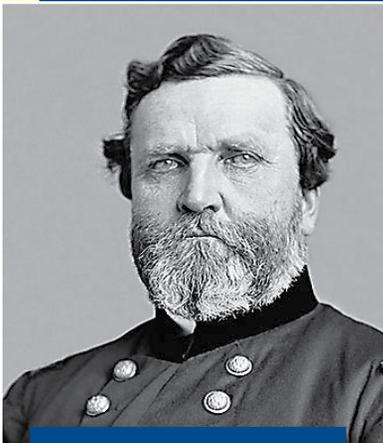


Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

September 8, 2016

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



Major General
George Henry Thomas



William S. Vosseler

"They called him father."

Join us at **7:15 PM** on **Thursday, September 8th**, at **Camden County College** in the **Connector Building, Room 101**. This month's topic is ***The life and military career of Major-General George Henry Thomas, USA, Commanding, Department and Army of the Cumberland. The greatest general in the line of Virginians from George Washington through Winfield Scott.*** by **William S. (Bill) Vosseler**.

Born in Virginia, George Henry Thomas (July 31, 1816 – March 28, 1870) was a West Point Graduate, a career U.S. Army officer and one of the principal commanders in the Western Theater. Undeclared in battle, he was appointed by Lincoln a Major-General in the Regular Army, one of only five authorized by Congress. "...it is doubtful whether his heroism and skill ... has ever been surpassed in this world." Abraham Lincoln commenting on General Thomas at Chickamauga.

A native of Elizabeth, NJ, Bill and holds a BS in Business from Rutgers University. Retired from the Prudential Insurance Co. of America, in 2007 he founded Civil War Recreations, a company specializing in the recreation and worldwide sale of historic Civil War medals, ribbons and uniform related items.

Bill serves as Executive Director of the American Civil War Charitable Trust (ACWCT), a non-profit organization

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September 8th, at Camden County College,
Blackwood Campus, Connector Building,
Room 101.

that raises money to promote Civil War study and to help American Civil War related organizations, nationwide, in their historic preservation, veterans' grave restoration, and educational efforts. In 2000, he founded the Union Library Civil War Round Table in Hatboro, PA which met monthly until 2015.

Bill is also founder and past Camp Commander of the Baker/Fisher Camp 101, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War (SUVCW), Department of Pennsylvania, and a Legacy Life Member of the 12th Armored Division (WWII) Association. Having served in the 4th Infantry Division in Vietnam, he is a combat disabled Veteran and a Life Member of the Disabled American Veterans.

An 11-year member of the Confederation of Union Generals (COUG) Bill portrays Major-General George Henry Thomas, USA. Together with his wife Peggy, they reside in Garnet Valley, PA.

Notes from the President...

With Summer winding down, we begin our busy period of the year with several events to promote, and growth our Round Table. Look forward to hearing about your adventures and experiences. Write them up and send to Don to share with the membership. We will be on a tour of area Round Tables to promote our Symposium the beginning of this month. Let us know if there are others groups we should be talking to about this event.

At the August meeting, we recognized **Don Wiles** for his service to our Round Table as he enters a new chapter of his life in Florida. Read about the send off in this newsletter. This was followed by more interesting stories of the Military Heritage of our member's families. There are still more to come at a future time. This month we welcome **Bill Vosseler** to share General George Thomas with us. Bring a friend to hear about this great Union General.

Check out the 19th Century Base Ball Exhibition at the Navy Yard on September 17th and 18th. Be sure to tell youngsters you know about our Book Award event on September 24th. Flyers will be available at the meeting. Sign up to staff our display at the Mullica Hill Civil War weekend on October 8-9. It will be an opportunity to promote the Round Table and the Symposium, sell our raffles and interact with the local community.

Continued on page 2

We are coming into the homestretch for the October 22 Symposium at the College. Tell us how you would like to assist with this event. Remind friends and family to submit their registrations so we can provide Food Services with the correct count of sandwiches. You can now register on-line from our website or Facebook Event page. If you have sponsorship ads and memorial lines for the Symposium program booklet, get them to **Harry Jenkins** for layout preparation. Pick up extra forms at the meeting.

In addition to the **Iwo Jima** print raffle to support our 40th luncheon, the Symposium committee is selling tickets for the **"Two Soldiers and Cannon"** painting to generate funds. Tickets will be available at the meeting.

The nominating committee will be set next month, so consider who among your fellow members can best serve and lead our Round Table going forward. Details for our 40th anniversary luncheon will be discussed later this month, if you have any comments please pass them to a Board member. Thank you to all who have worked to get us to this point. With the support of the whole membership we will have a great two months.

Join us for dinner at the Lamp Post at 5:30.

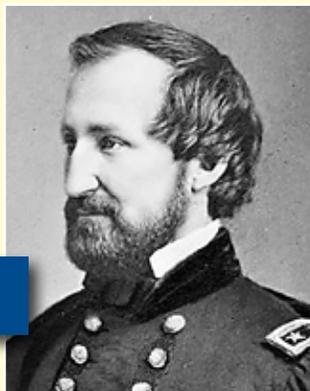
Rich Jankowski, President

Today in Civil War History

1861 Sunday, September 8

Eastern Theater

Reaching Summershill, Rosecrans drives back the enemy's advanced posts. From there, he force-marches his command the 17 1/2 miles to the Gaucly River.

