

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

October 12, 2017

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

“Impeached: The Trial of President Andrew Johnson and the Fight for Lincoln’s Legacy”

David O. Stewart

Join us at
7:15 PM

on **Thursday, October 12th**, at **Camden County College** in the **Connector Building, Room 101**. This month’s topic is “**Impeached: The Trial of President Andrew Johnson and the Fight for Lincoln’s Legacy**”

Impeached traces the explosive impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson to its roots in the social and political revolutions that rocked the South with the end of slavery and of the Civil War. As president after Lincoln’s assassination, Johnson, a Tennessee Democrat, not only failed to heal the nation’s wounds but rather rubbed them raw, ignoring widespread violence against the freed slaves and encouraging former rebels to resume political control of the Southern states. His high-handed actions were opposed by the equally angry and aggressive Congress, led by Rep. Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania, an ardent foe of slavery who aimed to rebuild American society on principles of equality and fairness.

David O. Stewart’s first book, *The Summer of 1787: The Men Who Invented the Constitution*, was a Washington Post bestseller and won the Washington Writing Award as Best Book of 2007. *Impeached: The Trial of President Andrew Johnson and the Fight for Lincoln’s Legacy*, was called “the best account of this troubled episode.” American Emperor: Aaron Burr’s Challenge to Jefferson’s America, examines Burr’s Western expedition, which landed him on trial for treason. The Washington Post called Madison’s Gift: Five Partnerships That Built America, a portrait “rich in empathy and understanding” by “an acknowledged master of narrative history.” David also writes fiction. Bloomberg View said *The Lincoln Deception*, about the John Wilkes Booth Conspiracy, was the best historical novel of 2013. The Washington Post described *The Wilson Deception*, set at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, as “Another terrific Fraser and Cook mystery.” In its review of *The Babe Ruth Deception* in 2016, the Washington Times described David as “one of our best new writers of historical mysteries.” He is president of the Washington Independent Review of Books.



Notes from the President...

Welcome to Fall, it came upon us quickly. We are into our Fall membership drive, let your friends and family members know they can join us for 15 months at the cost of 12. Members joining this Fall are current until January 2019. Welcome to our recent new members from the Lecture Series. The Round Table sends condolences to **Howard Ruhl**, **Carol Russo**, and **Mary Ann Sirak** for their recent losses.

Bill Hughes did a superb job last month taking us down memory lane as he covered the 40 years of the Old Baldy CWRT. It was informative and entertaining. It will lead to continued documentation of our history. This month **David O. Stewart** returns (May 2014) to share his research on the trail of Andrew Johnson and its effect on the memory of Lincoln. Bring a friend to this presentation to welcome David.

Our leadership team returned from the CWRT Congress with news of best practices, suggestions for expansion and connections for future communications with other Round Tables. We will hear more in the coming months. Our Fall Lecture series is going well. Continue to promote it in your community until October 17. Thank you to the members who have assisted us by staffing our display table and the CCLR table to welcome the guests to the lectures. We have expanded the knowledge of New Jersey’s role in the War. Be sure to get your raffle ticket for the Hancock print. Visit **Bob Russo** and the team at our display in Mullica Hill on October 14-15 as we share our message with residents in attendance. Stop by to see the map of South Jersey Civil War sights that **Ellen Preston** has prepared. If you have not already done, sign up to staff the table for an hour.

Check with **Frank Barletta** about progress in the planning of our October 2018 Civil War Naval Symposium and ask how you may assist. This will be a great project in moving our Round Table to premiere status and we all need to support it to make it a success. **Paul Prentiss** is finalizing our grant application to help fund this event. The Board is reviewing possible additional presentations around the community to spread the OB message. Look for opportunities to contribute in expanding our Round Table.

Join at the Lamp Post Diner around 5:10 on the Thursdays of our lectures and 5:40 before our meeting for lively conversation and discussion.

