

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



June 10, 2010, The One Hundred and Forty-Ninth Year of the Civil War

"General Butler's 1862 tenure in New Orleans"



Butler holding back the crowd
in New Orleans
Photo, LOC



Major General
Benjamin Butler
Photo, LOC

Library and Museum in Philadelphia and the Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association. He is the co-author with Jeffrey Stocker of "Isn't This Glorious - The 15th, 19th and 20th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiments

by Ed Root

On Thursday evening June 10th the Old Baldy Civil War Roundtable will present **Ed Root's** program "**General Butler's 1862 tenure in New Orleans**". The program will be held at the Union League of Philadelphia at 7:30 PM.

General Benjamin Butler is 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. Tonight we will explore General Butler's 1862 tenure in New Orleans.

Ed Root retired as a business analysis after 34 years from Phillips Van-Heusen Corporation. An advocate for many years of American Civil War historic preservation, A Past President of the Civil War Round Table of Eastern PA Ed has also served on the Boards of the Civil War

Continued on page 2

Notes from the President...

Our new web site [OldBaldyCWRT.org] is up and running. Review it and let us know how it can be improved to better serve our members and others in the Civil War community. **Herb Kaufman** gave us another outstanding presentation, last month on Jewry in the War. It was great to see Steve Wright among us again. There were several new faces in the crowd, hope to see them at future meetings.

I represented Old Baldy at the dedication of Sarah Priest gravestone at Old Swedes Cemetery. She served as a nurse during the War. Her previous stone was stolen. Thanks to **Bill Holdsworth** for representing Old Baldy and placing a wreath on General Winfield Scott Hancock's grave on Memorial Day

This month **Ed Root** will be talking to us on June 10th, about Ben Butler's adventures in New Orleans. It should be fun! Look for details in future newsletters about a tour by **Jim Heenehan** on the Philadelphia Brigade at Gettysburg. Mark your calendars for: August 14th - Civil War Day at Manor College (10-3), the theme this year is "Fighting for Freedom," and September 26th - "Welcome back for Old Baldy" at the GAR Museum. Check out page 8 for information on New Jersey Sesquicentennial items. Happy Father's Day to all fathers and grandfathers. This month is the 147th anniversary of the Vicksburg Siege.

Be sure to bring a friend on the 10th. If you cannot make it that day have a safe Independence Day Holiday.

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

Rich Jankowski, President

Membership Report

As we go into June, forty-three members have renewed their memberships. That is out of a total of fifty 2009 members. We have extended the deadline for renewals to the end of April due to the canceled meetings in February and March. We hope to have the remaining seven on board this month giving the round table a 100% renewal rate.

Continued on page 2

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 - "General Butler"

at Gettysburg's Copse of Trees." The book garnered the "Bachelder-Coddington Award for Civil War in 2006.

He served on the Stage II jury which selected the winning design of the Flight 93 National Memorial in Somerset County, Pennsylvania in 2005.

Continued from page 1 - Membership

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 battle-field 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

Ed has served on the Board of Directors of the Families of Flight 93, Inc., including a term as Board President. Additionally he has served on numerous committees within either the Families of Flight 93 organization or the larger Flight 93 Memorial partnership...

Ed lives in Coopersburg, PA with Nancy, his wife of 41 years

Join us at our next Old Baldy Civil War Round Table meeting as **Ed Root** takes us on an interesting program on General Benjamin Buttler. That's **Thursday, June 10th** starting at **7:30 PM** 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

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 **chief96pbi@rcn.com** or call **484.225.3150**. Thank, as always, you for your support.

May 13th meeting "A People at War: American Jewry in the Civil War"

Our own **Herb Kaufman** presented us with another of his excellent programs. "A People at War: American Jewry in the Civil War". He gave us examples of how the War split Jewish families as it did other families in America. Brother fighting brother. How Jewish families in the South supported the Southern cause as did the Jewish families in the North supported to keep the Union together. He spoke on Jewish soldiers (7) winning the Medal of Honor for their bravery in the Union Army. The bravery of Jewish soldiers in the Confederate Army. That there were some Regiments that were made up of almost entirely Jewish soldiers because of the communities were they were organized. He touched on Grant's famous General Order No.

