was said to seek out the dead and wounded of "his" regiment after the fighting ended. Wounded at Malvern Hill, Jack was captured twice; the second time he was exchanged for a Confederate soldier.



Sallie

Perhaps the most famous dog mascot was "Sallie," a bull terrier, whose statue graces the Gettysburg monument to the 11th Pennsylvania, facing toward the enemy troops. Given as a four-week old puppy to Lt. William R. Terry, she grew up among the men of the regiment and followed them on marches. Sallie had marched north from Fredericksburg with the 11th Pennsylvania, but during the first day of fighting

at Gettysburg, she became separated from her unit. She returned to the regiment's original position and was found there with the dead and wounded who had been left behind in the fighting. Sallie was weak but unhurt. Nursed back to full strength, Sallie served in the Overland Campaign and was wounded in May 1864. Sallie was killed by a bullet to the head during action at Hatcher's Run on Feb. 5, 1865.

"Major," a mongrel dog, who would bark and growl during engagements as also in the habit of jumping and snapping at Confederate minie balls until he caught one and died. Another unnamed dog liked to chase half-spent cannon balls, a sport that got him wounded three times and caused him to lose most of his tail in Tennessee. The Richmond Howitzers' dog, "Stonewall," was taught to answer roll call and sit patiently in line with a pipe in his mouth.

The 5th Connecticut marched with a black and tan terrier who was said to have the ability to pick out whoever was in command at a given moment. Marching with a company, he stayed close to the captain, and when with a platoon, with the senior sergeant. On parades, he sat close to the colonel watching the parade pass. Union Brigadier General Alexander Ashboth's dog "York" stayed along side his master's horse throughout the Battle of Pea Bridge. "Fran," mascot of the Confederate 2nd Kentucky Infantry carried his own rations in a haversack around his neck; captured with his unit at Ft. Donelson, he was imprisoned and then exchanged with his bipedal comrades.

Birds were common mascots too, though none were as impressive as Old Abe..

The 42nd New York adopted a pigeon, and the Richmond Howitzers, besides their dog Stonewall, had a large crow; the battery had a penchant for crows, and when one died before the war, they buried it in an elaborate military ceremony which included two eulogies in English plus an oration in Latin and an ode in Greek. Robert E. Lee's pet hen Nell used to ride in his headquarters wagon and provided a steady supply of eggs for his breakfast. The 2nd Rhode Island had a duck named "Dick." But next to Old Abe, perhaps, one of the more famous feathered mascots was "Jake," a gamecock who traveled with the 3rd Tennessee.

Jake had originally taken to be cooked and eaten, but had proven such a fighter when placed in the regimental chicken coop that the Tennessee boys adopted him and used him as a fighting cock. Jake took part in the fighting at Ft. Donelson, where he in the breastworks with his regiment, and was captured with them. Taken to the Federal prison at Camp Douglas, the Tennessee captives were being jeered by Federal troops as they marched in. Jake replied with a screech that the unit answered with a Rebel yell. Jake served through the war. At its end, he was taken to live in Cornersville, Tennessee, where veterans of his regiment looked after him until he died and was buried.

The most famous mascot in the war, however, was "Old Abe." The screeching eagle of the 8th Wisconsin became a symbol for the nation. Surviving the war without losing



The monument to the 11th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment at Gettysburg. On the front is a bronze of Sallie. People stop by the monument and leave Dog Bones (Biscuits) for Sallie.



a feather, Abe returned to Wisconsin and appeared at numerous fund raisers and patriotic events helping to sell thousands of photos of himself, with the money going to soldier relief and to aid the children of slain soldiers. He was retired in September 1864 and donated to the state of Wisconsin, which put him on display in a cage in the state capitol. In March 1881 Old Abe died, the victim of smoke inhalation suffered in a fire at the capitol.

Abe's remains were preserved and exhibited in the state capitol, but the stuffed bird was destroyed in a fire in 1904, save for a few feathers. Today a replica of Old Abe stands in the capitol. The spirit of "Old Abe" lives on too. When, in 1921, the War Department formed the 101st Division a unit of the Army Reserve covering Wisconsin, the new organization adopted a shoulder sleeve insignia bearing a "Screaming Eagle" in tribute the mascot of the 8th Wisconsin, which is today worn by the troops of the 101st Air Assault Division.

Chuck Lyons, North&South



Abe

"Old Abe" sitting on his perch. He is seen on his perch with the Wisconsin 8th Infantry Regiment Color Guard at Vicksburg.



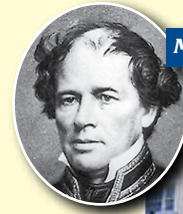
A Survey of Confederate Interests in London During the Late Rebellion.

