

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

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

September 12, 2019 The Civil War: April 12, 1861 - August 20, 1866

“Too Much for Human Endurance: The George Spangler Farm Hospitals and the Battle of Gettysburg”

Ron Kirkwood

Join us at **7:15 PM** on
Thursday, September 12th,
at **Camden County College** in
the **Connector Building, Room
101**. This month's topic is **“Too
Much for Human Endurance:
The George Spangler Farm
Hospitals and the Battle of
Gettysburg”**



The George Spangler story is the rare Gettysburg tale that has never been told in entirety until now. Amazingly, after thousands of books and many generations gone by, there was still uncharted territory about the Battle of Gettysburg until “Too Much for Human Endurance: The George Spangler Farm Hospitals and the Battle of Gettysburg” by Ron Kirkwood. Ron's book and presentation discusses Spangler's experiences and perspectives including;

- The XI Corps Army of the Potomac hospital on George and Elizabeth Spangler's farm, which treated up to 2,000 patients.
- The First Division, II Corps hospital at Granite Schoolhouse on the Spanglers' land. They had two hospitals on their property totaling probably 3,000 men.
- The Army of the Potomac Artillery Reserve, which was based at Spangler and included 106 cannons and 2,300 men.
- How the Army of the Potomac used the location and size of the farm militarily to help win the battle.
- The Spanglers and their neighbors before the battle, during the battle and what happened to them after the battle.
- Stories of the heroism and suffering of the patients, surgeons, nurses, Spanglers and Spangler neighbors.

Ron Kirkwood is the author of “Too Much for Human Endurance: The George Spangler Farm Hospitals and the

Battle of Gettysburg,” which was published in May 2019. Ron is retired after a 40-year career as an editor and writer in newspapers and magazines including USA TODAY, the Baltimore Sun, the Harrisburg Patriot-News and York Daily Record. Ron edited national magazines for USA TODAY Sports, he was the editor in charge of National Football League coverage for USA TODAY Sports Weekly, and he managed the copy desk in Harrisburg when the newspaper won the Pulitzer Prize in 2012. Ron is a native of Michigan and a graduate of Central Michigan University, where he has returned as guest speaker to journalism classes as part of the school's Hearst Visiting Professionals series. Ron lives in York, Pennsylvania, and has been a Gettysburg Foundation guide at The George Spangler Farm Field Hospital Site since it opened in 2013.

Notes from the President...

As Summer winds down and we move into the final quarter of 2019, we prepare for an active Fall campaign. We are growing and will be participating in some fine events in the next few months. Hope to see you at many of them. Be sure to share your recent adventures in a future newsletter. Thank you for your support of our Round Table.

We were so pleased to finally welcome **Jim Mundy** down to Blackwood to see our new home so we could thank him again for his serve to our Round Table during our period at the Union League. Last month he provided a fine presentation on the Tanner Manuscripts that was enjoyed by all in attendance. Greetings to our new members, keep inviting your friends. Rumor has it we may be getting a visit from **Steve and Irene Wright** soon. This month **Ron Kirkwood** will stop by to tell us about the George Spangler Farm Hospitals during the Battle at Gettysburg. Should be an interesting story to hear. NOTE: our October meeting will be in room 202 in the Gabriel E. Danch CIM Center. The building is at the other end of the parking lot along Peter Cheeseman Road. This change is because we are expecting more folks to join us to hear **Chuck Viet** talk about “African Americans in the Union Navy.”

Continued on page 2

Pick up your own copy of the map of Civil War sites in Southern New Jersey at the meeting. If you enjoyed the books reviews in the last few newsletters, write one on a book you have read and send it to **Don Wiles** for a future posting. We are also seeking members to write profiles of our members for the newsletter. **Tom Scurria** and **Sean Glisson** are making progress in their planning of our next Symposium. Ask them how you can assist in the effort. Pick up a pack of Boscov "Friends helping Friends" passes for 25% off purchases on October 16th from **Maureen Phillips**. We are selling them \$5 as a fundraiser. For those looking for a part time activity, Joe Perry at the GAR Museum has let us know they are seeking assistance with archiving research. He can be reached at 215-289-6484. Check our Facebook page often to follow Flat Old Baldy's adventures.

Come out to support **Joe Wilson** on September 10th for his presentation on "The Ghost of Corporal George Garman." We will be distributing our literature before the event, come by at 6:20 to assist.

Find information on Camp William Penn Day on September 21st in this newsletter. Our Round Table will be represented at the CWRT Congress at Jefferson Barracks later this month. We return with addition tools and suggestions to keep improving our Round Table. Sign up to staff our display table at Fort Mott on September 28-29 for the Soldiers' weekend. Check out the videos **Dave Gilson** has posted on our YouTube channel of past presentations. Details will be released soon on our November trip to visit Old Baldy.

Thank you to Vice-president **Kathy Clark** for her superb effort in sharing area events with Round Table members. We wish her a safe trip to land of Fjords and midnight sun. To those celebrating Rosh Hashanah, "L'shanah tovah" and Yom Kipper "Gmar hatimah tovah."

Join us at the Lamp Post diner for pre-meeting discussions at 5:30 on the 12th.

Rich Jankowski, President

Today in Civil War History

1861 Thursday, September 12

Eastern Theater

Lee now has the bulk of the Confederate forces in western Virginia—about 30,000 men—under his command at Meadow Bridge. Rosecrans is approaching from Carnifax Ferry, and Lee anticipates that the two main armies will meet at Sewell's Mountain. But in a sudden change of direction, Rosecrans lunges for Cheat Mountain, where he meets and comprehensively beats Jackson, before pulling back to the Gauley River.

Trans-Mississippi

Sterling Price attacks the town of Lexington, Missouri. The large Confederate force outnumbers the Union defenders at least five-to-one. Elsewhere in Missouri, three companies of the 1st Indiana Cavalry defeat a small Confederate force in an action at Black River, near Ironton. In a battle close to the Missouri, 500 Union troops of the 3rd Iowa Regiment

are attacked by some 4000 rebels. After sustaining 120 casualties, the Federals retreat, and the Confederates ride away to cross the Missouri. As they approach the river, however, they run into a Union column commanded by Colonel Smith. His four cannon soon make short work of the rebels, and they are driven off in disorder.

1862 Friday, September 12

Eastern Theater

McClellan's vanguard enters Frederick. Stuart's cavalry rear guard manages to capture a Federal brigade commander in a surprise counter-attack before withdrawing down the Hagerstown road. Frederick then loudly demonstrates its loyalty to the Union.

1863 Saturday, September 12

Western Theater

Crittenden's XXI Corps is exposed and isolated but Polk refuses to attack as he has no way of telling what he is facing. Previous experience of Bragg's poor intelligence information does not encourage him. Bragg himself cannot make up his mind where to mount his main attack. Hill believes his commander is indeed bewildered by "the popping out of the rats from so many holes."

1864 Monday, September 12

Eastern Theater

President Lincoln, irritated by the apparent lack of action in the Shenandoah, presses Grant to reinforce Sheridan rapidly to knock out Early's force in a lightning blow. Remaining in the lower Shenandoah, Early continues to threaten Maryland and Pennsylvania. His main object is to prevent movement along the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and to draw as many of Grant's troops as possible away from Lee's embattled army at Petersburg. But staying in the north of the Shenandoah exposes his army to a Union attack on his lines of communication—a danger he has to live with as there is no forage in the upper Shenandoah for his horses.

