

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

Kevin M. Hale Award
for
best Historical Newsletter
in New Jersey

October 11, 2018 The Civil War: April 12, 1861 - May 9, 1865

“The Philadelphia Navy Yard: Mainstay of the Fleet, 1801 – 1995”

Joseph-James Ahern

Join us at **7:15 PM** on **Thursday, October 11th**, at **Camden County College** in the **Connector Building, Room 101**. This month's topic is **“The Philadelphia Navy Yard”**



The Philadelphia Navy Yard was one of five government shipyard established at the start of the nineteenth century to support the infant United States Navy. Originally located in the Southwark section of the city, the Philadelphia Navy Yard conducted ship repair and construction through the Antebellum period. In its first sixty years the Yard would see the fleet transition from sail to steam, and adjust its workforce accordingly. With the coming of the Civil War, the Philadelphia Navy Yard was challenged by the demands of the growing Federal Navy, and the new technologies introduced into naval warfare. The Civil War was also the catalyst for the move of the Yard from its original location to League Island. A move that would establish the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard as one of the nation's important naval industrial sites during World War II and the Cold War. In his presentation, naval historian and archivist Joseph-James Ahern will explore the history of the Navy Yard, from its establishment in 1801 to its closure in 1995. The talk will explore how the events of the Civil War impacted the Yard, and were the catalyst for the changes that lead to its development as an important twentieth century industrial site.

Joseph-James Ahern is currently a senior archivist at the University Archives and Records Center at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. A resident of Riverside, N.J., Mr. Ahern graduated from Rutgers University - Camden with a Master of Arts in Public History. He has worked for such notable institutions as the Atwater Kent Museum - The History Museum of Philadelphia, and the American Philosophical Society Library. He has also been a consulting historian to the National Archives and Records Administration - Mid-Atlantic Region for their exhib-

Continued on page 2

Notes from the President...

The month of our big event is finally here. We will welcome guests from around the nation to our Civil War Naval Symposium is on October 20th. We are looking forward to seeing **Don Wiles** again. Thank you to all who have registered and all who will assist on the 20th to make the event a success. Frank and the Planning team have been toiling away to make it a memorable occasion. Tickets for The Civil War Navy Magazine Mega Prize are now on sale. They will be available at our meeting, at the event or through our Facebook Page. If you have any items you would like to donate for Door Prizes, bring them to the meeting on the 11th.

At our September gathering, **Milissa Ziobro** shared her research on “Women in the Military” and their contributions to the nation, highlighting Admiral Michelle Howard. It was a very well received program. This month **Joseph-James Ahern** will explore the impact of the events of the Civil War on the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Invite friends and family who may be interested in this topic to join us on the 11th. We have some fine programs coming to us in the coming months, be sure to check the schedule.

We had a successful Historic Soldier Weekend at Fort Mott, we met some interest people, invited them to the Symposium and to our meetings, and also raise some funds. Thank you to **Dave Gilson** and **Kathy Clark** for staffing our display. On October 13th we will be setting up at the Mullica Hill Civil War weekend. There are still openings to greet guests, you may sign up at the meeting. The Boscov's 25% off coupons sales are going well. Thank you to those who sold them, if you need more before the 16th we will have them at the meeting.

The Nominating Committee will be named this month to canvass for the slate for our Board election in December. Let them know of your interest to serve our Round Table. Our Social Media Intern **Amy Osterhout** will join us at this month's meeting for a brief overview of our marketing on Social Media. Thanks to **Arlene and Roger Schnaare** for distributing our Membership roster. **Frank Barletta** will have the Camden County History Week materials at our meeting. These include the passports, trail maps. And activities for the week of October 13-21. Watch for updates on our Spring trips and other outings.

If you are available before our meeting on the 13th, join us at the Lamp Post Diner for dinner with our presenter, Joseph-James Ahern, and our fellow members.

Rich Jankowski, President

it Mainstay of the Fleet: The Philadelphia Navy Yard 1801 – 1997, and Pennsylvania Hospital Historic Collections for their exhibit From Wharf to Ward: Pennsylvania Hospital & Maritime Health, 1799 – 1830. He has focused his scholarly research in U.S. military and naval history, primarily in the areas of military operations and technical development. In November 1997 he published Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, a photographic look at the historic shipyard located on League Island. In addition, Mr. Ahern has published articles in American Neptune, International Journal of Naval History, Encyclopedia of New Jersey, and Encyclopedia of the Atomic Age. In 2003 he published the article “We had the hose turned on us!': Ross Gunn and the Naval Research Laboratory's Early Research into Nuclear Propulsion, 1939 – 1946” in Historical Studies in the Physical and Biological Sciences. Mr. Ahern is also a regular reviewer for the Naval Historical Foundation, Army Historical Foundation, Maryland Historical Society, and Civil War Book Reviews. He is also a member of the Civil War Trust, Friends of Gettysburg, Naval Historical Foundation, and Army Historical Foundation.

Today in Civil War History

1861 Friday, October 11

Eastern Theater

While the two main armies face each other in Virginia, there is considerable activity on the upper Potomac. General Banks, who succeeded the aged General Patterson after Bull Run, has pushed his outposts up the Potomac Valley from Harper's Ferry. This is partly to guard against a Confederate drive into Maryland, but also in response to the Southern army's wide-ranging foragers. Having consumed every-thing around Manassas and Centreville, the Confederate Army must look for supplies as far north as Leesburg, some 40 miles from Harper's Ferry.

1862 Saturday, October 11

The Confederacy

The Confederate Congress excludes those owning 20 or more slaves from the draft. Many feel this inequitable measure makes the struggle a “rich man's war and a poor man's fight.”

Eastern Theater

Stuart's cavalymen begin to circle right around the un-moving Army of the Potomac.

Trans-Mississippi

A skirmish is reported at La Grange, Arkansas.

1863 Sunday, October 11

Western Theater

Davis takes Longstreet for a walk. The veteran general offers to resign, which the president refuses; he then asks Davis to replace Bragg with Johnston, which meets with the same stony response. The Confederacy is paying dearly for the friendship forged at the battle of Buena Vista. On February 23, 1847 Bragg commanded an artillery battery

and achieved instant fame when, at the height of the battle, Zachery Taylor ordered, “A little more grape, Captain Bragg.” The then Colonel Davis had commanded the Mississippi Rifles who had supported Bragg's battery, and the two became firm friends. It was to have fatal consequences for the Confederacy. Sherman departs Memphis for Corinth, ordered to repair the roads behind him so the army can be supplied. He has 330 miles of hostile country to contend with; the bridges are all down and Confederate guerrilla bands lurk around his line of march.

1864 Tuesday, October 11

The North

Lincoln's supporters win in elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, showing the president's pessimistic view of his political fortunes is not at all accurate. Lincoln stays up past midnight at the War Department telegraph office to discover the election results.

1865 October 11

The North

On October 11 President Johnson paroles former Confederate vice-president Stephens and several members of Jefferson Davis's Cabinet.

