

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

May 11, 2017

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



Bruce W. Tucker portrays “Admiral David G. Farragut, USN”

Join us at **7:15 PM** on **Thursday, May 11th**, at **Camden County College** in the **Connector Building, Room 101**. This month's topic is **Bruce W. Tucker** portrays **“Admiral David G. Farragut, USN”**

David Farragut began his life as a sailor early; he

commanded a prize ship captured in the War of 1812 when he was just twelve years old.

He was born July 5, 1801, and was commissioned Midshipman in the US Navy December 17, 1810, at age 9. By the time of the Civil War, Farragut had proven his ability repeatedly. Despite the fact that he was born and raised in the South, Farragut chose to side with the Union.

Farragut's greatest fame came from the August 5, 1864, Battle of Mobile Bay. The Confederates had placed a large number of “torpedoes” in the waters. The monitor USS Tecumseh struck a torpedo and began to sink, causing the rest of the fleet to back away from the mine-infested waters. At the time, Farragut was watching the battle while lashed to the rigging of his flagship (USS Hartford). Alarmed, Farragut shouted, “What's the trouble?” The USS Brooklyn answered, “Torpedoes!” Farragut shouted back, “Damn the torpedoes! Four Bells! Captain Drayton, go ahead! Jouett, full speed!” In the end, Farragut's fleet defeated Confederate Admiral Franklin Buchanan and the last open seaport on the Gulf of Mexico fell to the Union.

Bruce Tucker holds a BA degree in Political Science & History from Herbert H. Lehman College of the City University of New York and a MS degree in Information Technology & Project Management from the Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken New Jersey. Bruce spent 25 years working in advancing positions of Systems Support/Project Management, Process Design/Management, and Learning Development/Content Management. As a second career, Bruce now teaches history at Rutgers University in New Brunswick for the Osher Life Long Learning Program (OLLI-RU).

Since 2009, Bruce has presented living history as both Rear Admiral David Glasgow Farragut and Captain Uriah Phillips Levy, USN, to churches, synagogues, schools, libraries, museums, senior centers, and Civil War roundtable groups in NY, NJ, CT, DE, and PA. He is currently the President of

the USS LEHIGH/USS Monitor Naval Living History group and Corresponding Secretary of the Navy Marine Living History Association.

Notes from the President...

With May upon us, the weather warms and we travel around; be sure to pick up our updated flyers to distribute and spread the Old Baldy message. Take advantage of activities happening near and far. Share reports of your adventures or an interesting article you read with the membership by submitting an item to **Don Wiles**. Thank you to those who have sent in material for the newsletter.

Last month **Herb Kaufman** entertained us with stories of interesting people and events during the War. Check out **Kathy Clark's** write up on the presentation for more details. This month **Bruce Tucker** will portray Admiral David G. Farragut, USN. Bring a friend to enjoy some good nautical tales about the important role the Navy play in the Union victory.

On the first ballpark trip of the year I had lunch with **Don Wiles** and met with our first president, **Bill Hayes**. Both send their greetings and good wishes for our continued success. See their pictures in this newsletter. Let us know if you want to work on the next segment of our history as we compile it. Congratulations to the Delaware Valley CWRT on their 25th anniversary. **Bob Russo** will be presenting his Arlington National Cemetery program at their May meeting on the 16th. Let anyone interested know about this event.

We are planning our Fort Delaware trip; details should be available at the meeting. Soon we will be forming the committee to review books for the next **Michael Cavanaugh Award**. Let us know of your interest in serving. **Dave Gilson** has organized a great Lecture Series on Tuesday nights in September and October. We will need members to staff our display and welcome our guests. **Ellen Preston** is working on getting our Round Table more involved in Mullica Hill, let her know if you would like to assist. The Memorial Day ceremony at the Hancock Tomb is at 11 AM on May 27 in Norristown, ask about car pools heading over to the event.

Join us at the Lamp Post Diner around 5:30 and spend some time with our speaker. Travel safe.

Rich Jankowski, President

Today in Civil War History

1861 Saturday, May 11

Trans-Mississippi

Unrest continues at St Louis. Seven more people are killed in clashes between rioters and the 5th Missouri Reserve Regiment of the United States Army.

Far West

Large pro-Union demonstrations take place in San Francisco, California.

1862 Sunday, May 11

Eastern Theater

The CSS Virginia, the former USS Merrimac, draws a great deal of water due to the weight of armor she carries. Because of her draft she is unable to navigate the shoals of the James River to get to Richmond. She is destroyed by the Confederates to prevent her from falling into Federal hands.

CSS Merrimac



Trans-Mississippi

A minor skirmish is reported at Bloomfield, Missouri.

1863 Monday, May 11



Western Theater

The North Clement Vallandigham applies for a writ of habeas corpus while languishing in a military prison at Cincinnati, Ohio. Mobs supporting him burn the premises of a Republican paper in Dayton.

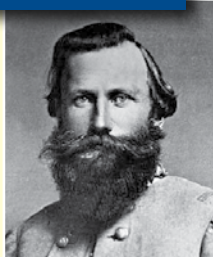
Clement Vallandigham

1864 Wednesday, May 11

Eastern Theater

There is little action at Spotsylvania as Grant maneuvers 60,000 men from four army corps into position for a concerted attack tomorrow. Unfortunately, Lee withdraws the 30 cannon which dominate the Mule Shoe, planning to withdraw from the Spotsylvania lines soon. Six miles north of Richmond at Yellow Tavern, J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry hold off superior numbers of Union cavalry. Sitting on his horse behind a line of dismounted troopers, Stuart fires his pistol at the advancing Federals, crying, "Steady, men, steady. Give it to them!" Then he reels in the saddle, mortally wounded. Handing command to

J.E.B. Stuart



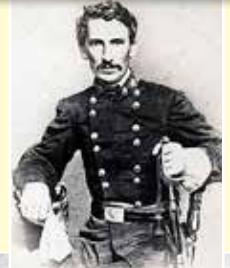
Fitzhugh Lee, the "Cavalier of Dixie" is taken to the rear to die. The Confederacy has lost one of its most skillful and courageous officers.

1865 Thursday, May 11

Trans-Mississippi

General Jeff M. Thompson, renowned Confederate commander in Missouri and Arkansas, surrenders his brigade at Chalk Bluff, Arkansas.

Brigadier General Meriwether Jeff Thompson



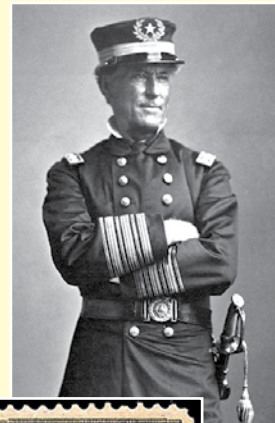
Naval Operations

The CSS Stonewall puts in at Havana, Cuba. The Confederates finally have a warship in American waters powerful enough to mount a serious attack on the US blockading squadrons. But she is too late.

CSS Stonewall



David Glasgow Farragut in Stamps and Currency



A leader of the Union forces during the Civil War, naval officer David G. Farragut first appeared on a United States stamp in 1903 as part of the 1902-03 Second Bureau Issue of engraved definitives.

Farragut, who was born July 5, 1801, in Campbell's Station, Tenn., is featured on the \$1 black stamp in that series (Scott 311).

In 1937, a 3¢ commemorative stamp honoring him along with another Civil War naval leader, David D. Porter, was

issued as part of the 1936-37 Navy set (Scott 792).