Flat Old Baldy, Harriet Tubman, and your Vp: Following the Route of the Underground Railroad

by Kathy Clark, OBCWRT Member

Flat Old Baldy accompanied me on the bus to Cambridge, Maryland to explore the life of Harriet Tubman and her Underground Railroad activities. Our tour began at the Dorchester County Visitor's Center at Sailwinds Park. It was

Walt and Flat Old Baldy



here that Flat Old Baldy was anxious to get off the bus and look at the map of the area we are exploring. Walt, our bus driver, came by and started looking at the map too. Flat Old Baldy and Walt became instant friends and throughout our adventure gave a helping hand where needed. Dorchester County was a very important site of Under-

ground Railroad activities until 1864 when Maryland's slaves were emancipated as a result of a new state constitution.

We met our guide, Herschel Johnson, at the visitor center and then boarded the bus so our adventure could begin.

Herschel Johnson, FoB and Kathy

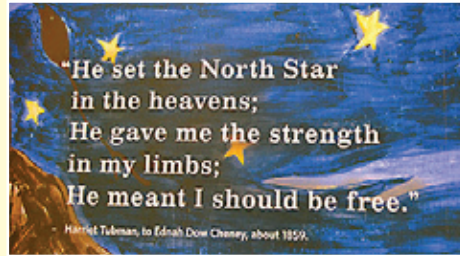
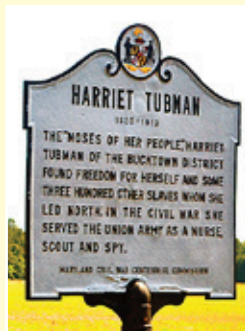


Flat Old Baldy was looking out the window at our first stop at the Dorchester County Courthouse in downtown Cambridge. We did not get out of the bus but saw the steps in front of the Courthouse that were used as an auction block for buying and

selling slaves. One of the stories that Herschel told us was about Rev. Samuel Green (may have been a relative of Harriet?) who worked as a conductor for the Underground Railroad helping slaves escape to freedom. Rev. Green as a slave was able to buy his freedom and later his wife, Kitty, for \$100. Green's children were still enslaved at the time. It was August, 1854 Sam Jr. (blacksmith) escaped from his master



because he thought he was going to be sold. Harriet gave Sam directions on how to escape via the Underground Railroad to Ontario, Canada. Harriet sometimes used Rev. Green's home as a safe house for herself and runaway slaves. Authorities found out about Rev. Green and his house was raided, finding a copy of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in his possession and noticing his ability to read and write sent him to jail for ten years. Rev. Green was freed in 1862 and went to Canada with his son. After the Civil War the Green's returned



to Maryland and moved to Baltimore to continue teaching and giving religious instruction to his fellow black people.

Harriet was born at Peter's Neck and named Anaminta Ross (Minty) in Dorchester County one of eleven children of Harriet and Benjamin Ross. Flat Old Baldy and myself listened to Herschel as he gave us a history of Harriet's life. Harriet and her mother worked as a slave at the Brodess family, first as a farm hand and then later in the house for his family. Her father was sold to another plantation but Harriet was rented out to his family to help her father in the cedar fields hauling timber down the river. Later Harriet was able to buy a set of oxen to help her pull the timber down the river easily. Harriet always believed that the North Star was guiding her and leading her slaves, later her family, to freedom.

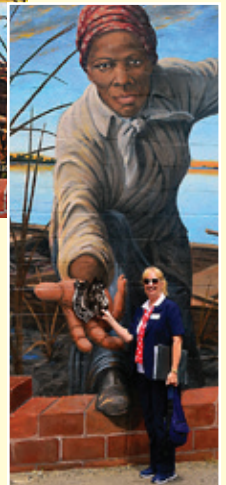
Back on the trail the next stop was Long Wharf State Park. Again, we did not get out of the bus so we looked out the window at the park where slave trade prospered. Ships from Africa and the West Indies brought kidnapped Africans and sold them along the waterfront until the Trans-Atlantic slave trade was outlawed in 1808. Now when slaves were coming into Long Port, they were shipped to plantations in the south to work in the cotton and wheat fields. As a side note: Franklin D. Roosevelt loved the Choptank River and brought his presidential yacht often to Long Wharf. The USS Potomac, 165 feet long, with rooms specially built for FDR who needed extra space to get his wheelchair from the lower level to the upper deck. One of the smokestacks was converted into an elevator. This disguised elevator is now in Long Wharf Park as a monument to FDR. During Roosevelt's WPA projects Long Wharf Park was one of the first projects started in this program.

It was time for lunch so as we left the bus, I gave Flat Old Baldy some hay as he sat back and thought about all the

interesting facts he has already learned. After lunch we had a surprise



from Herschel. He was taking us to the Harriet Tubman Museum and Education Center in town. We stopped at a beautifully painted mural on the side wall of the building which shows Harriet her hand out stretched for all who wanted to join her on her journey to freedom.





The mural was painted by Michael Rosato, a muralist and painter. Flat Old Baldy was proud to reach out to take her hand with the help of our tour director, Jane. It was a special moment for FOB and myself. The museum is run by dedicated volunteers who want to share Tubman's legacy

for future generations. They have a video and many exhibits to view as Flat Old Baldy was very interested in seeing these exhibits. He went to look at some of the artifacts that slaves used in their everyday tasks as well as hand cuffs used in their enslavement. There were paintings at different ages of Harriet's life. Flat Old Baldy stood next to one of them and admired the very brave and determined woman who helped people escape to the north by developing the Underground Railroad. Harriet was there to help humanity make a better life and to change the slave's attitude toward freedom. This was a great surprise and one the entire bus enjoyed visiting, especially Flat Old Baldy and myself.

Back on the bus again and onto the Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad State Park and Visitor's Center. The building is located in the Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge, Church Creek, Maryland, on 17 acres of gardens, trails, outdoor space to mediate or to sit and think of how Harriet felt about freedom. Inside the building there is a movie about Harriet, wonderful exhibits, a store and additional knowledge that is part of the museum experience.

Looking at the exterior of this unique building there are three different buildings shaped like barns. The idea was that this is the rural architecture of the area and one in which Harriet and her escaping slaves would sleep while on the



path to freedom. We stopped at the map outside the building to see where we were and where we would go next. Flat Old Baldy was fascinated by the fact that we have come a distance and yet there is so much more to see and understand. He also noticed that the buildings are clad in light green zinc that will dull over time. Flat Old Baldy wanted to know why Zinc was used and it was explained that it is a self-healing material which the builders felt reflected the healing which has gone on since the American Civil War.

As time goes by the Zinc will look more worn from age and Flat Old Baldy felt that more healing will happen as history unfolds in front of us. The administration building is sided in wood. All buildings are green buildings which are environmentally friendly.