2018 Civil War Round Table Congress

By Kathy Clark, Member OBCWRT

“Old Baldy CWRT took to the road again”! This time Rich, Frank, myself, and Flat Old Baldy attended the 2018 CWRT Congress hosted by the National Civil War Museum and Harrisburg Civil War Round Table. The pre-congress reception was held on Friday evening, August 17, with the highlights of the evening a behind the scenes tour of the museum artifacts. As you can imagine there are so many artifacts that not everything can be displayed. We broke up into two groups and started with viewing a table of



correspondence from various sources such as: a note from Lincoln to McClellan, photos of children

who enlisted in the war, a register of Confederate hospital inmates, to a letter about Stonewall Jackson with a piece of fabric from his coat. After we viewed the correspondence we went into another part of the museum to see other artifacts. Custer's boot pulls, Chamberlin's top hat, a beautiful silver service, and George Crook's traveling bag to name a few of the many examples we saw. Later in the evening we had a presentation by historian and author Dr. Chris Mackowski entitled: “That Furious Struggle Chancellorsville and



Speakers

Gene Barr and Flat Old Baldy

Many Articles

the High Tide of the Confederacy.” His presentation brought to light the Chancellorsville Battle by using the audience as a tool to explain what really happened from many different sides. Chris Mackowski is the editor-in-chief and co-founder of Emerging Civil War. He has co-authored a dozen books on the Civil War and his articles have appeared in all major Civil War magazines.

On our Saturday meeting we were welcomed by Wayne Motts, CEO of the National Civil War Museum. This was the second year for the Congress bringing aspects of organizing, fundraising, volunteer recruitment, getting new members and other Round Table articles to enhance the growth of our own Round Table. There are many organizational tools that Old Baldy became aware of at the last Congress meeting which has helped the growth and enhanced the Round Table experience.

Matthew Borowick from Robert E. Lee CWRT and Civil War News was master of ceremonies who explained an Overview of the Congress. Jay Jorgensen also of Robert E. Lee CWRT talked on organizing Round Table’s for success and activities that could be used to achieve that success. Wally Rueckel of the Brunswick CWRT talked about his experiences running his Round Table. Dr. John Bamberi, MD, Scottsdale CWRT also talked about his experiences and no cost marketing. Mike Movius, Puget Sound CWRT talked about marketing through Facebook and Meetup. A panel discussion followed with the attendees writing down their questions for the speakers. There was time for networking and socializing with fellow Round Table members. It is always a way to get and receive new ideas to bring home to our own Round Table.

Flat Old Baldy made the rounds in socializing with members and getting his picture taken all day long. He really knew how to work a room! Everyone who met him were so happy to see him and made the day fun as well as educational. Keep an eye out for him on Facebook, other articles, and around the town.

The day wrapped up with many authors and book signing. The list included Chris Macdowski with his Emerging Civil War series; Ted Alexander; Susan Boardman and Christopher Brenneman on the Gettysburg Cyclorama; Denise Frye; Tom Huntington and “Searching for George Gordon Meade: The Forgotten Victor of Gettysburg”; Carol Reardon; Richard J. Sommers; Jeffrey D. Wert and “Cavalrymen of the Lost Cause” and “The Sword of Lincoln”; Gene Barr and “Captain Josiah Moore: A Civil War Captain and his Lady”. Old Baldy remembered Gene when he was a guest speaker at the round table and wanted a photo with him. At the conclusion of this very busy day our group came away with some new ideas but at the same time are wondering how this Congress could get better. Old Baldy wants to host the 2020 Civil War Congress to continue making the meeting and guest speakers even more relevant to the future of the Round Table experience. Rick and Frank left the museum and headed home with many ideas to talk about. The next morning, I took Flat Old Baldy and we went to Monocacy Battlefield and then went into town to the National Civil War Medicine Museum in Frederick, Maryland. Flat Old Baldy and myself continued to have a very successful and enjoyable day of Civil War history. There will be more adventures to come.....

Welcome to a new recruit Ken Funkhouser



1865 - Last year of Naval Operations

13-15 January

The joint amphibious assault under Rear Admiral David D. Porter and Major General Alfred H. Terry took Fort Fisher, the key in the defense of Wilmington, North Carolina, which was the last port by which supplies from Europe could reach General Lee's troops at Richmond.

23-24 January

The Confederate fleet under Flag Officer John K. Mitchell attempted to dash down the James River to attack General Grant's headquarters at City Point, Virginia. The bold attack was thwarted when the heaviest of the ironclads ran aground.

17-18 February

Charleston, confronted by General William T. Sherman's soldiers approaching from the rear and a Navy-supported amphibious assault from Bull's Bay, was evacuated.

18 February

CSS Shenandoah, Lieutenant James I. Waddell, departed Melbourne to resume her commerce raiding career in the Pacific.

22 February

Wilmington, North Carolina, was evacuated as Rear Admiral Porter's ships steamed up the Cape Fear River and General Terry's soldiers marched on the city

24 March

CSS Stonewall, Captain Thomas J. Page, put to sea from Ferrol, Spain, en route to Havana. The ironclad was intended to raise the blockade of one or more southern ports.

28 March

Rear Admiral Porter joined Generals Grant and Sherman for a conference with President Lincoln on board steamer River Queen at City Point, Virginia. They discussed the strategy to be followed in the closing days of the war and how the South would be treated at the close of the conflict.

2-4 April

CSA Secretary of the Navy Stephen R. Mallory ordered the destruction of the Confederate James River Squadron and directed its officers and men to join General Lee's troops then in the process of evacuating Richmond and retreating westward toward Danville.

3 April

Midshipmen at the Confederate Naval Academy, under the command of Lieutenant William H. Parker, escorted the

archives of the government and the specie and bullion of the treasury from Richmond to Danville and southward.

4 April

Rear Admiral Porter accompanied President Lincoln up the James River to Richmond on board flagship USS Malvern. Vice Admiral David G. Farragut had already arrived in the Confederate capital.

9 April

General Lee met General Grant at Appomattox Courthouse and formally surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia

11-12 April

Batteries Tracy and Huger, up the Blakely River from Spanish Fort, fell to Union forces and Confederate troops evacuated Mobile, which was surrendered by the mayor.

14 April

President Lincoln was shot shortly after 10 p.m. while watching "Our American Cousin" at Ford's Theatre, Washington. He died at 7:22 a.m. the next morning.

14 April

Major General Anderson, Commander of the Union Army garrison at Fort Sumter on 14 April 1861, raised above Sumter's ruins "the same United States flag which floated over the battlements of that fort during the rebel assault..."

23-24 April

CSS Webb, Lieutenant Read, dashed from the Red River and entered the Mississippi in a heroic last-ditch effort to escape to sea. Trapped below New Orleans, Webb was grounded and fired to avoid capture.

27 April

The body of John Wilkes Booth, President Lincoln's assassin, was delivered on board USS Montauk, anchored in the Anacostia River off the Washington Navy Yard.

3 May

CSA Secretary of the Navy Mallory submitted his resignation to President Jefferson Davis at Washington, Georgia.

10 May

President Jefferson Davis was captured by Union troops near Irwinville, Georgia.

19 May

CSS Stonewall, Captain T. J. Page, was turned over to Cuban officials at Havana.

2 June

Terms of surrender of Galveston were signed on board USS Fort Jackson by Major General E. Kirby Smith on behalf of the Confederacy.

22 June

Secretary Welles announced to the naval forces that France and Great Britain had "withdrawn from the insurgents the character of belligerents", and that the blockade of the coast of the United States would soon be lifted.

