

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

November 9, 2017

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

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

James Scythes

Join us at
7:15 PM on
Thursday, November 9th,
at **Camden County College**
in the **Connector Building,**
Room 101. This month's topic
is “**This will make a man of
me: The Life and Letters of a
Teenage Officer in the Civil
War**”

This presentation focuses on the life of seventeen-year-old Thomas James Howell, who was a 2nd Lieutenant in the Union Army during the American Civil War. Tom Howell's experiences give us a rare look at the war through the eyes of a teenage officer. The letters that he wrote home to his family tell the story of a young man coming of age in the army. As a young officer, he faced particular challenges as he sought to earn the respect of both the men he commanded and his superiors. Despite the challenges he faced, Howell believed that it was his duty to serve and by serving he would prove that he was a man. This study represents a valuable addition to Civil War literature by offering a unique perspective of the war as it was seen through the eyes of a teenage officer.

James Scythes earned a B.A. in history at Rowan University and has a Master of Arts in history from Villanova University. He is a tenure track Instructor of History at West Chester University of Pennsylvania. His research interests focus on antebellum America, American Civil War, and 19th century military history. Professor Scythes has published a number of encyclopedia articles, and in July 2016 Lehigh University Press published his first book, “This Will Make a Man of Me”: The Life and Letters of a Teenage Officer in the Civil War. He also serves on the Board of Trustees at the Gloucester County Historical Society, and is a member of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia.



Notes from the President...

The leaves are changing and falling, the Phillies have a manger, the entertaining World Series is over, the Sixers are having a Moment and temperatures are lowering, as we move into the end of the year Holiday Season. We have much to be thankful for as an organization and a community. Thank you all for moving Old Baldy CWRT forward this year.

Thanks to **Dave Gilson** for a successful Fall Lecture Series from which we have gained two new members. Welcome to **Sandy Clark** and **Joel Lorusso**. Congratulations to **Bill Sia** on winning the Hancock print raffle. Thank you to **Bob Russo** for organizing and staffing our display at the Mullica Hill Civil War weekend last month. It was good to see the members who came out to assist him in sharing the Old Baldy story. **Ellen Preston's** map of South Jersey Civil War places was a big hit. We look forward to Ellen sharing some of the stories with us next year. We hope some of the fine folks we talked to during the weekend will become members. Thank you to **Paul Prentiss** for compiling the data for our grant application. Thank you to **Kathy Clark** for photographically recording our meetings and events.

At our October meeting, we had a good crowd for **David O. Stewart** to enlightened us on the President Andrew Johnson Impeachment trial. We also had a good crew of members at the Lamp Post to share dinner with David. This month **James Scythes** will share his research on the life and letters of Second Lieutenant Thomas J. Howell of the Third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. Bring a friend to hear this interesting story.

Frank Barletta continues to advance the planning of our Civil War Naval symposium next October 20th. Ask him how you may aid the project when you see him. Enjoy the fine articles in this newsletter, submitted by our members. Send **Don Wiles** your thoughts on an event, a place you visited or a matter on your mind and be part of our great newsletter.

Join us for dinner and conversation before the meeting at the Lamp Post Diner around 5:40. If you cannot be at our meeting on the 9th, have an enjoyable Thanksgiving with family and friends.

Rich Jankowski, President

Today in Civil War History

1861 Saturday, November 9

Western Theater

A pro-Union uprising by the independent mountain men of eastern Kentucky forces Confederate General Felix Zollicoffer to send for reinforcements. At Picketown five Union regiments rout a Confederate force, capturing 200 rebels in the process.



Brigadier General CSA
Felix Kirk Zollicoffer

1863 Sunday, November 9

Eastern Theater

General Ambrose E. Burnside officially takes command of the Army of the Potomac at Warrenton. A Union reconnaissance patrol, consisting of 54 cavalymen, enter Fredericksburg and take 34 Confederate prisoners.

1864 Monday, November 9

The North

President Lincoln goes to the theater to see a play called The Marble Heart. It stars the actor John Wilkes Booth.

Eastern Theater

Federal troops from Williamsburg probe toward New Kent Court House, east of Richmond. Heavy snow falls early in Virginia as President Davis returns to the Confederate capital.

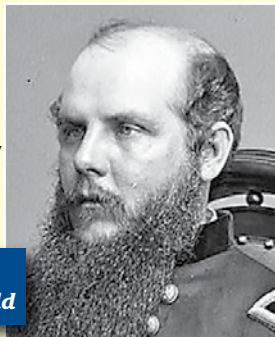
Far West

There is a skirmish between Union troops and Indians in the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory.

1862 Wednesday, November 9

Western Theater

Major General J. M. Schofield's 10,000-strong XXIII Corps passes through Nashville en route for Pulaski to join Thomas. At Kingston, Georgia, Sherman issues the orders for a resumption of the advance into Georgia. He has collected substantial quantities of supplies in Atlanta, where four corps and one cavalry division—a total of 60,000 men—are poised to strike with 65 guns. Sherman recognizes that once the armies of Lee and Hood have been destroyed, the Confederacy is at an end. Leaving Thomas to tackle Hood, Sherman plans to march to the Eastern Theater of operations to join Grant against Lee. The siege of Petersburg is 1000 miles away, too far for a single march, so Sherman elects to head for the Atlantic coast to establish a new base at Savannah, 300 miles distance.



Major General USA
John McAllister Schofield

The Second of Our Lecture Series

Dr. William D. Carrigan

Traitor State or Jersey Blue? New Jersey and the American Civil War; the complicated role of New Jersey in the Civil War.

by Paul Prentiss
OBCWRT Member

The second lecture of the New Jersey in the Civil War series was presented by Dr. William D. Carrigan, professor of History at Rowan University. Dr. Carrigan posed the question if New Jersey was a **Traitor State or Jersey Blue?** Starting with a lighthearted explanation why a Texan was now living and teaching NJ history, he posed a question asking when slavery was abolished in New Jersey. Establishing the political landscape of the time, Dr. Carrigan explained that many northern states abolished slavery after the Revolutionary War but New Jersey was the last of the Northern states to do so. Passing a law in 1804, New



Jersey legislators opted for a process of gradual emancipation with slaves held as late as 1865. He pointed out New Jersey was the only free-state in the North not to support Abraham

Lincoln in both elections with Lincoln receiving fewer popular votes. In 1860 he lost the total popular vote to Douglass but won four of the seven electoral votes. In 1864, New Jersey joined Delaware and Kentucky as the only states to cast their electoral votes for favorite son General George McClellan, who won the state popular vote by a narrow margin.