Flat Old Baldy and I entered the building which was the south door and went through a series of corridors and galleries walking toward the north. Flat Old Baldy thought that coming in the south side spaces was narrow with low ceilings and felt a bit claustrophobic. We were told that was done to show the restrictions of slavery. As we walked to the north end of the building, Flat Old Baldy, felt better for the areas were more open with its own natural light. This certainly felt like freedom was almost



in their grasp. Helping the natural light to open up are 18 windows of various shapes and sizes each with a different stain glass design on the northmost side of the building. The light does change with the seasons.

The exhibits were well done, expressing Harriet's life as a slave, as a conductor on the Underground Railroad, chores she did while working as a slave such as Harriet catching muskets in the marsh or helping her father in the Cedar forest. From the time Harriet left the Brodess farm she used the north star and her own spiritualism to guide her and her people to the promised land. Harriet continued her work as a nurse in the Civil War, a spy and later for women's rights. The Raid of Combahee Ferry was displayed with Harriet rescuing people from the river in her rowboat during this dangerous time. There was a corn crib displayed where Harriet and her brothers hid until it was time to get away. Flat Old Baldy stopped at crib to see if he could help Harriet and her brothers. He could not imagine how they were able to hide in such a small space without being detected. Flat Old Baldy exclaimed as he was sitting in a barrel of corn husks, "The corn was oh so good!" Back through the corridor, stopping to meet Harriet who was sitting on a bench. It was Flat Old Baldy that jumped up onto her lap to say



"Hello" to her and talk about the North Star. Harriet told Flat Old Baldy this, "He set the North Star, in the heavens; He gave me the strength in my limbs; He meant I should be free." Flat Old Baldy loved sitting with Harriet and listening to her tell her story of freedom.

We continued on our ride to make a photo stop at the Brodess farm where Harriet and her mother worked. No house is there today only an outbuilding that sat near the farm house. Harriet said about Edward Burgess that he was "never unnecessarily cruel; but as was common among slaveholders, he often hired out his slaves to others, some of whom proved to be tyrannical and brutal to the utmost limit of their power". Harriet's brothers had a different story about Edward Brodess' treatment with the boys.

Our final stop was the Bucktown Village Store. In 1835, Bucktown had a general store, blacksmith shop, two stores and a shipyard nearby. As a young girl, Harriet was told to go to get goods for the Brodess house. While in the store, a slave belonging to another master left his work without permission. The master ran into the store and yelled for Harriet to stop the boy. Harriet refused to help letting the boy go right past her. As a result, the master picked up a two-pound weight and throw it toward the boy. It missed him and hit Harriet instead. It cracked her skull and left her with headaches and narcolepsy for the rest of her life. Harriet explained, "The weight broke my skull ... They carried me to the house all bleeding and fainting. I had no bed, no all day and the next". She had to work the next day because if she did not Mr. Brodess would sell her immediately. Flat Old Baldy had to examine the weight and feel how heavy it felt. He was very sad for Harriet and recalled how it felt to have an injury to his body. Look at the many times Old Baldy was wounded during the Civil War! After looking at the weight he took some time to look at the shelves to see what was for sale. There was even a piece of a cotton bush hanging behind Flat Old Baldy for purchase. As we were



leaving Flat Old Baldy had his picture taken out front of the store.

After the Civil War, Harriet came back home to Auburn, New York but her work was not done. She opened up an Old Age Home for elderly black people to live out their lives with dignity. Harriet was there for these folks to take care of their needs for as long as necessary. She fought for a pension and in February, 1899, her pension of \$20 a month was signed by President McKinley. She continued to follow the North Star

wherever it may lead even upon her death in March, 1913. Harriet is buried in Fort Hill Cemetery in Auburn, NY.

Now we know why Harriet became "the Moses of her people". Flat Old Baldy and myself found a new meaning for bravery, fortitude, patriotism and determination to free her people from this institutional slavery. Harriet told her people upon her death, "that I am preparing a place for you" and will meet again with God.



Flat Old Baldy and I felt this journey was long but, "Oh, what an adventure!" We would like to continue this journey for this is just the beginning of the freedom Harriet found in this area that she called home. Always look to the North and freedom will follow! The Harriet Tubman Underground Railroad Byway continues along a path to freedom with other sites to see and learn.



Jane, FoB and Kathy



Society for Women and the Civil War

The Society for Women and the Civil War is a non-profit, membership organization dedicated to recognizing the lives and efforts of women who lived through or participated in the American Civil War, and to connect with those who research, reenact or otherwise honor these women of the past. The Society sponsors the annual Conference on Women and the Civil War, and publishes a quarterly e-journal and monthly e-newsletter. For more information about the Society, please visit their website at www.swcw.org.

First Union Soldier Killed in Combat

Thornsbury Bailey Brown

(May 15, 1829 – May 22, 1861) of Taylor County, Virginia (now West Virginia) is generally considered the first Union soldier killed by a Confederate soldier during the American Civil War. Brown, a member of a Virginia militia or volunteer company which supported the Union with the grade of private, was killed by a member of a Virginia militia or volunteer company which supported the Confederacy at Fetterman, Virginia (now West Virginia) on May 22, 1861. The members of both companies were from the same general vicinity of Taylor County.



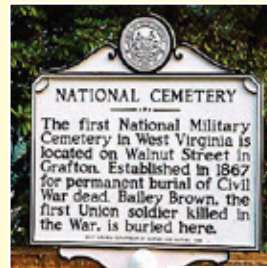
Thornsbury Bailey Brown

Death

On May 22, 1861, two members of the Grafton Guards, Lieutenant Daniel Wilson and Private Thornsbury Bailey Brown went from Grafton, Virginia to a rally in Pruntytown, Virginia to recruit men for the Union army. When they returned that evening, they encountered three members of a Virginia militia company with Confederate sympathies, George E. Glenn, Daniel W. S. Knight, and William Reese of the Letcher Guards, who were on picket duty at the Fetterman Bridge. The Letcher Guards would become a company of the Confederate 25th Virginia Infantry Regiment. The bridge was located at the crossing of the Northwestern Turnpike with the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The pickets ordered Wilson and Brown to halt. Brown respond-



Marker at Brown's Death spot



Grafton National Cemetery



ed, possibly at Wilson's order to test the Confederates, by firing his pistol. The shot injured Knight's ear. Knight, and perhaps his two companions, then fired at Brown and killed him. According to the official and more generally accepted story, T. Bailey Brown thus became the first Union combat death of the American Civil War, or perhaps more precisely, the first Union soldier to be killed by a Confederate soldier during the Civil War.

Other early deaths of Union soldiers

At the Fort Sumter surrender ceremony, on April 14, 1861, Union Private Daniel Hough was killed and Private Edward Galloway was mortally wounded when a Union cannon or shells near the cannon accidentally exploded while the Union garrison was giving a cannon fire salute to the American flag. These deaths were accidents, however, and were not due to enemy fire. The famous death of the first Union Army officer to be killed during the war, Union Colonel Elmer E. Ellsworth, who was killed at Alexandria, Virginia while taking down a secessionist flag by hotel owner James W. Jackson, who was a Confederate sympathizer, occurred two days later than the incident in which Brown was killed, May 24, 1861. Assuming the incident at Fetterman was not a battle, the first Union soldier to be killed in battle was a Private Saintclair of the 2d U.S. Cavalry Regiment who was killed at the Battle of Fairfax Court House (June 1861) on June 1, 1861. The web site of a Civil War re-enactor group states with respect to the picket duty performed by the regiment in the early days of the war, and obviously with reference to the Battle of Arlington Mills, also on June 1, 1861: "21-year-old Henry S. Cornell of Company G, a member of Engine Co. 13, was killed and another man wounded one night on the picket line." Eighteen Union soldiers were killed at the Battle of Big Bethel on June 10, 1861.



