

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

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

January 10, 2019 The Civil War: April 12, 1861 - May 9, 1865

"Civil War Cartography"

Hal Jespersen

Join us at **7:15 PM** on
Thursday, January 10th,
at **Camden County College**
in the **Connector Building**,
Room 101. This month's topic
is "**Civil War Cartography**"

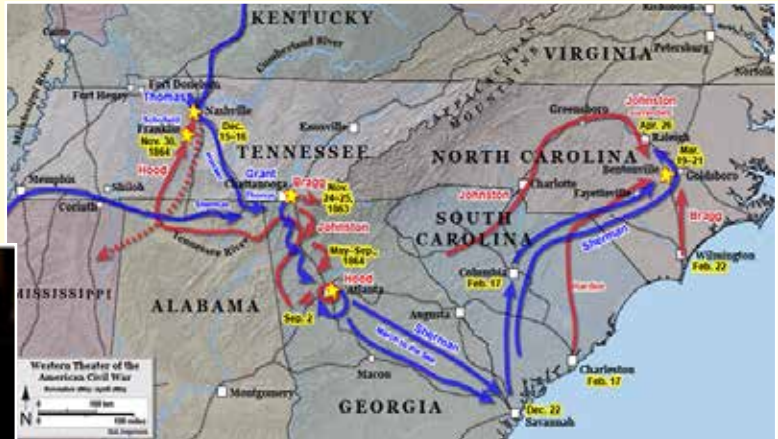


Readers say that one of the most important features of a modern book about the Civil War is a good collection of understandable, accurate maps. Hal's presentation will reveal some of the details behind the process for creating such maps. Hal Jespersen's cartography business has produced over 2,900 maps for Wikipedia and numerous books, magazines, and battlefield displays. Hal will discuss the state of mapmaking during the war, review the work of some famous cartographers, and describe tools and processes he uses to create maps. Some of the technical concepts included were projection, elevation rendering, evaluating the accuracy of the Official Records Atlas, and plotting the courses of 19th century rivers, roads, and railroads.

Hal Jespersen is a retired computer industry executive—formerly of Sun Microsystems—who has a strong interest in studying the Civil War. Hal was a U.S. Army Signal Corps officer in the 1970s, including Viet Nam, and then held a variety of computer software jobs in Silicon Valley until his retirement in 2010. Although he studied some military history and visited some battlefields as an ROTC cadet, Hal's overriding interest in the war was triggered recently by a specific event—reading Michael Shaara's *The Killer Angels* in 2003. That led to a period of voracious reading about the Battle of Gettysburg and to the first of a number of trips to that hallowed ground.

In 2004, Hal began to make significant contributions to the Civil War articles on Wikipedia, and is the principal author

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Notes from the President...

As we begin our 43rd year, the OBCWRT continues to make a name in South Jersey and the local Civil War Community. Thank you to all who made our 2018 a superb year in our history. Please submit your dues to **Frank Barletta** soon to insure our 2019 plans advance to fruition. Hope everyone had an enjoyable Holiday Season, we look forward to hearing your stories.

Thank you to **Rosemary Viggiano** for filling in and serving the unexpired term of **Ellen Preston**. Special thanks to **Bill Hughes** for the eleven years he served as our secretary. Enjoy your retirement. Look forward to our visit to Vineland in May. Thank you to all who donated books for our meeting raffle and for those who participated. Appreciate the contributions to the newsletter.

Last month, **Dr. Cheryl Gooch** brought us into the world of Hinsonville, with her much enjoyed presentation. It was nice to meet the guests who joined us for it. This month we will be treated to our own webmaster **Hal Jespersen** sharing his passion of Civil War Cartography in our next Skype presentation. Join us for this interesting topic. Check the website for our additional interesting topics coming soon.

Welcome **Tom Scurria**, **Mike Bassett** and **Sean Glisson** to our Board. Give them your support to continue to improve our Round Table. Thank you for your votes to re-elect the other officers. We will be advancing on some of our projects soon including the marker for the Mt. Peace Cemetery, continuing compiling our history, recording and posting our presentations, advancing our

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of about 130 battle and campaign articles as well as an equal number of biographical articles about Civil War generals. In addition to the text of the articles, Hal has produced over 2,900 Civil War battle maps, which are appearing in a number of online sites and numerous books. Hal focuses his interests primarily east of the Mississippi, and although he loves the Army of the Potomac, believes that the war was substantially won in the Western Theater.

Hal's mapping website, www.CWMaps.com, includes about 200 freely available maps of the war, as well as information about his custom cartography business. His personal website, www.posix.com/CW/, contains links to his important Wikipedia articles and a large number of travelogue articles, recording his visits to Civil War battlefields and seminars over the years. Hal is the webmaster for three Civil War Round Tables, including Old Baldy.

CIVIL WAR NAVAL SYMPOSIUM
On Board the
Battleship New Jersey
Delaware River – Camden, NJ
October 20, 2018

Observations and Comments
by Harry P. Jenkins, Member OBCWRT

The Old Baldy Civil War Round Table 2018 Naval Symposium got underway on this Saturday at "oh nine hundred"; 2 bells on the 3rd watch. (That's 9:00 AM to us landlubbers.) With a brisk wind and a damp chill in the air, we were nonetheless cozy in the large outdoor meeting tents erected on-deck at the stern of the famous Battleship.

The venue could not have been more intrinsically appropriate; a naval symposium on the deck of a battleship! Excellent! Relatively speaking — a stroke of genius — inspired by Team Leader Frank Barletta, and helped along by long-time Old Baldy members Ed Komczyk and Bill Saia, who serve as civilian "volunteers" on the USS New Jersey.

Let me say that going forward here, I will not include much about the Guest Speakers for the event. Certainly not meaning any slight to them in any way, but other writers in other Old Baldy Newsletters over the past few months have done a fine job in describing and complementing the excellent slate of Presenters. I will, however, note one exception...

In an unfortunate turn of events, Speaker Chuck Veit was injured the day before, requiring some brief hospitalization. We trust he had a speedy and complete recovery. Nonetheless — "the show must go on" — and Committee members sprang into action! As it would turn out, one of the exhibitors (who had previously been a Speaker/Presenter at one of our OBCWRT monthly meetings) was approached to see if he could fill the spot. That gentleman was Mr. Bruce Tucker of Rutgers University, who is well known for his impression of Admiral David G. Farragut. He did a superb presentation on the Civil War "Battle of Mobile Bay", and did it in first-person and in full uniform and regalia. The "Admiral" not only stepped-up, but did it without missing a beat. Our well-deserved gratitude to Mr. Tucker and the Team Members, who not only made this work, but made it happen rather seamlessly.

social media footprint, distributing our rack cards, determining the next winner of the **Michael A. Cavanaugh Book Award** and fundraising to make it all possible. Tell us which one peaks your interest.

Three members of your Board represented the Round Table at Wreathes Across America. The Planning Team for our May 2020 Symposium is forming. Please let us know if you want to assist. Be sure to follow **Flat Old Baldy** adventures on our Facebook page. Keep spreading our messages to our fellow citizens as you attend area events. Stay warm and see you on the 10th.

