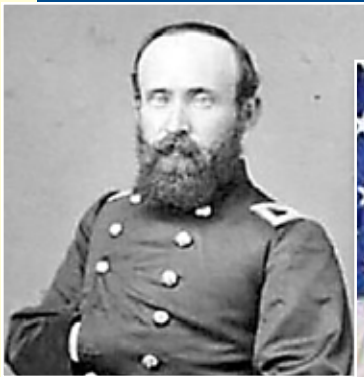


Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

July 14, 2016

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

"The Court-Martial and Acquittal of Colonel Ira Grover, 7th Indiana Infantry"



Jim Heenehan

Join us at **7:15 PM** on **Thursday, July 14th**, at **Camden County College** in the **Connector Building, Room 101**. This month's topic is by **Jim Heenehan** on **"The Court-Martial and Acquittal of Colonel Ira Grover, 7th Indiana Infantry"**

On July 1, 1863, while his 7th Indiana regiment guarded supplies at Emmitsburg, MD, Col. Ira Grover heard that fierce fighting had erupted at Gettysburg. Disregarding orders, he marched his men to the sound of the guns, ultimately saving Culp's Hill from a Confederate night attack. His reward? A court-martial two weeks later – at least according to historians.

Although Grover violated orders, a court-martial seemed overly harsh for the man who saved Culp's Hill, so Jim sent to the National Archives for a transcript of the Grover court-martial. To his surprise, the court-martial had nothing to do with Grover's July 1st Gettysburg march, but was for two unrelated incidents. Jim's talk will explore three questions: 1) How did historians confuse Grover's court-martial with his July 1st march to Gettysburg?; 2) Who was Col. Grover?; and 3) What was the court-martial really about?

Jim Heenehan has been a member of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table since the 1990s. He has written several Civil War articles, including one on the Col. Grover court-martial, which was published in The Gettysburg Magazine. Jim is an attorney who retired last year from the Environmental Protection Agency, after 37 years of service. His

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interest in the Civil War dates back to 1961, when he and his brother received the Marx Civil War playset for Christmas. And in 1991, on a sunny November day, Jim married his wife, Carolyn Guss, in the G.A.R. Hall in Gettysburg, PA.

Notes from the President...

Welcome to July. Look forward to hearing about your Independence Weekend adventures. I was visiting LBJ and taking in some ballgames. **Kathy Clark** returned from a journey to the West with some fun stories. Last month, **Harry Jenkins** and **Walt Lafty** toured Green-Wood Cemetery in Brooklyn with my family. It was a trip worth making and we hope to return for additional visits.

At our gathering, last month **Professor Paul Quigley** came up from Blacksburg, to tell us about his research into how citizens on both sides celebrated the 4th of July during the Civil War. We will need to check his website for updates on the research. This month **Jim Heenehan** will share the story of the *Court-Martial of Colonel Ira Grover of the 7th Indiana*. Bring a friend to hear this interesting story.

Get your Iwo Jima print raffle tickets and tell all you know about it by picking up some flyers at the meeting. We will be confirming the date and speaker for our 40th anniversary luncheon later this month. It will be the **Adelphia Restaurant in Deptford**. Progress continues on our October 22nd **Civil War Symposium** at the College. Hal has posted information on our website and **Ellen Preston** has created a Facebook Event page to keep attendees updated on the developments of the conference. **Frank Barletta** is following up with the exhibitors. Flyers, memorial and dedication forms, registration information and Sponsorship applications will be available at the meeting as we work to generate funds for this event.

Bob Russo continues our trend of members sharing their recent explorations with an article on his visit to Montpelier. Send **Don Wiles** a write up of your ventures. We do appreciate your spreading the Old Baldy message in your travels and discussions with folks.

If you are able come join Jim and wife for a pre-meeting dinner at the Lamp Post Diner on the 14th.

Rich Jankowski, President

Today in Civil War History

1861 Sunday, July 14

Eastern Theater

Success in western Virginia leaves McClellan and the Union in command of several important railroads, and also provides a secure base from which to conduct operations into the rest of Virginia. It also encourages the North to press forward elsewhere, and General McDowell plans to cross into Virginia with 40,000 troops. His first advance will be toward Fairfax Court House.

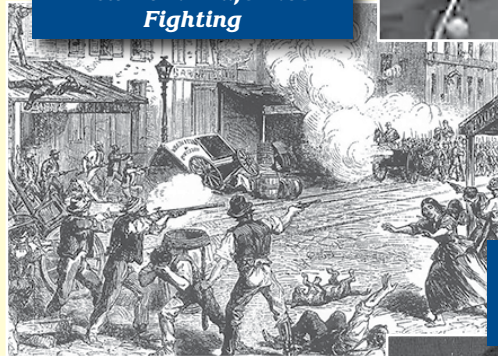


James Pettigrew, whose brigade had opened the battle of Gettysburg, is killed in this last skirmish of the campaign. Lincoln is furious at Meade for allowing the beaten Confederates to escape so easily. "We had them within our grasp," he rails. "We had only to stretch forth our hands and they were

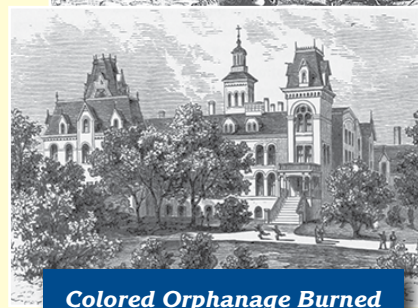
Brigadier General James Johnston Pettigrew



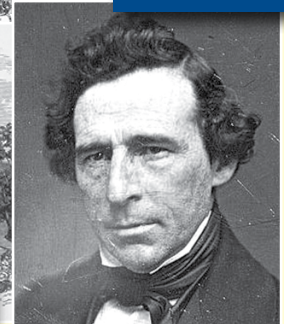
New York Draft Riot Fighting



Police Superintendent John Kennedy



Colored Orphanage Burned



1862 Monday, July 14

The North

Congress approves the establishment of the state of West Virginia, made up from the part of the prewar state of Virginia that remained loyal to the Union. It does not approve of the president's proposed bill to compensate any state abolishing slavery.

Eastern Theater

General Pope advances the Union Army of Virginia toward Gordonsville.

Trans-Mississippi

A small cavalry skirmish is reported at Batesville, Arkansas.



Major General John Pope

1864 Thursday, July 14

Western Theater

Bedford Forrest launches a succession of attacks against A. J. Smith at Tupelo. But the Union line does not give way and the Confederates are driven back. Union losses are 77 dead, 559 Wounded, and 38 missing—a total of 674. Confederate casualties are 153 killed, 794 wounded, and 49 missing for a total of 996. Although repulsed, Forrest's men still have enough fight in them to shell the Federal camp that night.

