

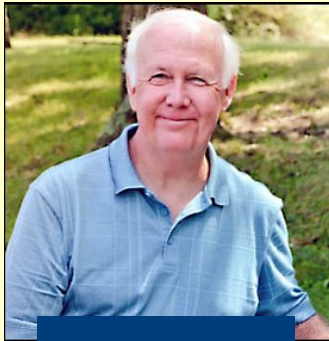
# Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

April 12, 2018

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

## ***“William H. Tipton: The Man Behind the Camera: How He Influenced the Gettysburg Battlefield”***

**J**oin us at 7:15 PM on Thursday, April 12th, at Camden County College in the Connector Building, Room 101. This month’s topic is “William H. Tipton: The Man Behind the Camera --- How He Influenced the Gettysburg Battlefield”



**Randy Drais**

**M**ost, if not all, Battle of Gettysburg buffs have heard about

Gettysburg photographer William H. Tipton. Tipton studied photography as the apprentice of Charles and Isaac Tyson, who were among the earliest Gettysburg photographers, and he later went into business for himself, taking thousands of photographs of visitors to the Gettysburg battlefield, where he also established Tipton Park and was a major force behind the establishment of the Gettysburg Electric Railway’s trolley line on the battlefield.

By 1888, Tipton had produced approximately 5,000 views of the Gettysburg battlefield (the vast majority of the collection was acquired by the Gettysburg National Military Park from C. Tyson Tipton in 1935) and more than 100,000 portraits. Join amateur historian Randy Drais as we learn not only about William H. Tipton’s many influences on Gettysburg, the battlefield, and the Gettysburg National Military Park, but also his family and their involvement as well, and see many of Tipton’s rarely seen battlefield photographs.

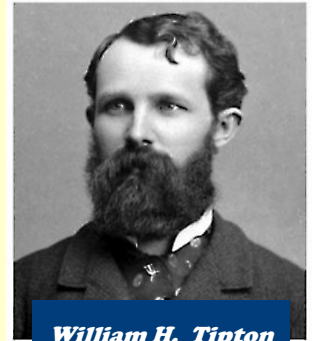
Born and raised in York, Pennsylvania, Randy Drais developed a keen interest in the Battle of Gettysburg and the Gettysburg Campaign immediately after a 5th grade field trip to that famous Civil War battlefield. A lifelong passion to learn more resulted in his creation in March of 2008 of a website, <http://battleofgettysburgbuff.com>, for individuals who wish to learn and do more than the average visitor to the battlefield. A “companion” website, <http://battleofgettysburgbuff.net>, Facebook page, and a quarterly newsletter soon followed.

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

**Email:** [oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net](mailto:oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net)

**Face Book:** Old Baldy Civil War Round Table

**A** graduate of York College of Pennsylvania with a B.A. in International Studies, Randy has worked in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, the Pennsylvania Senate, and the Pennsylvania Department of State. Married with two daughters, Randy retired on January 1, 2015 and now devotes even more time to his main passion, learning even more about the Battle of Gettysburg and sharing that information with others. He has also co-authored “Texans at Gettysburg: Blood and Glory with Hood’s Texas Brigade” and is currently working on a second volume.



**William H. Tipton**

### ***Notes from the President...***

**T**he long month of March is over and Spring is shining on us. April brings us many Civil War activities where we can share our message and promote our upcoming Symposium. Thank you to those who have paid their annual dues to help support our programs. An updated roster will be posted next month. Thank you also to those who made purchases using Amazon Smile during the promotion period last month.

Last month **Robert Baumgartner** shared his research on Confederate Historiography. Everyone present departed enlightened on this segment of Civil War history. This month **Randy Drais** will join us to discuss William H. Tipton, the Civil War battlefield photographer. When Mr. Drais last visited us, he spoke on the Rock Carvings at Gettysburg. Bring a friend to join us on the 12th. Next month **Harry Jenkins** will be entertaining us with his drum.

Thank you to those who supported Joe Wilson’s Andersonville Presentation, our Round Table had a strong presence. Registration for our October Naval Symposium opens on April 15th. You can sign up at [Brownpapertickets.com](http://Brownpapertickets.com) or pick up a form at the meeting. Be sure to borrow a book from Frank’s library to read up on our presenters. Plans are moving forward, catch up with Frank to hear the latest. Help us make this event a grand success by distributing

flyers in your community. Watch our Facebook Event page for updates.