Brown's Grave

Aftermath and reburial

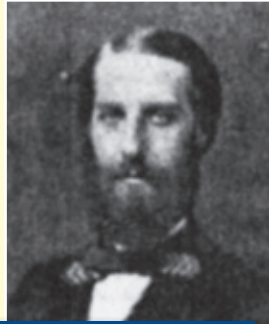
The Confederates took Brown's body to their camp and their commander, Colonel George A. Porterfield at first refused to return the body. When they learned of this refusal

to return Brown's body, a group of the Union-oriented Grafton Guards militia company, under Captain George R. Latham, started for the Confederate camp in order to take the body by force if necessary when it was met by a group of Confederates who were returning the body to Grafton. Initially, Brown was buried in a family plot.

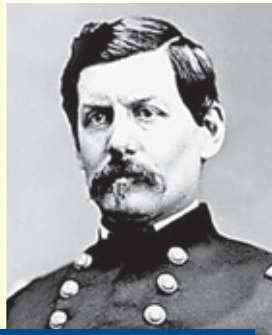
Brown's body was moved to the Grafton National Cemetery in Grafton, West Virginia in June, 1903. A 12-foot-high obelisk commemorating Private Brown as the first Union combat casualty of the war was placed on his grave in the national cemetery in 1928 by the Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War and a marker also was placed near the spot where he died.

George McClellan and Mother's Day

This wooden two-story structure was built in 1854 by Granville Jarvis and occupied by him and his family for eleven years through one of American history's most exciting periods. His wife, Ann Marie Reeves Jarvis, was instrumental in saving thousands of lives by teaching women in her Mothers Friendship 3 Clubs the basics of nursing and sanitation which she had learned from her famous physician brother James Reeves, MD. The house became a focal point of the Civil War when General George B. McClellan used it as his headquarters and his troops were en-camped across from the house in what is now Ocean Pearl Felton Historic Park. Webster was an important depot for both troops and supplies and Route 250 (which runs in front of the house) was called the wheeling-Stauton Pike connecting the two biggest cities in what was then the state of Virginia. This "Back Door to the South" was strategic to both sides.... to the Union as an entry way to the south and to the Confederacy for invasion of the North. After the War, it was Mrs. Jarvis who soothed ill-feelings among opposing families by holding a remarkably moving service for soldiers and their families once again uniting communities torn apart by the War. It was her wish that a day be set aside to honor all mothers and her daughter, Anna Jarvis, established the first internationally celebrated holiday...Mothers Day in her honor using the anniversary of her mother's death as its date. The Anna Jarvis Birthplace was restored by Thunder on the Tygart Foundation, Inc. using no federal, state, or county funds. It took two years to restore the house which had been unoccupied since 1958 and was in a considerable state of disrepair. Thunder on the Tygart, Inc. is a non-profit foundation begun in 1994 to create jobs in West Virginia,



Dr. James E. Reeves



George B. McClellan



McClellan's Desk

preserve historic sites, and educate today's youth about their heritage and the wealth of history that occurred here in the great state of West Virginia. The Anna Jarvis Birthplace is just the first of many locations that the foundation hopes to restore with the help of your tax-deductible donation.



Thunder on the Tygart was named after the local farmers' description of the sound of cannon fire as the battle raged at Philippi, the first land battle of the Civil War.

Anna Maria Jarvis (May 1, 1864 – November 24, 1948) was the founder of Mother's Day in the United States.

Her mother had frequently expressed a desire for the establishment of such a holiday, and after her mother's death, Jarvis led the movement for the commemoration. However, as the years passed, Jarvis grew disenchanted with the growing commercialization of the observation (she herself did not profit from the day) and even attempted to have Mother's Day rescinded.



Ann Marie Reeves Jarvis

Jarvis died on November 24, 1948, and was buried next to her mother, sister, and brother at West Laurel Hill Cemetery in Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania. Although the Anna M. Jarvis Committee supported her and helped to continue her movement during her declining health, it ultimately disbanded with the assurance that the Jarvis family gravesite would remain under the care of her grandniece who was the only heir to the estate, her oldest brother's granddaughter, as she herself never married or had any children.



Anna Maria Jarvis

War in the Court

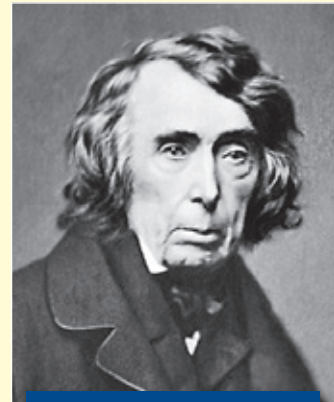
by Brian McGinty, CWT, August 1980

Continued from the August Issue

Who might suspend the writ was not specified. Because the provision for suspension appeared in Article I, dealing with the powers of Congress, the President's critics argued he had no authority to suspend the writ. His friends pointed out other clauses in the same article conferred powers on the executive. The issue was quickly brought before the United States District Court in Baltimore.

John Merryman, Maryland farmer and lieutenant of a company of pro-Confederate volunteers, had been arrested on Federal military orders and confined in Fort McHenry. Merryman promptly petitioned the District Court for a writ of habeas corpus requiring the commander of Fort McHenry to release him to civil authorities. Chief Justice Taney, whose circuit-court duties frequently brought him to the District Court in Maryland, hurried to Baltimore to take personal charge of the case.

On May 26, 1861, Taney issued a writ of habeas corpus directing then Brigadier General George Cadwalader to bring Merryman before him on the following day. Cad-



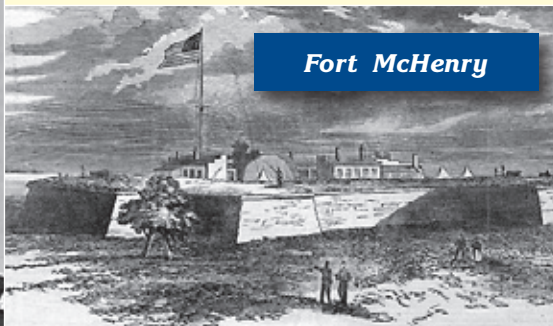
**Chief Justice
Roger Taney**



John Merryman



**Brigadier General
George Cadwalader**



Fort McHenry

aide
call-

President's order for suspension, and requesting postponement of the case until Lincoln could be consulted. But Taney was in no mood for compromise. He issued a

walader declined to appear, sending his aide to read a statement in which he was requesting attention to the

Abraham Lincoln's Supreme Court

President Lincoln appointed five Justices to the United States Supreme Court during a critical period in American history. When he assumed the presidency in 1861 the Court had only one vacancy. However, Justice McLean soon died and Justice Campbell resigned to join the Southern Confederacy.