Join us at the Lamp Post diner for a pre-meeting meal with good conversation.

Rich Jankowski, President

Directions to the Camden Waterfront and parking were a snap. The Registration Tent — well organized by Kim Daly and crew — was located at the foot of the promenade approaching the ship. Along the walk were a few Civil War era navy / military exhibitors, including some artillery of the period. Stairs and an elevator provided easy access up to the main deck. The several large all-weather tents served well, and were well organized for all needs. Entry via the first tent provided a welcoming environment and the perfect set-up for more than a dozen exhibitors and historic organizations, along with a few appropriate vendors. The fundraiser raffle and gift prize auction were unique and fun, with many attendees heading home with some very nice prizes. The Grand Prize winner (sorry I didn't catch his name) had travelled from Brooklyn to attend, so his reward was well-deserved if not only for his long drive alone. Door prizes as well — mostly Civil War and history books — were awarded throughout the day, with probably most attendees winning a book. The third tent was the perfect place for coffee and serving lunch, along with large tables and seating to enjoy the hardy box lunches with friends old and new. There were also additional tables outside for the overflow crowd. The lunch-time music provided by Charlie Zahm & The Jolly Tars was a welcome and very entertaining addition. The lunch-time break was highlighted by the firing of several cannon blasts from the deck of the USS New Jersey. A word that I find very often over-used in today's world is nonetheless appropriate here — AWESOME! Connecting the first and third tents was the much larger main tent. The seating, speaker's podium, and audio-visual system were perfectly arranged to compliment this outstanding symposium.

In my nearly 30 years as a proud member of Old Baldy, and in some of the roles I have filled and tasks I have performed, I have observed the efforts of many who have made this Round Table a continuing success. That includes many Field Trips, Seminars, Conferences, and Symposia — along with this Round Table's long-time and on-going commitment to supporting battlefield and other historic preservation causes. And I have been constantly aware and appreciative of the dedication and hard work it takes to make all this happen. I could name a lot of good folks here, but would doubtless be unable to name them all. But in this instance, I have to extend high praise to Frank Barletta for the grand success of this Naval Symposium. Of course, Frank would be the first one to humbly shift the attention and praise to others and their part; yes, they are

all deserving as well. But given the efforts of Frank and the Symposium Planning Committee, and the grand success of this event — it is clear that the bar has been raised. Be urged to step-up yourself, and continue to keep the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia a shining star in the Civil War history community.

The Adventures Of Flat Old Baldy: The Tale Aboard The Battleship New Jersey

by Kathy Clark, Member OBCWRT

As Flat Old Baldy and myself were driving toward the parking area, we could already feel the excitement of the day and anticipation of being onboard the Battleship New Jersey. Flat Old Baldy could hardly contain himself, he was looking forward to being onboard, meeting so many important people and being a part of all the activities. As we arrived, we saw Kim and Debbie working the entrance table and I knew from the start that it was going to be a very adventurous day for both of us. I could not contain his excitement and almost had to run down the walkway to catchup (a difficult task especially for me). As we entered the tent there was much activity and Flat Old Baldy stayed close to me. I think he was, in the beginning, a bit shy, but then we met Admiral Farragut with his doctor and all fears were gone. Flat Old Baldy just loves to be held and having his photo taken, even a hug is fine.

Dr. William M. Fowler was the first speaker and I could tell that Flat Old Baldy was very interested in Dr. Fowler's remarks about, "The US Navy Prior to and Beyond the Civil War." Flat Old Baldy continued to stay close but when the presentation had concluded he could not wait to get his photo taken with Dr. Fowler. Flat Old Baldy jumped into his arms, a real feat for a horse, and the photo is history! We walked around together during the break, stopping to say "hello" to Dave who was manning the door prize table and got a photo with Flat Old Baldy. I think Dave really enjoyed having a photo taken with him! We got set for the second speaker of the morning, Dr. Timothy Smith, and his presentation the "Introduction into the Builders and Construction of the Ironclads." I could not believe how intense Flat Old Baldy was listening and did not hear a "nay" out of him the whole time. By the time the presentation was over Flat Old Baldy could hardly contain himself again as he had his photo taken with Dr. Smith.

Sitting and listening to the Maritime Music from Charlie Zahm and The Jolly Tars while we ate our lunch was a delight for both of us. I actually saw Flat Old Baldy's hooves moving with the beat. There was a special treat for Flat Old Baldy which the Battleship made just for him, a plate of oats and grains. He gobbled it down so fast I could not believe he was finished already. I thought he may have been tired but wanted to see the exhibitors, games, and be with the guests on board the ship. We also went outside the tent but had to hold him tight so he would not decide to jump over the railing (he remembered the diving horse at the Steel Pier in Atlantic City many years ago). I really did not want him to repeat that stunt! The afternoon we saw Admiral Farragut and his presentation of his adventures in Mobile Bay. After this presentation, would you believe someone came up with the flyer of Old Baldy at the GAR museum and said, "This is the real Old Baldy, pointing to the display in the case."



Needless to say, Flat Old Baldy was insulted but got over it quickly for he knew he was the Old Baldy who was in all the photos. The difference was that Flat Old Baldy got to see many people and was free to run all over the ship, he was not in a case.

Finally, Flat Old Baldy gets to settle down once again to hear Dr. Gary Dillard Joiner and his presentation, "Naval Activities on the Western Rivers." Flat Old Baldy came away with so much knowledge of Civil War Naval History and by the time he met Dr. Joiner he jumped into his arms, caught him by surprise, as you can tell by the photo. I helped with the drawings for the Mega Prize and Chance Auction items so Flat Old Baldy was on his own for a short while. You would have thought he would have helped with bringing the prizes to the table, he is strong, but think he was relaxing somewhere or with a friendly face and out of the way of all the commotion.

We both wanted to go to the table to see the torpedo display and look at the "Civil War Navy The Magazine". The editor of the magazine got special recognition for contributing to our Mega Prize and giving subscriptions as prizes in the Chance Auction. Flat Old Baldy was again very happy to have a photo taken together. He also got his photo taken with Bill and Ed in front of our OBCWRT banner. I cannot forget to talk about the cannon that was being shot every hour during the day. It frightened Flat Old Baldy until I decided to help him by putting some cotton in his ears to lessen the noise. He was very grateful for my help.

Flat Old Baldy was very glad to be apart of OBCWRT symposium. He was very active all day and by the time we got



to the car I heard a small “whinny” and then all was calm. We all had a day full of adventure, history, learning and “most of all”, Flat Old Baldy. He is a very important feature of our round table that just loves to be in the middle of the action.

Stay tuned for more adventures with Flat Old Baldy! He is becoming an international sensation along with his knowledge of Civil War History and has become a Facebook Star.

Committee's Last Meeting

by Kathy Clark, Member OBCWRT

Our Symposium planning committee met for the last time as a group at “Brio Tuscan Grille” in Cherry Hill, NJ. We talked about what was good, what needed improvement and as a result got lots of feedback from the group. We now have a blueprint of pros and cons for our next symposium. We are a diverse group of members who all had special assets to bring to the table.