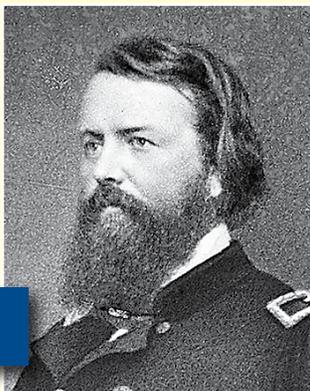


Major General William Starke Rosecrans

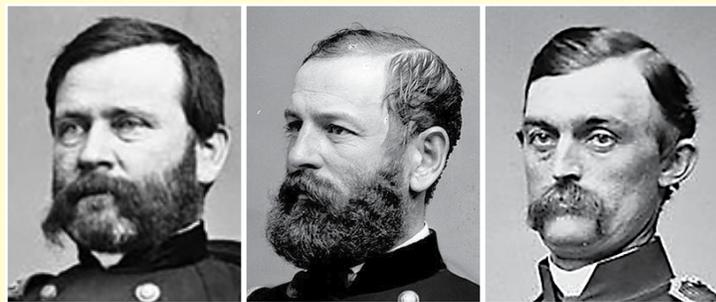
1862 Monday, September 8

Eastern Theater

The Commission of Inquiry, investigating Major General Pope's claims against Franklin, Porter and Griffin and their behavior at Bull Run, meet and adjourn. As the recriminations continue, General Nathaniel Banks takes charge of the defense of Washington.



Major General John Pope



Major General William Franklin

Major General Fitz Porter

Major General Charles Griffin

McClellan's 90,000 strong army prepares to march against Lee who issues a proclamation to the people of Maryland, urging them to rally to his standard and restore Maryland to her rightful place in the Confederacy. But although he outnumbers the Confederates by nearly two to one, McClellan is acutely conscious of his army's demoralization.

1863 Tuesday, September 8

Eastern Theater

The Union ironclads steam to Sullivan's Island and shell the batteries there all day, while Weehawken struggles to refloat herself. She finally escapes at 4.00 p.m. During the night, the US fleet lands 400 sailors and marines by boat to storm Fort Sumter but the Confederates are alert and ready. The landing party suffers a bloody repulse with 124 casualties out of the 400 men engaged.

1864 Thursday, September 8

George B. McClellan formally accepts the Democratic presidential nomination in Chicago, although he distances himself from the copperhead, or anti-war section of the party. Never-the less, Atlanta has given the Republicans a significant boost, and McClellan's own cause is not helped by questions as to the propriety of a major general in the United States Army standing against his own commander-in-chief.



USS Weehawken

USS Weehawken

The first USS Weehawken was a Passaic-class ironclad monitor. Weehawken was launched on 5 November 1862 at Jersey City, New Jersey by Zeno Secor & Company; sponsored by Ms. Nellie Cornstock; and commissioned on 18 January 1863, Captain John Rodgers in command.

Weehawken was an improved and enlarged version of Monitor. Accompanied by Iroquois and towed by Board-

man, she departed New York on 18 January 1863, bound for Port Royal, South Carolina, and duty with the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. The three vessels encountered gale force winds and high seas off the New Jersey coast on 20 January. Iroquois and Boardman headed for sheltered waters; but Rodgers pressed on in Weehawken. The Passaic ironclads differed from the original Monitor in having less deck overhang and a rounded lower hull. This enabled Weehawken — unlike her famous prototype — to ride out a heavy sea with relative ease. Rodgers reported that "the behavior of the vessel was easy, buoyant, and indicative of thorough safety." Weehawken put into Norfolk for minor repairs, leaving on 1 February in tow of screw steamer Lodi. She arrived at Port Royal on 5 February, and deployed in the blockade off Charleston, South Carolina.

On 7 April, Weehawken led the Union fleet in the first major naval assault against Confederate installations in Charleston harbor. The attack failed miserably, and the fleet withdrew after only 40 minutes. During the action, Weehawken took 59 hits [1] and had a torpedo (naval mine) explode beneath her keel without suffering serious damage. Shortly after the attack, Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren replaced Rear Admiral Samuel Francis DuPont as commander of the squadron.

After repairs, Weehawken proceeded to Wassaw Sound, Georgia, on 10 June to block the expected sortie of ironclad CSS Atlanta. The Confederate ram and two escort steamers showed themselves early on the morning of 17 June. Weehawken and Nahant weighed anchor to meet Atlanta which ran hard aground only moments after entering the sound. Weehawken commenced firing at 05:15 and ceased a quarter of an hour later when the Confederate vessel surrendered. With only five shots, Rodgers blew the roof off Atlanta's pilothouse and pierced the grounded ram's casemate, putting two gun crews out of action. Capt. Rodgers became a national hero and received commendations from Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles, President Abraham Lincoln, and Congress. He was promoted to commodore and ordered north to command the new ironclad Dictator. Both Weehawken and Atlanta returned to Port Royal.



Union Ironclad USS Weehawken, Montauk, and Passaic shelling Fort Moultrie. Photograph taken from ramparts of Fort Sumter.

Weehawken resumed operations against Confederate strongholds in and around Charleston harbor. On 10–11 July, Union ironclads Catskill, Montauk, Nahant, and Weehawken shelled Confederate batteries at Fort Wagner on Morris Island, South Carolina, to cover an Army amphibious landing under Brigadier General Quincy A. Gillmore. Despite additional bombardments on

18 and 24 July, the monitors failed to silence the fort, leaving General Gillmore's troops pinned down on the beach caught between a murderous hail of cross fire. Fort Wagner was finally reduced during a naval bombardment of Forts Gregg, Sumter, and Moultrie on 17 August.