28 June

This date marked the most successful single day CSS Shenandoah, Lieutenant Waddell, enjoyed as a commerce raider during her long cruise that spanned 13 months and covered 58,000 miles. On this field day Waddell captured 11 American whalers near the narrows of the Bering Strait.

18 July

Rear Admiral Louis M. Goldsborough arrived at Flushing, in the Netherlands, where he hoisted his flag on USS Colorado and assumed command of the reinstated European Squadron. The East India Squadron was reactivated on 31 July.

2 August

Lieutenant Waddell, CSS Shenandoah, spoke the English bark Barracouta and for the first time learned positively

that the war was over. He determined to make a nonstop voyage to Liverpool, England, via Cape Horn.

12 August

Brazil Squadron reactivated under Rear Admiral Godon in flagship Susquehanna .

11 September

Emperor Maximilian approved the "Regulations and Instructions" prepared by Matthew Fontaine Maury to encourage emigration of Southerners to Mexico. The Emperor also appointed Maury director of the proposed National Observatory.

3 November

Secretary Welles ordered all naval vessels to resume rendering honors when entering British ports and to begin again exchanging official courtesies with English men of war.

6 November

CSS Shenandoah , Lieutenant Waddell, arrived at Liverpool, England, 123 days and 23,000 miles from the Aleutians.

Waddell lowered the last official Confederate flag, and his ship was ultimately turned over to American authorities.

4 December

Secretary Welles announced that the West India Squadron was to be re-established under Commodore James S. Palmer, in that area "where we have so large a trade, owing to the proximity of the islands to our shores, it is essential that we cultivate friendly relations."

31 December

In his annual report to the President, Secretary Welles wrote: "It is still wise—the wisest—economy to cherish the navy, to husband its resources, to invite new supplies of youthful courage and skill to its service, to be amply supplied with all needful facilities and preparations for efficiency, and thus to hold within prompt and easy reach its vast and salutary power for the national defence and self-vindication."

AmericanCivilWar.com

Civil War's Last Shots Were Fired in the Bering Sea

A unique battle flag hangs in the Confederate Museum in Richmond, Va. It's the flag of the only ship in the southern navy to have circumnavigated the globe. The one that fluttered as cannons fired the final volleys in the war. The last to be lowered in surrender.

And the only Civil War ensign—Yankee or Rebel—to have flown in action in Alaska.

The 150th anniversary of the first shot of America's deadliest conflict has been widely noted this month. Few people are aware, however, that the last shot was fired off Alaska's shores.

Yet the roar of the guns of the CSS Shenandoah—like those of Fort Sumter—continue to echo in our world after a century and a half.

Stealth Raider

Built as a supposed troop transport in supposedly neutral Great Britain, the 1,160-ton screw steamer Sea King was designed with subterfuge in mind. Its smokestack could be lowered, its masts and sails switched to look like a different ship.

In October 1864, it was secretly transferred to the Confederate Navy in a black-ops rendezvous off the coast of Africa. A skeleton crew rigged the ship for battle and renamed it Shenandoah.

Its mission was to disrupt Union shipping and commerce. It burned American-flagged ships in the South Atlantic and Indian oceans. Then it sailed into the Pacific and laid a course for the Bering Sea.

The extensive New England whaling fleet off Alaska included some of the biggest and most expensive vessels of the day, the 19th century version of factory ships. Their



CSS Shenandoah



lucrative cargo of oil was essential for modern life in the nation's growing cities.

But the whaling grounds were in territory claimed by the Czar. Union battle-

ships were thousands of miles away. No one envisioned a Confederate assault amid the ice floes of Russian America.

The Shenandoah had speed, power and guns that could fire a half-mile with some accuracy. The whalers gave little or no resistance. In 12 months, the raider captured or sank 38 American ships and took 1,000 prisoners—without a single battle casualty on either side.

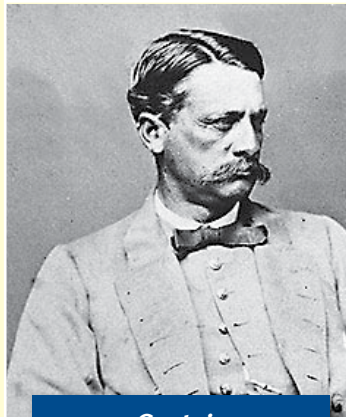
Lynn Schooler of Juneau is the author of perhaps the best-known history of the Shenandoah, "The Last Shot: The Incredible Story of the C.S.S. Shenandoah and the True

Lending Library by Frank Barletta

A "Lending Library" of the books written by the speakers will continue at this month's meeting.

Please return books checked out so other members can check one out.

Conclusion of the American Civil War" (Ecco/HarperCollins). He noted that many of the captives, attracted by the spunk and spirit of the rebel ship, freely signed onto their captor's crew. "The officers, in particular, were a charming bunch of fellows," Schooler said in a recent interview. "Well-educated, young, enthusiastic—and silver-tongued."



Captain James Iredell Waddell

Evidence of their charm emerged in accounts of a stop for repairs in Melbourne, Australia. In those days it was the custom to give a button from your uniform to a lady with whom you had "dallied." When the Shenandoah's officers shipped out, Schooler noted, their uniforms were held together with pins and string.

For the captured whaling crews, there were also economics at play. No ship meant no pay. If they joined the Shenandoah, however, they could share in the spoils. Navy pay was determined by a warship's profits, similar to a crewman's cut of the catch on modern fishing boats, Schooler said. "They were like crabbers, long-liners."

Schooler has been a commercial fisherman. He became fascinated with the Shenandoah saga as a bookworm teenager in Anchorage when he came across an article about it in an old Alaska Sportsman magazine.

As an adult, he researched "The Last Shot" by tracing as much of the ship's path as he could.

"I'm not a Civil War buff," he said. "But as I traveled around the world, it became clear how really global the conflict was. (The history of the Shenandoah) is still common knowledge down in Melbourne. I saw three private boats with that name in the harbor. There's a prominent mural of the ship on the side of a restaurant. That surprised me because hardly any Americans know about it."

Target: San Francisco

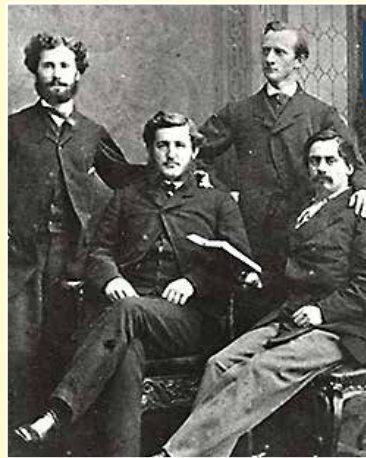
Surely more Americans would remember the Shenandoah—and curse it—had Capt. James Waddell carried out his planned bombardment of California.

Between June 22 and 28 of 1865, he sank or captured two dozen American ships near Little Diomed. Like the Battle of New Orleans, it was an act of war conducted well after the war was over.

Captured captains protested and showed newspapers announcing Robert E. Lee's surrender (in April of that year). But the Confederates presumed the war was continuing on other fronts.