The 1995 stamp set commemorating individuals and events of the Civil War included a 32¢ stamp for Farragut (Scott 2975g). The back of that stamp bears an inscription that reads: "Union Vice Admiral David Glasgow Farragut, 1801-1870. A midshipman at age 9. Electrified the North with daring naval assault





to capture New Orleans. Yelled 'Damn the torpedoes! Full speed ahead!' during the attack at Mobile Bay."

Text inscribed on the stamp panes containing the 2012 stamp commemorating the Battle of New Orleans (Scott 4664) and the 2014 Battle of Mobile Bay stamp (4911) both describe Farragut's key role in those decisive battles.



The \$100 1890 treasury note is one of the most popular notes in all of United States currency. It has been nicknamed a "Watermelon" note because of the design on the back of the bill.



The two zeros look like Watermelons. These notes aren't prohibitively rare, but they are valuable. About 40 are known to exist and it will cost low five figures to obtain a circulated example.

Lincoln Abroad

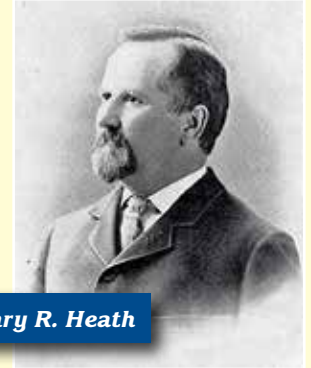
Abraham Lincoln is said to have never traveled overseas. Nevertheless, long ago on a damp, windswept platform in Edinburgh, Scotland, Private Henry Heath stared into the face of the president who had secured his freedom from a Confederate prison, saving him from almost certain death. Heath had sailed thousands of miles to see his commander in chief that afternoon. As they both stood in the rain, Heath doubtlessly thought back to how they first came to meet.

Henry Roswell Heath was only sixteen in August 1861 when he lied about his age to enlist in the 20th Massachusetts Infantry. Less than two months later he was at the center of the battle of Ball's Bluff, near Leesburg, Virginia. Heath's regiment was trapped on the bluff between rapidly advancing Confederate troops to its front, and a high, steep cliff overhanging the rain-swollen Potomac River at its rear. Managing to avoid being shot or drowned, young Heath was one of several hundred Union soldiers taken prisoner that day. However, before surrendering, a federal cannon wheel struck him in the chest, severely injuring him.

After a two-day forced march through mud and rain, the Union POWs were crowded onto railcars and brought to Richmond's infamous prisons. There, Heath spent the war's first winter, almost dying of his wounds. In late February 1862, one of the first formal prisoner exchanges of the Civil War was arranged by Lincoln's administration. According to published accounts, Heath was at the head of the line

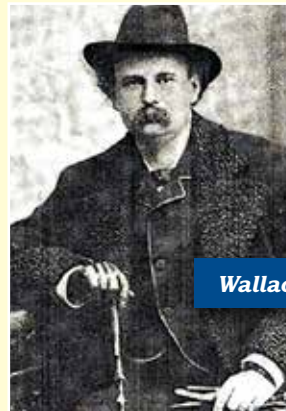
of returning men to be personally greeted by Lincoln in Washington, with Heath gratefully shaking the president's hand. Two weeks after his seventeenth birthday, Heath was given a medical discharge. He was not expected to survive the year.

Nevertheless, Heath slowly regained his health and attended Claverack College in the scenic Hudson Valley. The wounded veteran prospered. He married well and acquired numerous business interests, as well as his own idyllic retreat in upstate New York's Thousand Islands, the summer playground of millionaires during America's Gilded Age. He also formed and ran the Cranford Realty Company, one of the largest landholders and developers in the expanding New Jersey town.



Henry R. Heath

Through the years, Heath never forgot his former army comrades, nor the man to whom he owed his life and prosperity. So he was especially receptive when told a touching story by his old college friend, Wallace



Wallace Bruce

Bruce, then U.S. consul at Edinburgh, who vacationed in September 1892 on Heath's Nobby Island in New York.

Bruce had told Heath of how in Scotland he and his wife were visited by the destitute widow of Sergeant John McEwan, Co. H, 65th Illinois ("Second Scotch Regiment").

Margaret McEwan was seeking the consul's assistance in obtaining a Civil War widow's pension from the federal government. But when Mrs. Bruce

asked to pay her respects by laying flowers at the grave of the deceased man, Mrs. McEwan replied that she was unable to locate her husband's site because they were too poor to have had it marked and it had since been leveled. So that such an affront to the memory of a Union soldier should never again occur, Bruce and his wife resolved to obtain a specially marked place in Edinburgh for the burial of Scottish-American veterans of the Civil War.



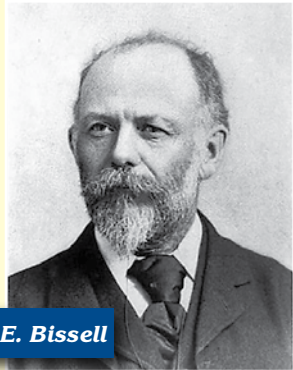
John and Margaret McEwan

Upon hearing his friend's story, Heath was quick to offer assistance in formulating a fitting plan to honor both his fellow soldiers and their wartime leader. Heath volunteered to chair the committee of arrangements and to raise funds to pay for a grand monument of Abraham Lincoln freeing

a slave, appropriately marked as a veterans memorial. Heath had little difficulty in quickly securing the funds from

prominent Scottish Americans, such as Andrew Carnegie. And to execute the bronze statue of Lincoln, prominent sculptor George E. Bissell was retained, which was entirely appropriate as Bissell had served in both the Union army (as a private in the 23rd Connecticut Infantry) and later in the Union navy (as acting assistant paymaster in the South Atlantic Squadron).

Thus it came to pass that on the afternoon of August 21, 1893, Heath and Bruce looked upon Lincoln in Edinburgh's Old Calton Hill Cemetery. Carved in red Aberdeen granite at the monument's base were Lincoln's words, "To preserve the jewel of liberty in the framework of freedom." The memorial's plinth also bore the names of fallen Scotsmen who had served in the Union army. At the very top of the list was inscribed the name of John McEwan.



George E. Bissell



Scottish-American Civil War Monument

Given the dreary weather that day, abbreviated versions of dedication speeches were delivered in the pelting rain. Nevertheless, it was a solemn and momentous occasion marking the very first overseas memorial erected to honor Abraham Lincoln, and to this day, the only monument on foreign soil dedicated to the men who fought to preserve the Union.

Steve Glazer, Lieutenant Colonel, USA (Ret.)

Waterloo Memorial

by Rich Jankowski, OB-CWRT Member

Last month, cruising down NY 96 toward Ithaca while returning from an event in Geneseo, NY, we saw and stopped at the Civil War Memorial in Waterloo, NY. It is a recent addition to the memorialization of the War. Upon returning home I looked into the site and learned more about it, which I share below. There was another couple visiting the site when we stopped and it turns out they were from Lansdale, PA. The man had relatives that fought in Arkansas. The American Civil War Memorial pays tribute to the sacrifice made by citizens of Waterloo, NY during the Civil War, and recognizes the soldiers from the North and the South who gave their lives in the conflict. The Memorial, designed by sculptor Pietro del Fabro of Princeton Junction, New Jersey, is located on Lock Island along the Cayuga-Seneca Canal, part of the Erie Canal System. The design incorporates the Memorial into the historic canal environment of Waterloo and provides a destination for visitors arriving from town, those hiking the recreational trails, and boaters cruising the inland waterway.