Some members of our Board completed Social Media training in March. Look for an increased Out Reach campaign to begin soon. We have formed the next Cavanaugh **Book Award Committee**. They are mapping the plan and will update us. Our Member spotlights will begin appearing in our newsletter in the coming months. If you would like to serve on this team and learn about our fellow members, let us know.

The next edition of the Camden County History Alliance magazine will be out this month, look for a copy soon. The Neshaminy Reenactment will be April 28-29. Attend, support our friends and promote our Naval Symposium. The South Jersey History Fair will be May 19th at the Gabreil Daveis Tavern House Site in Glendora. Bob will apprise us on this event at our meeting. The Old Baldy Clothing Store will be open April 15-30 for sales. Please make your Spring purchases during that period, so you can proudly wear it this summer. Join us at the Lamp Post at 5:30 for entertaining pre-meeting conversation on the 12th.

*Rich Jankowski, President*

## **Today in Civil War History**

**1861, Friday, April 12th**

**W**ar starts at 4.30 a.m. when the Confederates open fire on Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor, the order to commence being given by Captain George S. James at Fort Johnson. Firing continues throughout the day. Further south, on Santa Rosa Island in Florida, Union reinforcements land and secure the vital Gulf Coast stronghold at Fort Picken.

**1862, Saturday, April 12th**

### **Eastern Theater**

James Andrews leads a raid behind the Confederate lines, seizing the locomotive General on the Western and Atlantic railroad. After a long chase, in which the Confederates use the locomotive Texas, Andrews and his 21 raiders are captured. Andrews and six others are eventually executed

**1863 Sunday, April 12th**

### **Western Theater**

With Union warships controlling the mouth of the Red River, General Banks resumes his plan to take Port Hudson with a turning movement by the Atchafalaya. To affect this, he must first deal with 4-5000 Confederate troops under Taylor, entrenched on the Teche River below Franklin. Banks begins to land troops behind Taylor's force while keeping them busy in front. His objective is to surround and annihilate the Confederates.

**1864 Tuesday, April 12th**

### **Western Theater**

In one of the most notorious minor actions of the war, Bedford Forrest's Confederate cavalry storm Fort Pillow, Tennessee. Held by 557 Federal soldiers, including 262 black troops, the position is rapidly over-whelmed by Forrest's veteran cavalry. The Confederates suffer 14 dead and 86 wounded. Federal losses are 231 dead, 100 wounded, and 226 captured—an exceptionally high ratio of dead to wounded, which Union soldiers subsequently claim was the result of a cold-blooded massacre after the surrender. Later, the joint Committee on the Conduct of the War will hear bitter accusations from Union soldiers that the rebels had committed numerous atrocities after the fighting was over, concentrating with particular viciousness on the black soldiers. This is hotly denied by the Confederates, Forrest stating that the Union commander had continued the action long after his defeat was inevitable. On the other hand, the Confederate commander and subsequent KKK founder, writes a letter describing the scene and saying: "It is hoped that these facts will demonstrate to the Northern people that Negro soldiers cannot cope with Southerners."

### **Trans Mississippi Theater**

A Confederate cavalry brigade led by General Thomas Green, the former guerrilla commander, ambushes Porter's fleet from the bluff near Blair's Landing. The water is so low that vessels of the Osage type are almost unmanageable. Osage herself is only steerable with the transport Black Hawk lashed to her, but she goes aground at 2 p.m. For an hour and a half, Confederate troops engage the ships with rifles at less than 100 yards. The ships return fire with grape and cannister, and when this runs out, they use shell with the fuze cut to one second. The Southern forces eventually retreat, their commander being among the killed.

**1865 Tuesday, April 12th**

### **Eastern Theater**

Sherman's army receives the news of Lee's surrender. In a deeply moving ceremony at Appomattox the Army of Northern Virginia formally surrenders its weapons and flags. General Gordon leads the Confederate column before the assembled ranks of Union troops under Major-General Joshua Chamberlain. Proud battle ensigns are laid down for the last time. One of the most famous military organizations of all time passes into history.

### **Western Theater**

Moving via the Blakely and Tensas, the Union fleet approaches the rear of Mobile, while Granger's troops are shipped across the bay to enter the Confederacy's last major city. The 4500 remaining troops of Maury's garrison slip away with 27 field guns and a wagon train, planning to join Johnston. Meanwhile, Wilson's 12,000 cavalrymen occupy Montgomery, Alabama, after some skirmishing.



