

# Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

August 10, 2017

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

## “A Round Table Discussion”

Join us at **7:15 PM on Thursday, August 10th**, at **Camden County College** in the **Connector Building, Room 101**. This month's topic is a "**Membership Round Table Discussion**" Bring your historical treasure or collection to show and share. Describe your interest and why it's important to you. Here is a current list of presenters:

**Arlene Schnaare:** Quilt collection

**Bob Lynch:** Personal letters of Capt. John Lynch, 106th PA

**Jim Heenehan:** WW1 artifacts - contraband war material

**Bill Hughes:** CW era stamps and envelopes

Please let Dave Gilson know if you plan to participate: [ddsghh@comcast.net](mailto:ddsghh@comcast.net)

### Notes from the President...

August has snuck up on us after an eventful July. Hope you all are enjoying opportunities to be out and about learning and making memories, as well as spreading the Old Baldy message. Our Board has distributed some funds to assist others in the Civil War community who are facing challenges. You can hear an update at our meeting. Last month **Dr. Jennifer Murray** ventured up to our area to share her research on the development of the Gettysburg National Battlefield. She told us about the changes, how they were received and reasoning behind them. It was special to have her husband **Mike** join us for dinner and the meeting. Read more about the presentation in **Kathy Clark's** article in this newsletter. Next month we will have a guest author for the write-up of the August meeting. This month is a special treat as some of our fellow members will tell us about their interests at our **Show and Tell night**. Be present to learn some unique nuggets of history. Next month we will learn more about and see some of our history. Additionally, you will hear more about our mission and vision for the Round Table. Also coming soon will be an updated roster with our new members.

In September members of our Board will attend the Civil War Round Table Congress to learn about improving our team. The Fall lecture series kicks off on the 12th. If you did not get a chance to sign up to staff our welcome table, please do so at this month's meeting. **Bob Russo** will have a sign-up sheet for staffing our display table at the Civil War event at Mullica Hill in October. Ask **Ellen Preston** about the project she is working on for that weekend. **Frank**

**Barletta** has been working hard on planning our Civil War Naval Symposium for October of next year. At the meeting on August 10th, he will have an update and opportunities for you to assist. Your feedback on any of our projects is always welcome.

Join us at the *Lamp Post Diner* around 5:30 for pre-meeting fellowship, then a fun night learning about some members.

**Rich Jankowski, President**

## Today in Civil War History

1861 Saturday, August 10

### Trans Mississippi Theater

Lyon divides his command into two columns. One, under Sigel, is to flank the Confederate right and attack from the rear, while Lyon himself will lead a frontal attack with 4000 men. The Confederate force numbers between 15,000 and 20,000 men. In the battle, the largest of the year after Bull



**Brigadier General  
Nathaniel Lyon  
USA**



**Major General  
Franz Sigel  
USA**

Run, things do not go well for the Union. Sigel is more of a political general than a fighting commander, and his force is repelled and driven from the field. Although Lyon's force beats off two over-whelming attacks from a position known as Bloody Ridge, the general himself is killed while at the head of the 1st Iowa Regiment.

### The Death of Lyon



Command devolves upon Major Sturgis, who holds the position until it becomes clear that his alternatives are retreat or oblivion. Union losses are 223 killed, 721 wounded, and 291 missing, while Confederate losses are variously reported as between 265 and 421 killed, and between 800 and 1300 wounded. Although Wilson's Creek is a signifi-

cant Confederate victory, McCulloch's army has received a severe mauling and is unable to pursue the retreating Union troops. The Union's loss is only heightened by the death of Brigadier-General Lyon, a fine leader who could well have risen to the very highest of Union commands had he survived.

**1862 Sunday, August 10**

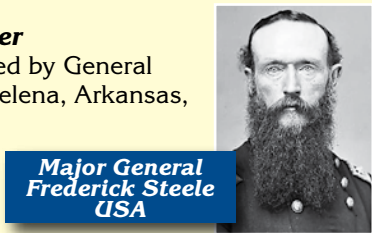
**Trans Mississippi Theater**

Four days of running fights commence in Missouri, with skirmishes taking place at Grand River, Lee's Ford, Chariton River, Walnut Creek, Compton Ferry, Switzler's Mills, and Yellow Creek. Far West In an action on the Neuces River, Texas loyalists are defeated by Confederate troops. Forty Union sympathizers are killed while eight Southern troops are killed and 14 wounded.

**1863 Monday, August 10**

**Trans Mississippi Theater**

A Federal force commanded by General Frederick Steele departs Helena, Arkansas, to march on Little Rock.



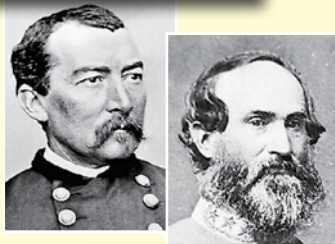
**Major General Frederick Steele USA**

**1864 Wednesday, August 10**

**Eastern Theater**

Sheridan marches his new command south from Harper's Ferry, while Early's Confederates move from Bunker Hill, West Virginia, to Winchester. The out numbered Early plans to follow Stonewall Jackson's example and maneuver rapidly to confuse the Federal commanders as to his real strength and intentions.

**Brigadier General Philip Henry Sheridan USA**

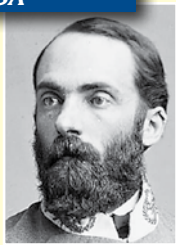


**Major General Jubal Anderson Early CSA**

**Western Theater**

Joe Wheeler leads the Army of the Tennessee's cavalry in a raid on Sherman's lines of communication, heading into Northern Georgia. But Sherman has stockpiled supplies with his troops and Hood has left himself with few horsemen to reconnoiter around Atlanta itself.

**Lieutenant General Joseph Wheeler CSA**



**Naval Operations**

CSS Tallahassee's cruise begins well. The fast 500-ton raider takes seven prizes off Sandy Hook, New Jersey.



**CSS Tallahassee**

**The Last Word**

*by Steve Glazer, Lieutenant Colonel, USA (Ret.)*

For most Civil War veterans, the last word to be written about their service is carved on their tombstones, where it literally would be cast in stone for near eternity. But like all historical records – stone or paper, official or informal – they are not infallible. Tombstones have been known to misspell a name, bear the wrong date of birth or death, carry an incorrect military unit or even mark the grave of a veteran actually buried elsewhere. Mistakes occurred because of the faulty memories of friends and relatives, the inaccurate or incomplete reminiscences of the old soldiers, erroneous military records, "typographical" errors, or even deliberate deceit. Such instances abound in New Jersey's cemeteries.



*Tombstone of John J. Coger, Fairview Cemetery*

One widespread example pertains to the those who served in the 7th New York State Militia, the prestigious and storied Manhattan unit that was the first from New York State to respond to President Lincoln's call for

volunteers in the first week of the Civil War. Colonel Robert Gould Shaw of Glory fame initially served as a private with the regiment in Washington before later leading the 54th Massachusetts at Fort Wagner. The first responders of the 7th NYSM often lie in graves incorrectly marked with the name of the 7th New York Infantry, an entirely different regiment. Sergeant John J. Coger forever lies in such a mismarked grave in Westfield.

The graves of soldiers who served in the United States Colored Troops were frequently troublesome for those left behind to bury them. As is often the case even today, civilians had enough trouble understanding military nomenclature and units, let alone those specially created in the middle of the Civil War to accommodate black soldiers recruited for the Union army.



*Tombstone of William Dodd, Lamington Black Cemetery*

One poignant example is that of Private William Dodd, who now lies in Bedminster. Those who buried Private Dodd, almost a half century after his honorable service in the USCT, inscribed his tombstone with the name of the 8th Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers. However, New Jersey – unlike other Northern states such as Kansas, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut – never allowed its black citizens to serve in the regiments it raised. Instead, Dodd, like hundreds of other New Jerseyans, had to travel to Camp William Penn in Pennsylvania to join his regiment, the 8th U.S. Colored Infantry.