Special Dispatch to the Newsletter

LONDON, May 8 – A venture abroad has afforded the correspondent an opportunity to survey various sites frequented by the agents of the former Rebel regime here in England.

Readers are doubtless well acquainted with the many domestic scenes that have captivated public attention over the war years. Few however may recognize the extent to which Confederate activity had infiltrated overseas, as they sought to spread their web of conspiracy and influence.

Herewith are particular observations of some of the more notorious Rebel venues as they remain across central London today.



Matthew Fontaine Maury



Raphael Semmes

Residence of Reverend Francis Tremlett
3 Belsize Square, Belsize
 Captain Raphael Semmes, of the CSS Alabama, recuperated here in June, 1864 after his escape from the Battle of Cherbourg, as the guest of Rev. Francis Tremlett, a prominent Confederate sympathizer. Also the 1866 residence of Commander Matthew Fontaine Maury, Chief of Sea Coast, River and Harbor Defenses, CSN. Maury was sent to England in 1862 as a Confederate emissary and to acquire ships and supplies.



The London Armoury Company, Ltd.
7 Holyrood (orig. Henry) St., Bermondsey.
 Works of the London Armoury Company, 1856-66. Manufacturers of the Adams Patent Revolver, Kerr rifles and revolvers, and the Enfield Pattern 1853 rifled musket. A leading supplier of small arms to the South.



Wharncliffe House
Curzon Street, Mayfair
 Residence of Lord Edward Wharncliffe, president of the Southern Independence Association of London. Founded in 1863 with the object of "keeping before the minds of the British public the policy and justice of recognizing the independence of the Confederate States at the earliest possible moment".



Firmin & Sons, Plc.
153-56 Strand, Westminster
 Established in 1677, Firmin was one of the leading button, badge and military regalia manufacturers in London. Suppliers of buttons and contract swords to the South.



William Lowndes Yancey

Richmond Legation to Great Britain, 15 Half Moon St., Mayfair
 1861 office of the Richmond Legation, and the lodgings of William Yancey, one of the first Confederate Commissioners to reach England. Yancey's recall as commissioner was delayed by the seizure of his replacement, James Mason, aboard the British mail packet RMS Trent in November 1861.



John Henry Temple, 3rd Viscount, Lord Palmerston

Cambridge House
94 Piccadilly, Westminster
 Residence of Lord Palmerston, British Prime Minister. The Confederate Commissioners called here routinely to lobby their case for diplomatic recognition by Great Britain.

References:
 Bennett, John. *The London Confederates*.
 Jefferson NC. McFarland. 2012;
 Wikipedia; Historynet.com/battlefieldsbeyond-london-uk;
 Correspondence and Photographs by Dave Gilson



Goody & Jones
40 Pall Mall, St. James's
 Office of Goody & Jones, military and naval outfitters, "the only Establishment where Confederate Grey Cloth may be obtained".



Henry Hotze

Confederate States Commercial Agency
17 Savile Row, Mayfair
 Office of the Confederate States Commercial Agency 1862-65, and lodgings of Henry Hotze, Confederate commercial agent, publisher, and propagandist. This house was the principle center of secessionist activity in London throughout the war.

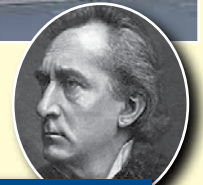
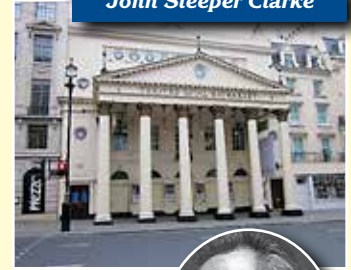


Society for Promoting the Cessation of Hostilities in America
215 Regent Street, Mayfair

Founded in October 1863 by Rev. Francis Tremlett, Rose Greenhow, and Commander Matthew Maury. The Society claimed over 5,000 members and was one of the most active pro-Southern organizations in London.



John Sleeper Clarke



Edwin Thomas Booth

Theatre Royal, Haymarket
18 Suffolk Street, Westminster

Edwin Booth made his London debut here in 1861, the same year that *Our American Cousin* was staged. In 1878-79, the Haymarket was managed by John Sleeper Clarke, husband of Asia Booth, the sister of John Wilkes Booth. Clarke moved to England in 1867 to distance himself from the Booth family infamy.



Rose O'Neal Greenhow

Rose Greenhow Residence
34 Sackville Street, Mayfair

1863 lodgings of the infamous Washington socialite and Rebel spy. After serving 5 months in Federal prison, Greenhow was deported to Richmond and then sent to Britain as a Confederate emissary.