The Memorial includes individual cenotaphs for each man

from Waterloo who died in the Civil War and a North-South Cenotaph recognizing all lives lost. The North-South Cenotaph is constructed of stones sent from the 36 States which were in existence at the end of the Civil War. The New Jersey stone is Princeton Ridge Granite, the Pennsylvania stone is Pennsylvania Bluestone and the Mississippi stone is a Vicksburg Court House Brick while the Delaware stone is a Fort Dupont Brick. A Women's Cenotaph commemorates all the women who served during the war. The Unit Cenotaph lists the Regiments in which the men of Waterloo and Seneca County served and the Civil War battles they fought in.

Fifty-eight soldiers from Waterloo died in the Civil War. At the time of their deaths the men ranged in age from eighteen to forty-seven years old. Each is remembered with a cenotaph made of Indiana silver buff limestone and a brass plaque. The townspeople of Waterloo were involved in the creation of the cenotaphs. During the summers of 2007 and 2008 residents and visitors worked with the designer to carve the cenotaphs.

The Women's Cenotaph pays tribute to all the women of the Civil War (1861-1865). During this most difficult period women were at the very center of the story of those tragic years. Countless mothers, wives, soldiers, nurses, medics, doctors, business women, plantation owners, writers, teachers, spies and friends were involved in the conflict as well as famous historical figures such as Mary Todd Lincoln, Clara Barton, Dr. Mary Walker and Harriet Tubman.

The central feature of the Memorial is a marble star stone set in a cedar lined enclosure with a stone portal. A flame of remembrance burns in the portal opening. The star stone is incised with 620 stars gilt with 23K gold. Each star represents 1000 lives lost in the conflict. Using star drills, townspeople, visitors and reenactors worked with Pietro to create the stars.

The Memorial has a flagpole carrying the United States flag of 1865. The flag, star stone and trees are illuminated at night. As part of the project, residents landscaped the Memorial with flower beds and lilac and cedar plantings. It is an example of a town coming together to honor their townfolks sacrificed in the War and keep their story fresh. More information on the Memorial is available on its website <http://www.americancivilwarmemorial.com>. Next time you are up in the Finger Lakes Region visit this unique Memorial in Waterloo. Tell us about sites you have discovered while roaming around the nation.



A Magnificent Charlatan...

George Washington Lafayette Bickley made a career of deceit

Editor's Note: This article is from CWT (1980) and is by James O. Hall.

As with every great social upheaval, the Civil War produced its crop of charlatans. One was George Washington Lafayette Bickley, founder of the Knights of the Golden Circle. Today Bickley is a footnote to history. But his ideas and his organization—taken over and used by more determined men—came close to wrecking the Union war effort.

Like many other con men, details on Bickley's early life are sketchy. He was born July 18, 1823, at Bickley's Mills, Russell County, Virginia, the son of George and Martha Lamb Bickley. The family moved to Petersburg a few years later where the father studied medicine under a practicing physician. He died in the summer of 1830 leaving his pregnant wife destitute. Their second child, Charles, died as a baby.

With no means of support, Mrs. Bickley lived first with one relative and then another. In 1834 she put young Lafayette out to work for his "victuals and cloathes." The boy ran away, probably to New Orleans, and there was no further record of him until he turned up in Florida a dozen years later. In a letter dated October 23, 1846, written from Milton, Florida, he said that he had not seen any of his family for twelve years. A few months later he returned to Virginia to visit his mother and found she had married a younger man, John P. Simmons, and was living on a farm in Prince George County.

One source states that Bickley then went to North Carolina where he married a Miss V. P. Bell on February 3, 1848. There was one child, Charles Simmons Bickley, and then his wife died on June 3, 1850. Bickley left the baby to be raised by his mother, and, as the 1850 census for Russell County, Virginia, shows, Bickley lived alone at age 26. Shortly afterward, he moved to Tazwell County and tried his hand at writing and completing his first book, *History of the Settlement and Indian Wars of Tazwell County, Virginia*. Then turning to fiction, he wrote a short novel, *Adalaska*.

Sometime in 1851 Bickley went to Cincinnati to arrange for publication of his books and very quickly stepped up from author to "phrenologist" to physician by asserting that he was a graduate in medicine, University of London. Using a forged diploma, he secured a post on the staff of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati and became a professor of *materia medica*, therapeutics and medical botany. It must have been a skillful ruse, because from all reports he was good at it. And other things were looking up; on January 23, 1853, he married a well-to-do widow, Mrs. Rachel Kinney Dodson, who owned property near Cincinnati and in the Portsmouth area.

A magnificent charlatan was in the making. Of imposing physical appearance and with a fine voice, Bickley was in demand as a speaker, and he had an equal flair for the written word. His articles on medicine were published in the *Eclectic Medical Journal*, which he helped to edit, along



with a short-lived periodical, *West American Review*. For several years he lived just outside Cincinnati, serving intermittently on the staff of the Eclectic Medical Institute until 1857, when he moved to Portsmouth to look after his wife's estate for a year. Then he returned to Cincinnati to devote himself to the American Patent Company, a business formed to promote new inventions, where part of his work was to edit the firm's magazine, *Scientific Artisan*.

But something was nagging him: a longing for power, a sense of

destiny. For years he had been interested in fraternal orders. Properly organized and directed, such an order could provide the vehicle for riches and glory. Out of this came the Knights of the Golden Circle.

Probably Bickley had been tinkering with the idea for some time. He once wrote that he founded this order at Lexington, Kentucky, on July 4, 1854, but there is evidence that he started a KGC lodge in Portsmouth in 1857. One letterhead emblem of the KGC bears the date 1858. At another time Bickley declared that the KGC originated in Mexico in 1845 as Los Caballeros del Circulo del Oro. Regardless of the actual founding date or the origin of the name, Bickley began serious organizing work in late 1858. The time was right.

Apart from the show and trappings, the appeal of the KGC was expansionist.

At the heart of Bickley's dream was Mexico, torn by internal strife and threatened with European intervention. Bickley planned to mount a Mexican filibuster, with northern Mexico to be taken, Texas-style, and annexed to the United States. Other areas would follow, such as the remainder of Mexico and Cuba. The idea was attractive to the South as the addition of new states would balance the political and economic power of the North. As the probability of an open break grew, the appeal of the KGC shifted to one of a new slave empire to include Mexico and the cotton states. Secession and the proposed Mexican filibuster began to run together in KGC ideology.

The KGC also got a strong foothold in the western border states and in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Here the Democrats were feeling the surge of abolitionist power in the Republican Party and were sympathetic to Bickley's aims, for he was everywhere, speaking, organizing, raising money, uniting to newspapers. Castles, as local affiliates of the KGC were called, multiplied, and the byword was secrecy—an oddity, since Bickley sought personal publicity. There were elaborate oaths, rituals and recognition signs and the KGC structure was divided into three progressively higher levels or degrees. But the cutting edge was the American Legion of the Knights of the Golden Circle; this was set up along military lines with regiments and companies, commanded by "Major General" George Bickley.

The filibuster plan bogged down in the summer of 1860, when, faced with imminent civil war, the South could not afford to waste efforts on Bickley's Mexican adventure. Southern leaders had no illusions; if the election went to Lincoln then civil war was inevitable. So the KGC found its natural level: secession in the South, subversion in the North.