*Continued on page 3*





Tombstone of Charles N. Drake, Connecticut Farms Cemetery

Perhaps no other Civil War veteran in New Jersey suffered the cruel twist of fate of Private Charles N. Drake. Drake, underage but anxious to follow in his older brother's footsteps, attempted to enlist in a New Jersey regiment. He was found out and sent home. However, not long after reaching 18 years of age,

he enlisted in Company F of the 20th Pennsylvania Cavalry in Philadelphia, serving honorably until the end of the war. Drake was later active in veterans affairs and in the G.A.R. And he received a federal pension from a grateful nation for his patriotic service in the Union army. Nevertheless, Drake's tombstone in a church cemetery in Union Township forever records his service with the Confederate army's "20th Tenn Cav," rather than with the Union's "20th Penn Cav." The stonecutter's unfortunate mistake is all the more ironic in view of Drake's older brother, J. Madison Drake, having received the Medal of Honor for his service with the 9th New Jersey.



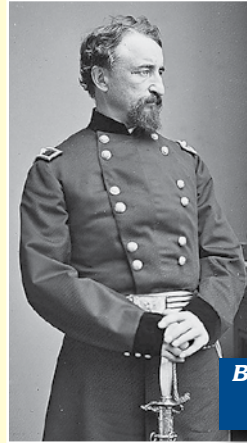
Tombstone of Anton Basting, Holy Name Cemetery

Sometimes, a veteran or his family wanted to leave some personalized last words to stand over the departed's grave. Such was the case for Seaman Anton Basting, a German immigrant who served on the USS Monitor during her historic battle against the Merrimack (CSS Virginia) at Hampton Roads on March 9, 1862. Basting was later denied a federal pension for his service because he was marked as a deserter some months after his ship's iconic engagement. Nevertheless, he apparently considered it the high point of his

life when he later toiled as a grocer in Jersey City. Hence, his tombstone in that city proudly proclaims, "The Last Survivor of the Famous Ironclad U.S.S. Monitor." Basting's service was certainly something to be proud of, even though at least a half dozen Monitor survivors remained alive at the time of his death to read their former shipmate's epitaph.

Cavalry in a raid on Palmyra, Missouri. Their purpose was to free some forty or fifty Rebel prisoners confined in the jail there.

Federal troops in Palmyra, under the immediate command of Lieutenant Hiram Washburn, took refuge in the courthouse, jail, and a solidly built brick store building at the corner of Lafayette and Main Streets. The Rebel attackers soon obtained the surrender of those troops holed up in the jail, but were unable to dislodge the defenders from their other strongholds. The siege of the courthouse and store and capture of the jail lasted only two hours and casualties were light. Several of Washburn's men were wounded, one Confederate was mortally wounded, and one civilian was killed when he was hit by a stray bullet.



Brigadier General John McNeil USA

Before leaving Palmyra Porter took several prisoners, one

of whom was a man named Andrew Allsman. Allsman, a long time resident of Palmyra, had served briefly in the 3d Missouri Union Cavalry, and had been sent home because of his advanced age. But upon his return, since the majority of the townspeople had sympathies for the South, he was not very popular. It was said he regularly informed on his neighbors and was the direct cause of many being jailed over their political views.

One supposed victim of Allsman's informant activity was Captain J.W. Shattuck of Porter's command. But the captain escaped prison and now commanded a squad of men sent to arrest Allsman. Carrying out this arrest order may have been an intensely satisfying experience in justice for Shattuck. But writing of the event in 1902 the old captain stated that "either that [Sept. 12, 1862] or the next day a court marshal [sic] was called for the purpose of trying him as a spy, and he was condemned to be shot, but for some reason the execution was delayed."

Shortly after leaving Palmyra, Porter paroled all but a few of his prisoners, however, Allsman was not among them. The Confederates then went into camp near Whaley's Mill on Saturday to await supplies and ammunition from Edina only to have Union Brigadier General John McNeil, who had started in pursuit of Porter's troops from Monticello, catch up with them on Sunday. Short of ammunition, organized resistance was out of the question for the Rebels and orders were given for each man to shift for himself. In the wild scramble that followed three men on each side were killed, several wounded, and some Confederates were captured. But the real tragedy occurred when two of the prisoners were accused of being "oath breakers" and executed the next day. This was an ominous prelude to what would happen in Palmyra on October 18.

Allsman seems to have been unguarded during the fighting but when it was over he remained in the hungry hands of Porter's men. The following day Porter told him that he was free to return to Palmyra. But Allsman expressed a fear that some of Porter's men would follow him out of camp and kill him. In answer to Porter's suspicion the colonel suggested he pick an escort he believed he could trust. The guard the

## The Palmyra Massacre

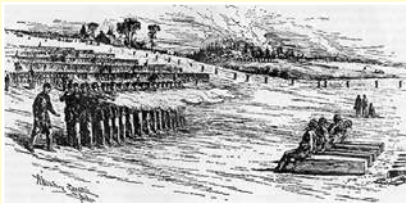
by James M. McCaffrey

**A firing squad took 10 lives as "a meet reward" for crimes against a unionist.**

The war in northeast Missouri was on a small scale compared with the major campaigns of the East. There were no Gettysburgs there, nor Antietams nor Petersburgs. But there was a very real war and one event that stood out in it was the "Palmyra Massacre."

On Friday, September 12, 1862, Colonel Joseph C. Porter led about 400 Confederates of the 1st Northeast Missouri

unionist selected was composed of six men and they left camp early that evening with instructions to take their prisoner to some place where he might feel safe enough to continue to Palmyra on his own.



"The firing squad, composed of members of the 2d Missouri State Militia, stood about a dozen paces from their victims."

At this point the fate of Andrew Allsman becomes the subject of speculation, but it appears he did not live to see another sunrise. Perhaps some member of Porter's cavalry followed the escort party and killed him after the guards had started their return trip to camp. Perhaps someone in the guard detail killed him. The exact circumstances surrounding his death may never be known. The only certainty is that Andrew Allsman was never seen again.

About three weeks after the disappearance of Allsman the following notice appeared:

Palmyra, Mo., Oct. 8, 1862

Joseph C. Porter:

Sir:—Andrew Allsman, an aged citizen of Palmyra, and a non-combatant, having been carried from his home by a band of persons, unlawfully arraigned against the peace and good order of the State of Missouri, and which band was under your control, this is to notify you that unless said Andrew Allsman is returned to his family within ten days from date, ten men who have belonged to your band, and unlawfully sworn by you to carry arms against the government of the United States, and who are now in custody, will be shot as a meet reward for their crimes, amongst which is the illegal restraining of said Allsman of his liberty, and if not returned, presumptively aiding in his murder. Your prompt attention to this will save much suffering.

Yours, etc.

W. R. Strachan Provost Marshall Gen.

Dis. N. E. Mo.

By order of Brig. General,  
Commanding McNeil's Column

By the evening of October 17, Allsman had not been returned and the doomed Confederates were selected. It was said Provost Marshall Strachan hand-picked the ten so they would include certain personal enemies he wished eliminated. Five of the men were selected from among the military prisoners in the Palmyra jail and the others were brought from the jail in nearby Hannibal. Those chosen were: Captain Thomas A. Sidenor, Willis T. Baker, Thomas Humston, Morgan Bixler, John Y. McPheeters, Herbert Hudson, John M. Wade, Francis M. Lear, Eleazer Lake, and William T. Humphrey.

