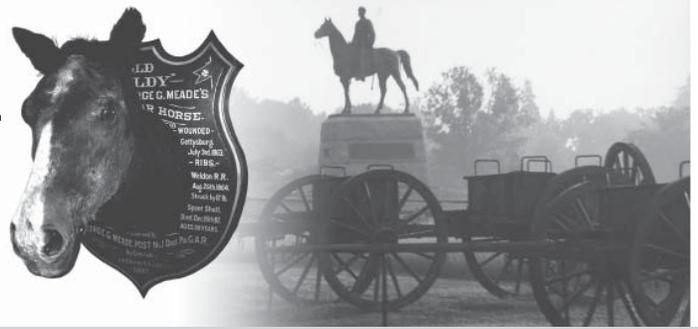


Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



July 8, 2010, The One Hundred and Forty-Ninth Year of the Civil War

“Meet John Hay”

A One-Man Historical Presentation

by Jerry Carrier

John Hay (1838-1905) was a unique figure in the history of the United States. No other statesman was so close – both personally and politically – to both Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt.



As a young man, Hay was one of Lincoln's White House secretaries. He was not only a trusted aide, but their personal relationship was like that of father and son.

Late in his life, Hay was secretary of state under Roosevelt. Again, their relationship was more than professional. The two men had a lifelong friendship, which began when Roosevelt was 12. Roosevelt's father (also named

Theodore) had worked closely with Hay on Army-related matters during the Civil War.

In addition to his relationship with two Presidential icons, Hay had a remarkable career of his own. He was not only a statesman and diplomat, but also a highly successful poet, journalist and historian. Perhaps no other figure in the nation's history was such a luminary in both politics and literature.

Continued on page 2

Notes from the President...

Hope everyone had a safe and cool Independence Day weekend. Look forward to hearing about your adventures. **Ed Root** did a great job last month telling us about Ben Butler and his time in New Orleans. It was a good evening for all in attendance. This month we are in for an entertaining treat as Lincoln's our secretary, John Hay stops by to tell us of his adventures in the White House and his continued service to the nation for another 40 years. It is a presentation you will not want to miss. There is no scheduled meeting in August, so enjoy the month exploring Civil War activities and locations. We will meet again on September 9th for our Fall campaign.

Thank you for your feedback on our website. Keep your comments coming so we can improve it to serve you better.

As mentioned at the last meeting I am working with the New Jersey Sesquicentennial Committee and one of the ways they are raising funds for activities over the next five years is to sell "*New Jersey Goes to War*," edited by Joe Bilby. It contains biographies of 150 New Jerseyans caught in the Struggle of the Civil War. You can save the \$5 delivery charge by getting one at our next meeting. Our ongoing project this year, along with the DelVal CWRT, is to raise funds to place a historical marker at Logan Circle to commemorate the Sanitary Fair held here in 1864. Lincoln attended it in June. The marker is long overdue. Please let us know any suggestions you have to aid in generating the funds to make this happen.

Also this month we will be funding the installation of a replacement stone on a grave of a Civil War veteran at Cedar Hill Cemetery in Frankfort. This is a project the Sons of Union Veterans are working. Our Board has selected a veteran and **Herb** will be sending the check in this month. Look for a story on it in a future newsletter.

Join us for dinner at Applebee's if you can.

Rich Jankowski, President

The Old Baldy CWRT will meet at the Union League of Philadelphia at 7:30 PM, the second Thursday of the month. Members go out to a local restaurant for dinner at 6:00 PM, Applebees on 15th Street between Walnut and Locust. You're Welcome to Join Us!

Notice: Attire for Men at the Union League Jacket and tie would be preferred; otherwise collared shirts, long pants and jacket are recommended. For men and women, the following attire is never acceptable on the first or second floors of the League: jeans, denim wear, tee shirts, athletic wear, tank, halter, or jogging tops, shorts, baseball caps, sneakers, extremely casual or beach footwear. Current or historical military uniforms are appropriate.

Parking... A \$2 coupon (off of parking) is available at the Union League front desk (through the side door on Sansom Street)

Continued from page 1 - "Meet John Hay"

Jerry Carrier is a longtime journalist who, after his retirement from the Philadelphia Daily News in 2001, launched a second career as an actor. He has a variety of credits in both theatrical and on-camera performances. In addition, he is an avid student of Civil War history. He is vice president of the Delaware Valley Civil War Round Table and teaches several courses about the war at Manor College near Philadelphia.

In preparing this one-man show, Jerry found much in common with John Hay. Both men were born in Indiana, and both were employed by major newspapers. In fact, Jerry grew up just 35 miles from Hay's birthplace.

