

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

April 13, 2017

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

“Duels, Fools, and Scoundrels”

Join us at 7:15 PM on Thursday, April 13th, at Camden County College in the Connector Building, Room 101. This month's topic is “*Duels, Fools and Scoundrels*”

Herb Kaufman – Strange but true—this axiom was never more relevant than describing many of the unusual and extraordinary occurrences during the four years of the Civil War. While much of our history is dominated by the major battles such as Gettysburg and biographies of the key commanders such as Grant and Lee, the four years of the Civil War also included a significant number of strange and highly unusual personalities and incidents that have generally escaped modern discussion.

This presentation focuses on these unusual and often controversial incidents and events. Topics include soldier murderers, plot to bomb the White House, the strange case of Ulric Dahlgren and the plot to kill the Confederate President, the spy who was hung twice and buried in three places, dueling generals, the ill-fated life & death of General A. P. Hill, the adventures of Dan Sickles, and other unusual personalities and events.

Herb Kaufman has been a teacher, lecturer and living historian of the Civil War for more than 20 years. He is a founding member of the faculty of the Civil War Institute at Manor College and an Adjunct Instructor of Civil War history at Camden County College. He is a well-known speaker on a variety of topics relating to the era of the Civil War having presented programs to civic and community groups, and educational and historical associations throughout the Philadelphia area.

Herb has also been a Civil War reenactor, and was an Educational Associate at the former MOLLUS Civil War Museum & Library in Philadelphia. He has received numerous awards for his continuing work in education and support of the history of the Civil War. Mr. Kaufman is a member of the Board of Directors and Curator of the GAR Civil War Museum of Philadelphia. He is currently the treasurer of the Delaware Valley Civil War Roundtable, and has been a member of the Old Baldy CWRT for more than 20 years. He is also a member of numerous historical and community organizations. Herb possesses a Bachelor's and Master's Degree in Education from Temple University.



Herb Kaufman

Notes from the President...

Spring and baseball have arrived as Old Baldy continues its 41st campaign. Thank you to everyone who paid their dues to allow us to continue our great programs and work in the South Jersey community. If you have not done so yet, get your funds to **Frank Barletta** soon. Keep spreading the Old Baldy message as you travel the area and visit interesting places and people.

Last month **Dan Dixon** dazzled us with the story of Charles Anderson and the third Gettysburg speech, increasing our knowledge of the Civil War era. This month our former treasurer, **Herb Kaufman** will share “strange and highly unusual personalities and incidents” from during the War. Bring a friend for this entertaining and informative presentation.

Check out the articles in this newsletter on the Catto event, the GAR Museum visit, the Dixon presentation, the League of Historical Society meeting as well as the New Jersey WWI Road Show and other activities coming up in the next month. We hope to begin our member spotlight series soon. If you have done something or gone somewhere others might be interested in, write a few paragraphs ad send them to Don to be published in a future newsletter.

Our Board is meeting early this month, so look for updates at the meeting on the Fort Delaware trip, the Old Baldy History project, our donations to Civil War causes, our summer programs, the Fall Lecture Series and the Hancock Memorial Day event. Also at the meeting you can pick up copies of our updated flyers to distribute in your community. Let us know how you would like to assist in advancing our Round Table in South Jersey. Your feedback is welcome.

If you are able to eat early, join us for dinner on the 13th around 5:30 at the Lamp Post Diner.

Rich Jankowski, President

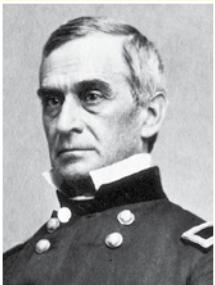
Today in Civil War History

1861 Saturday, April 13

Major Robert Anderson surrenders the Federal Garrison at Fort Sumter. Undermanned, and with no food, he has no other option. In spite of more than 40,000 shells having been fired, casualties on both sides are light, with no lives lost.



Fort Sumter



Major
Robert Anderson

1862 Sunday, April 13

Far West

The Union advance in New Mexico, arising from the battles near Santa Fe, continues. Confederate troops are almost driven from the territory, being forced back to El Paso on the Texas border.

1863 Monday, April 13

The North

General Burnside publishes his infamous General Order 38, threatening the death penalty to anyone found guilty of treasonable behavior.

Western Theater

Banks' troops debark behind Taylor's positions. The troops are ashore by 4:00 p.m. but the 2nd Louisiana and 4th Texas Cavalry take advantage of the thick woods and undergrowth to obstruct the Union advance. Meanwhile, Taylor retreats, fighting a brief engagement at Fort Bisland. During the night he falls back on Franklin.

1864 Monday, April 13

Western Theater

Forrest's cavalry are again in action, this time at Columbus, Kentucky.

Traits-Mississippi

Admiral Porter reaches Grand Ecore with most of his river fleet.

1865 Thursday, April 13

Eastern Theater

Sherman's army enters Raleigh, North Carolina, while Kilpatrick's cavalry race ahead some 25 miles further on near Durham Station.

First Shots of the Civil War

It is conventional wisdom that the first shots fired by the South against the Union in the Civil War were at Charleston Harbor on April 12, 1861, with the target being Fort Sumter. However, New Jersey officially takes a different view.

On January 5, 1861, President James Buchanan dispatched the Star of the West – a commercial steamer commanded by U.S. Revenue Marine Captain John McGowan of Elizabeth, New Jersey – along with 200 regular troops and 90-days supplies, on a covert mission to relieve Fort Sumter.



*Harper's Weekly
Jan 26, 1861 edition:
Firing on the Star of the West
from the South Carolina Battery
on Morris Island, SC.*

shots hitting the target, but with little damage.

Major Robert Anderson, commanding Fort Sumter, hesitated to return the South's fire (with his artillery officer and second in command, then-captain Abner Doubleday, later expressing some regret for the hesitation). McGowan's ship being unarmed, and no fire support coming from the fort, he aborted the mission – with agreement of the army officers on board – and headed back to New York harbor.

That afternoon, South Carolina's papers trumpeted the first shots fired against the North, and the following day it was front-page news across the country. Upon McGowan's death in Elizabeth in 1891, his obituary – run throughout the nation – reported that he drew the first shots of the Civil War. And many contemporary histories of the war were to the same effect.



*McGowan's steamship Star of the West
being fired upon as it sails toward Fort
Sumter, SC. (Frank Leslie Illustrated
Newspaper)*

In early 2011, a Joint Legislative Resolution was duly and lawfully enacted by New Jersey's legislature in Trenton. It reads in part:

January 9, 2011,
marks the solemn

occasion of the One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary of the first shots of the Civil War, drawn by Union County Captain John McGowan of Elizabeth Through their service, Captain John McGowan and the soldiers aboard the Star of the West brought honor and pride to their country by fighting for the restoration of the Union and in the struggle for the causes of freedom and democracy upon which our nation was founded This Legislature hereby acknowledges the One Hundred Fiftieth Anniversary of the first shots of the Civil War, and joins in paying tribute to the memory of Captain John McGowan and his troops.