One of the ten, William T. Humphrey alone survived the fate of the others because unlucky Hiram T. Smith, died in his place. Romantic legend has it Smith volunteered to die in place of Humphrey, who had a family, but reality did not provide that sort of noble finish.

Humphrey had served under Colonel Porter, but after a battle at Kirksville he decided to "give up soldiering" and cross the river into Illinois. But his spirit of self-preservation was not appreciated by authorities who had him captured

and taken to Palmyra before he could get across the Mississippi. There he was released on bond and ordered to



report daily to the provost marshal's office. When Porter's men raided the town he was urged by some of his friends to rejoin the command. Whether he felt honor bound to uphold his bond or just did not want to do any more soldiering is unclear, but at any rate he

refused. After the Confederates left town all of the paroled prisoners such as Humphrey were put in jail by order of Brigadier General McNeil.

On October 17, Mrs. Mary Humphrey came from her home in Lewis County to visit her imprisoned husband just before Colonel Strachan arrived to name the doomed ten. When Mrs. Humphrey learned her husband's name had been called she was beside herself with grief and decided to try some desperate pleading. Early next morning, accompanied by her 3-week-old baby and her 9-year-old stepdaughter, she went to beg Strachan for her husband's life and failed. Frantic, she went to McNeil's office and told him how her husband had refused to break his oath and rejoin Porter when he had the chance. But the results were the same; McNeil would do nothing. Panicking she left his office, turned to her stepdaughter and said, "Go back to General McNeil . . . and beg for your father's life. It is our one last hope."

Apparently the tearful plea of the small child did the trick. McNeil hastily scribbled a note to Strachan and handed it to a Captain Reed for delivery. It said: "Col. Strachan:—If the fact can be established that Humphrey was in Palmyra when Porter was here, and refused to leave, relieve him, and put no one in his place." Strachan agreed to scratch Humphrey's name from the list but he insisted on having ten men die so he added the name of Hiram Smith. Smith was given the news at 11 AM Saturday morning that he was to be shot at 1 o'clock.

Unable to write, Smith had another man write his last letters to his sisters. The person to whom he dictated these was the man in whose stead he was to die—William Humphrey. One letter began: "Dear Sister:—I seat myself for the last time to write you a few lines. A sentence was read to me a few moments ago that I am to be shot at at 1 o'clock this evening, and all that I can say is goodbye . . . Shortly after noon three wagons arrived at the jail to transport the men to the scene of their execution. Ten coffins had already been loaded aboard the wagons and these were used as seats by the prisoners. Under heavy guard, the little group moved slowly to the fairgrounds on the eastern edge of town where the coffins were unloaded and placed in a row, about six to eight feet from one another.

As the condemned men took their places Strachan and the Reverend R.M. Rhodes moved among them shaking their hands. Willis Baker, at 60 the oldest of the men, refused to shake the hand of the man who had condemned him to die. Rhodes then offered a prayer, the men seated themselves on the ends of their coffins waiting for the inevitable, two of the ten accepted the proffered blindfolds, and



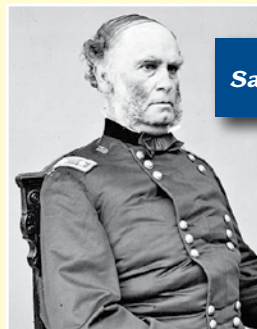
condemned Captain Sidenor instructed the executioners to aim at his heart.

The firing squad, composed of members of the 2d Missouri State Militia, stood about a dozen paces from their victims. It is impossible to tell now whether they were poor shots or just not very anxious to shoot defenseless men. But whatever the reason—they were not accurate. Once the smoke had cleared from thirty musket shots only three of the doomed ten were dead. Six were wounded and one, Morgan Bixler, was not hit at all. The reserves were called forward to administer the grisley coup de grace with pistols.

The bodies, loaded into the rough pine coffins, were carried back to town and unloaded in front of the court house. Seven bodies were claimed by friends or relatives and the other three were buried nearby. They were later claimed by relatives and removed.

The day after the execution Palmyra hummed with rumors. It was being whispered McNeil intended to shoot ten more men the following Saturday and every Saturday thereafter until Andrew Allsman was returned. Hearing this, Mary Humphrey went to the provost marshal again to beg for her husband's life. Although he had been saved from death once, he was still in jail and could be among the next ten to face the firing squad. So Strachan agreed to release Humphrey, but accounts differ on the price of his freedom. Some said Mary Humphrey was required to pay Strachan \$300. But all agree Strachan forced Mary to submit to him sexually as part of the deal.

The local newspaper printed a report of the execution that was picked up by the secessionist Memphis Daily Appeal and reprinted in their November 11 issue. The Daily Appeal reprint came to the attention of Confederate President Jefferson Davis who wrote Lieutenant General Theophilus



**Major General Samuel Ryan Curtis USA**

H. Holmes: "You will communicate,

by flag of truce, with the Federal officer commanding the

department, and ascertain if the facts are as stated. If they be so, you will demand the immediate surrender of General McNeil to the Confederate authorities, and if this demand is not complied with, you will inform said commanding

officer that you are ordered to execute the first ten United States officers who may be captured and fall into your hands." Holmes thrust Davis' directive on Union Major General Samuel R. Curtis on December 7.

McNeil's actions were defended by Curtis, who labeled Porter's men nothing more than cutthroats, robbers and murderers. He claimed they preyed upon the law abiding unionist citizens and the ten hand-picked condemned deserved no less than they got. This initiated an exchange of letters that continued until June 1863 when Confederate department commander Lieutenant General E. Kirby Smith ended it saying it was probably too late for any retaliatory measures to be effective. Here the matter seems to have officially ended. But the public did not drop the issue for another forty years.

Before the war ended McNeil was brevetted major general. And after the end of hostilities he unsuccessfully pursued



*The Monument to the victims of the Palmyra Massacre*

political appointments. Then he ran for St. Louis city auditor in 1889. At that point his part in the Palmyra Massacre was resuscitated by the newspapers, contributing to a final defeat.

In Strachan's case retribution was more immediate. Sometime after the massacre he was elected to the state legislature from Shelby County. But by fall 1863 his dealings with Mrs. Humphrey

became widely known and charges were brought against him. Tried by court martial for embezzlement, rape, gross immorality, and drunkenness, he was found guilty of using his position for immoral gains and sentenced to a year in prison, then ordered to make restitution for stolen government funds. The findings of the court were reviewed by Major General William S. Rosecrans and he allowed Strachan to go free. After the war Strachan wound up in New Orleans where he died of tuberculosis on February 10, 1866.

Hiram Smith, the substitute victim, was buried in Lewis county. George W. Humphrey, the son of William Humphrey, had a marble monument erected at the grave upon which the tragedy was memorialized.

**"HIRAM SMITH**

**This Monument is Dedicated to the Memory of HIRAM SMITH**

**Who was Shot at Palmyra, October 18, 1862, As a Substitute for William T. Humphrey, My Father"**

The people of Palmyra grimly concluded the commemoration of the Palmyra Massacre in their own way, with a monument to the victims. The large gray granite structure contains the names of the ten men and the date of their deaths. It was erected on February 25, 1907.

*CWTI - December 1980*

**"The Crazy Delawares" didn't know when to retreat**

*by Emerson Wilson*

Their reckless bravery at the Battle of Antietam gained the 2d Delaware Regiment the sobriquet, "**The Crazy Delawares.**" The men of the New York regiments, with which they were brigaded, christened the 2d Delaware thus. Some have been so unkind as to say there were other reasons for this nickname for this highly unusual regiment. Regardless of the real reason, by Jan. 13, 1863, the New York Times reported that all veterans of the Army of the Potomac knew it by that name.