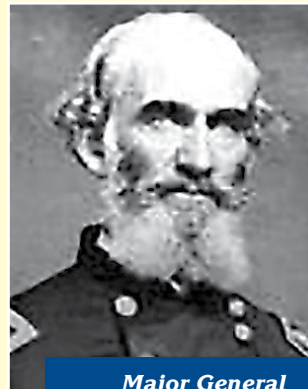
1863 Tuesday, July 14

The North

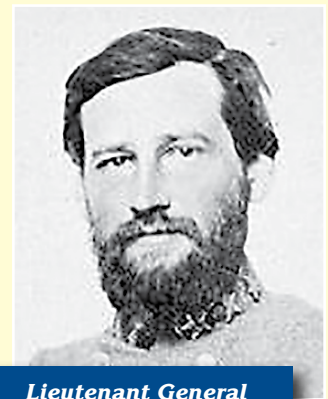
The rioting continues in New York, with several hundred already reported dead. Blacks are hanged from lamp posts or burned in their houses. Widespread looting cannot be stopped, and troops are summoned from the Army of the Potomac.

Eastern Theater

Meade finally orders his men forward, only to find that the Confederate positions around Williamsport are held by a small rear guard. The Federals overrun it and capture some wounded and a few stragglers. Brigadier General



Major General Andrew Jackson Smith



Lieutenant General Stephen Dill Lee

A Visit to Montpelier

by Bob Russo, Vice President, OBCWRT



In June my wife and I had the pleasure of a short four-hour drive to Orange, Virginia to visit James Madison's, Montpelier. Madison is best known as the "Father of the Constitution" and the "Architect of the Bill of Rights." He also served as the Nation's fourth President. You may be wondering, why write about James Madison in a Civil War round table newsletter? To be honest, as we drove up the long winding entrance to the estate and I first spotted the home on the hillside, I couldn't help but say to my wife, "that was built on the back of slavery." With my recent studies of the founding documents, I recognize the connections to the history of slavery and the economy it created and "All Men Are Created Equal" and "We the People." That connection was a large motivation for our trip.



Just like many historic sites we started at the Visitors Center.

A beautiful facility with a 20-minute introductory film along with multiple galleries for viewing various objects associated with the Madison Family and their history. There is a nice gift shop but a bit expensive and the Café Exchange where we had a great lunch but again overpriced. The employees were extremely welcoming and friendly. There are numerous tours available that cost \$20.00 each. The paid tours include a tour of the house and other outside walks are included with that payment. There are also good maps and an App available to walk the grounds.

The Montpelier Estate is over 2600 acres, marked with numerous trails to enjoy the outdoors and fresh air. In 1732 James Madison's grandfather, Ambrose, moved his family onto the grounds and built a small home known as Mt. Pleasant. Slaves built the small home. In 2001 an archeological dig unearthed the foundation of that home.

The core of the current home was built by President James Madison's father, between 1763 and 1765 with many additions taking place through President Madison's ownership. In the early years the mansion had thirteen rooms with a 1799 insurance policy stating the home was eighty-six feet by thirty-three feet. A massive portico with four columns was later added to the front of the home. A description of the spectacular view from the portico of the countryside and the Blue Ridge Mountains cannot be done justice in this writing. You have to stand there to fully appreciate it. By 1813 Madison added wings to each end, greatly expanding the quantity of rooms and the width of the home far beyond the 1799 dimensions. There is a small Madison Family Cemetery on the grounds, which contains the graves of President Madison, his wife Dolley, his parents,

grandparents and other family members.

I was surprised to learn that the last live-in owners of the home were the duPont's of Delaware. They

"Montpelier"

maintained ownership from 1901 to 1984.

Marion duPont Scott stated in her Will that the home should be restored to its appearance under President Madison. In 1984 the duPont heirs transferred

ownership of the home to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. They also established an endowment for the estate. Over 377,000 hours of labor and 24 million dollars went into the restoration of the home.

"Father of the Constitution" and the "Architect of the Bill of Rights."

If you have an interest in slavery, this is a great place to visit. We did a 90-minute tour (free as part of our paid Signature Tour) with a gentleman

named Russell who told stories about the slave community at Montpelier and their great sufferings. The walk was very informative and at times, gut wrenching. We learned about the differences in the slave huts for the house slaves and the field slaves. Since the house slave huts were close to the mansion the huts were built much more nicely and with a little more comfort. However, it was pointed out that the house slaves, being so close to the main home, were under the constant supervision and scrutiny of the slave masters, and that often made a horrible existence even worse. The field slaves were at times unsupervised and some distance from the mansion. It was said that the craft slaves had the best existence because they had valuable talents as carpenters and ironsmiths. Of course at the end of the day they were still living the difficult and shackled life of a slave.

There is also a slave cemetery on the grounds. There are a couple marked but unseen graves because the entire cemetery is covered with a low flowering plant known as periwinkle. Russell explained to us that often in the south if you see a field of nothing but periwinkle it could signify the location of a slave cemetery whose graves were usually unmarked or had the markings removed over time. During President Madison's ownership of the estate approximately 300 slaves worked at the site.

It should be pointed out that Madison did not free his slaves. In death he bequeathed them to his wife Dolley. This mindset illustrates the quandary the slave owners struggled with at the Constitutional Convention. They didn't want to part with the huge profits and the greatly expanded economy they enjoyed from slavery. While Madison, often talked bluntly about the degradation and inhumanity of slavery, he wrote to his friend the Marquis de Lafayette in 1826, "The two races cannot co-exist, both



Various Slave Huts based on the rank of the slave.



Madison Family Cemetery



A View from the Portico

being free & equal.” That quote seems absurd today but serves as another reminder to study history with a mindset of the times in which it occurred.

The Constitutional Convention debate over slavery and the slave trade creates some of the most thought provoking reading I have done in years. I often think, what would I have done if I were a delegate? A question not easily answered if you put yourself in a late Eighteenth-Century mindset and try to balance Union or no Union. Abraham Lincoln and the Nation were left to deal with the results of that debate Seventy-Four years later when South Carolina seceded.

With considerable involvement from James Madison, the Constitutional Convention delegates approved and signed the Constitution of the United States on September 17, 1787. In doing so they maintained the institution of slavery. On the Seventy-Fifth anniversary of that signing, September 17, 1862, Americans slaughtered each other on the bloodiest day in American history, the Battle of Antietam. It’s hard for me to ignore the irony of that, today!

In September we will continue our journey by visiting Monticello, the estate of Thomas Jefferson. There I hope to look at Jefferson, the Declaration of Independence and their connection to slavery and the Civil War.

The New Jersey Slaves

Although generally regarded as a “free state,” New Jersey was actually a “slave state” until the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment on December 18, 1865.

The Census of 1860 listed eighteen people as slaves in New Jersey. This apparent anomaly was a consequence of something called “gradual emancipation.” In the late-eighteenth and early-nineteenth centuries, several states, including New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, adopted this policy.

Gradual emancipation was an attempt to put an end to slavery with a minimum of social and financial dislocation. States adopting this policy enacted legislation to halt all trading in human beings and then made provision for the freeing of all slaves upon attainment of a particular age, such as twenty-five. Most of the states that adopted gradual emancipation added provisions that permitted a slave to refuse freedom under certain circumstances, such as advanced age. As a result, there were still small numbers of slaves in several northern states, including New York,

Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, into the 1850s. By 1860 only New Jersey still had some slaves, eighteen elderly people living essentially as pensioners of their former masters. As a result, New Jersey was technically a slave state for some time after slavery had been abolished in most of the erstwhile Confederacy under the terms of the Emancipation Proclamation. Not until the enactment of the Thirteenth Amendment was the last New Jersey slave freed, the only living survivor of the eighteen people who had been listed in the Census of 1860.