Some modern histories are in agreement with the Garden State's legislature. However, most agree with Civil War historian James McPherson, who wrote in his Pulitzer Prize-winning *Battle Cry of Freedom*, "These could have been the opening shots of a civil war. But they were not – because Anderson did not fire back."

John McGowan's Grave in Evergreen Cemetery, Hillside, NJ

Steve Glazer, Lieutenant Colonel, USA (Ret.)

The Union's Starry Flag



Flag (1861) actually flown over Fort Sumter at the time of its surrender.

Admitted to the Union as the 34th state on January 29, 1861, the U.S. Flag Act of 1818 dictated that new stars should not be added to the nation's flag until the July 4th immediately following a state's admission. Therefore, pursuant to federal law, the official Union flag first had 34 stars on July 4, 1861, almost three months after Fort Sumter was first fired upon by Confederate artillery.

On June 20, 1863, West Virginia was admitted to the

Union, resulting in the flag having 35 stars as of July 4, 1863 (the day Vicksburg fell to Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee's army was retreating back to Virginia from Gettysburg). It was the 35-star flag that continued to be flown through the remainder of the war,



Flag (1865) of the type raised over Fort Sumter upon its re-occupation by Union troops.

and it was this flag raised over Fort Sumter on February 18, 1865, marking the fort's return to federal control. Although Nevada was admitted to the Union on October 31, 1864, the star reflecting its admission was not added until July 4, 1865, well after the surrender of the South's armies in the field.

Steve Glazer, Lieutenant Colonel, USA (Ret.)

2017 Dues are Due

Dues are \$25 and if you will not be at the April 13th meeting to mail to: Frank Barletta 207 Sharowvale Road Cherry Hill, NJ 08034

Philadelphia Honors Octavius Catto

OBCWRT was represented at the Octavius V. Catto events this past February by its First Couple. The event is held at 6th and Lombard Streets because the Polling Station Catto died protecting was located there.

It was sponsored by the Catto Society and General Meade Society. Representatives were in attendance from 3rd USCT, Sons of Union Veterans, the Union League, the Meade Society, the Starr Garden and the Pa. National Guard. In addition to highlights of Catto's life, remarks were pre-

sented by Brig Gen Suzanne L. Haney, who is now a vice president with Comcast and Lt. Co. Jon Peterson form the Ben Franklin Post 405 of the American Legion. After the



*Andy Waskie
Meade Society*

*Brigadier General
Suzanne L. Haney*



3rd USCT



remarks, wreaths were presented by several organizations, Taps was played by Tom Herman and the colors were retired. Some of the attendees proceeded to the Union League for a luncheon where the

Catto Medal was awarded. In attendance was friend of OB Kerry Bryant and current member Walt Lafty.

Octavius Catto was a nation-

ally respected orator, an outstanding educator, a linguist speaking several foreign languages and a star athlete. He was an acknowledged 19th century forerunner of 20th century African Civil Rights leaders like Martin Luther King. Some of his contributions include: teacher at Institute for Colored Youth, which later moved to Delaware County and became Cheyney University; founder and leader of the Pennsylvania Equal rights League; organized local men to defend the Union, prior to the USCT; served as a Major in the Pa. Militia (forerunner of the Pa. National Guard); lobbied the Pa Legislature to desegregate Pa. Trolley cars in 1867; worked nationally to pass the 15th Amendment and restore voting rights to African American men in the



Strawberry Mansion



George Meade and Old Baldy

1870 federal election and demonstrated the equal scientific expertise of Men of Color.

Upon departing the Recreation Center and lunching at Spread Bagelry at UPenn, we ventured to Strawberry Mansion to tour and see the exhibit from the Lest We Forget Slavery Museum. We have passed their contract data to Dave Gilson to schedule them for a visit to a meeting next year. While in Fairmont Park, we located the "whispering bench" which is right behind the Civil War Monument near the Please Touch Museum. The curved bench allows those seated at opposite ends to talk into the corner and hear each other. The Monument is also impressive. While in that part of the Park, we stopped to see the Old Baldy Statue behind the Museum.

Next February we should have a large contingent at the Catto event.

Grand Army of the Republic Museum Visit

By Paul Prentiss, OBCWRT Member

Paul and Susan Prentiss, Jan Wilensky, Frank Barletta, Arline Schnaara, Dave Gilson and Jim Morris met with Herb Kaufman, Hugh Boyle and Walt Lafty across the river in the Frankfort section of Philadelphia on Saturday March 25th at the Grand Army of the Republic Museum for a tour and to assist the museum archive artifacts. After Hugh made introductions and provided a brief explanation of the museum's mission,



Dave Gilson, Jan Wilensky,
Jim Morris, Paul Prentiss,
Susan Prentiss

Herb led the group on a tour of the 1st floor. The highlight of the morning for many was viewing the strip of Lincoln's blood stained pillow taken from Petersen Boarding House across from Ford's Theatre but for Susan and Jan it definitely was seeing Old Baldy in the Meade room. After a delightful and informative tour it was time to do some exciting hands on work with the many artifacts needing cataloging. The ladies were asked to carefully work with Civil War era newspapers while the guys climbed the circular stairs to the 3rd floor garret storeroom to uncover hidden treasures in the many nooks and crannies. While cataloging the yellowed newsprint, Susan was thrilled to have the opportunity to gently touch copies of 150 year old



Frank Leslie's illustrated newspapers. Dave may have come across the signature of a distant relative. In the archives, Herb

showed us a very rare slave manumissions document from Maryland that bore the witness signature of a Gilson. It was truly an exciting day for all of us. The museum provided a delicious lunch while Walt and Hugh thoroughly entertained us with ribald stories of a few scandalous Civil War era politicians. They were history lessons we definitely didn't hear in high school! All in all it was a delightful day and a very exciting opportunity to see, hear and touch Civil War history. If you haven't had the opportunity to visit the museum and see Old Baldy you definitely should. It is well worth your time. The GAR museum, located at 4278 Griscom Street in Philadelphia, is open for visitors every Tuesday from 12:00pm-4:00pm, and the first Sunday of every month for open house programs from 12:00pm-5:00pm.

Philip Bazaar, US Navy Medal of Honor, 1865

*Complied by Dave Gilson,
OBCWRT Member*

Philip Bazaar, a resident of Massachusetts, was an immigrant from Chile who joined the Union Navy at New Bedford, Massachusetts. Bazaar was assigned to the USS Santiago de Cuba, a wooden, brigantine-rigged, side-wheel steamship under the command of Rear Admiral David Porter.

