

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

October 8, 2015 The One Hundred and Fiftieth Year of the Civil War

“Straight and swift to my wounded I go’: The Reality of Civil War Medicine”

*The History of the
Old Baldy Civil War Round Table - Part 3
by Mike Cavanaugh... page 5*



Join us at **7:15 PM** on **Thursday, October 8**, at **Camden County College** in the **Connector Building, Room 101**. This month's topic is **Robert Hicks** on **“Straight and swift to my wounded I go’: The Reality of Civil War Medicine”**.

***Bearing the bandages, water and sponge,
Straight and swift to my wounded I go...
To each and all one after another I draw near,
not one do I miss.***
– **Walt Whitman, “The Wound Dresser”**

Despite recent commemorations of Civil War battles and leaders, the war's medical dimension has received comparatively little public attention. America's “good gray poet,” Walt Whitman, who volunteered in hospitals during the war, observed that “the real war will not get in the books.” For Whitman, the war's true story was found in the hospital. The war affected every family: on average, one citizen in ten was killed, wounded, or became sick because of the war. The massive casualties made huge demands on medical practice, stimulating the reorganization of professional medicine. Faced with catastrophe, the federal medical establishment re-invented itself and created the modern hospital-centered mode of emergency care that remains the Civil War's chief legacy to medicine. Focusing on specific wounded soldiers as lenses to understand the larger picture of the medical war, this presentation follows their experiences from the battlefield to distant general hospitals. The presentation previews the permanent exhibition of “the real war” at The College of Physicians of Philadelphia, Broken Bodies,

Suffering Spirits: Injury, Death, and Healing in Civil War Philadelphia.

Robert D. Hicks, PhD is the director of the Mütter Museum and Historical Medical Library of The College of Physicians of Philadelphia. He also directs the F. C. Wood Institute and holds the William Maul Measey Chair for the History of Medicine. Formerly, he supervised exhibits, collections, and educational outreach at the Chemical Heritage Foundation in Philadelphia. He has worked with museum-based education and exhibits for over three decades, primarily as a consultant to historic sites and museums. This work led Robert to obtain a doctorate in maritime history from the University of Exeter, United Kingdom. Concurrent with the museum consulting, Robert worked for the Commonwealth of Virginia as a senior program manager in criminal justice, providing managerial assistance throughout the state. Earlier, he performed criminal justice work in Arizona, and obtained B.A. and M.A. degrees in anthropology and archaeology at the University of Arizona. He also served as a naval officer with the U.S. Naval Security Group. His most recent book is *Voyage to Jamestown: Practical Navigation in the Age of Discovery* (U.S. Naval Institute Press, 2011)

Notes from the President...

Fall is upon us, we survived the Pope's visit and football season is in full swing. Our Old Baldy Irish fluted glasses will be available at the meeting this month for \$7. Our Board convened and plans are shaping up for a grand 2016 with another Woodland Cemetery tour, the Symposium, the Book Award and great programs.

John Zinn did a superb job last month informing us about the origins of baseball in New Jersey before, during and after the Civil War. This month **Dr. Robert Hicks** will tell us about Civil War medicine in Philadelphia during the War. Remember our meeting next month is on Wednesday the 11th.

See **Frank Barletta** if you want to contribute to our effort to restore Civil War tombstones at Woodland Cemetery. Our Symposium will be mid-October next year. Let us

**Join us at 7:15 p.m. on Thursday, October 8th, at Camden County College,
Blackwood Campus, Connector Building, Room 101.**

know how you would like to assist us on this project. Our 40th anniversary luncheon is only 15 months away. We will need your help to make it a grand event. **Kathy Clark** is doing a fine job keeping us current on happenings in New Jersey. Let her know if of your interests.

Thanks to **Bill Sia** for passing out flyers after the "Two Wars" lectures. We look forward to hearing about **Frank Barletta's** and **Kathy Clark's** adventures to the Georgia last month. Stop by to visit **Bob Russo** and his crew at the Mullica Hill Civil War event on October 10-11. Anyone interested in serving as our publicity lead to spread the word

on our great events, let us know. Keep telling everyone of the fun you are having learning about the Civil War with our Round Table and invite them to attend an event.

On October 19 **J. Howard Wert** will be displaying some of his collection of Civil War artifacts at the American Legion Post 405 meeting at the Union League. Plan on bringing a friend to see the screening of **Joe Wilson's** documentary on Civil War Prisons at 6:30 on October 26th. Travel safe.

Join us at the Lamp Post Diner, before the meeting if you can.

Rich Jankowski, President

Today in Civil War History

Tuesday October 8, 1861

Ailing Anderson Abdicates Assignment

Brig. Gen. Robert Anderson had been a lowly colonel when he commanded Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor last year. Caught between the rock of Carolina's demand that he leave and the hard place of Federal refusal to allow it, he had not been at all comfortable bearing the weight of the burdens of history. Subsequently promoted and named to command the Federal Department of the Cumberland, his health had declined both mentally and physically ever since. His request for a medical leave was granted today as he had suffered a complete nervous breakdown. He never returned to active service. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman was named his replacement. The job would not be good for his mental health either.

Wednesday October 8, 1862

Curious Conditions Cloud Kentucky Clash

One of the few major battles of the War to occur in Kentucky took place today, along the Chaplin Hills above Doctor's Creek near the small town of Perryville. The Union army under Buell battled the Confederate forces of Bragg, or at least parts of them did. In part because of the hills, in part because of odd atmospheric conditions which occasionally occurred during battles, the sound of even ferocious fighting sometimes could not be heard close by, while being clearly audible far away. As a result, units of both armies never knew the battle was in progress and did not become involved. In one sense it was a Confederate victory since Buell was the first to retreat. In another sense

it was a win for the Union, as the Confederacy never again tried to invade Kentucky.

Thursday October 8, 1863

Primarily Peaceful Period Passes

No big battles or major actions occurred in the War today. This did not signal any outbreak of pacifistic tendencies, just that nobody was in position to do much damage to anything. All that could be found in the way of militarism were a couple of skirmishes in Virginia, at Robertson's River and James City to be precise. In the perpetual hotbed of East Tennessee, there was a Federal reconnaissance to Olympian Springs, Kentucky.