# Murder of Octavius Catto

by Rich Jankowski, OBCWRT President



The Major Octavius V. Catto Honor Ceremony was held on Saturday February 19th for the first time at the Philadelphia City Hall Catto Memorial. Previously it had been held at 6th and Lombard Street. That is near where Catto lived, worked and voted on the fateful Election Day on which he was cruelly assassinated. He had been called to active duty with the PA

National Guard to protect voters in his community. The memorial, "A Quest for Parity," at Market and South Board Street was dedicated in September 2017. The Catto Memorial consists of a 12-foot bronze statue of Catto, behind him are five granite pillars, fashioned like upturned streetcars. The figure faces a stainless-steel ballot box resting on a broad table.

Educator, scholar, writer, pioneering baseball player, and fearless civil rights activist, Catto had fought unflaggingly for an equitable society in the wake of the Civil War. He successfully protested to desegregate Philadelphia's trolleys, he fought to pass constitutional amendments enfranchising black citizens, and then he worked to bring those new black voters to the polls.



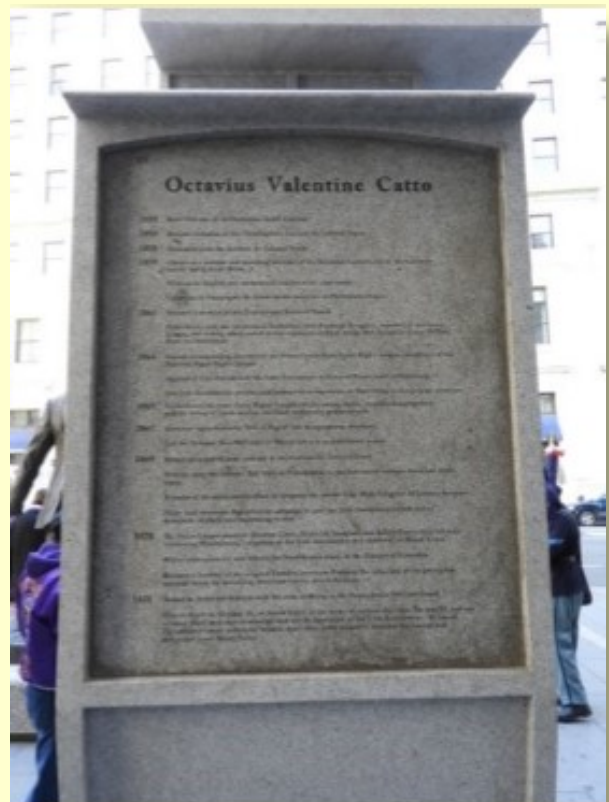
Old Baldy members present at the ceremony included Walt Lafty, Herb Kaufman, John Voris and President Jankowski. Friends of our Round Table Albert El, Joe Becton, Kerry Bryant, Paula Gidjunis, John Shivo, and Andy Waskie were also in attendance. The General Meade Society

the 3rd USCT, the Octavius V. Catto Society, the American Legion Post 405, and the Military Order Loyal Legion of the United States were also represented. Cadets from the Valley Forge Military Academy served as the color guard. Several of the organizations placed wreaths in front of the statue of Catto.



You should visit the memorial to this great American next time you are in Center City. The panels on the trolley car section highlight the various contributions of Catto. Plan on attending the ceremony next February. For more on the murder of Catto visit:

<http://philadelphiaencyclopedia.org/archive/murder-of-octavius-catto/>.



**2018 Dues (\$25.00) . . .**  
**Can be brought to the meeting**  
**or mailed to Frank Barletta**  
**44 Morning Glory Drive Marlton, NJ**  
**08053**

## Murder of Octavius Catto



Thanks to Kathy Clark's dedicated monthly event notices, some of us were privileged to see a movie last night produced by the American Philosophy Society on the life of Thomas Paine. It showcased a re-enactor giving the audience an autobiographical account of his life.

Born in England, he was the son of a Quaker father and an Anglican mother. He was not an atheist as the Federalists labeled him, but a deist and had little regard for the bible and organized religions of any type.