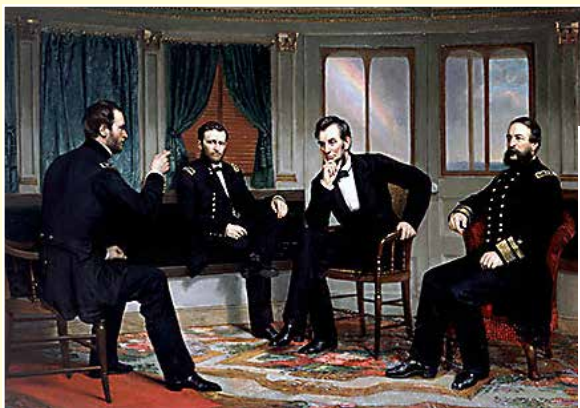
Gradual emancipation was a way to get rid of slavery without dealing a potentially fatal financial blow to slaveholders—no one seems to have wondered about the rights, financial or otherwise, of the slaves—and without throwing elderly slaves out into the street. But gradual emancipation was stoutly resisted in the heavily slave-holding regions, and, as time went on, by the increasingly radical Abolitionists as well, who had at first seen it as a practical and reasonable solution to the problem. Gradual emancipation seems to have been a notion uppermost in Lincoln’s mind during the political crisis between his election and the firing on Fort Sumter. However, things had gone much too far long before then for such a policy to have worked.

Lincoln's Greater Miracle Than Ever...

In March of 1865, President Lincoln took the steamer River Queen to City Point, in Virginia, where U.S. Grant had his headquarters. Over the next two weeks, Lincoln visited the troops in camp and hospital, gave an encore demonstration of his woodcutting technique, witnessed his troops in action during Robert E. Lee’s unsuccessful assault on Fort Stedman on March 25*, and convened a strategy conference aboard River Queen on the 28*, with Grant, Wil-

liam T. Sherman, and Admiral David Dixon Porter (it was at this conference that Lincoln said, of the Confederates, “Let them surrender and go home. They will not take up arms again. Let them all go, officers and all, let them have their horses to plow with, and, if you like, their guns to shoot crows with.”)

When the meeting broke up, Porter asked if the President would like to spend a few days with the fleet. Lincoln



The Peacemakers is an 1868 painting by George P.A. Healy. It depicts the historic March 28, 1865, strategy session by the Union high command on the steamer River Queen during the final days of the American Civil War.

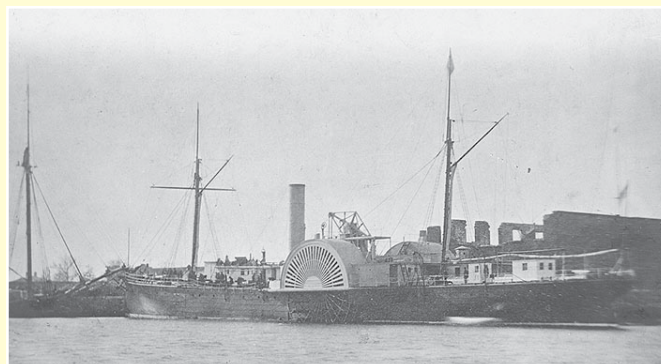


Abraham Lincoln met with General William T. Sherman, Rear Admiral David Dixon Porter and General Grant aboard the River Queen near the end of the Civil War. Both Lincoln and Grant liked this vessel; Lincoln rode

aboard her two days before his assassination. Capt. Nathan B. Saunders of the Fall River steamer line was captain of the River Queen during its Civil War service.

accepted. Despite his dour looks, Porter had a wit to match the President's and they had swapped many a good joke in the years since they'd first met, in April of 1861, when they had conspired together to steal a ship from the Brooklyn Navy Yard for a secret mission. In addition to being able to enjoy Porter's hospitality, the invitation gave Lincoln a chance to get away from Mrs. Lincoln, who was pestering him because she thought he had been overly attentive to the rather attractive Mary Ord, the wife of Major General Edward Otho Cresap Ord, at a recent review. Packing the First Lady off to Washington in River Queen, the President moved aboard Porter's flagship, USS Malvern, which had been specially fitted out as a "command ship," the first in the history of the Navy.

Refusing the offer of Porter's cabin, Lincoln squeezed his angular form into a spare officer's stateroom and spent what he claimed was a comfortable night. The next day, while Lincoln was touring the fleet, Porter had the cabin enlarged. Naturally, Porter said nothing about the matter when Lincoln returned. After dinner and a stroll on the deck, Lincoln turned in. The following morning the President emerged from his cabin and remarked, "A greater miracle than ever happened last night; I shrank six inches in length and about a foot sideways."



The Malvern at Norfolk Navy Yard in 1865. Built as William G. Hewes, she originally plied the route between New York and New Orleans. Renamed the Ella and Annie she was taken into service as a blockade runner and later captured by the U.S. Navy.



Admiral David Dixon Porter on board his Flagship the USS Malvern

In March 1865, General-in-Chief Ulysses S. Grant invited President Lincoln to visit his headquarters at City Point, Virginia. By coincidence, Major General William Tecumseh Sherman (then campaigning in North Carolina) happened to visit City Point at the same time. This allowed for the war's only three-way meeting of President Lincoln, General Grant, and General Sherman. Also present was Rear Admiral David Dixon Porter, who wrote about the meeting in his journal, and later recounted:

I shall never forget that council which met on board the River Queen. On the determinations adopted there depended peace, or a continuation of the war with its attendant horrors. That council has been illustrated in a fine painting by Mr. Healy, the artist, who, in casting about for the subject of an historical picture, hit upon this interview, which really was an occasion upon which depended whether or not the war would be continued a year longer. A single false step might have prolonged it indefinitely.



**July 14th meeting...
Get ready for an interesting and informative presentation by Jim Heenehan**

"The Court-Martial and Acquittal of Colonel Ira Grover, 7th Indiana Infantry"

"Bring a friend"

“The Game of Life” : Milton Bradley's Board Games and the American Civil War

“We are dying with monotony and ennui,”

a Union soldier wrote of the timeless enemy of the fighting man, the boredom and inactivity of camp life. During World War I, Salvation Army “sisters” and Red Cross volunteers ministered to the needs of soldiers. Just before World War II, the Army established the “Morale Division”—later named “Special Services”—to meet the challenge. Today, soldiers benefit from a special army unit called the Morale, Welfare, and Recreation Command. During the Civil War, however, the average soldier was left to his own devices to entertain himself during the hours when he wasn’t drilling or on active campaign.

Of the more sordid off-duty entertainment—which included poker or dice games such as “chuck- a-luck”—one soldier wrote home, “If there is any place on God’s fair earth where wickedness ‘stalketh abroad in daylight,’ it is in the army.” Still, others did spend their time more wisely and amused themselves by reading or playing chess or checkers. The source of many of these more “innocent” diversions was the same as it is for millions of American families today: game maker Milton Bradley.