With information gleaned from prisoners, Waddell surmised that San Francisco might be vulnerable to an unexpected strike. With his business finished in the Arctic, he steered for the Golden Gate to attack the defenseless city. He was mere days away when a chance encounter with a British barque confirmed the newspaper reports. The South's army had capitulated and its president, Jefferson Davis, was a prisoner. Abraham Lincoln was dead. So

Officers of the Shenandoah



was the Confederacy. Rebel soldiers received a blanket pardon—except for the crew of the Shenandoah. They were to be caught and hanged. The most amazing part of the story, in Schooler's opinion, is how Waddell escaped the noose with his ship and crew intact.

Waddell put the Shenandoah into disguise mode. He stowed the guns and repainted the hull at sea. Then he began an epic race across three oceans. "He had every navy in the



Naval Ensign

world looking for him. He never saw land, never contacted another ship. He stayed out of the main shipping lanes, which meant unfavorable winds, bad seas and going the most inhospitable way. He went 27,000 miles by guesswork and hit Liverpool dead on in a fog."

In England, Waddell surrendered to the Royal Navy. On Nov. 5, 1865, the flag that had wrought terror in the Bering Sea came down.

For combatants in uniform, at least, the Civil War was finally over.

Lasting Impact

But the ramifications continued. The Union demanded Waddell be arrested. Britain declined. The U.S. brought history's first international civil court cases, known collectively as "the Alabama Claims" after the most famous Confederate sloop.

The Alabama, sunk in battle off the coast of France in 1864, inflicted more damage than the Shenandoah, with some 60 kills. But the Shenandoah was more notorious because of the sneaky way the British had supplied it.

"That pissed the Union off royally," said Schooler. Adding to that insult was the fact that the Alaska attacks happened so long after the rest of the South had surrendered, the daring escape that humiliated the most powerful military machine on the planet and the international incident involving Waddell's immunity in England.

"The effect of the Shenandoah was greater than the Alabama," said Schooler. "It had more long-term effects and actually changed the balance of power at sea." And not in America's favor.

The raiders' depredations had caused insurance rates for American shippers to skyrocket. Many went out of business. The British bought cargo vessels from bankrupt companies at pennies on the dollar. American shipping, which had boomed before the war, languished for years after and

Continued from page 6 - "Last Shots"

Britannia continued to rule the waves until the age of the U-boats.

Following the precedent-setting international arbitration, conducted in Geneva, Switzerland, Britain agreed to pay the U.S. \$15.5 million in damages—twice what America paid Russia for Alaska.

"For that, England got control of world shipping for another 50 years," Schooler said. "It was an incredible bargain." Tempers cooled. The Shenandoah's officers returned to America where several had successful careers. Waddell

continued to command ships, receiving high praise for his abilities. He died in 1886.

Seventy-six years later, the U.S. Navy christened a guided missile destroyer in his honor, the USS Waddell.

Schooler remains astonished at the idea of naming a Navy ship for an enemy officer. It's the final peculiar twist in the peculiar history of the last shot fired in the Civil War.

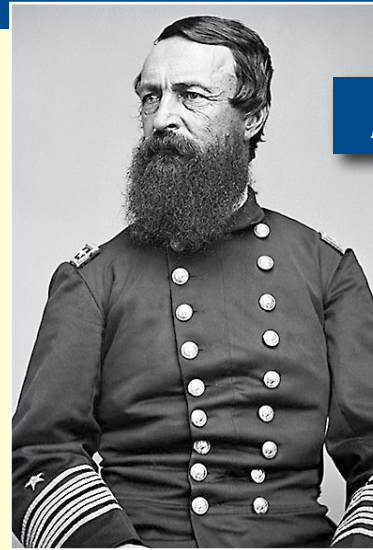
By Mike Dunham

Naval History of the Civil War Conclusion

by Admiral David Dixon Porter, published 1886

When the war ended, the United States had attained a position as a Naval power never before reached by the Republic, and could claim to be able to meet either France or England upon the ocean. Both of these nations had looked on with surprise at the rapid manner in which the Federal Government was adding to its Navy. If not anxious for the dissolution of the United States, both France and England were quick to throw their weight against it by proclamations, giving to the Confederates a character that did much to strengthen their cause, by offering them most substantial aid, and in permitting them to build, arm and equip vessels-of-war in their ports for the destruction of American commerce. Even at a time when the Federal armies had advanced so far in the enemy's country that the final result was apparent to the most indifferent observer, the Confederate sympathizers in France and England declare that the Federal Government was making no progress in subduing the Confederacy, and insisted that the Navy, in particular, was incapable of putting down the few cruisers that were destroying American commerce at their pleasure.

France, the ancient ally of the United States, that had stood by the young Republic in its hour of need, and who had always been bound to it in the closest ties of amity, under the avaricious policy of her emperor, who had his eyes fixed on Mexico, went over to England and supported her in the proclamations issued in the Queen's name, but dictated by Earl Russell. The emperor hoped to persuade England to embark in a scheme that was to benefit France only in the subjection of Mexico to French rule, and to add to the French crown that jewel which would enrich and strengthen any nation that possessed it. In his insane desire to obtain possession of that beautiful country, the French emperor beheld in the supposed waning power of the United States the opportunity he sought to enable him to plant his foot firmly on the soil of the Montezumas, thinking that, once the City of Mexico was occupied by his troops the United States would never again in a condition to offer any obstacles to the permanent establishment of French authority. It was this ambitious profile act only that induced France to abandon or old friendship for the United States, and uphold England in her ques-



Admiral
David Dixon Porter

tionable poll? or permitting the construction of Confederate cruisers in her ports. Had Franco remained strictly neutral, and shown England that she did not approve of the pretended neutrality the latter was practicing, the moral effect of her course would have been to prevent England from assisting the Confederates.

When the "Trent" affair took place (which did not in the least concern France), and when the British Government had taken such precipitate measures to humiliate the Federal Government—not giving it time even to make an explanation—the French emperor, through his minister in Washington, entered an entirely uncalled-for protest against the action of the United States vessel-of-war "San Jacinto," stating that such a course was as offensive to France as to England, and, in fact, to all European governments; and announcing in his dispatch the course France would pursue under like circumstances—his real policy being to urge England into a war with the United States, which would further French views in regard to Mexico. This shows the animus actuating the emperor; though the Federal Administration had its hands full at that time, his object was apparent, while the sincerity of England was strongly suspected.

The first step of the Navy Department, when it could command the money, was to construct a Navy not only for the

Continued on page 8

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

Email: oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net

Face Book: Old Baldy Civil War Round Table

purpose of blockading the Southern coast, but to protect our shores from foreign foes, and hold their own upon the ocean with the cruisers of either France or England. We have shown how inadequate the Navy was at the breaking out of the rebellion even to blockade the Confederate ports, much less to offer resistance to a powerful naval antagonist; but even the first year of the war was one of wonderful development for the Navy, not only in establishing a complete blockade, but in the usefulness of naval vessels in assisting the Army to carry out plans of conquest that it could never have achieved alone.

