

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

August 12, 2021

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

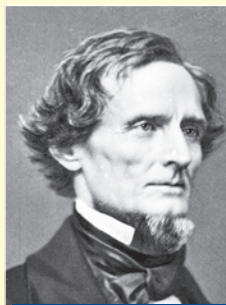
"Defending the Arteries of Rebellion: Confederate Naval Operations in the Mississippi River Valley, 1861-1865"

Neil P Chatelain



Join us at 7:15 PM on Thursday, August 12, for an online web conference (no physical meeting). Members will receive **ZOOM** dial-in instructions via email. This month's topic is **Neil P Chatelain** on **"Defending the Arteries of Rebellion: Confederate Naval Operations in the Mississippi River Valley, 1861-1865"**

Most studies of the Mississippi River focus on Union campaigns to open and control it, while overlooking Southern attempts to stop them. Neil Chatelain's *Defending the Arteries of Rebellion: Confederate Naval Operations in the Mississippi River Valley, 1861-1865* is the other side of the story—the first modern full-length treatment of inland naval operations from the Confederate perspective.



Jefferson Davis



Stephen Mallory

Confederate President Jefferson Davis realized the value of the Mississippi River and its entire valley, which he described as the "great artery of the Confederacy." This was the key internal highway that controlled the fledgling nation's transportation network. Davis and Stephen Mallory, his secretary of the navy, knew these vital logistical paths had to be held, and offered potential

highways of invasion for Union warships and armies to stab their way deep into the heart of the Confederacy.

Neil P. Chatelain is an adjunct professor of history at Lone Star College-North Harris and a social studies instructor at Carl Wunsche Sr. High School in Spring, Texas. The former US Navy Surface Warfare Officer is a graduate of the University of New Orleans, the University of Houston, and the University of Louisiana-Monroe. Neil researches U.S. Naval History with a focus on Confederate naval operations. He is the author of *Fought Like Devils: The Confederate Gunboat McRae* (2014), and many magazine, journal, and online articles. He lives with his wife Brittany in Humble, Texas.

Notes from the President...

Eight months into the year, we inch closer to in person meetings and continue to learn more interesting things about the Civil War period thanks to the great programs **Dave Gilson** has planned and scheduled for us. Thank you to all who have participated each month. The rest of the year will provide opportunities to spread our message and grow our round table. Watch for the details on how you can assist us in making it happen.

Last month **Dr. Christian Keller** shared his book on the partnership between Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. All who tuned in now have a better understanding of the relationship and how it affected the Confederacy. Remember if you have to miss a presentation, they are available through a link on our website or on our YouTube channel. This month we will be joined by another Texan, **Neil P. Chatelain** will tell us about Confederate Naval operations on the Mississippi River. Join us to learn more about the inland naval operations in the Western Theater.

We finally got down to the Ox Hill Battlefield to visit our bi-lingual Civil War Trails sign. We were joined by Flat Old

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Baldy's biggest fan and her family. Read about it in this newsletter. The Society of Women and the Civil War had a successful virtual last month, led by two of our members. Congratulations to them. Flat Old Baldy continues to welcome members who have joined us in the last year. See his picture with two from the picnic. Hope you are enjoying the member profiles we have had in the last several newsletters and will for the rest of the year. We continue to learn about our fellow members.

If you are interested in staffing our display at the Historic Soldiers Weekend at Fort Mott (Sept 25-26) for a session, respond to the survey that was emailed to you or drop us a note. A similar request will be sent for the Civil War Weekend in Mullica Hill (Oct 9-10). The committee is forming for our 45th anniversary luncheon on January 15th, let us know if you want to work in making this our first successful event of 2022. We are still need a few volunteers to serve at the CWRT Congress September 18th to sell raffle tickets and direct our guests. Let me know if you would like to assist. The **Boscov's Friends Helping Friends** coupons are in, tell us how many you want to sell. The coupons are \$5 for a 25% discount on October 20th.

The planning and operations for our Western Theater Symposium is moved into gear. **Tom Scurria** and **Sean Glisson** will be reaching out for assistance as we invite folks to join us at Rutgers Camden next year on April 29-30. The Civil War Map project team is reassessing the project and will have information in September. Thank you to everyone who contributed and helped us reach our goal for the maintenance of the Slaughter Pen Farm at Fredericksburg by the Battlefield Trust. We will soon start raising funds to support the Map project.

Stay cool, enjoy the sunshine, continue learning and be sure to share your adventures in a future newsletter.

Be well.

See you all on the 12th for camaraderie and scholarship.

Rich Jankowski, President

Today in Civil War History

1861 Monday, August 12

Far West

A Confederate force in West Texas is attacked by hostile Apache Indians, who kill 15 of the white men.

1862 Tuesday, August 12

Western Theater

Morgan's Confederate raiders are still raising havoc behind the Union lines. They take the town of Gallatin, Tennessee, capturing over 200 prisoners in the process.

1863 Wednesday, August 12

Eastern Theater

Union boats armed with naval howitzers picket the streams and inlets surrounding Morris Island to prevent Confederate interference with the construction of the battery aimed at Charleston.

1864 Friday, August 12

Eastern Theater

Sheridan's leading cavalry catch up with Early's rear guard, leading to a skirmish at Cedar Creek.

Naval

CSS Tallahassee captures six Union vessels off New York.

"Flat Old Baldy Visits Ox Hill Wayside Marker"



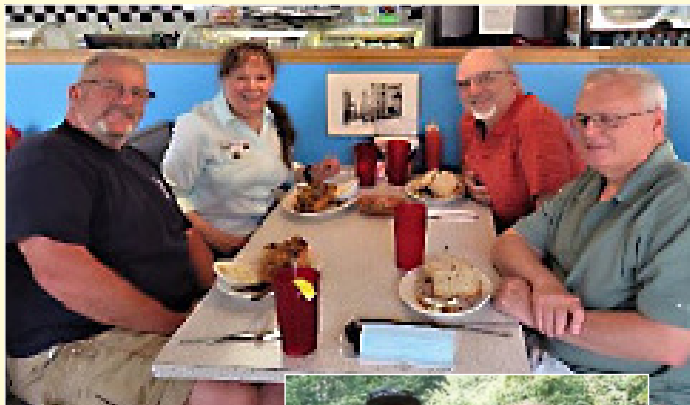
On a mid-week road trip, **Flat Old Baldy** ventured down to Virginia to visit the bi-lingual Civil War Trails sign our round table

sponsors at the Ox Hill Battlefield. He was joined on the trip by members of the Board of Directors. These included President **Rich Jankowski**, and Directors **Dave Gilson** and **Paul Prentiss**. After reviewing the sign, FOB wandered over to meet up with one of his biggest fans and her family. That would be **Gwen Wytenbach** of the Bull Run CWRT. She had her daughter **Debbie** and grandson **Ben** with her to meet FOB. Everyone posed for pictures in the shade near the Kearny and Stevens Monuments.

After the young ones departed, the Old Baldy crew toured the park to learn more about the battle. Then they joined Gwen across the street at the Chutzpah Deli for lunch.