Dr. Carrigan described New Jersey as a state initially divided over the war, although ultimately most people supported the Union cause. Ample evidence was provided why



Dr. William Carrigan, Lecturer
and Dave Gillson, OBCWRT
Member presenting William
with a Certificate of Gratitude.

the state entered the war reluctantly and the populous never whole heartily supported President Lincoln but when a call for troops was issued in April 1861, young men in New Jersey rushed to join up. By May, 3,200 New Jersey militiamen became the first full brigade to arrive in Washington. Dr. Carrigan made an interesting point that of 88 thousand New Jerseyans who joined the Union Army, only 900 were draftees. New Jersey also

filled its required ranks through volunteer regiments before national conscription began in 1863. Most of the state

Continued on page 3

opposed the South's secession, but the industrial cities of Newark and Paterson manufactured cheap clothing, did a lot of business in the South and did not want to be at war with that region. Pro-Union sentiment grew as the war continued because in part, those factories and others provided clothing and materials for the Union soldiers. In this writer's opinion, Dr. Carrigan provided a well-researched and balanced presentation of New Jersey's position during the Civil War and established a strong case the state was Jersey Blue.

The Third of Our Lecture Series

Tom Burke

"Called to Duty: The Civil War Training Camps of New Jersey"

by Kathy Clark
OBCWRT Member

On September 28th, the third week of Old Baldy's lecture series we met producer, Tom Burke, who along with director, Rich Mendoza, presented "**Called to Duty: The Civil War Training Camps of New Jersey**". The movie was first presented to the NJ Civil War Sesquicentennial committee in 2008. The subject of Union Civil War training camps of NJ was a subject too late to be told in book form but the interest in the topic was still there. Tom Burke was



approached to consider producing a documentary of the camps and the project began.

Recruiting in 1862 (the second year of the war) became more difficult as soldiers left their existing regiments after completing their enlistment. Lincoln's proclamation of June 28, 1862 called

into service an additional force of 300,000 men. New Jersey had ten regiments and nearly 10,000 soldiers enlisted throughout the states. Most were trained at Camp Olden, near the state capitol of Trenton, over a six-month period. With the added enlistment needed more camps were open in Beverly, Freehold, Flemington, Woodbury, Newark and Hoboken.



Tom Burke, Lecturer and Rich Jankowski, President, OBCWRT Member presenting Tom with a Certificate of Gratitude.

Beverly was Camp Cadwallander; Woodbury was Camp Stockton; Newark was Camp Frelinghuysen; and Flemington was Camp Fair Oaks.

The Monmouth Battlefield used during the Revolutionary War became important for Civil War training when

Camp Vredenburg was established. Troops from the 14th, 28th, and 29th New Jersey were part of the camp and later the 35th in 1863. As recruiting took place many New Jersey men began to enlist to become part of the 14th New Jersey. The training camps were an important tool to help these farmers, carpenters, clerks and fishermen get trained for battle. After breaking camp in Freehold, the 14th took a railroad train to Philadelphia and then onto Washington D.C. The initial battle was at Locust Grove, Virginia with limited action at the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania and Battle of Cold Harbor. They went back to Maryland, to secure the Northern boundaries during the Battle of Monocacy. They fought at the Battle of Winchester (Opequin), Cedar Creek, Petersburg and Appomattox. The 14th New Jersey were sent to guard the train over the Monocacy River and stayed ten months. As a result of that stay the 14th New Jersey was known as the Monocacy Regiment, came home to Trenton in 1865 with 230 men. The men left Freehold in 1862 with 950 men.

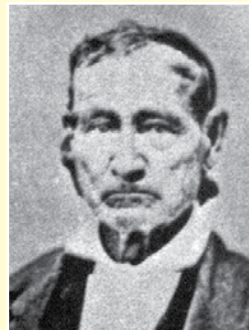
The movie was very well done and brought to our attention the New Jersey training camps and the formation of the 14th New Jersey. The soldiers sacrificed their lives and health for the Union staying part of the battle for three years. No script was written and dialog was spontaneous with locations photographed in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Some of the Civil War Round Table members were part of the drama including Bruce Sirak, Howard Ruhl, Bob Costello and Mark Hintzen to name a few. The movie was very well done and brought the story of the recruiting process during the Civil War to our attention. Thank you, Tom Burke and Rich Mendoza. It was well worth viewing!

John Burns and Friend

by Don Wiles
OBCWRT Member
Palm Coast CWRT Member



If you have been to Gettysburg on a tour or just on an outing and visited the area that was part of the First Day's fighting and walked on Stone Avenue and came upon a Bronze Monument of a man carrying a rifle you would have seen the only monument, on a National Battlefield to a civilian who fought the invading enemy with the Army of the Potomac to save his country, state and town.



There has been many articles written about John Burns and I have copied one here from Wikipedia as a summation that you can get a general account of Burn's actions.

The best book written about the hero of Gettysburg is John Burns "The Hero of Gettysburg". The author is Tim Smith and the book is available on Amazon.

John Lawrence Burns was born in Burlington, New Jersey, of Scottish ancestry; his father claimed a relationship with poet Robert Burns. He served as an enlisted man in the War of 1812, fighting in numerous battles, including Lundy's Lane, and volunteered for both the Mexican-American War and the Civil War. He was

rejected for combat duty in the latter war due to his advanced age, but he served as a teamster in support of the Union Army. He was sent home against his will to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, where he was named constable.

During Confederate Maj. Gen. Jubal A. Early's brief occupation of Gettysburg on June 26, 1863, Burns was jailed for his adamant assertion of civil authority in resisting Early. As the Confederates departed, Burns was released from jail and then arrested some of the Confederate stragglers, continuing his opposition to the invading army until he was relieved by Federal cavalry under Brig. Gen. John Buford.



Painting of John Burns by N. C. Weyth

On the first day of the Battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, Burns took up his flintlock musket and powder horn and walked out to the scene of the fighting that morning. He encountered a wounded Union soldier and asked if he could use his more modern rifle; the soldier agreed and Burns moved on with the rifle and with cartridges in his pocket.

Approaching Major Thomas Chamberlin of the 150th Pennsylvania Infantry, Burns requested that he be allowed to fall in with the regiment. Chamberlin later wrote of Burns moving with deliberate step, carrying his Enfield rifle at a trail. His somewhat peculiar dress "consisted of dark trousers and a waistcoat, a blue 'swallow tail' coat with burnished brass buttons, such as used to be affected by well-to-do gentlemen of the old school about 40 years ago, and a high black silk hat, from which most of the original gloss had long departed, of a shape to be found only in the fashion plates of the remote past." Despite his skepticism about the request, Chamberlin referred him to the regimental commander, Colonel Langhorne Wister, who sent the aged Burns into the woods next to the McPherson Farm, where he would find better shelter from the sun and enemy bullets.

In McPherson (Herbst) Woods, Burns fought with the 7th Wisconsin Infantry and then moved to join the 24th Michigan near the eastern end of the woods. He fought beside these men of the famous Iron Brigade throughout the afternoon, serving effectively as a sharpshooter, in one case shooting a charging Confederate officer from his horse. As the Union line began to give way and they fell back to the Seminary, Burns received wounds in the arm, the leg, and sever-



John Burns at his home after being wounded.



al minor ones in the breast; the Union soldiers were forced to leave him behind on the field. Injured and exhausted, the old man was able to crawl away from his rifle and to hastily bury his ammunition. He convinced the Confederates that he was a noncombatant, wandering the battlefield seeking aid for his invalid wife, and his wounds were dressed by their surgeons. This was a narrow escape for Burns, for by the rules of war he was subject to summary execution as a non-uniformed combatant, or bushwhacker. He was able to crawl that evening to the cellar of the nearest house, and was later conveyed to his own home, where he was treated by Dr. Charles Horner.