Apparently gregarious, he learned the art of reason in England, possibly in many pubs, where some of us go to reason out our existence. His writings made their way to Ben Franklin, who invited him to the colonies. After he arrived in Philadelphia he wrote *Common Sense* in 1776, which sold profusely as a pamphlet and was thought of as supplemental to the writings of revolution. Typically, Paine did not copyright his works which included *Agrarian Justice*, *The Rights of Man*, and others. Paine was a courageous man in many senses. He was outspoken about his religious beliefs which even in America at that time did not sit well, especially with the Evangelicals. In addition to those uninhibited discussions, "*Common Sense*" was of course considered treasonous to Britain and the monarchy. John Adams was "shocked by the pamphlet's "democratically" prescriptions for new governance." After the war John Adams said: "Without the pen of the author of *Common Sense*, the sword of Washington would have been raised in vain." But as Adams aged his dislike for Paine grew and he called Paine a "poor, ignorant, malicious, short-sighted, crapulous mass."

After the war, only one of the main physiocrats from the revolution remained in the United States while the Constitution was being drafted, that was James Madison. Ben Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and Thomas Paine were all in France at this time, leaving Alexander Hamilton and others a more weighty influence over the country's new law.

During the French Revolution which began in 1789, Paine was asked by the Girondins to participate in their new republic and assist with the constitution. But when the Jacobins came to power, Paine was imprisoned and scheduled for the guillotine, like many others during the Terror of 1793 and 94. But as God, luck, or fate would have it, death passed him over and Thomas Jefferson helped him to finally return to the United States to safety, the Federalist newspapers still defaming him as the infamous Thomas Paine. Paine felt abandoned by colleague George Washington who did little or nothing to free him. Upon his return home, he received another disparaging and discouraging letter from a "former confidant," Samuel Adams.

Paine died in New York in 1809 at age 72, a pretty full life considering expectancies of that period and the peril he put himself in his entire mature life. Allegedly, only six people attended his burial service. There are only two statues in the entire United States commemorating this American founder, one right here in Bordentown, New Jersey. A sad end and a sad tribute to a man whose life was motivated by epistemology and what the narrator called "cooperative individualism" as a means toward a better life. Paine insisted that speaking and writing the truth as one saw it was an obligation to life itself.

I want to thank Bill for writing this article for the Newsletter. I also attended this presentation on Thomas Paine at the Cherry Hill Library. I knew nothing about Paine's life, only that he lived in New Jersey for a few years. There is a statue of him in the center of Bordentown, NJ.

Bill did an excellent job with this article and took some time to make sure that the information was correct. The evening was a learning experience for both of us.



***"REPUTATION is what men and women think of us; CHARACTER is what God and angels know of us." - Thomas Paine***



# World War I Veteran's Bonus Applications

by Mike Cavanaugh OBCWRT Member

In 1924, after four years of intense lobbying by the American Legion, the U. S. Congress passed the so-called veteran's bonus bill. This bill authorized payments to all veterans of the "Great War." They would earn \$1 for each day of service in the United States and \$1.25 for each day overseas. The money would be put into an endowment fund until 1945. With the country in the early stages of the Great Depression and unemployment at an all-time high, President Calvin Coolidge failed in 1924 to sustain a veto the bonus bill realizing its potential cost. In 1931, President Herbert Hoover came to the same conclusion predicting the final cost could be as high as \$4 billion dollars.

With the country in serious financial trouble, raising taxes was out of the question. For example, a veteran out of work five hundred dollars could carry him for six or seven months. The veterans had let Washington know they wanted their bonus money and they wanted it now! The March on Washington began when Walter Waters, a thirty-four-year-old veteran of the 146th Field Artillery, was laid off from his job in a canning factory. In March 1932, Waters attended a meeting in Portland Oregon of the National Veterans Association. He addressed the meeting telling those attending that they should band together and go to Washington to demand the bonus money be paid now, when it was most needed. He also reminded them how big business sent lobbyists to fight for their interest. At first not much interest was shown but when the latest bonus bill was defeated in Congress the group decided to take action.

On May 11, having no other means of transportation, the group blocked the tracks of the Union Pacific Railroad and commandeered several cars and headed east. They named themselves the BEF, the Bonus Expeditionary Force under the command of their "general" Walter Waters. This was a parody on the American Expeditionary Force sent overseas in WW I. It was an attempt to keep the group together under some sort of military discipline. It took eighteen days to reach Washington. Along the way many new recruits joined the march. Reaching Washington Waters went ahead to pave the way with the District officials. He received an unexpectedly friendly reception from the new Chief of Metropolitan Police, Pelham G. Glassford, a graduate of West Point who earned the field rank of brigadier general and received the second highest military award the Distinguished Service Cross. He could not do enough for his fellow veterans, providing needed lodging and food. New marchers were constantly drifting into the city, joining up with the marchers from Portland. Chief Glassford set up a commissary financed

with private donations including \$115 out of his own pocket. When Waters was voted in as BEF's Commander in Chief, Glassford was made secretary treasurer.