At Antietam the 2d Delaware was part of Brooke's brigade of Richardson's division of Sumner's corps. When Rich-

ardson charged the Confederate positions on the Sunken Road, it was one of the Union regiments that broke the Rebel front and advanced to the Piper house.

There it changed front and with the 52d New York flanked the Confederates until only Miller's Battery of the Washington Artillery of New Orleans, defended by about 150 infantry, stood before them. The 2d Delaware, with a roaring cheer, prepared to charge this last force that could keep Lee's army from being cut in two. Then, as they started to take off, Adjutant Charles P. Hatch appeared on the field with orders for them to retire. They objected strenuously, but Hatch said Richardson, the divisional commander, had been killed and the withdrawal orders came directly from McClellan. So with victory in their grasp the men retreated slowly, taking with them the colors of the 11th Mississippi which they had captured in their dash on the Piper house.

Longstreet in his *From Manassas to Appomattox* says that only Miller's Battery prevented two of Brooke's regiments from cutting his line at this point and that Miller's gunners were so badly cut up by the fire of these regiments that his own stall officers jumped to their assistance. Miller himself is reported to have said that he could not understand why the charge on his battery was checked at the last moment as it seemed certain of success.

Anyway, the 2d Delaware was so reluctant and so slow in following the orders to retreat that the men were loudly cheered by the other Union troops.

"You were crazy not to get out of there as soon as you could," some of the New Yorkers who had retreated earlier are said to have shouted to them.

The regimental commander, Col. H. W. Wharton, had resigned only a short time before and Maj. Robert Andrews was not with the regiment, so the 2d Delaware had fought without field officers. Capt. Daniel L. Stricker of Company A filed the report for the regiment and was so modest that he drew considerable heckling from the men.

The men of the 2d Delaware never felt that they got full credit for what they did even though later they rated a special feature story in the New York Times. But the men of Company K were especially publicity conscious, for many of them were newspapermen from Wilmington.

The 2d Delaware was one of the few regiments which had its own newspaper. Called the Regimental Flag, it was published by Capt. Joseph M. Barr, who had been a Wilmington newspaperman, and who had a whole staff of reporters, compositors, and pressmen in his company. They put out their paper whenever they were near enough to a printshop, either Union or Confederate, to commandeer the necessary materials.

The "CRAZY DELAWARES" were perhaps not so representative of their conservative state as the other Delaware regiments for the very good reason that three of the companies came from Philadelphia and one from Elkton, Md.

This was the first regiment of volunteer infantry in the state



THESE TWO OFFICERS played important roles in the affairs of the 2d Delaware. Col. William P. Bailey (L) was wounded at Fredericksburg while leading the regiment. Lt. Col. David L. Stricker, who succeeded Bailey, was killed at Spotsylvania Court House.

to sign up for three years' service. Its regimental organization dated from May 21, 1861, but Delaware was a border state and, after those first six companies were formed, it looked as if no others would join. Moreover, the Democratic Governor, William H. Burton, had said that regiments could be formed in Delaware to serve in the Federal Army, but the state would not aid in their organization in any way. The men were anxious to get to the front so they agreed to accept companies from other states. The Pennsylvania and Maryland outfits comprised men who were organized and ready to go, but who could not find regiments in their own states to accept them.

The regiment left Camp Brandywine near Wilmington on Sept. 17, 1861, just a year before it was to gain its nickname. During that fall the men helped subjugate the Eastern Shore of Virginia, but this entailed no fighting. In March, 1862, they were transferred to Baltimore for garrison duty.

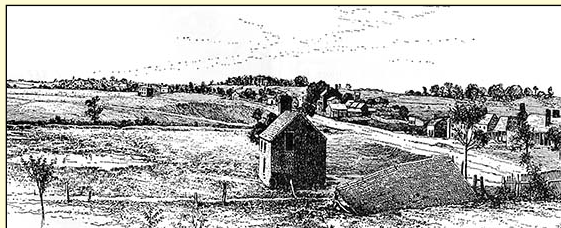
Their active service began as a part of French's brigade when they joined the Army of the Potomac just after the battle of Fair Oaks. They went all through the Seven Days battles around Richmond without seeing much action. Their losses were only two men killed and two wounded.

After their great day at Antietam the regiment had a quiet time until Fredericksburg, when it led the charge of Zook's brigade on the Confederate works. The Crazy Delawares succeeded in getting closer to the Confederate works than any other outfit in the brigade. They are reported to have yelled as loudly as any of the Rebels, which may have been another reason why their nickname became even better known after that battle. In it their new colonel,

William P. Bailey, was wounded by a shell fragment, but he recovered in time to lead the regiment again at Chancellorsville.

There the regiment saw some hot fighting, but gained principal mention because of the way in which some of the officers and men carried the wounded from the Chancellor house while it was under heavy artillery fire and already ablaze.

At Gettysburg the "Crazy Delawares" big day came on July 2 when they were in the midst of the fight in The Wheatfield. At one time they led a whooping counterattack on the Confederates which forced them back, but only momentarily. They fought stubbornly during the rest of the afternoon and ended up at the foot of Little Round Top.



WHERE "CRAZY DELAWARES" FOUGHT—This illustration from "Battles and Leaders" shows the ground over which 14 Federal brigades charged at Fredericksburg. The 2d Delaware, as part of Zook's brigade, participated in this attack. Col. William P. Bailey, the regimental commander, was wounded. Target of the attack was Marye's Heights, shown in the background.



On July 3, when the men heard of the defeat of Pickett's charge, Capt. John Evans of Company A led a little charge of his own with a part of the line of the 2d Delaware and succeeded in capturing more Confederates before nightfall than he had men under his command.

That fall, Colonel Bailey being disabled, Maj. D. L. Stricker was promoted to lieutenant colonel and Capt. B. F. Ricketts of Elkton, Md., to major. They won some mention in reports for good service at Bristoe Station and Mine Run.

The regiment missed the Battle of the Wilderness, but was practically wiped out at Spotsylvania where it took part in Hancock's early attack on the Mule Shoe salient and then withstood the Confederate counterattacks. Colonel Stricker was killed and Captain Evans of Gettysburg fame was mortally wounded. The regiment was reduced to so few men that those who were left were attached to the 1st Delaware Regiment until July 1, 1864, when their three years' enlistment having run out, most of the men were returned to Wilmington to be mustered out. Remnants of Company K remained in service until October.

Maj. Peter McCullough succeeded Colonel Stricker as lieutenant colonel and continued to fight after the regiment had been split up. He was wounded and left for dead on the field at Petersburg in June, 1864, but was found still living some time later and eventually recovered.

The "Crazy Delawares" were an argumentative lot. They resented their designation as the 2d Delaware Regiment when they had been the first to sign for three years. The 1st Delaware was a 90-day outfit. When, at the end of the 90 days, most of them signed up for three years, they were allowed to keep the 1st Delaware name, but the 2d always insisted the 1st should have been designated as the 3d Delaware. Many of the men from Wilmington were of Irish descent. They engaged in fist fights in camp when there was no fighting to be done on the battlefield. Although the men from the three states got along rather well together the Wilmington Irish occasionally had their differences with the Germans from Philadelphia. None of these misunderstandings was serious enough to deserve severe disciplinary action, but they did provide another reason for calling the men the "Crazy Delawares".