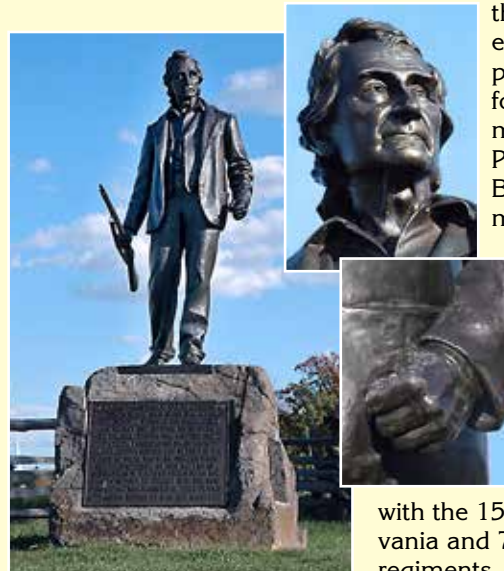
After the battle, Burns was elevated to the role of national hero. Hearing about the aged veteran, Mathew Brady's photographer Timothy H. O'Sullivan photographed Burns while recuperating at his home on Chambersburg Street and took the story of Burns and his participation in the battle back home to Washington. When President Abraham Lincoln came to Gettysburg to dedicate the Soldiers National Cemetery and deliver his Gettysburg Address that fall, he requested to meet with Burns. Burns' fame quickly spread and a poem about his exploits was published by Bret Harte in 1864.

According to Burns' biography in Appleton's Cyclopaedia, during the last two years of his life his mind failed, and his friends were unable to prevent his wandering about the country. He was found in New York City on a cold winter's night in December 1871, in a state of destitution, and was cared for and sent home, but died of pneumonia in 1872. The popularity of John Burns's participation in the battle grew in the post war years. His home on Chambersburg Street was razed after his death and veterans of the battle remarked that something should be done to commemorate his services. Reacting to a proposal by a Pennsylvania chapter of the Sons of

Union Veterans, the state enacted legislation to provide funds for a fitting monument. The Pennsylvania Board of Commissioners on

Gettysburg Monuments desired that the monument be placed on the field where Burns had fought

with the 150th Pennsylvania and 7th Wisconsin regiments, and a site



was chosen on McPherson's Ridge next to Herbst Woods. Sculptor Albert G. Bureau chose to depict a defiant Burns with clenched fist, carrying his borrowed rifle. Placed upon a boulder taken from the battlefield, the monument was dedicated on July 1, 1903, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the battle.

Burns is buried in Evergreen Cemetery in Gettysburg, one of only two graves there with permission to fly the American flag twenty-four hours per day (the other being the



grave of Ginnie Wade, the only civilian killed during the battle). His original gravestone was vandalized, but replaced by the local chapter of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1902. It bears the inscription "Patriot".

My little story connected with the John Burns monument is that for many years I have been photographing the monuments on the Gettysburg Battlefield. It is one of

the largest collection of outdoor artwork in the world. If you look close at the monuments you can see the beautiful and skilled work of the many sculptors and artists.

On one of my trips to Gettysburg on an OBCWRT tour of the First Day's fighting we were walking along Stone Avenue. I as always was taking photos of the various monuments along the avenue. I stopped at the Burns monument and was taking some closeup shots of the details. All of the sudden Mike was yelling for me to get back on the bus. As I was walking away, a woman with a dog was just approaching the monument when the dog jumped up on the base of the monument. I quick took some photos of the dog sitting there. The woman told me that she walks on the battlefield almost everyday with the dog. She said the dog does not bother or even stop at any other monument or marker on the battlefield. It sits there until she has to yank him off. On my return home I was looking at the photos I had taken on the trip and took a second look at the dog on the monument. I was intrigued by his pose and I decided to do a watercolor illustration from the photo. I located the woman's address



and sent her the original and made a few photo copies for myself.

The mystery would be why did that dog just sit with John Burns at Gettysburg?



Text on Monument Plaque

My thanks are specially due to a citizen of Gettysburg named John Burns who although over seventy years of age shouldered his musket and offered his services to Colonel Wister One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Colonel Wister advised him to fight in the woods as there was more shelter there but he preferred to join our line of skirmishers in the open fields when the troops retired he fought with the Iron Brigade. He was wounded in three places."

-Gettysburg report of Maj.-Gen. Doubleday.

"Mullica Hill Reenactment and Fall Festival"

*by Bob Russo
OBCWRT Member*

Over the last three years the second weekend of October has been rainy. I know this because that weekend is always the weekend of the Civil War reenactment and Fall Festival at Mullica Hill. The rain arrived once again this year but it was never near the torrential rains of last year. Those rains all but ended our participation in that event before it even got started. I have to give a shout out to Hazel Dilsaver of Gathering Room Interiors and a member of the Mullica Hill Merchants Association who works so hard to put this event together. She always does a great job and we greatly appreciate her effort and energy.

Saturday, October 14 started with a little more than the drizzling mist I was expecting but by noon the rain was gone but it remained cloudy all day. There was however,



a decent turnout of visitors to the Union camp off South Main Street where our Old Baldy Civil War Round Table station and canopy were set up. The reenactment was presented by the 28th Pennsyl-

vania Historical Association and involved many interesting activities. There were skirmishes on both days along with weapon displays, drilling and firing demonstrations, candle dipping, pies baked over the fire in camp, basket weaving and even cannon demonstrations and firing. There was also a Confederate Camp off Church Street. More tranquil moments included music by the 28th Pennsylvania Regimental Brass Band.

Old Baldy CWRT was fortunate to have all of our materials out, along with the General Hancock painting on display. The painting is a beautiful piece that was donated by Don Forsyth's family, in his memory. We miss having Don in our



Map of New Jersey Civil War Sites

organization. We also had an extra attraction in Ellen Preston's poster board showing so many of our New Jersey Civil War sites. This was a big fascination throughout the weekend with many scores of people spending time looking at the board, which created some enjoyable conversations and produced interest in Old Baldy CWRT. There was also interest in our 2018 Brown Water/Blue Water Civil War Symposium which will take place on October 20, 2018 on the USS New Jersey. Additional conversations took place on our showing of the movie "The General" which was shown on October 17, at our last 2017 Lecture Series event at Camden County College in Blackwood. The General Hancock painting was also raffled off at the end of that presentation.

Once again we are thankful for the members who signed-up to help. Saturday found members, John Galie, Dave Gilson, Kathy Clark, Harry Jenkins and our President Rich Jankowski, working our table and talking with visitors. Sunday's weather was better than Saturday but the day started slowly with visitors. As afternoon rolled around people strolled into the camp and stopped by our table. Some good conversation were had and some serious interest was expressed about our Round Table. As is always the case a quick story about General Meade's horse will stop people in their tracks with a willingness to listen and learn a little. We enjoyed and appreciated the help on Sunday from members Karl Pusch, Dietrich Preston, Bill Sia, Ed Komczyk and once again, Rich Jankowski.