Saturday October 8, 1864

Sea King Sheds Sailing Pseudonym

A lovely new steamship departed the docks of London today, the name Sea King painted on her stern and printed on her papers. Another vessel, the S.S. Laurel departed the same docks at the same time. They both just happened to be bound for Madeira Island in the mid-Atlantic. There some sleight-of-hand would take place. Passengers on the Laurel included Lt. James I. Waddell of the Confederate States Navy and a large number of seamen in the same employ. Cargo on the Laurel included a large number of un-mounted guns, gunpowder suitable for Navy cannons, and other provisions for a long sea voyage. In Madeira a swap would be made, with Waddell and his erstwhile co-passengers taking charge of the Sea King and mounting the cannons on her decks and stocking her with the provisions. The last act would be to change her name, and the last great Confederate commerce raider, Shenandoah, would be in business.

www.civilwarinteractive

Memorial service for Confederate Surgeon General, Dr. Charles Brewer

On Monday September 28th at the Siloam Cemetery there was a memorial service for Confederate Surgeon General, Dr. Charles Brewer. It was put on by the Daughters of the Confederacy of Philadelphia, with the assistance of Old Baldy member **Bill Hughes**. Brewer was a brother-in-law of MG JEB Stuart and his wife was the daughter of Union Gen Philip St George Cooke. Dr. Brewer came to Vineland in 1870 and was very involved in the community. He served as Doctor, Corner, Postmaster, and for

Bill Hughes presents a history of Doctor Brewer to the UDC during the Memorial



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14 years was a resident physician for Trenton State Prison. The service was conducted by the UDC. Bill Hughes gave a history of the Doctor and after dedicating a marker and placing of a wreath there was a gun salute, and Taps. This was followed by singing Dixie and the Rebel Yell. Old Baldy

members **Bob Fallon** and re-enactor **Erik Koefoed** were also present.

There were present Confederate re-enactors and a Bugler who was the leader of the famous Beck Band of Philadelphia



Lincoln re-enactor James Getty remembered by family, Gettysburg community

James Getty died Saturday, September 26 He was 83.

James Getty, famous for his portrayal of Abraham Lincoln, is remembered not only for his career but for the great impact he left on his family and the community.

"Without a doubt, he was one of the most wonderful human beings I have ever had the pleasure to know," said daughter-in-law Amy Getty.

James Getty died Saturday night at 83 years old. For 38 years, James Getty has been portraying Lincoln all across the country, said his wife, Joanne Getty. *"If he hadn't gotten ill,"* she said, *"he'd still be doing it."* Beset by numerous health issues, he hadn't performed as Lincoln since April. He was recently admitted into Genesis HealthCare's Gettysburg Center for skilled care, Charles Getty said about his father.

James Getty made an impact with the Gettysburg community with his impersonation of President Abraham Lincoln. He worked frequently with Destination Gettysburg in his theater performances, special presentations, leadership training and oration of the Gettysburg Address, according to a news release from the company.

Steve Wiley, founder of the Lincoln Leadership Institute at Gettysburg, worked with James Getty for more than 20 years. *"He was an extraordinary man,"* Wiley said. *"He was fascinating, captivating and all the other great words you can find; I'm just heartbroken that he's gone."* James Getty over-delivered at every event the leadership institute held, Wiley said, taking part in meetings with companies like Apple, and ExxonMobil.

The beginning

Joanne and James, both from Illinois, met freshmen year



at Illinois Wesleyan University. He was a music major, taking part in school musicals and singing at funerals and weddings, Joanne Getty said.

However, after a year and a half of college, James Getty spent four years in the Navy, still taking classes while attending to his duties. After those four years, he returned to school and finished his bachelor's in music education, continuing on to work toward his master's, she said.

They married in January 1952. James Getty taught at the college level in Sandusky, Ohio, as well as in Maine, his wife said. He not only taught students but directed church choirs at

each institution he taught at, his wife said. *"Music was in his blood,"* she said.

The start of Lincoln

James Getty grew a beard when the couple lived in Ohio, Joanne Getty said. *"The students started calling him Lincoln, but he didn't believe it,"* she said. It wasn't until they took a picture of him from the side that he saw it. Then, the wheels started turning.

In 1977, the two moved to Gettysburg and got started on transforming James Getty into a Lincoln re-enactor.

"When he stopped being a teacher, I was really heart sick," she said. *"But I realized he's still teaching."*

The later years

After the move to Gettysburg, Lincoln was the focus.

At first, Joanne Getty handled the equipment and lighting for her husband's shows, traveling to each of them. She then focused on handling the bookings and the details, while James Getty took his creativity to the stage.

"It was mostly just the two of us," she said. Although the re-enactments of Lincoln were a big part of the family's lives, James Getty was much more than his presidential portrayal.

Tom Kolmer, of the Spring Grove area, knew James Getty

for 16 years, he said. He became friends with the Gettys when the two families met at Gettysburg Presbyterian Church. "He was a brilliant man," Kolmer said. "His house was filled with books and manuscripts of everything Lincoln; he was so knowledgeable."

Kolmer remembers the speech James Getty gave at his son's Boy Scout Troop 105 ceremony in 2010, portraying Lincoln and discussing the relationship between Boy Scout values and those during Lincoln's time. "He had a heart

of gold," Kolmer said. James Getty's wife couldn't agree more. "Ever since I've known Jim he's been the kindest, gentlest person," Joanne Getty said. Diane Good, James Getty's daughter, said he was a wonderful person.

"He was good at everything, at being my dad."

By Davin Jurgensen
djurgensen@eveningsun.com

Daily Record/Sunday News reporter Flint McColgan
contributed to this report.

Brigadier General Robert Anderson

Robert Anderson (June 14, 1805 – October 26, 1871) was a United States Army officer during the American Civil War. To many, he was a hero who defied the Confederacy and upheld Union honor in the first battle of the American Civil War at Fort Sumter in April 1861. The Confederates bombarded the fort and forced its surrender to start the war. After Sumter fell, Anderson was promoted to brigadier general and given command of Union forces in Kentucky, but was removed late in 1861 and reassigned to Rhode Island, before retiring from military service in 1863.