Bickley was in Virginia when that state seceded, and for the next two years scurried between it and Tennessee, with side trips to Kentucky, his main pitch—to drum up recruits for the Confederate Army, maintaining his old KGC ties where he could. But Confederate authorities soon began to look on him as something of a nuisance; his efforts to form military commands were always rejected for one reason or another. And by the end of 1862, Bickley had little influence in the Confederacy. His once potent KGC was all but dead in the South.

But the Northern KGC prospered under new management. Phineas Wright, a native of New Orleans, came to Missouri in 1862 and became interested in an obscure secret order similar to the KGC. He transformed this into the Order of American Knights, adopting much of the KGC ritual and absorbing a substantial portion of the KGC membership. The name was changed again in 1864 to Sons of Liberty, but under whatever name, the objectives were the same: Support the South and obstruct the Lincoln war effort. Sparked by the "Peace Democrats," the "Copperhead" subversives became a force throughout the North and virulent in the northwestern states. Labels became interchangeable, but the one that stuck was Knights of the Golden Circle and it continued to be a popular bogeyman in Republican editorials. But Bickley, the founder and spiritual head, was out of the action, with the KGC seal; his ideas and his organization had been pirated.

In late March of 1863 Bickley was in Roanoke County, Virginia, when an earlier fraud came home to roost; he received an order, dated January 28, 1863, to report as a surgeon to Confederate General Braxton Bragg's Army of Tennessee. Bragg's army was then strung out along the Shelbyville-Tullahoma line northwest of Chattanooga, so Bickley went to Tullahoma in April and followed General Bragg's headquarters when they moved to Shelbyville.

The idea, as Bickley wrote later, was to wait in that area until General Bragg re-treated so that he would fall behind the Union lines of Major General William S. Rosecrans. He contended that his purpose was to claim protection as a refugee and return to Ohio. He later stated flatly that he did not report to General Bragg as a surgeon and had not intended to do so when he came to Tennessee. But this is not consistent with the fact that on June 10, 1863, he received pay as a surgeon (\$707.40) from Confederate Captain George Dashiell. This covered the period January 28 through June 9, 1863. But considering Bickley's "character," it's possible he simply "took" Captain Dashiell for the amount. However, while the exchange has the smell of intrigue to it, the most likely explanation is that Bickley was being readied for some subversive function in the North and that the pay was to provide living expenses in Shelbyville.

About the end of June, Bickley was joined by his "wife and child." When General Bragg retreated, Bickley positioned himself west of Tullahoma and was there when Rosecrans'

army moved in on the afternoon of July 3. Three days later he reported as a refugee to Brigadier General R. W. Johnson, then in command of Union forces at Tullahoma.

Bickley was doing very well until officers on Johnson's staff recognized him by name as the founder and head of the infamous KGC. Bickley hotly denied this identification; he was not that man, not at all. The man they had in mind was his uncle, George Bickley, who he claimed was the real founder and head of the KGC. References were requested and Bickley gave the name of his influential Cincinnati brother-in-law, banker Eli Kinney.

But this was a mistake. In his reply to General Rosecrans' telegram, Kinney stated that the lady with Bickley was certainly not Mrs. Bickley, who was in Memphis, Tennessee, with her daughter, abandoned by Bickley.

This put Bickley's toes to the fire. He admitted that he had lied; just a little fib it was. His revised version was that the lady with him was not his wife and the child was not his. They were the wife and child of his uncle George Bickley. Surely this was harmless, Bickley said; he was merely bringing them through the lines at the request of Uncle George.

Just who deceived whom at this point is not clear. But somehow Bickley managed to borrow money through Brigadier Johnson to make the trip to Cincinnati. Possibly, Rosecrans had decided to play it cozy, so perhaps the money came from an espionage fund. But, no matter; Bickley was given a pass on July 9 and ordered to report for identification at Major General Ambrose Burnside's headquarters in Cincinnati, and Burnside was advised of this by telegraph. But unknown to Bickley, Rosecrans put a detective tail on him—all the way, to Madison, Indiana, where he was arrested on July 17, 1863, by order of Brigadier General Jeremiah Boyle. A search commenced revealing many interesting articles, most of which were found concealed in the clothing of "Mrs. Bickley." (*These articles, including a quantity of opium, may be seen in RG-153, Entry 33, Box 5, National Archives.*)

The lady with Bickley was released and she left for Canada with the child. While her identity remains unknown, her own relationship to Bickley can only be guessed at; she may have been his mistress or may have been cover provided by Confederate espionage agents—or both. A letter in the National Archives shows that she worked to secure Bickley's release through contacts in Buffalo.

Bickley was in a tight spot and in jail. He was positively recognized as the founder of the KGC and the Federals quickly learned that there was no uncle George Bickley and never had been. The coincidence of Bickley's return and the Indiana/Ohio cavalry raid by Confederate Brigadier General John Hunt Morgan did not help matters. The Federals were certain that Bickley had been sent as an agent to stir up trouble. He was imprisoned without trial at various points, ending up at Fort Warren in Boston, where he continued to protest his innocence and had friends continuously seeking courts and political means to free him. He was released from Fort Warren on October 14, 1865, after taking the amnesty oath, only to die two years later in Baltimore on August 10, 1867, just past his 44th birthday. The undertaker, John Weaver, placed the body in his vault at Green Mount Cemetery, and according to cemetery records, the body was never removed from it. However, if there is any truth to Izola Forrester's theory, as developed in her book, This

One Mad Act, there was a historic reunion of KGC bones in this vault on February 18, 1869. On that date a body identified as that of John Wilkes Booth was placed in the vault to await burial in a family plot. As Ms. Forrester tells it, the body was not that of Booth; rather, it was the body

of an unidentified KGC member who had helped Booth to escape and who died in his place on Richard Garrett's Farm on the morning of April 26, 1865. It appears that even in death Bickley the fraud confounds the search for the truth.

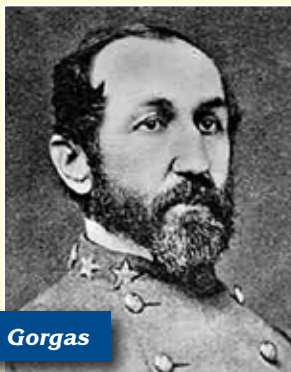
Blue and Gray Chemistry

New ways of killing men were invented during the war but so were dehydrated vegetables, condensed milk, and various medicinal substitutes.

After the fall of Fort Sumter a horde of inventors and pseudo scientists descended on Washington with all kinds of devices and schemes to end the war overnight. Lincoln was interested in anything that might shorten the war, yet he realized he could not give personal attention to so many details. Unfortunately he was further handicapped by the attitude and stupidity of the men from whom he could rightfully expect technical advice. For example, General in Chief Winfield Scott was senile and General J. W. Ripley, head of the Ordnance Department, hadn't had a new idea since the Mexican War.

Lincoln wanted to organize the scientific capability of the country and at length, in March 1863, he persuaded the Congress to charter the National Academy of Sciences.

Jefferson Davis was more fortunate. He selected Colonel Josiah Gorgas, one of the ablest technical advisers on either side, to head the Confederate Ordnance Bureau, which was charged with producing all the weaponry and technical supplies needed for warfare.