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Gwen and FOB had previously met in 2019 at the Marine Corp Museum where she introduced him to Sgt. Reckless (a supply mule from the Korean War). Recently Fairfax County erected interpretative signs at the 4.8-acre park explaining the battle and its key participants. When Civil War Trails updated



CWRT Congress Event September 18th

We need volunteers to help with these tasks:

Sell raffle tickets throughout the day. (3)

Trivia Contest: one questioner, one prize giver and one photographer

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

its sign, it chose to replace the existing sign with one that explained the battle in Korean and Spanish to serve the local community. The Old Baldy CWRT was offered the opportunity to sponsor the sign. The OB Board agreed to do so, believing it would provide an option to widen the Civil War community and educate more citizens on the battle. Future newsletters will tell more of the adventures on the rest this trip.

by Rich Jankowski, Member OBCWRT

Harrah, Harrah we did it.

Congratulation members, you put us over the top.

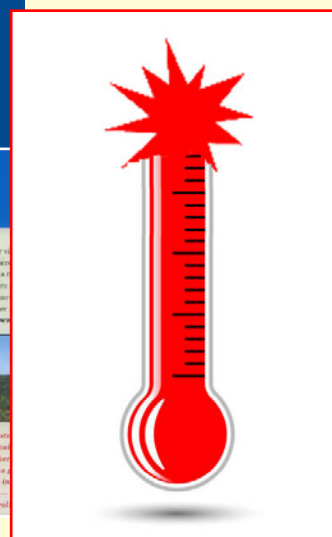
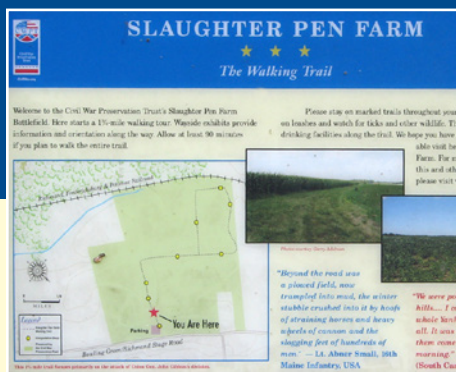
By Frank Barletta, Member OBCWRT

I want to thank everyone who so generously donated to the "Battle of Slaughter Pen Farm Maintenance" fund raising.

It's never too late to help. We will be accepting donations until the end of the month before we send our donation in "Old Baldy's" name to the America Battlefield Trust.

Thank you all again

In 2006 the American Battlefield Trust purchased 208 acres of the Slaughter Pen Farm, which they still own, as they pay off the remaining debt. The farm was saved from the proposed expansion of the Shannon Airport runway project. While the Trust own this property, they have the responsibility for its upkeep. As with many farm sites, the land is leased for farming to assist in deferring the cost of main-



tenance, while still open to the public for visit. In order to make these visits meaningful, trails and interpretive signage must be maintained.

While most people know of the extraordinary work the Trust does in raising money for the acquisition of endangered battlefields, most don't know of their work in the preservation and maintenance of sites under their control, for the enjoyment of visitors. This year we propose a fund-raising effort to assist the Trust in the effort at Slaughter Pen Farm.

Oh! You should know that General Meade was a major factor in this Battle so, of course, **OLD BALDY** was there.

July Old Baldy's presentation:

"The Great Partnership: Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson and the Fate of the Confederacy"

Presentation by Dr. Christian B. Keller

July 8 Meeting

By Kathy Clark, Member OBCWRT

Dr. Keller began his presentation by introducing four historical theses:

1. Lee/Jackson's team was rooted in the idea of a strong professional relationship that included a powerful bond of trust and divine providence. They both believed that God created the world and will always be watching over them. The strong professional relationship between Lee and Jackson, especially between 1862-63, was when Lee and Jackson grew a powerful bond. Jackson became Lee's chief strategic advisor and operational lieutenant. This was first seen in the Eastern theater.

2. Jackson was Lee's right arm when it came to listening to thoughts which were always about the way to get Confederate troops to win the war. He made many suggestions to Lee and other military men which made him Lee's choice for confident and important friend.

3. Confederate nation mourned Jackson's death. Through letters, diaries, and conversation people were talking about this unfortunate death basically happened at the wrong time. Lee's trustworthy advisor was founded on a very deep friendship and similar religious faith. It was a relationship like no other leaders had ever experienced in time of war or peace and was a devastating blow to Lee, other officers, their troops, and the Confederate cause. This event would change the strategy for policy for continuing this war and what the men were fighting for in the war. They were trying for a positive conclusion of the war.

4. Every trustworthy chief leader and chief advisor should as in Lee and Jackson have the highest-level of responsibility to make decisions that are best for the soldiers and military leaders. When there is a good foundation for friendship and basic religious beliefs are part of this friendship they are strengthened.

Lee and Jackson's close relationship were working together to find the best ways to fight the Union. Together they worked extremely hard to get independence for the south. Lee knew that there were not a lot of men in leadership roles in this war that could make the right decisions with a positive outcome. Working a long side of Jackson in the war, giving strategic commands, organizing campaigns and with their leadership abilities they understood each other very well. They were in their second full year of war. With



Dr. Christian B. Keller

the battle of 2nd Manassas and Fredericksburg in the East, Vicksburg threatened, Tennessee was 2/3 gone, Missouri all but lost, and Arkansas and Louisiana 1/2 occupied by the Union the soldiers needed to find a winning battle. Then the US Naval blockade of ports hit the Confederate hard. The Union was winning diplomatically and informationally with Hooker in the East. Lee and Jackson decided to extend their fighting into the North with the idea of going into Pennsylvania trying to defeat the Union cause on their own soil.

What did the Confederacy want in Pennsylvania? Jackson wanted to get to the coal mines to destroy them. It seems that coal was especially important to the Union as they were using 75% of the coal for equipment, steamboats, and railroads. Jackson was interested in getting to Harrisburg, destroying the mines, and letting the coal burn. With the loss of the coal mines Jackson felt it would make it difficult for the Union to win this war. Lee

and Jackson and their troops were on the way to Pennsylvania. This was the closest the Confederate troops got into the North.

Jackson's significance to the Confederate army in the spring of 1863, was that he was a winning general. The public saw Jackson as being righteous toward the cause with moral character. It was no secret that Jackson's value to Lee was especially important. Jackson was called the "protector" of the valley and was beginning to have a strong and rising reputation in government. When Jackson died everything changed. Lee was devastated by this personal loss of his best friend.

Here are some words said about Jackson's death:

Lee: "Who can fill his place? I do not know".

Officers and enlisted men: "a national calamity. God's will be done. All hope of peace and independence were vanished forever".

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Bob Sparks won a copy of "The Great Partnership: Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and the Fate of the Confederacy" by Dr. Christian B. Keller at the July meeting.

A paid member will earn a copy of the presenter's book at the end of the meeting.

Regular Book Raffle Winners at the July Meeting - Anne Kaufman, Les Taylor and Kathy Clark

Government officials: "a national calamity".
Virginia in the Richmond Valley: "he has fallen and the nation weeps".

Carolinas and the deep south: "the most serious loss.... we have yet sustained".

Jackson's death devastated top Government Officials, especially Jefferson Davis.

England: "Absurdity the most fatal shot of the war to the Confederacy".

North: "After his death General Lee could not replace him".