Fort Sumter

When South Carolina seceded in December 1860, Major Anderson, a pro-slavery, former slave-owner from Kentucky, remained loyal to the Union. He was the commanding officer of United States Army forces in Charleston, South Carolina, the last remaining important Union post in the Confederacy. He moved his small garrison from Fort Moultrie, which was indefensible, to the more modern, more defensible, Fort Sumter in the middle of Charleston Harbor. South Carolina leaders cried betrayal, while the North celebrated with enormous excitement at this show of defiance against secessionism. In February 1861 the Confederate States of America was formed and took charge. Jefferson Davis, the Confederate President, ordered the fort be captured. The artillery attack was commanded by Brig. Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, who had been Anderson's student at West Point. The attack began April 12, 1861, and continued until Anderson, badly outnumbered and outgunned, surrendered the fort on April 14. The battle began the American Civil War. No one was killed in the battle on either side, but one Union soldier was killed and one mortally wounded during a 50-gun salute.

Status as national hero

Robert Anderson's actions in defense of Fort Sumter made him an immediate national hero. He was promoted to brigadier general, effective May 15. Anderson took the fort's 33-star flag with him to New York City, where he participated in a Union Square patriotic rally that was the largest public gathering in North America up to that time.

Assignments

Anderson then went on a highly successful recruiting tour of the North. His next assignment placed him in another sensitive political position, commander of the Department of Kentucky (subsequently renamed the Department of the Cumberland), in a border state that had officially declared neutrality between the warring parties. He served in that position from May 28, 1861. Historians commonly attribute failing health as the reason for his relinquishment of command to Brig. Gen. William T. Sherman, on October 7,

1861. But a letter from Joshua Fry Speed, Lincoln's close friend, suggests Lincoln's preference for Anderson's removal. Speed met with Anderson and found him reluctant to implement Lincoln's wishes to distribute rifles to Unionists in Kentucky. Anderson, Speed wrote to Lincoln on October 8, "seemed grieved that [he] had to surrender his command ... [but] agreed that it was necessary and gracefully yielded."

In 1862 Anderson was elected an honorary member of the New York Society of the Cincinnati. Anderson's grand-nephew, Ambassador Larz Anderson, was highly active in the Society.

General Anderson's last assignment of his military career was a brief period as commanding officer of Fort Adams in Newport, Rhode Island, in August 1863. By coincidence, Fort Adams had been General Beauregard's first assignment after his graduation from West Point.

Anderson officially retired from the Army on October 27, 1863, "for Disability resulting from Long and Faithful Service, and Wounds and Disease contracted in the Line of Duty", but continued to serve on the staff of the general commanding the Eastern Department, headquartered in New York City, from October 27, 1863 until January 22, 1869.

After Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox and the effective conclusion of the war, Anderson returned to Charleston in uniform and, four years after lowering the 33-star flag in surrender, raised it in triumph over the recaptured but badly battered Fort Sumter during ceremonies there on April 14, 1865, mere hours before Lincoln's assassination.

In 1869, he discussed the future of the U.S. Army with the "Father of the United States Military Academy," Brevet Major General Sylvanus Thayer. An outcome of that visit was establishment of the Military Academy's Association of Graduates (AoG).

Gravesite at the West Point Cemetery
Anderson died in Nice, France, seeking a cure for his ailments. He was later interred at West Point Cemetery.



History of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table - Part 3

By Mike Cavanaugh

The Old Baldy CWRT and the Civil War Library and Museum

Founded in 1888 by Union Army veterans, the Civil War Library and Museum in Philadelphia held a collection of Civil War artifacts, books, and papers second to none. It was at the beginning basically a private club supported by the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States (MOLLUS) and the Union League of Philadelphia. But it was incorporated and the collection privately owned by no one, would go to the state of Pennsylvania in event the museum and library would be forced to close. In January 1977, we were invited by director **Russ Pritchard** to meet in the Lincoln Room. This is where the first official meeting of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia was held. From the very beginning Old Baldy became a valuable tenant contributing to the upkeep and continuation of the operation of the institution. It became – as I like to call it – the tail wagging the dog. Old Baldy members contributed funds, workers, volunteers and even paid staff. Almost from the very beginning Old Baldy members were represented on the CWL&M Board of Directors. For many years, thanks to **Steve Wright** serving as curator, **John Craft** as director and **Charlie Barrett** running the museum store, the building was humming with activity. It was Old Baldy members who kept the doors open. Volunteers not only provided staff during the week, they had enough men and women to open the building on Saturdays and Sundays. This was mainly through the efforts of long time Old Baldy member **Pat Purcell**. Another group of members took on the task of cataloging the eight thousand volume book collection. John Craft's wife **Debbie Craft**, used her expertise to create the wonderful "Meade Room." Many of our members had non-member friends who volunteered to do such things as carpentry work, painting, and general maintenance saving thousands of dollars. One member, who passed away, left us funds in his will sufficient to put a new roof on the building

Old Baldy held many fundraising events, book raffles, and membership drives which enabled us to contribute thousands of dollars to the library and museum treasury. In one year alone Old Baldy contributed over ten thousand dollars. We even paid for the leasing of the copy machine. John Craft spent many hours working on obtaining grants that helped financially and also made other institutions aware of our existence.

That's the nuts and bolts story of the Old Baldy CWRT and the CWL & M. But what was it like to be a volunteer? The job was mainly helping people to appreciate the unbelievable Civil War collec-



tion, one of the finest in the country. The collection was featured many times in the Philadelphia Inquirer and local newspapers along with local TV stations. Another important job was helping visitors with research. People were amazed at the information that was available on the Civil War. If we did not have the information we usually knew were to get it. It was special to see someone's eyes light up when

we found information on their ancestor who had fought for the Union or the Confederacy. High school and college students found valuable primary source material working on their school assignments. Below you will find some interesting facts about the Old Baldy CWRT:

Members of note:

Who said Old Baldy didn't have class?

William Smith was the first violinist with the Philadelphia Orchestra under Eugene Ormandy.

Nancy Caldwell - the first female president of Old Baldy.