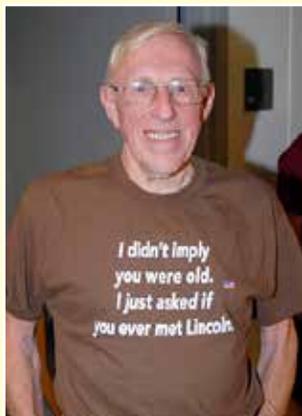
Weehawken, Montauk, Nahant, Passaic, and Patapsco now took aim at Fort Sumter, pounding it to rubble during two separate bombardments on 23 August and 1–2 September. Admiral Dahlgren demanded Sumter's surrender on 7 September and ordered Weehawken to deploy in a narrow channel between the fort and Cumming's Point on Morris Island. There, Weehawken grounded, taking concentrated gunfire from Fort Moultrie and Sullivan's and James Island. The vessel was refloated with the help of tugs on 8 September, and received a "Well done!" from Admiral Dahlgren for outstanding defensive gunnery while aground. Weehawken repaired at Port Royal until 4 October, then returned to Charleston for routine patrol duty in the harbor.

The next two months were uneventful, and Weehawken lay anchored off Morris Island during a moderate gale early on the morning of 6 December. Suddenly, the ironclad signalled for assistance and appeared to observers ashore to be sinking. Attempts to beach the vessel failed, and she sank bow first five minutes later in 30 ft (9.1 m) of water. A court of inquiry found that Weehawken had recently taken on a considerable amount of heavy ammunition in her forward compartments. This change excessively reduced her forward freeboard, causing water to rush down an open hawsepipe and hatch during the storm. As the bow sank, and the stern rose, water could not flow aft to the pumps and the vessel foundered.

Four officers and 27 enlisted men drowned aboard Weehawken.

My Tribute to Don!

As a fairly new member of Old Baldy I do not know Don as well as the long-term members do but have my own impression of this kind and gentle man. On several occasions I wrote vacation travelogues of my trip to Andersonville, my trip to the Mississippi Gulf States and the Old Baldy trip to the Woodlawn Cemetery. In all cases I had to send Don the photos and text for I was not as computer savvy on downloading photos or attaching text in word to send. In all my stories and travel adventures Don made them look like a professional article with photos in the right section



of the text and all done beautifully.

At one point in my email to Don I talked about Gettysburg and the cemetery (I do not remember exactly what I asked) but he sent me all this wonderful information about the Union and Confederate sides of the cemetery, the various grave markers and who was there. Don, with all this information and more, maybe you will continue to write your book on the Gettysburg cemetery. I appreciate that you shared this information with me. I was thrilled!

At the last meeting Don was giving me

some advice with the photos so I can send them via computer. A test email was a success! No one does a more professional newsletter than Don and will be hard to find a replacement. When all is said and done we will all miss Don at the meetings with his camera at the ready for the right shot. Time marches on and we all get older that is just the way of life. I wish you and your family a wonderful life in Florida. Enjoy every moment and make everyday a new adventure. I hope you find a round table near you and a chance to continue with your civil war history. Good luck and lots of happiness!

Kathy Clark

Don, your contributions to our RoundTable cannot be measured. Someday, a long time from now, somebody will inherit the duties of publishing our newsletter - Woe be unto them who has to fill your shoes! Thank goodness you will still be creating your monthly masterpiece for our RoundTable!

I miss attending our RoundTable meetings due to the distance and my schedule. The thing I miss most is seeing my fellow friends - friends like you - who share a passion for our Nation's history, particularly the Civil War. Enjoy St. Augustine and Florida for everything they have to offer. If you get to Ft. Jefferson, please come back and grab a speaker's slot one month and give us a presentation!

All the best!
Bill Holdsworth & Family

As former President of Old Baldy Civil War Round Table, I can attest to Don Wiles' selfless dedication as editor of the newsletter. When the time arose that the Round Table needed a new newsletter editor Don stepped-up, grabbed the reins, and created one of truly great Round Table newsletters. In addition to being a great editor, Don is also a dedicated historian and battlefield preservationist. It will be difficult, if not impossible to fill Don's shoes as he is certainly one-of-a-kind. It has been a great honor working with Don throughout the years. I wish him all the best in a retirement well deserved.

Via Con Dios, Amigo!
Steven Wright
Former President,
Old Baldy Civil War Round Table

Brings joy to folks across the CW community.

Memorial Farewell For Don

This month, Don Wiles, our great newsletter editor, is relocating to St. Augustine, FL. He will continue to produce his outstanding monthly document, but we will not be able to see his smiling face at our gatherings. This genius of graphic arts is taking with shingle South to be closer to his son and grandchildren enjoying warmth and sunshine year round. To insure that he will remember Old Baldy, we gave him a memorial sendoff.

Long-time member Bill Holdsworth and past President Steve Wright both sent comments that were read to the mem-

bership. While a picture of Don was on the screen, Harry Jenkins, Bill Hughes, Ed Komczyk and Herb Kaufman each expressed their gratitude for Don's efforts in supporting the Round Table and his friendship over the last several decades. President Jankowski pointed out the Don's other major contribution in addition to the newsletter was linking the Round Table with our web master Hal Jespersion. Hal does an outstanding job keeping the membership and the Civil War community updated on the happenings of Old Baldy.

Don created, printed and framed the certificates each of our presenters receives when visiting with us. This is a task to be performed by a yet unnamed member of the Round Table in the future. The magic Don has worked with the newsletter for the last 12 years has been amazing. He did it by filling in with pictures from his vast collection, including the 'right' article to match the topic of the presentation or historic event and re-working the submissions of members to always make our Round Table look good. To recognize Don, he was given his own Old Baldy Irish Fluted glass and was awarded the President's Award for his service and dedication to our Round Table. He will be in his new condominium when we next meet.