As a result, there was a massive reorganization of the Confederate army of Northern Virginia. May 1863 it was Longstreet and Jackson together advising Lee. By June 1863, the Army of Northern Virginia had Stuart along with Longstreet, Ewell, and AP Hill a very different type of leadership. This was a military type of strategy not at all like the relationship between Lee and Jackson.

The Lee and Jackson's partnership was one of a kind in Confederate history and never happened again in this long fought Civil War. The Union Generals Grant and Sherman also had a close friendship but not in the same way as Lee and Jackson. These special relationships are few and far between in this war but when they came about would last a lifetime and continued even after death.

Lee and Jackson and their friendship was unique to Civil War history. Dr. Keller brought this story to the roundtable with this rare look at two generals and their special relationship. We have many interesting presentations and presenters come to Old Baldy. This story has a friendship in a time of war that we would not expect to hear. We are delighted that Dr. Keller brought this story to our attention. Thank you for explaining to the members about this important friendship between Lee and Jackson. If Jackson had not been killed, there may have been a different outcome to this Civil War story.

"Those White Roses"

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.

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

Mary Jewett Telford

Was a humanitarian who worked as a nurse at Hospital No. 8 in Nashville, Tennessee, during the American Civil War. In her later years, Mary was a published author, editor of numerous journals, lecturer on the temperance circuit and charter member of the Woman's Relief Corps, an auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic.



Mary Jewett Telford

By the age of 14, Mary was teaching in the district school. Later, she spent one year teaching at Morganfield, Kentucky, before returning home to Michigan. It was there that her younger brother, William T. Jewett, enlisted in the 4th Michigan Cavalry. Four months later, William was dead from typhoid fever. Then Mary's elder brother, Edward Jewett, joined the 124th Ohio Infantry.

Mary longed to assist the soldiers convalescing from their wounds. Although she was denied a nursing position by

the U.S. Sanitary Commission because she was too young, she persisted. Michigan Governor Austin Blair, a friend of her father's, gave her a special permit and Mary was off to war.

She working at Hospital No. 8 in Nashville, Tennessee, for eight months, the sole woman in a hospital occupied by six hundred soldiers. Mary did her best to keep up with the requests for water and the calls for assistance of all kinds. On more than one occasion, soldiers sought her out many years after the war to thank her for being their angel during those dark days of war. Mary was a strong woman, but after a year, she left the nursing job she loved, shattered in health and spirits.

Less than twelve months after the loss of her husband of 41 years, Telford discovered she had a health issue which required surgery. Sent to the Hinsdale Sanitarium in Hinsdale, Illinois for care, Mary Jewett Telford passed quietly away on August 5, 1906 following a critical operation. She was buried in Illinois. Nine months later Mary's older sister, Catherine Jewett Wilkinson, brought Mary's remains back East and interred her beside their mother Hannah Southwick Jewett at South Perinton Cemetery in Perinton, New York.

Wikipedia

Susie King Taylor Teacher

In 1862, during a battle between the Confederate and Union army at Fort Pulaski, Susie King Taylor used the chaos of the battle to flee from the south and arrived at St. Catherine's Island along with her uncle and his family. Taylor later traveled to St. Simons Island where she met Lieutenant Commander Pendleton G. Watmough. Taylor impressed Lieutenant Watmough with her ability to read and write as he considered it uncommon for African Americans from the South. After their arrival at St. Simons Island, Lieutenant Watmough arranged for Taylor to become a teacher for both children and adults. At the age of fourteen, Susie King

Taylor founded the first free African American school for children, and also became the first African American woman to teach a free school in Georgia. During the day, Taylor educated over forty children, and at her night school, adults attended her classes. When Taylor joined the 33rd United States Colored Infantry Regiment, she originally served as a laundress, but later also became a teacher to the colored troops alongside her first husband, Sergeant Edward King. Both Taylor and her husband helped further expand the education of many colored soldiers by teaching them how to read and write in their spare time.



Susie King Taylor

Nurse

In her memoirs, Susie King Taylor, does not extensively discuss her participation as a nurse. However, what is known is that she first shares that she began her time as a laundress in the 33rd regiment as many other women had at that time. At some point though, while not spoken about directly, she was asked to help act as a nurse. In a letter to her from, Colonel C.T Trowbridge, an officer of the 33rd regiment, he discusses the fact that is she is unable to be placed on a pensioners role for her actions but was in fact an army nurse. He explains she is a person that is the most deserved of this pension regardless. In February 1862, she shared about how she assisted with helping nurse a fellow comrade in the military company she was serving with during the American Civil War. Edward Davis contracted varioloid, a form of smallpox that happens once a person is vaccinated from the disease.

She would attend to him every day in hopes of aiding his recovery. However, despite the effort and attention, he passed. She also helped in the recovery of smallpox as she had become vaccinated to the disease. She insisted that sassafras tea, if drank consistently, would help ensure that one could ward off the terrible disease. During her time as a nurse, she met Clara Barton, who later founded the American Red Cross. Taylor visited the hospital at Camp Shaw in Beaufort, South Carolina. Taylor would often tend to the wounded and sick.

Augusta Jane Evans (Augusta Evans Wilson)

Augusta Jane Evans was born on May 8, 1835, in Columbus, Georgia, the eldest child of the family. The area of her birth was then known as Wynnton (now MidTown). Her mother was Sarah S. Howard and her father was Matthew R. Evans. She was a descendant on her mother's side from the Howards, one of the most cultured families of Georgia. As a young girl in 19th-century America, she re-

ceived little in the way of a formal education. However, she became a voracious reader at an early age.

After most of the Southern states declared their independence and seceded from the Union into the Confederate States of America, Evans became a staunch Southern patriot. Her brothers had joined the 3rd Alabama Regiment and, when she traveled to visit them in Virginia, her party was fired upon by Union soldiers from Fort Monroe. "O! I longed for a Secession flag to shake defiantly in their teeth at every fire! And my fingers fairly itched to touch off a red-hot-ball in answer to their chivalric civilities", she wrote to a friend. She became active in the subsequent Civil War as a propagandist. Evans was engaged to a New York journalist named James Reed Spalding. But she broke off the engagement in 1860, because he supported Abraham Lincoln. She nursed sick and



Augusta Jane Evans

wounded Confederate soldiers at Fort Morgan on Mobile Bay. Evans also visited Confederate soldiers at Chickamauga. She sewed sandbags for the defense of the community, wrote patriotic addresses, and set up a hospital near her residence. The hospital was dubbed Camp Beulah by local admirers in honor of her novel. She also corresponded with General P.G.T. de Beauregard in 1862.

The Civil War cut Evans off from her publishers, so it was many years before she ventured on her third novel *Macaria*, a propaganda masterpiece and a novel she later claimed was written by candlelight while nursing wounded Confederates. The novel is about Southern women making the ultimate sacrifice for the Confederacy; it promoted national desire for an independent national culture and reflected Southern values as they were at that time. She sent a copy of this book with a letter to the publishers through the blockade. It was carried safely to Havana, and thence to New York City. The book had already been published by a bookseller in Richmond, Virginia, and printed in South Carolina on coarse Confederate paper. It was entered according to the Confederate States of America, and dedicated to the brave soldiers of the Southern army. Some portions of the manuscript were scribbled in pencil while sitting up with the sick soldiers in "Camp Beulah" near Mobile. A Federal officer in Kentucky seized and burned every copy of the Confederate edition of *Macaria* which he could lay his hands upon. In some way, a Northern publisher obtained a copy, published it but swore he would pay no royalty to so "arch a rebel." J. B. Lippincott & J.C. Derby expostulated with him, and finally secured a contract by which the author would receive a set amount on every copy sold. General George Henry Thomas, commander of the Union Army in Tennessee, confiscated copies and had the books burned.