11. The eventual role of Jewish chaplains (a very few) in the Army. Jewish women doing their part for the causes in becoming nurses and spies. One of the most prominent Jewish-Americans in the Civil War period was Judah R. Benjamin, Secretary of War in the Confederate government. Another, Moses J. Ezekiel, a VMI cadet, who after the war became a world renown sculptor and designed the Confederate Memorial at Arlington National Cemetery and is buried at the base of that memorial. In Herb's research he had found very few books written on Jewry in the Civil War. Herb never stops to amaze us with his programs on educating us on his Civil War knowledge.

Herb Kaufman



Benjamin Butler's New Orleans Woman's Order

One of the major problems that confronted by Maj. Gen.

Benjamin F. Butler on his occupation of New Orleans in April of 1862, was the abuse his soldiers endured from patriotic Confederate women. Bitterly resentful of the Union occupation, whenever any of Butler's men were present they would contemptuously gather in their skirts, cross streets, flee rooms, cast hateful glances, or make derisive comments. Some sang spirited renditions of "The Bonnie Blue Flag" and other Confederate songs, or spat on soldiers' uniforms, while teaching their children to do the same. One woman emptied a chamber pot on Capt. David C. Farragut from her window shortly after the mayor surrendered the city to him.

The women hoped their actions would force a retaliatory incident serious enough to incite paroled Confederates to revolt against the occupation troops. Butler's men showed remarkable restraint against the insults, but he realized that it was only a matter of time until one of them, pressed too far, would arrest some female belligerent. Undoubtedly the men of New Orleans would attempt a rescue, and Butler feared his small force would be overcome. He dealt with the problem on May 15 by issuing General Orders No. 28, carefully worded to be self-enforcing:



Major General
Benjamin Butler
Photo, LOC

"As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subjected to repeated insults from the women (calling themselves ladies) of New Orleans, in return for the most scrupulous noninterference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that hereafter when any female shall, by word, gesture, or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation."

Except for a few isolated incidents, the insults stopped abruptly when the women learned they would be treated as common whores for demeaning a man wearing a U.S. army uniform. A few who persisted were arrested and imprisoned on Ship Island, notably Mrs. Philip Philips, who was confined from 30 June until mid-September for laughing when the funeral procession of a Federal officer was passing her house.

The "Woman's Order" provoked criticism throughout the Confederacy and in Europe from people who considered his proclamation an unpardonable affront to womanhood. In defense of the order he emphasized the restraint his soldiers had shown civilians in New Orleans. Nevertheless, the infamous order excited indignation and personal animosity toward Butler. Many felt his nickname, "Beast" Butler, was well deserved.

Immediately upon learning of General Orders No. 28, John T. Monroe, Mayor of New Orleans, wrote a scathing letter to General Butler decrying the order. Strangely, almost as soon as it was written, Monroe retracted it and issued an apology. However, one who did not issue an apology was Jefferson Davis. President Davis issued a "Proclamation" branding Butler and his officers as nothing more than outlaws that would be hanged if captured.

Source: *"Historical Times Encyclopedia of the Civil War"*
Edited by Patricia L. Faust

General Orders, No. 28 (Butler's Woman Order)

O.R.— SERIES I—VOLUME XV [S# 21]
Union Correspondence, Orders, And Returns Relating To Operations In West Florida, Southern Alabama, Southern Mississippi, And Louisiana From May 12, 1862, To May 14, 1863: And In Texas, New Mexico, And Arizona From September 20, 1862, To May 14, 1863.—#1

General Orders, No. 28.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, May 15, 1862.

As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from the women (calling themselves ladies) of New Orleans in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that hereafter when any female shall by word, gesture, or movement insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation.

By command of Major-General Butler:

GEO. C. STRONG,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

On the Road with Rich... Holley Museum of Military History

Rich Jankowski

If you ever find yourself in Topeka, Kansas, stop by the Downtown Ramada Inn at 6th and Jefferson. At this odd location you will find the Holley Museum of Military History. It is a 4000 piece collection of dioramas, models and artifacts housed in five galleries. The exhibits cover major conflicts throughout the Nation's history. They include exhibits on World War II in England, Native American Code Talkers, Navy Artifacts, Kansas War Heroes, the Cold War, helicopters, Tuskegee Airmen, Air Force One, Vietnam and World War I artifacts. Civil War items include discharge papers of the founder's great grandfather, a cannon ball and horse brush from the Battle of Lone Jack and items from Shiloh. All items are signed and a complete audio tour is available.