Frank thanked all of the committee members and were each awarded a very impressive Naval Medal and delicious dinner. Frank did an outstanding job of chairperson and gave him a **HUGE “THANK YOU”** along with a round of applause. We were sorry Kim Daly could not be with us but did offer a few comments pro and con for our next project. **THANK YOU** to Frank and all members of the planning committee and others who made a contribution to this outstanding event. **MEMBRERS WORKING TOGETHER BRINGS SUCCESS!**

Today in Civil War History

1862 Friday, January 10

Eastern Theater

As Jackson’s troops approach Romney, Union troops in the town begin to evacuate the area. The Confederates will remain here for some time, as a period of cold weather makes campaigning difficult.

Western Theater

Marshall and Garfield clash in a confused battle at Middle Creek, Kentucky. Both sides claim victory, but both are in retreat at the end. At least 40 Confederates are killed, however, compared with a Union casualty bill of two dead and 25 wounded. Garfield is promoted brigadier general after the battle. (Later in the war, he will enter politics, and after the war be elected to the presidency, only to die at an assassin’s hand three months after taking office.) Some 4000 infantry and two batteries of artillery cross from Cairo to join McClellan’s cavalry.

1863 Saturday, January 10

Overseas

While the British government has postponed any thoughts about offering to mediate between North and South following the battle of Antietam, the French Foreign Minister is today discussing with the French Ambassador to Washington the possibility of French involvement in such a move.

Eastern Theater

There are skirmishes at Suffolk, Virginia and at Fairfax Court House. In the former, General Pryor’s Confederates are defeated by a Federal force under General Corcoran.

1864 Sunday, January 10

The South

Although inflation is eating away at the Confederate economy, the government continues to print more paper money. Taxing land and slaves is failing to generate significant income. With few banks in the South, there is no liquid capital; borrowing from abroad is becoming impossible, and supplies of foreign weapons demand foreign currency or gold. The flood of paper money is deliberately increased by the Federals who are now faking Confederate money as a tool of economic warfare. But the remorseless blockade claims its price today; the blockader USS Iron Age runs aground at Folly Inlet, South Carolina, and is lost after Confederate batteries bombard her.

1865 Tuesday, January 10

Western Theater

Cheatham’s corps, bringing up the rear of the Army of Tennessee, reach Tupelo, Mississippi, and go into camp. The exhausted Confederate troops have suffered badly on their bleak winter retreat but they are desperately needed to defend the Carolinas from Sherman.

“Other Notable Women Lighthouse Keepers”

by Kathy Clark, Member OBCWRT

Hannah Thomas

Married Dr. John Thomas who was the first lighthouse keeper of Gurnet Point Light Lighthouse in Plymouth, Massachusetts, now Saquish Beach, MA. Dr. Thomas joined the Continental Army in the Siege of Boston. He and his volunteers helped to repel the British at Boston, served as Major General leading troops into Quebec, where he died of Small Pox in June 2, 1776. So, it was that in 1776, Hannah Thomas became the first female lighthouse keeper in the United States following the death of her husband. Some of her jobs included polishing the lamps and lanterns with the main purpose of keeping the light shining brightly.



Abbie Burgess

In 1827 the government built the twin towers of Matinicus Rock Light, six miles from Maine's Matinicus Island, Rockland, Maine. Abbie was the oldest daughter of Samuel along with one brother and two younger sisters. In 1856, President Franklin Pierce named Samuel Burgess lighthouse keeper. In order to keep the family financially secure, Samuel continued to fish for lobsters to sell in Rockland. Abbie ran the lighthouse while her father was away fishing. January, 1856, after her brother and father sailed away from the lighthouse the winds changed into a raging nor'easter, moving the family into the lighthouse. They never saw their father and brother again and Abbie took her father's place as keeper.



Katherine Walker

Katherine was married to C. John Walker, (German-American) retired sea captain who was keeper of Sandy Hook Light until 1885. Mr. Walker was transferred to Robbins Reef Light which was surrounded by water, Sandy Hook was land-based. Katherine, at first, would not unpack their belongings because of her loneliness. Slowly she got her sea legs, unpacked, and stayed for 33 years. As a result of her husband's



death of pneumonia in 1886, Katherine became lighthouse keeper. Captain Walker's last word to his wife, "Mind the Light, Kate!" She did so and stayed to be keeper at Robbins Reef.

Kate Harn

Kate's husband, William Harn of Philadelphia, PA, was head lighthouse keeper at St. Augustine Lighthouse, St. Augustine, Florida. In 1889, William passed away from TB. He was a Union Officer in the Civil War, commanded his own battery at Gettysburg, and felt he may have contracted TB while he was enlisted. William was truly a war hero. Kate became second assistant keeper after William's death although she was well qualified to step into the shoes of Lighthouse Keeper and did so for six months waiting for William's pension. The six months turned into a 14-year tenure until the pension was authorized.



Catherine Murdock

Catherine's husband, George W. Murdock was lighthouse keeper at Rondout Creek Lighthouse on the entrance to the Hudson River and Rondout Creek. George went ashore to purchase groceries and was found floating, drowned near his loaded rowboat. On July 11, 1857, Mrs. Murdock became head lighthouse keeper by the US Lighthouse service. She spent ten years, which included the Civil War. As time went on the old wooden structure of the lighthouse became more and more rickety. Even though there was fear that the building would collapse she faithfully kept the light shining from the tower.



It was not until 1867 when a bluestone lighthouse was built which was much improved over the first structure. In 1907, Catherine Murdock retired after 51 years of service as a head lighthouse keeper. She is the oldest lighthouse keeper in continuing service for the US at the time of her retirement. In 1878 through snowstorm that turned to rain with the Eddyville Dam rupturing, carrying away homes, barns, barges and boats she continued to keep the light beaming all night. She said, "The safety of the lives of many boatmen depend upon the lights being lit in the tower. I will never desert my

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Old Baldy Dues are Due

Can be paid at this month's meeting or sent to:

Frank Barletta
44 Morning Glory Drive
Marlton, NJ 08053

post of duty." Catherine served faithfully for 51 years.

Maria De Los Delores Mestre Andreu

Maria was the first Hispanic-American women lighthouse keeper stationed at St. Augustine Lighthouse. In 1859 Maria became keeper after her husband fell to his death whitewashing the tower. She served as keeper until the Civil War when Confederate sympathizers along with Paul Arnau, a local harbormaster, hired a man named Nelligan to remove the fourth-order Fresnel Lens from the tower. Arnau decommissioned the light by hiding the lens and clockworks. There is a possibility that Maria knew of the planned removal providing access to the lens room. The idea of taking the equipment from the lighthouse and hiding it was to block Union shipping lanes. After the Union took St. Augustine peacefully, Maria moved to Georgia. Union forces arrested Arnau and held him on a gunboat until he finally gave up the stolen equipment.