Wikipedia

Member Profile

Bill Holdsworth

Bill Holdsworth was born in Norristown PA, 1955. He is the eldest of four children, from his mother Martha Jane and his World War II veteran father John. Bill first attended catholic school in a suburb in Philadelphia but switched to a public school in Montgomery County in 4th grade. At 12 years old Bill got his first job as a caddy at a golf course. He then worked three years at a Burger King until he landed a job that would ignite the spark to his career.



Bill Holdsworth

In high school, he started working at a record store in a mall at age 16. The record store was a melting pot of all ages to meet and connect through music. Bill said that his middle-aged boss would often have to find records for customers based on them humming or singing the song they were looking to buy. In addition to learning about all kinds of music and artists through the job Bill would also go to a lot of concerts. He has attended over 1000 concerts throughout his life and he has been to almost every concert venue in Philly. His favorite artists include Johnny Cash and Bob Marley with his favorite genre of music being reggae. When Bill wasn't selling records or going to concerts, he was participating in high school club sports such as the winter and spring track team for shotput and discus as well as the intramural basketball team. He continued working in the music retail business through

college at Montgomery County Community College. During this time, he also picked up a second job as a school bus driver. He would work the mornings and afternoons and go to class in-between.

He loved working grew tired of school, so after 2 years of college he dropped out and quit his bus driving job to pursue his music sales career full time. He worked a combined seven years in music retail and then 2 years for a wholesale distributor called Suburban One Stop. After that he worked for major record companies like RCA Records, Motown, PolyGram records and the Universal Music Group. Bill said the most important skill he learned was knowledge about people and music throughout the world. When records started to lose popularity Bill along with hundreds of his other colleagues were laid off from the same company. He was then hired by Music Video Distributors which is where he currently works.

Whilst working on his life professionally Bill also worked on it socially and romantically. Bill's aunt worked at a flower shop and introduced him to her employee, Deborah. She and Bill fell in love and got married a year and a half later in 1984. Debbie and Bill went on to have three sons, William, John and Kenneth. Around this time Bill developed a new hobby of fishing in freshwater. His favorite fish is the small-mouth bass.

His passion for military history started after reading Ulysses S. Grant's Memoirs. He then saw an ad in the paper about a local civil war heroes event going on at Norristown High School. There he met a representative from the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table named Steve Wright. After learning more about the CWRT he decided to join, and he thoroughly enjoys attending and participating in the meetings and events. Steve and Bill became great friends and to this day go on many trips to historical battlegrounds, most notably traveling to the island of Iwo Jima in the Pacific in 2015 for the 70th Anniversary Re-Union of Honor. Bill hopes to retire in the next year to make more time for volunteer organizations, hobbies and family. The OB CWRT is grateful that Bill and Debbie joined as she has produced our wreath for General Winfield Scott Hancock's tomb for the last 27 years.

Presented by the Society for Women of the Civil War

"Resilient Women of the Civil War"

A Virtual Conference

Saturday and Sunday: July 24 and 25, 2021

Saturday July 24

By Kathy Clark, Member OBCWRT

After opening remarks.

The first presenter was Jonathan Noyala

"Rebecca Wright, Tom Laws, and the Opening of Sheridan's Shenandoah Campaign"

"That woman was worth a whole campaign". The woman was Rebecca Wright. Sheridan was cautious about the 1864 Shenandoah campaign because he was afraid of a political

defeat, so he was taking his time deciding when to act. Lincoln wanted him to do something to get this battle underway. Pressure from Lincoln proposed a meeting with Grant in Charlestown to talk to Sheridan about a plan of action. The plan was first to gather intelligence by using messenger Major General Henry K. Young to go into Winchester without any suspicion that he was spying on the Confederate forces. He wanted to find out what Early's troops were doing in Winchester. Another interesting person who was helping the cause was Tom Laws (African American) who would That

woman was **Rebecca McPherson Wright**, a Quaker school teacher. Major General Crook explained "I'll stake my shoulder straps that this girl is loyal". Sheridan then went to Rebecca: "I learn from Major General Crook that you are a loyal lady and still love the old flag. Can you inform me of the position of the troops in Winchester?" Tom Laws told Rebecca he had a message from General Sheridan which was dangerous. Rebecca said she did not know anything of Sheridan's army and was not going to help. Rebecca knew the consequences of spying for the Union army. When she went home and talked to her mother, she wanted her to do the job. By spring of '62 her father was arrested at Winchester and was put in jail. What would Sheridan do to her family if she refused to bring back helpful information for the Union officers? In the end Rebecca decided to provide what little information she could give to Sheridan.



Rebecca McPherson Wright

A Confederate officer lived next door to Rebecca. Getting to know her he started giving her valuable information about the Confederate plans. She wrote a note and rolled it up in a small capsule and gave it to Tom to give to Sheridan. Thus, the spying began with Tom rolling up the note, putting it in his pocket and was on the road to Sheridan and his soldiers. Sheridan's plan was to take his troops to Newtown but found Early's divisions in Winchester along with other areas of the Shenandoah Valley. Rebecca had not heard from Tom and wondered where Sheridan was fighting. She did not have to look far to see that the battle was coming closer to town. The family went to the basement as the battle kept coming closer. Rebecca decided to take a chance and go to the roof of the house and saw the Stars and Stripes coming toward town and knew the end was near.

Sheridan wrote a note to Rebecca to thank her for her help. It was the information that Rebecca was able to obtain that made September 19, 1864, that made the difference for the Union army. Sheridan came to her house to thank her in person. Would her neighbors wonder why he was visiting her home? Rebecca did not want anyone to know that she was a spy. There were too many pro confederates in Winchester! Sheridan gave food items to Rebecca and her family. As a patriotic gift he gave Rebecca a gold watch and brooch. Rebecca's mother wanted her to wear it outside for all to see. Rebecca's family ran a boarding house and one of the rooms were occupied by a newspaper man for the Baltimore Sun. He found out that Rebecca was a spying on the Confederate army. Rebecca could not stay with her family she was run out of town and the destination was Philadelphia.

Thaddeus Stevens and Simon Cameron wanted to help Rebecca by giving her a pension for supporting the Union cause. Simon Cameron felt that Rebecca should not get a pension, so it was declined. Rebecca called on Sheridan to help. July 16, 1868, Rebecca was appointed to a job in the Treasury Department. Rebecca worked there three years and then Senator John M. Thayer wanted to get

a pension for himself and took over the job. The senator wanted to split the pension with Rebecca, but she declined the offer.

Rebecca devoted her life to being a part of the women suffrage movement. She was a member of the GAR post #2 in Philadelphia in 1885. At one of the meetings Rebecca saw Sheridan in the audience, met and spoke for a time. After the event a newspaper reporter asked if he could take a photo of the watch and brooch. The photos were then put in the newspaper for all to see. By this time her spying days were over and continued to enjoy her life. Rebecca died in the 1900's and is buried in Washington D.C.