Don was born and grew up in the York, Pa area. During family picnics, he became fascinated with Gettysburg. His father set up a museum and a diorama of the Battlefield in the Dobbin House. When he relocated to Florida he continued developing his interest in the Civil War as he raised a family. He worked at the Kennedy Space Center drawing illustrations. After his children were grown, he returned North, working for advertising agencies and companies. An article in the Philadelphia Inquirer led him to the Pine Street Museum and eventually Old Baldy. He took over our newsletter in 2004 and made it into the great source of information it has become. He has attended many seminars and tours while collecting books and taking thousands of photographs. He has been an active participant in aiding to rebuild the Round Table after our move to Blackwood, always giving

freely of his time, skills, energy and opinion. You can read more about Don in his profile on our webpage. He will be

greatly missed but we wish him the best of luck in his new adventure

and hope he returns to visit in the future.



Water and Molasses

On occasion during the war higher authority would sometimes decree a party for the troops. Typically on such occasions a small herd of beeves was supplied to each regiment—usually one per company—to be split and roasted over open fires. Regimental bands supplied the music and the troops themselves would often sing or dance for the entertainment of their comrades, while the quartermaster supplied various staples, and the officers kicked in for an extra special treat, such as something sweet.

The most delicate aspect of such regimental parties was the matter of drink. Feelings about drink ran strong in mid-nineteenth century America. It was a hard drinking time, though the temperance movement was strong. Of course a lot of senior officers were known to take a nip now and again, and winked at drinking among their men.

But there were some officers—particularly commanders of black regiments — who were staunchly opposed to “demon rum” and would not allow it in their camps. Yet how could one have a party without a little taste of something interesting?

One recourse was an old expedient sometimes used by slave owners when throwing a party for their bondsmen, “*water and molasses*.” For each company one mixed together:

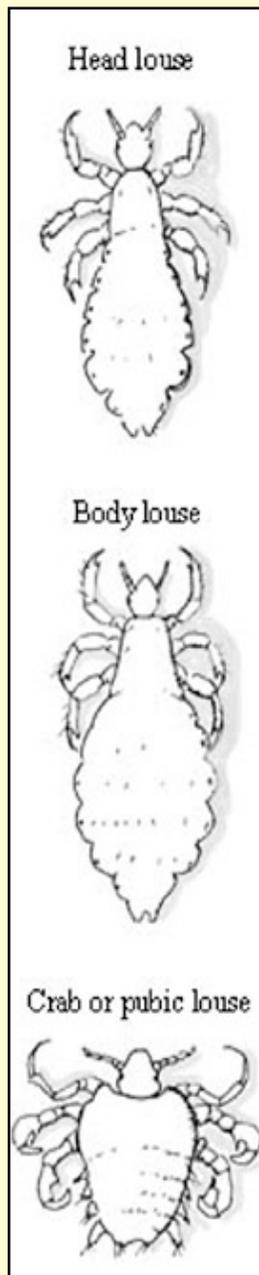
- 1 barrel or water
- 3 gallons of molasses
- 1 quart of undiluted vinegar
- 1/2 pound of ground ginger

The resulting concoction was actually a passable substitute for harder stuff. The ginger provided flavor and the vinegar a certain bite, while the molasses gave color and enough sugar to hike up one’s metabolism a mite. Given the circumstances water and molasses was just the thing to provide a little extra to insure a convivial atmosphere at a regimental blowout. As one observer noted, it would “*cheer but not inebriate*.”

Of course even in the driest regiments the troops were usually able to finding some interesting to drink on their own.

That Lousy War

The relationship between lice and soldiers was undoubtedly one of the closest entomological associations that occurred during the war. Head lice (*Pediculus humanus capitis* De-Geer) and body lice (*Pediculus humanus humanus* L.) are most prevalent in crowded conditions where personal hygiene and sanitation are lacking, but lice can be found even on the most fastidious person. The use of layered wool clothing worn continuously provides the proper temperature and humidity for body lice (Ebeling 1978), and the continual wearing of uniforms typified soldiering during the Civil War. Crab or pubic lice (*Phthirus pubis* [L.]) also are acquired through close contact but more readily through sexual contact. As their common names suggest, the head louse is usually restricted to the hair on the head region; the body louse is found on its host’s clothing and moves to adjacent areas to feed. The crab louse, which looks like a miniature crab, is restricted to the genital areas of its host.



The Civil War soldier may have suffered from any or all of the lice known to attack man, but a majority of references mention body lice. Victorian morality may have precluded many soldiers from referring too often to crab lice. Human lice are tiny insects. Adult head lice are 1/8 of an inch long and body lice are slightly larger. Crab lice are the smallest of the lice, being only 1/16 of an inch long. Lice eggs, called “*nits*,” are smaller yet, ranging from 1/30 to 1/50 of an inch depending upon species (Snetsinger 1982). While body lice lay their eggs in the seams of clothes, head and crab lice attach their eggs to hair follicles.

All of the lice that infest man feed on blood through a fine tube-like mouth. Bites from lice create small itchy spots that usually cause scratching and may result in secondary infections. Human lice can also transmit the pathogen, *Rickettsia prowazekii*, which causes epidemic (louse-borne) typhus. Louse-borne typhus is characterized by a high fever that continues for approximately 2 weeks, muscle aches, mental confusion, stupor, and red spots that cover the body. Under epidemic conditions, the disease may reach fatality rates of nearly 100%.

Soldiers in the Civil War gave the body louse numerous names: bluebellies, rebels, tigers, Bragg’s body-guard, zouaves, graybacks, and vermin. They were so common that it would have been unusual for a soldier not to harbor

vermin. Lice had no allegiance to any flag, nor did they discriminate on the basis of rank. It was recorded that an orderly of a company officer picked 52 graybacks from the shirt of his chief at one sitting (Billings 1887). Although soldiers felt disgraced when they first became infested, this feeling soon diminished as their situation became universal among their comrades. Many soldiers came to “*a state of pleasant unconcern*,” one even declaring he could not sleep soundly unless he “*had a few graybacks gnawing on him*”(Wiley 1994).