I greatly enjoy the conversations I have with our members at these events. We only have a few minutes before or after a meeting to talk with each other. It's events like Mullica Hill that permit us to get to know each other a little better with many conversations that are thought provoking and often inspiring in some way. I sincerely thank all who helped and those who provided materials for our table to help create conversation and interests. I hope we gain at least a few members out of the weekend's work and hope you can find time to join us next year. It is a nice experience!

In closing, if you served in the United States military, I sincerely and respectfully thank you for your service and for your part in maintaining this Nation's freedom and liberty!
God Bless You and God Bless America!
HAPPY VETERANS DAY!

October 12th Meeting

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

by Bill Pacello, OBCWRT Member

The Old Baldy group was visited by **David O. Stewart**, accomplished author of many books including, "Impeached: The Trial of Andrew Johnson and the Fight for Lincoln's Legacy." Mr. Stewart spoke about this particular book and his motivation for writing it. He said that one of the reasons was that he was looking for a part of history when the Constitution was in between the crisis. The other reason was a

personal appeal since, he a lawyer himself, had defended a judge who was impeached.

Mr. Stewart asked three questions in his approach to the subject. One, why did Johnson get impeached? Two, how did Johnson get acquitted? And three, how did the Constitution perform?

After the Lincoln assassination the country was asking, "Who was Andrew Johnson?" Johnson had a good resume but wasn't necessarily one you could warm up to. He wasn't known for using humor like his predecessor. Even fellow Democrat James Polk once described him as vindictive and perverse. With the social climate changing, things were tense in the South and Johnson was noted for saying that the country's greatest risk was that enfranchised blacks were going to "Africanize the South."

Aside from these cultural differences, the political confrontations came from the Republicans who didn't want the Democrats to participate in government, and with Johnson, the battle of supremacy between Congress and the presidency crept up again. Editor's Note: A battle that another AJ (Andrew Jackson) had forty years prior. Johnson exercised vetoes of the Civil Rights Act and Reconstruction laws that Congress overrode, but blacks, white sympathizers - sometimes called "scalawags" — and military personnel were still at risk.

The main battle that led to impeachment was between Johnson and Secretary of War, Edwin Stanton who usurped Johnson's authority when it came to military execution of the Reconstruction laws. In turn, Johnson wanted to replace Stanton. Since the Constitution wasn't explicit about cabinet dismissals, the Republicans created the Tenure of Office Act that required the Congress to approve such firings. Regardless, Johnson appointed Lorenzo Thomas to the post in which Stanton and Thomas bickered back and forth as to who was the actual Secretary. While Thomas attended cabinet meetings, Stanton occupied the War Department offices for three months. In anticipation of staying longer, Stanton sent a sergeant to his home for food clothes and bed linens. Mrs. Stanton



Dave Stewart



refused the request and instructed the sergeant to tell her husband to resign immediately and come straight home.

The impeachment, which was acutely defined by Mr. Stewart as a political process and not a judiciary one, was adopted by the House and heard by the Senate. Johnson needed a total of 19 votes to be acquitted, 7 of those from an adversarial party - the Republicans. Mr. Stewart cites five reasons Andrew Johnson was able to get them, which included dislike for Johnson's would be successor, patience on the side of Republicans who knew Grant was going to be the next president in '68, and of course patronage and cash bribes.

As our guest author describes the spirit of the country regarding Andrew Johnson as treasonous, and Edwin Stanton as mutinous, the Constitution stood up well in its provision for impeachment as a tool for the peaceful transfer of power.

"Bread or Blood" **The Richmond Bread Riot**

*by Douglas O. Tice
CWT February 1974*

These were desperate women in formidable circumstances - nothing was going to stop them on this April day in 1863.

Inflation, which struck the Confederacy from the out-set, by 1863 reached alarming proportions, particularly in the cities. In January a Richmond newspaper published a schedule demonstrating that the weekly cost to feed a small family had risen from \$6.55 in 1860 to \$68.25 in 1863. Unfortunately, workers' wages had not kept pace.

Because of the excessive amount of Confederate currency in circulation, any shortage of goods was enough to send prices soaring. And widespread shortages there were, due not only to the increasingly effective blockade but also in large part to an inefficient supply system which

often failed to bring in available products. Of particular significance in Richmond was the fact that, in securing food and other essentials, the city competed directly with procurement for Lee's army. The government's method of impressment was denounced on all sides, since the practice of paying a "market value" for products failed to account for the severe extent of current inflation. In March,

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

the price schedule of the War Department reflected about 50 percent of actual market value. On March 9, 1863, the Richmond Dispatch reported that some rural counties were so alarmed by the current impressment practices that they threatened to prohibit further exports of produce.

When the farmers were able to sell their products on the open market, the middlemen merchants—known to the locals as speculators and extortioners—unflinchingly doubled and tripled their own costs for resale, so that for many

unfortunate consumers the goods might as well have remained in the farmers' wagons.

In late March 1863 the situation in Richmond became critical. There had already been a near panic in the city earlier that month when Confederate authorities ordered the seizure of all flour in the mills and warehouses; this problem had

not been resolved by the end of the month as the War Department ignored a Richmond court's order to stop this impressment. Moreover, the long winter was delaying crops. On March 19 and 20 the city had a nine-inch snowfall, the heaviest of the winter. Although this late snow melted quickly, the roads were in miserable condition for the remainder of the month. Consequently, the flow of food to Richmond came to a virtual standstill, and such as could be found was being sold at "famine" prices.

As if to add insult to injury, Friday, March 27 was designated by President Davis as a day of fasting and prayer. ("Fasting in the midst of famine!" wrote diarist John B. Jones.) On March 31 Colonel T. Bassett French, Virginia Governor John Letcher's military aide, wrote to a friend in western Virginia requesting a supply of wheat which, he said, could not be obtained in Richmond and adding, "We are on the eve of starvation and unless the ways are opened up very shortly, we will all be laid low. . . ."

In the spring of 1863, the people of the Confederacy still found room for hope in the eventual success of their asserted independence. After all, their nation had been in existence over two years, and it was still virtually intact despite the threats brought by the war. Militarily, things had gone well in Virginia, and there were still possibilities for success in the West. Because most Southerners probably did not yet realize the growing might of the North, it still seemed conceivable that 1863 might be the last year of the war just as President Jefferson Davis had suggested in his message to the Confederate Congress in January.

And yet, if there was room for hope that spring, there was also room for doubt, if not outright despair. For at this time in the adolescent nation, economic ills caused by inflation and shortages of essentials were seriously undermining

public confidence brought about by a few military victories. These problems were the more significant because they were being felt in nearly every family in the South. Obviously, the illusion of Southern independence could continue only so long as the citizens of the South were willing to support the war. Perhaps the mixed feelings of hope and doubt were well summed up by Chaplain Richard T. Davis of the 6th Virginia Cavalry, who wrote the following letter to President Davis on February 21, 1863:

I ask that a day of fasting and prayer be appointed. Whilst our national prospects are bright indeed compared with what they have been and gleams of light are seen in various quarters, it cannot be said that our success in the contest is sure, or will be of necessity speedy, seeing that the turns of events both in political and military affairs are often very sudden and surprising; and I know that painful apprehensions regarding our future have found a place in the hearts of some, perhaps I might say many, pious persons . . . —a day of prayer might check this—prayers for your welfare.