There was a Q and A session after each presentation and one 15-minute break.

The second presentation of this conference was a virtual tour of New Market, VA

"Women and the Battle of New Market" by Sarah Kay Bierle

New Market is a statistic hub for transportation. The reason for bringing a Civil War battle to this area was to disrupt the transportation system. New Market was a crossroad town. From 1862 Jackson came to town many times during the Valley Campaign. Major General John C. Breckinridge, can you believe, even wanted New Market to secede from the United States.

The history of the town of New Market: 1797 New Market became a town situated along Valley Pike. By 1835 the town ³/₄ of a mile in length and 1860 the population was about 1422 people both citizens and slaves. At the time of the battle the neighbors were conflicted with itself.

Jessie Park Hanning Rupert was a woman of interest in New Market. Born in Dumfries, Scotland May 15, 1831, and the youngest of ten children, moved to America in early 1830's. She was orphaned at seven years old but was well educated by going to the best popular academies in 1850' s. She was taught to support abolition and to love all of God's children. She became the principal of Ann Smith

Academy. On Sunday afternoons Jessie and Jackson would teach Black children how to read the bible.

She moved to New Market in 1858 and became principal of the New Market Female Seminary. Jessie met Solomon Rupert they became good friends and married in 1861. An incident that happened at the



Jessie Park Hanning Rupert

school shows how much she is pro-union. When a confederate flag which was hanging on the porch at her school was spotted by Jessie, she burned it. She was put in jail until her friend Jackson came to the jail and released her with a guard. Residents thought Jessie was a spy, they were right.

By 1863 Jessie and Solomon were helping civilians and soldiers Union and Confederate with the wounded, sick, or dying. They gave food and water, wrote letters, shelter,

and limited medical care. Jessie became the "Daughter of the Regiment" for the help she gave to the wounded of the Thirty-Fourth Massachusetts Infantry. In June 1867, Solomon committed suicide and Jessie was told to leave the Seminary. She got funding from the Freedman's Bureau and the American Missionary Society and built a new schoolhouse in New Market.

Jessie continued to stay in New Market, teaching her beloved students and giving lectures in the New England states as her life as a Yankee in a southern state. Her school is still standing in New Market on Congress Street today. She died in New Market in 1909 and was buried in a New Market Cemetery. The minister stated, "Here lies one, who famishing fed the hungry; loved all and who lived to hear her former enemies call her "The Angel of the Shenandoah". The ladies of New Market came to her funeral to show their respect of Jessie's belief in equality for all.

Eliza (Lydie) Clinedinst Crim was one of many women who were part of the New Market battle with their home between the battle and town of New Market. The cannons were so loud it frightened her mother and children that everyone was told to go to the cellar. Then a battle came into the town with artillery fire causing citizens to run in all directions. That was when the VMI cadets came onto the field to fight.

Cadets from VMI were part of the fighting at New Market. One of these cadets was Thomas Garland Jefferson, the 17-year-old great-grandnephew of Thomas Jefferson. He was in the middle of the battle where the cadets were elbowed to elbow where the fighting was very heavy. Jefferson was shot in the chest and fell seriously wounded in the orchard of the Bushong House. On the day of the battle the ladies were watching and when the cadets started to fall, the women, including Lydie Clinedinst became nurses and orderlies to the men taking them to barns, homes, and outbuildings. After helping the wounded into safe places Lydie went back to the battle ground and was the first woman to return to the field.



Eliza (Lydie) Clinedinst Crim

Jefferson was taken to the Clinedinst's home by his friend Moses Ezekiel who found a cart to transport him to the house. Moses stayed with Thomas nursing him until he died in Lydie's Mother's bed. Moses read him from the bible until he died around midnight. He was buried in the churchyard where he fought. She was a friend to the Jefferson family for the rest of her life. Lydie took items that were Thomas's and returned them to the family.

Lydie would always be connected to the cadets. She married John Crim in 1867. She became known as the "Mother Crim" and the "Mother of the Cadets". At the commemorative events the cadets were awarded "New Market Cross of Honor" medals and Lydie was also awarded the medal as the first woman to ever receive this gift. She remained a friend of Moses for her entire life. Lydie died in 1931 at the age of 93. Over 1000 mourners, two congressmen, and six cadets were at the funeral. Lydie was buried in the

Emanuel Lutheran Cemetery in New Market. She was laid to rest with the tombstone reading "Mother of New Market Cadets".

Sarah (Sallie) Strickler Brushong was born November 3, 1797, living on the east side of the mountain. She already had a sweetheart by the age of 17. She agreed to marry Jacob Bushong and the wedding took place on March 5, 1818. The Bushong's moved to the other side of the mountain near New Market Gap. Sarah had six children with four surviving. Their son Anderson got married and had three grandchildren living at the farm. When the war started the family, and the farm were in the main part of the battle. The family was living in the

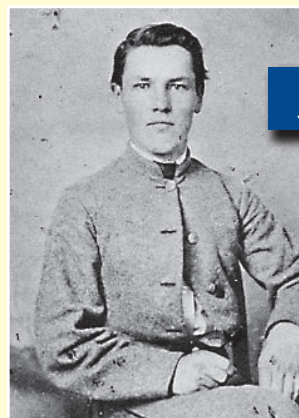


Sarah (Sallie) Strickler Brushong

1818 house until the family grew too large. Anderson, their oldest son, got married and then they moved into the 1818 house. The second house built in 1825 was where the family lived during the war. When artillery fire began the family went hiding in the basement. It was a muddy, rainy, and very difficult battle called "Field of Lost Shoes" as the VMI cadets lost their shoes in this muddy battlefield.

After the battle the house and the barn became full of wounded soldiers. Sarah made a list of the wounded and dead to identify soldiers for the families. She did not choose her home to be a hospital, but it was situated in the middle of a battle. Sarah's life was full of the courage to help the wounded, the love of her home and family, and her bravery to withstand the battle that surrounded her house.

Ellen Bankhead (Taliaferro) Stanard lived in Orange County Virginia which was on the eastern side of the mountain. Ellen became a widow after her sixth child. Her son Bev wanted to attend the VMI Military Institute but delayed his entrance through 1861 and 1862. Finally, January 20, 1863, Bev enlisted in the Military Institute because his mother was trying to shield her son from the war. He really wanted to fight in the field but when his mother heard she was not happy. By April 1864 Bev finally went onto the field of battle. By May 10,



Cadet Jaqueline Beverly Stanard

1864, the cadets joined the fight. They were part of Major General John Breckinridge's troops and was assigned to guard the supply wagons but was persuaded by three other cadets to get into the battle.

Bev Stanard's leg was broken by an artillery round in the Bushong orchard and died of his wounds. His last words were love for his mother and family. Bev stated, "I fell where I wished

to fall, fighting for my country, and I did not fight in vain. I die in full confidence in my God. My loved ones must meet me in heaven". On May 16, 1864, buried in St. Matthew's Cemetery but later relocated to the family and buried in the family grave.

Ellen Stannard's life changed and would never be the same again. All mothers on both side of this war wanted their sons to be safe and avoid war if possible. When the mothers tried to stop their son from getting into the war, they found it very difficult to stop them from wanting to fight. No matter what side of the family took Union or Confederate, the loss of a son and sometimes more than one son was devastating leaving their life changed forever.