Different techniques were employed for delousing, or “*skirmishing*,” as the soldiers called it. Soldiers often could be found picking through their clothing or doing their “*(k) nitting work*”. Some used faster delousing methods such as boiling clothes in salt water or singeing clothes over fires. The latter technique reminded one Confederate, whose clothes were “*well stocked with big fat fellows*,” of popping corn (Wiley 1992). One individual recalled his best louse fighting remedy “*during the '60's down in Old Virginny*” was rubbing the seams of his clothes with blue ointment until he could find time to boil them (Anonymous

1904). Military terms were applied to the various delousing techniques. Killing lice was called "fighting under the black flag," throwing away infested clothing was "giving the vermin a parole," and wearing clothing inside-out was "executing a flank movement" (Wiley 1992). Delousing was not without hazards. Some members of the 3rd Pennsylvania Reserves (P.R.V.C.) decided they would venture to a different area for the purposes of louse removal.

Early one morning, some of the boys determined to go up the creek so far that no vermin would be found floating on the water. They had carefully kept their clothes up the trees until they got full suits. Afraid to trust the precious bundles in their hands, they swung them over their shoulders on sticks. Up the levee they marched, and finding a nice place, were soon enjoying a glorious splash. Soon the well-known whistle of the bullet was heard, and they discovered the insurgent pickets on the other side. With the creek before them, a swamp behind, a long embankment their only means of retreat, and their clothes out of reach, they found themselves in a pretty predicament. Lying behind the embankment stripped, with the scorch-



From general to lowly private, lice were a constant companion to all soldiers. Illustration from Billings (1887).

ing rays of the sun pouring down upon them, soon became uninteresting; and to save themselves from broiling, they rolled in the mud and tried baking. This operation, renewed as soon as the mud commenced cracking on them, formed the principal feature of their amusement until darkness covered their retreat; but it killed the vermin. (Woodward 1883)

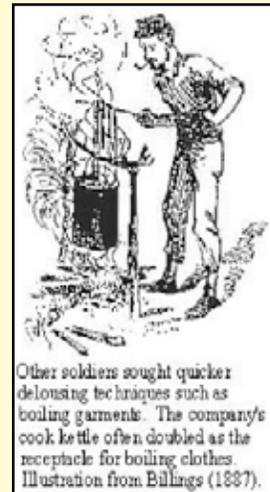
After the Seven Days' campaign, lice were particularly rampant in the Army of the Potomac. Years after the war, some soldiers apparently looked back on that louse-infested time with a certain esprit de corps. The historian of the 3rd P.R.V.C., part of the Army of the Potomac, elaborated, "...a soldier of the Army of the Potomac who declares he never had any [lice], did not belong to the [Pennsylvania] Reserves." He explained, "As we had destroyed all our clothing except what we stood in, and as soap was an article that could neither be bought nor 'appropriated,' and as clothing was issued by piece-meal, it [delousing] was a task more easily undertaken than accomplished"(Woodward 1883).

Conditions must have improved for the P.R.V.C. "By dint of washing, scrubbing, scouring and constant vigilance, the triumph was achieved; and the boys came out in their new uniforms as clean and bright as new dollars" (Woodward 1865, 1883). It was probably safe to say respite from the graybacks was only short-lived.

Some soldiers fancifully attested to the learning abilities of

the ubiquitous louse. "So universal were they [the lice] at that time, that none thought of being ashamed of them, and we have even heard the boys declare that they knew all the bugle calls and had become so expert in drill as to go through the battalion movement quite accurately, and to have their regular guard mountings and dress parades"(Woodward 1865).

Although lice were problematic in Union and Confederate armies, prisoners of war suffered far worse. An Andersonville prisoner recorded a day of "lively skirmishing," noting that he "caught and killed 17 or 20 lice, all fat and in good condition"(Futch 1968). At the Andersonville hospital, an investigating Confederate surgeon stated that the patients seemed indifferent to their squalor and added that their clothing was extremely filthy and "scaly with vermin"(Futch 1968). A quart or more of lice was reportedly removed from the clothing of a dead comrade at the prison. That however, was probably an exaggeration because 400 lice would be an unusually large infestation even under the most squalid conditions (Snetsinger 1982).



Other soldiers sought quicker delousing techniques such as boiling garments. The company's cook kettle often doubled as the receptacle for boiling clothes. Illustration from Billings (1887).

Lice were not totally without redeeming value. They actually provided a source of entertainment and income for some soldiers. Wagers were placed on "louse races" where the arena was often a mess plate. One soldier, flaunting a champion louse, demanded that the lice be raced from individual plates. After the soldier profited substantially from the events, it was discovered that he had heated his plate prior to the different speed trials (Wiley 1994). In addition, lice fights were held in which bets were placed and the lice were pitted against each other. One veteran claimed that it was not unusual to see a dozen groups of men involved in these fights (Wiley 1994). Even the inhumane conditions of Andersonville did not preclude prisoners from participating in the fights (Futch 1968).

Lice were also the source of some great yarns and waggery. Before retiring for bed, one Virginia private recited his version of the common bedtime prayer:

**Now I lay me down to sleep,
While gray-backs oe'r my body creep;
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord their jaws to break.**
(Wiley 1994)

Several Confederates claimed they caught lice embellished with the letters C.S. (Confederate States) and I.W. (In for the War) (Wiley 1994). One rebel related, "I pulled off a Shirt last night and threw it down; this morning I saw it moving first one way and then another; I thought at first that there was a rat under it, but upon inspection found it was the lice racing about hunting for a Soldier"(Wiley 1994). Andersonville inmates also commented on the size and strength of lice with admirable good humor; they spoke of "gray-back raising" and boasted of the feats of the lice they pretended to be training for exhibition at the next "vermin fair" (Futch 1968).