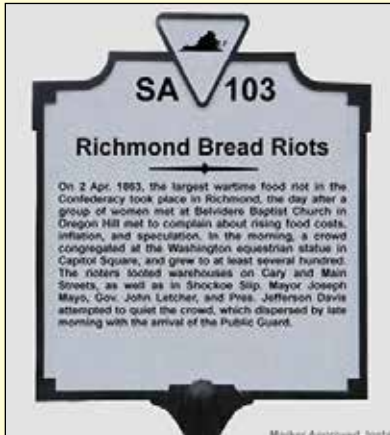
Nowhere in the Confederacy were its ills more apparent than in the Capital at Richmond, Virginia. Richmond had, of course, undergone a vast change of character from the genteel, 1860 community of fewer than 40,000 persons

(one-third of whom were slaves). Antebellum Richmond was far-famed for its hospitality to strangers. This reputation was put to a severe test as the city became a roaring wartime capital, swollen by the arrival of large numbers of laborers, bureaucrats, and military personnel necessary for the conduct of the new government and its war for survival. And especially since the Fredericksburg Campaign late in 1862, there was a steady stream of refugees to add to the ranks of the city's poor.

By 1863, Richmond held an estimated 120,000 to 200,000 persons. As the new arrivals also included a goodly number of war profiteers and other "camp follower" types, the city took on a wide-open quality, with gambling and prostitution flourishing and crimes of violence commonplace.

Thus, with an extreme food shortage in the crowded city, was the fuse lit. And it was those women of Richmond who depended on relatively uninflated wages for their existence who were the most desperate and who were now impelled to take matters into their own hands. Many of them, no doubt, felt that drastic steps were justified since the government had taken their husbands and sons into the army and yet had permitted such conditions to come about.

Mrs. Mary Jackson was obviously very angry over the outrageous prices being asked by the extortioners downtown and over her own inability to obtain things to sell in the booth she maintained in Richmond's second market. Mrs. Jackson lived on a small farm in Henrico County, a couple



The Capital at Richmond

of miles west of Richmond. Among other things she grew peaches, and with the recent late snow the outlook for the 1863 crop was probably not very promising. Her husband, Elisha, was a painter by trade. Robust, approaching middle age, Mary Jackson had several children, the youngest of whom was but four years old. One son was in the army, and she had frequently importuned the War Department for his discharge.

Possibly, Mrs. Jackson had read in the Richmond Examiner of March 27, 1863 the account of the recent "woman mob" in Salisbury, North Carolina. According to this account, between forty and fifty soldiers' wives went to several stores and demanded goods at prices which the government would ordinarily pay or else they would take them. Fortunately the merchants had obliged the ladies and in some instances even had given goods free of charge. Ironically, in view of later events, the Examiner's comment on the incident indicated that, in its view, the action of the ladies was quite justified and was indeed a good lesson to the speculators.

For some days beginning in the latter part of March, Mary Jackson had been promoting a meeting of all the women in the Richmond area to discuss the high prices and to plan some action. Her emotion over the situation was such that she threatened that any women who did not participate would themselves be "mobbed." A meeting was set for the afternoon of April 1 at the Methodist Church in Oregon Hill, a residential section for laboring families near the Tredegar Iron Works in southwest Richmond. Mary Jackson and her family had lived near here until 1860 when they moved to the farm.

As the women gathered for their meeting, the site had to be changed because the sexton of the Methodist Church refused to let them hold their meeting there. They then moved just down the block to the Belvidere Hill Baptist Church, which could not afford a full time sexton. Except for two boys, all who attended the meeting were women. Mary Jackson later stated that some 300 had attended. However, in view of the probable small size of the church (chapel would more aptly describe it), it seems doubtful that the attendance was that large.

Mary Jackson went up into the pulpit to address the group and propose a plan of action. Apparently taking her cue from the women of Salisbury, she proposed that they go in a body to the provision stores and demand goods at government prices; if refused, they would take the goods by force. She suggested to the women that she did not want them to go along the street like a "parcel of heathens"; they were to go quietly to the stores and make their demands. One of the women proposed that they first go to the State Capitol and talk to Governor John Letcher—perhaps he could help them. To this proposal the women agreed and the plans were set. Leaving children at home, they would meet in the second market early the next morning and go in a body first to the Capitol and then, if necessary, they would seek out the merchants. And just in case the merchants seemed reluctant, the women were encouraged to bring along any persuaders they might have, weapons such as pistols, knives, hatchets, and the like.

(One woman later testified that she had been "authorized" to bring a hatchet.)

That same evening Mary Jackson went down to the market where she told a later witness that Mayor Joseph Mayo had been informed of the intended movement and had threatened to break it up but that "if he attempted it he would get a ball put through him."

The next day, April 2, was Easter Thursday; Mary Jackson went to the market early. She was observed by one witness brandishing a bowie knife and an unloaded six-barrelled pistol. As she went about informing those who had missed the meeting of what was planned, she boldly announced the group's intentions to at least two police officers. Accosting Officer William Griffin, she told him that he had better stay out of the streets as the women intended to shoot down every man who did not aid them in taking goods. Today, Mary

Jackson warned Griffin, she "would have bread or blood!" Both policemen warned Mrs. Jackson to behave herself, but neither took any action to prevent the impending gathering of the women.

Shortly after 8 a.m. the women were on their way from the market to the State Capitol Square, some four blocks away, to see the governor. As instructed, many of them carried weapons. It is estimated that between two and three hundred women gathered in the square. They were joined by a number of "half grown" boys. A delegation was sent to the Executive Mansion to speak to Governor John Letcher. Colonel French, the governor's aide, met them and asked what they wanted. Speaking for the women, Mary Johnson, a determined woman

of about 60, told French that the women "wanted bread, and bread they would have or die." He replied that they were not proceeding in the right way; however, he apparently agreed to pass on their request to the governor, as we next learn that Governor Letcher spoke to a gathering of the women on the Capitol steps. While he expressed sympathy, it appears that he offered no solution to their needs; in fact, he told the women that any forceable attempt to take goods would be "over the point of the bayonet."

With this unsatisfactory conclusion to their meeting with the governor, the women and boys who had gathered in the Capitol Square now headed enmasse toward Cary and Main streets, just a few blocks away. The time was about 9 a.m. As they proceeded, their ranks were increased by a large number of curious male onlookers, many of whom would need little encouragement to join with the women in the mischief at hand. Some estimates placed the number of such onlookers in the thousands.

A curious thing happened as the crowd left the square. Mary Jackson, who had worked so diligently to bring all this about, had become dejected. She was observed by an acquaintance, Jacob Woodson, trailing along 200 yards behind the main body of women. Woodson spoke to her: "I thought Jackson always led his army, and your army's ahead of you."