John Hay left a legacy of letters, diaries, articles and books, rich with witty and colorful observations about his own life and about Lincoln, Roosevelt and other figures. This wealth of material has made it possible to present Hay's life story as Hay himself would have told it. Wherever possible, the words in this presentation are Hay's own. The presentation runs approximately 40-45 minutes, leaving ample time afterward for questions from the audience.

John Hay (1838-1905)

The article and some photos are from www.mrlincoln-whitehouse.org. Mr Lincoln's White House - A project of The Lincoln Institute under a grant from The Lehman Institute. © 1999 - 2010 The Lincoln Institute. All rights reserved. Some Photos from Library of Congress.

John Hay, the Assistant Private Secretary to Abraham Lincoln, co-authored the 10-volume Abraham Lincoln: A History. He was clerking his uncle's law office in Springfield in 1859-60 when he came to know President-elect Lincoln. John G. Nicolay, Mr. Lincoln's secretary, insisted that Hay accompany them to Washington. Mr. Lincoln acquiesced in hiring the youthful graduate of Brown University. During Lincoln's presidency, Hay was a social companion of Robert Lincoln when the President's son was in the capital. In 1863 and 1864, Hay served on military missions to South Carolina and Florida and was appointed an army major to investigate an insurrection plot in St. Louis.

Cheerful and convivial, cosmopolitan and debonair, his personality meshed easily with that of his more rustic boss, for whom he was almost a surrogate son. Historian Michael Burlingame wrote: "The relationship between Hay and Lincoln was like that which had developed between Alexander Hamilton and George Washington. As the journalist John Russell Young recalled, Hay 'knew the social graces

Join us at our next Old Baldy Civil War Round Table meeting as Jerry Carrier takes us on an interesting meeting with John Hay. That's **Thursday, July 8th** starting at **7:30pm** in the 2nd Floor Library of the **Union League** at Broad & Sansom Streets. As always, you are welcome to join us at 6:00 at Applebee's for a bite to eat before the meeting. It's just a block south of the Union League on 15th Street.

Steve Wright, Program Chairman

Membership Report

As we go into July, forty-six members have renewed their memberships. That is out of a total of fifty 2009 members. We welcome back to the fold Mike and Liz Wascoe and Wayne Blattner. We still have hopes of having the remaining four on board giving the round table a 100% renewal rate. We encourage all our members to receive their newsletters by email. This saves us money that can be used to obtain quality speakers and make generous donations to battlefield and historic preservation. Remember donations to the round table are always welcome and will be put to good use.

We also have several members that we have no email address listed. Even if you want to receive your newsletter by USPS, having your email address in our system is good for notifications of last minute meeting changes and situations that need to be acted on right away. If you wish to receive your newsletter by email or to add your email address to our list, contact:

Mike Cavanaugh at chief96pb@rcn.com or call **484.225.3150**. *Thank, as always, you for your support.*



John Nicolay, Abraham Lincoln, John Hay

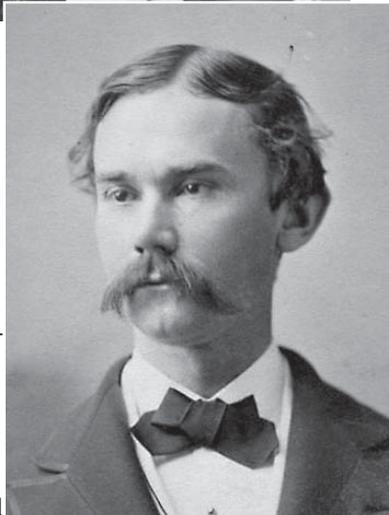
and amenities, and did much to make the atmosphere of the war[-]envi-roned White House grateful, tempering unreasonable aspirations, giving to disappointed ambitions the soft answer which turneth away wrath, showing, as Hamilton did in similar offices, the tact and common sense, which were to serve him as they served Hamilton in wider spheres of public duty."¹

Hay's admiration for the President was almost boundless. He wrote to John Nicolay in September 1863: "The old man sits here and wields like a backwoods Jupiter the bolts of war and the machinery of government with a hand especially steady & equally firm."² Because he dined

Continued on page 3

frequently in neighboring hotels with other public figures and socialized in their homes, Hay was in a position to act as an important source of information for the President. He was also a source of humor. According to biographer Tyler Dennett, Hay was "the court jester. [John Forney] once congratulated him on the attitude he was taking toward his work, and remarked that he had 'laughed through his term.'"³