Most of the artifacts were collected by Mr. Gerald Holley from various locations throughout Europe, Russia, the Far East, Australia and other areas of the World. The museum is a mixture of box scale models, professional armor, aircraft models and over 50 hand crafted dioramas.

On display is part of the wing of the YB-49 Flying Wing that crashed and killed pilot Dan Forbes. It was the only crash in Air Force History where two Air Force bases were named because of the crash. Forbes Air Force Base in Topeka, Kansas for Dan Forbes and Edwards Air Force Base, California, for co-pilot Glen Edwards.

The museum is open 10 to 8 daily. Admission is free while donations are welcomed. The compelling reasons for the museum are: to thank Veterans who gave their time and

Lives, to protect our freedom; and to serve as an educational tool to instruct young people that without a strong military we may not have the freedoms we enjoy today. A visit to Holley will be time well spent. More information can be found at <http://www.holleymuseum.org>



Proclamation of Governor Moore, Louisiana, 1863

O.R.- SERIES I-VOLUME XV [S# 21]
Confederate Correspondence, Orders, And Returns Relating To Operations In West Florida, Southern Alabama, Southern Mississippi, And Louisiana From May 12, 1862, To May 14, 1863: And In Texas, New Mexico, And Arizona From September 20, 1862, To May 14, 1863.-#1

PROCLAMATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Opelousas, La., May 24, 1862.

To the People of Louisiana:

The general commanding the troops of the United States

now holding possession of New Orleans issued the following order on the 15th instant:

As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from the women (calling themselves ladies) of New Orleans, in return for the most scrupulous non-interference and courtesy on our part, it is ordered that hereafter, when any female shall, by word, gesture, or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as a woman of the town plying her avocation.

By command of Major-General Butler.

The annals of warfare between civilized nations afford no similar instance of infamy to this order. It is thus proclaimed to the world that the exhibition of any disgust or repulsiveness by the women of New Orleans to the hated invaders of their home and the slayers of their fathers,

brothers, and husbands shall constitute a justification to a brutal soldiery for the indulgence of their lust. The commanding general, from his headquarters, announces to his insolent followers that they are at liberty to treat as women of the town the wives, the mothers, the daughters of our citizens, if by word, gesture, or movement any contempt is indicated for their persons or insult offered to their presence. Of the nature of the movement and the meaning of the look these vagabond refuse of the Northern States are to be the judges.



Governor
Thomas Overton Moore
Photo, Wikipedia

What else than contempt and abhorrence can the women of New Orleans feel or exhibit for these officers and soldiers of the United States? The spontaneous impulse of their hearts must appear involuntary upon their countenances and thus constitute the crime for which the general of those soldiers adjudges the punishment of rape and brutalized passion.

History records instances of cities sacked and inhuman atrocities committed upon the women of a conquered town, but in no instance in modern times, at least without the brutal ravishers suffering condign punishment from the hands of their own commanders. It was reserved for a Federal general to invite his soldiers to the perpetration of outrages at the mention of which the blood recoils in horror—to quicken the impulses of their sensual instincts by the suggestion of transparent excuses for their gratification, and to add to an infamy already well merited these crowning titles of a panderer to lust and a desecrator of virtue.

Maddened by the noble loyalty of our people to the Government of their affections, and at their disgust and execration of their invaders; stung into obliviousness of the world's censure by the grand offering made of our property upon the altar of our liberties; his passions inflamed by the sight of burning cotton illuminating the river upon whose waters floats the powerful fleet that effected the downfall of our chief city; disappointed, chafed, and chagrined that our people, unlike his own, do not measure liberty, truth, or honor by a pecuniary standard, he sees the fruits of a victory he did not help to win eluding his grasp, and nothing left upon which to gloat his vengeance but unarmed men and helpless women.