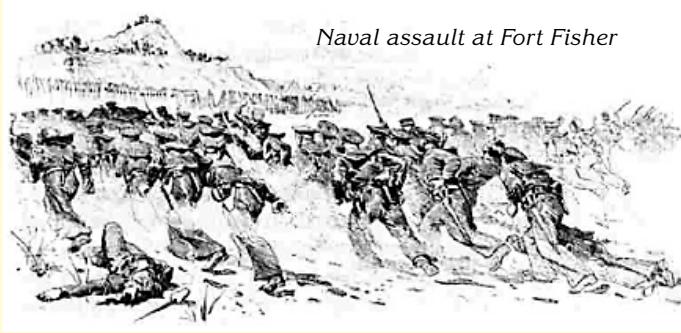


USS Santiago de Cuba. Photographed during the Civil War



In the latter part of 1864, Union General Ulysses S. Grant ordered an assault on Fort Fisher, a stronghold of the Confederacy protecting the vital port of Wilmington, North Carolina. Porter was in charge of the naval assault

and General Benjamin F. Butler was in charge of the land assault.



After the failure of the first assault, Butler was replaced by Major General Alfred Terry. A second assault was ordered for January 1865. Bazaar was aboard the Santiago de Cuba and served in both assaults on the fort. On January 12, 1865, both ground and naval Union forces attempted the second assault.

Bazaar and 5 other crew members carried dispatches during the battle to General Terry while under heavy enemy

fire. Bazaar and his comrades were awarded the Medal of Honor for their actions.

Medal of Honor Citation

BAZAAR, PHILIP
Rank and organization: Ordinary Seaman,
U.S. Navy
Accredited to: Massachusetts
Born: Chile, South America
G.O. No.: 59, June 22, 1865

Citation:

On board the USS Santiago de Cuba during the assault on Fort Fisher on 15 January 1865. As one of a boat crew detailed to one of the generals on shore, O.S. Bazaar bravely entered the fort in the assault and accompanied his party in carrying dispatches at the height of the battle. He was 1 of 6 men who entered the fort in the assault from the fleet.

The Great Gainsville Hanging

Editor's Note: This article is from CWT (1978) and is by Philip Rutherford. It is a long article and will be continued from the last issue. It is an article about a part of the Civil War that is about an event that has not been published widely.

Ephraim Childs was the second tried, and his brother, as well as others of the accused, testified against him. (In fact, throughout the trial almost all of the prisoners testified against one another.) He was sentenced to be hanged with his brother.

In short succession, the five other men thought to be leaders were tried and condemned to hang. Among them were I.W.P. Lock, who claimed to have founded the Order, A.D. Scott, and M.D. Harper.

An eighth man was immediately tried and sentenced to death, although he had only a loose relationship to the Order. This was too much for some of the jurors, especially those who had opposed the harsh sentences from the start. These moderate jurors wanted the men who were found guilty to be turned over to the military authorities (as they were in a series of identical trials held in Grayson County), but one, Dr. Thomas Barrett, said opposing the hangings that day was like "trying to build a dam across Red River in a time of high water with straw. . ." Barrett, recalling the scene a number of years later, said he finally arose at this last glaring miscarriage of justice and passionately cried,

Gentlemen! You are as reckless of human life as though it were a matter of little importance! I am not acquainted with this man. I never saw him until I saw him in the jury room; consequently, my course is not influenced by any particular feelings of partiality. But if you intend to hang all who were no farther in this thing than this

man is, it is not necessary to do more than bring a man before you and prove him to be slightly connected with the organization and hang him, so you had better pass sentence of death on every man in the prison, for if you continue to carry out this course you have pursued since you came into jury room, you will hang all, so you had better dispatch them at once and adjourn. Gentlemen, I have stood this thing as long as I intend to! If there is not a change, I will leave!



*Brigadier General
Paul Octave Hébert
In Command of the
CSA Texas Military*

Then breaking into tears, he took his seat.

Another of the jurors who had opposed the sentences thereupon picked up his hat, said he was no longer a member of the jury, and headed for the stairs. Two of the many spectators in the room rushed up to Barrett, grabbed him by the arms, and told him if he broke the jury, every man in prison would be dead by nightfall; the only chance to

save at least a few was to continue to serve. Convinced of the truth of their contention, Barrett later said he told them, "Gentlemen, I yield to your judgment. I will try to arrange this thing." He then approached the other man who had decided to quit and told him what the men had said. After discussing the situation in hushed tones,

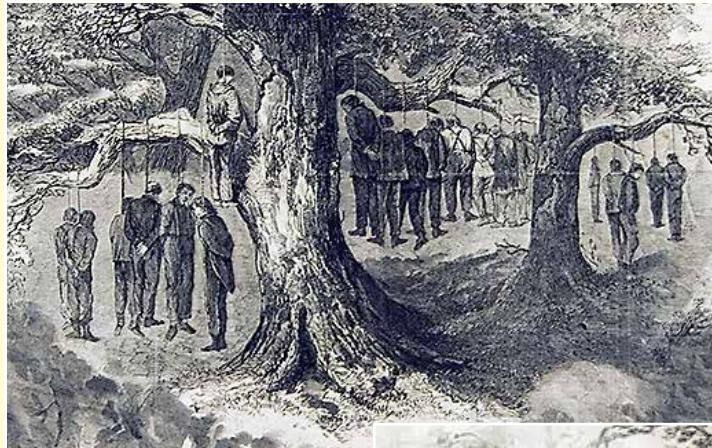
they returned, telling the jury that the only way that they would continue to serve was for the majority rule for conviction to be changed to two-thirds. The rest of the jury agreed, retrying the last man convicted. The sentence of death was overturned, and it was decided to turn him over to the military.

As the trials progressed throughout the remainder of the week, many people felt that they still had not learned as much about the organization as was possible. A man who had been active in the arrests came to the jurors with a proposition. He told them that there was a certain man left among the untried prisoners who knew a great deal more about the organization than they had discovered. He said if they would give this man his freedom in exchange for what he knew, he would see to it that the man

would not get home alive. Montague asked them what they thought. Shocked that no one else was going to speak, Dr. Barrett said that he responded, "Do you suppose we are a set of savages? Did you suppose we would accept and agree to this abominable proposition?" Grasping his own left arm at the elbow, he exclaimed, "I would suffer amputation there rather than agree to such an abominable thing!" Upon hearing this attack, the man withdrew his proposal.