The streets were quite peaceful even with the arrival of hundreds, and then thousands of marchers, as they made their way to the capital. Impressed by the welcome the marchers were getting, many brought their entire families. Although President Herbert Hoover was thought to oppose the ever-increasing masses he gave secret approval to Chief Glassford to procure tents, field kitchens, and all the equipment he could lay his hands on. A much-needed dispensary, equipped complete with personnel, was warmly welcomed. By mid-June there were thousands – some estimated as high as twenty-five thousand marchers – living in twenty-seven encampments. Hundreds more were temporarily housed in several vacant buildings slated for demolition. The presence of thousands of petitioners spurred Congress to get back to work.

A resurrected bonus bill passed the House by a vote of 209 to 176. Now it was the Senate's turn. Hundreds of nervous veterans waited at the Capitol Plaza into the early evening hours. Waters emerged to announce the Senate defeated the bill 62 to 18. Surprisingly the veterans took the news comely. But the big question was, of course, what would the marchers do now? Waters declared "We'll stay until 1945." But as the weeks dragged on the boredom along with Washington's brutal summer heat began to take its toll. The BEF was not only losing its base, it was losing the men who kept things running somewhat in order. When President Hoover quietly supported a bill that would ear-mark \$100,000 to help marchers return home Waters saw this as a way of weakening the resolve of the marchers. The numbers did show however, the remaining veterans were only about one-half of its peak. Violent demonstrations were increasing forcing Glassford to make more and more arrests. On July 27, Hoover saw an opportunity to remove the marchers from the downtown government buildings. His Secretary of War Patrick J. Hurley, thought army troops should be used. The presi-

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dent refused. Washington D. C. police, he believed, could handle the job. Things went well in the morning, but in the afternoon when Waters issues a “call to arms” scores of men captured the Anacostia Bridge while others headed downtown. Glassford and his men were pelted with rocks and bricks. Several were badly injured. Two veterans were shot and killed. The District commissioners got into the act insisting that Hoover to send in troops. Hoover relented and ordered Hurley to issue the necessary orders to Army Chief of Staff to General Douglas MacArthur.



MacArthur's orders were to go to the scene of the most troubled location and cooperate fully with the D. C. Police Force. He was to surround the affected area and turn over all prisoners to the civil authorities. As he was inclined to do his entire career General MacArthur ignored orders. He was to mass his troops which included a contingent of cavalry and six small tanks along Pennsylvania Avenue. As the troops advanced marchers in one of the vacant buildings let the bricks and stones fly. Soldiers responded with tear gas. Most of the marchers retreated to the bridge. Hoover was appalled by what was happening. He sent orders to MacArthur not to cross the bridge. The general ignored those orders also and early the evening he sent his men across the river and into the BEF camps scattering the few people who left. Retreating marchers set fire to the camps and, the charging troops finished the job. MacArthur insisted the burning was necessary to keep the marchers from returning. The march on Washington faded away to history. Herbert Hoover would not win a second term and MacArthur's reputation would be a little tarnished especially with veterans.

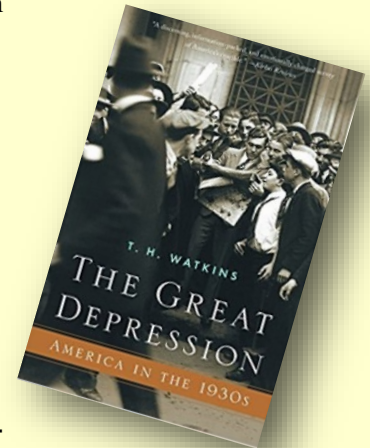
Herbert Hoover tried to put a positive spin on the whole affair. “A challenge to the authority of the United States Government has been met, swiftly, firmly.” His handling of the crisis was not the only reason for his landslide loss to Governor Franklin Roosevelt, 22,800,000 to 15,750,000 (The electoral college margin was 472 to 59 in favor of the governor). In a nut-shell Roosevelt did not get caught up in the politics of the Great Depression and the March on Washington. He created the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) where thousands were given better

jobs with better pay. Many were veterans of WW I and the March on Washington. The Bonuses? No need with the CCC they just faded away. Also, it is believed the rugged out- door life and discipline of the CCC were a God-sent



when these young men entered the Second World War.