Rich Jankowski, President

Today in Civil War History

1861 Saturday, October 12

The Confederacy Confederate commissioners John Slidell and James Mason begin their journeys to Europe from Charleston aboard the blockade runner Theodora. Their first stop will be in Cuba, from where they will take the British steamer, the Trent, to Europe.

Western Theater

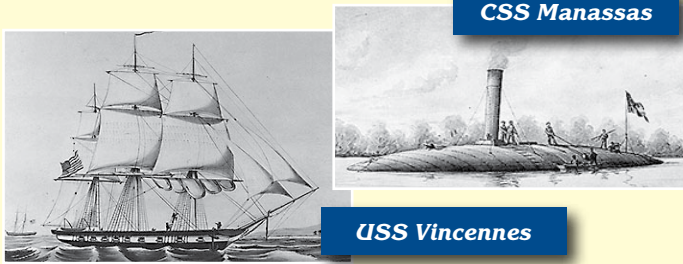
Skirmishes are fought at Bayles Cross Roads, Louisiana, and at Upton Hill, Kentucky.

Trans-Mississippi

Missouri continues as dangerous as ever. Frémont's harsh rule has many Southern sympathizers taking active measures, and fighting is reported at Clintonville, Pomme de Terre, Cameron, and Ironton.

Naval Operations

The Confederates attempt to break the blockade of New Orleans. The Union fleet is attacked by the Confederate ironclad ram Manassas, and by fireships. In the darkness and confusion, both the steamer USS Richmond and the sloop of war USS Vincennes run aground, but work free. The long-planned raid does not have the shattering effect expected, however, and the next day the blockade is as tight as ever.



CSS Manassas

USS Vincennes

1863 Sunday, October 12

Western Theater

Stuart re-crosses the Potomac below the Union Army, having completed his second ride around McClellan, without losing a man.

Trans-Mississippi

A Federal expedition sets off from Ozark, Missouri, in the direction of Yellville, Arkansas.

1864 Monday, October 12

Eastern Theater

The Army of the Potomac continues to retreat as Lee once again advances on Manassas.

1862 Wednesday, October 12

Naval Operations

Rear Admiral David D. Porter assumes command of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, relieving Acting Rear Admiral Lee.

The First of Our Lecture Series

Joanne Hamilton Rajoppi

“Northern Women in the Aftermath of the Civil War: The Wives and Daughters of the Brunswick Boys”

by Kathy Clark
OBCWRT Member

Our first lecture series began with the Women of the Brunswick Boys. This is Joanne Hamilton Rajoppi's family history she found through personal diaries, letters, and legal documents about the lives of the Hamilton women. Through the story of these women Joanne makes a comparison with the plight of Northern women from New Jersey before, during and after the Civil War. They were either widowed, alone while their husband and sons were off fighting, or dealing with health issues when the men came home.

Mary Ann Hamilton, the matriarch of the Hamilton family, married Alexander Hamilton and had seven children. Her husband and James (her son) died while fighting in the Civil War. Mary Ann was a widow but through her perseverance applied for a pension through the Pension Bureau as a result of her son's death at Fair Oaks and not her husband. She succeeded in getting the pension and continued to care for her two daughters, one daughter Susan had epilepsy. Susan was in and out of asylums for her entire life. The women of pre-war came to New Jersey from many different countries, finding a husband and settling into married life, having a family all as a second-class person. Mary Ann settled in New Brunswick worked in the Rubber factory along with her soon to be husband, married, home schooled her children and took all the responsibilities when her husband and son enlisted in the Civil War.



Joanne Rajoppi, Lecturer and Dave Gilson, OBCWRT Member presenting Joanne with an Honorary Old Baldy Membership.

It was the Northern Women who wanted to help the soldiers by establishing Sanitary Fairs to help raise money for the war effort. Women like Dorothea Dix organized nursing staff to help in the hospitals with some nurses like Clara Barton nursing on the battlefield. After the war women were getting into the work force by becoming secretaries and taking the jobs over from men. At the same time wages began to increase which provided more independence for women.