*A total of 58 officers and 868 men served in the 2d Delaware during the War. Six officers and 83 men were killed or died of wounds; 102 men died of disease; 23 officers and 204 men were wounded; and four officers and 165 men were either captured or listed as missing. Total casualties: 587.*

CWTI - April 1962

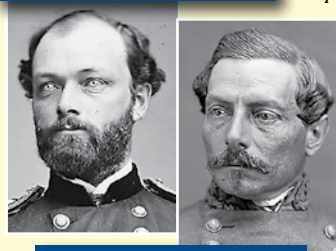
## The Swamp Angel

by Francis A. Lord

**Southerners had other names for this cannon and the Federals who set it up to fire on the City of Charleston.**

One of the most remarkable feats of military engineering during the Civil War was the construction of a platform

**Major General Quincy Adams Gillmore USA**



**General P. G. T. Beauregard CSA**

and firing site for the notorious siege gun, the Swamp Angel, on Morris Island during the siege of Charleston in 1863. In July of that year, Maj. Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, after an examination of the marshes on the island, was convinced that it was possible to construct an emplacement from which to fire on the city. On July 16 he directed Col. Edward W.

Serrell, New York Volunteer Engineers, to select a position from which interdicting fire could be adjusted on the lower end of Charleston so that that portion of the city could be made untenable.

Colonel Serrell found that the most convenient spot was in a marsh on the left of the Federal lines, but that the ground at that position consisted of black mud, 16 to 18 feet deep, and subject to daily tidal inundation. A man walking there would sink two feet or more, but the colonel instructed a lieutenant of his regiment to survey the area and make requisition for whatever was needed for constructing a battery position and mounting the gun. The colonel believed that a cannon weighing not over 10,000 pounds could be emplaced in the selected area. However, to the lieutenant, Colonel Serrell's order seemed a tremendous joke. Accordingly, he included in his requisition a request for 1,000 men over 18 feet tall! Serrell, offended at this, haled the lieutenant before a court-martial, which found the young officer guilty of impertinence and sentenced him to be reprimanded in the presence of his men. Nevertheless, work was begun. In the week following General Gillmore's approval of plans for the undertaking, a road some 2 1/2 miles long was constructed to the gun site. A large detail of soldiers began to fill sand bags, while a mock battery was built some distance to the left, as a decoy to draw Confederate fire away from the Federal working parties.

At the gun site a solid foundation for the gun was made by laying down pine logs crisscross in the form of a grill or square, then driving down pilings in the center of the square. The space was filled in with planks and sandbags. Some 307 tons of timber and 812 tons of sand—a total of 13,000 filled bags—were used. By August 7, the emplacement was ready for the gun.

On August 12 the Federals carefully patrolled all the streams and inlets, using boats armed with naval howitzers, so that the soldiers at work in the marsh would not be surprised. On the 17th an 8-inch Parrott rifle was successfully transported over the marsh and mounted in the battery. It was immediately christened the Swamp Angel by the men. The gun weighed 16,300 pounds, and fired a 175-pound projectile.

The range to the target was 8,000 yards—nearly five miles. Using an elevation of 31 degrees 30 minutes, the gun

Continued on page 8

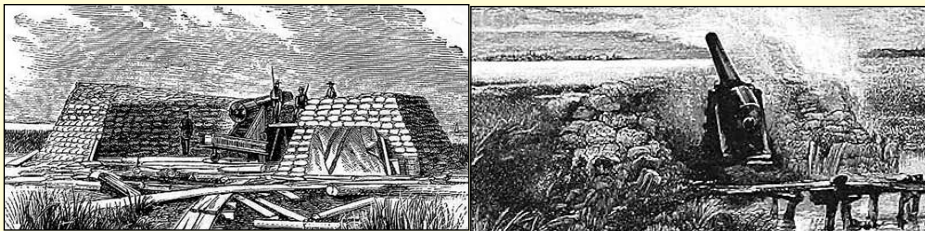
**Join us at 7:15 p.m. on Thursday, August 10th, at Camden County College, Blackwood Campus, Connector Building, Room 101.**

crew fired the first shell at 1:30 a.m. August 22. Firing data was calculated from the mean of several bearings taken with a pocket compass, using St. Michael's steeple as the point on which to adjust fire, since neither the city nor the steeple could be seen from the gun position. Though a very crude method of calculating data, this was probably the first instance on record in which a gun was aimed by compass at an invisible object and at such a great distance. Sixteen shells were fired during the first morning, 12 of which were filled with an incendiary material, "Short's Solidified Greek Fire." General Beauregard remonstrated bitterly against this mode of warfare, but on the following day Gillmore replied with 20 more such shells.

However, the Swamp Angel began to have its troubles. In fact, after the sixth shot the gunner reported that he could not get the priming wire down into the vent. The gun had moved in its jacket, that is, in the wrought-iron band around the breech. It could still be fired, because, although the priming wire would not go down, there was still sufficient space to ignite the charge with the primer. Nevertheless the Swamp Angel was damaged beyond repair in the field, and might burst at any discharge.

The crew continued to fire but was cautioned to leave the gun's vicinity at the command "Ready" so as to be out of danger if it should burst. The number 4 man, who fired the gun, was given two lanyards tied together, that he might stand well clear, and be protected by the wall of sandbags around the gun.

At the 20th round, fired the night of the 23rd (another report says the 36th round), the gun crew commander wished to know the time of night in order to calculate the rapidity of fire. Watch in hand, he placed himself on the left side of the



*The Angels 'Roost' - The Swamp Angel was protected by a parapet of sand bags as this drawing from "Lossing's Civil War in America" indicates. (Kean Archives, Philadelphia.)*



*After explosion - This was the appearance of the Marsh Battery after the "Swamp Angel" burst while firing its 36th round at Charleston. The breech was blown off and the gun pitched forward. (Illustration from "Battles and Leaders.")*



*Charleston Harbor - The location from which the "Swamp Angel" fired on Charleston is shown on this map by Associate Editor W. S. Nye. Fort Purviance is the terminus of the road built to haul the gun to its emplacement Range of the 8-inch Parrott rifle was 8,000 yards.*

gun, so as to see the time by the flash of the discharge. He gave the command, "Fire." Instantly the whole battery became one sheet of flame. The Swamp Angel had burst.

The lieutenant's left ear bled from an internal injury and his hair, eyebrows, and mustache were singed. Number 4 cannoner's hand was injured, and another member of the gun crew was severely wounded. Upon examination of the gun, it was discovered that the breech in rear of the vent had been blown loose from its jacket, and plunged through the scaffolding, on into the mud. The Swamp Angel itself had died like a soldier, face to the foe. It had pitched forward, clear out of the carriage, and rested on the ground in nearly the same posture as when ready to be fired. The projectile itself went smoothly to the city, as if nothing had happened to the gun. No wonder the Confederate batteries kept up their fire at the emplacement for two more days. The Swamp Angel was removed later and replaced by a seacoast mortar, which was never fired.

CWTI - December 1962



*The Swamp Angel is now located in Cadwalader Park, Trenton, New Jersey*

## July 13th Meeting

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

by Kathy Clark, OBCWRT Member

The Old Baldy July meeting was a presentation by Dr. Jennifer Murray author of "On A Great Battlefield: The Making, Management, and Memory of Gettysburg National Military Park, 1933-2013". There are over 6000 books on the battle of Gettysburg and probably will be more in the future. At the time of the battle, there were few historians and Civil



War enthusiasts who paid minimal attention to the process of preserving the battlefield as a national military park. Dr. Murray gave us a timeline of how the Gettysburg National Battlefield evolved starting with The Gettysburg Memorial Assoc. (1864-1895), followed by the War department (1895-1933), and finally the National Park Service established in August, 1933. Each organization preserved parts of the military park by putting monuments, adding acres and park roads; preserving and interpreting historic landscapes.