Born in Vienna, Maine, in 1836, Bradley’s family moved often, but finally settled in Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1847. Bradley completed high school in Lowell in 1854, doing especially well in mathematics and drawing. At eighteen, he apprenticed himself to a draftsman and patent agent, and worked until he had saved enough money to attend the Lawrence Scientific School, where he studied engineering. Bradley attended the school for nearly two years before moving to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he secured a position as a draftsman in a local locomotive works. When his employer sold out to a railroad in 1858, Bradley opened his own enterprise as a draftsman and patent agent. His premier client was the Khedive of Egypt, who engaged Bradley to design and supervise the construction of a custom railcar.

In appreciation of Bradley’s hard work, the Khedive presented him with a handsome lithograph of the car. Inspired by the print, Bradley concluded to learn and enter the lithography trade. He spent several weeks learning the craft, bought a press, and started his own business in Springfield. Bradley’s inaugural print was a portrait of presidential candidate Abraham Lincoln—then beardless—made after a photograph taken by Samuel Bowles, editor of Bradley’s hometown newspaper, the Springfield Republican. Unfortunately for Bradley, the future president took the advice of eleven-year old Grace Bedell, who wrote Lincoln that he “would look a great deal better” if only he would let his whiskers grow.

Bradley, left with thousands of unsold prints of the now-bearded Lincoln, faced the prospect of having to close his business. To make matters worse, when the war began, Bradley’s printing press operator left to enlist. “When he left, he said he would come back with shoulder straps,”

Bradley remembered years later, adding, “and so he did, but minus one arm.” Bradley—inspired by past generations who had taken up arms—even intended to volunteer himself. Captain A. B. Dyer, Superintendent of the Springfield Armory, persuaded the aspiring soldier that his talents would be better used as a draftsman at the armory than as a private in the ranks. Bradley complied, and did late night work at the arsenal as his part to assist in the national crisis.

Meanwhile, at his own firm, Bradley used his idle press to print up copies of a game he invented, which he called “The Checkered Game of Life.” The game proved very popular, and Bradley sold 45,000 copies in the first year alone. Like most board games of the Victorian era, Bradley’s game was designed for both entertainment and education, and emphasized period morals. One newspaper stated that game was “intended to present to the minds of the young the various vices and virtues with which they will come in contact. . . and illustrate the effects of each, in a manner that will make a lasting impression.”

The game was played on a board having the same number of squares as a checkerboard; the red squares were neutral and the white squares carried references to good (e.g., “truth” and “ambition”) and evil (e.g., “idleness” and “crime”). Players started at “Infancy” with the object of the game being the first player to reach “Happy Old Age” while avoiding “Ruin.” They moved colored wooden counters from one space to another, the number of moves governed by a teetotum, a six-sided top; dice were considered to be wicked and fit only for gamblers. “The principle of chance and science are so intimately united” the newspaper’s report continued, “that any child who can read can play, and yet it is as capable of furnishing amusement to adults.”

Bradley also sold “Games for Soldiers,” a set of nine “fire-side” games that included backgammon, chess, checkers, dominoes, and “The Checkered Game of Life.” The set was billed in holiday wartime advertisements as “just the thing to send to the boys in camp or hospital for a Christmas present.” The games were put up in a small box weighing a few ounces and could be sent by mail, postpaid, to any address for just one dollar. Other games released during the



Milton Bradley

war by Bradley's firm—now styled Milton Bradley & Co.—included "Modern Hieroglyphics," "Patriot Heroes," and "What is It?" Bradley also sold a plaything called the "Contraband Gymnast," which he described as the "most amusing toy ever invented." Not restrained by modern sensibilities, Bradley also billed the toy as the "Comical Darkey." Nor did he completely set aside making prints; in 1863, Bradley fashioned a handsome tobacco label for C. S. Allen & Co. featuring designs to appeal to patriotic sentiments. The label bore the likeness of two women personifying "Liberty" and "Union," both framed in an ornate oval surmounted by an eagle with a shield.

Just as Bradley had capitalized on Abraham Lincoln's popularity before the war, he took advantage of post-war patriotism by producing and selling his "Myriopticon." This toy consisted of a painted scroll—"a Historical Panorama of the Rebellion"—that contained nearly two dozen scenes from the Civil War. The scroll, mounted on two rollers arranged inside a sturdy cardboard box, was turned by a key so that the panorama passed across a proscenium arch cut into the top of the box, which was decorated in red, white, and blue bunting and other patriotic embellishments.

The package included a poster to advertise the performance, admission tickets, and a stirring (and sometimes

humorous) text to be read aloud by the child-showman. One satisfied customer wrote the company that his family had elected him "as head of the family to recite the lecture and turn the pictures, which I do every evening." So popular was his performance that his neighbor would descend on the house for encores. The customer added that his brother "was at the War... and says it is just as your game represents it to be" and hoped that Bradley would sell many more so "as to make it less crowded in our parlor."

Later in life, Bradley devoted his energies to promoting kindergarten education in America. He retired from Milton Bradley & Co. in 1907, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1911. The company he founded continued to dominate the country's game market through the twentieth century. In 1959, Milton Bradley executives asked Reuben Klamer, a noted toy and game inventor, to come up with an appropriate game for the company's centennial. Inspired by a copy of "The Checkered Game of Life" he found in the Milton Bradley archives, Klamer developed "The Game of Life," which was introduced in 1960. Hasbro, Inc., acquired Milton Bradley & Co. in 1984, but kept the brand as it was beloved by generations, including soldiers and families in the Civil War.

Readers can enjoy an interactive "Myriopticon exhibit at: <http://www.lib.virginia.edu/small/exhibits/mellon/myriopticon.html>

North&South

News from the Front: The Correspondents' War

Today, radio, television, and the Internet spread news quickly. But during the Civil War it was newspapers that provided the public with first hand accounts of current events. During the war there were over 3,500 newspapers in the country. The North had about 2,300 papers, including those with the largest circulations, such as *The New York Herald*, *The New York Times*, and *The Philadelphia Inquirer*. About a quarter of the nation's papers were based in the South, and the balance in the West.

The major national papers usually had a day or two delay between the occurrence of notable events and the hawking of the papers on the streets by news-boys, crying out the headlines such as "Sumter Bombed, War!" This quick response was due to a combination of factors. In earlier wars, newspapers had generally relied upon letters sent from officers or other persons who were with the armies in the field. By the Mexican War a couple of papers actually had reporters following the armies, and during the Civil War all of the major news-papers had correspondents in the field, traveling with the armies, as well as reporters in most major cities or agreements with local papers to pass on information about breaking stories.

And then there was telegraph—the "Victorian Internet"—which permitted very rapid transmission of information from the field to the home office. Many papers were also subscribers to the Associated Press, formed in 1846,



Reading the War news

which used its network of contacts with local papers to get the word out quickly to distant papers by telegram. The AP allowed small papers across the country to keep current with the news, without having their own reporters in the field. It was AP reporters who broke two of the most important stories of the war: Joseph L. Gilbert recorded the words of Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address" even as the president was speaking them, and Lawrence A. Golbright was the first reporter to arrive on the scene at Ford's Theater to report the assassination of President Lincoln.