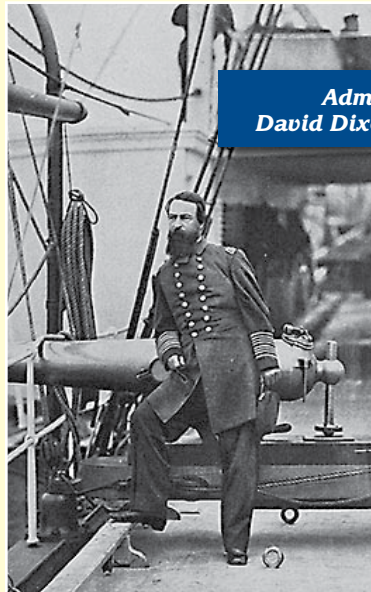
In a very short time after the Confederacy was established, all the great rivers of the West and their tributaries were in Confederate hands, and the most inaccessible points therein armed with ponderous guns, manned by an excited soldiery. The Potomac River was blockaded almost from Alexandria to the Chesapeake; the Sounds of North Carolina were filled with powerful batteries, and the channels closed by sunken obstructions. Every port on the Southern coast was protected by well-constructed forts, and closed against the few vessels the Government owned, and for a time the Federal cause looked so hopeless that European despots might well be excused for supposing that it would be an impossible task to recover the lost domain, unprovided as the Federal Government was with ships of a character to contend with all the peculiar difficulties of navigation in the inland waters.

The difficulties to be overcome have only been described in this work in a partial way, for no description could give an adequate idea of all that was done by the Navy and how it was done. Compare the results of this great war in matters connected with the Navy alone with those of any other scene of action in Europe or elsewhere, and it will be seen that history offers no example where so much was accomplished in so short a time, or where so many events were crowded into the space of four years, in which the Navy was employed subduing a coast over four thousand miles in length, and recapturing a river-coast of more than five thousand miles.

Let us compare the operations of England and France in the Crimea with those on our own coast, and note the results. These two nations had but a small amount of territory to subdue—four hundred square miles at the most; the two great navies of the world were at their command, with a much larger proportion of troops than ever cooperated with the Federal naval forces during the war of the rebellion; they started with the greatest armada the world ever saw—sixty or seventy ships of the line, and numerous other vessels-of-war, transports (filled with troops), that almost covered the sea; and still they were months making any impression upon the Russian stronghold, which did not in any way compare with Vicksburg.

The Federal Government commenced with four small vessels (carrying in all twenty-five guns), the duty of cap-

turing or blockading the South Atlantic coast. In the Gulf of Mexico were eight more ships; in the Mediterranean, three more; seven were on the coast of Africa; two on that of Brazil; three were in the East Indies, and eight in the Pacific—scattered, in fact, all over the world; and these had to be collected to satisfy England and France that a perfect blockade could be established. They naturally ridiculed the attempt, yet in less than a year the blockade was accomplished, so that the most hypercritical sovereign could not object to it, and every foreign government acknowledged that it was the great feat of the war. All the skill and capital of England could not keep this blockade open, though they might at times succeed in getting their vessels into Southern ports to supply the Confederate armies with the means of carrying on the war. The Navy was so watchful that multitudes of English vessels were captured; the coasts of the South were strewn with the wrecks of English clipper-steamers which were chased on shore in calm and in storm by officers who seldom slept, and were scanning the horizon night and day for the sight of an incoming blockade-runner.



**Admiral
David Dixon Porter**

This was but a small part of the naval service performed. The Navy was called upon to help open the Potomac, and guard the capital; directed to capture the Hatteras forts, and the fortifications in the sounds and rivers of North Carolina. The forts at Hilton Head defied them, but naval officers, with their wooden vessels, dismantled them with shell. Forts Jackson and St. Philip, which French and English officers said would sink the whole Federal Navy, barred the way to New Orleans; the guns of the Navy opened the gates and laid New Orleans captive at the conqueror's feet.

Then came the demand that the Navy should open the Mississippi from the Ohio River to the sea, clear out the obstructions in the shape of four hundred guns, and restore the different towns on the banks of that great river to the control of the United States Government. With what was it all to be done? Could their frail vessels, improvised from river-boats and a few thin-plated vessels, be able to force the barriers that were placed on every eligible site? Yet, with the aid of the Army, a little over two years after the war began, the Mississippi was open to the sea. The ideas of the Navy Department grew with the success of the Navy afloat, and the work-shops of the country teemed with mechanics who entered heart and soul into the business of building iron-clads that could not only cope successfully with the heavy forts of the enemy, but could remind unfriendly nations that the more severely this nation was tested, the more she would rise in her strength.

The State of Tennessee, the great prize and battle-ground (upon which the enemy expended a large portion of their resources, and through which they hoped to attack the northwestern States), was under the control of the gun-boats, and the Army was placed by their aid securely in the heart of the State. From the time a naval force was laced on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, the stay of the Confederate

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

forces was very problematical, and it cannot escape the attention of the reader how persistent were the naval officers who commanded the Western Squadron in keeping open two rivers, which were in all cases the keys to the situation.



**Admiral
David Dixon Porter
with Staff**

Only two important points on the sea-coast had been maintained by the enemy—Charleston and Wilmington—but, though they flourished for a time, afforded great assistance to the Confederate cause, and kept up the drooping spirits of the infatuated Confederacy, the rebellion received its death-blow on July 4th, 1863. Its after-struggles were only like those of the dying lion, that for a short time exhibits his greatest strength without power to do any injury in his dying throes, no matter how much prolonged.

At the end of the war the United States Government had just begun to realize its strength, and those who had the direction of its affairs might well feel proud of the great Army and Navy which stood ready, now that the intestine troubles were over, to take in hand those who had so insolently interfered with the Federal Government, not from any real sympathy with the Southern cause, but from a desire to see the free institutions of this country overthrown, and the whole land become a scene of anarchy—to show that man was in no place fit for self government.

What the Navy Department and the war did towards building up a Navy, and a Navy altogether of a new type, can only be judged by a reference to the tables annexed to this chapter, which give a correct exhibit of the ships built, building, and altered, during the four years' war—a feat only one other nation (Great Britain) could have accomplished in the same space of time.

All of this Navy that is known in history as having performed the greatest feat in the war (the most complete blockade of a coast ever established): is among the things of the past. Its dissolution was even more rapid than its creation. It was allowed to dwindle away without an effort to replace those ships, that had fallen victims to decay, with others of a suitable character. The vessels were sold "under the hammer," as no longer suitable for the purposes of war, which had changed its character entirely since the beginning of the American contest. A few old vessels still remain to attest the uselessness of a branch of the service on which the Government must depend for protection in time of war with a foreign nation, or to keep the peace at home against insurrectionists of whatever character that may present themselves.

It is no compliment to the intelligence of sixty millions of people to have it said, that the United States has not one iron-clad to defend her coast; not a perfectly equipped cruiser of steel to carry her flag upon the ocean; not a single gun in her coast defences that could pierce the

shield of a foreign iron-clad, and not a fortification that could resist the attack of two or three foreign-built iron-clads. We may be said to be a great nation of people, but certainly not a nation of great people; for, who will call us the latter, when there seems to be such a love of accumulating wealth, without the manly desire to have the means of defending it against the aggressions of any power that may choose to make war upon us? The Government of the United States cannot defend themselves against the weakest naval power, much less against a strong one, and we must, perforce, rely on that old system, so much in vogue in Thomas

Jefferson's time, of paying tribute, as we did from 1804 to 1815 to the Barbary powers, to prevent them from preying on our commerce and carrying our citizens to captivity.