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Grace Darling

Grace got her fame when she participated in the rescue of survivors from the shipwrecked Forfarshire in 1838. This was a paddle steamer which ran aground on the Farne



Islands off the coast of Northumberland in Northeast England. In this rescue nine members of the crew were saved. Floundering on the rocks and then breaking in half

on Big Harcar low rocky island,

Grace with the help of her father and friends, took nine rowboats, rescued four men and one woman by the name of Mrs. Dawson. Nine other passengers and crew were rescued that night because they were able to float off a lifeboat from the stern before it sank. They were picked up by a passing Montrose sloop that same night. Grace and her father received many medals for bravery and courage. There were donations raised for Grace, dozens of portraits, gifts, letters and marriage proposals. In 1842 Grace fell ill returned to her birth place, Bamburgh, dying of TB October, 1842 at the age of 26. Grace was called "The Darling of England" and Ida became "The Darling of America."

In 1996, a new fleet of 175 ft. buoy tenders were welcomed into the US fleet. Five out of the 14 were named for women who held the post of lighthouse keeper. They

are Barbara Mabrity (Mobile, AL), Ida Lewis (Newport, RI), Abbie Burgess (Rockland, ME), Katherine Walker (Bayonne, NJ), and Maria Bray (Atlantic Beach, FL). These were women who held some of the first federal jobs open to women.



The women I am writing about, and there are many more that we never hear about, got equal pay as women lighthouse keepers as men and worked hard to get the pension that would be given to the male keeper for themselves. It was very hard work carrying the clean supplies, trimming the wick and bringing the oil to the top of the light in all kinds of weather. Sometimes the light tower was not attached to the keeper's house so that meant that the women would have to walk to and from the house to tend the light. I write this article to honor the women who made it their lifelong quest to keep the light burning and keep everyone safe guided by the light.

Book Review

by Kathy Clark, Member OBCWRT

"Lincoln's Last Trial"

by Dan Abrams and David Fisher



Dan Abrams

The State of Illinois vs "Peachy" Quinn Harrison was discovered in 1989 by David Fisher in a garage belonging to the defendant's great-grandson. When David brought this transcript to Dan, they found that this case had

never been told. As a result, the book "Lincoln's Last Trail" was brought to life.

Lincoln as well as other attorneys of his day did most of their cases riding the circuit on horseback from town to town. This was a great learning experience for Lincoln and his fellow attorneys by developing skills, understanding human nature so they could do the right thing for their



clients. The circuit lawyers were making the law as they traveled from town to town since there was no precedence for their actions. As Lincoln traveled for months at a time, he gained a reputation of being one of Illinois finest lawyers and the strongest jury lawyer. Lincoln

connected with his jury and people in the courtroom by seeing a man who looked powerful and merciful. Lincoln drew large crowds every time he had a case.

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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.

The story is told through Mr. Robert Roberts Hitt, Lincoln's steno man, who was a good friend and part of many cases with Lincoln. Mr. Hitt was with him the past Fall when Lincoln did seven debates with Stephan Douglas. Lincoln would not begin any debate or court room procedure without Robert Hitt in the courtroom. Some officials and friends of Lincoln were already predicting he would run for the presidency in 1860. It was a risk for Lincoln to take this case for if he lost, his reputation would be in jeopardy.

The details of the case are as follows:

Saturday, July 16, 1859, Greek Crafton walked into the Short and Harts' Drugstore in Pleasant Plains, Illinois, 10 miles from Springfield. Greek was angry! His older brother, John was stretched out on the counter. Simeon Quinn Harrison "Peachy" was sitting at the counter next to Mr. Short, reading the newspaper. There is no comparison in size with Harrison who was about 125 lbs., Greek who was much larger. Out of the blue, Greek and his brother grab Harrison and pulled him away from the counter, trying to drag him to the back of the store to attack him. It seems that Greek Crafton grabbed "Peachy" to "stomp his face" because of insults made to the Crafton clan during a community picnic earlier in the day. Proprietor Benjamin Short tried to get between the boys but John interfered. Harrison, in turn, pulled out a 4" hunting knife and stabbed randomly putting a large wound into Greek's stomach and cutting John's wrist. Greek Crafton lingered for three days before dying. Before his death, Greek said he forgave Quinn and had no animosity in his heart against this man. It was Harrison's grandfather Rev. Cartwright who was at Greek's bedside and heard his confession. Quinn was arrested anyway claiming self-defense.

Lincoln knew both young men, coming from wealthy and well-positioned farming families. Peyton Harrison, father of "Peachy" was a Representative, a longtime friend and supporter. Lincoln also knew the victim for he had done training as a clerk in the office of Lincoln and Herndon. He had a long relationship with Harrison's grandfather, Rev. Cartwright but they did not like each other. Twice Lincoln had gone up against him for the 1832 election and congressional election of 1846 and Lincoln lost both times. Now, though, they were on the same side in the courtroom. Peyton Harrison's father retained former judge, Stephen Trigg Logan with Lincoln and William Herndon as attorneys. Thus, the trial begins.

Mr. Hitt's job as court stenographer was very different from what we think about today. Every word that was spoken in the courtroom was written in Mr. Hitt's short hand with pen and ink. Lincoln felt it was a case of self-defense and called many witnesses to prove it. Witnesses from the other side of the debate where not seeing the case in that way. It was a long grueling trial and Lincoln was not sure of the outcome. There are some twists and turns which I will let the reader find out about in this story. It was Lincoln who showed that he was an attorney who was well versed in the law and wanted the best for his client. The trail shows that these proceedings were a living example of what our founding fathers fought for, a nation governed by laws.

By reading the ending of this book you will find the outcome of this case and whether you think this was "the murder trail that propelled him to the presidency". This story was a good read and learned a few procedures that

I was not aware of in court proceedings. I had never read any of the stories of Lincoln in the courtroom and his way of dealing with the jury trial. He earned his reputation as the most experienced lawyer of the West, was at home with the law, and was respected for his words.



I hope you will enjoy reading "Lincoln's Last Trial". I had the opportunity to see Dan Abrams in person and hear his story. He talked about Lincoln and the trial but also talked about current happenings in today's political climate. I would have rather had him talk a bit more about Lincoln. I enjoyed meeting Dan Abrams and got him to sign my book and took a few photos.

The book is available at Amazon and other local bookstores.

WREATHS ACROSS AMERICA
The Mission to Remember, Honor and Teach: keeping the memory of all-American Heroes

by Kathy Clark, Member OBCWRT

On December 15, 2018 Rich, Dave, Joe and myself arrived at Beverly Cemetery to remember and honor the many men and women who have made the ultimate sacrifice for our country to preserve our freedom. At noon we participated in a service honoring each branch of our armed forces and the men and women who never came home or are missing in action. The sea cadets were part of the participates in the service along with a representative from each branch of the US Armed Forces.

Luckily the weather cooperated while we were at the cemetery. As we stood waiting for the service there was still drizzle in the air along with the dampness associated with a dismal day. With hats, hoods, raincoats and whatever clothes to layer, all of us were honored to take a few hours of our day dedicated to our service men and women.

After the service we all went to the pile of wreaths lying in the sections where we were to decorate the graves. There were many people participating and did not have to take many wreaths to a designated area. As





we finished the glow of red ribbons and green wreaths were a part of the day. It was a beautiful honor given to these

men and women. With a salute or a hand on our heart we stopped for a moment at each grave with our wreath to remember and honor.