The Last Battles of the Civil War Monitors

The Second Battle of Hampton Roads (March 9, 1862), between the Confederate casemate ironclad Virginia—commonly called Merrimac—and the Union turret ironclad Monitor, initiated a veritable mania for the construction of the “monitor” type warship, very low freeboard ironclad steamers mounting a rotating turret housing two very heavy cannons. The U.S. would eventually order nearly 60 of the innovative vessels, in 10 different classes, of which 41 were actually commissioned during the war. One of the variants of the basic Monitor design was the Canonicus Class, nine ships ordered in 1862, which began entering service in April of 1864. Five units of the class saw service in the war, including the ill-fated Tecumseh, which was sunk by a mine at Mobile Bay with heavy loss of life on April 8, 1864.

The ships of the Canonicus Class displaced 2,100 tons, bore a single turret protected with 10-inches of iron armor which housed two “XV-inch” Dahlgren muzzle-loading guns, and had a crew of 100 officers and enlisted men. Although designed to make 13 knots, their 320 horse power steam engines were insufficiently powerful to drive them at that speed; the best they could do in service was 8, and that rarely attained.

The end of the Civil War saw a number of monitors still under construction. With peace at hand, the U.S. Navy began disposing of surplus ships, and several foreign navies put in their bids for various vessels. Peru was among them. On April 2, 1868, the Peruvian Navy purchased the Canonicus Class ships *Oneota* and *Catawaba*, both of which had been completed only in June of 1865. By the end of 1868 the two ships were formally transferred to the Peruvian flag at New Orleans. The Peruvians promptly renamed them *Mahco Cépac* and *Atahualpa*, after the founder and the last ruler of the Inca Empire.

In early January of 1869 the monitors departed New Orleans fully manned, but under tow, as they could only steam about five days on their own before running out of coal. They had a long, slow voyage “home” to Peru, across the Gulf of Mexico, into the Caribbean, and thence into the Atlantic, around Cape Horn, and thence into the Pacific before finally arriving at Callao, the principal Peruvian, naval base, in June of 1887. A trip that commercial vessels often made in 90 days had taken 15 months, largely because the monitors had a freeboard (i. e., height of deck above the water) of only about 12 inches, and thus even under tow could proceed only in very calm seas; any storm must have been frightening, and rounding Cape Horn must have been positively terrifying!

Wholly unsuited to oceanic operations, the vessels were normally assigned as station ships at various ports. Over the years they deteriorated rather rapidly; *Atahualpa*, was barely able to make her way, while *Manco Capac* could only get up to about 3.5 knots. Then, in 1879 war broke out between Peru and Chile over “ownership of the mineral-rich Tacna-Arica region.

The two monitors constituted the Second Division of the Peruvian Navy, the First consisting of two more modern and speedier ironclads. Both divisions departed from

Callao in May of 1879 bound for Africa, which was to be the Peruvian forward base. But hardly had they left port when *Atahualpa* suffered an engine breakdown and was towed back to Callao, where she remained as a floating battery.

Meanwhile, *Manco Capac* became the port defense ship at Arica. It was routine but important duty, particularly as the war at sea went against Peru. By the end of 1879, both of the country’s first line ironclads had been lost, one having grounded and been scuttled to avoid capture, and the other, the turret ship *Huascar* taken after an heroic fight on October 8th, securing command of the seas for the Chileans.

On February 27 1880, *Huascar*, now in Chilean service and a woodencorvette attacked Arica, Accompanied by a torpedo boat, *Manco Cépac* steamed out to do battle. The two ironclads began exchanging fire, as the range closed to as little as 200 meters. Finally, a 15-inch round from one of *Manco Capac*’s Dahlgren guns hit the *Huascar*, killing her captain and several others. The two Chilean ships promptly withdrew. On June 6, 1880, the Chilean fleet once again attacked Arica, and *Manco Cépac* managed to score hits on both an ironclad frigate and a corvette, forcing them to break off the action. The next day, however, the Chilean Army attacked the city. As it was clear Arica was going to fall to the enemy, the Peruvians took *Manco Capac* out to sea and she was scuttled in about 50 feet of water a few kilometers off the coast.

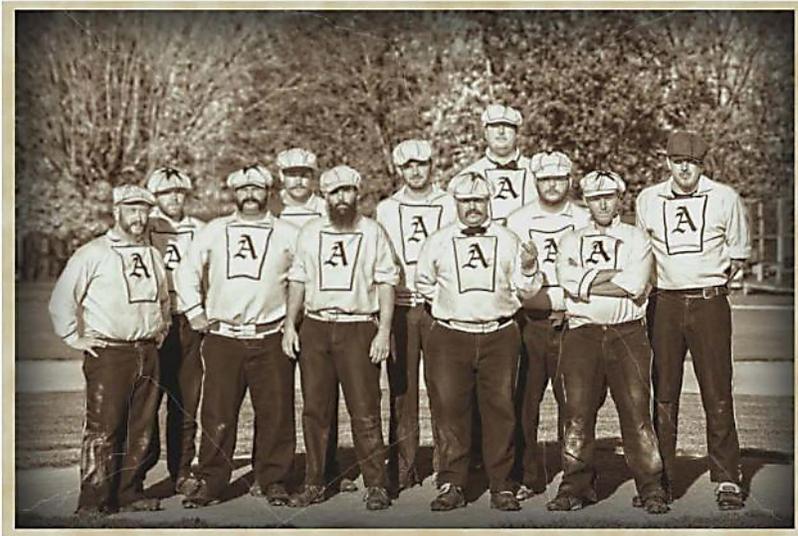
Meanwhile, *Atahualpa* had been lying at Callao, prepared to meet any attack. From time to time Chilean blockaders closed on the port, but they usually only fired a round to two before making off. Then, on December 11, 1880, the Chilean fleet undertook a bombardment of Callao from about 6,500 meters. Escorted by a tug, *Atahualpa* steamed out to engage them, leading to a desultory long-range gunnery duel. After a few rounds, *Atahualpa* took a heavy shell from a Chilean cruiser, which caused serious damage and heavy losses, killing her captain and injuring many others. With one of her guns dismounted by the blast, the monitor retired into the harbor.