Lincoln did not fill any positions until 1862, when he nominated Noah Swayne, Samuel Miller, and David Davis. In 1863 Stephen Field became the tenth Justice after Congress expanded the Court. When Chief Justice Roger Taney died in 1864, Lincoln appointed his former Treasury Secretary to succeed him.

During this period Justices received an annual salary of \$6,000 and were expected to travel the circuit to hear federal cases. They met for only one term a year in the U.S. Capitol.

writ of attachment against Cadwalader and promptly sent a Federal marshal to Fort McHenry to serve it. Two thousand people were assembled in the street outside the Chief Justice's courtroom when the marshal made his return. He had gone to the fort, he said, but had not been allowed to enter, and the Chief Justice's writ was still unserved. "It is a plain case, gentlemen," Taney said, "and I shall feel it my duty to enforce the process of the court."

Taney said he had ordered the writ of attachment because, under the Constitution, only Congress could suspend the writ of habeas corpus. Although the courts did not have the physical power to enforce their orders against the military, the chief justice would write out reasons for his decision, send them to the President, and call upon the executive to perform his "constitutional duty and enforce the laws. In other words, to enforce the process of this court."

Taney's decision created a sensation. The President and Chief Justice of the United States had clashed head-on

over one of the government's key war measures, and the conflict threatened to plunge the nation deeper than ever before into disunion. Pro-Union newspapers excoriated Taney as a "hoary apologist for treason." The judge himself was confident his decision was both right and moral. "I am an old man, a very old man," he remarked to the mayor of Baltimore, "but perhaps I was preserved for this occasion."

Lincoln neither complied with nor ignored Taney's legal challenge. In his message to Congress on July 4, 1861, the lawyer-President presented an answer, both legalistic and practical. Since the constitutional provision for suspension of writ of habeas corpus "was plainly made for a very dangerous emergency," Lincoln said, "it cannot be believed that the framers of the instrument intended that in every case the danger should run its course until Congress



Justice David Davis

could be called together." Further, it made little sense to exalt one law at the expense of all the others. "The whole of the laws," Lincoln charged, were being violated in one-third of the states. "Must they be allowed to finally fail of execution, even had it been perfectly clear that by

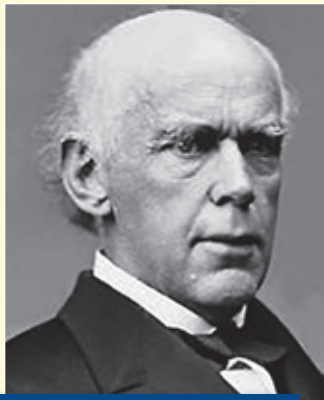
the use of the means necessary to their execution

some single law, made in such extreme tenderness of the citizen's liberty that practically it relieves more of the guilty than of the innocent, should to a very limited extent be violated?"

While the nation fumed over the unresolved habeas corpus issue, other important constitutional questions were making their way toward the Supreme Court. Most important was the question of whether Lincoln's

blockade of Southern ports, ordered in April 1861, could be justified under the Constitution or international law. The issue arose out of the capture at sea of ships—some owned by Southerners, one, at least, by British subjects—that were running the Federal blockade and bringing cargoes into Confederate

ports. The question had enormous implications. If the struggle between the North and the South was, under international law, a war, the blockade was legal, and the ships properly seized. If it was not, the Union Navy was wrongfully seizing the ships of foreign nations and illegally interfering with the peaceful ocean commerce of major European powers. But if the conflict was a war, was not the South a "belligerent" and, as such, entitled to diplomatic recognition



Chief Justice Salmon Chase

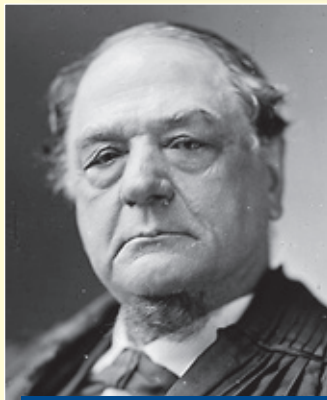
from foreign governments? Recognition would lend inestimable moral force to the Confederate cause and vastly complicate the war at sea. Union leaders considered the struggle an insurrection for the purpose of preventing recognition of the Confederacy, a war for the purpose of justifying the blockade. The question was delicate and full of opportunities for an unsympathetic Supreme Court to embarrass the Union.

There were three Lincoln appointees on the Court when the critical Prize Cases came up for decision in the spring of 1863. Noah H. Swayne of Ohio, the new President's first nominee, had taken

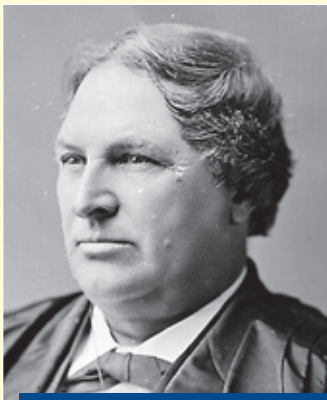
his seat in January 1862. Samuel F. Miller of Iowa and David Davis of Illinois had followed in December of the same year. The three new justices were of unquestioned Union loyalty, but were a minority in the whole court, and fears of an unfavorable ruling were widespread in the North. "Contemplate, my dear sir," wrote Richard Henry Dana, one of the government's attorneys, to Charles Francis Adams, the American minister in London, "the possibility of a Supreme Court deciding that this blockade is illegal: What a position it would put us in before the world whose commerce we have been illegally prohibiting, whom we have unlawfully subjected to a cotton famine and domestic dangers and distress for two years! It would end the war, and where it would leave us with neutral powers is fearful to contemplate! Yet such an event is legally possible."

The final decision, made by a bare majority of five of the nine justices, was announced on May 10, 1863. The struggle between the North and the South, said Justice Robert C. Grier of Pennsylvania, was both a war and an insurrection. Because it was a war, the blockade and the capture of prizes at sea was legitimate. But the Confederacy was not a sovereign power to whom foreign nations might properly extend diplomatic recognition. The United States was within its rights in claiming belligerent rights at the same time that it claimed sovereignty over the South. Justice Samuel Nelson of New York, writing for himself and three other justices (including Taney), took a different view. In Nelson's opinion, a blockade could not be proclaimed until after war was declared, and under the Constitution only Congress can declare war. It had done this when, on July 13, 1861, it authorized the President to proclaim a blockade, but all ships captured before that date were seized illegally and should be returned to their owners.