Dr. Murray began her presentation by talking about the history of Gettysburg leading up to the National Park Service's acquisition in 1933. "A Few Appropriate Remarks" by Abraham Lincoln at the time of the Gettysburg Address redefined the battlefield for all ages. Reunions of Union and Confederate veterans starting in April 29, 1888 east of Cemetery Hill and another in July, 1913, "The Peace Jubilee", the 50th anniversary of the Civil War. When the group of veterans met they talked strategies, generals, and about other soldiers but never about the causes of the Civil War that divided our nation. In this same period of time July, 1913, Governor William Hodges Mann found other uses for the battlefield such as a training ground for West Point Cadets. Captain Eisenhower established Camp Colt in 1917, a tent training camp of WWI soldiers on Pickett's Charge. The battlefield was also used as the first post to train soldiers in the use of tanks for the New Tank Corps and at the same time soldiers were trained how to move in a close-order formation behind the tanks. There were barracks and even a swimming pool on the site which were all removed when Gettysburg became a National Park in August, 1933. At this time, Superintendent James McConeghie's idea of a national park was not for the history but more for landscaping, telling the visitors to come see the beautiful flowers and trees.

During the depression FDR established the Civilian Conservation Corp putting black workers in the park with white overseers. They painted fences, cleaned monuments, and established information stations. This New Deal program helped to preserve the battlefield and the worker's jobs made that happen. WWII brought workers back to the park for scrape drives, collecting cannon balls, metal signs, etc. to make ammunition to help the war effort on the home front. Military personal came to the park to practice chemical warfare at the site of the Pettigrew-Tremble Charge and a German prisoner of war camp was set up. The Federal Government in turn used the face of Lincoln and his words as Federal propaganda, advertising liberty bonds and using the Gettysburg Address as a call for democracy. It was not until after WWII, in the 1950's, that the battlefield became more commercialized using the history of the battlefield to start battlefield reenactments and tourism. In the 1960's, during the Centennial of the War, historians began to look at racial tension and the role race played as a cause of the Civil War. Before this time no one was talking about these important issues, the battlefield was not just landscaping, but other important issues were being discussed. By 1963 race relations and the fight for liberty and justice for all became a part of the true history of the battlefield. New Jersey Governor Richard Hughes brought these ideas to the forefront and Florida Congressman, Sam Gibbons started to recognize the Confederate soldier's part in this war by dedicating monuments to these soldiers. In March 1995, Superintendent John Latscher

brought new management tactics and introduced race reconciliation to the front. This demonstrated the unique role that the institution of slavery played in causing the war and how it is played out after the war. A new visitor's center and museum was built with some opposition and the taking down of observation towers in the park, making the battlefield look like it did when the battle took place on July 1, 2, and 3 of 1863.

Dr. Murray tried to show how the Gettysburg National Battlefield has evolved from the end of the Civil War, through the War Department, and present-day Park Service. Each organization looked at the task of governing the park in very different ways influencing the direction the park will go. The presentation by Dr. Murray opened our eyes to how it became the Gettysburg National Battlefield that we know today. This Preservation may not be perfect and all will not agree with the direction that the park is taking to obtain their goal but overall the Gettysburg National Battlefield is the most important legacy we can give to our children and grandchildren. All our battlefields need to be protected and preserved. Thank you, Dr. Murray for a very informative presentation with the hope that the progress that was made through the struggles, interpretation expressed, and the history of the area will extend our Civil War history by keeping it alive for many generations to come. Dr. Murray's husband Mike also joined us at diner and the meeting. Each received an Irish Fluted drinking glass to remember their visit to our Round Table.



**Dr. Jennifer Murray**

# The Yellow Fever Plot

by Nancy Baird

**Rumors of infected clothing, a secret rendezvous in Bermuda, and the actual outbreak of the disease in a Federally occupied city convinced Northerners that they were the targets of a diabolical Rebel scheme.**

Monster!" "Fiend!" "Inhuman wretch!" These and other epithets were hurled by the Northern press at one of the South's most respected physicians for his reputed Civil War activities. In the hysteria-filled days following the assassination of President Lincoln, Americans learned of a new crime perpetrated in the name of the Confederate States of America—germ warfare—when the United States War Department announced that during the summer and fall of 1864 Confederate agent Dr. Luke Pryor Blackburn had engineered and carried out a diabolical scheme to infect Northern cities with yellow fever.

The very mention of the disease sent waves of terror through 19th century Americans. On several occasions during the colonial period and early Republic, the disease devastated urban areas of the Northeast, but after 1800 it appeared more frequently in the Southern portion of the nation; after 1820 it was almost an annual hot weather visitor in the lower Mississippi Valley. Introduced into the Southern port cities by vessels from the West Indies, yellow fever was responsible for hundreds of thousands of deaths. The cause of the disease was not known, but it was believed to be transmitted either by "fomites" (germs) carried by infected persons and the personal belongings of fever victims or by a "miasma" (poisonous gas created by rotting vegetation). The disease took its greatest toll among the South's susceptible newcomers, and when it struck a community, social, political, and economic life was brought to a standstill by the sickness and the accompanying panic. It was this knowledge that lay behind the supposed germ warfare plot—infect Northern cities with yellow fever, cause wholesale panic, and force the Union's war machine to a standstill.

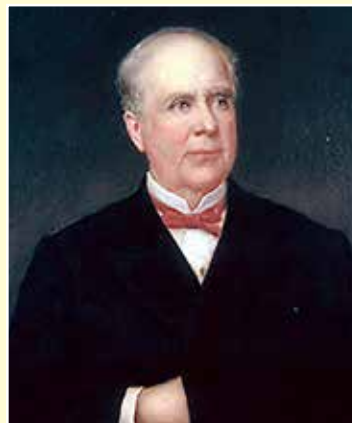
In April of 1864 yellow fever broke out in Bermuda and by late summer the epidemic threatened to paralyze blockade running activities from the island. Dr. Luke Pryor Blackburn, a Confederate agent in Canada who had previously won acclaim in Mississippi and Louisiana for his knowledge and skill in yellow fever control, volunteered his services to the Bermuda health authorities. Arriving on the island in September of that year, Dr. Blackburn aided local physicians until the disease abated in late October. The doctor was commended by the Queen's Admiralty for his philanthropic conduct and was offered a gift of £100 by the Admiralty in token of their appreciation.

On April 14, 1865 Charles M. Allen, United States Consul in Bermuda, informed the authorities in Washington that a "diabolical scheme" had been uncovered concerning the true purpose of Blackburn's visit to Bermuda. Allen had learned from a Rebel agent that the Confederate treasury had paid for Blackburn's visit to Bermuda and that the sole purpose of the trip was to gather infected clothing from fever victims for shipment to Northern cities. There it

was hoped the disease would break out in epidemic proportions and cripple the war effort. On receipt of Allen's information, the State Department informed Judge Advocate General Joseph Holt, then preparing for the trial of President Lincoln's assassins, of the Confederate plot, and the Bureau of Military Justice ordered the arrest of Dr. Blackburn.

But the physician was in Canada and beyond United States jurisdiction, and in a too eager attempt to produce immediate results, the police in St. Louis mistakenly arrested an Indian herbal doctor named Francis Tumblety, alias J. H. Blackburn. Tumblety was taken to Washington and held for three weeks in the Old Capital Prison and then released without a hearing.