Josiah Gorgas

A primary concern of both sides was, of course, production of gunpowder. Most powder mills were in the North, the South having only one of any significant capacity—at Nashville, Tennessee. E. I. Du Pont de Nemours, on Brandywine Creek, Pennsylvania, was the largest powder maker in the nation and the one producing the most reliable and uniform product. Furthermore, their chief chemist, Lammot Du Pont, a 30-year-old graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, was the country's leading authority on the chemistry of explosives.

The critical component of gunpowder was potassium nitrate, commonly called niter or saltpeter, and the principal source was in British-controlled India. For the North, this had the disadvantage of



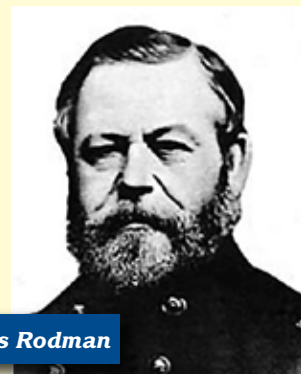
Lammot Du Pont

any monopoly; for the South there was the added difficulty of importation through a blockade. In the Confederacy, however, were many caves whose earth contained

substantial amounts of niter. The North had none of these but did have access to the Chilean deposits. These deposits were, however, sodium instead of potassium nitrate. Seemingly this was a small matter but Chilean niter absorbed moisture from the air so readily that gunpowder made with it quickly became damp and unfit for use.

In an effort to break the British monopoly, Lammot du Pont had, before the war, perfected a process for using Chilean saltpeter but not for gunpowder. Now, spurred on by the emergency, and working with suggestions he found in his grandfather's notebooks, Lammot developed a method for conveying Chilean niter to the desired potassium compound. While this accomplishment did not make the North independent of Britain, it helped. It also saved money, as the Chilean ore was much lower in price.

Young du Pont also made a very important modification in gunpowder. Captain Thomas J. Rodman of the Ordnance Department had devised a way of casting cannon on a hollow core cooled with running water, eliminating the long process of boring and making possible guns of 14-, 15-, and even 20-inch caliber. Unfortunately these huge cannon burst all too frequently. Rodman felt that too much pressure was generated in the breech and found a way to measure it; but he did not discover a remedy.



Thomas Rodman

Examining Rodman's data, Lammot du Pont decided that the grain of powder as then manufactured was too fine. It burned too quickly, exerting a blasting rather than a propelling force. He and Rodman developed a powder with grains ranging in size from walnuts to baseballs, which burned at a slower rate. The released energy took the line of least resistance—the open barrel—practically eliminating the danger of bursting. These large cannon with this so-called "Mammoth" powder fired heavier projectiles a greater distance.

20" Rodman at Sandy Hook



Henry Wurtz, a prominent chemist, tried to improve on this. He submitted an explosive which he claimed produced increasingly' greater pressure as the shell traveled up the

bore of the gun. This sounded fine but when an 8-inch test gun burst into small fragments (Lincoln, observing, narrowly escaped injury) everyone quickly lost interest.

When one Isaac Diller brought to Lincoln's attention a German secret formula for which he was acting as agent, the President's interest was aroused. The secret lay in the use of chlorate instead of nitrate so Lincoln borrowed Charles W. Wetherill from the Department of Agriculture to make an intensive investigation.

Wetherill was a Pennsylvanian who had studied in Europe under Dumas, Gay-Lussac, and other noted scientists. When the Department of Agriculture was created by Congress in 1862 he was named the chief (and at the time only) chemist. He found that powder made by the German formula exploded but not always at the expected time. He worked on this problem of stability for almost a year, thereby causing the famous Wetherill case. Commissioner of Agriculture Newton fired Wetherill for neglecting his regular job. Although he had been detailed for the experiments by the President, Wetherill had to get an act of Congress to recover his job. He eventually solved the powder problem but by that time the Chilean saltpeter was being converted at the rate of fifty tons a month. British niter was coming in with a comfortable regularity, so the project was dropped.

However, Wetherill as chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture did make an important contribution to the war effort. He published a report on the raising of sorghum that helped Northern farmers produce a substitute for the molasses and sugar no longer coming in from Louisiana.

Meanwhile the Confederates were also striving to produce more niter. Gorgas put Colonel G. W. Rains, who had taught chemistry at West Point before the war, in charge of the procurement of



George Rains

gunpowder and gave him *carte blanche*. Rains was an able administrator, a good judge of men, and very competent in both chemistry and engineering. He took over and enlarged the mill at Nashville and designed and erected a great powder works at Augusta, Georgia, which was larger, even, than du Pont's.

Rains found that by steaming a premix of niter and charcoal, he could reduce the milling time required after the addition of sulfur. He theorized that the niter crystallized within the pores of the charcoal thus providing a greater supply of oxygen on ignition. Whatever the reason, this improvement shortened manufacturing time and produced a higher quality gunpowder.

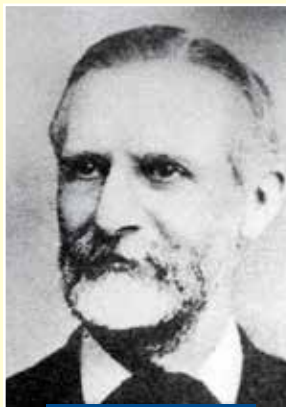
Selecting Isaac M. St. John, another competent engineer and administrator, to head the Niter and Mining Bureau, Rains began to exploit native sources of niter to supplement that slipping through the blockade. Rains and St. John developed a process for extracting saltpeter from the earthen floors of caves, smoke houses, tobacco barns, and similar places where there were rotted organic deposits.

With pots, troughs, barrels, and other crude equipment they leached out the nitrates, added lye to convert the calcium niter to the potassium compound, and crystallized from this solution a surprisingly pure potassium nitrate. This was sent to Augusta for further purification and use as an ingredient of gunpowder. They found that twelve barrels of "good" earth produced at least 100 pounds of saltpeter.

THEY also set up "niter beds" or "nitriaries" in various places around the country. These were simply ricks into which dead animals and other organic refuse of all kinds was composted. In some areas they established a collection service for the contents of household chamber pots and added this nitrogen-rich material to the beds. As the contents of these ricks decayed, bacteria converted the organic nitrogen to nitrates that could be leached out and treated like the washings from the cave earths. These noisome spots were a valuable supplement to other nitrate sources. By the end of 1864 Gorgas estimated that there were over one and a half million cubic feet of earth in various stages of nitrification, from which he expected to get a pound and a half of niter per cubic foot. However, this was a long-range project and the war was over before extraction began.

Charcoal for gunpowder had to be made from a porous, fine-grained wood that left little ash when burned. Willow was preferred but Rains found that the cotton-wood tree, so abundant along the banks of the Savannah River, was equally satisfactory as a source. Sulfur came from a large stock that the sugar planters had imported just before the outbreak of hostilities. When this was gone, Rains roasted pyrite ores, plentiful throughout the South, and purified this crude sulfur by distillation.

Joseph W. Mallett, selected by Gorgas to head the central laboratory at Macon, Georgia, was an able chemist of international renown. He was responsible for a number of innovations in the production of weapons, including a polyhedral shell which burst into an equal number of fragments.



Joseph Mallett

One of his first problems was the supply of fulminate of mercury for percussion caps. Mercury came in through the blockade via Mexico but he needed nitric acid, which was made from sulfuric acid. Neither of these chemicals had ever been manufactured in the South, so he collected enough lead to set up the lead chamber process for producing sulfuric acid and from that and niter prepared the needed nitric acid. When supplies of mercury were cut off owing to the fall of Vicksburg, Mallett found that a mixture of sulphuret of antimony and chlorate of potash made an acceptable substitute as long as the caps were kept dry.