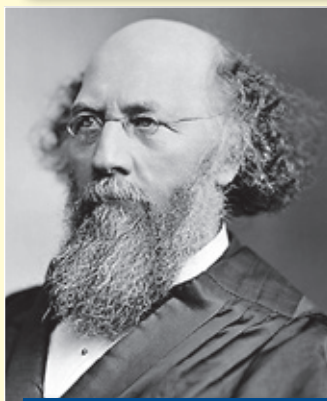
The closeness of the decision in the Prize Cases convinced many Union supporters that steps should promptly be taken to reorganize the Supreme Court. For months prominent congressmen and senators had been demanding the abolition of the existing court and the creation in its place of a new, more dependable national tribunal. The Constitution, said Senator John Hale of New Hampshire, required judicial power be vested "in one Supreme Court," but it did not require that it be vested in "this Supreme Court." John Jay, grandson of the first Chief Justice and himself a prominent lawyer, urged immediate reorganization of the high tribunal. He asked rhetorically: "Can we rely upon the Court to overrule the views of Chief Justice Taney on the Habeas Corpus question? and to sustain the Acts which



Justice Noah Swayne



Justice Samuel Miller



Justice Stephen Field

*U. S. Supreme Court Members
During the Lincoln Administration
(March 4, 1861 - April 15, 1865)*

JOHN ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Associate Justice
Born June 24, 1811
died March 12, 1889
Party -- Democrat
Home State -- Alabama
Appointed By -- Franklin Pierce
Replaced -- John McKinley
Oath Taken -- April 11, 1853
Resigned Office -- April 20, 1861

JOHN CATRON,
Associate Justice
Born ca. January 7, 1786
died May 30, 1865
Party -- Democrat
Home State -- Tennessee
Nominated By -- Andrew Jackson;
Confirmed By -- Martin Van Buren
Oath Taken -- May 1, 1837
Died in Office -- May 30, 1865

SALMON PORTLAND CHASE,
Chief Justice
Born January 13, 1808
died May 7, 1873
Party -- Republican
Home State -- Ohio
Appointed By -- Abraham Lincoln
Replaced -- Roger Brooke Taney
Oath Taken -- December 15, 1864
Died in Office -- May 7, 1873

NATHAN CLIFFORD,
Associate Justice
Born August 18, 1803
died July 25, 1881
Party -- Democrat
Home State -- Maine
Appointed By -- James Buchanan
Replaced -- Benjamin Curtis
Oath Taken -- January 21, 1858
Died in Office -- July 25, 1881

DAVID DAVIS,
Associate Justice
Born March 9, 1815
died June 26, 1886
Party -- Republican
Home State -- Illinois
Appointed By -- Abraham Lincoln
Replaced -- John Campbell
Oath Taken -- December 10, 1862
Resigned Office -- March 4, 1877

STEPHEN JOHNSON FIELD,
Associate Justice
Born November 4, 1816
died April 9, 1899
Party -- Democrat
Home State -- California
Appointed By -- Abraham Lincoln
Oath Taken -- May 20, 1863
Resigned Office -- December 1, 1897

ROBERT COOPER GRIER,
Associate Justice
Born March 5, 1794
died September 25, 1870
Party -- Democrat
Home State -- Pennsylvania
Appointed By -- James Polk
Replaced -- Henry Baldwin
Oath Taken -- August 10, 1846
Resigned Office -- January 31, 1870

JOHN MC LEAN,
Associate Justice
Born March 11, 1785
died April 4, 1861
Party at Appointment -- Democrat
Home State -- Ohio
Appointed By -- Andrew Jackson
Replaced -- Robert Trimble
Oath Taken -- January 11, 1830
Died in Office -- April 4, 1861

SAMUEL FREEMAN MILLER,
Associate Justice
Born April 5, 1816
died October 13, 1890
Party -- Republican
Home State -- Iowa
Appointed By -- Abraham Lincoln
Replaced -- Peter Daniel
Oath Taken -- July 21, 1862
Died in Office -- October 13, 1890

SAMUEL NELSON,
Associate Justice
Born November 10, 1792
died December 13, 1873
Party -- Democrat
Home State -- New York
Appointed By -- John Tyler
Replaced -- Smith Thompson
Oath Taken -- February 27, 1845
Resigned Office -- November 28, 1872

NOAH HAYNES SWAYNE,
Associate Justice
Born December 7, 1804
died June 8, 1884
Party -- Republican
Home State -- Ohio
Appointed By -- Abraham Lincoln
Replaced -- John McLean
Oath Taken -- January 27, 1862
Resigned Office -- January 24, 1881

ROGER BROOKE TANEY,
Chief Justice
Born March 17, 1777
died October 12, 1864
Party -- Democrat
Home State -- Maryland
Appointed By -- Andrew Jackson
Replaced -- John Marshall
Oath Taken -- March 28, 1836
Died in Office -- October 12, 1864

JAMES MOORE WAYNE,
Associate Justice
Born ca. January 1, 1790
died July 5, 1867
Party -- Democrat
Home State -- Georgia
Appointed By -- Andrew Jackson
Replaced -- William Johnson
Oath Taken -- January 14, 1835
Died in Office -- July 5, 1867

hold the Lincoln Administration in check as strong as ever. In April 1863, upholding a decision of the District Court in Maryland, Taney ruled a vessel could not be confiscated for trading with the enemy when conflicting government regulations were involved. In another case he denounced the use of spying techniques and deceptions by government detectives. In still another case, he declared unconstitutional a regulation issued by Secretary of the Treasury Salmon P. Chase forbidding shipment of goods from Baltimore to any point south

of the railroad between Washington and Annapolis. "A civil war or any other war," Taney said, "does not enlarge the powers of the federal government over the states or the people beyond what the compact [the Constitution] has given to it in time of war."

Old and feeble though he was, the chief justice longed to pass on two of the administration's key war measures—conscription and emancipation—and when cases framing these critical questions did not come before him, he took it upon himself to draft opinions on the questions—opinions that could be used, by him or other justices, if and when the cases arose. He condemned conscription as an unconstitutional encroachment on the sovereignty of the states; and branded Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation an unconstitutional interference with property rights.

Neither of these opinions was filed, but reports of their contents reached the newspapers, and reaction was predictable. The Emancipation Proclamation, said the New York Tribune, was to be "filtered through the Secession heart of a man whose body is in Baltimore, but whose soul, if he has got one, is in Richmond. . . . God help the negro if he hangs on Roger B. Taney for his liberty."

Through 1863 and 1864, the old chief justice clung stubbornly to his office, partly out of a desire to check Lincoln's "excesses," partly because he was a man of little private means and frankly needed his salary to live on. But he was ill during much of his last year in office and unable to attend sessions of the Court. When, in October 1864, death finally came to the 87-year-old Marylander, Union supporters breathed a long sigh of relief. "Providence has given us a victory," Senator Charles Sumner wrote exultantly. "The Hon. old Roger B. Taney has earned the gratitude of the

Congress may pass for the conduct of the war and the Emancipation of slaves and the Con-

fiscation of the property of rebels?" More moderate legislators were content to add a tenth seat to the Court's existing nine. Lincoln lent his support to this proposal, and in March 1863 Stephen J. Field, chief justice of the Supreme Court of California, was named to fill the newly created seat.

While the new justice was making his way to the Capital (he did not arrive in time to participate in the Prize Cases), the sitting judges were busy in their home circuits, deciding a variety of cases. Most attention centered on the decisions of Chief Justice Taney. The old Marylander was in poor health, but his mind was vigorous and his determination to

country by dying at last," the irreverent George Templeton Strong wrote in his diary. "Better late than never."

When the Supreme Court convened on the first Monday of December 1864 the seat of the Chief Justice remained vacant. But the vacancy did not cause great anxiety. The drama that attended sessions of the Court in the first two years of the war was notably lacking. General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia was now wasting behind the earthworks of Petersburg, and Major General William T. Sherman, marching from Atlanta to the sea, was approaching Savannah. The end of the great military struggle was at hand.