Flat Old Baldy wanted to also be apart of the day by honoring those who have passed. We were able to talk with the service men and women who were part of the day and asked two officers to pose with Flat Old Baldy. They enjoyed getting photographed with him. The rain was getting a bit heavier at the end of the program, we were all wet, cold and damp but had a warmth in our hearts as a result of our participation in this great event. I hope you get a chance to go to Beverly during this holiday season or one of the many other participating cemeteries to see this glorious honor to the men and women who served.

Battle At Lake Chicot

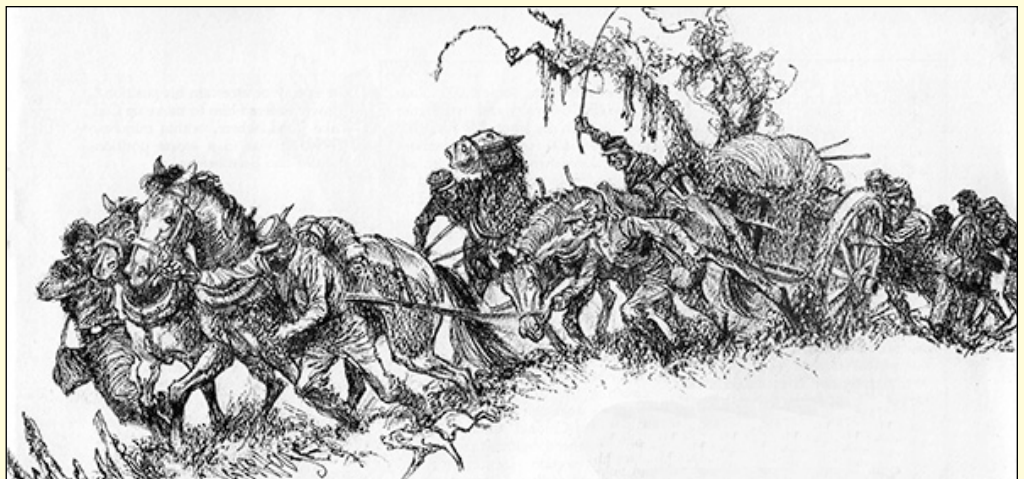
War On The River: The Mississippi Marine Brigade

By Arthur G. Sharp CWT, October 1982

Continued From Last Issue

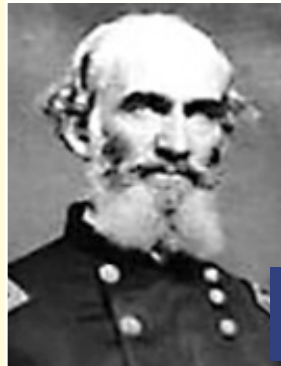
At 6 a.m., the Union troops began marching out of Sunyside Landing with Currie's Marines and a small detachment of cavalry in front scouting for guerrillas. They did not have to look far: Colonel John A. Burbridge's mounted regiment met Currie's patrol only two miles from Sunnyside Landing. Then a second Rebel regiment, commanded by Colonel Jesse Ellison, moved up to

"Struggling through the mire, Cockefair complied as quickly as he could . . . The captain immediately realized how futile his attempts were."



**Brigadier General CSA
John Sappington Marmaduke**

The gentle rain that had continued from the night before turned into a drenching downpour. To Green's advantage, the torrent made the ground muddy and practically impassable. He had



**Major General USA
Andrew Jackson Smith**

protect Burbridge's right. But they discovered quickly that they were skirmishing with more than a small patrol. The entire Union force was moving toward them. However, they were undeterred and well prepared — and the weather came to their aid.

He had to move only a fraction of his 600 men. Smith, on the other hand, had to advance all 10,000 of his troops. And since Old Lake Road was the only route around Lake Chicot, he had to move some of them through the dense un-

derbrush and thickets on the side of the road. Had Smith known more about the territory, or had he listened to those who did, he could have avoided confinement to one road. But Green had gambled on his unfamiliarity with the area, planned his strategy accordingly, and placed his men in a position that, at first, seemed peculiar.

The major portion of Green's troops waited for Smith at Ditch Bayou. Hoping his adversary would choose the direct route, the colonel reasoned: "It behooved me to look as much to my rear and my right as to my front. There were but two outlets from [my position] — one by Beasley's [plantation] west, the other by Lake Village—both of which it was easy for the enemy to occupy."

Smith, unconcerned with either Beasley's plantation or Lake Village, headed in a straight line from Sunny-

Continued on page 9

side Landing to Ditch Bayou, and trouble. Currie's and Burbridge's troopers continued skirmishing, drawing fast-moving Union infantry across the rain-drenched terrain to reinforce the Marines. Green deployed his troops to slow them down. Ellison's men stayed on their horses; Burbridge's dismounted and formed across the Union front, their left anchored on the lake shore. A third detachment, consisting of William L. Jeffers' regiment, and Green's own 3d Missouri, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Campbell, was sent to the Confederates' extreme right. This line, supported by one artillery piece, extended about three-quarters of a mile from the lake to the nearby Johnson plantation.

Oncoming Union troops formed a mile-wide line that the Confederates permitted to push ahead by mere inches. This adhered perfectly to Green's battle strategy. Currie's Marines would try valiantly for almost two hours to move the guerrillas back, but with little success. Captain I. D. Newell, commanding Company A of the Marines, formed his men in a line parallel to the Confederates and advanced. They were pinned down quickly. Newell waited anxiously for reinforcements; none arrived for a full hour. Finally, at 8 a.m., five companies of the 47th Illinois Infantry moved up. They, in turn, were supported by the balance of their brigade. The battle began in earnest.

General fighting broke out along the line, with Union troops beginning a slow, steady advance and Confederates giving ground grudgingly. As Burbridge and Ellison drew back slowly, more Union troops moved toward them. But there was a limit to how many Federals could be employed at any one time. Green had chosen his ground wisely. The Confederate troops had formed on the north side of a cotton field. The base of a levee extending to the west protected their left side. The only way Smith could move was straight ahead, since he had decided not to try any flanking movements. He was confident a frontal attack would rout the Confederates.

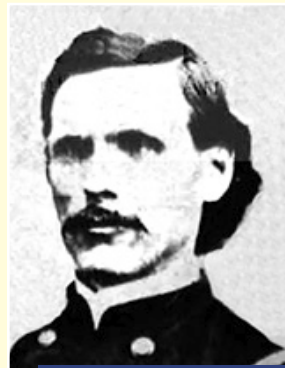


**Brigadier General USA
Joseph Anthony Mower**

Smith ordered his troops forward. But each time they advanced a few yards, the Confederates retreated, pausing occasionally to take a stand. They continued this tactic for two miles, and three hours, never letting the Union troops get too close, and sustaining few casualties. By 11 a.m., the Confederates were backed up to Red Leaf, the site of Green's headquarters, and still two miles from Ditch Bayou, where the Colonel planned on making his final stand. For the moment, he was pleased; he had Smith convinced the showdown was to be at Red Leaf.