Continued in the next Issue



Governor John Letcher

“From Vicksburg to Port Hudson:” Porter's River Campaign

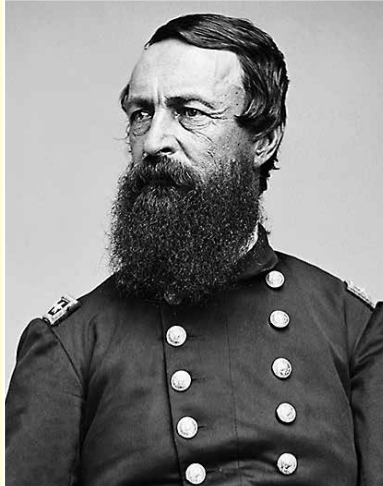
by Maurice Melton
CWT February 1974

Among the chief war aims of the Lincoln administration was the control of the Mississippi River from its source to its mouth. Capture and control of the waterway would not only isolate the Confederate west and dry up the flow of provisions east, but would strengthen the Republicans' grip on the Midwest, weakened by the Copperhead and peace party. Good progress toward this goal was made in early 1862 with the successive captures of Columbus (Kentucky), Island No. 10, Memphis from the north, and New Orleans from the south. But since the late spring of that year Federal progress had been effectively blocked at both ends and a wide corridor—from Vicksburg on the north to Port Hudson on the south—kept Mississippi and the eastern Confederacy in regular contact with Louisiana and the area beyond.

Rear Admiral David D. Porter, the arrogant and self-seeking commander of the Union naval squadron above Vicksburg, had a plan for disrupting the traffic on this stretch of the river, however: He would send a vessel past the Vicksburg batteries one night and let it raid at will among the Southern steamboats carrying on their commerce. Within a short time the raider should be able to clear the entire river of all trade.

The boat chosen was the *Queen Of the West*, of Colonel Charles Rivers Ellet's army ram fleet, commanded by the 19-year-old colonel himself. The *Queen* was a simple riverboat, braced with timbers and laced with iron stays into a tight, solid, striking force. In a year's work on the Mississippi she had built a record of impetuosity, self-destruction, and miraculous resurrection. In the Battle of Memphis she had cut the *Colonel Lovell* in half, been rammed herself, and sunk on the riverbank. Raised, repaired, and back in service above Vicksburg, she and two consorts had been flushed in panic from the Yazoo by the ironclad *Arkansas*. A month later she was shot to wreckage attempting to sink that vessel under the very guns of Vicksburg. Repaired again, she was back in service in time to be with the *Cairo* when that ironclad struck a torpedo and sank in the Yazoo.

Porter sent Ellet and the *Queen* out in the early morning of February 2, 1863, the ship getting off just after dawn instead of in the dark of night as intended. She tried—and failed—to sink the steamer *Vicksburg* at the city wharf, and got out the other side of town with her cabin shot to pieces and some of her cotton-bale armor dumped overboard in flames. Once below the city the ram stopped to repair her damage at the Federal army base on the west



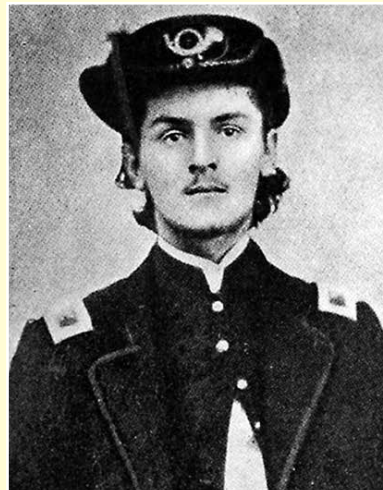
Rear Admiral David Dixon Porter

side of the river, departing at 1 p.m. to run past the last Confederate batteries eight miles below at Warrenton and begin her cruise in earnest.

In the early afternoon she slipped past Palmyra Island and New Carthage. Later in the evening she reached Grand Gulf—the town Farragut had completely destroyed—and Ellet tried to enter Big Black River, but found the channel too narrow and continued down the Mississippi. At midnight the *Queen* reached Natchez and the colonel threw a scouting party ashore across the river at Vidalia. “Not a word of our coming had reached the place,” Ellet reported, “and people scarcely knew who we were.”

The next day the ram arrived at the mouth of the Red River, channel of supply to the garrisons at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and to the Confederate armies to the east. Pushing down past the Red toward Port Hudson, the *Queen* made her first capture—the *A. W. Baker*, coming upriver with several Confederate officers and some civilians aboard. The *Baker*'s owners had sent her to Port Hudson, loaded with salt and bacon, with the intention of hiring the vessel to the army for general freight work. Major General Frank Gardner, commanding at Port Hudson, considered her too slow for service and directed her to return to the Red River.

The *Baker* had just been secured when a steamer was sighted coming downriver. The *Queen* brought her to with a shot across her bows; she was the *Moro*, loaded with 110,000 pounds of pork, nearly 500 hogs, and a quantity of salt for the garrison at Port Hudson. Prize crews were sent aboard the two steamers, and the ram and her captures turned upstream. They had gone but a few miles before the Federals discovered ashore a large store of meal—25,000 pounds—awaiting shipment to Port Hudson. A landing party destroyed it.



Colonel Charles Rivers Ellet

At the mouth of the Red River Ellet paused to put the captured civilians ashore at a plantation. No sooner had they tied up than a steamer came out of the Red, and the *Queen* made her third capture. She was the *Berwick Bay*, bound for Port Hudson with a cargo of molasses, sugar, flour, and forty bales of cotton.

Looking for more, Ellet took the *Queen of the West* into the Red River. Probing fifteen miles and finding nothing, he returned to the Mississippi and resumed the push upriver in darkness. Ellet found that the prizes could not keep up with the *Queen*, so with coal running short and little time to waste, he ordered the steamers and their cargo burned.

The ram passed up the Mississippi without incident, ran by the Warrenton batteries, and tied up at the Federal army

Continued on page 11

camp below Vicksburg. Major General William T. Sherman came aboard to congratulate the young colonel on his raid, and offered to lend the boat two Parrott rifles and two hundred rounds of ammunition for her next cruise. In addition: "I was recently a resident of Alexandria, Louisiana," the general told Ellet, "and know many people there and thereabouts." He suggested the colonel consult him for advice on the area before beginning his next cruise. Ellet thanked him, accepted the proffered cannon, and asked too for the little steamer De Soto, recently captured by the army. His real concern, however, was with coal. The Queen needed it not only for fuel, but as ballast; she carried 250 cotton bales topside for armor, and needed weight in her bottom.

Ellet received his coal from the fleet above Vicksburg. Floated down on an unmanned barge during the night of February 7, it arrived at 11:30 p.m., the current taking it close to shore exactly where Admiral Porter said it would. The next day the admiral sent Ellet his cruising instructions. With the De Soto as tender, he was to slip down the river after dark and take up a position off the mouth of the Red River. From there he could watch above the bare treetops for the smoke of steamers coming down, and let the prizes come to him. All prizes, Porter directed, were to be anchored to prevent their slipping downriver to be salvaged by the Confederates, have their machinery broken, and finally be burned. "There is one vessel, the Webb," Porter warned, "that you must look out for."