In considering a replacement for Taney, Lincoln was concerned that certain still-controversial measures of his administration—notably the Emancipation Proclamation and the issuance of paper currency—be sustained by the Court. Salmon P. Chase never gave the President his undivided loyalty, but the old abolitionist was an ardent supporter of emancipation, and as Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury he had himself been the chief architect of the "greenback" law. Moreover, Chase's distinguished career as senator, governor, and member of Lincoln's wartime cabinet had proved his energy and ability. He had an overweening ambition to be President, an ambition Lincoln feared might compromise his judicial independence, but the widespread support he enjoyed among Republicans persuaded the President to disregard these fears. Chase's name was sent to the Senate in the middle of December and promptly confirmed, and on the 15th day of the month the new chief justice took up his duties in the Capital.

Lincoln was dead, new President Andrew Johnson was in the White House, and the surrender at Appomattox was already part of the nation's history, when Salmon P. Chase considered the first critical Civil War case to reach the Supreme Court after his appointment as chief justice. Ex Parte Milligan

had grown out of the arrest of a "Copperhead," a Southern sympathizer, accused of plotting to take over the wartime governments of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. A military court had sentenced Milligan to hang, but he had sought release on habeas corpus, claiming the military had no right to try civilians while the civil courts were still operating. In a decision announced in April 1866 a majority of the Supreme Court agreed. Chase, in contrast, thought Congress had the power to authorize military trials in times of rebellion, but since it had specified that prisoners who were not indicted by grand juries should be released, Milligan was entitled to his freedom.

In January 1867 the Chase Court decided the explosive Test Oath Cases. By a bare majority of five to four, the Court held that states could not require loyalty oaths before permitting priests, lawyers and other professionals to perform their duties. The statutes requiring such oaths (designed to prevent former Confederates from practicing their professions) were condemned as unconstitutional ex post facto laws. Chase was among the four justices who

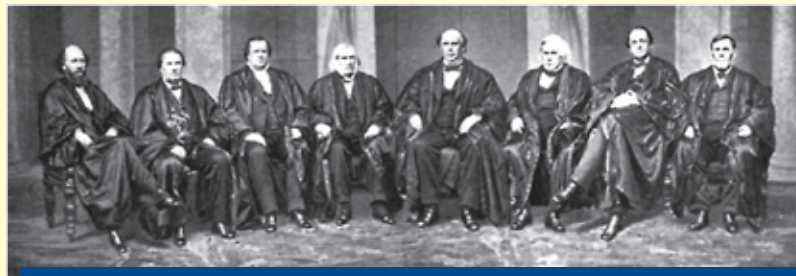
dissented from this ruling.

Chief Justice Chase won the respect of lawyers and judges throughout the nation—and aroused the ire of Radical Republicans in Congress—when, in the spring of 1868, he presided over the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, exhibiting scrupulous fairness and impartiality throughout the proceedings. His decision in the celebrated Legal Tender Cases, announced in 1870, was no more calculated to win him support among the Radicals. In a remarkable display of public honesty, the chief justice announced that he had been wrong during the war when he prevailed on Congress to authorize paper currency and make it legal tender for the payment of all debts. In the excitement and exigencies of war, Chase explained, clear and careful deliberation was not always possible. He was now convinced that the war-time law—particularly the part making paper money legal tender for debts—was unconstitutional.

There were only seven members of the Supreme Court when Chase announced his surprising conclusion. The reduced membership had been brought about by three vacancies and by Congress' decision to strip the hated Andrew Johnson of the power to appoint new justices. But by 1870 Johnson had been succeeded in office by Ulysses S. Grant, and Congress again restored the membership of the Court to nine. Grant promptly filled the new seats and, as promptly, the Legal Tender Cases were reconsidered. In a new decision, supported by a bare majority of five of the justices, Chase's earlier ruling was set aside and the wartime issuance of paper currency was upheld. Chase's reversal of ground in the Legal Tender Cases surprised

constitutional lawyers nearly as much as Taney's Dred Scot! Decision had confounded them. But by 1870 the American people no longer felt threatened by a decision of the Chief Justice of the United States. The Civil War had proved the military and economic superiority of the North over the South, but it also demonstrated the nation's highest insti-

tutions could endure—and survive—a life-and-death struggle between the Supreme Court and the executive office. More important, the Constitution had proved itself equal to any challenge the people of the war-torn nation might present it.



Field Miller Clifford Nelson Chase Grier Swayne Daxis

Camp William Penn Day
Saturday, September 21, 2019
10:00 AM to 4:00 PM

Opening ceremony: 10:00 at Camp William Penn Gate,
7322 Sycamore Ave., La Mott, 19027
Visit encampments:
USCT and PA. 53rd Infantry Re-enactor Living History
Demonstrations including ammunition making
Civil War Medical and Surgical instrument 'show and tell'
Book signings, Lectures, Period Music, Films
La Mott History display
Civil War baseball as demonstrated
by the E.P. 6thgraders
Local history organizations with tabletop displays
and information

August 8th Meeting presentation by James Munday

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



James Munday



by Kathy Clark, Member OBCWRT

Old Baldy CWRT was honored to have Jim Munday speak to us about the “Tanner Manuscript”. This topic may be something that members have some knowledge of or may not know anything about the topic at all. Jim Munday defiantly brought the presentation about James Tanner and added it to our Civil War history. James was a country boy, living on a farm near Richmondville, New York, graduating from school at age 16. The Civil War broke out in April, 1861, with the attack on Fort Sumter, changing James’ life forever.

James enlisted in Company C of the 87th New York Volunteer Infantry and promoted to Corporal. (The title “Corporal” became his nickname.) The men of the 87th New York Volunteer Infantry participated in some of the heaviest fighting of Virginia in 1862. James saw fighting in the Peninsula Campaign, Yorktown, Battle of Williamsburg, Battle Station and the Battle of Seven Pines, Seven days battle, Battle of Malvern Hill, Bristoe Station and the Battle of First Manassas. By the Battle of Second Bull Run the 87th had seen a lot of fighting, losing many soldiers, and decided to temporarily attach to the 105th Pennsylvania. The Battle of Second Bull Run was the last time James saw action. As he was laying on the ground on his stomach shrapnel cut off his left foot and shattered his right leg below the knee. Tanner lost his foot and his leg and spent several weeks recovering in Fairfax Seminary Hospital and then went home to New York. He learned how to walk with artificial limbs and received a pension for his war injuries from the Federal Government. James needed to find another profession and began taking classes in stenography at Ames Business College in Syracuse, New York. After completing his education, James was appointed clerk and stenographer in the Ordinance Bureau of the War Department in Washington, D.C. James rented a second-floor room next to the Peterson House, on 10th Street, across from Ford Theatre. On April 14, 1865 Tanner climbed to his second-floor balcony, and saw a large crowd coming and going in front of the Peterson House. Stanton asked for someone with secretarial skills and James was summoned to the house to interview

eyewitnesses to the assassination. The first witness was Alfred Cloughly, a clerk in the Auditor’s Office who witnessed the escape of Lewis Powell from the Seward house. The second witness was Lieutenant A.M.S. Crawford, from the Volunteer Reserve Corps, who was in the box next to the President and saw the assassin coming into the box and hearing shots ring out. Lieutenant Crawford thought he recognized Booth. The third witness was actor Harry Hawk, who was on the stage when Booth jumped off from the president box, proclaiming “Sic semper tyrannis”. There was James C. Ferguson, a saloon keeper who knew Booth, and Henry B. Phillips, an actor from Philadelphia, along with a few remarks from Colonel George V. Rutherford. Tanner remarked, “In 15 minutes - I had testimony enough to hang Wilkes Booth, the assassin, higher than ever a Haman hung” stated Tanner. (biblical reference) As Tanner finished his notes, going to the President’s bedroom, he saw Lincoln’s minister praying, Stanton weeping and knew the end had come. At that point James decided to go back to his room and recopied all of the information he had written during his time with the interviewers.