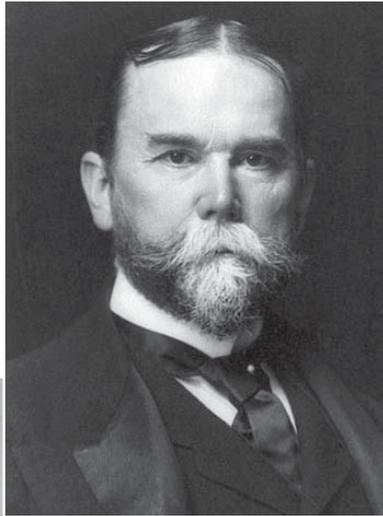
Hay's literary talents were evident in this diary description of September 29, 1863: "Today came to the Executive Mansion an assembly of cold-water men & cold water women to make a temperance speech at the President & receive a response. They filed into the East Room looking blue & thin in the keen autumnal air; Cooper, my coachman, who was about half tight, gazing at them with an air of complacent contempt and mild wonder. Three blue-skinned damsels personated Love, Purity, & Fidelity in Red White & Blue gowns. A few Invalid soldiers stumped along in the dismal procession. They made a long speech at the President in which they called Intemperance the cause of our defeats. He could not see it, as the rebels drink more & worse whiskey than we do. The filed off drearily to a collation of cold water & green apples, & then home to mulligrubs."⁴



Other observers were less impressed by the arrogance and self-importance of young aide. Hay was smart and knew it. He was attractive to young women and knew it. He was witty and knew it. Colleague William O. Stoddard recalled an incident interrupted his work to tell a joke. Nicolay heard the laughter and came into the room. The President heard the laughter and joined them: "'Now John, just tell that thing again! His feet had made no sound in coming from his room, or our own racket had drowned any footfall, but here was the President, and he sank into Andrew Jackson's chair, facing the table, with Nicolay seated by him and Hay still standing by the mantel. The story was as fresh and was even better told that third time up to its first explosive place. Down came the President's foot from across his knee with a heavy stamp on the floor, and out through the hall went the uproarious peal of laughter."⁵

The President and Hay even invaded each other's bedrooms late at night to exchange news and stories. On one oc-

casional, Hay reported: "I went to the bedside of the Chief couché. I told him the yarn; he quietly grinned." Journalist Noah Brooks, a friend of the Lincoln family, wrote: "Perhaps in all American public life nothing is more charming than the story of the relations which existed between these two men, the one in the bloom of youth, the other



hastening toward his tragic end. Lincoln treated Hay with the affection of a father, only with more than a father's freedom. If he waked at night he roused Hay, and they read together; in summer they rode in the afternoons, and dined in the evenings at the Soldiers' Home. In public matters the older man reposed in the younger unlim- ited confidence."⁶

Hay's good humor stood him in good stead, but he often clashed with Mrs. Lincoln at the White House—since he and John Nicolay shared responsibility for the

White House expense account. Early in the war, he also oversaw White House security. The conflict with the woman he called the "hellcat" hastened his appointment to be a diplomat in Paris in 1865. He had soaked up literature and culture at Brown University; he shared with his White House boss a love of poetry and an occasionally melancholy temperament. He also shared the President's love of good writing and the theater.



When Hay was sent to Florida by President Lincoln in 1864, it was rumored that Hay was to become the state's first reconstruction congressman; reconstruction failed however as did all subsequent efforts to get Hay to run for political office. After the Civil War Hay served as a distinguished poet, novelist, journalist, businessman and diplomat, including service as Ambassador to Great Britain (1897-98) and Secretary of State (1898-1905) under Presidents William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. Hay managed the Open Door Policy toward China, negotiated the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty and helped arrange for construction of Panama Canal.

Footnotes

1. Michael Burlingame, editor, Lincoln's Journalist: John Hay's Anonymous Writings for the Press, 1860-1864 p. xxiii.
2. Michael Burlingame, editor, At Lincoln's Side: John Hay's Civil War Correspondence and Selected Writings, p. 54.
3. Michael Burlingame, editor, At Lincoln's Side: John Hay's Civil War Correspondence and Selected Writings, p.89.
4. Michael Burlingame and John R. Turner Ettlinger, editors, Inside Lincoln's White House: The Complete Civil War Diary of John Hay, p. 89.
5. William O. Stoddard, Jr., editor, Lincoln's Third Secretary, p. 166-167.
6. Noah Brooks

Today in Civil War History

Monday July 8 1861

Buffalo Balderdash Brings Bad Boys

The story had been making its way around the towns, ranches, cattle drives and other gatherings of the Southwest for months now: if a man was known to be a Southern sympathizer, he was invited to a "buffalo hunt" to be held in West Texas. Today Brig. Gen. Henry Hopkins Smith, Confederate States Army, set forth for west Texas to take charge of this gathering. There was, for once, no threat to the buffalo. The plan was for Smith to take this irregular force and drive the Union out of New Mexico.