Pat Caldwell and **Don Wiles** - Editors of the Del-Val CWRT and Old Baldy CWRT newsletters. We exchanged newsletters with many round tables in the country. Without a doubt Pat and Don's are the best.

We must also note the membership of the Del -Val CWRT has provided with lots of help and support over the years.

Visitors of note;

Happy Rockefeller wife of Vice President and Governor Nelson Rockefeller. She is a decedent of General George Gordon Meade. Made a nice contribution to the Meade Room.

Lynn Abraham District Attorney of Philadelphia. She was escorted by former Frank Rizzo body guard **Tony Fulwood** – all six foot plus of him.

Governor Tom Ridge's wife **Michele Ridge** (body guards and all!) visited the War Library several years back. She was a very nice lady.

Alex Trebek - Jeopardy Host. A Civil War buff who donated several items to the museum.

Members who went on to bigger and better things:

A. Wilson Greene historian at Fredericksburg NMP. One of the founders of the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites also served as president. Now the Director of Pamplin Historical Park in Petersburg, VA.

Frank O'Reilly National Park Service Historian and tour guide. Wrote the definitive book on the battle of Fredericksburg.

Kids say the darndest things!

On a visit a group of students from a local private school were seated in the Meade Room. Their teacher asked them to pick one item in the room and say something about it. One young man



picked out the Meade uniform and remarked it was the uniform the general wore at the battle of Gettysburg. Very good!

Another young man picked out the saddle General John Reynolds was riding on when he was shot at Gettysburg's first day. He added "He was also the inventor of **rental cars!**"

Old Baldy was always a big hit when groups of young people visited. One day a group of Boy Scouts came in and, as young people do, were running wild. At that time Old Baldy was in the back room covered with a blanket waiting for his display case to be built. I grabbed a group of runners and told them if they behaved I would show them something very special in the back room. At the end of the tour they took me up on my offer. I lifted the blanket to show Old Baldy in all his glory. With that one youngster replied, "Cool, got any cows!"

Of could there are scores of members of Old Baldy who helped make our round table what it is today. My memory is not what it used to be so I apologize to each and every one of them for not giving them the credit they deserve. The important fact is that the Old baldy CWRT is alive and well under new leadership supported my long time members.

This is the last of my articles on the history of the Old Baldy CWRT. I hope you enjoyed them as much as I enjoyed bringing them to you. Also I hope it brought back memories to some of our long time members.

Your obedient servant,
Mike Cavanaugh



Sea King Sheds Sailing Pseudonym

CSS Shenandoah, formerly **Sea King**, was an iron-framed, teak-planked, full-rigged ship, with auxiliary steam power, captained by Confederate States Navy Lieutenant Commander James Waddell, a North Carolinian with twenty years of prior service in the United States Navy.

The CSS Shenandoah was launched as Sea King on 17 August, 1863, and would become one of the most feared commerce raiders in the Confederate Navy. She surrendered on the River Mersey, Liverpool, England, on November 6, 1865. Her flag was the last sovereign Confederate flag to be officially furled.

During 12½ months of 1864–1865 the ship undertook commerce raiding resulting in the capture and sinking or bonding of thirty-eight Union merchant vessels, mostly New Bedford whaleships. The Shenandoah fired the last shot of the American Civil War, across the bow of a whaler in waters off the Aleutian Islands.

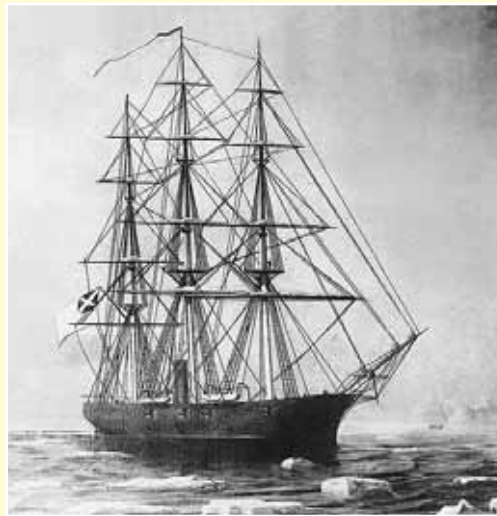
History and Mission

The vessel had three names and many owners in her lifetime of nine years. She had been designed as an auxiliary composite passenger cargo vessel of 1,018 tons being built in 1863 by Alexander Stephen & Sons, Glasgow, Scotland, for Robertson & Co., Glasgow to be named Sea King. The vessel was intended for the East Asia tea trade and as a troop transport. On being fitted out at the builders the Northern Union assessed the ship for purchase. After change of owner and a number trips to the Far East carrying cargo and to New Zealand transporting troops to the Maori War, the Confederate Navy assessed and purchased her from Wallace Bros of Liverpool in secret on 18 October 1864. The ship was to be converted into an armed cruiser with a mission to capture and destroy Union merchant ships.

Sea King sailed from London on 8 October 1864, ostensibly for Bombay, India, on a trading voyage. The supply steamer Laurel sailed from Liverpool the same day. The two ships rendezvoused at Funchal, Madeira, with the Laurel carrying the officers and the nucleus of the commerce raider's crew, together with naval guns, ammunition, and ship's stores. Her commander, Lieutenant James Iredell Waddell supervised her conversion to a man-o-war in nearby waters. However, Waddell was barely able to bring his crew to even half strength, despite additional volunteers from the merchant sailors on the Sea King and from Laurel.

The Confederate cruiser was commissioned on 19 October 1864, lowering the Union Jack and raising the Stainless Banner renaming the vessel CSS Shenandoah.

As developed in the Confederate Navy Department and developed by its agents in Europe, CSS Shenandoah was tasked to strike at the Union's economy and "seek out and utterly destroy" commerce in areas yet undisturbed. Captain Waddell began seeking enemy merchant ships on the Cape of Good Hope–Australia route and in the Pacific whaling fleet. Captain Waddell sailed her around the Cape of Good Hope of Africa and headed across the Indian Ocean for Australia, destroying Union vessels he encountered on



the route.