There was a Q and A session and then the Conference ended for the day.

Sunday July 25

"Catholic Nuns and Protestant Soldiers in the American Civil War"

Presentation by Megan Hildebrand

"Oh, you are just like my mother to me". This is a sentiment stated by wounded soldiers who are being treated by Catholic Nuns. They really did appreciate these **Sister Nuns** who came from many different orders like the **Daughters of Charity, Sisters of Charity, Sisters of Mercy**, along with many others who responded to the need

to help the wounded. Over 600 sisters were already nursing the sick before the Civil War and continued to work with these men as the war progressed. By May 1862 some of the Daughters of Charity were working in Satterlee USA General Hospital treating Protestant soldiers. The nuns cooked, cleaned, gave medicine,



Sister Nuns

with devotion and purity. They risked their own health and safety, prevented the death of many soldiers and soothed others in their last days.

"They wear black dresses (without hoops) with white aprons, a cape coming over their shoulders and coming to the peak at the waist." As nuns continued treating the wounded, Protestant nurses started helping the soldiers by working side by side with the Sister Nuns. Even Walt Whitman could not succeed as a nurse for soldiers basically thought nurses were more like Mothers. Dorothea Dix helped the hospitals by appointing over 3,214 military nurses. To regulate women nurses she made some rules for having Protestant nurses work with the soldiers. There were rules for how to dress, what colors to wear, looking



Nuns of the Battlefield

at the nurse's appearance the women were not to be too attractive to make it difficult for the soldier to think about getting well. Sisters dressed wounds, fed soldiers, wrote letters, and tended to their spiritual needs. They even baptized men. The dangers of female nurses working in the field or in the hospital was seeing nude bodies, ugly wounds, or filth.

Mary Livermore during the Civil War worked for the local chapter of the U.S. Sanitary Commission. She wrote for newspapers calling for religious and temperance reform. The commission provided medical care and other services for Union soldiers. They sent food, clothing, collected blankets, and medical supplies to the field and assisted wounded in some of the deadliest battles of the Civil War. The local chapters consisted of mostly women, and they worked very hard for the soldiers getting the supplies needed. It was Mary who said, "Now the "Sisters" never see anything they ought not to see, nor hear anything they ought not to hear, and they never write for the papers". When there was little food for the soldiers the nuns would bring in food and then found out that some of it was stolen by the hospital staff or soldiers passing by the hospital. Finally, Lincoln said the nuns are to get the food they need, and the government will pay for all expenses.

Soldiers and citizens perceive the Sister Nurses as everything a woman should be. They saw a perfect woman, bold, pure, pious, and with their vows of charity and poverty the women were put on pedestals. There was praise for Sister Nurses and a heartfelt "thank you" for making the hospitals work properly. The models of women who are helping soldiers was just like the examples of the nuns. Sister Nurses became surrogate mothers, sometimes soldiers were many miles from any family members, so nurses became their mother. **"Welcome White Dove"**. They fulfilled a role in medical, psychological, and spiritual care for both Union and Confederate soldiers.

Nurses brought a lot of medical knowledge with them. Relief of pain and making the soldier comfortable as possible was part of the Sister Nurses. Depending on the convent, the nuns brought many skills to help the hospitals manage the wounded soldier while they were part of the Civil War. Some training was being obedient and following medical advice. The convent seemed to assign younger nuns who had the skills and could get around from place to place. There were teaching orders of nuns, a nursing order, some with medical training and some learning as they were helping care for the sick and wounded. At this time germ therapy was just getting some understanding when treating infection but the Sister Nurses would keep the area where the soldiers were clean, do laundry, ventilation, and sunlight.

The idea was to promote cleaning. All in all, the hospital system was more organized in the Union then in the Confederacy. By 1866 all nurses working in hospitals and on the field were praised for their work!

A congressional monument "Nuns of the Battlefield" at St. Matthew Cathedral in Washington D.C. was built to honor all the orders of nuns that played a part in the health and wellbeing of the soldiers. It reads "They comforted the dying, nursed the wounded, carried hope to the imprisoned, gave in his name a drink of water to the thirsty."

Q and A session 15-minute break

Continued on page 11

The Cutler, Dawes and Gates Ladies of Marietta, Ohio

Presentation by Steve Magnusen

Sarah Cutler Dawes and **Mary Beman Gates** were sisters along with **Julia Cutler**, an aunt. They all lived near Marietta, Ohio and all were Union women. Then there was **Rufus Dawes** who also lived near the ladies and had a long line of ancestors who made up a history from 1775. There was Rev. Manasseh Cutler, maternal great-grandfather to Rufus and General William Mears Dawes who was Rufus' grandfather. General Rufus Putman was a great-grandfather who rode with Paul Revere in 1775. In 1808 Ephraim (Sarah's brother) and Sally Cutler were married and built a Stonehouse, six miles downstream from Marietta which became the Cutler family farm.

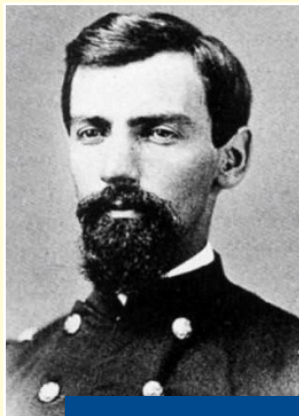
Sarah Cutler Dawes married Judge Henry Dawes, had five children, lived in Malta, Ohio which is 40 miles up the Muskingum River. Sarah was not a weak woman! She suffered mental and physical abuse from Henry and asked him to leave the farm. He did by moving to Wisconsin, 700 miles away. The children were split between mother and father, but his daughters did not have any respect for Henry. Later in life when he wanted his daughters to take care of him, they refused. Their father did pay for his son's education, but his sons spent summers working so they could get their own money. Sarah stayed in the Stonehouse until 1839 and then moved to a home near Marietta College. She was a member of the First Congregational Church. There was a change in the air and national unrest in many of the people in town. By 1861 two sons were in the Union army and two daughters were living at home. Captain Rufus Dawes, age 22, and Lieutenant Ephraim Dawes (Rufus' brother) were both in the sixth Wisconsin Infantry. Julia Cutler wrote a daily wartime journal which was very important to the family's history. During this time of unrest Henry died.

Mary Beman Gates was born August 27, 1842, to newspaper reporter Beman and Betsy near Marietta College. The family loved music and singing, good writing, but always with an atmosphere of merriment. The idea of education for women was a strong part of family life and Mary Gates went to a "Female Seminary" in Ipswich, Massachusetts. When Fort Sumter occurred in 1860-61 Mary said "I want to come home if they have war. Dear Mother, I've cried till I'm sick..." In 1862 Ephraim was fighting at Shiloh and reported back to his family "Finally, alive and well." Julia was talking about drafting men for the army. Major Rufus Dawes survives two deadly battles at South Mountain (Iron Brigade) and Antietam. Meanwhile Rufus Dawes had been courting Mary Gates until he went to war, and they had a three-year separation. He wrote Mary a letter telling her how he felt about her. Romance blossoms and Rufus proposed to Mary, and she said yes. April 29th Rufus is back on the field and all the time Rufus was away Mary was under stress waiting for news of his status. He lost an arm in battle.