Louisianians! will you suffer such foul conduct of your oppressors to pass unpunished? Will you permit such indignities to remain unavenged? A mind so debased as to be capable of conceiving the alternative presented in this order must be fruitful of inventions wherewith to pollute humanity. Shameless enough to allow their publication in the city, by the countenance of such atrocities they will be multiplied in the country. Its inhabitants must arm and strike, or the insolent victors will offer this outrage to your wives,

your sisters, and your daughters. Possessed of New Orleans by means of his superior naval force, he cannot penetrate the interior if you resolve to prevent it. It does not require a force of imposing magnitude to impede his progress. Companies of experienced woodsmen in every exposed locality, with their trusty rifles and shot-guns, will harass his invading columns, deprive him of his pilots, and assure him he is in the country of an enemy. At proper points larger forces will be collected, but every man can be soldier to guard the approaches to his home. Organize, then, quickly and efficiently. If your enemy attempt to proceed into the interior let his pathway be marked by his blood. It is your homes that you have to defend. It is the jewel of your hearths—the chastity of your women—you have to guard. Let that thought animate your breasts, nerve your arms, quicken your energies, and inspire your resolution. Strike home to the heart of your foe the blow that rids your country of his presence. If need be let his blood moisten your own grave. It will rise up before your children as a perpetual memento of a race whom it will teach to hate now and evermore.

THOS. O. MOORE.

Today in Civil War History

Monday June 10, 1861 Butler Bungles Big Bethel Badly

Seven Federal regiments—about 2500 soldiers—marched away from Fort Monroe near Washington D.C. today. Their mission: attack the Confederate units near Big Bethel Church. Their commander, alas: Gen. Benjamin Butler. After marching through the night, getting lost at times and parts of the force separated from others, they got to where they were going and endeavored to attack. Again lack of coordination plagued the effort, and they withdrew. Items dropped by fleeing Federals, or seized from captured ones, were displayed in the shop windows of Richmond as trophies.

Tuesday June 10, 1862 Grant Gets Greater Glory

Ulysses S. Grant, West Point graduate, bad businessman and worse farmer, had found the work he was born to do when the American Civil War broke out. Talking his way into a colonel's commission in the Illinois volunteer forces, he had risen rapidly to general's rank. What he lacked, however, was a force to command. Today he regained this, as Gen. Halleck, at Corinth, reassigned Grant, along with D.C. Buell and John Pope, to their own army corps. Grant was far from the best strategist or tactician the war produced, but his bulldog tenacity and aggressiveness made up for many shortcomings.

Wednesday June 10, 1863 Statesman Slips Strategic Suggestion

In the aftermath of the spectacular cavalry battle of Brandy Station, the Federal cavalry counted its casualties (81 killed, 403 wounded, and 382 captured) but consoled themselves that they had retired from the field, not been

driven from it. Ewell's Confederate corps led the way as Lee's infantrymen pulled out of Culpepper Court House and headed for the fords of the Potomac. The ANV was headed north. Hooker thought this was a great chance to take Richmond. Lincoln suggested he take Lee instead.

Friday June 10, 1864 Forrest Forces Federal Flight

Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, USA, had been chasing Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest's Confederate cavalry force. Today an awful thing happened: he caught up with them. In what is variously known as the Battle of Brice's Crossroads or Tishomingo Creek, Mississippi, Forrest slammed into Sturgis' men, who were in a sorry state anyway from a fast forced march in extremely hot weather. The fight turned into a rout and Forrest captured most of the artillery and quite a few troops.

www.civilwarinteractive.com

The Lincoln Children

This is a series of the Lincoln Children that will continue for several issues. Starting with their oldest son Robert. The articles and photos are from www.mrlincolnwhitehouse.org. Mr Lincoln's White House - A project of The Lincoln Institute under a grant from The Lehrman Institute. © 1999 - 2010 The Lincoln Institute. All rights reserved.