Tuesday July 8 1862

Commander Coordinates Convoy Cavalcade

With very nearly the entire Army of the Potomac camped out for now on the banks of the James River, following the losses of the Seven Days campaign, some more organized system of logistics was desperately needed. Commander John Rogers was assigned to work on this, and came up with a plan to use gunboats to escort a convoy of ships between Harrison's Bar to the mouth of the Chicahominy. The plan was to leave at 9 each morning, since that was when mail was delivered to Old Point, near Harrison's Bar, or Landing.

Wednesday July 8 1863

Banks' Breakthrough Beats Battle

Vicksburg had surrendered four days ago, leaving Port Hudson, a few miles downriver, as the last Confederate bastion standing. This also left its commander, Gen. Franklin Gardner, in a completely untenable situation. He had had enough trouble getting supplies since US Gen. Nathaniel Banks had had the installation under siege for six weeks. Today, after receiving definite news of Vicksburg's surrender, Gardner sent a message to Banks asking the terms of surrender. He finally surrendered his fort and his 7000 men unconditionally.

Friday July 8 1864

Schofield Stages Successful Soap Sneak

It had been moving almost like a dance, on paper at least, as Sherman's Union men moved to flank Johnston's Confederates, who would then pull back to a safer position. They called it the "Georgia sidestep", and another step was taken today as Gen. Schofield, with Sherman's left flank, crossed the Chattahoochee River just where it is joined by Soap Creek. Johnston didn't oppose them because he didn't know they were there, until he realized that his right flank had been turned yet again. The pullback this time reached Peachtree Creek.

www.civilwarinteractive

July 1863

Martha Derby Perry: Eyewitness to the 1863 New York City Draft Riots

Martha Derby Perry was stunned when she looked out her upper-floor window into the New York City street below. She was sitting at the bedside of her husband, assistant surgeon John Perry of the 20th Massachusetts Volunteers, as he recovered from a severely fractured leg. Below, she saw rushing up Lexington Avenue, within a few paces of our house, a great mob of men, women, and children; the men, in red working shirts, looking fairly fiendish as they brandished clubs, threw stones, and fired pistols. Many of the women had babies in their arms, and all of them were completely lawless as they swept on.'

For five days, from Monday, July 13, until Friday, July 17, 1863, terror reigned in the streets of New York. Armed mobs protesting the first Federal conscription threatened the nation's manufacturing and commercial center. What began as a demonstration against the draft and Abraham Lincoln's Republican administration rapidly degenerated into bloody race riots that left at least 105 people dead. The New York City Draft Riots were by far the most violent civil disorder in 19th-century America. The widespread destruction threatened the very foundations of the Union.

The New York City Draft Riots came at a critical point during Lincoln's efforts to centralize the Federal government's power. The war was not going well for Lincoln in the spring of 1863. After two years of fighting, the Union Army had shown few signs that it could win the conflict and both sides had suffered enormous casualties. The Union ranks continued to thin due to death and desertion, and many three-year enlistments would soon be up. Volunteers could no longer be counted upon to replenish the ranks.

The War Department concluded that only a draft could supply the necessary manpower. A Federal provost marshal for each congressional district was appointed and empowered to conduct the draft and arrest those refusing to comply. The new law made all men between 20 and 35 and all unmarried men between 35 and 45 liable for military duty. Drafted men who presented an 'acceptable substitute' or paid \$300 were exempted. This placed the burden of service most heavily on poor whites, who resented the exemption.

For the first time in American history, the Federal government imposed itself directly into the affairs of the working class. The draft act juxtaposed three emotional issues—rich-poor relations, black-white relations and local-federal relations—into one explosive issue. Poor white laborers, many of them recent immigrants to the United States, felt threatened by the possible influx of cheap black labor. Since blacks were not full citizens, they could not be drafted. The rich could afford exemption. Poor whites, with some justice, felt discriminated against, which created an atmosphere that was ripe for revolt.