Ellet and the Queen, with the De Soto and the coal barge, spent a leisurely day destroying skiffs and flat-boats along the Mississippi, and arrived off the Red River the next evening. On the morning of the 12th the flotilla entered the Red and steamed up to the Atchafalaya, where the Queen left the De Soto and the barge. Six miles up that river the ram landed a party to destroy a dozen wagons caught returning from Simmsport. The Queen then pushed on to Simmsport where she just missed two steamers, and Ellet's men had to content themselves with breaking seventy barrels of beef and rolling them into the river. On the way back to the Red that night the Queen was fired on from behind a levee, and one of Ellet's officers was struck in the knee. Waiting out the night at the mouth of the Atchafalaya, Ellet returned to the scene of the shooting the next morning and burned out three plantations. Continuing his cruise up the Red, Ellet passed the mouth of the Black River on the morning of February 14 and captured the steamer Era No. 5, laden with corn and carrying two Confederate officers, fourteen soldiers, and some civilians. The civilians were put ashore, the soldiers paroled, and the Era added to Ellet's flotilla. The captured steamer's pilot, Thomas W. Garvey, was impressed to pilot the Queen.

Meanwhile, the Queen's raiding expedition was burgeoning into what would result in a fair-sized scrap on the open river as both sides sent vessels after the ram. On the 12th Porter had directed Lieutenant Commander George Brown to take his ironclad, the Indianola, down to protect the Queen and the De Soto against the Webb. The admiral took the opportunity to add special instructions for the expedition.

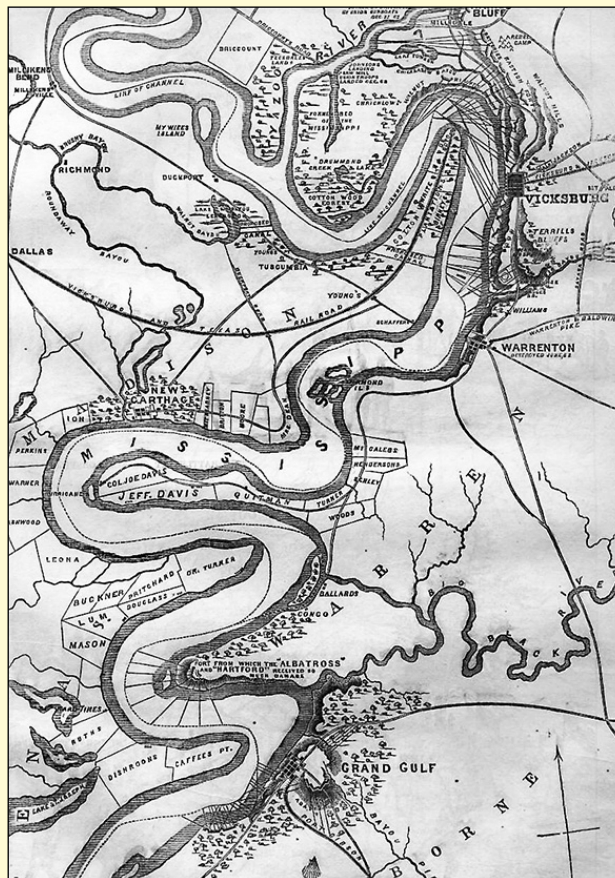
The Queen and the Indianola were to pay particular attention to the plantations of Joseph and Jefferson Davis. A captured steamer was to be taken to those places and loaded "with all the cotton you can find and the best single male negroes."

On the night of February 13 the Indianola left her anchorage in the Yazoo River and started downstream, towing two coal barges to supply herself, the Queen, and possible later reinforcements. The ironclad slipped unobserved past Vicksburg's upper batteries, drew eighteen shots from the lower batteries, and anchored safely down the river at 1 a.m. Porter was elated. He immediately announced his success to the Navy Department in a report to Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles.

This gives us entire control of the Mississippi, except at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and cuts off all the supplies and troops from Texas. We have below now 2 11-inch guns, 2 9-inch guns, 2 30-pounder rifles, 6 12-pounders, and 3 vessels. They have orders to burn, sink, and destroy.

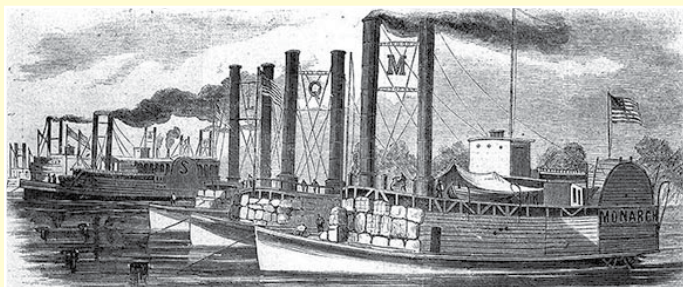
On February 4, in response to the Queen's first cruise, Confederate Colonel W. S. Lovell at Jackson, Mississippi was ordered to proceed to Trinity, Louisiana and fit out the Webb, an escapee from New Orleans the preceding spring, as an army ram. Arriving at Trinity on the 8th, he found that Major General Richard Taylor had ordered the boat to Alexandria and was converting her to a ram, along with the Louis d'Or and the Grand Duke. The colonel arrived at Alexandria on the evening of the 10th, conferred with Taylor, and took over the outfitting of the three steamers on the 11th. He found carpenters and hands impossible to obtain until a civilian committee involved in building a raft to block the river—a response to the Queen's raid—detailed thirty hands to put the Webb in fighting shape. All efforts to procure hands to work on the Grand Duke met with stiff resistance, however, as a case of small-pox had been discovered aboard the boat several days before. Lovell located a rifled and banded 32-pounder and mounted it forward on the Webb, and set about collecting cotton bales to protect the steamer's boilers, exposed four feet above the water line.

As noted previously, the Queen had taken the Era No. 5 on the cold and over-cast morning of Saturday, February 14. After landing the prisoners and taking the Era's pilot aboard



Map of Mississippi Campaign

the Queen, Ellet left the prize in charge of a crew and, with the De Solo, started for Gordon's Landing, thirty miles up the Red, where prisoners told him three steamers were tied up. There was an earthwork- Fort Taylor—there, too, but the prisoners were sure that the Queen would have little trouble with it.



Ellet's Ram Fleet

It rained heavily all afternoon as the Queen pushed upriver. In the late afternoon the rain turned to sleet and hail, a north wind gusting it against the Queen's cotton-bale bulwarks. At 5 p.m., near dusk, the ram approached a bend just below Gordon's Landing. Over the trees Ellet could see the smoke of riverboats getting up steam fast. The colonel directed his captured pilot to put the ram's nose slowly around the bend to test the reaction from Fort Taylor. Instead, Garvey swung the Queen wide, and ran her aground. The fort's four 32-pounders opened through the sleet, and ashore a warehouse sprang into flame, fired to illuminate the river.