Thomas Lincoln (1853-1871)

Continued from the May issue

The youngest Lincoln son was named after Abraham Lincoln's father, Thomas, but "Tad's" nickname stemmed from his father's belief that he resembled a tadpole at birth. He was rambunctious child who was a favorite of his father, particularly after the death of his bosom brother, Willie. According to Mary Todd Lincoln's cousin, Elizabeth Todd Grimsley, he was "a gay, gladsome, merry, spontaneous fellow, bubbling over with innocent fun, whose laugh rang through the house, when not moved to tears. Quick in mind, and impulse, like his mother, with her naturally sunny temperament, he was the life, as also the worry of the household."¹ Julia Taft described Tad as quick-tempered; he was "very affectionate when he chose, but implacable in his dislikes."² White House aide William O. Stoddard described a typical scene involving the two brothers: What a yell! But it comes from the forces belonging to quite another seat of war. Tad has been trying to make another seat of war. Tad has been trying to make a war-map of Willie, and there are rapid movements in consequence on both sides. Peace is obtained by sending them to their mother, at the other end of the building, but the President does not return to his desk. He is studying one of the maps he has pulled down from the spring-roller above the lounge on the eastern side of the room. It is an outline map of West Virginia and the mountain ranges, and it is likely that something important is going on there.³

Tad was deficient in schooling, which his father refused to impose on him. Tad didn't learn to read until after Mr. Lincoln was murdered. A speech defect made it difficult to



understand him. Nevertheless, he was beloved by many around the White House and by Union troops, whom he often saw on visits with his father. He could wear one of several military uniforms — he had been named a lieutenant by Secretary of

War Edwin Stanton. His exercise of military discipline over the White House staff was interrupted by his unamused older brother. What was often considered bratty by others was considered adorable by his father, to whom he was devoted. When the President would try to send him away from his office, Tad would reply: "No, no, Papa. I want to stay and see the people."

And people loved Tad because he often championed their cause to his father. White House guard William Crook later recalled: "Taddie could never speak very plainly. He had his own language; the names that he gave some of us we like to remember to-day. The President was 'papa-day,' which meant 'papa dear.' Tom Pendel was 'Tom Pen,' and I was 'Took.' But for all his baby tongue he had a man's heart, and in some things a man's mind. I believe he was the best companion Mr. Lincoln ever had — one who always understood him, and whom he always understood."⁴



Tad's friendliness had a positive side. Historian Matthew Pinsker wrote that "The infantry guards at the Soldiers' Home bestowed upon the youngest Lincoln an unofficial title of '3rd Lieutenant,' and he became, according to their sergeant, 'a great favorite' of the company, appearing 'often at drill time on his pony.'"⁵

Tad was less beloved by the President's secretaries and by cabinet members, who viewed his interruptions with disdain. Historian Benjamin P. Thomas wrote: "Tad ate all the strawberries intended for a state dinner; the steward raged and tore his hair, but his mother merely asked him why he did it."⁶ Nevertheless, secretary John Hay recalled Tad with fondness when he wrote his obituary:

"He was so full of life and vigor — so bubbling over with health and high spirits, that he kept the house alive with his pranks and his fantastic enterprises. He was always a 'chartered libertine,' and after the death of his brother Willie, a

prematurely serious and studious child, and the departure of Robert for college, he installed himself as the absolute tyrant of the Executive Mansion. He was idolized by both his father and mother, petted and indulged by his teachers, and fawned upon and caressed by that noisome horde of office-seekers which infested the ante-rooms of the White House. He had a very bad opinion of books and no opinion of discipline, and thought very little of any tutor who would not assist him in yoking his kids to a chair or in driving his dogs tandem over the South Lawn. He was as shrewd as he was lawless, and always knew whether he could make a tutor serviceable or not. If he found one with obstinate ideas of the superiority of grammar to kite-flying as an intellectual employment, he soon found means of getting rid of him. He had so much to do that he felt he could not waste time in learning to spell. Early in the morning you could hear his shrill pipe resounding through the dreary corridors of the Executive residence. The day passed in a rapid succession of plots and commotions, and when the President laid down his weary pen toward midnight, he generally found his infant goblin asleep under his table or roasting his curly head by the open fire-place; and the tall chief would pick up the child and trudge off to bed with the drowsy little burden on his shoulder, stooping under the doors and dodging the chandeliers. The President took infinite comfort in the child's rude health, fresh fun, and uncontrollable boisterousness. He was pleased to see him growing up in ignorance of books, but with singularly accurate ideas of practical matters. He was a fearless rider, while yet so small that his legs stuck out horizontally from the saddle. He had that power of taming and attaching animals to himself, which seems the especial gift of kindly and unlettered natures. 'Let him run,' the easy-going President would say; 'he has time enough left to learn his letters and get pokey. Bob was just such a little rascal, and now he is a very decent boy.'⁷