Charles Francis Adams

Embassy of the United States of America
98 Portland Place, Marylebone

US Embassy Building 1863-66. From the offices here, US Minister Charles Francis Adams directed his agents and detectives to report on Rebel activities. In May 1865, prior to the government prohibiting amnesty for Rebels who worked abroad, expatriate Confederates applied here for passports to return to the US.



Isabella Maria Boyd

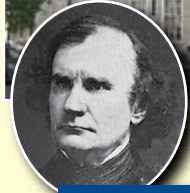
Lodgings of Isabella Maria Boyd
102 Jermyn Street, St. James's

1865 residence of notorious Confederate spy Isabella "Belle" Boyd, also known in Europe as "La Belle Rebelle".



Theatre Royal, Drury Lane
Catherine Street, Westminster

The *Alabama: A Nautical Extravaganza* by John Morton was performed here in March and April 1864, in a strange foreshadowing of the CSS *Alabama's* imminent engagement with the *Kearsarge* in June.



James Murray Mason

**Lodgings of James Murray Mason
54 Devonshire Street,
Marylebone**

James Murray Mason, former Virginia Senator and Confederate Commissioner to England, resided here in 1862 after his release from capture in the Trent Affair.



**Confederate States Aid Association
3 Devonshire Street.
Marylebone**

Office of the Confederate States Aid Assn., 1862. The association appealed for "pecuniary contribution", to enable the rebels to continue the war against their "unscrupulous enemies".



**St. James's Church
197 Piccadilly,
St. James's**

Scene of the November, 1864 wedding of Belle Boyd to former Union naval officer Samuel Wylde Hardinge.

The Battle Begins

by Dietrich Preston, member OBCWRT

In my relatively young adventure in studying Civil War history and visiting Civil War battlefields, I recently made my way down to a 5,000 acre plot of land between the Virginia town of Manassas and a quiet rolling brook called Bull Run. It was here that tens of thousands of men (and well over 100,000 at the 2nd battle) fought for their ideals and the love of their country. It was a wet and dreary day, which my wife and I weren't exactly elated about, however it appropriately fit the solemn and somber thoughts of those who perished.

The day began with reliving the first battle, a battle where northern civilian men and women came out with their parasols and picnic baskets to watch this battle that would ostensibly be over rather quickly and likely bring the war to a close soon enough. Contrary to popular stories and movies, the park rangers informed me that these civilians probably were not hundreds of feet away of the actual fighting but rather a few miles away where they merely listened to the cannon fire and watched the smoke billowing atop the trees.



Henry House Then and Now



Grave of Judith Henry

A tragic occurrence that happened at the first battle



St. Peter's Church and Vicarage, Belsize

Built 1859-62 by the Rev. Francis Tremlett, a staunch Confederate supporter. St. Peter's Vicarage was known as "the Rebels' Roost" due to the frequent visits by Confederates and their supporters.



**Isaac, Campbell & Company, Ltd.
71 Jermyn Street,
St. James's**

Offices of Isaac, Campbell & Co, commission merchants and army contractors. A principle British supplier of arms and equipment to the South, as well as a major blockade-running operator.

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

involved an 84 year old Virginia woman by the name of Judith Hill who lost her life prematurely. At the foreseeable onset of the battle, rebel soldiers and her son tried to carry her out of the house each grabbing a corner of her mattress while Ms. Hill vehemently protested being taken from her home. In the end Ms. Hill got her way and she was returned to her bedroom. Confederate soldiers then used the house and the front porch as cover for sharpshooters to take aim at the left flank of Union artillery battery. After a number of union soldiers were struck, the Union turned the artillery on the house unbeknownst that the 84 year old woman was in the bedroom. The sharpshooters and other occupants must have managed to flee the home since the only body that was found was Ms. Hill. Her grave still remains today in her family plot.

After perusing the visitor center for some background information, reading various literature and driving the tour route, I learned the 2nd Manassas battlefield had some similarities to the next major battle that followed at Antietam Creek near Sharpsburg, Maryland. The battlefield at Second Manassas was complete with an old farm, a sunken road



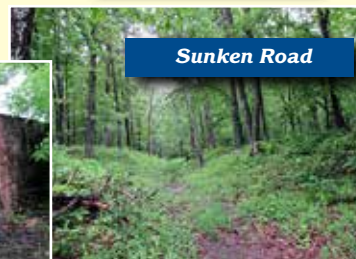
Stone House



Brehm Carving



Greer Carving



Sunken Road



Stone Bridge

and a stone bridge. In contrast the farm evidently did not have a cornfield, the sunken road was a man-made unfinished railroad grade and instead of a retreating Confederate army under heavy fire, this stone bridge allowed passage for a retreating Union Army under the cover of darkness which the Union army had to rebuild after the Confederate Army demolished. Other highlights included soldier's initials carved into the floor boards at the Stone House that was used as a hospital, one carved by Private Charles E. Brehm who recovered from his wounds and survived the war. The other carved by Private Eugene P. Greer who died from his wounds a month later.