On Surrender to the British government at Liverpool on 6 November 1865, CSS Shenandoah was handed over to the United States government. In turn the ship was sold to Matthew Isaac Wilson of Liverpool who in turn sold the vessel to the Sultan of Zanzibar in 1867

who renamed her El Majidi SS. The ship was damaged in a hurricane at Zanzibar on 15 April 1872. After temporarily repairs she sailed on the 10 September 1872 from Zanzibar to Bombay with 130 passengers and crew. She developed holes and took on water sinking a few days later.

Australia Stopover

Still short-handed, the Shenandoah arrived at Melbourne, Victoria, on January 25, 1865, where she filled her complement and her storerooms.

She also signed on 40 crew members who had been stow-aways from Melbourne. They were not enlisted until the ship was outside Australian territorial waters. The Shipping Articles show all 40 crew members had enlisted on the day of her departure from Melbourne, February 18, 1865. However, nineteen of Waddell's crew deserted at Melbourne, some giving statements of their service to the United States Consul. An 1871 hearing at the International Court in Geneva awarded damages of £820,000 against Britain to the US government for allowing the use of the Melbourne port facilities at Williamstown by the CSS Shenandoah

The unofficial home port of the Confederate overseas fleet was Liverpool in England. Confederate Commander James Dunwoody Bulloch was based in the city. The city provided ships, crews, munitions and provisions of war. Sea King departed from London on October 8, 1864, and after supply of arms and crew on October 19, off the coast of Madeira CSS Shenandoah headed for the Pacific Ocean via the Indian Ocean. En route to the Cape, the Confederates captured six prizes. Five were burned or scuttled, once the crew and passengers had been removed. The sixth was bonded and used to transport the prisoners to Bahia, Brazil, where they were released.

Shenandoah took only one prize in the Indian Ocean, but hunting became more profitable after refitting in Melbourne. En route to the North Pacific whaling grounds, on April 3–4, Waddell burned four whalers in the Caroline Islands. After a 3-week cruise to the ice and fog of the Sea of Okhotsk yielded only a single prize, due to a warning which had preceded him, Waddell headed north past the Aleutian Islands into the Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean. Shenandoah then proceeded to capture 11 more prizes.

On June 27, 1865, he learned from a prize, the Susan & Abigail, that General Robert E. Lee had surrendered his Army of Northern Virginia. Her captain produced a San Francisco

newspaper reporting the flight from Richmond, Virginia, of the Confederate Government 10 weeks previously. However, the newspaper also contained Confederate President Jefferson Davis's proclamation that the "war would be carried on with re-newed vigor." Waddell then captured 10 more whalers in the space of 7 hours just below the Arctic Circle.

On August 2, 1865, Waddell finally learned of the war's end when he encountered the Liverpool barque Barracouta. The Barracouta had sailed from San Francisco, which he was heading to capture, believing it weakly defended. He received the devastating news of the surrender of General Joseph E. Johnston's army on April 26, Kirby Smith's army's surrender on May 26, and crucially the capture of President Davis and a part of his cabinet. Captain Waddell then knew the war over.

Captain Waddell lowered his Confederate flag, and the CSS Shenandoah underwent physical alteration. Her guns were dismantled and stored below deck, and her hull was painted to look like an ordinary merchant vessel.

Surrender of CSS Shenandoah

Regardless of Davis's proclamation and knowing the unreliability of newspapers at the time, Captain Waddell and the crew knew returning to a US port would mean facing a Union court with a Northern perspective of the war. They correctly predicted the risk of being tried in a US court and hanged as pirates. This later proved to be accurate. Commerce raiders were not included in the reconciliation and amnesty that Confederate soldiers were given. Captain Raphael Semmes of CSS Alabama escaped charges of piracy by surrendering May 1, 1865, as an army general under Joseph E. Johnston. Semmes's former sailors surrendered as artillerymen.

Captain Waddell decided to surrender his ship at the unofficial home port of Liverpool, where Confederate Commander Bulloch was stationed.

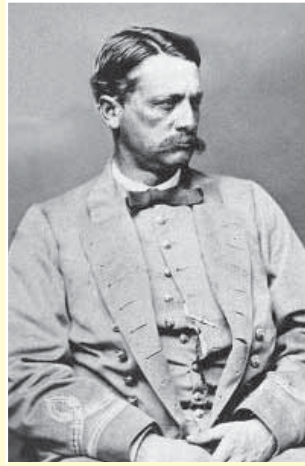
The last lowering of the Confederate flag

CSS Shenandoah sailed from off the west coast of Mexico via Cape Horn to Liverpool, a voyage of three months and over 9,000 miles (14,500 km), being pursued by Union vessels. CSS Shenandoah anchored at the Mersey Bar at the mouth of the estuary awaiting a pilot to take the ship up the river and into the enclosed docks. Not flying any flag, the pilot refused to take the ship into Liverpool unless they flew a flag. The crew raised the Confederate flag. CSS Shenandoah sailed up the River Mersey with the flag fully flying.

The Liverpool Mercury reported the event on Tuesday 7th Nov. 1865:

THE CONFEDERATE CRUISER SHENANDOAH IN THE MERSEY.

Considerable excitement was caused on "Change" yesterday morning by circulation of the report that the Confederate cruiser Shenandoah, of whose exploits amongst the American whalers in the North Pacific so much has been heard, was passed about 8 o'clock by the steamer Douglas at anchor at the bar, of Victoria Channel, apparently waiting for high water. By many the report was discredited, it being thought that those on board the Douglas were in error, and had mistaken some other craft for the celebrated ex-Confederate



Commander James Iredell Waddell, CSN

cruiser. At half past ten, however, all doubts on the point were set at rest, with the Shenandoah steaming up the Victoria Channel with the Palmetto flag flying from her masthead.

HMS Donegal happened to be anchored in mid-river between Toxteth in Liverpool and Tranmere in Birkenhead. Captain Waddell manoeuvred his ship near to the British man-of-war dropping anchor. The CSS Shenandoah was surrendered by Captain Waddell to Captain Paynter of HMS Donegal on November 6, 1865. The Confederate flag was lowered again for the very last time, in

front of the crew and a Royal Navy detachment who boarded the vessel.