Post-Civil War brought westward migration and expanding frontiers, immigration, and the Wild West. The Hamilton women left New Jersey to parts unknown,

such as, Detroit, Michigan and the territory of Seattle, Washington. Some of the family returned and settled in Long Branch, New Jersey. The story of the generations of Hamilton women and Northern women shows how they recovered from the war and made sure they kept their families together with the hope of a better life.



Joanne Rajoppi, Lecturer and Rich Jankowski, OBCWRT President presenting Joanne with a Certificate of Gratitude.

Their legacy and model have helped future generations. Women in the North have come far from the second-class citizen in their marriage, making inroads on their way to a better life. Through the generations the path continues to follow the fight to improve Women's Rights for ALL WOMEN. We thank the northern women who made that difference! As has been said, "God Bless Our Noble Women"!

Thank You, Joanne for writing the story of your family as it relates to Northern women, their strength, their endurance and their perseverance to become a driving force in society. We applauded you!

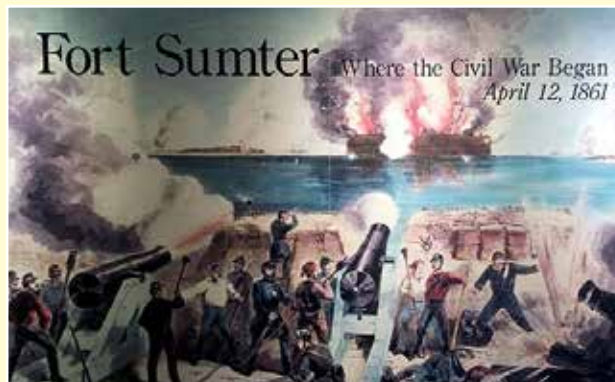
AS A POSTSCRIPT: I am reading Joanne's book and find even more examples of women making a difference in the lives of their families. It is an inspiring story and one that every woman should read. Every woman can make a difference to make life better for her family and the people around her.

The Dawn of the Civil War – Fort Sumter

by Dietrich Preston, Member OBCWRT

Being one of the best vacations I've ever taken, my trip to South Carolina was filled with great Civil War history. First stop: Fort Sumter. After taking a beautiful relaxing boat ride on the Ft. Sumter tour boat, I found there is a lot more history regarding Fort Sumter than just what happened on April 12, 1861. The fort first began construction in response to attacks from the British during the War of 1812 and by 1861, there were still construction plans that needed to be completed.

On April 12, 1861, at around 4:30 a.m., Confederate Capt. George S. James, under General P.G.T. Beauregard, ordered the firing of a single shell from Fort Johnson. Within moments, fire-eater Edmund Ruffin of Virginia fired a gun from the ironclad battery at Cummings Point. By daybreak batteries from Fort Johnson, Fort Moultrie, Cummings Point as well as elsewhere were all assailing Fort Sumter from multiple directions. Ultimately, the fort



was designed to repel attacks from the sea, not from its own harbor and surrounding forts.

U.S. Army Major Robert Anderson commanding the Fort withheld fire until around 7:00 a.m. (2 1/2 hours after the first Confederate shots were fired). The fort possessed



around 60 guns, however, it was manned with only enough men to return fire with 9 or 10 case-mate guns. Only 6 guns remained operable by noon time and there was no significant damage to Confederate positions. The cannonade

continued throughout the night and the next morning a hot shot from Fort Moultrie set fire to the officers' quarters. By 2 p.m. on April 13, 1861, Major Anderson agreed to a truce primarily to save the lives of his men. Fortunately, no one from either side was killed and only 5 Federal soldiers suffered injuries. On April 14, 1861, Major Anderson and his garrison marched out of the fort and boarded a ship to New York. The Federal soldiers defended Fort Sumter for 34 hours and the Civil War had begun.