For the first time since the battle began, the Confederates showed signs of staying in one place and fighting to the end. Supported by one artillery piece, they brought hesitant

Union troops to a halt and gave Smith pause to ponder; the Federal commander wanted to know how to drive the guerrillas off without losing many men to devastating artillery fire. And while he wondered, Green suddenly withdrew his troops again, this time, the two full miles to Ditch Bayou. There the Confederates filed slowly across the one



**Lieutenant Colonel USA
George Earl Currie**

bridge spanning the swamp and then partially destroyed it after the last man had reached the other side. They had no time to finish the task. They were too busy preparing the net for Smith.

There was some question as to who had trapped whom. To succeed, Smith had only to cross the bayou and close with the enemy. But he had no idea of how many troops he was facing, no knowledge of the terrain, no thoroughly-devised battle plan, and no intention of taking his subordinates' advice. How-

ever, he did study his front carefully. Ditch Bayou was a sluggish stream four or five miles long. It ran from Old River Lake to Bayou Mason, three miles west of Lake Village. Ditch Bayou was impassable for his troops, who had no way of crossing it without the bridge the Confederates had nearly destroyed. To reach the bayou, they would have to cross an open field about 700 yards wide. There was no cover to protect them there, save for a fence or two and scattered weeds and underbrush.

Unknown to Smith, once his men reached the bayou, they would also be exposed to a murderous crossfire from cleverly concealed Confederate marksmen. He had been skirmishing with only a small part of the total guerrilla force. Green was using the same tactic he had employed the previous evening. The main body of his troops were hidden in a dense stand of timber and thickets on the far side of the bayou, waiting for pickets to lure Union troops into their rifle range.

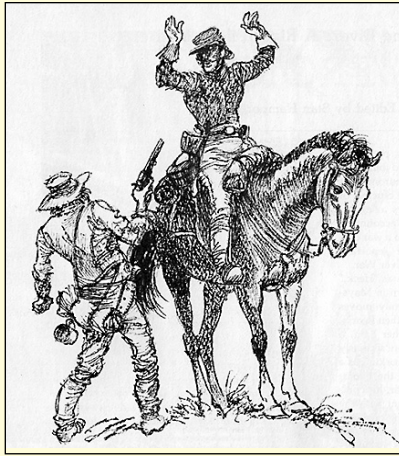
The picture before him seemed familiar; Smith was not anxious to fall into a net. Rather than call for an advance, he decided wisely to postpone an all-out assault for the moment. Instead, he ordered the Confederates' position softened up by artillery fire, and then placed the command in General Mower's hands. In turn, Mower ordered Captain James M. Cockefair to work his 3d Indiana Battery through mud and rain into a field to the left of Old Lake Road.

Struggling through the mire, Cockefair complied as quickly as he could, but the rain began falling harder. When he finally put his battery into position and opened fire, his gunners found a few shells sent across the bayou had absolutely no effect on the Confederates. The captain immediately realized how futile his attempts were. He reported "the nature of the ground being such, and very thick brush in front of us, we could not see the enemy or ascertain his position." Mower ordered him to move up Old Lake Road, where, within minutes, Cockefair was in a worse position than he had been before.

The Confederate gunners watched eagerly as the Union

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

'Federals looking on thought the orderly had met some friendly soldiers.'



battery moved out to the road. Cockefair's men were like targets in a turkey shoot. The moment they moved forward, the Confederates opened fire. Mower ordered Cockefair to retaliate. This was impossible. The road was too narrow for Union gunners to maneuver their pieces. They were formed in a column with the lake to their right and thick brush to their left. Never the less, they fired eight or ten rounds. But like their previous bombardment, this one accomplished nothing.

Cockefair asked Mower to let him go back about a quarter-mile and deploy in an open field on his left. Mower denied the request. The battery remained where it was, to the Confederates' delight. Rebel gunners shelled the 3d Indiana for almost one hour. Miraculously, the Union gunners lost nothing more than two horses, their pride, and the chance to help Smith. When Cockefair finally did receive orders, he was sent forward, where again his gunners could do nothing effectively. There, they fired fourteen more impotent rounds at the guerrillas.

Frustrated, Smith decided to attack without artillery support. While Captain Fisher, the man Currie had recommended to be the major general's special aide, warned his superior of the consequences of the foolhardy attack he was about to launch, the expedition leader massed his troops in a mile-wide front facing the bayou. Then, as he gave the order to charge, a wave of Union troops rose and raced across the open field into murderous artillery fire.

The cannon at first panicked and confused the Union troops. But they were veterans, and recovered quickly. They plunged ahead into Confederate musket and cannon fire that mowed them down. Thinking of Alfred Lord Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade," the Marine Brigade's Currie described the scene.

Not a man flinched, though every man knew 'someone had blundered. Our brave soldiers advanced to a certain death as cannons to the right of them, cannons to the left of them, cannons in front volleyed and thundered. How they fell.

Union Captain Alexander I. Campbell of the 33d Missouri Infantry led his men over the rain-drenched field. Around him, in less than half an hour, 100 dead or wounded Union soldiers had fallen to the ground. But the troops with him were sure they would reach the Confederates despite the mud and accurate fire impeding their progress. However, Campbell could not hide his surprise upon discovering that there was marshy swamp between his troops and the guerrillas. 'We discovered that in order to dispossess the enemy we had to cross an unfordable bayou, on the opposite side of which he was strongly posted.' Campbell was not alone. Surprised Union troops halted up and down the line along the well-concealed bayou. Colonel Gustavus Eberhardt, of the 32d Iowa Infantry, was one of them. "Our

forward movement was to charge the enemy battery, not knowing that the bayou was in our front until we came on it," he said. Like the rest of the Union troops, he was temporarily befuddled. Smith, not one of the confused, reacted quickly: he ordered Major George Howard of the 27th Iowa to deploy two companies to find a ford across the bayou, he dispatched the Marine Brigade to cross the water and chase the Confederates off, and he commanded the 5th Minnesota and 27th Iowa to rebuild the bridge.

Green watched these developments closely. He realized he could not hold Smith off any longer and at 2:30 p.m., he began a slow, orderly retreat.

Through all the pandemonium several of the Marines managed to reach the opposite side of Ditch Bayou. The crossing, however, was difficult: the water was not deep, but a thick muck at the bottom hindered the horses. By the time the men scrambled up the bank, the Confederates had disappeared, having withdrawn regiment by regiment. There was nothing more the Union troops could do.

While the rain continued, the Federals bivouacked in Lake Village to assess the day's activities. And that night, to make themselves comfortable, they denuded the little settlement, taking everything they needed from village residents. But though the people who lived in Lake Village lost most of their personal belongings, they still fared better than their neighbors in the nearby town of Columbia. Troops bivouacked there burned the entire town to the ground, and they were still burning buildings in other areas along the river on June 8.

The troops were exacting revenge for past guerrilla tactics and for the heavy losses they had sustained during the fighting at Ditch Bayou. Smith estimated that as many as 250 Union troops were killed or wounded in the battle, most of the casualties coming during the rush across the open field to the edge of Ditch Bayou. By contrast, the Confederates listed four killed and thirty-three wounded. It was a victory for the Federals' commander, but not one that came from a brilliant strategy. Green and the rest of Marmaduke's men left the area only to spare Rebel Arkansans from Union depredations.