The draft began as scheduled on Saturday, July 11, and New Yorkers quickly realized that the governor and the Democrats were not going to be able to prevent conscription. Over the weekend of July 11 and 12, working people gathered in saloons, streets and kitchens to discuss their response to the draft lottery, which was scheduled to resume on Monday, July 13. As New York Herald Editor James Gordon Bennett later wrote, 'Those who heard the scattered groups of laborers and mechanics who congregated in different quarters on Saturday evening...might have reasonably argued that a tumult was at hand.'

The Draft Riots began on July 13 between 6 and 7 a.m. Employees of the city's railroads, shipyards, machine shops and ironworks and hundreds of other laborers failed to show up for work. By 8 o'clock, the workers were streaming up Eighth and Ninth avenues, closing shops, factories and construction sites and urging their workers to join them. The procession congregated in Central Park for a brief meeting, then formed into two columns that marched to the Ninth District provost marshal's office. They carried 'NO DRAFT' placards.

At 10:30, the draft lottery got underway with the large crowd of protesters assembled outside. No one seemed to know what to do next until a fire engine company, Engine Company Number 33, arrived. The firemen set the provost marshal's office on fire, and the riot was ignited.

One way to understand the impact of the violence is to examine firsthand accounts of the events, like those of Martha Derby Perry. She left a detailed record of her experiences in letters to her family in Boston, which she later published in her husband's 1906 book, *Letters From a Surgeon*.

John Perry was a student at Harvard Medical School when the Civil War broke out. He joined the Union Army before completing his studies and was assigned as assistant surgeon with the 20th Massachusetts Volunteers. In the spring of 1863, Perry suffered a severe leg fracture in a horseback-riding accident and was transported to New York City, where he could recuperate with his wife and her family. Unfortunately, Perry could not locate a surgeon to set his broken leg. As he wrote, 'At last, in sheer desperation, I asked my wife's brother to find splints, plaster and bandages and we, together, set my leg with good and permanent results.'

The chapter in Dr. Perry's book concerning the Draft Riots was written by Martha Perry while her husband was recovering, 'waiting with keen impatience for the time when he could return to his regiment.' The noise below caught her attention that Monday: 'On the first day of the riot, in the early morning, I heard loud and continued cheers at the head



of the street, and supposed it must be news of some great victory. In considerable excitement I hurried downstairs to hear particulars, but soon found that the shouts came from the rioters who were on their way to work. About noon that same day we became aware of a confused roar; as it increased, I flew to my window, and saw rushing up Lexington Avenue, within a few paces of our house, a great mob of men, women and children...'

Even though many of the men were armed and 'fairly fiendish,' Martha 'drew the cot upon which John was lying, his injured leg in a plaster cast, up to the window, and threw his military coat over his shoulders, utterly unconscious of the fact that if the shoulder straps had been noticed by the rioters they would have shot him, so blind was their fury against the army. The mass of humanity soon passed, setting fire to several houses quite near us, for no other reason, we heard afterward, than that a policeman, whom they suddenly saw and chased, ran inside one of the gates, hoping to find refuge. The poor man was almost beaten to death, and the house, with those adjoining, burned.

'At all points fires burst forth, and that night the city was illuminated by them. I counted from the roof of our house five fires just about us.'

The next day, Mrs. Perry remembered, 'was a fearful one. Men, both colored and white, were murdered within two blocks of us, some being hung to the nearest lamppost,

and others shot. An army officer was walking in the street near our house, when a rioter was seen to kneel on the sidewalk, take aim, fire and kill him, then coolly start on his way unmolested. I saw the Third Avenue street car rails torn up by the mob. Throughout the day there were frequent conflicts between the military and the rioters, in which the latter were often victorious, being partially organized, and well armed with various weapons taken from the stores they had plundered.

'I passed the hours of that dreadful night listening to the bedlam about us; to the drunken yells and coarse laughter of the rioters wandering aimlessly through the streets, and to the shouts of a mob plundering houses a block away.'

On the third day of the riots, Mrs. Perry heard that the rioters were murdering black citizens. 'Hurrying to the kitchen,' she recalled, 'I found our colored servants ghastly with terror, and cautioned them to keep closely within doors. One of them told me that she had ventured out early that morning to clean the front door, and that the passing Irish, both men and women, had sworn at her so violently, saying that she

and her like had caused all the trouble, that she finally rushed into the house for shelter.

'Now that I began to realize our danger, I tried with all my power to keep John in ignorance of it, for in his absolutely disabled condition the situation was most distressing. The heat was intense: and during the morning I sat in his room behind closed window shutters, continually on the alert to catch every outside noise, while watching the hot street below in the glare of sunlight.