We had experience enough during the war of the rebellion to satisfy us that there were certain European governments that desired the downfall of the American Union, and it was only by means of an abject compliance with their demands that we escape war, which would have been the signal of the complete triumph of the South and the dissolution of the Union which our forefathers exercised so much wisdom in building up. What a noble sight it would have been, after the settlement of our difficulties at home, to see the American people set to work and build a Navy that would bid defiance to any naval power in the world—to rebuild the commerce that had been driven from the sea by the "Alabamas" and "Floridas," and which was once the pride and wealth of the nation—to give an exhibition of our wealth and resources and our indomitable will, that no nation should oppose us, or interfere with our domestic affairs. But, instead of this we stood still, while other nations worked on, and taking advantage of our lethargy robbed us of our commerce, took the carrying trade all in their own hands, and now laugh at our inane attempts to build us a Navy, which, if it ever reaches a reputable standard, will show that we are so deficient in the elementary science of naval construction that we cannot keep pace even with the modern examples that have been set us by European powers.

We can be no more exempt from war than others; indeed, our weak condition is so well understood by all the world that it only invites aggression; and, if we would not desire to rest under the imputation of being the poorest government under the sun, and unfit to take care of the interests of sixty millions of people, we must shortly awake from an apathy that would disgrace any country, and begin to provide for the national defence.

In the war of the rebellion the people on both sides exhibited the greatest examples of courage, resources and perseverance, showing what we could do were our shores to be invaded; for which, no doubt, in the opinion of the world, we have gained that reputation which generally follows heroic deeds. But all that credit would disappear to-morrow if we were involved in a foreign war: our coasts would be devastated, our harbors sealed up) by a foreign foe, and we would again be obliged to pay tribute as we did to the Barbary powers of old.

Taking into consideration the situation of the United States at the present time, it looks as if the rebellion had taught

us nothing, and that we are giving wild theorists of the past and present some show of reason to assert that republican forms of government are unnecessarily expensive, revolutionary, and deficient in the elements for the maintenance of a proper protection from an outside enemy or intestine foe. A government which maintains no army or navy for the preservation of law and order simply runs an even race with anarchy and rebellion. This is true of us in a tenfold degree, for we give our enemies in all quarters the opportunity of getting their forces first into the field. This applies more particularly to the Navy of the United States, which never seems to attract the attention of those who have charge of the national defence. They never for a moment think that, if the dreadful reality of war was sprung upon us, not only could any of the greater powers within twenty days lay our large sea-coast cities in ashes, and exact any amount of tribute they might think proper, but even the smallest States, with any pretensions as naval powers, could humiliate us to any extent. This is a terrible confession to make, but it is nevertheless true, and, unless those who have these matters in charge rise to a proper conception of their duty, they may live to "reap of the whirlwind," and receive the condemnation of the sixty millions of people who now depend on them for that protection every government owes its citizens.



**Admiral Porter
Grave-Arlington**

The people of the United States can readily dispose of their anarchists on the land, and provide against all their revolutionary ideas by the bullet or bayonet, when they become tired of listening to these wild theorists who would upset, if they could, any government, no matter how desirable. But they are helpless when it comes to defending themselves against the attacks of heavy iron-clads, which can only be met by great vessels-of-war designed for the purpose; which we do not possess, and which there seems very little prospect of our obtaining.

There is but one remedy for the evils under which we are resting, and that is, for the people to take the matter in hand and demand a Navy that will help put down rebellion at home at its first inception, and bid defiance to those abroad who would commit aggressions upon our commerce, or treat our citizens unjustly in any part of the world.

Let us not forget that something akin to Barbary powers still exists, though in the garb of Christian civilization, and that they are not as limited in number as they were in 1804. They may have the strongest treaties binding them to us in terms of amity, but they are ever ready, like the Algerines of old, to take advantage of our weakness.

We might naturally be supposed to have retained some

bitter feelings against England and France on account of the un-friendliness they exhibited when we were passing through the greatest struggle of our history as a nation, but, though we might very properly be so influenced, this idea has no foundation in fact; though it might well be impressed upon the consciences of many of the British people who do not remember with complacency the course England (as a nation) pursued, considering her intimate relations with the United States. But the Americans are a forgiving people, and forget injuries, only to have them repeated even when they know they were intended to be fatal. We found no sympathy in our great revolution, which became a struggle for our actual existence; least of all did we find it where we had a right to expect it—in free England, who had taken the first broad step towards the emancipation of the slave. But our dis-appointment in finding a foe where we should have found a friend only added a vigor to our action. We found ourselves strong enough to fight our way to victory. 'We could well afford to do without the sympathy of either England or France; for, though the task became harder, owing to their opposition, we were perfectly conscious from the first that their aid was not needed, and that their opposition would be futile.

The adventurous Napoleon III, who staked an empire on the acquisition of Mexico by the downfall of the United States, has long since paid the penalty of his treachery in his opposition to the great Republic, once the ally of France. Even his descendants, to the last generation, have disappeared from the face of the earth while, in his old age, he was deprived of all he held dear—power and wealth. There seems to a Nemesis at work in all such matters, bringing retribution where it is most deserved. England prospers, and extends her dominations, spreading freedom to all parts of the earth, and, apparently strengthening her power; but she will live to see her colonies, one after another, going from her, each one seeking in turn to attain a larger degree of autonomy than they now possess, and she may find arrayed against her the very element on which she depended to increase her prestige, and may then miss some of that sympathy she denied us in our hour of need.

September 13th Meeting

"Women in the US Military"

by Kathy Clark

"If you really want to do something, go for it!" expressed by Admiral Michele Howard and the pioneering women who came before her. Professor Ziobro, Monmouth University, begins by talking about women in history starting with the Revolutionary War with Molly Pitcher at the Battle of Monmouth. Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman and others started nursing the sick and wounded. Elizabeth Van Lew, her slave Mary Elizabeth Bowser and other women were Civil War Spies. It was freed slave Mary Bowser who went into Jefferson Davis' home as a spy and get invaluable information for the Union cause. Women nurses and doctors such as Dr. Mary Walker, who survived sexual discrimination, became important treating many soldiers on both side of the conflict who were sick and dying. At first there was only male nurses but as the war

**Professor
Melissa Ziobio**



Then there was Michelle Howard!
Born into a

military family at March Air Force Base in California, daughter of the former US Air Force Master Sergeant. In 1983 Michelle graduated from the US Naval Academy and in 1998 graduated from the Army's Command and General Staff College.

She has a Masters in Military Arts and Sciences. Taking command of the USS Rushmore on March 12, 1999, who became the first African-American women to command a ship in the US Navy. Michelle Howard played a key role in getting Captain Richard Phillips freed at sea from the Somali Pirates. She was Commander of Expeditionary Strike Group 2 and Combined Task Force 151 aboard the Amphibious Assault Ship USS Boxer. Michelle Howard became the 38th Vice Chief of Naval Operations at the time she became Admiral. Admiral Howard is the first woman as well as the first African-American to become Rear Admiral in the US Navy.

Look how far women have come in military service! We honor these women for the courage and backbone they had to fight for what they wanted. We, as women, have come along way but still have work to do. Admiral Howard was a ground-breaking woman who set the example to all women from past, present and future of the role women can play in society. Thank goodness, for women like Admiral Howard.