CSS Shenandoah had struck her colors twice. This marked the last surrender of the American Civil War and the last official lowering of the Confederate flag. The very last act of the Civil War was Captain Waddell walking up the steps of Liverpool Town Hall with a letter to present to the mayor surrendering his vessel to the British government. In so doing, the Shenandoah became the only Confederate warship to circumnavigate the globe.

The United States Naval War Records published in 1894: The Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies



CSS Shenandoah hauled out for repairs at Melbourne, Australia, 1865

in the War of Rebellion November 5 - Arrived in the Mersey, off Liverpool, and on Monday, the 6th, surrendered the Shenandoah to the British nation, by letter to Lord John Russell, premier of Great Britain. (signed) JAMES I WADDELL.

After surrender the CSS Shenandoah was berthed in the partially constructed Herculaneum Dock awaiting her fate. After settling the international legalities, she was turned over to the United States government.

Conclusions

Shenandoah remained at sea for 12 months and 17 days, traversed 58,000 miles (carrying the Confederate flag around the globe for the only time) and sank or captured 38 ships, mostly whalers. Waddell took close to one thousand prisoners, without a single war casualty among his crew; two men died of disease. The vessel was never involved in conflict against any Union Naval vessel, as was the CSS Alabama. She captured and sank United States merchant vessels.

In 1866 the United States government, having taken possession of Shenandoah, sold her to the first Sultan of Zanzibar, who renamed her after himself (El Majidi). On April 15, 1872, a hurricane hit Zanzibar. Shenandoah (El Majidi) was

Continued from page 9 - "Sea King"

one of 6 ships owned by Seyed Burgash which were blown on shore and seriously damaged.

Repercussions

During her year-long service as a commerce raider, Shenandoah caused disorder and devastation around the globe for Union merchant shipping. The Confederate cruiser claimed more than 20 prizes valued at nearly \$1,400,000 (\$21.6 million in today's dollars). In an important development in international law, the U.S. Government pursued claims (collectively called the Alabama Claims) against the British Government, and, following a court of arbitration, won heavy damages.

Battle Ensign

The battle ensign of CSS Shenandoah is unique amongst all of the flags of the Confederate States of America as it was the only Confederate flag to circumnavigate the Earth during the Confederacy, and it was the last Confederate flag to be lowered by a combatant unit in the Civil War (in mid-river on the River Mersey at Liverpool, UK, on November 6, 1865).



Shenandoah's battle ensign has been in the Museum of the Confederacy's collection since 1907 and is currently on display. Lieutenant Dabney [Minor] Scales CSN, gave the flag to a cousin, Eliza Hull Maury, for safekeeping. Eliza Hull Maury was a daughter of, and Richard Launcelot Maury was the eldest son of, Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury. Colonel Richard Launcelot Maury CSA, Eliza's brother, brought the flag from England in 1873, and

donated it to the Museum in 1907. The flag itself measures 88 by 136 inches (220 cm x 350 cm).

From the Southern Historical Society Papers:
The flag of the Shenandoah, reverently preserved by the late Colonel Richard Launcelot Maury, C. S. A., son of Commissioner Matthew Fontaine Maury, was recently deposited with the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, and is preserved in the Museum Building at Richmond, Va.

Wikipedia

Two Hundredth Anniversary Dinner To Remember & Honor General George Gordon Meade

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 2015 at 6:00 PM

The Meade Room at the Union League of Philadelphia. The evening will include featured speakers MG Wesley E. Craig, former Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, and National Park Service Historian Emeritus, the incomparable Ed Bearss, other honored guests, testimonials to General Meade, a buffet dinner, (wine included) awards, favors, and fellowship. \$75. per person; cash bar - Co-sponsored by: General Meade Society of Philadelphia; American Legion Post 405; Armed Services Council of the Union League; Abraham Lincoln Foundation of the Union League; Major Maceuen Civil War Round Table; and the Loyal Legion.

Please e-mail Blair Thron at bkthron@verizon.net to reserve!

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

September 10th Meeting



"New Jersey Base Ball during the Civil War"

John's presentation was on New Jersey's influence on Base Ball before and during the Civil War era. John's research and knowledge of the sport gave us all an insight into the role New Jersey had in the starting of organized Base Ball in America. How the rules of the game that we see played today were set up in the mid 1800s and how the uniforms and equipment progressed from



John Zinn

those early times. Interesting was where the early teams were organized and played. The first teams were in the New York City area and North Jersey. The first all Colored teams were also from this area and about at the same time. Some of the teams stayed together during the war and some of team members had enlisted in the Army and spread the game to other areas of the country. It was a very interesting and educational presentation even if you were not a Base Ball fan.

The Center for Civic Leadership and Responsibility Fall 2015 Special Events & Mini-Courses

**For a Complete Brochure on all Fall events and Mini Courses contact:
(856) 227-7200, ext. 4333 • www.camdencc.edu/civiccenter**

Two Wars that Changed America: the Civil War and World War II

COURSE NUMBER: IDY-209-71

DAY: Wednesdays, September 16, 30, October 7, 14,
November 4, 11

TIME: 7 p.m.

LOCATION: Civic Hall, Connector Building, Blackwood Campus

The year 2015 marks the 150th anniversary of the end of the Civil War and the 70th anniversary of WWII's conclusion. This series will trace the rise of the U.S. as a world power and the consequences of this process. All six lectures and film screenings are free and open to the public on the Blackwood Campus of Camden County College.

The Best Years of Their Lives: The Troubled Homecoming of the 'Greatest Generation'

October 14

Thomas Childers, Professor of History, University of Pennsylvania, will explore the impact of the war on marriage, mental health, the "baby boom," the "divorce boom," the "housing boom," and other social and cultural phenomena during the post war period.

Double V for Victory: Black Americans, World War II, and the Civil Rights Movement

November 4

Jill Ogline Titus, Ph.D., Associate Director, Civil War Institute, Gettysburg College, will discuss how one month after the attack on Pearl Harbor, James Thompson, a cafeteria worker at an aircraft plant in Kansas, wrote a letter to the Pittsburgh Courier calling on black Americans to launch a Double V campaign linking victory over fascism abroad to victory over segregation and racism at home. This call for using the United States' entry into the war to propel change on the home front proved galvanizing, and the war years ushered in both tremendous gains for civil rights and dangerous backlash from the forces of white supremacy. Moving from army bases and defense plants to courtrooms, buses, and ballot boxes, this talk will explore the impact of the war years, and the important role played by veterans, in shaping the post-war civil rights movement. It will also examine the powerful forces of resistance to wartime change (real or perceived), examining both the gains of the decade and the limitations of 1940s reform.