Under Mallett's direction the LeConte brothers and Pratt, Clemson, Holmes, Tuttle, and other prominent scientists tested and experimented, and scoured the Confederacy for raw materials. They found lead, copper, coal and iron, saltpeter, and salt in places where they had not been known to exist or at best had been only partially exploited.

The supply of common table salt was critical all through the

war. Much beef and pork spoiled or could not be held for later use because of the lack of this preservative.

M.J.R.

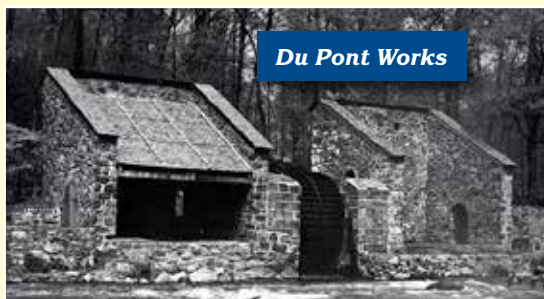
Thomassy, a French-born geologist who had studied the Italian solar evaporation process, improved the Confederate method and built evaporation plants along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts for making salt from sea water. This provided an important supplement to the salt coming from the wells at Saltville, Virginia but was never a sure source because the works were vulnerable to destruction by the Federal Navy.

Chemists in the North were busy, too. Levi Short perfected a "Greek Fire," probably phosphorus dissolved in carbon disulfide. McClellan had 300 shells containing this material but for reasons not stated returned most of them to the arsenal at Fortress Monroe. Admiral David Porter fired a few of these incendiary projectiles at Vicksburg with impressive effect but so near the surrender that they did not affect the final outcome. They were also used against Charleston, and Beauregard denounced the use of "... the most destructive missiles ever used in war into the midst of a city taken unawares and filled with sleeping women and children." (Then he tried to get something similar to fire back at the Yankees.) Actually these incendiaries of Short's probably did more harm to the Union gun crews than to the Rebel city.

Out of thirty-seven shells fired by the "Swamp Angel" and other guns, twenty burst in or near the cannon muzzle or did not burst at all. After thirty-six rounds the "Swamp Angel" exploded.

Alfred Berney invented a flame thrower, most likely using a low-boiling petroleum derivative. The Navy Department examiner enthusiastically reported it would "puzzle the Devil himself, even in his own dominions, to put it [the fire] out." But something went wrong. Eighteen months later the same examiner complained that Berney was "a cheat, humbug—as is his liquid fire—and a most arrant coward and liar." Even so, General Butler bought eight flame throwers with 1,500 gallons of fuel. But the records aren't clear as to the extent to which they were used.

Man has never lacked ingenuity in devising ways to torture and kill his fellow man. The idea of poison gas, for example, was not the exclusive devilry of the 20th century although it was not actually used until then. On April 5, 1862, John W. Doughty, a New York school teacher, wrote to Secretary of War Stanton suggesting the use of chlorine. Doughty, technically competent, knew that chlorine gas is heavier than air and is easily liquified, besides being toxic. In his letter he included a diagram of a shell of two compartments containing two or three quarts of liquid chlorine in one and explosives in the other. When exploded over enemy lines, this shell would release a cloud of death-dealing gas. Doughty apparently had misgivings, but he ended his letter with the words: "As to the moral question involved in its introduction I have, after watching



the progress of events during the last eight months, arrived at the somewhat paradoxical conclusion that its introduction would very much lessen the sanguinary char-

acter of the battlefield and at the same time render conflicts more decisive in their results."

Apparently Lincoln never saw this letter. It was probably passed on by some clerk to General Ripley of Ordnance who was congenitally immune to new ideas.

Even more diabolical schemes were proposed. New Hampshire-born Forrest Shepherd, a science teacher at Western Reserve University, suggested that concentrated hydrochloric acid be put in shallow pans when the wind was blowing toward the enemy lines. The breeze would waft a mist of acid onto the Rebels with horrible results.

Captain E.C. Boynton of the Federal Army pointed out that shells filled with cacodyl, an arsenic compound, would distribute deadly arsenical fumes on exploding.

So-called "stink shells" containing sulfur, pitch, and assafetida or some equally vile-smelling but not necessarily lethal substance were used to some extent on both sides. In June 1864 W. N. Pendleton requisitioned some from Lieutenant Colonel Baldwin, Chief of Ordnance, Army of Northern Virginia. The request was forwarded to Gorgas and the reply came back "... stink-balls, none on hand; don't keep them; will make if ordered."

Other ideas, more bizarre and less practical, popped up from time to time. A Rebel speculated that the Monitor could be stopped if some daring young man would board her and pour chloroform into the observation slits. It would then be a simple matter to complete the capture while the crew were fast asleep. On the other hand a Yankee wanted to bombard the Merrimac with shells full of red pepper and take possession while the Rebs were helplessly sneezing.

Dr. J. E. Cheves, a Savannah physician, invented a shell filled with solid phosphorous. When it burst on impact, it would scatter lumps of phosphorous over the landscape, setting fires where they landed and inflicting frightful burns on any human skin they touched.

Richard S. McCulloh designed an effective incendiary bomb based on white phosphorous. He had been a professor of chemistry at Columbia University and his case is a good example of the bitterness of the times. Sympathizing with the Confederacy, he resigned his chair but the trustees, indignant at having a "traitor" on their staff, refused to accept his resignation and fired him. His dishonorable dismissal is still on the books. The biggest incendiary plot of the war was planned around McCulloh's bomb. A group of Southern agents arrived incognito in New York City, and registered at different hotels. Each man activated one of McCulloh's bombs and quietly departed. These bombs, igniting shortly after activation, were to start simultaneous fires all over the city, creating a massive conflagration which the city's fire department would be unable to con-

trol. The plot failed only because the saboteurs had not properly synchronized their activities. Instead of total destruction, the city suffered a consecutive series of small blazes which the firemen successfully extinguished.

The war kept the medicinal chemists busy too, but medicine was more of an art than a science and today's giant pharmaceutical industry did not then exist. Chloroform and ether were just beginning to come into general use. Much was faulty but in 1856 Dr. E. R. Squibb perfected an apparatus for the distillation of ether that produced the anesthetic in as pure a state as that used today. In fact, it is still manufactured in essentially the same apparatus. Dr. Squibb was able to meet the needs of the Federal Government and this supplied the impetus that eventually resulted in today's great House of Squibb.

The South suffered from distressing shortages of drugs. A large part of the Confederacy's medical supplies ran the blockade or were smuggled through the Federal lines. Some ether was manufactured by the Confederacy but most of what little they had came indirectly from Squibb and tradition has it that Lincoln chose to ignore this type of smuggling.

Malaria was endemic in the Southern States and the lack of quinine caused great suffering. There were many suggested substitutes, none very effective. One of them was the formula sent Surgeon General Moore in response to the request of an army surgeon in Georgia: . . . to be issued as a . . . substitute as far as practicable for quinine: dried dogwood bark 30 parts, dried poplar bark 30 parts, dried willow bark 30 parts; whisky, 45 degrees strength; two pounds of the mixed bark to one gallon of whisky. Macerate fourteen days. Dose . . . one ounce three times a day." It may not have done anything for the malaria but the patient must have felt better after a few doses!