Each visit to a battlefield invokes admiration and pride in our country as well as recognition of the painful lessons we as a people had to endure.

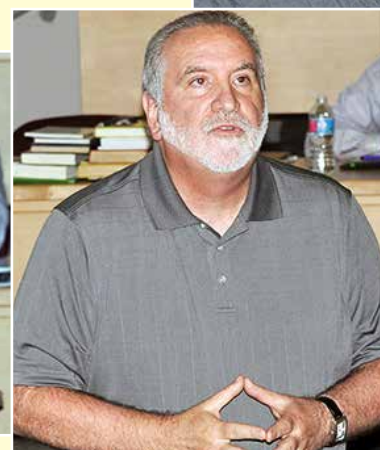
May 12th Meeting

"Arlington National Cemetery - Garden of Stone"

Bob Russo gave one of most moving presentations to the Round Table on our National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia. His presentation started with the explanation of the heritage of the Washington and Lee families and the purchase of the property. We were given the history of how the Federal Government took the property during the Civil War and turned it into a cemetery for Union soldiers and how it moved on from there. The tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the Army unit that guards that tomb. The preparation of those soldiers that have the honor to guard that tomb. He gave us a short rundown and stories on some of the famous people buried there, from the first and up to the present. Bob's presentation was emotional and I am sure it instilled in our members and guests just how much was sacrificed for the preservation of this country.



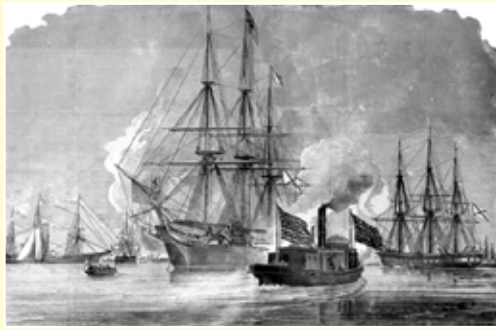
Bob Russo



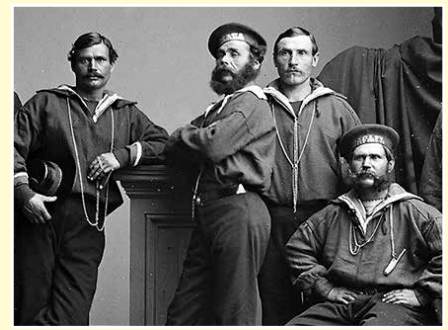
circular battleships, gallantly promised to help defend the city if Confederate raiders bombarded civilian targets. Popov's superiors almost immediately rebuked him for his remarks, and he was explicitly ordered not to intervene should Confederate vessels attempt to raid the city.

The Tsar had sent his fleet to America not out of concern for the fate of the Union or the emancipation of the slaves, but rather because he feared war was brewing between Russia and England, due partly to the tensions resulting from the suppression of a revolution that had broken out in Poland in January 1863, and partly to tensions deriving from conflicting territorial ambitions in Central Asia.

Alexander decided that he did not want his fleet to be bottled up by the Royal Navy, as had happened to his father's ships during the Crimean War (1854-1856). American ports were not only neutral, they were also conveniently located on open ocean. In the event of war with Britain, his fleet would sortie and embark upon a career raiding British commerce. Although he demonstrat-



Russian fleet at New York



Russian Sailors



At the point of maximum war danger between Great Britain and the United States, the London satirical publication Punch published a vicious caricature of US President Abraham Lincoln and Russian Tsar Alexander II, demonizing the two friends as bloody oppressors.

ed rather more foresight than was the norm in the planning of Russian naval strategy, Alexander's idea was more of a pipe dream on his part than a reasonable project, since the fleet that reached American shores was in deplorable condition, with scurvy rife, sails rotted, and bottoms foul.

North&South

Civil War Symposium



New Jersey in the Civil War...

Answering Lincoln's Call

Northern Homefront... Dr. Judith Giesberg, Associate Professor of History at Villanova University, describes what life was like for families back home, and the part the citizens of New Jersey and the northern states played in support of the war effort.