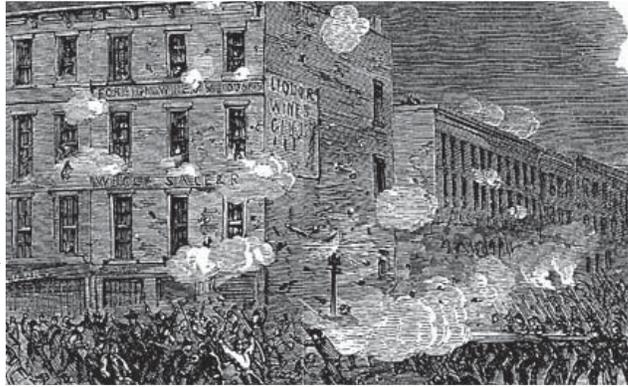
'Men and women passed with all sorts of valuables taken from plundered houses.... Later in the day a crowd of boys arrived with stout sticks, threw stones at our house...and then rushed on. This added to my alarm, I having heard that a rush of street arabs always preceded an attack by the mob. Parties of Irishmen passed and pointed to our house, and a boy ran by shouting, 'we'll have fun up here tonight.'

'My heart felt overloaded as I looked at John in his helpless condition. What were we to do? Even if he were able to be moved, there was no way of accomplishing it.

'When one of my brothers returned to lunch and reported the increasing strength of the mob, I told him of all I had seen and heard during the morning, and we considered the question of barricading the street doors and windows, but soon decided that it was useless. He then went to the police station to ask for information and help, but before leaving placed a ladder against the back wall of our back yard, so that in case of attack the servants might, by this means, escape to the adjoining premises, and from there to the next street....

'The police had been already plundered of most of their firearms, and needed all their force to defend themselves. They could do literally nothing for us, but recommended barricading the front entrances to the house as well as we could.

'The city became frightfully still, and this silence was broken only by occasional screams and sharp reports of musketry.



'My brothers were calling at every house in the ward to induce the occupants to meet at the police station, armed with whatever weapon each could find, in order to organize and patrol the streets through the night. Meantime our servants were instructed to remain downstairs, and not to run until the house was actually attacked, then to rush to the ladder in the back yard; and I was to cover their retreat by hiding the ladder.

'At ten o'clock that evening we were left alone in absolute darkness, as the police sent word that light would increase our danger. John lay quietly on his cot, while I again sat by the window to catch the slightest sound....

'During the night my brothers returned, and told us that just as the officers at the police station had agreed to combine with the citizens and patrol that vicinity, a man rushed in crying that the mob was murdering someone in our street. The whole force formed and charged up the avenue, but met only scattered bands of rioters, and these slunk away as the files of organized men appeared, stretching in solid lines from sidewalk to sidewalk, as the rioters supposed, fully armed. We heard afterward that this steadfast army, looking so formidable, while so feeble in reality, was all that saved us; that our house and the one opposite, as well as the police station, were distinctly marked by the mob for that night's work.'

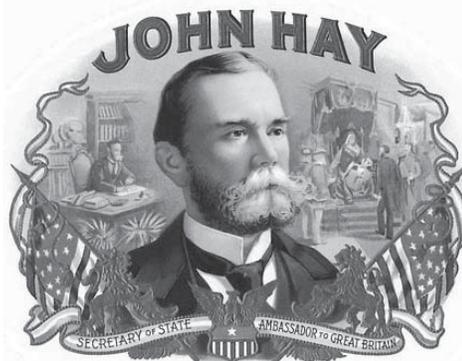
The ensuing day was still an anxious one, but it passed safely, with nothing happening to the Perrys, and 'we began to feel at ease again. By this time the city was full of troops, and finally the riot was quelled by firing canister into the mob. As we heard the heavy reports and responding yells, it seemed to me that I knew something of the horrors of war.'

This article was written by Stephen D. Lut and originally appeared in the May 2000 issue of America's Civil War.

John Hay Cigars

W. W. Stewart originally established John Hay Cigars in 1882 in Newmanstown, Pennsylvania. W. W. Stewart obtained permission from prominent American statesman John Hay—later Secretary of State—to issue a brand in his honor.

The cigar company, W. W. Stewart & Sons, moved to Reading PA in 1898 and continued producing cigars until 1950. Craig Stewart, great-grandson of W. W. Stewart, re-introduced the John Hay Cigar in the early 1990's. In September 2004, Craig retired and sold the company to his father-in-law, brother-in-law and sister-in-law.



During the early 1900's more than 100 factories made cigars in Reading, PA

John Hay Cigars were popular and highly regarded until the middle part of the century, when smoking cigarettes became more fashionable.