Tad had his own special code for entering his father's office — three quick taps and two slow bangs — but he needed no code to reach his father's tender heart. The President virtually refused to discipline or restrain his youngest son. Tad had free rein in the house and grounds — disrupting staff, meetings, and social occasions at will. Noah Brooks wrote that, "I was once sitting with the President in the library when Tad tore into the room in search of something, and having found it, he threw himself on his father like a small thunderbolt, gave him one wild, fierce hug, and without a word, fled from the room before his father could put out a hand to detain him."⁸ According to Assistant Secretary of War Charles A. Dana, "Often I sat by Tad's father reporting to him about some important matter that I had been ordered to inquire into, and he would have this boy on his knee; and, while he would perfectly understand the report, the striking thing about him was his affection for the child."⁹ Tad's ability to manipulate and annoy others is suggested by a story told by painter Francis Carpenter who spent six months at the White House preparing a painting of the Emancipation Proclamation:

The day after the review of Burnside's division some photographers from Brady's Gallery came up to the White House to make some stereoscopic studies for me of the President's office. They requested a dark closet, in which to develop the pictures; and without a thought that I was infringing upon anybody's rights, I took them to an unoccupied room of which little 'Tad' had taken possession a few days before, and with the aid of a couple of the servants,

had fitted up as a miniature theatre, with stage, curtains, orchestra, stalls, parquette, and all. Knowing that the use required would interfere with none of his arrangements, I led the way to his apartment.

Everything went on well, and one or two pictures had been taken, when suddenly there was an uproar. The operator came back to the office, and said that 'Tad' had taken great offence at the occupation of his room without his consent, and had locked the door, refusing all admission. The chemicals had been taken inside, and there was no way of getting at them, he having carried off the key. In the midst of this conversation, 'Tad' burst in, in a fearful passion. He laid all the blame upon me — said that I had no right to use his room, and that the men should not go in even to get their things. He had locked the door, and they should not go there again — 'they had no business in his room!' Mr. Lincoln had been sitting for a photograph, and was still in the chair. He said, very mildly, 'Tad, go and unlock the door.' Tad went off muttering into his mother's room, refusing to obey. I followed him into the passage, but no coaxing would pacify him. Upon my return to the President, I found him still sitting patiently in the chair, from which he had not risen. He said: 'Has not the boy opened that door?' I replied that we could do nothing with him — he had gone off in a great pet. Mr. Lincoln's lips came together firmly, and then, suddenly rising, he strode across the passage with the air of one bent on punishment, and disappeared in the domestic apartments. Directly he returned with the key to the theatre, which he unlocked himself. 'There,' said he, 'go ahead, it is all right now.' He then went back to his office, followed by myself, and resumed his seat. 'Tad,' said he, half apologetically, 'is a peculiar child. He was violently excited when I went to him. I said, 'Tad, do you know you are making your father a great deal of trouble?' He burst into tears, instantly giving me up the key.'¹⁰

Tad's instincts often mirrored his father's in their compassion. Ward Hill Lamon recalled on occasion in which Tad took up the cause of some Kentuckians who had been waiting for several hours to see the President. He went to Mr. Lincoln's office and requested that he be allowed to introduce some friends to the President. Mr. Lincoln agreed and Tad took them into to see the President. Tad introduced the leader and then asked him to introduce the others. According to Lamon, "The introductions were gone through with, and they turned out to be gentlemen Mr. Lincoln had been avoiding for a week. Mr. Lincoln reached for the boy, took him on his lap, kissed him, and told him it was all right, and that he had introduced his friend like a little gentleman as he was." Tad later explained that he called the men his "friends" because "they looked so good and sorry, and said they were from Kentucky, that I thought they must be our friends." His father replied: "That is right, my son. I would have the whole human race your friends and mine, if it were possible."¹¹