Thank you, Professor Melissa Ziobio, for the informative presentation about the progression of women as they rose in the ranks of the US Military. We need more women to step up and talk about women's issues in all walks of life. I have seen Professor Ziobio in a previous presentation talking about women and Admiral Michelle Howard and enjoyed hearing the additional information as a result of this presentation. She is an uplifting and enthusiastic person who made this presentation both entertaining and informative. All of us have much to think about when it comes to women's issues.



continued and more soldiers were being treated in hospitals women stepped into this male dominated profession.

In WWI the US Army Communication Board employed women as switchboard operators, clerks, translators, interrupters and other office tasks to free up soldiers for war. At this time the US Army would not employ black women. At the same time in peace there was no place for women in the Military. In post time polls it was found that married women who has a husband who earns enough money to support the family, did not approve of women working in the military. Even though there were many women who were just as qualified as men to enlist in the military there was a stereotype of women only in domestic service.

In WWII women were enlisting in the Army and in the Navy. In 1942 a woman became the first-person line officer. There were many women who wanted to reenlist but there were still lots of objections from the male population. Who would do the cooking, cleaning and other household chores? The irony of all of this is that the Military needed women but were not able or willing to promote that idea to the women. There was even Nazi inspired propaganda against women, even against Eleanor Roosevelt. Despite this Nazi propaganda, many women were enlisting in the Signal Corps. Slowly African-American Women were segregated in the military as a result of President Truman and his bill to segregate the military with women vs. men. Several African-American Women became officers such as Major Charity Adams and Captain Abbie Campbell. Slowly women started to rise through the rank along with African-American Women, who had both gender and race against them, moving into ranks demanding respect with fair and equal treatment.

**WEB Site: <http://oldbaldycwrt.org>
Email: oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net
Face Book: Old Baldy Civil War Round Table**

EVENTS

Laurel Hill Events

Saturday, October 13; 10am
The Hot Spots and Storied Plots. This will also be repeated on October 26 at 10am

Sunday, October 14; 1pm
The Worlds of Thomas Jefferson at Laurel Hill. \$15/general admission; \$12/members; \$13/students

Friday, October 19 and Saturday, October 20; 7pm
Soul Crawl: Haunted Halloween History Tours

Sunday, October 28; 1pm-3pm
Fall Family Day: Halloween Picnic and Parade. \$5/person.
Information and tickets on all Laurel Hill Cemetery Events go to www.laurelhillicemetery.org

Saturday, October 20; 10am-4pm
The Cheltenham Township Historical Commission and the Citizens for the Restoration of Historical La Mott present a Civil War Event at the Richard Wall House Museum, 1 Wall Park Drive, Elkins Park, PA 19027. Highlights include: Civil War collection of weapons, uniforms, and more. Items regarding Civil War and the Colored Troops who trained there, weapons, demonstration, re-enactors talking and demonstration of a soldier's life. At 2pm Dr. James Paradis talks about Camp William Penn and Gettysburg. Information: pt@usct.org or call 215-885-2258

Friday, November 2, 2018
"Greetings From NJ: Popular Culture and the Garden State". 2018 NJ History Forum: Keynote speaker Bob Santelli, author and founding director of the Grammy Museum. A conversation with actor Ian Kahn and Dr. Erica Armstrong Dunbar, author of "Never Caught: The Washington's Relentless Pursuit of their Runaway Slave, Ona Judge". Presentations on NJ History, music and more. For more information www.history.NJ.gov or www.discoverNJHistory.org. This event will be held at Monmouth University, 400 cedar Ave., West Long Branch, NJ 07764. Information: 732-571-3400 or www.monmouth.edu

THE CIVIL WAR INSTITUTE AT MANOR COLLEGE IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE DELAWARE VALLEY CWRT - AND THE BRAND NEW "MILITARY HISTORY INSTITUTE"

The Civil War Institute is a personal enrichment program that brings courses in Civil War History to the Delaware Valley in a non-stress, adult environment at Manor College. All of the courses in the program are taught by instructors who are members of the Delaware Valley Civil War Round Table, many of whom are also members of the GAR Museum & Library

Semesters include multiple-week courses, 2-week courses and 1-night seminars. Classes may be taken individually or as part of a certificate program. Completion of four core courses (each 4 weeks/8 hours), plus any 24 hours of electives will now be required to receive the certificate.

Recently, the Delaware Valley CWRT inserted classes about World War II into the Civil War Institute curriculum. The response was so positive that a brand-new enterprise has been spun off, covering not only World War II but ALL military history. This new enterprise, branded the Military History Institute, goes beyond our own shores and embraces both ancient and modern times to include anything of historical interest.

As students of the Civil War we have long regretted that we will never have the opportunity to hear first-hand accounts of

their experiences. Now, we are in a similar era where each day we lose more and more of the veterans of the "Greatest Generation". We feel it is our duty and our privilege to keep alive their deeds and their memories through our Military History Institute. We would love to have your support. And bring along a friend or colleague!

Meanwhile, the Civil War classes will go forward undiminished and undiluted - with existing classes that have generated interest in the past and new ones that are hoped will spark even more response in the future.

Manor College is located at 700 Fox Chase Road in Jenkintown, PA. You may call (215) 884-2218 to register or online <http://manor.edu/academics/adult-continuing-education/civil-war-institute/>

For those who haven't been at the College for a while, it is worth noting that the Academic Building, also known as the Mother of Perpetual Help Building, is equipped with an elevator. The classrooms are air-conditioned, and the old student desks have been replaced with more comfortable adult chairs, desks and tables. There is also a ramp from the parking lot to the Academic Building.

****Civil War Medicine** - 2 nights (4 hours) - The doctors and nurses who treated sick and wounded soldiers faced a daunting task: Antibiotics and the science of bacteriology didn't exist; crude sanitation and polluted water were deadly. In the Civil War, more soldiers died of disease than of battle wounds. Military doctors had to become medical explorers.

And why were there so many amputations?

Instructor: Herb Kaufman, M.Ed.

Fee: \$55

Mondays, September 17 & 24

****Terrorism in the Civil War** - NEW - 2 nights (4 hours) - The Civil War is often called "the gentleman's war", yet from John Brown's Raid through the end of the war, there are many accounts of terrorism. The terrorists - termed bushwhackers, guerrillas, partisan rangers and scouts - accounted for many incidents of murder, conspiracy, bomb plots and massacres.

Instructors: Herb Kaufman and Hugh Boyle

Fee: \$55

Tuesdays, October 2 & 9

****"River of Death" - The Battle of Chickamauga** - 1 night (2 hours) - Two controversial generals - the contentious Braxton Bragg and the eccentric William Rosecrans - went head to head along the north Georgia creek whose Cherokee name meant "River of Death". The two-day blood-bath was a major Confederate victory, but Virginia-born Union Gen. George Thomas kept the defeat from becoming a disaster and earned the title "Rock of Chickamauga".

Instructor: Jerry Carrier

Fee: \$30

Monday, October 15

****"Angels of the Battlefield" - Nuns in the Civil War** - NEW - 1 night (2 hours) - More than 600 Catholic Nuns tended to the wounded during the Civil War. Representing 12 orders and 22 congregations, they worked as nurses on battlefields as well as in hospitals. They knew no politics, as they served in both the North and the South, and treated all soldiers of either side. This course will focus on their acts of charity, their challenges and sacrifices, and the many honors and testimonials bestowed on them.