Even with the telegraph, it was not easy to get news into print. At times the war disrupted telegraph lines and correspondents had to find alternate methods to file news reports. For example, after the Battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862, Cincinnati Gazette correspondent Whitelaw Reid boarded a steamer and then a train to get his report to the paper's home office. Even then it was not until four days after battle that Reid's account, amounting to twelve columns and more than 19,000 words, provided Gazette readers with their first in-depth (albeit inaccurate) look at the war.

Advances in printing and engraving also led to improved reporting on the war. There were a number of weekly pictorial newspapers, such as Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, founded in 1855; Harper's Weekly, which began publishing two years later; and The Southern Illustrated News, established in 1862. These papers sent "pictorial journalists" into the field, not only to report war news but also to make sketches of military life and operations, which could be turned into engravings, to show the readers the war in striking detail.

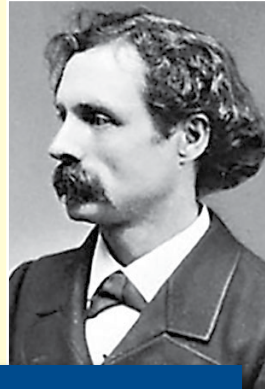
One of the most active "pictorial journalists" was Alfred Waud, a native of England, who worked for Harper's Weekly and drew more sketches than any other artist during the war. Waud followed what became the Union Army of the Potomac from Bull Run through all of its major campaigns, reporting not only on battles, but also on the everyday life of soldiers. His sketches provided families back home with vivid images of the life their loved ones endured during the war.

During the war newspaper circulation grew, based largely on the hunger for war news, which was fed by a small army of reporters. From about 150 correspondents who often risked their lives to cover the initial campaigns, the number of war reporters quickly doubled. Civil War correspondents were commonly known as "specials" and usually in their twenties; they lived a hard life, facing capture by the enemy, wounds or even death in battle. The risks for these young correspondents were high, but the salary was good—reporters earned \$20.00 to \$30.00 a week, at a time when a common soldier received only \$13.00 a month.

Although many correspondents seemed to thrive on "roughing it" in the field with the army, most tended to travel together. Reporters often stayed in the same boarding houses or hotels, which allowed them to swap stories on their off time. But, always keeping an eye on getting the news out before anyone else, reporters rarely cooperated with each other. Joseph Howard of The New York Times once managed to be the first reporter to get to a single-line telegraph office, then padded his dispatch with lengthy portions of the Bible in order to monopolize the line; the cost was considerable, but the paper gladly paid it for the privilege of getting a scoop.

Many generals did not welcome correspondents with open arms, and the reporters often took revenge on uncooper-

ative commanders by giving them a "good" or "bad" press. In the Army of the Potomac, Major General George McClellan, though he required correspondents to follow the War Department restrictions, was generally cooperative. For example, he gave New York Herald correspondent George

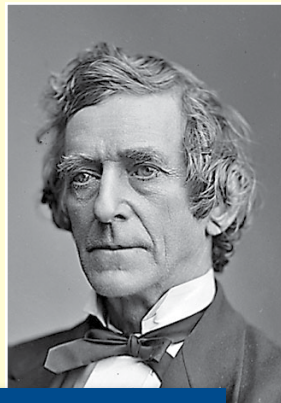


Whitelaw Reid

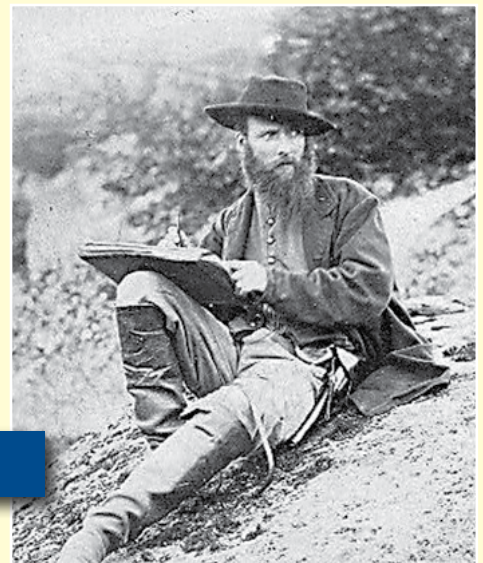
Alfred Townsend permission to ascend in one of Professor Lowe's balloons at one point during the Peninsula Campaign, providing the reporter a look at Confederate lines and a glimpse of Richmond in what was probably the first report of action from the air. As a result of his cooperation, reporters generally accorded McClellan a "good press." In contrast, Major General John Pope several times ordered correspondents expelled from the army, and Major General Joseph Hooker had little regard for reporters' opinions—

and both men generally ended up with a "bad press." Even worse was the experience of Major General George G. Meade, whose relationship with reporters was so bad that most of them just ignored him, giving him no "press" whatsoever. The most testy relationship reporters had with a general during the war was that with William Tecumseh Sherman. Sherman referred to newspaper men with words such as "parasites" and "gossips" and considered them no better than spies, for which they took appropriate revenge—it was the papers that circulated stories of Sherman being insane.

Censorship and restrictions on the press varied. Correspondents quickly learned that they should not report on troop movements, or provide statistics on army strengths or ammunition supplies. The army often monitored the telegraph, and even letters intended for publication could not pass through the post office without the proper approval of a military officer. Although in the Army of the Potomac a regulation prohibited correspondents from going nearer to the front than the headquarters of the commanding general, it was widely ignored. A few lucky correspondents received a "red letter pass" from President Lincoln. These special passes were printed on hard cardboard and signed in red ink by Lincoln—thus the name—and allowed a correspondent to go anywhere he wished. The news correspondents of the Civil War reported and recorded events that shaped our nation. Though the Civil War was well documented with military reports, the army newspaper correspondents provided citizens with a personal view of the war.



Lawrence Golbright



Alfred Waud

North&South

Medicine Men: Squibb and Pfizer

Four years of fighting during the American Civil War left more than 600,000 soldiers dead, and more than a million wounded and sick. Most of these men were at some time subject to the ministrations of surgeons, hospital stewards, or nurses.

While Oliver Wendell Holmes famously insisted that “if the whole *materia medica* could be sunk to the bottom of the sea, it would be all the better for mankind and all the worse for the fishes,” some of the medicines available during the Civil War provided a great deal of relief to the sick and wounded, especially quinine, opiates, ether, and chloroform.

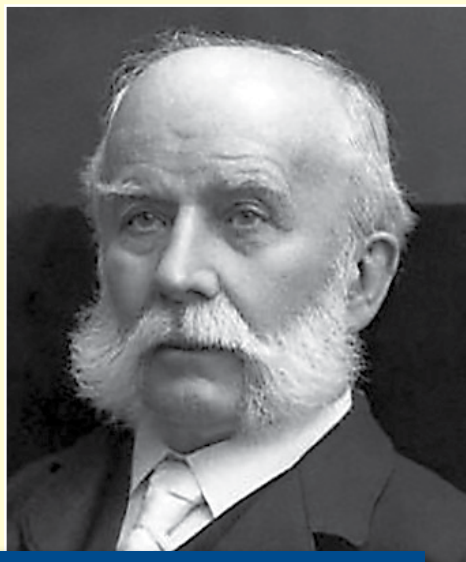
Among the companies the Union relied on for pure and effective medicines and supplies were the drug houses of E. R. Squibb and Charles Pfizer, founders of pharmaceutical companies that carry their names to this day.