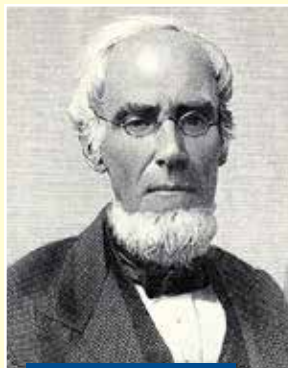
Calomel, the most widely used remedy of the day, was practically unobtainable and the substitutes—extracts of Virginia snake root, dandelion, or pleurisy root—had little worth. Since the practitioners of that time gave such large doses of calomel that mercury poisoning was not unknown, this shortage may have been a blessing in disguise for the Southerners.

Dr. F. P. Porcher, finding that opium of "excellent quality" could be extracted from the local poppy, advocated a wide planting of the flower. Other supplies—castor oil, turpentine, chloroform, and adhesive plaster—were produced in chemical laboratories established by the Medical Department throughout the Confederacy but the output was insufficient.

As for food, little was known about nutrition; nothing about those accessory food factors, the vitamins. Scientific efforts were directed toward reducing bulk for convenience in shipping by concentrating or preparing extracts. Eben N. Horsford, professor of chemistry at Harvard, formulated a "marching" ration of beef sausage, roasted wheat, and a tube of a pasty mixture of coffee extract, condensed milk, and sugar. In hot water this made (almost) passable cups of coffee. General Grant was interested and tried out a small lot but the war was over before the tests were complete.

A concoction of desiccated vegetables consisting of cabbage leaves, turnip tops, and sliced carrots, turnips, parsnips, and onions, kiln-dried and compressed into a

solid block, was called desecrated vegetables by the Yankee troops but when soaked long enough and thoroughly cooked, made a reasonably acceptable soup or stew.



Gale Borden

Gale Borden perfected his condensed milk before the war but had had indifferent success in its marketing. After Bull Run, the War Department stepped in with a large order for the hospitals, which helped this future giant Borden empire to a good start. Most of this canned milk, termed "consecrated" milk by the soldiers, went to the wounded and sick but occasionally the man in the field got a taste. It was especially relished by the men in gray when they captured a supply train loaded with the milk.

Southern chemists, too, searched for practical components for compact field rations that were stable yet palatable. The soldier-chemist, Ira Blount, produced a concentrated beef juice that was an excellent restorative but he didn't know why. Vitamins had not been discovered. As is sometimes the case, scientists, including chemists, of the Civil War period made contributions in other fields. One of the first complete histories of the conflict, published in 1867, was written by John William Draper, eminent chemist and first president of the American Chemical Society.

Editor's Note: This article is from CWT (1969) and is by David B. Sabine.

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**Join us at 7:15 p.m. on Thursday,
May 11th, at
Camden County College,
Blackwood Campus,
Connector Building, Room 101.**

“DUELS, FOOLS, and SCOUNDRELS”

by Kathy Clark, OBCWRT Member

At our April meeting we had the pleasure of hearing Herb Kaufman speak on some of the strange, unusual, and even bizarre happenings during the four years of the Civil War. Herb's interesting presentation started with the escapades of Daniel Sickles. His legal team was the first to use the “temporary insanity” plea. Sickles shot Philip Barton Key as a result of an affair Key was having with Sickles' wife, Teresa Bagioli Sickles. On February 27, 1859, Key was shot in front of the White House. After Sickles was wounded at Gettysburg, he was carried off the field smoking his signature cigar. He lost his leg; it now can be seen at the National Museum of Health and Science. After the war, he was instrumental in the creation of the Gettysburg National Battlefield. Although there is no monument to his work, Sickles claimed “The whole Dammed Battlefield as his Memorial”.

As Charles Sumner was expressing his views on the evil of slavery in the US Congress on May 22, 1856 Democratic Congressman Preston S. Brooks approached Sumner, pulling out his cane and beating him repeatedly on the head until he was unconscious. Preston felt Sumner was dishonoring the South and also his relative Senator Andrew P. Butler. Sumner survived and served a distinguished career in the US Senate until his death in 1873. Citizens of the South sent Brooks many canes after the event.

Then there were duels such as Abraham Lincoln vs. James Shields. When Lincoln made a negative remark about Shields, he was offended and proposed a duel. The interesting thing about the choice of weapons proposed by Lincoln was the “broad swords”. As a result, Lincoln outwitted Shields and no one got hurt. It certainly worked out well for Lincoln!

In the story of A.P. Hill we find a man that has many health problems from venereal disease to typhoid and yellow fever. He was absent at Battle of Gettysburg, probably sick, but did take part in the Battle of Brandy Station, October 14, 1863 in which he was defeated by Gouverneur Warren's II corps. During the Siege of Petersburg 1864-65 just seven days before Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House he was shot dead by a Union soldier. You can find A.P. Hill's Monument at the intersection of Laburnum Avenue and Hermitage Road in the middle of a traffic circle today. John Pemberton (born in Philadelphia) was the Lieutenant General in the Confederate army in command at Vicksburg when Grant conducted his siege on the city. He was given conflicting orders from General Joseph E. Johnston and President Jefferson Davis about holding the city. He took the blame for the Confederate loss. He was branded a traitor by both sides, Confederate and Union, who were not pleased with his combat choices and as a result when he died no one could find a place to bury the body. Finally Laurel Hill took the body and placed it in the southern most section away from any other military graves.

There were times in the Civil War where duels or shootings happened and no one went to jail such as the case of John S. Marmaduke who accused General Walker of cowardice



Herb Kaufman

in the face of the enemy. Walker challenged Marmaduke to a duel. Marmaduke missed Walker and in turn Marmaduke was killed on September 6, 1863. Walker later in his career became Governor of Missouri. He never went to jail. Another example in 1864 George Baylor found himself under the command of Major General John Wharton. Baylor called Wharton a “dammed liar” then shot Wharton even though Baylor was under the command of Wharton. He goes to court and resulted in a hung jury. He got away with murder!

There are many other examples of “Duels, Fools, and Scoundrels” from Herb's research which would take many hours to explain. These are the highlights from our meeting. Lastly Herb touched on the idea of “acoustic shadow” when an officer or soldier fails to hear any sounds of battle. At the Battle of Five Forks, Pickett and a few other generals decided to have a lunch of shad while there was a break in fighting. At 4pm Phillip Sheridan attacked but the dining generals did hear the guns, they continued to enjoy their lunch. As a result of not hearing battle sounds the Confederate line was shattered. Another example: occurred at Gettysburg, General Geary failed to hear any battle sounds and decided to march off the battlefield while fighting was still going on around him.

As always when Herb speaks at our meeting or in the classroom he presents a very informative lecture, well researched and very interesting. The meeting had to end but we could have listened to many more stories. It was a fun night of stories about “Fouls, Duels, and Scoundrels” that only Herb can present. Thank you Herb for bringing your Civil War knowledge to our Round Table with all the stories that you bring to life.

The First Ballpark Trip - 2017



Saint Augustine, Florida

Rich, Debbie Jankowski and Don Wiles enjoy a great lunch at Sonny's Bar-B-Cue... one of Rich's favorite feeding places... and then on to the Florida Fire Frogs game.