From World War I to Iraq: War and America's Rise (and Decline?) as a Global Super Power

November 11

Michael Adas, Abraham E. Voorhees Professor of History,

Rutgers University New Brunswick, will discuss how the two world wars, of the first half of the twentieth century, saw the rise of the United States as the greatest global power in human history. The Great War, gravely weakened its predecessor global hegemon, Great Britain, and devastated its most likely competitor,

Germany. The second worldwide conflict left the cities and economies of both its allies and enemies, especially Germany and Japan, in ruins and only Russia as a formidable military adversary. But the economic recovery of prewar rivals and a succession of misguided military interventions have in the decades since 1945 steadily eroded US dominance—despite the collapse of the Soviet Union—and discredited American pretensions that theirs is a historical trajectory that can serve as a model for all humankind and, if necessary, be forcibly imposed upon other nations.

15-WEEK EVENING COURSE

Wars that Changed the History of the United States 1865-Present

COURSE NUMBER: HIS-127-52

INSTRUCTOR: J. Pesda

LOCATION: Madison Hall, room 210

TIME: 6–8:30 p.m.

DATES: Wednesdays, 9/2 – 12/16

This year marks the 150th anniversary of the end of the Civil War and the 70th anniversary of World War II's conclusion. Both conflicts profoundly changed America often in unintended ways that still resonate today. Lectures, films and documentaries will be used to exam the impact of these conflicts on the emergence of the United States as a world power both economically and politically. It will focus on the struggle of African Americans and other racial minorities, women, immigrants and labor to attain their rightful places in society along with the emergence of the Greatest Generation. The series will conclude with an analysis of America's future prospects.

Note: Registration for this 15-week course includes your registration for the lectures. On the night of a lecture the class will meet at 7 p.m. in Civic Hall in the Connector Building.

Center for Civic Leadership and Responsibility Connector Building, room 103

Camden County College

PO Box 200, Blackwood, NJ 08012

Director: John L. Pesda

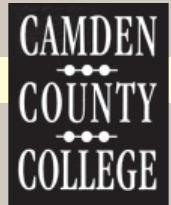
www.camdencc.edu/civiccenter



Steven Wright (l) and Bill Holdsworth (r) on Mount Suribachi, Iwo Jima - flanking their friend, and Iwo Jima survivor, Carl DeHaven.

Return to Iwo Jima

**Thursday, February 11, 2016 - 7 p.m.
Large Lecture Hall-Room 105, Connector building,
Blackwood Campus**



Old Baldy Civil War Round Table Clothing Items

1 - Short Sleeve Cotton Tee - \$23.00

Gildan 100% cotton, 6.1oz.

Color Options: Red, White, Navy, Tan

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

2 - Long Sleeve Cotton Tee - \$27.00

Gildan 100% cotton, 6.1oz.

Color Options: Red, White, Navy

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

3 - Ladies Short Sleeve Polo - \$26.00

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

Color: Red, White, Navy, Yellow-Haze

Logo embroidered on left chest

Sizes: Ladies: S-2XL Ladies

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

4 - Mens Short Sleeve Polo Shirt - \$26.00

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

Color: Red, White, Navy, Yellow-Haze

Logo embroidered on left

Sizes: Mens: S-3XL

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

5 - Fleece Lined Hooded Jacket - \$48.00

Dickies Fleece Lined Nylon Jacket 100% Nylon Shell;

100% Polyester Fleece

Lining: Water Repellent Finish

Color: Navy or Black

Logo Embroidered on Left Chest

Size: Adult S-3XL

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

6 - Sandwich Caps - \$20.00

Lightweight Cotton Sandwich Bill Cap 100% Brushed Cotton;

Mid Profile Color: Navy/White or Stone/Navy

Adjustable Closure

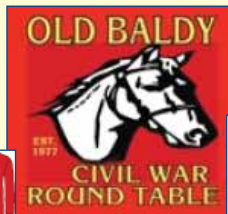
Orders will be shipped 2 weeks after they are placed. All orders will be shipped UPS ground, shipping charges will be incurred. UPS will not ship to PO Boxes, please contact Jeanne Reith if you would like to make other shipping arrangements.

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

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

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

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



OCTOBER PLUS EVENTS

Assembled by Kathy Clark

GENERAL MEADE SOCIETY NEWS

Saturday-Monday, October 10-12

Meade Society 150th anniversary "Lincoln Assassination and the Pursuit of John Wilkes Booth" tours of assassination sites in Washington D.C. and following the route of conspirators. For information and reservations, Jerry McCormick at gedwinmc@msn.com

Friday, November 6, 6pm

200th Anniversary Dinner for General George G. Meade.

Meade Room at the Union League of Philadelphia. The dinner follows the 95th Anniversary of 1910 by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the 140th Anniversary of the awarding of the 4th Gold Medal of the Union League to General Meade in 1866. \$75.00 per person: cash bar. Make check out to The General George Meade Society and mail to Blair Thron, 1011 Essex Ave., Voorhees, NJ 08043, 856-429-8910

Friday, November 20, 6:30-9:30pm, Gettysburg

General Meade at his 200th Anniversary Symposium at the Gettysburg Heritage Center. Register: www.gettysburgmuseum.com/ or contact Stephanie Lightner at 717-334-6245 or slightner@gettysburgmuseum.com

ONGOING EVENTS

The Passaic County Historical Society announces the opening of the newest exhibit, "Can the Kaiser": Patriotism and Propaganda in American Posters from the Great War, 1917-18. The exhibit of original World War I posters from the society's collection will be on display from August 15 until October 4 in the third floor gallery at Lambert Castle at 3 Valley Road, Paterson, NJ (home of the Passaic County Historical Society). Regular museum hours (Wednesday – Sunday), general museum admissions apply. For information call 973-247-0085 or www.lambertcastle.org

Monmouth County Historical Society opens a new exhibition called "Beautiful Childhood: Portraits from the Permanent Collection" at the Monmouth County Historical Association's Museum at 70 Court Street. The exhibition created by Dr. Carol Lowrey, features 19th century portraits of children in various stages of development from toddlers to teenagers. For further information about the exhibition and association call 732-462-1466 or visit www.monmouthhistory.org.