This action was part of a Chilean operation to capture Callao, and ultimately Lima, by an amphibious attack, Chilean forces effected landings on the coast in the vicinity of Callao. A series of hard fought battles resulted, each of which led to further advance of the Chileans poised to capture Callao, the Peruvians scuttled the remnants of their fleet, including the old *Atahualpa*.

This proved to be the last occasion on which a Civil War monitor was under fire.

For more details on the schedules
<http://phillyvintagebaseball.org/2016-navy-yard-exhibition>

ANNOUNCING
THE PHILADELPHIA 19TH CENTURY
BASE BALL EXHIBITION
AT
THE NAVY YARD
September 17 & 18, 2016



OVER TWO DOZEN GAMES OF 1864 BASE BALL!
WOOD BATS! WOOL UNIFORMS! NO GLOVES!

Matches start at 8:30am and end at 4:30pm

ALL GAMES ARE FREE. VISIT OUR FOOD AND GIFT VENDORS!



WWW.PHILLYVINTAGEBASEBALL.ORG
INFO@PHILLYVINTAGEBASEBALL.ORG
FACEBOOK AND TWITTER: ATHLETICBBC
INSTAGRAM: ATHLETICBASEBALLCLUB

Nineteenth Century Base Ball, or vintage base ball, is a hobby in which players play base ball (it wasn't called "baseball" until the 1900s) as it would've been played in the 1860s a friendly gentleman's game played by affluent amateurs. The most remarkable difference between modern baseball and vintage base ball is that the players don't use gloves they weren't used by any players until the 1880s. This omission leads to amazing displays of athleticism and a high level of energy to every single play. Since base ball was a gentleman's game, there is a level of camaraderie and fun on the field, with some players heckling their teammates or opponents throughout the match.

Sunday 10:15a Picked 9 All Star Match with silk ribbons: we are going to ask each Team Captain to select 2-3 of their best players to send, then we are going to split them up and pit them against each other in a STARS vs STRIPES match. Players will wear a RED ribbon on the Stripes team and a WHITE ribbon on the Stars team. This comes from a traditional practice of exchanging these ribbons on the field in the 19th C. Also the match is in homage to the July 24th 1860 match played at the Camac Woods grounds between the "picked nine" Philly All Stars VS the NY All Stars. (Philly lost to Brooklyn 15-4).

UPCOMING CAMDEN COUNTY COLLEGE CLASSES
AND SPECIAL EVENTS

Saturday, September 24; 1:30pm-2:30pm

Connector Building Forum Room 101, Blackwood Campus:
Doreen Rappaport will be presented with the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table inaugural Michael A. Cavanaugh Book Award for her recent book for younger readers "Abe's Honest Words: The Life of Abraham Lincoln". Free: Children of all ages welcome and especially grades 2 through 6, will enjoy listening to Ms. Rappaport and asking questions via SKYPE. Books will be available for purchase.

Thursday, October 20; 6:30pm

"Remarkable Tales" features the seldom told and fascinating

experiences of countless soldiers captivating stories which have been relegated to the bins of history. Come hear the stories of a runaway slave, railroad tragedy, disaster at sea, and tales of escaped prisoners. This documentary is written by the same team that did the 2015 documentary "Civil War Prisons-An American Tragedy". Civic Hall; Connector Building, Blackwood Campus, Blackwood, NJ

Monday, September 26-October 27; 6:30pm-9pm

Southern Living: Biographical Sketches of Antebellum Southerners Enables students to examine the lives of five individuals who lived in the south before the Civil War and examine the connections between their lives and the war.

9/26 Mary Chesnut; 10/3 James Henry Hammond; 10/10 April Ellison; 10/17 William Henry Parsons; 10/24 Jefferson Davis

Camden County College, Blackwood Campus, Madison Hall 210:
Instructor R. Baumgartner

Thursday, September 29-October 27; 2pm-4:30pm

Desperate Measures: Civil War Extraordinary Occurrences, Controversial Individuals, and Military Medicine.

The course concentrates on a number of controversial personalities, events, and strange and highly unusual incidents that occurred during the four years of the Civil War. It also dispels the myths and explores the reality of Civil War medical practices.

9/29 Duels, Fools, and Scoundrels; 10/6 Civil War terrorism; 10/13 Secrets and Spies; 10/20 Medical Practices of the 1860s; 10/27 The truth about military medical medicine explored.

Camden County College, Cherry Hill Campus, Room 110:
Instructor H. Kaufman

To register for any of the courses offered by the Center for Civic Leadership and Responsibility Camden County College www.camdencc.edu/civiccenter or call 856-227-7200, ext. 4333. Mini-courses are

\$25/course or \$50/yearly membership, unlimited classes (Sept. 1, 2016 – August 31, 2017).
Camden County College-CCLR Office,
PO Box 200,
Blackwood, NJ 08012

**Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT
Speakers and Activities for 2016**

September 8 – Thursday
“They Called Him Father”
Bill Vosseler
(Historian)

October 13 – Thursday
“Captain Percival Drayton, United States Navy”
Jack Lieberman
(Historian)

**Old Baldy Civil War Round Table
Clothing Items**

1 - Short Sleeve Cotton Tee - \$23.00

Gildan 100% cotton, 6.1oz.