On Saturday, October 4, at two p.m. the hangings began. They were conducted under the command of Captain Alexander Boutwell at a huge old elm tree one-half mile east of town. He formed his troops in a hollow square around the tree to keep back the crowd, composed only of men, as all women were barred from the executions. The condemned were driven individually from the prison down California Street in an open wagon, accompanied by armed military guards. Some of the men went to their deaths without a word; some, moved by the event, made final speeches entreating their neighbors to forgive them for what they had intended to do and work diligently to break up the organization which was causing their demise. One, A.D. Scott, instead of gingerly and fearfully stepping off the wagon, threw himself heavily down so as to break his neck and not suffer strangulation. It worked admirably well.

After the jury had changed the rule from majority to two-thirds for conviction, no others were sentenced to death. The prisoners were either found innocent and released or found guilty and held to be turned over to the military at the completion of all of the trials. But this did not suit the mob outside the courthouse. As the jury was not furnishing any more victims, they went to the jail, took out a man being held there as a Confederate deserter and horse thief, and hanged him. Rumors began to circulate during the second week of the trials that on a certain night all of the remaining men would be taken from the prison and shot. The jury, hearing of it, worked late into the night and freed twelve or fifteen more.



Mass Hanging of Members of the Pro-Union Society.

That night, as predicted, there was not one, but two attempts to get the prisoners. In the first, a group of men formed up outside the prison as if they were a military escort. Their leader told the warden that the jury had called for all of the prisoners in the room (all but six of them were in this particular cell), and the escort was to march them to the courthouse. The warden told the prisoners to prepare to leave and unlocked the door, whereupon the leader of the group, seeing some of his men getting nervous, reportedly said, "If you are going to do anything, why don't you be ready!" The warden, finally understanding what was happening, slammed the door, and thus saved the prisoners. Later that night a cruder attempt was made. A

large mob appeared before the prison and demanded the key. The warden refused, and when they threatened to break down the door, he drew his pistol and told them that if they got in it would be over his dead body. After considerable argu-

ment and shouting, they dispersed.

One day during a recess Dr. Barrett met a man on the street who told him that all the men in the prison considered Barrett their defender and that the local citizens felt the same, so much the same, in fact, that there was talk of hanging him on the same limb with the conspirators. This so frightened Barrett that he convinced the court that while it was all right to keep the jury room open to spectators when they were hearing testimony they must now clear it when the jury was debating and voting, to protect those jurors who did not vote for conviction. The jury concurred.

On Saturday, October 11, the jury decided to recess for a week to give people time to calm down. Things were much better inside the courtroom, and outside they thought tempers were moderating. When news of their decision reached the crowd, they discovered that they were most sadly mistaken. The mob sent two men to the jury and demanded twenty more men to hang, or they would storm the prison and take them all. Barrett, a leader of the moderates, was asked by the other jurors what should be the position of the jury. He retorted that he had risked his life for the past week or more, that he had already been threatened with hanging, that he feared for his life if he interfered, so he would do nothing. Later he said that if the military, who had ultimate charge of things, would not protect the jury, the judicial process, and the prisoners—and they were not doing it—he could do nothing himself; he knew that he was personally in danger if wholesale killing started. One of the two men who had been sent by the crowd took a list of men who had been tried and were being held for transmission to the military and checked off fourteen names, remarking, according to Barrett, "I reckon this will satisfy them." Going to the prison, the two men had the fourteen placed in a separate room and told them that they would hang the next day.

After they had left the courtroom, Barrett recalled that he addressed the jury in these words:

Delay breeds danger. If we undertake to send these men [the remainder of the men who had been tried and found to have only a slight connection with the organization] to the headquarters of the military, they will not get there. They will be killed. I propose we meet next Saturday to set all the remaining prisoners at liberty [both those who had been tried and those who had not]. They won't be molested as we have set a good many at liberty, and none of them have been molested.

The jury readily agreed, evidently sick over the lynchings that were about to occur.

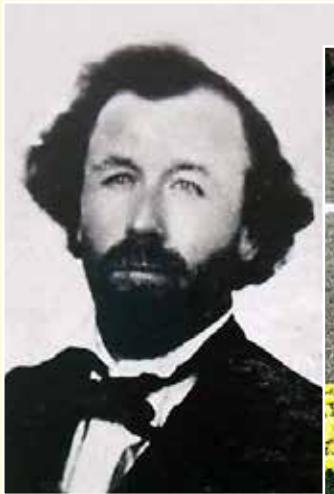
Next day, Sunday, October 12, the fourteen men were hanged. The grisly work was not completed until late in the evening.

At the beginning of the next week it appeared that the jury's plans were working. The white heat of anger was cooling; there were smaller crowds in the streets, and most of the military had withdrawn. Twenty-two hangings seemed to have satiated the people's appetite for blood. Then on October 16 events occurred which proved the old dictum that "*the past is only prelude*" in a way that was never intended.

James Dixon, a Cooke County resident who had had nothing to do with the arrests or hangings, was hunting deer in Red River bottom with two friends. They saw a man acting strangely at the edge of some woods and rode over to investigate, Dixon and one man in the van and the other about a hundred yards behind. The man rode into the woods, and when they approached, a shot rang out, knocking Dixon from his saddle. The other man, thinking that he had also been shot at, galloped back to the third, telling him to ride to Gainesville to report the incident, while he would go to nearby Sivit's Bend, a settlement on Red River, to raise a posse. He went to the house of Colonel Young, the chairman of the county meeting held two weeks before, and with him raised a number of men, dividing them into two units. Dixon's friend took one group and returned to the spot where Dixon fell, finding that he had been moved to the shade of an oak tree and now lay there dead with his hat over his face, his arms crossed over his chest, and his gun laid across his stomach. They carried the body back to his family.

In the meantime Young and his men, leaving a little after the first unit, was searching for them, as they needed directions to the spot where Dixon lay. As they mounted a low ridge, Young, riding in front, reportedly shouted, "*Here they are boys!*" At that moment, he was hit above the right eye by a rifle slug and fell from his horse, still holding the bridle. This turned his horse into the second man and pushed him into a gully, thereby probably saving his life. The other men tumbled from their horses and gradually worked their way up the ridge, expecting an attack at any moment. When they reached the top no one was to be seen, so they sent for a wagon to take Colonel Young home; he died enroute.