**Suggested reading:**  
**The Great Depression: America in the 1930s by T. H. Watkins** (The companion volume to the public television series)



**Veteran's Compensation Application form:**

The State of Pennsylvania issued claim forms to veterans requesting the bonus. The information on these completed forms are a great source of genealogical information. Beginning with the veteran's present residence, it lists his place and date of birth, father and mother's full names, wife and minor children information, if applicable. Military information includes serial number, unit assigned to, rank or grade with any promotions, engagements, etc. Dates of any wounds and injuries, honorably discharged date. Finally, the amount of bonus money the veteran would receive if approved.

On a personal note: I had two uncles that fought in WW I. Uncle Francis “Frank” Cavanaugh was a member of Co. D, the 61st Infantry Division. Fighting in the Meuse Argonne he received a gun-shot wound of the right side on November 10, 1918 (Yes! the day before the Armistice). He did survive the war. Over the years it was said in the family that Uncle Frank received a pension for surviving a “Gas Attack.” He did receive a regular disability pension but I found no evidence that pensions were given for injuries related to gas attacks.



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Uncle Daniel P. Cavanaugh was a member of the 338th Ambulance Company, 5th Army Corps. (Did he ever meet Ernest Hemingway?). Both veterans are buried with their wives in the Beverly National Cemetery in Burlington, New Jersey.

### Contacting the State

I have made repeated calls to the Pennsylvania State Archives over the years concerning the status of the WW I Veteran's Compensation Application collection in hopes it was available on line. As of March 1, 2018, It is not. For further information contact:

#### Pennsylvania State Archives

350 North Street

Harrisburg, PA. 17120-0090

☎ Phone: 717.783.3281

Title of the collection, **WW I Veteran's Compensation Applications.**

✉ Email: ra-statearchives@pa.gov

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## March 8<sup>th</sup> Meeting

At our March meeting we had the pleasure of Robert Baumgartner and his presentation, "The Historiography of the Confederacy". Historiography as stated by Merriam-Webster's dictionary is: "the writing of history; especially: the writings of history based on the critical examination of sources, the selection of an individual fact, point, circumstance, or detail from the authentic materials, and the composition or combination of parts or elements so as to form a whole that will stand the test of critical methods".



Three men were highlighted by Mr. Baumgartner: Douglas Southall Freeman, T. Harry Williams and C. Vann Woodward. Douglas Southall Freeman was a newspaper editor, biographer, author and historian. Living in Lynchburg, VA as a boy he saw a Civil War reenactment with his Father and was hooked on history. Later the family

moved to Richmond, VA and lived the rest of his life there until his death, buried in Hollywood Cemetery. He became the greatest American biographer producing many –volume books on Lee and Franklin and was rewarded with two Pulitzer Prizes. Douglas Southall Freeman was a true Virginian: it seemed to be in his blood. He would say that he was "deeply rooted in the soil of Virginia". His day began at 3am by writing his newspaper stories, going home for lunch and a nap, spending the rest of the evening working on his history. Douglas Southall Freeman true love was history. Freeman came into possession of long-lost wartime communications between Lee and Davis. This became "Lee's Dispatches". It was not until after Freeman's death that "Lee's Dispatches" was published for it got lost somewhere in history.

Freeman was trained as a journalist and wrote in a style which was readable because of his journalist ties. After writing about the wartime communications between Lee and Davis he went on to research Robert E. Lee's life.

If you want to learn all about Lee's life this is the three volume study for you. There is so much detail that the research was monumental that he did not miss any aspect of Lee's life. Freeman became fascinated by the life of George Washington and wrote a biography, six volumes. The seventh volume was completed after his death by his associates trying to keep to his style of writing. A three-volume "Lee's Lieutenants" was published during World War II which had a great influence on American Military leaders. The volumes of books contained concise military history, strategy, biography and Civil War History which has lasted the test of time for military warfare. This work became the authority on military strategy for all times. Douglas Southall Freeman was a writer of Virginia history and became the most influential writer of the day not only for Virginia history but military analysis of World War I and II bringing him recognition around the country and military circles. When he died in 1953 his books were well known and used by many college classes as required reading in graduate studies. In some colleges and Universities some of his books are still on the reading list today.



**T** Harry Williams, a native of Illinois, had more Northern views and opinions in his writings as compared to Douglas Southall Freeman who was more a southern sympathizer. Williams book "Lincoln and His Generals" was only one of many books he wrote including "Lincoln and the Radicals", "P.G.T. Beauregard, "Beauregard in Mexico", Napoleon in Gray" and "McClellan, Sherman and Grant".