Instructor: Walt Lafty

Fee: \$30

Wednesday, October 24



**Blue
Water
Navy**

**Brown
Water
Navy**



Civil War Navy Symposium

Symposium Speakers



Dr. William Fowler, Jr.



Chuck Veit

Dr. Timothy Smith



Dr. Gary Joiner

Under Two Flags: The American Navy in the Civil War... *Dr. William M. Fowler Jr., Northeastern University; Will provide the introduction into the status Navy prior to the Civil War and preparation for conducting Naval Operations. Giving an explanation to the formation of the Blockage Fleet of Southern ports and its overall effectiveness.*

A Dog Before a Soldier... *Chuck Veit, President Navy & Marine Living History Association, Presentation on African Americans in the Union Navy. The experience of black sailor in the navy was very different than the treatment their counterparts received in the Army.*

Grant Invades Tennessee; The 1862 Battles for Forts Henry and Donelson... *Dr. Timothy B Smith, Furnishing an introduction into the builders and construction of the early ironclads. Presentation on their first major engagement in the joint Naval and Army involvement in the Battle for Fort Henry and Donelson.*

Mr. Lincoln's Brown Water Navy: The Mississippi Squadron... *Dr. Gary D. Joiner, Louisiana State University Shreveport, A discussion of the significant Naval activities on the Western rivers with presentations on Vicksburg and the Red River Campaign.*

Charlie Zahm, While Charlie Zahm is one of the most popular singers at Celtic and maritime music events in the Eastern United States, several years ago Charlie's interest in the great collection of music from the War Between the States was sparked when friends in the Civil War community *finally* convinced him that he has a strong Civil War repertoire.

The Jolly Tars, *Jake Laubach, Jake has amassed a respectable repertoire of songs and tunes that span three hundred years and has added the fretless banjo, concertina, mandolin and other folk instruments to his musical arsenal.*

Ken Purcell, Ken performs many genres of music, he has increasingly gravitated toward music of the American Civil War

Symposium Music

Charlie Zahm



Ken Purcell



Jake Laubach

Symposium Living History



USNLP



Farragut



Drayton

Also present will be numerous members of the Navy & Marine Living History Association, including Admiral Farragut and Captain Percival Drayton. Display space has been provided that local Historical Associations to introduce and advance their present to the attendees.

Presented by Old Baldy Civil War Round Table
With the Center for Civic Leadership and Responsibility at Camden County College.
October 20, 2018 • 9:00 AM - 4:30 PM

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

**Corporate
Sponsors**

Colonial Community Bank
www.1stcolonial.com Nice People with Money

Camden County Cultural & Heritage Commission
at Camden County College, the officially designated
history agency of the New Jersey Historical Commission



***The Lincoln Assassination** (Core Course) – 4 nights (8 hours) – The assassination of our 16th president will be studied as an historical event. The military, social and legal aspects of 1865 will be analyzed. Special emphasis will be given to the conduct of the military commission that tried the alleged conspirators. Guilty or not guilty? Justice or no justice?

Instructor: Hugh Boyle

Fee: \$105

Wednesdays, November 7, 14, 21 & 28

****WAR! WAR! WAR! 1861, The Awakening** – 1 day (2 hours) – Did anyone really want war? Did anyone really expect it would happen? This class will look at the climate that drove secession, the early stumbling by both sides to get on a war footing, and the realized horror that shocked America out of its naiveté, when the summer of 1861 proved that one fight would not be enough.

Instructor: Pat Caldwell, M.A.

Fee: \$30

Saturday, December 1, 10:00 am to noon – NOTE TIME

****Slavery & Secession: Discussion Seminar** – NEW – 1 day (2 hours) – “States’ Rights, Our Peculiar Institution, Abolition, the Union must and shall be preserved.” Discussion participants confront the political, moral and social issues facing Americans – beginning with the Constitutional Convention, through the firing on Fort Sumter.

Instructor: Herb Kaufman, M. Ed.

Fee: \$30

Saturday, December 8, 10:00 to noon – NOTE TIME

MILITARY HISTORY INSTITUTE FALL SEMESTER CLASSES

From Little Big Horn to Wounded Knee – The Last of the Plains Indian Wars, 1876-1890 – NEW – 1 night (2 hours) – This class will examine the bloody culmination of the Plains Indian Wars from Colonel George Armstrong Custer’s defeat along the banks of the Little Big Horn, the murder of Crazy Horse and death of Sitting Bull, to the outbreak of the Ghost Dance religion and the tragedy of Wounded Knee in 1890.

Instructor: Steve Wright, M.A.

Fee: \$30

Thursday, September 13

“Seeing the Elephant(s)” – Hannibal’s War with Rome – NEW – 1 night (2 hours) – As Rome strengthened its influence over the Italian peninsula, external wars threatened the republic’s dominance. One of her rivals for control of the Mediterranean was the Carthaginian Empire under the Barcid Dynasty, led by Hannibal Barca. This course will examine the history of the hatred between Rome and Carthage, and why Cato the Elder ended every speech in the Roman Senate with the phrase “Carthago delenda est – Carthage must be destroyed.”

Instructor: Pat Caldwell, M.A.

Fee: \$30

Thursday, November 1

A Fox in the Desert – NEW – 2 nights (4 hours) – Beginning with Italy’s invasion of Egypt in September 1940, North Africa was a major theater in World War II, and German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel became “The Desert Fox”. This course follows the fortunes of the Allies and the Axis through December 1942, when Rommel was forced to retreat from El Alamein.

Instructor: Lance Lacey

Fee: \$55

Mondays, November 12 & 19

Generate funding for our Round Table

"Amazon Smile"

Would you like your everyday Amazon purchases benefit Old Baldy CWRT? Amazon has a giving program that donates 0.5% of your purchases to a non-profit of your choice. All you need to do is log into your account via <https://smile.amazon.com/> and make purchases as you regularly do. It is that easy. Remember to add the new link in your favorites and overwrite your amazon.com as you need to enter via the smile portal. You are in smile when the upper left-hand logo indicates amazonsmile.

To direct your giving to Old Baldy:

1. Sign in to **smile.amazon.com** on your desktop or mobile phone browser.
2. From your desktop, go to your **Account & Lists** from the navigation bar at the top of any page, halfway down the list select Your **AmazonSmile** tab then select the radio button **Change Charity.** ...
3. Type in **Old Baldy** and Select **Old Baldy Civil War Round Table Of Philadelphia** as your new charitable organization to support.

That’s it! Now 0.5% of your Amazon purchases will be donated to Old Baldy.

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2018

October 11 – Thursday

Joseph-James Ahern

“The Philadelphia Navy Yard:
Mainstay of the Fleet, 1801–1995”

November 8 – Thursday

Scott Mingus Sr.

“The Second Battle of Winchester”

December 13 – Thursday

Jim Munday

“In the Right Place at the Right Time
– The Tanner Manuscript”

Questions to

Dave Gilson - 856-323-6484 - ddsggh@comcast.net

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

856-427-4022 oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net
Founded January 1977

President: Richard Jankowski

Vice President: Kathy Clark

Treasurer: Frank Barletta

Secretary: Bill Hughes

Programs: Dave Gilson

Trustees: Paul Prentiss

Rosemary Viggiano

Dave Gilson

Annual Memberships

Students: \$12.50

Individuals: \$25.00

Families: \$35.00

Editor: Don Wiles - cwwiles@comcast.net