Four newspaper correspondents were aboard the Queen, and reported the battle as they saw it. The New York Tribune's man watched it from the exposed pilot house.

Three huge 32-pounder shells exploded upon the deck and between the smoke stacks, not 20 feet from our heads.

The air was filled with fragments of exploding shells, which flew before, behind, and all about us. Soon we heard a crash among the machinery below. Word was passed up that the lever which regulates the engines was shot away. Another crash, and we learned that the escape pipe was gone. Still another, and the steamchest was fractured. The whole boat shook with the rush of escaping steam, which penetrated every nook and cranny.

The range, said the reporter, was 400 yards. Finley Anderson of the New York Herald reported that "The rebels had the range perfectly, and if firing at a target in broad daylight could not have done better execution."

Actually, only a little better than one shot in three struck the Queen. But the steam chest puncture left her incapable of maintaining power and nearly uninhabitable. Crewmen jumped overboard to escape the rushing steam, and Ellet decided to abandon ship. The yawl was gone—someone had already cast off in it in panic—and there was no way to move the officer wounded by guerrillas on the Atchafalaya. Ellet determined to float down to the De Soto on a cotton bale- soldiers were pushing the bales off in haste to float them away from the ram—and bring back the tender's yawl for the wounded.

Ellet gained the De Soto in safety, and sent a lieutenant and a master back in the yawl for his wounded.

Continued in the next Issue

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

James Scythes

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



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

Coming Events

Sunday, September 10 through May 13, 2018

Morris County Historical Society exhibit "The Cutting Edge: Medicine in Morris County, 1876-1976". Morris County Historical Society will feature the many contributions Morris County doctors, hospitals, pharmaceutical companies and veterinarians have made to the field of medicine at both the local and global levels. Acorn Hall, 68 Morris Ave., Morristown, NJ. Information: 973-267-3465 or www.morriscountyhistory.org

**November 17; 7pm: Saturday; November 18; 3pm:
Sunday; November 19; 3pm**

"Black Tom Island" by Martin Cassalla, presented by Premiere Stages and Liberty Hall Museum. Miron Student Center Little Theatre, Kean University, 1000 Morris Ave., Union, NJ. Based on an actual incident that took place in Jersey City in 1916. "Black Tom Island" explores the first documented terrorist attack on American soil through the lens of a fictionalized Slovak immigrant and his wife who may or may not be involved in the attack. Free! Reservations recommended; call 908-737-7469 or email ticket@kean.edu to reserve. www.premierestagesatkean.com

Thursday; November 16; 7pm

Civic Hall at Camden County College, Blackwood Campus: Nancy Baron-Baer, regional director of the Anti-Defamation League for Eastern PA and South NJ will discuss the recent events in Charlottesville, VA. She will explain the terms White Supremacists, racist skinheads, neo-Nazis, the KuKluxKlan, the alt-right and Antifa stands for. Nancy will analyze their reference to our nation, our region, and our own community. To get the form call 856-227-7200 ext. 4333 or www.camdencc.edu/civiccenter.

**HERB KAUFMAN'S DECEMBER AND FEBRUARY,
2018 EVENTS**

Thursday, December 7; 1pm

Herb will be presenting "The Story of the Attack on Pearl Harbor" at the Katz JCC in Cherry Hill, NJ. Register at www.katzjcc.org and look for the adult education section and then open the programs brochure.

February 1 to March 1, 2018; 2pm-4:30pm

Camden County College, Rohrer Center in Cherry Hill, NJ. Herb will be teaching "The Civil War: Small Battles-Large Consequences". This course explores the lesser known but significant and dramatic conflicts of the Civil War. Many Civil War engagements, less studied and often forgotten, but had a direct impact on the outcome of the war.

Save the Date... October 20, 2018



Blue Water Navy

Brown Water Navy



Civil War Navy Symposium

The Second of the Biographies of the Speakers to present at the Symposium

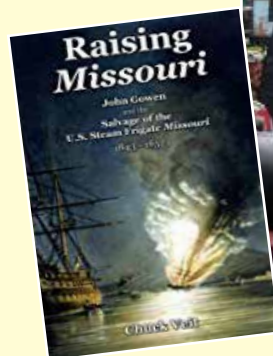
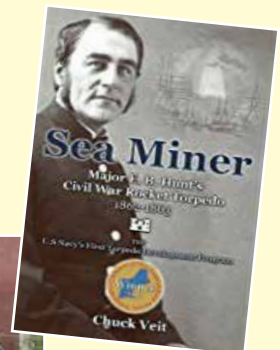
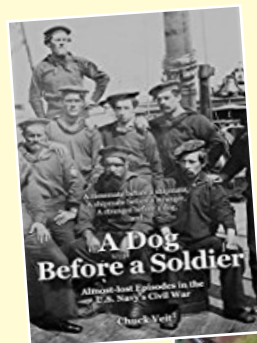
Chuck Veit

Chuck is author of a growing number of original research books, including *A Dog Before a Soldier: Almost-lost Episodes in the Navy's Civil War*; *Sea Miner: Major E. B. Hunt's Rocket Torpedo*; and two books focusing on the salvage exploits of Massachusetts native, John E. Gowen: *Raising Missouri* and *The Yankee Expedition to Sebastopol*. *Sea Miner* claimed the 2017 award for Narrative Non-fiction from the Independent Publishers of New England, and *Yankee Expedition* is currently a finalist in the Perennial Seller category. For the recent sesquicentennial, Chuck transcribed newspaper articles from the War of the Rebellion and published a four-volume compendium, *Upon the Best Authority*. A fifth research book on *Alligator: The Navy's First Submarine*, is expected in 2018, as well as a sixth, *The Paymaster*, which details the wartime exploits of Acting Assistant Paymaster John Stevenson.



Diving Times, Civil War Navy, and the Company of Military Historians' Journal.

Chuck is President of the Navy & Marine Living History Association, an organization dedicated to sharing America's naval history with the modern public through the medium of in-the-field events, where he speaks with several thousand visitors annually. Despite his intense focus on Navy history, he remains happily married after 36 years to his best friend and editor, Lori.



He is a frequent speaker on 19th century naval topics at area historical societies and Civil War roundtables, as well as at the Naval War College in Newport, RI. Other venues have included the NOAA Maritime Heritage Education Conference, Mariners' Museum Civil War Navy Conference, the Naval Order of the United States in St. Petersburg, FL, the 10th Maritime Heritage Conference, and the Portsmouth Navy Yard's 238th Anniversary Ball. Chuck has also had numerous articles in *Naval History* magazine, *American Historical Print Collector Society's* Newsletter, *Historical*



Presented by the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia For information and updates: <http://www.oldbaldycwrt.org>

Symposium to be held on board the Battleship New Jersey in her berth at Camden (Delaware River), New Jersey



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

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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: 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



Logo



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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Mid Profile Color: Navy/White or Stone/Navy

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Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2017

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

“Walt Whitman: the Civil War's Poet Patriot”

Questions to

Dave Gilson - 856-547-8130 - ddsggh@comcast.net

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia
Camden County College
Blackwood Campus - Connector Building
Room 101 Forum, Civic Hall, Atrium

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