They are as relevant today as they were when he first wrote them.

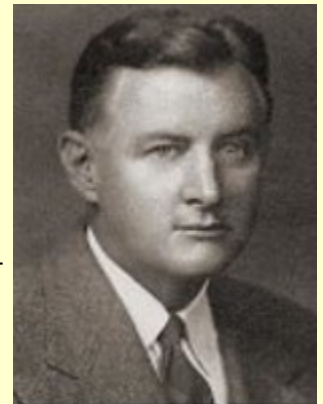
**W**illiams was so fascinated with the life of Huey Long that he wrote a biography of Long's Life entitled, "Every Man's a King". He won a Pulitzer Prize for his work on Long's biography. Long's governorship, marking the half century of Louisiana history, resulted in many accomplishments in Baton Rouge. Williams wanted to write about them to show that through Huey Long, who was sometimes called "a powerful and sometimes ruthless political boss" that he could get things done. He went on to write twenty books which became standard textbooks in American History Classes. He established the T. Henry Williams Center for Oral History in which he recorded oral history of his books. His career as an LSU Professor was during the time when the post-civil war mythology of "The Lost Cause of the Confederacy," and continued to

attack the defenders of "The Lost Cause".

**T** Harry Williams was an avid writer, publishing two works a year. His works on the American Civil War are read today, continuing to enhance our knowledge of American History.

**C** Vann Woodward, born in Alabama, received knowledge of what the south was like from his parents. He focused on race relations in the South and focused on issues as he made his way through all his college years and beyond. As an American Historian, reading Shelby Foote, listening to Tom Watson (Georgia Politician) and other historic writings he became aware of lynching, race issues, and the problem of reconstruction. Tom Watson focused on the anger and hatred of poor whites against black people and advocated lynching. As a result of the knowledge Williams was hearing from others he wrote "Origins of the New South 1877-1913" talking about dignitaries that rule the south and maintaining their hold on the black people. Woodward saw a decaying South and a Political failure.

**T**he most influential book Woodward wrote was "The Strange Career of Jim Crow" asking the question: "Are you sure you were a Southerner?" Martin Luther King endorsed this book as the Bible of the Civil Rights movement. You could say it literally started the Civil Rights movement. When Martin Luther King marched with his people of Selma, Woodward marched arm and arm with King. Woodward explained there is a New South but we should be writing about it quietly.

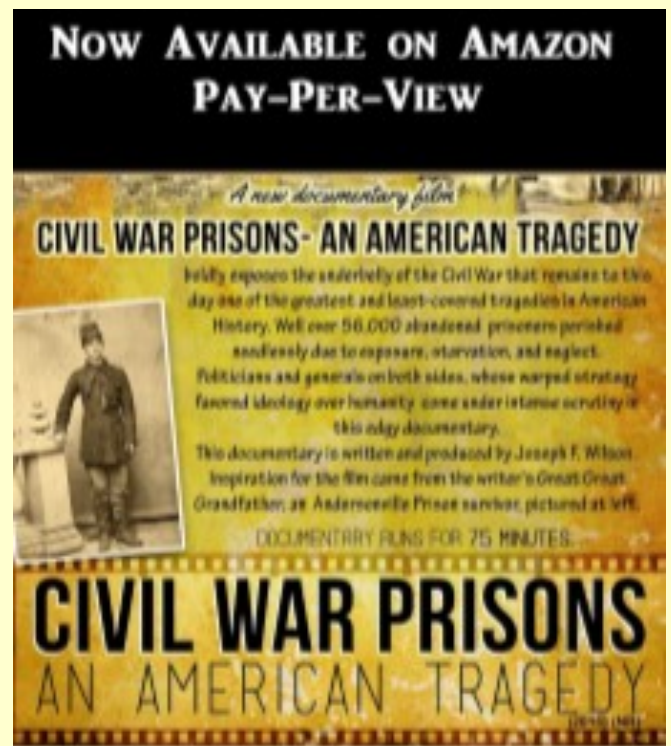


**W**oodward changed the way we see Confederate history. Instead of focusing on the military aspects of battle, he challenged the political side of war, not always wanting to hear tactics or what to defend. This became the "Old South vs. New South", continuing to focus on political aspects and the people's opinion of the South. This new observation was as a result of the Centennial of the Civil War. Now Southern honor became the important part of this discussion. Through the views of these authors and others, history became part of other points of view. New opinions were formed and some were changed, new ideas came forth, problems were beginning to be solved or understood through listening and discussion. Through the writings in newspapers, books, and now in the electronic age we become more informed about the past and the thinking patterns of the day. Continuing into the 20th



Continued from page 8

Century we are always learning as we are looking at the old opinions, revising, forming or changing what we learned from the past. We thank Robert Baumgartner for a very interesting and informative presentation. Even though this topic was not as familiar in terms of exploring historical events it brings about a new way to approach author's writings and thus how it effects our present and future history.