Two loyal Southerners dead, one a prominent military leader and respected citizen; the murderers unappre-



Nathaniel Miles Clark
one of the Victims of the
Hangings
and his grave in Gainesville



hended, probably either Garrison's or Dye's men; and no telling how many of the Order were loose in the river bottom lands getting ready to attack other supporters of the Confederate Government! In hours, passions were as high as they had been two weeks before. As night fell, only Dixon's death was known in Gainesville. Even at that, the soldiers remaining there threatened to take the prison by storm with the help of the civilians. A few spoke against it, but very circumspectly, fearing for their own lives. Next day feelings soared even higher when it was discovered that the popular Colonel Young was dead. Again it seemed certain that the prisoners would be lynched before morning. And again morning came, and the men were still safe. All during the remainder of the week, Barrett stated that people were shouting, "*The fight has commenced, and every one we turned loose is adding that much to the strength of the clan! All ought to be hung! We will clean them up tonight!*"

Somehow Saturday, October 18 finally came, and the prisoners were still in jail and untouched. The jury reconvened as planned, but two of the jurors who had been opposed to the hangings, fearful for their lives, did not show up, and their places were taken by men in favor of more executions so as to get revenge for the deaths of Dixon and Young. Their first order of business was to overturn their resolution of the previous Saturday: The determination to release all the prisoners. This placed the men who had expected freedom (as word was out as to what the jury had planned to do) back on trial. Since testimony had already been taken from them previously, when they had been found guilty of belonging to the organization, all that needed to be done was to re-read it and re-vote on the punishment, which had been only remanding to the military. Two were immediately sentenced to be hanged, and Dr. Barrett, horrified, offered a compromise: Take the six worst offenders, hang them, and free the rest. The jury rejected his proposal and proceeded to condemn four more. Seeing that the seventh defendant, who was barely in the conspiracy, was also going to be sentenced to death, Barrett stated that he rose and made the following speech:

Continued on page 8



A Memorial was Dedicated October 18, 2014. A story of the Hanging and a list of Names of the Deceased.

Gentlemen, I have remained silent and suffered you to take your own course without interruption, but in this moderate case, I would with due respect ask the question if it would not be better to set these moderate cases at liberty, and if you must have blood, take the worst cases!

Moved for the second time by a plea from him, they set this man free and then proceeded to set about two-thirds of the others at liberty. Barrett had also told them,

You are laboring under intense excitement which has unhinged your minds. You think you are doing right, but when the war closes and the excitement passes away and you calmly look back on the course you are now pursuing—for you are bound to come to these sober hours of reflection—you will be astonished that you were excited as to think that you were doing right. When you come to this, you will say Barrett was right.

By dark that Saturday, nineteen more men had been condemned to death for “disloyalty and treason.” Between fifty and sixty were released. The condemned were informed that they would hang the next day.

Sunday, the executions continued into the night.

In addition to the forty men hanged, Dr. James Foster was sentenced to death, but as he was being re-turned to prison, he broke from his guard, was shot, and died a short time later. Another man, a Mr. Floyd, was shot and killed before his trial, as he tried to escape from the prison. Three other men, all members of Randolph’s Partisan Rangers, asked for courts-martial, were turned over to the military, and were tried and hanged.

Like some of the first group of seven, many of the other men made gallows speeches. Diamond in his account of the hangings reported the following: Richard Martin said,

Now I pray that you will go on with this work, until every member of the Order is brought to justice. I can refer you to one whom I desire shall be punished as I am punished. I want him to be hung to the same limb to which I am hung—my brother-in-law William Boyles. He is the author of my ruin. I took his counsel, and being a bad man, he gave me bad advice. [Here he told where Boyles could be found.] Hunt him to the end of the world, or finish him for his crimes!

Boyles was soon after killed near Collinsville, Texas.

Barnabas Birch related this with the rope around his neck:

One night recently I had a remarkable dream, which ran this way: I thought that the North had over-run and surrounded the South, which disheartened me. I could see no way for the South to escape. This dream, with what I had heard of the organization, determined my course. I further dreamed that the Federals took me prisoner, and an officer gave me some liquor, and I drank it, and it proved to be the best liquor I ever drank in my life.

By late Sunday, October 19, 1862, it was all over. Twenty-six men had been hanged by the “People’s Court,” fifteen hanged by the mob, and four men—two of the Order and two loyalists—had been shot. Over 150 had been arrested and at least sixty-eight tried, three of whom were turned over to the provost marshal and hanged by the military. After the war the men who served on the jury were tried by civilian courts and acquitted.

The gallows elm soon died and was cut down.

Dr. Barrett’s words stand as a monument:

Poor old human nature, when acting under great excitement, is to be pitied. I have heard men say when the War Between the States came up, and they went into it, and got the war excitement up, they did things they could not have believed that they ever would have done, but war excitement mastered them.

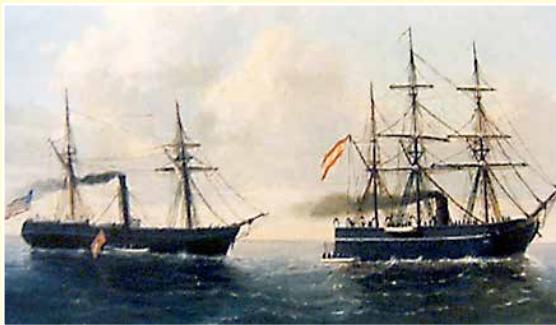
Confederate Ships of the Armada de Chile

Compiled by Dave Gilson, OB-CWRT Member

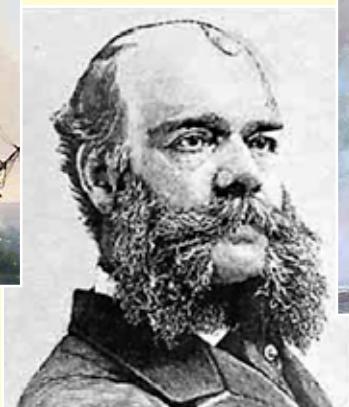
During the Chincha Islands War (1864-66 between Spain and the former colonies of Peru and Chile), the South American allies sent agents to European shipyards in search of unsold warships originally laid down for the Confederate States Navy. Peru purchased two screw corvettes in France, and Chile purchased two in Britain. Chilean agents found in Glasgow and Greenock, at the River Clyde,

the hulls of the 1600-ton Abtao and the 1200-ton Pampero.

In order to conceal the true purpose of the ships and to elude the Foreign Enlistment Act, the British shipbuilders used multiple names for the ships during construction. Both ships used the name Pampero, but the 1600-ton Pampero was also named Cyclone and finally Abtao. The 1200-ton true original Pampero was also named Canton and finally Tornado.



US steamer Virginian surrenders to the Spanish corvette Tornado.



*James Dunwoody Bullock
Chief Confederate Naval Agent
in Great Britain.*



CSS Alabama, sister ship of Tornado.

Spanish Corvette Tornado

Tornado was a bark-rigged screw-steam corvette of the Spanish Navy, first launched at Clydebank, Scotland in 1863, as a Confederate commerce raider. She is most famous, when as a Spanish ship, for capturing the American privateer Virginian (itself the former Confederate blockade-runner Virgin), which led to the "Virginian Affair", which afterwards, led to the Spanish-American Crisis of 1873, a precursor to the Spanish-American War.