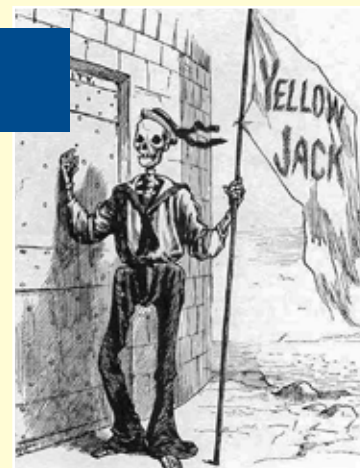
News bulletins from Bermuda, published in many American newspapers, told more of the story. On April 10 Allen had informed the president of the local Board of Health of the reported plot and told him that several trunks of infected clothing still remained in the possession of Edward C. Swan, a resident of St. George. Two days later the board and the town inspector visited Swan. After some demur, Swan acknowledged that he did have in his possession a green trunk, a black trunk, and a black leather portmanteau that answered their description and agreed to turn them over to the health officers upon promise of a receipt. The trunks were placed in the custody of the police and taken



*Dr. Luke Pryor Blackburn... was he guilty of a fiendish plot?*

to the quarantine station of Nonsuch Island, where they were carefully inspected. In them were found both clean and soiled clothing and bedding that contained mustard colored stains and dark spots such as would be produced by "black vomit," one of the most severe and feared symptoms of the scourge. Assuming that the articles had been taken from the beds of yellow fever patients, they were considered "a nuisance in a sanitary sense" and were saturated with sulfuric acid and buried on the island.

A hearing was held before the St. George grand jury, and further details of the scheme were revealed. Evidence was presented to indicate that Dr. Blackburn made two trips to Bermuda during the 1864 epidemic. His visit in the fall of that year may have been only philanthropic, for no testimony was given to suggest otherwise, but he also was on



*Continued on page 11*



the island in the early summer, shortly after the disease appeared. It was during this first visit that his activities apparently transcended aid to fever victims. A nurse testified that she saw Blackburn take numerous woolen shirts from a large, green trunk, cover his patients with them to aid "sweating," and then repack the shirts in the trunk. Another witness, who had earlier accused a servant of the theft, commented on the strange disappearance of the soiled bed linens on which one of Blackburn's patients had died. The barkeeper at the hotel where Blackburn stayed swore that the doctor had arrived in Bermuda with only one trunk but returned to Halifax a month later with two or three trunks and left instructions that several others should be sent to the home of Mr. Swan. A cart driver admitted that he took several pieces of baggage to Swan's home, and another man testified that Dr. Blackburn had inquired of him about Swan's honesty, saying that he planned to pay Swan \$250 to store several trunks. Had the war not been over by the time of the hearing, the authorities might have found a ship's captain who remembered a request that he smuggle the trunks into the United States; a blockade runner later noted in his memoirs that Blackburn approached him with such a request but was refused, "not in the choicest of language."



Judge Advocate General Joseph Holt ordered arrest of Blackburn.

From the testimony of Swan and others, court officials heard that Blackburn had promised to pay Swan \$150 per month for storing the trunks until the following spring when they were to be shipped to New York and Philadelphia. Swan insisted that he did not receive any of the promised money and had considered turning the trunks over to the authorities, but he feared that if they did not contain infected clothing, as he had been told, Blackburn might prosecute him. He also stated that the doctor hinted that when he returned to Bermuda to collect more clothing, Swan would be employed as his well-paid shipping agent.

Following the grand jury hearing, Swan was tried before the Court of Assizes, found guilty of being a "nuisance," and was imprisoned in the jail at St. George for four months.

The American press quickly picked up the news of the sensational yellow fever plot, and throughout May 1865 the story shared headlines with details of the Lincoln assassination hearing and the capture and imprisonment of Confederate President Jefferson Davis. The story was embellished with each telling, and Northern readers undoubtedly shivered over every juicy tidbit. It was claimed that Blackburn had presented his scheme to Confederate leaders at Richmond, and although the plan had not received their official sanction they had secretly approved it.

The financial backing for the plot reportedly came from a variety of sources—the Confederate Government, Rebel sympathizers in Havana, and from the sale of cotton provided by the governor of Mississippi. Blackburn was

described as an "ultra-rebel," a "vindictive traitor," and physician or quack from Kentucky, Mississippi, or Louisiana. The New York Times even hinted that he had been co-owner of a notorious slave ship and thus was involved in the hated slave trade. No mention was made of Blackburn's prewar activities, his thirty years as a practicing physician during which he exhibited dedicated interest in public health, his enforcement of the first successful quarantine in the Mississippi Valley, his role in the creation of the quarantine station below New Orleans, and his unselfish efforts in aiding communities in Kentucky, Mississippi, Florida, and New York that had been stricken by epidemics of Asiatic cholera and yellow fever.



Fort St Catherine, Bermuda of which Blackburn was accused of shipping yellow victims' clothing to cities in the North.

On May 10, a few days after Americans first heard of the yellow fever plot, the story was greatly enhanced by the sensational testimony given in Detroit by Godfrey Joseph Hyams, a Union informer who had previously given testimony against Bennett Young and the St. Albans raiders and had sold lists of the names of suspected Copperheads to Union officials. Hyams claimed that he had acted as Blackburn's agent and had taken trunks of infected clothing from Halifax to Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, and Norfolk, where they were sold to used-clothing merchants. Eight days later Blackburn was arrested in Montreal, charged with a breach of Canada's neutrality act, taken to Toronto, and examined before the Toronto Police Court. The hearing generated interest among local residents, and the courtroom was crowded with spectators.

At the hearing Hyams unfolded a spine-chilling story. He revealed that he had been expelled from Arkansas by Federal troops who confiscated his property and abused his family. After a brief stay in St. Louis he went to Toronto and volunteered for the Rebel forces. In December 1863 Hyams met Blackburn, who at first talked of recruiting him for a special army and then asked him to perform a valuable service for the Confederacy, a "greater service than if I were to deliver 10,000 men to General Lee's army." He was promised that the task would raise his reputation higher than that of the Virginia general and that the grateful Confederacy would pay him at least \$60,000. Hyams modestly replied that he was not interested in fame or fortune but was willing to do anything to aid the Southern cause.

**To be continued in the September Issue**

# New Jersey in the Civil War



## NEW JERSEY IN THE CIVIL WAR

2017 Lecture Series at Camden County College

The Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia,  
in conjunction with the  
Center for Civic Leadership and Responsibility

*The Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia, in conjunction with the Center for Civic Leadership and Responsibility, present this 6-week Lecture Series exploring the impact and effects of the American Civil War on the lives of the citizens of New Jersey. The programs focus on topics that may be little known or rarely written in New Jersey Civil War history.*

All programs begin at 7:00 PM and are free and open to the public. Connector Building – Large Lecture Hall Room 105 at the Blackwood Campus of Camden County College.

### Week 1: September 12

**Joanne Hamilton Rajoppe** is the author of “**Northern Women in the Aftermath of the Civil War: The Wives and Daughters of the Brunswick Boys**”. Much is known about the soldiers who marched and fought in the battles of the Civil War but less is known about the women who were left at home. This is very true of the author’s family, the Hamilton’s, (a NJ Family) as the Brunswick Boys went off to war and their women were left to take care of the home front. There was very little support and inadequate necessities to provide for themselves and their children. Joanne shows the challenges facing women in the late 19th and early 20th century. These women are the survivors of the Civil War. Joanne, a lifelong resident of NJ, is the first woman to serve as Union County Clerk and as first mayor of Springfield, NJ. She was Assistant Secretary of State in 1981, and is a member and trustee of the Union Township Historical Society.

### Week 2: September 19

**Dr. William D. Carrigan**, professor of History at Rowan University presents *Traitor State or Jersey Blue? New Jersey and the American Civil War*; the complicated **role of New Jersey in the Civil War**. First with the service of over 88,000 men in arms and with New Jersey politicians critical of Lincoln’s war efforts. This tension makes the Garden State’s support for the Union one of the most important stories of the Civil War. New Jersey’s complex role is the subject of this lecture paying special attention to the differences between Northern and Southern New Jersey as well as noting the contributions of specific New Jerseyans. Dr. Carrigan teaches courses in American History and guides students and the public on tours of Civil War sites. In 2014, the Organization of American Historians appointed him to be one of their Distinguished Lecturers. Dr. Carrigan did his undergraduate work at the University of Texas in Austin and earned a doctorate from Emory University.