Edward Robinson Squibb (1819-1900) was born on Independence Day in Wilmington, Delaware. As a young man he apprenticed with a Philadelphia apothecary for five years and saved his earnings to attend Jefferson Medical College in the same city. He received his medical degree in 1845, and set up a private practice, while teaching anatomy at Jefferson. Upon the outbreak of the Mexican War, Squibb joined the U.S. Navy as an assistant surgeon, a decision that did not sit well with his Quaker family or local church, which disowned him on the grounds that he had violated his pledge of pacifism. Squibb saw no contradiction in his service, arguing that as a doctor he would be assuaging suffering and participating in the navy’s mission to eradicate the overseas slave trade.

Squibb served more than four years at sea, first as medical officer in the brig Perry in the Caribbean, then for a few months in the store ship Erie, and then on a cruise of nearly two years in the frigate Cumberland in the Mediterranean. Living conditions at sea, characterized by poor diet and hygiene, left sailors vulnerable to disease, a situation made even worse by the primitive medicine and pharmacy practiced on the ships. Squibb was especially dismayed at the poor-quality drugs available on board. The navy purchased its medical supplies from the lowest bidder, with few specifications for quality, and manufacturers often

supplied medicines that were worm-eaten or mixed with sand, chalk, twigs, and other foreign objects. The experience set Squibb on a lifelong advocacy of regulatory standards for drug purity. In 1852 Squibb began an assignment at

the hospital in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. In addition to his duties as staff surgeon, which included supervising employees and even preparing menus, Squibb also established a laboratory using the limited funds allocated by Congress. He managed to do a good deal of research, concentrating first on perfecting the preparation of anesthetics. The utility of ether and chloroform as anesthetics had been recog-



Charles Pfizer



Edward Robinson Squibb

nized for some time, but physicians hesitated to use them because the preparations then available varied so much in quality, that they often proved more of a risk than a benefit. Originally, ether was made in crude stills over an open fire, a highly dangerous process. After much experimentation, Squibb developed a process using steam as a heat source that resulted in very pure ether, not to mention the extra advantage of using a much less dangerous procedure. Squibb then turned his skills to improving the preparation of other drugs, including chloroform.

In early 1856 Squibb pressed the secretary of the navy for an increase in pay, arguing that his salary was not commensurate with his duties and success at the laboratory. When the secretary rejected the request, Squibb resigned his commission and for several months supervised the laboratory of the Louisville Chemical Works in Kentucky. In 1858, with promises of contracts from Dr. Richard Satterlee, then the army's chief medical purveyor and later the surgeon general, Squibb borrowed \$1,300 and opened his own firm in a small brick building in Brooklyn. The manufactory had operated less than a year when, on Christmas Eve, 1858, a young assistant spilled a bottle of ether near an open flame, resulting in a fire that destroyed the building. Squibb’s hands and face were terribly burned as he tried to save some notebooks, and he lived with pain and disfigurement for the rest of his life.

While Squibb recuperated, a group of distinguished physicians subscribed more than \$2,000 to rebuild his laboratory. The men offered the money as a gift, insisting, “We look upon your cause as our cause,” but Squibb eventually

returned the money with interest. By the end of 1859 the laboratory was again in operation, and upon the outbreak of the Civil War Squibb was in a position to meet many of the medical needs of the Union army. Indeed, he consulted with the army on its standard supply table, and without compromising his strict standards of quality, Squibb filled the army's orders as quickly as he could, working day and night and hiring additional hands. In 1862 he bought additional land in Brooklyn, near the Fulton Ferry, and built and equipped an expanded laboratory to meet the army's needs.

One of Squibb's more useful wartime innovations was the introduction of his "medicine pannier," which helped to standardize the distribution of medicines to individual units and to make their use more convenient. In addition to medicine wagons, the Union army used large, heavy boxes to carry drugs and supplies while on campaign. These containers had to be transported in supply train wagons, and were thus generally unavailable to surgeons during an engagement. Squibb's pannier, and similar containers supplied by other contractors, was constructed of iron-reinforced wood and equipped with robust iron handles, sturdy enough to withstand the rigors of the field, yet compact enough to be carried in an ambulance or by a horse or mule and aid the medical staff closer to the front lines. The pannier was divided into two tiers, with bandages, surgical instruments, and other supplies stored in a removable upper tier, while the lower tier held medicines. Each pannier contained nearly ninety items, from "A to Z" (*argenti nitras to zinci sulphas*), but a diagram on the inside of the chest lid, showing the location of each item, made finding a specific medicine very convenient. Squibb also distributed a "medicine chest," which was smaller than the pannier but offered many of its advantages.

Squibb also may have supplied rebel surgeons with medicine, at least indirectly. The Confederacy maintained at least one navy medical laboratory and no fewer than eight army medical laboratories, primarily dedicated to manufacturing rather than research. The success of the Union blockade forced the Confederates to rely on blockade running, smuggling, and the capture of Union supplies to meet their medical needs. Years after the war, Squibb's son Charles was quoted as saying that "our chief distributor [in the South] was General [Nathaniel] Banks. The Johnnies always managed to capture his well-equipped trains. Our goods went all through the Confederacy and were appreciated." In a letter that accompanied his \$128 check to Squibb, Thomas Smith, a pharmacist from St. Joseph, Missouri, speculated that his missing shipment of medicine was due to "the rebels . . . having their way in Missouri."

The combination of overwhelming casualties and the loss of supplies to the rebels prompted Dr. Satterlee to convince Squibb to expand his operations even more. Squibb was uncertain that he could give a larger plant the close personal attention required to maintain the purity and reliability of his products, and doubted that postwar orders from a presumably smaller standing army would justify the expense and risk of another expansion. Over Satterlee's objections, Surgeon General William A. Hammond proceeded with plans to set up army laboratories, one in Philadelphia and another in Astoria, on Long Island, just miles from Squibb's own facility.

Disappointed by the potential loss of contracts, Squibb was also dubious of the talents of Hammond's choice to direct the Astoria lab, Charles McCormick, whom he had once referred to as "little more than a great quack." Nevertheless, Squibb invited Hammond to send an observer, offering "free access to all details and operations of my laboratory." A young medical officer, Joseph H. Bill, spent several months with Squibb and eventually replaced McCormick at the Astoria lab. John M. Maisch, an erstwhile Squibb employee and talented chemist, headed the Philadelphia lab. While Squibb may have been especially influential, he was by no means the only namesake of a modern pharmaceutical company that manufactured drugs for the war effort. Union medical purveyors relied on a number of other favored firms for quality supplies, the most recognizable today being Charles Pfizer & Co.