In early 1862, Lt. George Sinclair, Confederate Naval Agent in Europe (1861-65), had been sent to England with orders to build a clipper propeller for cruising purposes, and to take command of her when she was ready for sea. His instructions were to confer with Confederate Commander James Bulloch in Liverpool as to the design, building, fitting out, and arming of the vessel.

Bulloch received orders to help Sinclair with funds and advice. He showed Sinclair the drawings and specifications for CSS Alabama, and they decided to use these as the basis for the new cruiser.

Sinclair arranged, with the help of Confederate diplomat James M. Mason, for an issue of bonds, each equal to 25 bales of cotton, to finance construction. The new cruiser was contracted by James and George Thomson of Glasgow in October 1862. Tornado was modeled on Alabama, even though she was somewhat larger.

However, Tornado was seized by the British government in 1863 and acquired in 1865. She was purchased by the Chilean Navy for £75,000, through Isaac Campbell & Co of London, in February 1866. Tornado set sail from Leith with a British register, British flag, with a British crew, after having been duly examined by the Custom-house authorities, in August 1866. Bound for a neutral destination, she had no Chilean men on board.



*Fascist Italian Air Forces bombing
Barcelona
March 16-18, 1938*

While awaiting rendezvous off the coast of Brazil to deliver the ship to the Chilean authorities, Tornado was captured by the Spanish. She then served in the Spanish fleet until March 1938, when she was sunk in Barcelona harbor by a Nationalist air raid during the Spanish Civil War.

Chilean Corvette Abtao

The corvette Abtao was a 1600-ton wooden-hulled ship built in Scotland 1863-64 for the Confederate States Navy. She was seized by the British authorities and subsequently sold to Chile.



Chilean screw-corvette Abtao



*Officers of the Abtao during the War
of the Pacific*

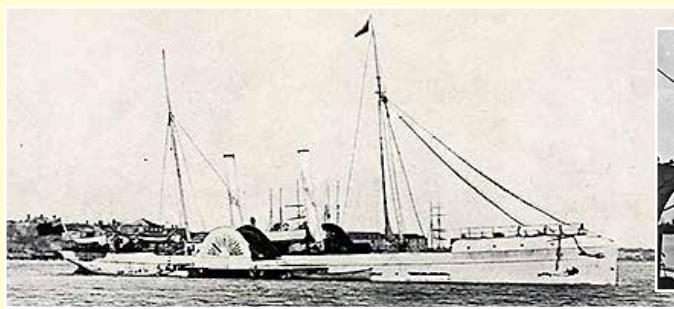
Shortly after the end of the Chincha Islands War in June 1867, Abtao was commissioned into the Chilean Navy. She performed various survey and expeditionary work over the next 10 years, including a hydrographic survey through the Strait of Magellan in 1876.

The Abtao fought in the War of the Pacific (1879-83, between Chile, and the allied Bolivia and Peru) and the Chilean Civil War (1891). She continued in service for the Chilean Navy until 1922.

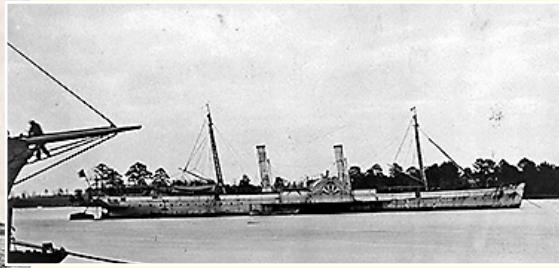
Chilean Steamer Concepción

CSS Robert E. Lee was a blockade runner for the Confederacy that later served in the United States Navy as the USS Fort Donelson, and in the Chilean Navy as Concepción.

Robert E. Lee was originally the merchant ship Giraffe, a schooner-rigged, iron-hulled, paddle-steamer built in



CSS Robert E. Lee



USS Fort Donelson, December 1864

Glasgow in 1860. Alexander Collie & Co. of Manchester acquired her for their blockade-running fleet, but subsequently sold her to the Confederate States Navy.

After 21 successful blockade-running voyages, Robert E. Lee was finally captured near Bermuda by USS James Adger in November, 1863. She was commissioned in June, 1864 as USS Fort Donelson, and served the rest of the war with the North Atlantic, and the South Atlantic Blockading Squadrons.

Fort Donelson was decommissioned on August 17, 1865 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and sold in October 1865. She returned to civilian service under the name Isabella. In 1866 the ship was purchased for \$85,000 by the Chilean envoy Benjamín Vicuña Mackenna, to meet the urgent

needs of the war against Spain. She was commissioned as Concepción, arriving at Valparaíso, Chile in August. However, by this time the Chincha Islands War was over and the Spanish fleet had withdrawn from the Pacific. Concepción, saw service in southern Chile, and was sold in 1868.



Headquarters
of the Armada de
Chile, Valparaíso.
Photo by
Dave Gilson

The League of Historical Societies Winter Meeting

By Kathy Clark, OBCWRT Member

On April 1, 2017 Rich and I attended The League of Historical Societies of New Jersey Winter Meeting hosted by the Wheaton Arts and Cultural Center in Millville, NJ. After breakfast, introduction of officers, and business meeting we heard a presentation by Kristin Qualls: Director of Exhibitions and Collections at Wheaton Arts. The presentation was entitled "Connecting Past to Present: Preserving the South Jersey Glass Tradition".

South Jersey was the ideal place for making glass because of its sandy soil, availability of wood for tools, packing crates, etc., and oyster shells which when mixed with water made lime. Founded by Dr. Theodore Wheaton in 1888, Wheaton Industries was established for manufacturing pharmaceutical glassware. As a pharmacist and businessman Dr. Wheaton was interested in manufacturing his own bottles and established a small factory on the outskirts of Millville for that purpose. Wheaton's son Frank Wheaton, Sr. became part of the company in 1889. The Millville facility became a very important part of its economy by employing family members over several generations into the 20th century.

**Join us at 7:15 p.m. on Thursday,
April 13th, at
Camden County College,
Blackwood Campus,
Connector Building, Room 101.**



In 1966 Frank Wheaton Jr. took over and founded Wheaton Village with the purpose of preserving the heritage of traditional glassmaking in Southern New Jersey. Although the industry had a few problems along the way it has survived as one of the last places which shows regional glass in their museum and artisans actually working with the glass showing different types of glass processes.

After lunch we had time to visit the glass studio, seeing several demonstrations of glass blowing and techniques and then the outstanding finished product. Walking through the Museum of American Glass we saw a collection of the earliest glass items made in America to 18th century glass to contemporary glass art. The afternoon would not be complete without browsing in the Paperweight Shop and General Store. This was a very informative day of meeting members of the Historical Society and learning something about South Jersey history: glass production. By doing so we had the chance to broaden our knowledge of glass making, an industry very important to South Jersey history and economy.