## 10 facts about NJ & the Civil War

Source: [http://www.nj.com/morris/index.ssf/2015/06/ten\\_facts\\_about\\_new\\_jersey\\_and\\_the\\_civil\\_war.html](http://www.nj.com/morris/index.ssf/2015/06/ten_facts_about_new_jersey_and_the_civil_war.html)

1. **Big business:** New Jerseyans opposed the South's secession, however, New Jersey did a lot of business in the South, and did not want to be at war.
2. **Union support:** Pro-Union sentiment grew as the war continued ... factories provided clothing and materials for the Union soldiers.
3. **Quakers' influence:** The abolitionist movement was stronger in **South Jersey**, mainly because of the large Quaker population which condemned slavery.
4. **No love for Lincoln:** New Jersey did not vote for Republican Abraham Lincoln either time he ran.
5. **Underground Railroad:** New Jersey boasted a significant number of Underground Railroad stations ... "conductors" included Harriet Tubman and William Still
6. **Volunteer soldiers:** Of the tens of thousands of New Jerseyans in the Union Army, only 900 were draftees.
7. **Bounties helped:** Many volunteer soldiers were paid bounties of \$200 to \$600 by townships and counties.
8. **A diverse lineup:** NJ's soldiers were a diverse lot including native-born Protestant descendants of Dutch & English settlers, Jews, Catholic Irishmen, Italians, & Poles. In 1863, African-Americans joined the Union ranks.
9. **Women's role:** NJ's women made their presence known on & off battlefields, including nurses like Cornelia Hancock (America's Florence Nightingale) and Arabella Wharton Griffith Barlow, who nursed her husband, a general, back to health and later died of typhus..
10. **No fighting on Jersey soil:** Battle of Gettysburg was the closest the war ever got to New Jersey.

[See internet link above for more information](http://www.nj.com/morris/index.ssf/2015/06/ten_facts_about_new_jersey_and_the_civil_war.html)

# Old Baldy Civil War Round Table Clothing Item

- 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)
- 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)
- 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")
- 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")



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")

- Sandwich Caps - \$20.00**  
Lightweight Cotton Sandwich Bill Cap 100% Brushed Cotton; Mid Profile Color: Navy/White or Stone/Navy Adjustable Closure

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

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

Jeanne Reith Tuttle Marketing Services 1224 Gail Road  
West Chester, PA 19380

jeanne@tuttlemarketing.com 610-430-7432

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

- 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.

**PLEASE NOTE THAT THE  
ONLINE STORE IS OPEN UN-  
TIL MONSDAY, 4/30/18.**





# NEW 2018 BOOKS ON THE CIVIL WAR

Available on



**REMEMBER → Generate \$ funding \$ for OBCWRT**



## 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](http://www.morriscountyhistory.org)

## UPCOMING MEETINGS

Thu, May 10, 2018: Harry Jenkins on “With Cadence and Clarion Call: Bugle, Fife, and Drum: Military Music of Camp and Field”

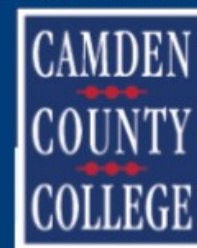


THU, June 14, 2018:

John Fitzpatrick on “There is No Fail here.” President Lincoln’s Leadership at Gettysburg”

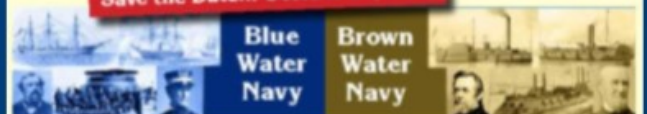
THU, July 12, 2018: Bob Russo on “Independence: An Ideal, a National Park, and a World Heritage Site”

Join us at 7:15 PM at



200 College Drive  
Blackwood, NJ 08012-0200  
Connector Building • Room 101

Save the Date... October 20, 2018



**Civil War Navy Symposium**