Kissimmee, Florida

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- Week 2: 6/22/17 Hope and Hopelessness in the Aftermath of the Civil War
- Week 3: 6/29/17 The Great Flood of 1927 and the Heavy Hand of Jim Crow
- Week 4: 7/13/17 The Crucible of American Music in the Heartland of Poverty
- Week 5: 7/20/17 Emergence of the Modern Civil Rights Movement

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Camden County College
PO Box 200, Blackwood, NJ 08012
Director: John L. Pesda www.camdencc.edu/civiccenter

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

Coming Events

Saturday, May 13; 11am-5pm

Spirit of the Jerseys State History Fair at Monmouth Battlefield State Park, 16 Highway 33 Business, Manalapan Township, NJ 07726. \$10/vehicle parking donation. For information: 732-462-9616 or historyfair@dep.nj.gov or NJHistoryFair.org

Saturday, May 13; 2pm

Feminism Today: An Introduction at Paulsdale, 128 Hooten Road, Mount Laurel, NJ 08054. \$5/or free with tour admission: tours noon and 1pm. What do feminists want? Don't women in the US have it better than women in other parts of the world? Learn

about the issues that affect American women today and how women are trying to solve them. RSVP www.alicepaul.org/newsevents/rsvp

Sunday, May 14; 2pm

Folk Music: The American Spirit with Matthew Pulomena. The Lodge at Thompson Park, 1701 Perrineville Road, Morris Township. Join us for an entertaining and educational workshop about the musical tradition of the American Folk Song. Registration at 732-745-4489 or www.middlesexcountynj.gov. Free

Sunday, May 14; 1pm

Historic Stony Brook: Gateway to Princeton History. \$5/person: tickets at www.princetonhistory.org. This hike explores the lives

of the early settlers and the community they established while following a portion of the trail George Washington took from Trenton to the Princeton Battlefield. Starts at the Updike Farmstead farmhouse, 354 Quaker Road, Princeton, NJ

Saturday, May 20; 10am-2pm

The Civil War Institute of Manor College and the Delaware Valley Civil War Round table present: "You Must Commit Yourself Totally;" Perspectives on the Battle of Gettysburg. Manor College, 700 Fox Chase Road, Jenkintown, PA 19046. Free admission. \$8/per car parking donation. Speakers include Herb Kaufman, Gregory Urwin, PhD, John Archer. And Randy Drais. There will be lunch, book signings book sales, and displays and exhibits to observe.

Saturday, June 17; 9am-3pm

Middlebrook Symposium celebrating the 240th Anniversary of the Middlebrook encampment of the Continental Army in NJ. It will be focusing on the stratagems Washington used to convince General Howe that pacification of the Jerseys by a show of superior force was hopeless and that any plan to attack Philadelphia should be abandoned. \$25/includes lunch. Martinsville

Community Center, 1961 Washington Valley Ave., Bridgewater, NJ 08836. Information www.heritagetrail.org which takes you to "Coming Events" and Middlebrook Symposium tickets link. Urwin, PhD, John Archer. And Randy Drais. There will be lunch, book signings book sales, and displays and exhibits to observe.

**Delaware Valley CWRT
Civil War Institute at Manor College**
Summer Classes

Defining Moments of the Lincoln Presidency

Abraham Lincoln once said, "I did not influence events, but I am influenced by them." Those events were special moments that altered the Civil War era. This class will examine those moments and the effect Lincoln's decisions had on the war and the future of America.

Date: Wednesday, June 14, 2017
Time: 6:30-8:30pm
Fee:\$30

Continued on page 14

**Old Baldy Civil War Round Table
Clothing Items**

1 - Short Sleeve Cotton Tee - \$23.00

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Color Options: Red, White, Navy, Tan
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2 - Long Sleeve Cotton Tee - \$27.00

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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: Ladeis: 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")

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

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Logo



Instructor: Hugh Boyle

To register: call (215) 884-2218 or register online with a credit card.

"No Turning Back": The Rise and Decline of U.S. Grant
Ulysses S. Grant has been celebrated as a general, underrated as a president, and overstated as a drunkard. This class explores his early life, seen as years of failure; his war years, when he led the Union to victory; his presidency, whose successes are only now being recognized; and his brilliant memoirs, written as he was dying an agonizing death.

Date: Monday, June 26, 2017

Time: 6:30-8:30pm

Fee: \$30

Instructor: Jerry Carrier

To register: call (215) 884-2218 or register online with a credit card.

Desperate Measures: Unusual Incidents and Strange Adventures in the Civil War

"Strange but true." This saying was never more relevant than in describing many of the bizarre occurrences of the Civil War. This program presents many of the controversial personalities and strange, unusual incidents that occurred during the war.

Date: Wednesday, July 12, 2017

Time: 6:30-8:30pm

Fee: \$30

Instructor: Herb Kaufman

To register: call (215) 884-2218 or register online with a credit card.

Meagher of the Sword - His Fight to Defend Two Flags

Thomas Francis Meagher lived an eventful life on three continents: in the Young Ireland Movement and the Irish Rebellion of 1848; his trial and exile to Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania); and his escape to America, where he fought for both the Union and the Irish cause by recruiting and leading the famed Irish Brigade. His postwar life ended in Montana Territory, where he was secretary and acting governor.

Date: Wednesday, July 12, 2017

Time: 6:30-8:30pm

Fee: \$30

Instructor: Herb Kaufman

To register: call (215) 884-2218 or register online with a credit card.

Guadalcanal- Starvation Island

In films, books and songs, the Guadalcanal campaign was recognized for its pivotal role in the War in the Pacific. Known as Operation Watchtower, the campaign was hard fought on land, sea and air. With an emphasis on human interest stories, this class will explore the campaign from the American and Japanese perspectives.

Date: Thursday, July 20, 2017

Time: 6:30-8:30pm

Fee: \$30

Instructor: Walt Lafty

To register: call (215) 884-2218 or register online with a credit card.

Worst President Ever

Abraham Lincoln, our 16th president, is universally accepted as our greatest president. The man he succeeded - the 15th president, James Buchanan - has been rated by historians as our worst. What did Buchanan do or not do to earn such a reputation? We will examine how America's presidency went from worst to first.

Date: Wednesday, August 14, 2017

Time: 6:30-8:30pm

Fee: \$30

Instructor: Hugh Boyle

To register: call (215) 884-2218 or register online with a credit card.

Class hours are 6:30 till 8:30 pm, unless otherwise noted.

Manor College is located at 700 Fox Chase Road in Jenkintown, PA. You may call (215) 884-2218 to register or for an application for the certificate program, or online www.manor.edu/cont-ed/civil-war/courses.php

If you have any questions, contact Adult & Continuing Education at 215-884-2218 for more information.

Join us at 7:15 p.m. on Thursday, May 11th, at Camden County College, Blackwood Campus, Connector Building, Room 101.

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2017

May 11 – Thursday

Bruce W. Tucker portrays

“Admiral David G. Farragut, USN”

(Teacher, Lecturer, Historian)

June 8 – Thursday

“A Civil War Captain and His Lady: A True Story of Love, Courtship, and Combat”

Gene Barr

(Author, Lecturer, Historian, CEO)

July 13 – Thursday

Dr. Jennifer M. Murray

“On A Great Battlefield: The Making, Management, and Memory of Gettysburg National Military Park, 1933-2013”

(Professor, Lecturer, Historian)

August 10 – Thursday

Member's Show and Tell

“Round Table Discussion”

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

Vice President: Kathy Clark

Treasurer: Frank Barletta

Secretary: Bill Hughes

Programs: Dave Gilson

Trustees: Paul Prentiss

Ellen Preston

Dave Gilson

Annual Memberships

Students: \$12.50

Individuals: \$25.00

Families: \$35.00

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