NJ National Guard Museum is open for the summer which tells the history of NJ through the eyes of the military as well as an important state and national historical venue, where governors spent their summers and entertained Teddy Roosevelt, FDR, and Amelia Earhart, among others. The exhibit tells the story of NJ citizen soldiers from colonial days

to present. Located in the historic National Guard Training Center at Camp Drive and Sea Girt Avenue, Sea Girt, NJ.

Independence Seaport Museum through December 31, "Titanic Philadelphians", a spotlight on the personal lives of the city residents directly impacted by the Titanic's disastrous fate! The exhibits tell the accounts of 40-plus Philadelphians who sailed on the Titanic during the maiden voyage.

Information: www.visitphillyseaport.org or 215-413-8655, 211 South Columbus Blvd. at Walnut Street.

"Disasters on the Delaware: Rescues on the River", a chance to explore the disasters that unfolded as the Delaware developed into the watery highway for trade and commerce while experiencing the misfortunes, the miracles and lessons learned. Through December 31, Independence Seaport Museum, www.phillyseaport.org.

OTHER EVENTS

Saturday, October 10, 6:30PM

Mullica Hill Ghost Walk! Join the Harrison Historic Society for the ever-popular Ghost Walk. Explore Mullica Hill's haunted history along Main Street for an hour and a half guided tour. \$7/person and departs from the Blueplate Restaurant, 47 South Main Street. Every 10 minutes beginning at 6:30PM. Information: www.HarrisonHistorical.com

Saturday and Sunday, October 10 - 11, 10AM to 5PM Pumpkin Festival and Civil War Living History Weekend. Experience a Civil War reenactment, camp life, weapons, and medical displays, candle dipping, and live music. Information: Hazel Disalver 856-223-5440

Sunday, October 11, noon-4PM

All Hallow's Eve! Come out to the Historic Village at Allaire's Annual 19th century all Hallow's Eve. A costume parade with prizes for children under 12. \$7/adults, \$5/children under 6 years. Information: www.allairevillage.org; 732-919-3500; info@allairevillage.org

Sunday, October 11, noon-5PM

The DAR Elias Van Bunschoten Museum is decorated for fall and is open to the public. The Chinkchewunsk Chapter of the DAR will take part in the National DAR Day of Service, celebrating the 125th Anniversary of the founding of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Contact Bonnie Matthews at 201-874-1428 or bmatthews2564@hotmail.com

Saturday, October 12, Noon and 1PM

Join us for a tour of Alice Paul's home at Paulsdale, 128 Hooten Road, Mt. Laurel, NJ. Tours includes a 15 minute presentation of Alice's life and work. \$5/person Contact Kris Meyers at kmeyers@alicepaul.org or 856-231-1885. Tours are the second Saturday of every month.

Wednesday, October 21, 7PM

Paul Zigo, "The Heroic 29th Infantry Division and their incredible exploits on Omaha Beach on D-Day, June 6, 1944". World War II Book Club, Millburn Library, 200 Glen Avenue, Millburn, NJ. Donations accepted.

Thursday, October 22, 7:14PM

New Jersey Civil War Round Table meeting, Rutgers Professor Jonathan Lurie returns to NJCWRT with his latest topic "John Brown, Abraham Lincoln and the Contagion of Fanaticism". Haggerty Education Center at the Frelinghuysen Arboretum, 353 E. Hanover Avenue, Morris Township (opposite the library). Donation \$5, students free. Alexander Hamilton and the \$10 Bill

There is a proposal to have Alexander Hamilton replaced on the \$10 bill. Nolan Asch, a New Jersey Civil War Round Table, New Jersey American Revolution Round Table, and

Alexander Hamilton Awareness Society member submitted this link showing a petition as to how it all got started. www.thepetitionsite.com/takeaction/391/144/980/

October 24, 1PM-2PM

Local Historian and author Richard Rockwell will sign copies of his new book, "Bloomfield Through Time" at the Oakeside Bloomfield Cultural Center. Refreshments will be served. Mr. Rockwell will also be signing copies on October 24 at Watchung Booksellers, 54 Fairfield Street, Montclair, NJ. Explore Bloomfield's past through photos digitally enhanced and repaired from original negatives of Bloomfield scenes 100 years ago. Proceeds from the book sale will go to the Friends of the Morris Canal Greenway in Bloomfield.

Saturday, October 24, 1pm

Burlington County Lyceum of History and Natural Sciences, 307 High Street, Mount Holly, NJ

Theorem painting, or painting with the aid of stencils, was a popular form of folk art in the 18th and 19th centuries. Theorem painting is most done on velvet fabric, which gives the painting a soft, lovely depth. Oil paint is presently used as it simulates the look of the antique theorems whose paint was hand mixed. Fruit and floral arrangements are the most popular subjects. Learn about the history of this little known art form of the early Americas and how it was used to decorate the homes of the colonists. Age 9 and up. Registration is required. 609-267-7111

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2015

October 8 – Thursday

"Straight and Swift to My Wound I Go: The Reality of Civil War Medicine"

Dr. Robert Hicks
(Historian)

November 11 – Wednesday

"A Country Worth Fighting For: The History of the 128th PA"

Paula Gidjunis
(Historian)

December 10 – Thursday

"Rock Carvings at Gettysburg"

Randy Drais
(Historian)

Questions to

Harry Jenkins - 302-834-3289 - hj3bama@verizon.net
Herb Kaufman - 215-947-4096 - shkaufman2@yahoo.com
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: Bob Russo

Treasurer: Herb Kaufman

Secretary: Bill Hughes

Programs: Harry Jenkins

Herb Kaufman

Dave Gilson

Editor: Don Wiles - cwwiles@comcast.net