Come visit Wheaton Arts and Cultural Center! For information and upcoming list of events go to their website at www.WheatonArts.org. The next LHSNJ meeting is on June 10th at Liberty Hall in Union.

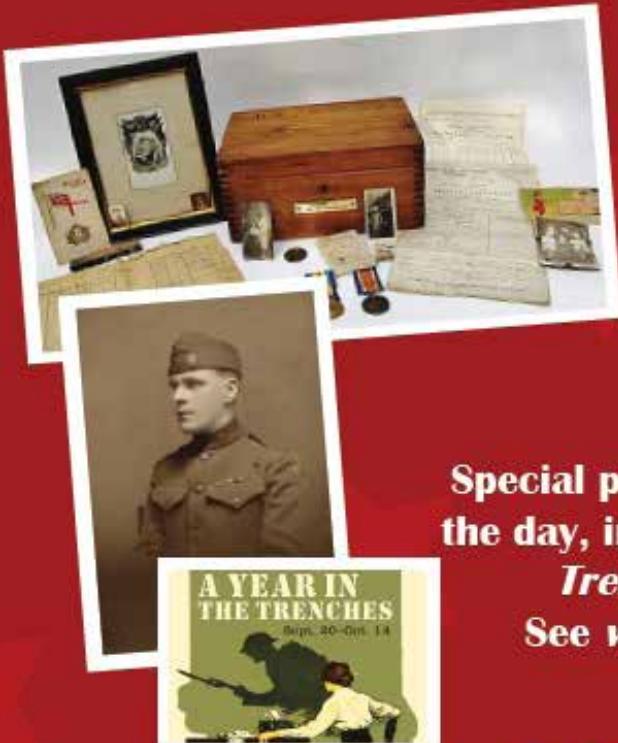


NJWWI ROAD SHOW

Friday, April 28, 2017 from 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

www.history.nj.gov

Ocean County Library | 101 Washington Street | Toms River



**Bring your WWI
Memorabilia!**

Experts will tell you the historic significance of WWI-era objects, manuscripts, and collectibles and how to take care of them.

Special presentations will be offered throughout the day, including a performance of *A Year in the Trenches*, a new play by James Rana.
See www.history.nj.gov for more details!

NEW JERSEY
Historical
COMMISSION



NEW JERSEY
WORLD WAR I
CENTENNIAL
1917 - 2017

NEW JERSEY
STATE MUSEUM
Inspiration. In Depth.

NEW JERSEY
NJSIA
STATE ARCHIVES

March 9th Meeting

“Lost Gettysburg Address”

Daniel T. Dixon joined us at our March meeting to tell those present about the “Lost Gettysburg Address” and its author/presenter. Dixon was on a month tour of the Northeast from his home in California. Some of his other stops were outside of Boston, lower State New York and the night before Old Baldy at the Jersey Shore CWRT. He joined our crew for dinner at the Lamp Post and told of his research at the Huntington Library as well as his work with our webmaster Hal Jespersen on maps for one of his publications.

Several members commented after the meeting that learning about Charles Anderson and his connections was as interesting as the speech and how it resurfaced in Wyoming. Many know about Edward Everett’s deliberate style and Abraham Lincoln’s inspirational remarks, but few are aware of the third speaker on November 19, 1863. Thanks to Dan Dixon we are all now aware of this fact.

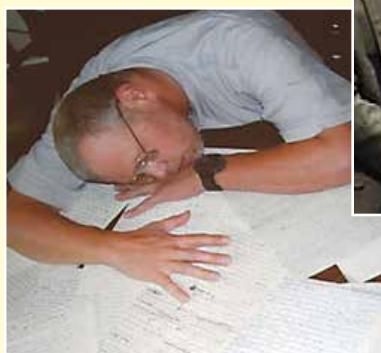
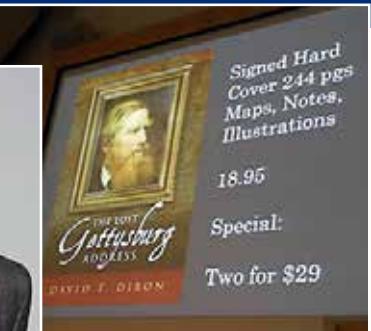
The speech was discovered in a cardboard box, by an anthropologist from Indiana on vacation at a remote ranch in Wyoming, whose owner was a descendant of Charlie Anderson. Eventually Daniel Dixon was brought in to review the documents and his research resulted in a 2015 book (*The Lost Gettysburg Address*) which tells the story of the address and Charles Anderson.

Highlights of Anderson’s life before the War are fascinating. He was the brother of Robert Anderson of Fort Sumter fame, and the nephew of Chief Justice John Marshall. He was a lawyer in Cincinnati who moved his family to Texas, just north of San Antonio in 1859. It was there that he re-connected with his friend Lt. Col. Robert E. Lee. It was there that General Winfield Scott sent him the proposed ‘anaconda’ plan in case the Southern States succeeded. When Texas left the Union, Charles Anderson was imprisoned for his Unionism. His family departed through Brownsville. He did escape, went to Mexico and Havana before arriving in New York where he gave an address at Copper Union.

Returning to Ohio, he raised a regiment and was wounded twice in battle before resigning from the Army.

He ran and was elected as Lt. Governor. Because Ohio was critical politically in the 1864 election, as Lt. Governor, Anderson was asked to provide some remarks at the Gettysburg event. He gave a fiery speech as a true believer in the Union and was described as a ‘loose cannon.’ He was never a supporter of Lincoln. In June 1865 the Governor fell, became ill and died. Anderson ascended to Governor of Ohio. He later moved to Kentucky where he lived a quiet life for 30 years.

The text of Anderson’s speech and a hand drawn map of the Stones River Battlefield are included in the book. David T. Dixon brought another B-list historical celebrity out of the shadows and shared his compelling story. Dan Dixon was the first presenter to receive one of our 40th anniversary glasses. Kudos to Dave Gilson for bringing him to us. Mr. Dixon will be welcomed back when he completes his next adventure.



Daniel Dixon

The Most Southern Place
COURSE NUMBER: IDY-209-68 INSTRUCTOR:
W. Ebert LOCATION: ROH 110
TIME: 6:30-9:00p.m.
DAY: Thursdays

The Mississippi Delta developed late in the rush to spread the plantation system across the South, but it became the quintessential antebellum community and a lens into American culture and race relations. This mini course explores the astonishing rise of this locale, its extraordinary resistance to change and its surprising place in history.