In 1849 German-born chemist Charles Pfizer (1824-1906) borrowed \$2,500 from his father, and joined his cousin, Charles Erhart (1821-1891), a confectioner, on a voyage to America. The men purchased a modest brick building in Brooklyn with the goal of making chemicals not then produced in the United States. Pfizer and Erhart first combined their talents by blending a foul-tasting medicine, *santonin*, used to treat intestinal worms with almond-toffee flavoring; the product was an immediate success. Within a decade, raw materials from around the world poured in to Pfizer, and more than a dozen chemicals were sent out.

To meet the needs of the Union army, Pfizer expanded production of tartaric acid (used as a refrigerant, antiseptic, and anti-scorbutic), cream of tartar (an effective diuretic), iodine, morphine, chloroform, and camphor. Pfizer also increased production of mercurials, used in hospitals as well as the growing field of photography. The war proved a great boon to the company: the portfolio of products expanded, revenues doubled, and Pfizer hired more than a hundred new employees.

Both Squibb and Pfizer remained in the pharmaceutical business after the Civil War. In 1895 Squibb passed most of the responsibility for managing the firm to his sons, Charles and Edward, and the company became E. R. Squibb & Sons. In 1905, five years after Squibb's passing, the sons sold their interest to Theodore Weicker and Lowell M. Palmer, a Union army veteran, who retained the family name. The Squibb Corporation merged with Bristol-Myers in 1989, forming one of the world's largest pharmaceutical companies. Bristol-Myers Squibb is headquartered in New York City, with employees in more than two hundred countries. BMS spends more than \$2 billion each year on research, and grosses more than \$18 billion annually in sales of products such as *Excedrin*®, *Pravachol*®, and *TAXOL*®.

Pfizer, also headquartered in New York City, with a major plant in Brooklyn, not far from its original home, has more than 120,000 employees worldwide. The company spends more than \$7 billion annually on research and reports more than \$30 billion in sales annually of products such as *Viagra*®, *Zoloft*®, and *Lipitor*®.

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

Email: oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net

Face Book: Old Baldy Civil War Round Table

The Plot to Blow up the Shenandoah

During the Civil War the Confederate navy dispatched eight commerce raiders to harry Union shipping on the high seas. These were commissioned warships, not privateers. The last of these raiders, the CSS Shenandoah, was a 220-foot auxiliary steamer—a ship propelled by both steam and wind. During her thirteen-month voyage, Shenandoah sailed 58,000 miles, and became the only Confederate ship to circumnavigate the globe. By the end of her odyssey, she had destroyed thirty-two Union vessels—nine in a single day, in the Bering Sea. Among Confederate raiders, only the Alabama and the Florida destroyed more shipping than did the Shenandoah. Yet the Shenandoah has a distinction that even these ships cannot claim: because news traveled so slowly, and due to her captain's refusal to believe ill-tidings concerning the Confederacy, the raider was still sinking ships months after Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox—and discharged the final shots fired by a Confederate force.

In the course of her voyage, Shenandoah had many adventures, which can be traced in a surprisingly rich body of logbooks, diaries, letters, and other documentary materials produced by her officers, crew members, journalists, and diplomats. These materials provide interesting insights into the operations of a raider at sea and at times even some startling surprises—such as the penchant of her captain, James Iredell Waddell, to use physical coercion to recruit “volunteers” for his crew from among captured semen.

But there is one Shenandoah “scoop” that even the most careful perusal of the ship's papers and memorabilia will not reveal, a plot to destroy her during her three-week layover in Melbourne, Australia, in early 1865.

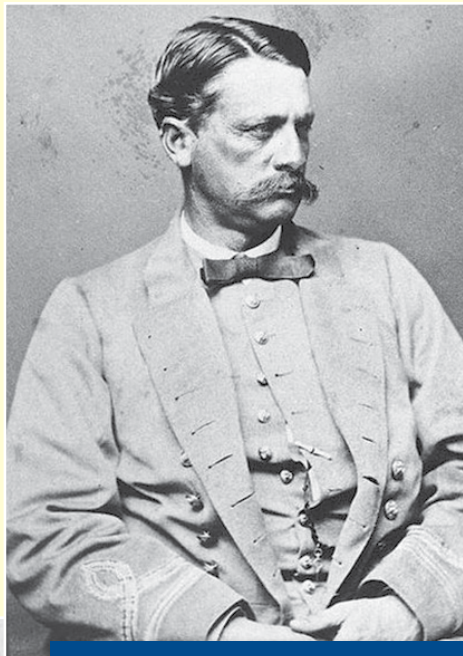
Built in Britain as the tea clipper Sea King, then clandestinely purchased by the Confederates and converted into a man-of-war, the Shenandoah entered Confederate naval service in October 1864. With orders to proceed to the Pacific to prey on the Union's whaling fleet, Captain Waddell took the raider through the South Atlantic and into the Indian Ocean. By the year's end, he had captured nine Union commercial ships.

On January 25, 1865, Shenandoah arrived at Melbourne, Australia. While there she was to rendezvous with a merchant ship that was secretly carrying supplies and additional crewmen, and undertake some repairs, before heading

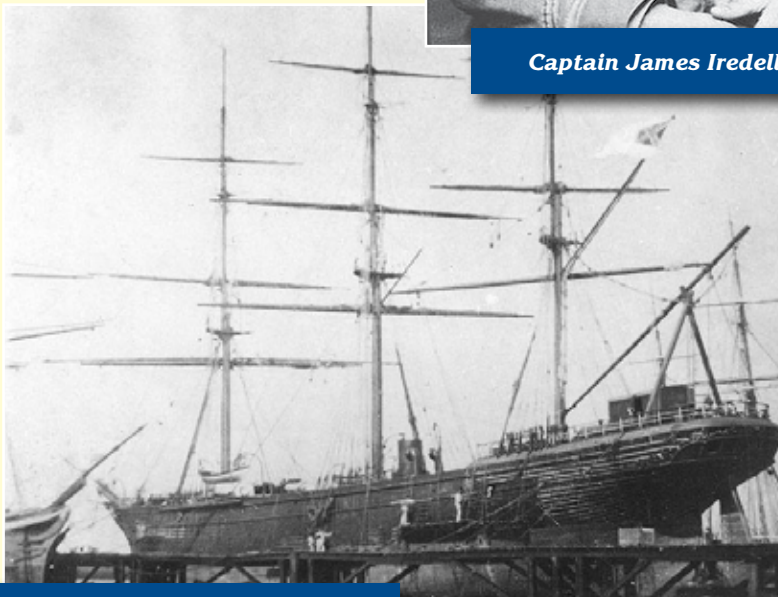
out into the Pacific. Local authorities granted Shenandoah permission to remain long enough to recoal, acquire fresh provisions, and undergo repairs. In defiance of British laws, the Confederates also used the layover to recruit seamen.