### Week 3: September 26

#### “Call to Duty: The Civil War Training Camp of NJ”

Producer **Tom Burke** and director **Rich Mendoza**, present their film which tells the story of NJ citizens who enlisted in

the Union Army in the summer of 1862. The Civil War was in its second year and more soldiers were needed to fill the depleted ranks of existing units. Regiments were created to complete the task at hand. Recruitment and training began at Camp Vredenburg in Monmouth County, the same Monmouth Battlefield used during the Revolutionary War on June 28, 1778. The scenes follow the regiment into battle and beyond for three years, highlighting the lives of several members of the NJ unit. No script was written, except the narration, dialog was spontaneous. This production was recorded on location at various historic sites in NJ and at Hanover Junction Train Station in Pennsylvania.

### Week 4: October 3

**John Zinn** discuss “**The Mutinous Regiment: The 33rd NJ in the Civil War**”. The 33rd NJ served in Sherman’s great western campaign after being formed in 1863 during the draft riots. Mr. Zinn will summarize and give a detailed examination of the 33rd’s service in the Atlantic Campaign. There will be a discussion of soldiers from South Jersey who served in the regiment. John Zinn is a life-long NJ resident with special interest in the Civil War and Base Ball. He earned a BA and an MBA degree from Rutgers University, is a Vietnam Veteran and recipient of the Bronze Star.

### Week 5: October 10

“**Ere the Shadows Fade: NJ’s Civil War Photographers**” presented by **Gary D. Saretzky**, archivist, educator and photographer. Mr. Saretzky shows several notable examples of NJ’s Civil War Era photographers. Soldiers and families wanted more images of loved ones and as a result brought the photographic trade to NJ. New photo galleries opened to meet the demand with some NJ photographers going to Southern states to open more studios. The photography business became an important part of the state after the Civil War as some soldiers returned home to begin careers in photography. Gary D. Saretzky, is Archivist of Monmouth County (1994-). He served as Coordinator, Internship Programs, Rutgers-New Brunswick History Department (1994-2016) and taught the history of photography course at Mercer County Community College from 1977 to 2012. Saretzky has been researching 19th



century New Jersey photographers for more than thirty years. He has published more than 100 articles, reviews, and exhibition catalogs on conservation of library materials, history of photography, and other topics and lectures regularly through the Horizons Speakers Bureau of the New Jersey Council for the Humanities and under other auspices.

**Week 6: October 17**

Film Screening of **"The General"** starring Buster Keaton, presented by **Robert Baumgartner**. This 1926 silent classic is regarded as one of the greatest American films ever made. Adapted from the memoirs of William Pittenger, it is the story of The Great Locomotive Chase, an actual

Union raid during the Civil War. The Western and Atlantic Railroad #3 "General" is a steam locomotive built in 1855 by Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor in Paterson, New Jersey. Sergeant William Pittenger of the 2nd Ohio Infantry was one of the Union raiders. A Medal of Honor recipient, he resided in Vineland, NJ for a number of years after the war. Robert C. Baumgartner is an adjunct professor of History at Camden County College primarily working with the Center for Civic Leadership and Responsibility. Mr. Baumgartner received his undergraduate and graduate degrees at Rowan University, and graduate training in historic preservation from Arizona State University. Mr. Baumgartner is also a faculty member of the history department of Triton Regional High School.

## 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

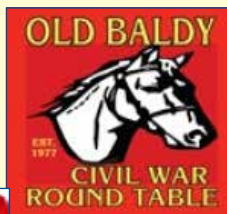
Chest Size Front: S(19"); M(21"); L(23"); XL(25"); 2XL(27"); 3XL(29")

**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](mailto:jeanne@tuttlemarketing.com) 610-430-7432

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

**7 - Irish Fluted Glass - \$7.00**

Can be used with either Cold or Hot Liquids

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

Continued on page 14

## Coming Events

**Tuesday, July 27-August 29; 6pm-7:30pm**

Tuesday concerts at the Village Pavilion at Historic Cold Spring Village, Route 9, 3 miles from Cape May and a mile and a half from the Garden State Parkway. Information: 609-898-2300 ext. 10 or [www.hcsv.org](http://www.hcsv.org).

### Through October 1

Passaic County Historical Society opens a new exhibit entitled; "The Men Who Served: 1861-1964". Over 30 photographs have been selected for this exhibit to demonstrate the common experiences of American servicemen from the Civil War to Vietnam. Visitors can see the exhibit on the 3rd floor during regular museum hours: September 5-October 1; 1pm-4pm: Wednesday-Sunday. General admission applies: \$5/adults, \$4/children; members, free. Information: 973-247-0085 or [www.lambertcastle.org](http://www.lambertcastle.org)

### Thursday through October

Curator Tour - join Bayshore Center's Museum Curator Rachal Rogers Dolhanczyk for a group tour of the museum. \$10/tour: \$25/tour and lunch at Oyster Cracker Café. Bayshore Center at Bivalve, 2800 High Street, Port Norris, NJ 08349. Information: 856-785-2060 ext. 109 or [museum@bayshorecenter.org](mailto:museum@bayshorecenter.org)

### Monday, September 11: Reserve Now!

Princeton Battlefield Society to hold a Celebration Dinner that will honor Assemblyman Reed Gusciora, Senator Kip Bateman, the Civil War Trust's Campaign 1776, and Jerry Hurwitz Society President at the Hyatt Regency Princeton. The dinner entitled "Huzzah! A Celebration of Princeton's Revolutionary War Heritage" will recognize the pending acquisition of 15 acres of Maxwell's Field by the Civil War Trust Campaign 1776 to the Princeton Battle State Park. Information on the dinner can be obtained by contacting Bill Marsch at [wrmarsch@gmail.com](mailto:wrmarsch@gmail.com)

### Saturday, September 9

Old Baldy Fort Delaware trip. Right now, need someone to organize the trip, carpooling etc., or this trip will not be ready to visit by the 9th. We will need someone to step up and help. Let Rich know by the next Old Baldy meeting if you would like to help. This is a day of history, fellowship, and fun. Not to be missed!

### September 12, 19, 26; October 3, 10, 17: 7pm 2017 Lecture Series at Camden County College: "NEW JERSEY IN THE CIVIL WAR"

Hope you will join us for this important lecture series. If you would like to volunteer to help one night or more at the table, be a greeter, or be helpful to the lecturer that evening the sign-up sheet will be around again at the Old Baldy August meeting. Thanks for all who have already signed up to make this lecture series a big success.

### Saturday and Sunday, October 14 -15: Saturday 10am-6pm and Sunday 10am-4pm

The 28th Pennsylvania Historical Association and the 28th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Company of Philadelphia are presenting a Civil War living history weekend at Mullica Hill, NJ.

The sign-up sheet will be going around at the August meeting to help one day, two days or a few hours. This is another great way to talk about Old Baldy CWRT and all we are doing to bring history to everyone. We may even get a new member or two! Be a part of the fun of living history.

## 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.

### 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](http://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.**

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

## Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2017

September 14 - Thursday

Bill Hughes

"Old Baldy History Night"

October 12 - Thursday

David O. Stewart

"Impeached: The Trial of President Andrew Johnson and the Fight for Lincoln's Legacy"

November 9 - Thursday

James Scythes

"This will make a man of me:  
The Life and Letters of a Teenage Officer  
in the Civil War"

December 14 - Thursday

Walt Lafty

"The Civil War's Poet Patriot"

Questions to

Dave Gilson - 856-547-8130 - [ddsghh@comcast.net](mailto: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](mailto:oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net)  
Founded January 1977

President: Richard Jankowski

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Editor: Don Wiles - [cwwiles@comcast.net](mailto:cwwiles@comcast.net)