Civil War Ballooning... Dr. Jim Green, Director of Planetary Science at NASA, Civil War Trust member and Civil War ballooning authority, describes the important role that hot-air balloons played during the Civil War.

Philadelphia, Arsenal of Defense... Dr. Andy Waskie, Professor of languages at Temple University, Civil War historian, author and researcher specializing in Philadelphia, and a historian of the life and career of General George G. Meade, describes the role the Delaware Valley and New Jersey played in supporting the war with arms, military supplies, troops and training.

New Jersey Generals... Dr. David Martin, A teacher and administrator at the Peddie School, and President of the New Jersey Civil War Heritage Association, he is the author of over 20 books on the Civil War and Revolution, describes the Generals from New Jersey and their role and effect on the war.

**Exhibitors from local Historical Societies, Museums and Civic Organizations
Civil War Music and Door Prizes**

Cost: \$35.00 (Includes Box Lunch)

For Information contact:

WEB Site: <http://oldbaldycwrt.org>

Face Book: Old Baldy Civil War Round Table

**Presented by Old Baldy Civil War Round Table
Co-sponsored with The Grand Army of the Republic Civil War Museum and Library - Through the Center for Civic Leadership and Responsibility at Camden County College.**

Camden County College, Blackwood • October 22, 2016 • 9:00 AM - 4:30 PM

EVENTS

Saturday, June 11, 2pm

"Remembering Downton Abby" will be presented in the Fellowship Hall of the First Presbyterian Church of Cranberry, 22 South Main St., Cranbury, NJ. Tickets \$12, mail a check by June 1, payable to The Woman's Club of Cranberry to: WCC "Remembering Downton Abbey", 4 Labaw Drive, Cranbury, NJ 08512. Include a self-addressed stamped envelope for your ticket.

July 4 – August 29: 11:45am

"What the Heck Is That Thing?" is a new theme in 2016-17 for the guided tours of Cape May's 1879 Emlen Physick Estate, 1048 Washington St., Cape May, NJ. Learn about curious gadgets of the Victorian period and how they work and why they are essential for the Victorian's way of life. \$22/adult with trolley tour, \$14/children (3-12). On Mondays children tours (5-10): \$8/person

Now through September 1

The history of Macculloch Hall's Gardens exhibit at the Macculloch Hall Historical Museum from May 15-September 1, 2016. This exhibit includes special tours of the gardens: free admission. Sundays in June, July and August at 2pm. The garden is open daily, free to the public 9am-5pm. Macculloch Hall Historical Museum is open Wed, Thurs, and Sunday from 1pm-4pm. Admission \$8/person: seniors and students \$6/person: children 6-12 \$4/child and free for members.

45 Macculloch Ave., Morristown, NJ 07960: 973-538-2404

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

Hitchcock: The Masterpieces

COURSE NUMBER: IDY-209-62

TIME: 4-6:30p.m. DAY: Tuesdays

DATES & TOPICS: 6/14/16 The End of Classic Hollywood: Psycho
6/21/16 Theater of The Mind: Rear Mndow
6/28/16 Fever Dreams: Vertigo
7/5/16 The Spy-Thriller Par Excellence: North by Northwest
7/12/16 Hitchcock in a New Era: Frenzy

Legends of the Game

COURSE NUMBER: IDY-209-53

TIME: 6:30-9 p.m. DAY: Thursdays

DATES & TOPICS: 6/16/16 Early Superstars of Baseball
6/23/16 Players who Captivated the Crowd
6/30/16 Pioneers of the Game
7/7/16 Legendary Coaches and Broadcasters
7/21/16 Some Records Will Never Be Broken

From Caesar to Cyberspace:

A History of Cryptography and Encryption

COURSE NUMBER: IDY-20952

TIME: 4-6:30 p.m. DAY: Mondays

DATES & TOPICS: 6/13/16 An Overview of Secret Writing
6/20/16 Emperors in Enlightenment
6/27/16 From the Founders to the Civil War
7/11/16 Enigma Era Encryption
7/18/16 Modern Mathematical Techniques

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

June 9th
meeting...
Get ready for
an interesting
and
informative
presentation
by
Professor Paul
Quigley



"Mapping the Fourth of July
in the Civil War Era"
"Bring a friend"

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2016

June 9 – Thursday

"Mapping the Fourth of July in the Civil War Era"
Paul Quigley
(Historian)

July 14 – Thursday

"The Court-Martial and Acquittal
of Colonel Ira Grover, 7th Indiana Infantry"
Jim Heenehan
(Author, Historian)

August 11 – Thursday

"Your Family Military History II"
Roundtable Discussion Night
Share your Family's Military History

Questions to

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

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