Upon arriving at Melbourne, Commander Waddell took some precautionary measures. Sentiments toward the Confederacy were divided in Australia, and Union diplomatic agents were active, which suggested some care. For most of her stay, the ship lay anchored in Hobson's Bay, a short distance from the shore, and the crew maintained a twenty-four-hour watch under arms. Nothing untoward occurred; not once did the men on watch fire their weapons. To be sure, according to Master's Mate Cornelius Hunt, several vessels of seemingly “doubtful character” often passed in the dark, but all, when hailed, scurried away. Despite this, the raider's crew must have been particularly concerned about a ship swinging at anchor not far from them, one flying Old Glory. On December 26, 1864, just a month before

Shenandoah had arrived, the Union merchantman Mustang, a 315-ton sailing bark out of New York, had herself reached Melbourne. Then the Shenandoah turned up. And the Mustang was soon “lying near the Shenandoah and flying the American colors in defiance” of the “pirate ship.” Mustang's master, W. Q. Sears, and his crew, fervent Unionists all, were out-raged by the raider's presence. Although legally Britain had not recognized the Confederacy, Shenandoah had the right to lay over in Melbourne long enough to undergo repairs, recoal, and get her fresh provisions. Even so, the Mustang's men were upset by the raider's continued presence in the harbor. Moreover, they suspected the Shenandoah was engaged in recruiting new crewmen and possibly other illegal activities. So they began to monitor her closely. If they could detect any acts beyond the law, they could tip off American diplomatic personnel, who could then bring pressure on British colonial authorities to take action.



Captain James Iredell Waddell



CSS Shenandoah in Australia

According to accounts later provided by Mustang crew members to the Alta Daily Californian, after the ship reached San Francisco some months later, the men soon tired of this routine, and their contempt in Hobson's Bay had soon hardened into plans for more conclusive action:

While the Mustang was lying near the pirate, Captain Sears of the former vessel, and five other Americans formed a plan to give the Confederate vessel a little surprise. A torpedo was manufactured, with 250 pounds of gun-powder, and rigged with a revolver cocked, and so placed as to insure an explosion the pulling of a line attached to the trigger.

To the Mustang's saboteurs, the torpedo seemed more than adequate to end the Shenandoah's career—able to blow a large hold in the raider and "break her back." Under cover of darkness, a sabotage party soon boarded a small boat and rowed toward the steamer. The men paddled qui-

etly, lest they be overheard by the sentries posted aboard their quarry to thwart just such sabotage. Edging alongside the raider, the men worked quickly to put their bomb in place. Afterward, eager to place themselves a safe distance from the steamer, they quietly rowed away.

But the torpedo failed to detonate. Thus ended the Mustang's attempt to blow up the Shenandoah. Surprisingly, neither then nor later did the Confederates become aware of the Mustang's effort to blow them up. Nevertheless, rumors of a conspiracy remained rife, sufficiently so as to prompt Commander Waddell to request police protection for his ship on January 31.

Eighteen days later, Shenandoah, repaired, coaled, revictualled, and with some new crewmen, sailed from Melbourne, bound for the North Pacific whaling grounds.

North&South

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table Clothing Items

1 - Short Sleeve Cotton Tee - \$23.00

Gildan 100% cotton, 6.1oz.
Color Options: Red, White, Navy, Tan
Sizes: Adult: S-3XL Adult Sizes: S(34-36); M(38-40); L(42-44); XL(46-48); XXL(50-52); 3XL(54-55)

2 - Long Sleeve Cotton Tee - \$27.00

Gildan 100% cotton, 6.1oz.
Color Options: Red, White, Navy
Sizes: Adult: S-3XL Adult Sizes: S(34-36); M(38-40); L(42-44); XL(46-48); XXL(50-52); 3XL(54-55)

3 - Ladies Short Sleeve Polo - \$26.00

Anvil Pique Polo - 100% ring-spun cotton pique.
Color: Red, White, Navy, Yellow-Haze
Logo embroidered on left chest
Sizes: Ladies: S-2XL Ladies
Chest Size Front: S(17"); M(19"); L(21"); XL(23"); 2XL(24")

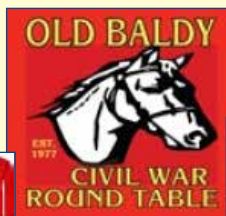
4 - Mens Short Sleeve Polo Shirt - \$26.00

Anvil Pique Polo - 100% ring-spun cotton pique.
Color: Red, White, Navy, Yellow-Haze
Logo embroidered on left
Sizes: Mens: S-3XL
Chest Size Front: S(19"); M(21"); L(23"); XL(25"); 2XL(27"); 3XL(29")

Items can be seen and ordered from the Old Baldy Web Site or the Manufacture's Web Site.



Logo



7 - Irish Fluted Glass - \$7.00
Can be used with either Cold or Hot Liquids



5 - Fleece Lined Hooded Jacket - \$48.00

Dickies Fleece Lined Nylon Jacket 100% Nylon Shell;
100% Polyester Fleece
Lining: Water Repellent Finish
Color: Navy or Black
Logo Embroidered on Left Chest
Size: Adult S-3XL
Chest Size: S(34-36"); M(38-40"); L(42-44"); XL(46-48"); 2XL(50-52"); 3XL(54-56")

6 - Sandwich Caps - \$20.00

Lightweight Cotton Sandwich Bill Cap 100% Brushed Cotton;
Mid Profile Color: Navy/White or Stone/Navy
Adjustable Closure

Orders will be shipped 2 weeks after they are placed. All orders will be shipped UPS ground, shipping charges will be incurred. UPS will not ship to PO Boxes, please contact Jeanne Reith if you would like to make other shipping arrangements.

Items are non-returnable due to customization, please contact Jeanne Reith if you have questions on sizing.

Jeanne Reith Tuttle Marketing Services 1224 Gail Road West Chester, PA 19380 jeanne@tuttlemarketing.com 610-430-7432

<https://tuttlemarketing.com/store/products/old-baldy-civil-war-round-table-651>

Return to Iwo Jima Print

The drawing is a pen and ink rendering of the flag-raising on Mt. Suribachi, Iwo Jima, Japan, on February 23, 1945, during the battle for Iwo Jima.

A framed limited edition (1/25) Gyclee print on 100% Acid Free conservator stock, glass is Ultra Violet and Glare-Free.

Signatures include: last surviving Medal of Honor recipient Hershel "Woody" Williams from the battle; Samuel Holiday, a Navajo Code Talker; a Corpsman; Mike "Iron Mike" Mervosh, a Marine Corps legend, the non-commissioned officer's club on Camp Pendleton MCB is named after him- all the signatures are veterans of the battle.

Also included is a portion of Black Sand from the invasion Beach area.

Tickets for the print drawing are \$5.00 each or 5 for \$20.00
Contact information:

Rich Jankowski - Phone: 856-427-6966
jediwarrior11@verizon.net

Mail Ticket Sales

Bob Russo - 856-424-2155
15 Lakeview
Cherry Hill, NJ 08003
RJRUSO58@yahoo.com

Drawing will be held at the
40th Anniversary Luncheon - January 2017.



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

June 9th Meeting

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

Professor Paul Quigley presented how Civil War Americans' had varied attitudes to the Fourth of the July. Northerners would use the holiday to rejoice in victories. African Americans seized the opportunity to prove their American identity. And Southerners wondered whether they should celebrate Independence Day at all. Paul gave us fascinating stories that were hidden in newspaper articles, speeches, letters, and diaries from the Civil War years. He demonstrated 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 the many documents on line. Once again we had a very informative and educational presentation by a talented speaker.



Professor Paul Quigley



EVENTS

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

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2016

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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