Color Options: Red, White, Navy, Tan

Sizes: Adult: S-3XL Adult Sizes: S(34-36); M(38-40); L(42-44); XL(46-48); XXL(50-52); 3XL(54-55)

2 - Long Sleeve Cotton Tee - \$27.00

Gildan 100% cotton, 6.1oz.

Color Options: Red, White, Navy

Sizes: Adult: S-3XL Adult Sizes: S(34-36); M(38-40); L(42-44); XL(46-48); XXL(50-52); 3XL(54-55)

3 - Ladies Short Sleeve Polo - \$26.00

Anvil Pique Polo - 100% ring-spun cotton pique.

Color: Red, White, Navy, Yellow-Haze

Logo embroidered on left chest

Sizes: Ladies: S-2XL Ladies

Chest Size Front: S(17"); M(19"); L(21"); XL(23"); 2XL(24")

4 - Mens Short Sleeve Polo Shirt - \$26.00

Anvil Pique Polo - 100% ring-spun cotton pique.

Color: Red, White, Navy, Yellow-Haze

Logo embroidered on left

Sizes: Mens: S-3XL

Chest Size Front: S(19"); M(21"); L(23"); XL(25"); 2XL(27"); 3XL(29")

5 - Fleece Lined Hooded Jacket - \$48.00

Dickies Fleece Lined Nylon Jacket 100% Nylon Shell;
100% Polyester Fleece

Lining: Water Repellent Finish

Color: Navy or Black

Logo Embroidered on Left Chest

Size: Adult S-3XL

Chest Size: S(34-36"); M(38-40"); L(42-44"); XL(46-48"); 2XL(50-52"); 3XL(54-56")

6 - Sandwich Caps - \$20.00

Lightweight Cotton Sandwich Bill Cap 100% Brushed Cotton;

Mid Profile Color: Navy/White or Stone/Navy

Adjustable Closure

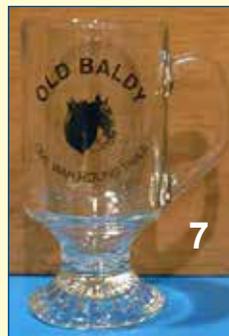
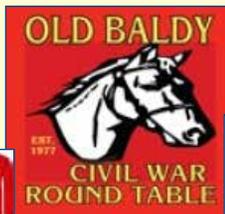
Orders will be shipped 2 weeks after they are placed. All orders will be shipped UPS ground, shipping charges will be incurred. UPS will not ship to PO Boxes, please contact Jeanne Reith if you would like to make other shipping arrangements.

Items are non-returnable due to customization, please contact Jeanne Reith if you have questions on sizing.

Jeanne Reith Tuttle Marketing Services 1224 Gail Road West Chester, PA 19380 jeanne@tuttlemarketing.com 610-430-7432

<https://tuttlemarketing.com/store/products/old-baldy-civil-war-round-table-651>

Items can be seen and ordered from the Old Baldy Web Site or the Manufacture's Web Site.



7 - Irish Fluted Glass - \$7.00

Can be used with either Cold or Hot Liquids

Return to Iwo Jima Print

The drawing is a pen and ink rendering of the flag-raising on Mt. Suribachi, Iwo Jima, Japan, on February 23, 1945, during the battle for Iwo Jima.

A framed limited edition (1/25) Gyclee print on 100% Acid Free conservator stock, glass is Ultra Violet and Glare-Free.

Signatures include: last surviving Medal of Honor recipient Hershel "Woody" Williams from the battle; Samuel Holiday, a Navajo Code Talker; a Corpsman; Mike "Iron Mike" Mervosh, a Marine Corps legend, the non-commissioned officer's club on Camp Pendleton MCB is named after him- all the signatures are veterans of the battle.

Also included is a portion of Black Sand from the invasion Beach area.

Tickets for the print drawing are \$5.00 each or 5 for \$20.00
Contact information:

Rich Jankowski - Phone: 856-427-6966
jediwarrior11@verizon.net

Mail Ticket Sales

Bob Russo - 856-424-2155
15 Lakeview
Cherry Hill, NJ 08003
RJRUSO58@yahoo.com

Drawing will be held at the
40th Anniversary Luncheon - January 2017.



Civil War Symposium



New Jersey in the Civil War...

Answering Lincoln's Call

Northern Homefront... Dr. Judith Giesberg, Professor of History at Villanova University, describes what life was like for families back home, and the part the citizens of New Jersey and the northern states played in support of the war effort.

Civil War Ballooning... Dr. Jim Green, Director of Planetary Science at NASA, Civil War Trust member and Civil War ballooning authority, describes the important role that hot-air balloons played during the Civil War.

Philadelphia, Arsenal of Defense... Dr. Andy Waskie, Professor of languages at Temple University, Civil War historian, author and researcher specializing in Philadelphia, and a historian of the life and career of General George G. Meade, describes the role the Delaware Valley and New Jersey played in supporting the war with arms, military supplies, troops and training.

New Jersey Generals... Dr. David Martin, A teacher and administrator at the Peddie School, and President of the New Jersey Civil War Heritage Association, he is the author of over 20 books on the Civil War and Revolution, describes the Generals from New Jersey and their role and effect on the war.

Exhibitors from local Historical Societies, Museums and Civic Organizations
Civil War Music and Door Prizes

Cost: \$35.00 (Includes Box Lunch)

For Information contact:

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

Face Book: Old Baldy Civil War Round Table

Presented by Old Baldy Civil War Round Table
Co-sponsored with The Grand Army of the Republic Civil War Museum and Library - Through the Center for Civic Leadership and Responsibility at Camden County College.

Camden County College, Blackwood • October 22, 2016 • 9:00 AM - 4:30 PM