After Fort Sumter was surrendered, the fort and the harbor were in control of the Confederacy and served as a sizeable gap in the Union's Anaconda Plan with trade flowing



relatively freely with European markets - cotton flowing out and needed war supplies flowing in.

On April 7, 1863, nine Union armored vessels steamed slowly into the harbor and headed for Fort Sumter. For 2 1/2 hours the Union



ironclads duelled with Confederate batteries. By the following morning, 5 of the Union ships were disabled and the USS Keokuk had sunk. In late July/early August, the Union Navy under Rear Admiral John Dahlgren and Union Army General Quincy Gilmore made a combined effort to take back Fort Sumter and Charleston Harbor by securing forces and placing rifled cannon on Morris Island south of the harbor. On August

17 the bombardment began with almost 1,000 shells fired the first day alone. Sumter's brick walls were receiving heavy fire; however, Confederate laborers and slaves were able to buttress the walls with sand and cotton bales and Confederate positions at Fort Moultrie took up the defense of Fort Sumter. On September 9, 1863 another Union assault was attempted but ended up losing 5 boats and

124 men. Through the fall of 1863, except for one 10-day span, the Union Navy bombarded the fort repeatedly until late December and by then all cannons were damaged or dismantled and the Confederates could only respond with musketry to prevent its capture.

In the summer of 1864, General John Foster replaced General Gillmore and the Federals made one last attempt to take Sumter back. Foster, a soldier under Major Anderson's 1861 garrison, believed that "with proper arrangements", the fort could be taken "at any time". Subsequently, a sustained a 2-month Union bombardment failed to dislodge the 300-man Confederate garrison and Foster was ordered to send most of his ammunition and 7 regiments to support General Grant's Overland Campaign. Halfhearted cannon fire continued on the fort through January 1865. For 20 months the fort was reduced to flattened mounds of rubble, but the Confederates still held it while sustaining 52 killed and 267 wounded. General Sherman's advance from Savannah, Georgia eventually caused the Confederates to evacuate Fort Sumter on February 17, 1865. Five days after the surrender at Appomattox on April 14, 1865, the Union flag was again raised above Sumter's battered ramparts.

From 1865-1897 Fort Sumter was not garrisoned and merely served as a lighthouse station. The conditions of the guns and the brick remnants deteriorated and eroded. The start of the Spanish American War sparked the construction of Battery Huger in 1898 and two long range 12 inch rifles the following year. The shortness of the Spanish-American War resulted in these guns never being fired at the enemy. During World War I a small garrison manned the rifles at Battery Huger and for the next 30 years the U.S. Army maintained the fort. In 1943, during World War II Battery Huger's 12-inch rifles were outdated and removed to be replaced with 90 mm anti-aircraft guns. After the war in 1948, the site was transferred over to the National Park Service and Fort Sumter became the national monument it is today.

What made this trip especially memorable was that while visiting Ft Sumter, we had occasion to be directly in the path of totality for the solar eclipse. As visitors wondered around the fort, the eclipse was well underway and people

would periodically stop to don their protective glasses and take a look. There was a giddy, party-like atmosphere in the air. When totality neared, the rangers gathered everyone up and placed us back on the cruise ship that we had arrived on. Due to the dark nature of the eclipse, for safety reasons no visitors were permitted to stay at the fort. The boat moved out, then cut its engines and anchored, so



that everyone could experience totality. An eerie darkness began to settle and the breeze grew cooler. A few hundred of us clustered around the ship, watching, watching, watching as suddenly the sun was gone and darkness fell. We were not prepared for what happened next - the corona of the sun suddenly blared around a black sun! It was magical. No sooner was totality over when the clouds closed in, the show was over! It was a once in a lifetime day.