On January 18, 1864, Rufus and Mary were married. Then Rufus goes back to the battle with Grant in command and the "Overland Campaign". Again, Mary prays for his safety. There was battle stress and lots of courage among horrific casualties. For all the family: patriotism, faithful family and friends and trust in Providence provided

the strength to carry on, just barely. The Commitment and courage were necessary for their mental health.

"That (your father) turned to his own family in his hour of travail is a most comforting thought," explained Sarah Dawes. Mary Gates Dawes wrote to her brother Charley, "We do miss you..." Mary to Rufus, "Another Sabbath day and you are away from me and in danger. It has been so long since I saw you".



Rufus Dawes

The story of the Cutler, Dawes, and Gates families is an example of strength in character, courage and love around chaos and tragedy. After the war was over Mary and Rufus, travel to the Chicago World's Fair in 1933 where Rufus was head of the organization. Rufus won the noble peace prize. Mary and Rufus had six children, four sons and two daughters. Rufus died on August 1, 1899 and is buried in Oak Grove Cemetery in Marietta. Mary died October 28, 1921 and is buried next to her husband.

Q and A session

The first try for a Virtual Conference was a success for the Society for Women in the Civil War and for the people who listed to the presentations and asked questions. Hopefully, next year will be part of an in person gathering of members of the society, with interesting presentations, and tours. Looking forward to 2022.



Welcome to the new recruits

Bill and Nancy Buchanan
Sea Isle City, NJ
Randy Acorcey
Cherry Hill, NJ



Randy Acorcey



Bill and Nancy Buchanan

Early Old Baldy Newsletter - January 1983

Bill Hughes, OBCWRT Member has provided some of the Early Newsletters from Old Baldy. Bill has put many years into collecting Old Baldy photos, histories and newsletters and is sharing them with us.



OLD BALDY CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE OF PHILADELPHIA

1805 Pine Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103
215-735-8196

MEETING: THURSDAY JANUARY 13, 1983 - 7:30 PM

FILM SHOWING: *Birth of a Nation* - D.W. Griffith, 1915

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 1983-1984:

SPECIAL RAFFLE: At our annual Christmas party Mr. Lou Reda, co-executive producer of the eight hour T.V. epic *The Blue and the Gray* was our guest speaker and he was gracious enough to present the round table with a beautiful 19" X 26" color print by Mort Kunstler entitled *Sheikhan's Men*. In order to raise funds for the Old Baldy C.W.R.T. this print will be raffled off-at one dollar a ticket. Those who will not be able to make the meeting may buy tickets by sending a dollar for each ticket desired to our treasurer Lee Quinn. This is a collector's item and the more tickets you buy the better your chance to win. (See other side of this sheet for a rough copy of the print) Our sincere thanks to Mr. Reda not only for this fine gift but for his interesting talk and rare tapes of interviews with Bruce Catton. Also thanks to member Eric Nelson for making arrangements to have Lou join us in our annual Christmas party. SEND YOUR DOLLARS TO LEE QUINN TODAY JUST IN CASE YOU CAN'T MAKE THE JANUARY MEETING. THE JANUARY MEETING IS VERY IMPORTANT...PLAN TO BE THERE.....

SEND TICKET MONEY TO: LEE QUINN, 327 SUMMER AVE., HORSHAM, PA. 19044

Note: Be sure to arrive at 7:30 PM, *The Birth of a Nation* is over two hours long. Will start at exactly 8:00 PM after business meeting & election.

LETS BUILD A BIGGER AND BETTER CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE IN 1983.....

PASS THE WORD... BRING A FRIEND... GREAT PROGRAMS COMING IN 1983!!!

Bob McGonigle received a plaque commemorating his two years as president of Old Baldy CWRT at the December dinner. He and the other officers truly deserve the thanks of the membership for this very successful period in the Chapter's history.

Those attending the dinner at the Valley Forge Hilton on Dec. 10 had a unique opportunity to learn about the filming of "The Blue and the Gray" from the co-executive producer of the mini-series, Lou Reda. Over 3500 Civil War reenactment people in their own uniforms were used in the filming in Arkansas. One end of the town of Van Buren was used as the site for "Vicksburg"; the other end for "Gettysburg."

The series will probably be repeated in January, 1984. Meanwhile, a sequel is in the works to cover the Reconstruction Period. Henry Steele Commager is the consultant.

We had the opportunity to see an original tape of a part of "The Blue and the Gray" and a special preview of tapes of a projected PBS series featuring the late Bruce Catton with comments on American history.

The Second Annual National Forum on Lincoln & The Union, sponsored by Civil War Round Table Associates will be held at Springfield, Ill. on April 11-16, 1983. The seminar will have noted speakers and will include an all-day tour of Lincoln shrines in the Springfield-New Salem area. Details from Jerry L. Russell, P.O. Box 7388, Little Rock, Ark. 72217.

For your 1983 vacation planning, keep in mind the National Congress of Civil War Round Table Associates will be held on Oct. 6-9 in Charleston, S.C., one of the most beautiful and historic cities in the South. (Where it all started!)

PHILADELPHIA'S OWN - 7 - Isaac Jones Wistar

In an era of corporate conformity, we sometimes look with envy at the adventurous spirits of the 19th Century, many of whom became prominent in the Civil War. Such an individual was Isaac Jones Wistar, born at 726 Arch St. in Philadelphia on Nov. 14, 1827. At his death, the Philadelphia Public Ledger commented: "His indomitable will and spirit of adventure made his life one of unusual activity."

Educated at the Westtown Friends' School and Haverford College, he received a degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Pennsylvania. The General worked as a young man in dry goods, farming, on a canal boat, a sawmill, running rafts down the Susquehanna, and laying railroad track. He was a miner in the California gold rush, traded in cattle, and explored Puget Sound. Only he and a companion, both wounded, escaped alive when his party of Hudson Bay Co. trappers was attacked by Indians.

He studied law in California and became a partner of Edward Baker, a close friend of Lincoln and a U.S. Senator from California. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Baker recruited a regiment in the Philadelphia area (the 71st Pa.) known as the "California Regiment" and Wistar became lieutenant colonel.

Baker was killed in the disaster at Balls Bluff and Wistar's arm was permanently crippled by a wound. He succeeded Baker as colonel, took part in the Peninsula campaign, and was again badly wounded at Antietam. For his services there, he received a presentation sword from the City of Philadelphia.

Wistar was made brigadier general on March 16, 1863 and commanded a brigade in Baldy Smith's XVIII Corps in the spring of 1864. He resigned in September, 1864. He became president of the Union Canal in 1867 and when the company was absorbed by the Pennsylvania Railroad, he was appointed vice president of canals and coal mining operations for the PRR.

Gen. Wistar's family had founded the first glass works in America (at Salem, N.J.) and produced a number of distinguished physicians, including the General's father, Dr. Caspar Wistar. His grandfather had a notable collection of anatomical specimens and Wistar pursued this interest with the founding of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology at the University of Pennsylvania with a gift of a building and an endowment of \$30,000 per year.

He served as secretary of the Institute; president of the state board of charities; president of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; president of the American Philosophical Society; and inspector of state penitentiaries.