On the morning of June 7, the major general ordered his troops to board their vessels. At 9 a.m., Green's scouts reported the enemy was moving around the lake and back to the river to their landing site. Responding, the colonel sent a regiment to pursue and bother the Yankees until they were on the boats and headed back to Vicksburg. During that time, a few guerrillas performed the most daring exploit of the small campaign, one that left the Marines' Currie furious.

Around noon, the Federal lieutenant colonel rode upriver to Smith's headquarters, his orderly, John Brock, accompanying him. There, Currie and Smith chatted for an hour until the Marine Brigade commander decided to return to his men by tugboat. Orderly Brock would take Currie's horse with him.

Brock set off with no thought of danger. There were just under 10,000 friendly troops within yards of him. But, at a branch in the road, several guerrillas surrounded him. They trotted off with both Brock and the horses, in full view of the entire Union fleet.

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Federals looking on thought the orderly had met some friendly soldiers. They learned differently afterward when one of the guerrillas in the party, captured later, proudly described the exploit. They had made Currie the scapegoat of the affair. The Rebel partisans presented his horse to their returning commander John Marmaduke, who rode it proudly—as well he should have.

Old Baldy Dues are Due
Can be paid at this month's meeting or sent to:
Frank Barletta
44 Morning Glory Drive
Marlton, NJ 08053

December 13th Meeting

Hinsonville's Heroes: Black Civil War Soldiers of Chester County, Pennsylvania

Dr. Cheryl Renee Gooch

by Kathy Clark, Member OBCWRT

Dr. Cheryl Renee Gooch's presentation took us to Hinsonville, PA part of Chester County. Hinsonville was a free black community whose heroes fought for the Union during the Civil War. This town has shaped the history of Pennsylvania as well as the United States with the idea that some residents favored sending black people to Liberia (free and freed) and others wanted to abolish slavery on the home front. There was documented evidence of Underground Railroad Activity in the area along with freed black families or former slaves who called Hinsonville home. Hinsonville began with six black families which formed the town started by Emory Hinson. Emory Hinson was a black man who purchased many acres which attracted black families who wanted religious freedom, education, equal rights and opposed slavery. Land ownership was one of the most important assets for these families. To support higher education Ashmun University was established (later Lincoln University) which was on the edge of Hosanna Meeting House and Cemetery. The cemetery was home to ten of the eighteen black men who fought in the Civil War. In this Quaker Meetinghouse members supported the abolition of slavery.



Army Captain Thomas Beugless opened his recruitment office and black men hurried to volunteer with the promise of a signing bonus and a chance to fight for their rights. The enlistees hoped that what was promised would be honored. The first regiment (3rd USCT) trained at Camp William Penn, established for training black troops. Some of the recruits had formal education but some were illiterate, born into slavery or free born to enslaved parents. At the time of recruitment these men were living as freemen near or in Hinsonville. It was the recruits and their families that did not want to be overlooked in their place in history so by having the headstones in the cemetery felt they were memorials to these men and their participation in the Civil War. By regathering the personal history of these brave black men, they wanted so much for their lives to be part of history and in its own way reshape the country's opinion of the institution of slavery.

poverty, and even with the pension they still were below the poverty line. Soldiers such as, Amos Daws asked for an increase again and again and it was usually denied. Amos was so upset with the US Government that he claimed he will be "buried in his own suit" to save money. These men had to live with war injuries, pain and disabilities, for the rest of their lives. That was the price they paid for enlisting and being a part of the battles. They wanted an equal pension scale for their participation in the Civil War, they never got that from the US Government but the pension files and census forms did help to identify these men.



The black soldiers who fought for their nation, some fighting in the entire war, were entitled to a pension. The pension scale for black soldiers was much different than white soldiers, that means it was less than the white soldiers would receive. It was Abraham Stout who said, "I cannot live on \$12 a month." These black soldiers had given up everything they had to fight in the war, beyond

Of the ten documented Civil War burials, eight still are visible and decorated with GAR medallions and US Flags. The other soldiers were buried in other cemeteries throughout the country. One man, Albert Walls's body was never found. General Major Oliver Otis Howard formed the Freemen's Bureau and encouraged students to help educate newly emancipated people. He recruited 30 Lincoln gradu-

ates and alumni, who would help educate the Black Soldier and their families. As Lincoln University was setting their goals, Major General Howard co-founded Howard University to continue the education process. Other black soldiers who were part of the battles to the end of the war were Robert G. Fitzgerald, William Fitzgerald, Abraham Stout, Samuel H. Blake and Isaac A. Hollingsworth who were on duty on April 9, 1865 when Lee surrendered at Appomattox, Virginia. George Duffy and Stephen J. Ringgold's regiment led President Abraham Lincoln's funeral procession from the White House to the US Capitol Rotunda. This was a visual display of the black soldier and his fight for freedom and his ability to make a difference for his race. The struggle was beginning as the war ended for the black soldier and his family. Without the stories of these men of Hinsonville we may never know the struggle that they faced along with other African American soldiers and the stories they would tell to generations of people who wanted to know their history.

Dr. Gooch's presentation has brought to the forefront the stories of Hinsonville's Black Civil War Soldiers. It took a passionate educator, like Dr. Gooch, who was interested in aspects of our Black Civil War history to find these men and bring their stories to all of us. We are grateful to Dr. Gooch for bringing this story to our round table in her lecture and printed word. The Black Soldier was a proud American who risked their lives for their country. These men's stories are an important part of our Civil War history! They deserve an equal place in our history.

White Roses... Civil War Nurses

Each Month I would like you to meet some of these heroic women.

Nurses were not part of the Armies, There was no Nursing Corps. These were women who went off to contribute their efforts to helping the wounded, dying and ill. They helped in Hospitals, Battlefields and Camps. There are very few records and photographs of these brave women so the accounts are few.

Juliet Ann Opie Hopkins

Juliet Opie was born May 7, 1919, at Woodburn in Jefferson County, Virginia to Hierome Lindsay and Margaret (Muse) Opie. The family lived on an upper class plantation. Juliet attended Miss Ritchie's School for Young ladies until her mother's death in 1834. At the age of sixteen, Juliet returned home to become the mistress of the plantation.



Juliet Ann Opie Hopkins

Juliet became the bride of Naval Lieutenant Alexander George Garden in May 1837. He died twelve years later. On November 7, 1854, Juliet married again. This time, she

married a Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court, Arthur Francis Hopkins. There were no children from either marriage but the Hopkins adopted a niece, Juliet Opie.

With the onset of the Civil War, Juliet became superintendent of the Chimborazo Hospital in Richmond, Virginia. At first the position was a volunteer one, but on November 23, 1861, Juliet became a paid employee. Her husband was the official agent and was listed as the superintendent, but Juliet did all of the work.