A South Mountain Tour

by Jim Heenehan,
OBCWRT member

Last month, I joined a Blue and Gray Education Society tour of South Mountain and its three September 14, 1862 battles which preceded Antietam. I was uncertain whether to sign up until I noticed Scott Hartwig was one of the tour's co-leaders. I had enjoyed a couple of other tours with Scott and was very impressed with his 2012, To Antietam Creek: The Maryland Campaign of September 1962. Antietam guide and historian Tom Clemens was our other guide. Between them they gave a memorable tour.

After a Friday night lecture at our Frederick, MD hotel giving an overview of the campaign, we spent Saturday at Fox and Turner's Gaps and Sunday at Crampton's Gap. Saturday morning, we piled into three vans and drove out the old National Road, through Middletown, towards the gaps. At one point, we stopped for a panoramic view of South Mountain with Turner and Fox's gaps visible just to the right of "Big Dome" in photo #1. Scott and Tom suggested that Gen. McClellan and his army got some unfair criticism



Photo 1. View of South Mountain towards Fox and Turner's Gaps.

for marching only 12 miles on the 13th. Yet, that 12 miles included two mountain ridges. They also noted a rare poor performance by Gen. Jeb Stuart who headed south



Photo 2. View of South Mountain from the Washington Monument.

much to Hill's discomfort.

We pulled off at Turner's Gap's Washington Monument for some dramatic views west of South Mountain (photo #2). After discuss-

Continued from page 4 - "South Mountain"

ing the action at Turner's Gap, our guides drove us over the route Gen. Meade used to outflank Hill's position. It was a steep drive for cars and it gave us an appreciation for the hard marching by Meade's I Corps division to lever Hill out of his Turner's Gap line.



Photo 3. One of our tour leaders, Scott Hartwig and Tom Clemens explaining the fighting at Fox's Gap.

After lunch, we explored much of Fox's Gap by foot. We parked our vans at the historic Mountain House and walked a mile down the Ridge Road trail to farmer Wise's lower fields where Gen. Garland's Confederate brigade tried to block Gen. Cox's Union IX Corps division. Cox was trying to outflank Turner's Gap from the south. Photo #3 has Scott and Tom discussing the Fox Gap fighting. They commended Cox for his thorough attack which overwhelmed Garland's men. Union Gen. Reno was killed by a late volley and his monument is seen in photo #4. Though the Rebels controlled Turner's Gap at sunset, lodgments by Meade and Cox forced the Confederates to pull out that night.



Photo 4. Site of the Reno monument.

The next day we were off to Crampton's Gap. Not far from the gap, we stopped at the Hamilton Willard Shafer farmhouse, used as a HQ by Union Gen. Franklin, during his Crampton



Photo 5. The house used by Gen. Franklin as his HQ during the Crampton's Gap fighting.

Gap attack (photo #5). The house had been in disrepair but was recently rescued by the Burkittsville Preservation Association. We then drove over to the Confederate left flank sited along Mountain Church Road at the base of South Mountain. While a good position, there were too few Confederates to fully man the line and they were overwhelmed by a spirited charge by Franklin's men. Reaching the top of Crampton's Gap, we got out near the War Correspondents Memorial (photo #6) to hear Scott and Tom discuss the frantic final defense by Cobb's brigade, before breaking for lunch.

Although there was more to the tour than described above, these were its highlights. I stayed over an extra day to visit Antietam itself. As Monday was 90+ degrees, I largely confined myself to the 1.5 mile walking tour of West Woods



Photo 6. The War Correspondents Memorial at the top of Crampton's Gap.

and the Visitor's Center. I was impressed with how high the trees have grown since I was last there in 2012. It was a nice finish to a wonderful weekend. I would more than recommend a tour with Scott Hartwig or Tom Clemens if any of you so get the chance in the future.

Jefferson Davis State Historical Site

Jefferson Finis Davis, the son of Samuel Emory and Jane Cook Davis, was born June 3, 1808 in Fairview, Christian (now Todd) County. (Coincidentally, just eight months later, and not more than 100 miles away in Hodgenville, another great Kentucky statesman was born – Abraham Lincoln – who would become Davis' most notable adversary.)