The Ledger reported on Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1905: "General Isaac Jones Wistar, for more than half a century one of Philadelphia's foremost citizens, died yesterday morning at Stockdale, his summer home in Claymont, Del. of uremia, after an illness of less than four days."

The New York Times reported on Sept. 22 that under the provisions of his will, Wistar gave the bulk of his estate, estimated at \$2,000,000, his sword and military relics, his brain, and his right arm ("said to be a desirable specimen of gunshot anachylosis") to the Institute. The remainder of his body was to be cremated.

A certain amount of confusion now exists: Warner's "Generals in Blue" gives the burial place as Laurel Hill Cemetery but the Public Relations Department of the Wistar Institute says that they have an urn "that probably contains his remains."

Although small by Eastern standards, the Battle of Glorieta Pass, New Mexico was highly significant as it prevented the Confederates from occupying the area around Santa Fe and cutting Northern communications with southern California. Described as "a terrible place for an engagement," the battle was fought in a deep gorge that made maneuver impossible.

The field, once part of Pigeon's Ranch, is largely unchanged from Civil War days. A crumbling adobe building marks the site.

Fortunately, the state of New Mexico has concluded an agreement with the owners for an easement which will protect the area from development and allow eventual use as a public facility commemorating New Mexico's role in the war. The adobe building was used as a headquarters and hospital for Union and Confederate troops alternately, as the Pigeon Ranch changed hands three times in three days.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!



OLD BALDY CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE OF PHILADELPHIA

1805 Pine Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103
215-735-8196

1983 CIVIL WAR LECTURES

- ** February 10th (Thursday) JOHN BLOOM
Member of Old Baldy C.W.R.T.
"General George Thomas" ****
- ** March 10th (Thursday) WILLIAM GOBLE
Member of C.W.R.T. of Eastern Penn.
"General Nathan Bedford Forrest" ****
- ** April 14th (Thursday) ROBERT ORMSBY
Member of C.W.R.T. of Wilmington DE.
"Decisive Battles of the Civil War" ****
- ** May 4th (Wednesday) REV. JOHN W. SCHLDT
Author, expert on C.W. hospitals
"Roads to and from Gettysburg" ****
- ** June 3rd (Wednesday) DR. JAMES I. ROBERTSON
Author, columnists, lecturer, etc.
"Confederate Generals: The Heroic & Humorous" ****
- JULY AND AUGUST** Trip to the Shenandoah Valley. Hosted by Shenandoah Valley C.W.R.T. Details and date to be announced. ****
- ** September 8th (Thursday) ROBERT MCGONIGLE
Past president Old Baldy C.W.R.T.
"The Grant - Thomas Feud" ****
- ** October 13th (Thursday) DAVID A. LILLEY
Fredericksburg N.M.P. Historian
"New Jersey in the Civil War" ****
- ** November 8th (Tuesday) COL. MARK M. BOATWRIGHT III
Author of "Civil War Dictionary"
"Reading, Writing, & Teaching Civil War History" ****
- ** December 16th (Friday) DR. GRADY MCHINEY
(Annual Christmas Party) Author, lecturer on C.W. Tactics
"Should the South have Pressed the Attack the First Night at Shiloh" ****

DONATIONS OF \$1.00 WILL BE ASKED FOR NON-MEMBERS. WRITE ABOVE FOR INFORMATION ON MEMBERSHIP OR CALL MIKE CAVANAUGH AT (215) 331-0759

Boscov's Friends Helping Friends Coupons

Contact Old Baldy to help to distribute them.

Email: oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net



Grand Army of the Republic Civil War Museum's New Location

After 63 years in our current building, we are excited to announce that the Grand Army of the Republic Civil War Museum, the only museum in the Philadelphia area solely dedicated to the remembrance of the history of the Civil War, has a new historic home at 8110 Frankford Avenue, Philadelphia, PA.

We are very pleased to have been able to relocate to another certified historic building in a far more accessible area of the city.

To accomplish the immense task of moving the museum to our new location we will need your assistance and financial support

Packing and moving will be a monumental task over the next few months which will require the help of many. If you can give some time as a volunteer to assist with the move, please contact the Museum by replying to this message: garmuslib1866@gmail.com

The cost of archival packing and storage materials plus the additional cost of the actual move are quite extensive. We require certified archival materials to assure that our historic collection is properly protected. Please consider donating to the museum to support our efforts as we begin the move to our new location.

As a 503(C)3 non-profit organization, all donations payable to the "GAR Museum" are tax deductible to the full extent of the law. Donations should continue to be sent to our current address, GAR Civil War Museum, 4278 Griscom Street, Philadelphia, PA 19124.

As of July 2, the Museum will be closed. The Archive and Library will be open for research by appointment only. We look forward to opening in the fall.

We invite you to become a part of the next chapter of the Museum's history.

THE CIVIL WAR INSTITUTE AT MANOR COLLEGE Presents a NEW Course via ZOOM

"Her Satanic Majesty: Understanding Mary Lincoln"

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11 (6:30 - 8:30 pm)

Instructor: Lincoln Expert Hugh Boyle

Fee: \$30

Despite the harsh nicknames bestowed on her by the President's young secretaries, the character of Mary Lincoln is far more complicated than the well-known image of a shrewish, possibly unstable, First Lady. The woman may have been difficult, but her loyalty and political savvy were a great support to the President.



The Civil War Institute at Manor College, presented by the Delaware Valley Civil War Round Table, will be offering a 1-night Zoom class on Mary Lincoln tagged as "Her Satanic Majesty" by her husband's secretaries. This class will be presented by our own Lincoln scholar and expert Hugh Boyle. If you've ever taken a class with Hugh or heard him speak, you know what a great and knowledgeable storyteller he is.

Please access

<https://manor.edu/academics/adult-continuing-education/military-history-institute/>
to register for this class.

You will be sent a link with a password that will enable you to access the course. A reminder email will be sent again within 24 hours of the start of the class.

*As a lover of history, you know how critical it is to keep history alive, especially today!
We would love to have your support, as we look to continue to make these programs available.*

Invite a friend!



2022 Western Theater Symposium Information

We are just under one year for the Western Theater Symposium
(Postponed this year due to COVID)

Much work was done late 2019/early 2020 in planning, project lists and many of our members had volunteered.

We will be restarting the efforts and will be reaching out again to our members for support and volunteers.

The speakers, agenda and the facility (Rutgers) will be the same.

The event will be held on April 29 - April 30, 2022

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

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2021

August 12, 2021 – Thursday
Neil P. Chatelain

"Defending the Arteries of Rebellion:
Confederate Naval Operations
in the Mississippi River Valley, 1861-1865"

September 9, 2021 – Thursday
Herb Kaufman

"Little Round Top: Another Look—
Was it really the key to the Battle of Gettysburg?"

October 14, 2021 – Thursday
Dr. Caroline E. Janney

"Ends of War: The Unfinished Fight of Lee's Army
after Appomattox"

November 11, 2021 – Thursday
Carol Adams

"Pulling for the Union: The Philadelphia and Reading
Railroad in the Civil War"

Questions to

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

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

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia
Camden County College
Blackwood Campus - Connector Building
Room 101 Forum, Civic Hall, Atrium
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Founded January 1977

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