When the President gave his final serenade speech at the White House on April 11, Tad picked up the pages of his speech as he discarded them. When a listener suggested that the defeated Rebels should be hung, Tad said, "Oh, no, we must hang on to them." President Lincoln responded, "That's right, Tad, we must hang on to them."¹² Tad was not always so tender-hearted. He sometimes sentenced dolls and the family's pet turkey to death — only to have his father issue pardons at Tad's own request. When Tad was told his father was shot on the evening of April 14, 1865, he

was understandably devastated, but bore up better than his mother. The next day, a family friend from Illinois, attorney John Albert Jones, came to the White House to pay his respects to Mrs. Lincoln According to Jones daughter, "When Tad saw my father, he ran up to him and asked: 'Mr. Jones, wouldn't you like to have something of my father's?' 'Yes, Tad, 'but of no value.' Tad led my father to his father's desk and gave him two pens, the last his father had used."13

Two days after his father's murder, Tad asked a White House visitor if he thought Mr. Lincoln had "gone to heaven?" When the visitor replied in the affirmative, Tad said: "I am glad he has gone there, for he never was happy after he came here. This was not a good place for him!"14 Born in 1853, Tad died at age 18 in Chicago of pneumonia or tuberculosis — breaking his mother's heart once again.

Footnotes

1. Elizabeth Todd Grimsley, "Six Months in the White House," Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society 19 (Oct.-Jan., 1926-27), pp. 48-49.
2. Julia Taft Bayne, Tad Lincoln's Father, p. 8.
3. Michael Burlingame, editor, Inside the White House in War Times, p. 12.
4. Margarita Spalding Gerry, editor, Through Five Administrations: Reminiscences of Colonel William H. Crook, p. 23.
5. Matthew Pinsker, Lincoln's Sanctuary: Abraham Lincoln and the Soldier's Home, p. 78.
6. Benjamin P. Thomas, Abraham Lincoln, p. 301.
7. Michael Burlingame, editor, At Lincoln's Side: John Hay's Civil War Correspondence and Selected Writings, pp. 111-112.
8. Herbert Mitgang, editor, Noah Brooks, Washington, D.C. in Lincoln's Time, p 249.
9. Charles A. Dana, Recollections of the Civil War, p. 168.
10. Francis Carpenter, Six Months at the White House, pp. 91-92.
11. Ward Hill Lamon, Recollections of Abraham Lincoln, pp. 167-168.
12. Ruth Painter Randall, Lincoln's Sons, p. 161.
13. Eugenia Jones Hunt, "My Personal Recollections of Abraham and Mary Todd Lincoln," Abraham Lincoln Quarterly, March 1945, p. 251.
14. Carpenter, Six Months at the White House, p. 293.

Join "Jane's Group on a Bus Tour to Vermont

**August 29, 30, 31 - September 1, 2010
(Sunday - Wednesday)**

The tour will include sightseeing at many and attractions, museums: Calvin Coolidge's Homestead, Vermont Marble Museum. We'll also enjoy a lunch cruise aboard the Ethan Allen as she sails Lake Champlain. Camelot Village (antiques, crafts, gift shops, and a local winery) for some local shopping!

The tour package includes:

- Round Trip Transportation by Deluxe Starr Motorcoach
- Three Night's Lodging - 3 Full Breakfasts - Lunch & Cruise
- Two Buffet Dinners - All Sightseeing Admissions.

For more and detail information:

Call: 609 526-4299

or email: JaneStarrTours@yahoo.com

Jane Peters Estes

18 Woodstone Lane, Burlington, NJ 08016

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

1865 The Last Full Measure

On June 26th-27th 2010 at the Historic Dey Farm in Monroe Township, NJ will be a living history event hosted by the 2nd New Jersey Brigade.

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>. Mr. Bilby will be doing a presentation on the book at the June 3rd Camp Olden CWRT meeting at the Hamilton Public Library.

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

June 10 - Thursday

Benjamin Butler in New Orleans

By Ed Root

July 8 - Thursday

Meet John Hay

By Jerry Carrier

August 12 - Thursday

No Meeting

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**