The original John Hay Cigar. We are lucky to still have some of the old boxes as part of our collection.

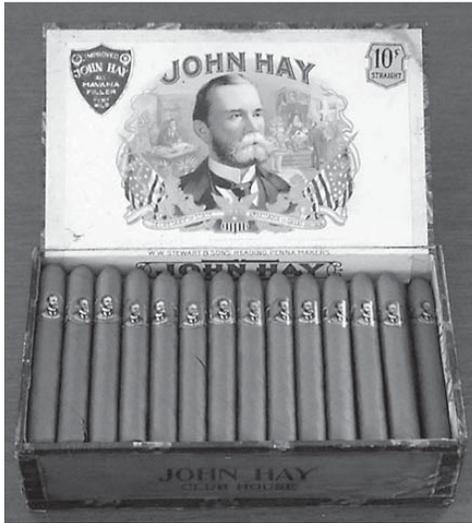
If you come across any antique boxes or other memora-

Continued on page 7

bilias, please let us know.

Offering Four Lines of Cigars

The Statesman Series.... these wonderful cigars are made in Pennsylvania using Pennsylvania Broadleaf Tobacco from Lancaster and York Counties. We offer six varieties in a 6" size and two in a 5".



One of the Original Boxes of Cigars

The Ambassador Series... these imported cigars are premium, hand made, long filler cigars. We offer many sizes and tastes.

The Anniversary Series... get them while they last. Only 1882 are being sold to mark our 125th anniversary.

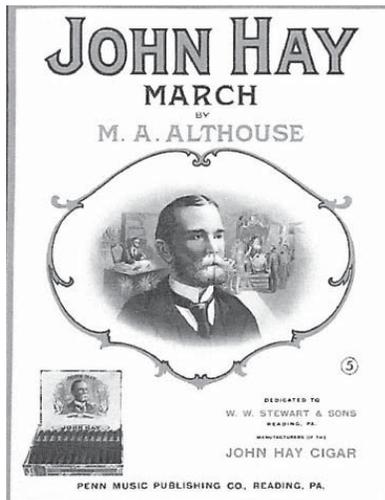


Old factory building 616 North 8th Street in Reading, PA.

The Swagger Series... this new series is for our mini cigars. We are starting out with a Dominican Sumatra and Vanilla, a Nicaraguan Torpedito as well as a PA Broadleaf Panatela Vanilla, Natural and now Maduro.

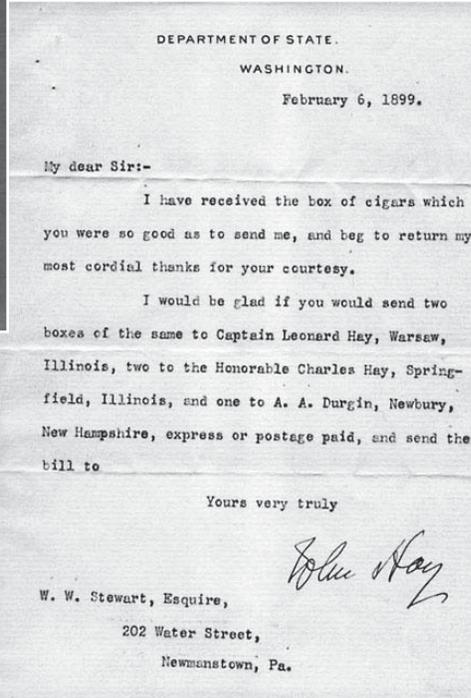
A little history of John Hay: Hay was born in Salem, Indiana in 1838. He graduated from Brown University and began practicing law in Springfield, Illinois in 1861. When Abraham Lincoln became President, he made Hay his Assistant Private Secretary. After Lincoln's death (Hay was at his bedside when he died), Hay entered the diplomatic service. In 1870, Hay became an editorial writer for the New York Tribune. For several years he spent most of his time writing. Hay wrote a ten-volume

John Hay March by M. A. Althouse. The music was dedicated to W. W. Stewart and Sons, the original manufacturer of John Hay Cigars, in 1916.



book entitled, Abraham Lincoln: A History and several volumes of poems and essays.

In 1897, Hay was appointed United States Ambassador to Great Britain. From 1898 until his death in 1905, he served as Secretary of State under Presidents William



McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. John Hay is best remembered for his Open-Door Policy in China and establishing the diplomacy that prepared the way for building the Panama Canal (Hay-Pauncefote Treaty).