Dates and Topics:

Week 1: 6/15/17 The Antebellum South on a Fast-track

Week 2: 6/22/17 Hope and Hopelessness in the Aftermath of the Civil War

Week 3: 6/29/17 The Great Flood of 1927 and the Heavy Hand of Jim Crow

Week 4: 7/13/17 The Crucible of American Music in the Heartland of Poverty

Week 5: 7/20/17 Emergence of the Modern Civil Rights Movement

**Center for Civic Leadership and Responsibility Connector Building, room 103
Camden County College
PO Box 200, Blackwood, NJ 08012
Director: John L. Pesda www.camdencc.edu/civiccenter**

Commemorating and Celebrating the African American Experience



History • Art • Literature • Theater • Music • Film • Dialogue

*** FREE ADMISSION ***

THE 2017 BLACK HISTORY & CULTURE SHOWCASE

APRIL 15TH & 16TH

Pennsylvania Convention Center

12th & Arch St, Philadelphia

11am - 6pm

Coming Events

April 15 9:30 AM – 5 PM

Treasured Landscapes Exhibit in the Washington's Headquarters Museum; 30 Washington Place, Morristown. The five paintings and prints exhibited are included in a new book published by the National Park Service's Museum Management Program, Treasured Landscapes: National Park Service Art Collections Tell America's Stories. It highlights art collections from the nation's over 400 national parks; the artwork presented in the book is a testament to the pervasive power of the natural and built environment we all can claim as our collective legacy. The Treasured Landscapes publication is available in our museum store. For more information on the Treasured Landscapes Exhibit, contact Chief of Cultural Resources, Dr. Jude Pfister at: jude_pfister@nps.gov.

Thursday, April 18 7 PM

Patricia Sanftner, Alexander Hamilton, The Little Lion. Madison Historical Society, Madison Public Library, 39 Keep Street, Madi-

Continued on page 14

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

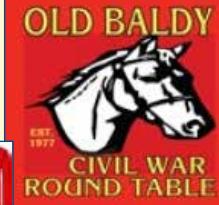
Sizes: Mens: S-3XL

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

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



Logo



3



4



7



7



6



5

7 - Irish Fluted Glass - \$7.00

Can be used with either Cold or Hot Liquids

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>

son. Free. Info 973-377-0722 FYI: Sanftner was one of the first members of the NJARRT and has spoken at a meeting.

Friday, April 21 10 AM – 3:30 PM

The Art of Period Dress Conference presented by Hunterdon County Cultural & Heritage Commission & Crossroads of the American Revolution NHA, in Flemington, NJ. Speakers include Mark Hutter & Sarah Woodyard (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation) and Eliza West (Fort Ticonderoga). \$15 includes lunch; registration and details: <http://donations.revolutionarynj.org/product/heritage-partner-spring-conference-registration/>

Saturday and Sunday, April 29 – 30; 9am

Annual Civil War Reenactment at the Neshaminy State Park, Bensalem, PA. This year is the Battle of Antietam/Sharsburg. Camp opens at 9am with battles at 2pm on Saturday and 1:30pm on Sunday. For more information: call 267-968-4809 or www.neshaminycevent.org

Second Saturday Tours of Paulsdale

noon every month on the second Saturday. Alice Paul Institute, 128 Hooten Road, Mount Laurel, NJ. Contact: claires@alicepaul.org or 856-231-1885. www.alicepaul.org/news/events/

Delaware Valley CWRT Civil War Institute at Manor College

Our updated Civil War Institute at Manor College class format has undergone several changes that allow a greater variety of choices for students who in the past have found it difficult to attend 3-week or 6-week courses.

Our semesters now include multiple-week courses, 2-week courses and 1-night seminars. Classes may be taken as part of the certificate program or individually. Completion of four core courses, and any 12 nights of electives (any combination of length) will now be required to receive the certificate.

Our core courses are being reduced from six weeks to four weeks each. This will allow a student to earn a certificate after attending 56 hours of instruction (32 hours of core courses plus 24 hours of electives), instead of an average of 72 hours of instruction.

Manor College is located at 700 Fox Chase Road in Jenkintown, PA. You may call (215) 884-2218 to register or for an application for the certificate program, or online www.manor.edu/cont-ed/civil-war/courses.php

Class hours are 6:30 till 8:30 pm, unless otherwise noted.

* Indicates Core Course

** Indicates Elective Course/Seminar

Spring 2017

The following seminars and courses will be offered in the Spring 2017 semester. Of special interest are two classes that will – for the first time – add material on World War II to the Institute's curriculum. All classes will begin at 6:30 p.m. on the dates specified.

****Philadelphia in the Civil War 2 hrs**

The city and its citizens played a major role during the Civil War, particularly as suppliers of war materiel.

**Instructor: Herb Kaufman
Wednesday, April 5**

***The Battle of Fredericksburg 4 hrs**

On Dec. 13, 1862, the Army of the Potomac, under Ambrose Burnside, suffered its most disastrous defeat. Futile assaults on Confederate positions brought about the slaughter of many Union soldiers. This class will explore why the Union lost, portray the brave men who fought, and the strategies and blunders that

made this battle one of the most memorable in the Civil War.

**Instructor: Walt Lafty
Wednesdays, April 12 and 19**

World War II Seminar

****The Music That Got Us Through World War II 2 hrs**

During the war, radios were filled with new patriotic and sentimental songs. The music, highlighted by many original 78 rpm records, that has been woven into the fabric of our American culture is presented. Learn about the composers, bands and singers that got us through the war.

**Instructor: Herb Kaufman
Wednesday, May 3**

***The Irish in the Civil War 4 hrs**

Both Blue and Gray had a generous touch of green. So why did these men fight and die so bravely in a country that was new to them? And what generals were more gallant than the Union's Phil Sheridan and the Confederacy's Pat Cleburne?

**Instructor: Hugh Boyle
Mondays, May 8 and 15**

**Join us at 7:15 p.m. on Thursday, April 13th, at
Camden County College,
Blackwood Campus,
Connector Building, Room 101.**

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2017

**April 13 – Thursday
“Duels, Fools, and Scoundrels”
Herb Kaufman**

(Teacher, Lecturer, Historian)

**May 11 – Thursday
Bruce W. Tucker portrays
“Admiral David G. Farragut, USN”
(Teacher, Lecturer, Historian)**

**June 8 – Thursday
“A Civil War Captain and His Lady: A True Story of
Love, Courtship, and Combat”
Gene Barr
(Author, Lecturer, Historian, CEO)**

**Questions to
Dave Gilson - 856-547-8130 - ddsghh@comcast.net**

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

**856-427-4022 oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net
Founded January 1977**

President: Richard Jankowski

Vice President: Kathy Clark

Treasurer: Frank Barletta

Secretary: Bill Hughes

Programs: Dave Gilson

Trustees: Paul Prentiss

Ellen Preston

Dave Gilson

Editor: Don Wiles - cwwiles@comcast.net