She hired and trained nurses, organized and sanitized hospitals. Juliet went to the battlefield to prepare the wounded for transport. During the Battle of Seven Pines, Juliet was wounded in the hip, which left her crippled for the rest of her life. Juliet was kind to the average soldier and took a practical good-sense view of things. She wrote letters, loaned money, entertained, and encouraged the downtrodden and desperate during her battlefield days. In 1863, she returned to Alabama to supervise a hospital camp.

After the war, Juliet moved to New York City. She worked with numerous humanitarian efforts to care for those who lost loved ones during the War Between the States. Juliet died in Washington on March 9, 1890. She was given a full military burial in Arlington National Cemetery. The State of Alabama honored Juliet by placing her picture on two denominations of its state currency.

Mary Morris Husband

Mary Husband came from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania when the War Between the States began. She became a nurse for her son's unit when her son became ill during the Virginia Peninsula campaign. Mary stayed on to nurse the soldiers even after her own son had recovered and returned to the field of battle.



Mary Morris Husband

Mary arrived at Antietam just hours after the battle occurred and stayed in the hospital camps for two months. She was the first to label her tents so they could be recognized as nursing facilities. She attached a large red flannel bottle to the roof of each tent. Mary's inventiveness was recognized by President Abraham Lincoln.

Her undying belief in justice also earned Lincoln's respect as she took many soldiers' cases straight to the President when she believed they had been falsely accused. Usually the sentence was commuted or pardoned. Mary Morris Husband was truly the soldier's friend.

Lorinda Anna "Annie" Blair Etheridge

Annie was born on May 3, 1844, in Michigan, although most of her childhood was spent in Wisconsin. In June 1861, her father enlisted in the Second Michigan Infantry and Annie attached herself to the unit as a nurse. The soldiers nicknamed her "Gentle Annie" or "Michigan Annie." She cared for the seriously wounded at the front

lines when not nursing in the hospital tents. She cooked for the Second Michigan until the unit was merged into another regiment. Her acts of uncaring devotion earned her the Kearny Cross.

A poem was written by one of Annie's fellow soldiers commending her allegiance to the cause:

To Miss Anna Etheridge-
Hail, dauntless maid, whose shadowy form
Born like a sunbeam on the air,
Swept by amid the battle-storm,
Cheering the helpless sufferers there,
Amid the cannon's smoke and flame,
The earthquake roar of shot and shell,
Winning by deeds of love, a name
Immortal as the brave who fell.

Lorinda Anna "Annie" Blair Etheridge

In 1864 Annie re-enlisted in the Fifth Michigan where she served as a nurse and cook until the war's end. Her determination and loyalty were rewarded by President Andrew Johnson when he gave her a civil service position in Detroit.



Helen Louise Gilson

Helen Louise Gilson

Helen was born in Lynn, Massachusetts on November 22, 1835. As a child, Helen went to live with her uncle, the Honorable Frank B. Fay, mayor of Chelsea, Massachusetts.

In April 1861, Helen organized Chelsea's Soldiers' Aid Society,

to help impoverished spouses and children of soldiers. She petitioned the federal government to allow women to earn a living by sewing military apparel. The petition was granted. Helen applied to Dorothea Dix for a nursing position, but she was refused because of her youth. Undeterred, Helen journeyed to the battle front to nurse independently. The physicians she worked under described her as "not very robust who could not endure hardships.

She had a quiet manner. Miss Gilson did not have the sustaining power of gaiety but she did have a melodious alto voice. When she sang to the casualties, her voice always brought peace." Helen often traveled with Katherine Wormeley in small river craft to the staging areas so the wounded could be made comfortable and prepared for transport. She became one of the most dedicated and notable nurses of the War Between the States, and served until July, 1865. Helen died in 1868.

Mariam Hooper Adams

Mariam Hooper Adams

Mariam Hooper was born September 13, 1843, in Boston, Massachusetts.



She received her formal education at the Cambridge School for Girls. During the Civil War, Miss Hooper nursed in the Union military hospitals under the supervision of the United States Sanitary Commission. Although her nursing career was uneventful, Mariam gained self-confidence and independence from the experience.

Mariam became Mrs. Henry Adams on June 27, 1872. As the wife of an assistant professor at Harvard, Mariam was encouraged to pursue her interests in photography.

Dr. Richard William Hooper, Mariam's husband, died in April 1885. The death caused mental problems to surface for Mariam. On December 6, 1885, Mariam Hooper Adams took her own life using photographic processing chemicals.

Editor's Note: These stories are from a book "White Roses... Stories of Civil War Nurses. Authored by Rebecca D. Larson. Available on Amazon.

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

Classes planned for the at Manor College for Spring 2019 are:

Civil War Institute Classes

- An Overview of 1862 (Herb Kaufman) - 1 night
- Lincoln's Humor (Hugh Boyle) - 1 night
- The Battle of Chattanooga (Jerry Carrier) - 1 night
- The Battle of Stones River (Walt Lafty) - 1 night
- NYC During the Civil War (Pat Caldwell) - 1 night
- Weapons & Tactics (Herb Kaufman) - 2 nights
- The Legend of Stonewall Jackson (Jerry Carrier) - 1 night

Military History Institute Classes

- Women at War from the Revolution and Beyond (Paula Gidjunis) - 1 night
- The Alamo and Texas Revolution (Steve Wright) - either 1 or 2 nights
- Story of the Atomic Bomb (Herb Kaufman) - 1 night
- The Graf Spee and the Bismarck (Lance Lacey) - either 1 or 2 nights

The full schedule will be available on the Delaware Valley Civil War Round Table website www.dvcwrt.org and Case Shot & Canister newsletter, on the RT's Facebook page, and on the Manor College website <https://manor.edu/academics/adult-continuing-education/civil-war-institute/> and <https://manor.edu/academics/adult-continuing-education/military-history-institute/> as soon as the dates have been confirmed.

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

Old Baldy Newly Elected Officers and Board Members

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Chairpersons needed for the following STANDING COMMITTEES of the Old Baldy CWRT.

Please speak to any Board member for additional information or to volunteer;

The **Trip Committee** is responsible for all Round Table trips. The Committee should set a goal of a minimum of two trips per year.

The **Publicity Committee** is responsible for the release of Round Table information to the general public, with the approval of the Round Table officers. The Committee shall update the Round Table's Facebook page, website, send out press releases to local papers and websites, historical groups and schools, and seek opportunities to promote the Round Table and its events.

The **Preservation Committee** is responsible to seek out and investigate worthy sites, organizations, and other preservation causes in which the general membership of the Round Table can consider donations of money, materials, or member's time. The Committee should investigate, and take action on, opportunities to raise funds to be used for financial support of the previously stated causes.

Generate funding for our Round Table "Amazon Smile"

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Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2019

February 14 – Thursday
Bennett Carlton

"Have We Taken the Mountain? - The Civil War Battles of General Charles G. Harker"

March 14 – Thursday
Dave Prentiss

"Saving Democracy: Lincoln's Political Religion and the American Pursuit of Justice"

April 11 – Thursday
Bill Vosseler

"Major General George H. Thomas - Time and History will do me Justice."

Questions to

Dave Gilson - 856-323-6484 - dgilson404@gmail.com.

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

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