A letter addressed to W. W. Stewart, dated February 6, 1899, hand signed by John Hay and written on Department of State, Washington, D.C. letterhead, "begs to return his most cordial thanks" to W. W. Stewart for the box of cigars

he sent him. The letter is framed and part of the John Hay Cigar memorabilia.

One of the Original Cigar Bands



<http://www.johnhaycigars.com>

**Ed Root
June 10th meeting
"General
Butler's 1862
tenure in New
Orleans"**

Ed Root's program of General Benjamin Butler was one of those historic characters who never fails to elicit strong opinion. He was both reviled as a criminal and scalawag and praised as a patriot in his own time. Today, he is most often one of the answers to questions about the Civil War's most inept officers. Ed's presentation was very fair and balanced (like Fox news!). Butler was not as bad as historians have made him. There were the usual stories some of which were quite humorous. Lots of new information. Ed is always welcomed back to Old Baldy.





**ALBG Fall 2010 Seminar:
"From the Jaws of Victory?"
Command and Control in the Army of
Northern Virginia
September 10-12, 2010**

The Association of Licensed Battlefield Guides, Inc. proudly announces its annual autumn seminar. The weekend includes special in-depth walking tours with experienced battlefield guides, Friday night reception, two breakfasts and one lunch, Saturday night banquet, maps and materials, and more.

Robert E. Lee's army entered the Gettysburg Campaign with high hopes and the expectation of victory. Within three days, that army went from dramatic success to devastating defeat. Many of the reasons for the Confederate failure may be found in the decisions made by its senior officers, some of whom had performed brilliantly in the past; several have been the subject of controversy for nearly 150 years. This weekend seminar addresses the conduct of a number of those officers and their soldiers on July 1-3, 1863, from the same perspective they had – on the battlefield.

Friday Evening:

Robert E. Lee: Command & Control Problems?
With Col. Bill Hewitt

Saturday Battlefield Tours

"I determined to attack ..." Gen. Robert E. Rodes and his Division
on July 1.

With Dave Richards, LBG

Ewell and Lee at High Tide: A Study in Command and Control

With Charlie Fennell, LBG

"The Generals got into a dispute about which should command:"
Anderson's Division on July 2nd.

With Don Walters, LBG

Saturday Evening:

The Lost Cause: Gettysburg in Confederate Myth and Memory
With Jim Martin, LBG

Sunday Battlefield Tour

"I yield to no one..." Longstreet on the Second Day

With Tony Nicastro, LBG

For more details and information:

ALBG Seminar, P.O. Box 4152, Gettysburg, PA 17325

Phone: (717) 337-0776

Email: seminar@gettysburgtourguides.org

<http://www.gettysburgtourguides.org/fallseminar.html>



**1865
The Last Full
Measure**

The long awaited book, *New Jersey Goes to War: Biographies of 150 New Jerseyans during the War* edited by Joe Bilby is now available for purchase at \$20. It can be acquired on line at <http://www.njcivilwar.com/Booksstore.htm>.

The New Jersey Civil War 150th hat is available in adjustable version with velcro back strap for \$16.00 or a "Flex-Fit" elastic sweatband for \$20. Shipping is \$5 for priority mail with delivery confirmation. Shirts are also available for \$30.00.

**Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT
Speakers and Activities for 2010**

July 8 - Thursday

Meet John Hay

By Jerry Carrier

August 12 - Thursday

No Meeting

September 9 - Thursday

Col. Ira Grover, 7th Indiana Volunteer Infantry: The True Story of his Court-Martial and Acquittal.

By Jim Heenehan

October 14 - Thursday

"Rebellion in the Ranks: Mutinies in the American Revolution" or "Invisible Ink, Spycraft of the American Revolution."

By John Nagy

All meetings, unless otherwise noted, begin at 7:30 PM in the 2nd Floor Library of the UNION LEAGUE, Broad & Sansom Streets in Philadelphia. Questions to Steve Wright at 267-258-5943 or maqua824@aol.com

**Members go out to a local restaurant for dinner at 6:00 P.M. Applebees on 15th Street between Walnut and Locust
You're Welcome to Join Us!**

**Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia
Union League
140 South Broad Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103**

**484.225.3150 oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net
Founded January 1977**

**Annual Memberships
Students: \$12.50
Individuals: \$25.00
Families: \$35.00**

**President: Richard Jankowski
Vice President: William Brown
Treasurer: Herb Kaufman
Secretary: Bill Hughes
Programs: Steve Wright**

**WEB Site: <http://oldbaldycwrt.org>
Email: oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net
Blog: <http://oldbaldycwrt.blogspot.com/>**