James moved back to Richmondville, New York to study law and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He married Mero White in 1866 and had two sons and two daughters. As a person who was very active in Republican politics, Tanner won a position as a clerk in the Custom House in New York City, promoted to Deputy Customs Collector, and served four years. By 1889, Tanner was appointed Commissioner of Pensions of which he was an advocate. He wanted to hire disabled veterans rather than from the party, but President Harrison would not agree and Tanner was asked to resign from the bureau. As a result of his resignation and leaving government service he took the opportunity to establish a legal practice helping win veterans pensions claims against the Federal Government.

As a result of Tanner’s involvement in the pension fight there were many political cartoons in the newspaper with many politicians and the like against pensions. That did not stop Tanner to keep fighting for veterans, wanting each soldier to get \$4 a month for a pension. He became

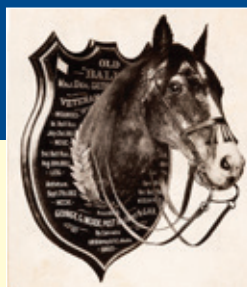
a member of the GAR. Because of his own disabilities, his witness to the Lincoln assassination, and his work trying to get pensions for soldiers, he was held in high esteem by everyone he met. Tanner continued on the lecture circuit making many attempts to create an old soldier's home in New York. With the help of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher James began raising money for the project. After going to various states making speeches and rallies, in 1879, the New York State Legislature appropriated money for a 600 bed Soldiers Home in Bath, New York. Later Tanner was successful in getting a home for the Confederate Veterans in Richmond, Virginia.

James Tanner died October 2, 1927 and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery along with his wife. In May, 2014, the cemetery renamed the Old Amphitheater for James Tanner who is buried a few yards in section 2, grave 877. The manuscript was put together by Tanner's son, mounting each page on linen and bound together. In November, 1917, his son gave the bound manuscript to the President of the Union League to add to their collection. The Union League still has the manuscript but no longer loans it out to anyone who may like to see it.

Thank you, Jim Mundy, for bringing the story of James Tanner and his manuscript. It is a compelling story of a man, after fighting in many battles of the Civil War and losing his legs, who went on to fight passionately for Veter-

an's Rights for the remainder of his life. "I tell you," Tanner wrote to a friend in 1865, "I would not regret the time and money I have spent on phonography (stenography skills) if it never brought me more than it did that night, for that brought me the privilege of standing by the death-bed of the most remarkable man of modern times and one who will live in the annals of his country as long as she continues to have a history." Old Baldy CWRT members were so happy to see Jim and hear his presentation. It has been some time since Jim could be with us and were very pleased to have him speak to us about this very interesting topic. What a joy it was to shake his hand and welcome him back to our round table. Thanks Jim!

New recruits and Flat Old Baldy



Arlene Schnaare
5 Year Award



Marilyn Lunefeld
New Member



John Herr
New Member



Jim Countryman
New Member

A Civil War Presentation

Following The Ghost of Corporal George Garman

The Civil War saga of Corporal George Garman and his service in "The Pennsylvania Reserves" are recounted by his great-great-grandson, Joe Wilson. Young George (at left) survived many brutal battles only to suffer captivity in Andersonville Prison.

Known as one of the finest fighting units in the Army of the Potomac, the famed "Pennsylvania Reserves" shed their blood in numerous violent encounters with Lee's Army of Northern Virginia.

PowerPoint by Joseph F. Wilson - joef21@aol.com

FOLLOWING THE GHOST OF CORPORAL GEORGE GARMAN

Tuesday, September 10th, 2019, 7 P.M. Free
The Center at Camden County College, Blackwood, N.J.

**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. The Academic Building at Manor, also known as the Mother of Perpetual Help Building, is equipped with an elevator, and a ramp from the parking lot.

Manor College is located at 700 Fox Chase Road in Jenkintown, PA. Call (215) 884-2218 to register or for an application for the certificate program, or online <http://manor.edu/academics/adult-continuing-education/civil-war-institute/>

Continued on page 14

CIVIL WAR INSTITUTE CLASSES FALL SEMESTER

****"Vicksburg Is the Key"** – 2 nights (4 hrs)

Instructor: Jerry Carrier

Fee: \$55

Mondays, September 16 & 23

****Philadelphia in the Civil War** – 1 day (2 hrs)

Instructor: Herb Kaufman

Fee: \$30

Saturday, September 21

****Lincoln's Assassins – NEW** – 1 night (2 hrs) t.

Instructor: Hugh Boyle

Fee: \$30

Thursday, October 10

****1864: The Year of Grant** – 1 day (2 hrs)

Instructor: Jerry Carrier

Fee: \$30

Saturday, October 12

***The Life of the Common Soldier – Core Course** – 4
nights (8 hrs) Instructor: Herb Kaufman

Fee: \$105

Wednesdays, October 23 &, 30; November 6 & 13

****"Riding the Rails to Victory"** – NEW – 1 night (2 hrs)

Instructor: Walt Lafty

Fee: \$30

Monday December 9

MILITARY HISTORY INSTITUTE CLASSES FALL SEMESTER

Kamikaze: Japanese Suicide Attacks – NEW – 1 night
(2 hrs)

Instructor: Lance Lacey

Fee: \$30

Wednesday, September 11

**"Never a More Wicked War ...": The War with Mexico,
1846-1848 – NEW** – 1 night (2 hrs) Instructor: Steven
Wright

Fee: \$30

Thursday, October 17

**A Fast Ship in Harm's Way: U.S.S. Indianapolis –
NEW** – 1 night (2 hrs)

Instructor: Hugh Boyle

Fee: \$30

Thursday, November 21

Patriots vs. Loyalists – NEW – 1 night (2 hrs) Instructor:

Herb Kaufman

Fee: \$30

Monday, November 25

**Victory or Death: Washington's Crossing and the
Battle of Trenton – NEW** – 1 night (2 hrs) –

Instructor: Mike Jesberger

Fee: \$30

Thursday, December 5

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 2019

October 10 – Thursday

Chuck Veit

"African Americans in the Union Navy"

November 14 – Thursday

Cooper Wingert

"Targeted Tracks - The Cumberland Valley RR
in the Civil War"

December 12 – Thursday

Krista Castillo

"The Illustrations of Thomas Nast: Reconstruction,
Politics, and Popular Consciousness"

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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