Of Welsh descent, Samuel Davis fought in the American Revolution. As a reward for his services in the war, he received a grant of land near Augusta, Georgia. As a small farmer he tilled his land with the assistance of a few slaves. Davis heard of excellent land that could be obtained in Kentucky and decided to move there. The Davis family moved to Kentucky in 1793. After staying briefly in Mercer County they moved to a 600-acre tract in Christian County where Samuel Davis built a four room log house complete with the first glass windows to be seen in the area.

Although the Davis family had established a farm and bred blooded horses on their Kentucky land, by 1811 the family returned to the Deep South. For a year they lived in Louisiana before moving to Wilkinson County, Mississippi. There,

Jefferson Davis began his formal education at age five. Dissatisfied with his son's school, Samuel Davis decided to send his seven year old son to be educated in Kentucky, and entered St. Thomas Aquinas Academy, run by Dominican Friars. After nearly two years in the Dominican school, Davis returned home at the insistence of his mother.



Davis resumed his education in Mississippi at Jefferson College and at the Academy of Wilkinson County. In 1822 at age fourteen, he returned to Kentucky to attend Transylvania University in Lexington. Transylvania had an excellent reputation as the best institution of higher learning west of the mountains. Davis passed his examinations for the senior class at Transylvania with honors. However, at his father's urging he accepted an appointment as a cadet at West Point. On July 12, 1828, he graduated from West Point. He served in various posts in the army for four years. In 1832 he met Knox Taylor, daughter of Zachary Taylor. Davis resigned from the army and the couple married in 1835. The newlyweds moved to Natchez, Mississippi where he began a career as a planter. Within three months of their arrival, both he and his wife contracted malaria. On September 15, 1835, Knox Taylor Davis died of the disease at age 21. After a long convalescence, he recovered. Grief stricken over the death of his wife, he remained in seclusion for several years.

In 1845 Davis married Varina Anne Howell. He returned to politics and won election to Congress. In less than six months he left the House of Representatives to become a colonel of a Mississippi regiment in the Mexican War (1846-1848). Wounded in the foot, he returned to Congress on crutches. The governor of Mississippi appointed him to the United States Senate to finish the term of the recently deceased Senator Speight. Davis won a full term as Senator in 1850, only to resign six months later to run for governor of Mississippi. He lost by 999 votes.

President Franklin Pierce appointed Davis as Secretary of War in 1853. He served until 1857, when he returned to the U.S. Senate. He resigned his seat when Mississippi seceded from the Union in 1860. The following year, Davis became the president of the newly formed Confederate States of America. After serving for four stormy and eventful years as



the Confederacy's chief executive, Davis was arrested by Union forces at the close of the Civil War. Imprisoned for two years and awaiting trial as a possible war criminal, the authorities at last freed him. Stripped of his citizenship, Davis moved to Beauvoir plantation near Biloxi, Mississippi. He returned to his old home in Kentucky for a visit in 1875.

At a 1907 reunion in Glasgow, Ky. of the Confederate Orphans Brigade, former Confederate General Simon Bolivar

Buckner proposed a plan for a Jefferson Davis monument to be erected at his birthplace in Fairview. A group started the Jefferson Davis Home Association and raised money for the monument. By April 1909, the Association paid \$7,052 for seven tracts of land containing twenty acres. Within the next eight years \$150,000 had been accumulated for a suitable monument. In 1917 work began on the world's tallest concrete obelisk.

The firm of C. G. Gregg of Louisville designed the monument and oversaw its construction. America's entry into World War I halted work on the obelisk for several years. By the time construction began again, costs had risen dramatically and the project faced an uncertain future. The United Daughters of the Confederacy raised an additional \$20,000 toward completion of the monument and the Kentucky General Assembly appropriated \$15,000 to install an elevator (originally run by steam) in the 351-foot structure. On June 7, 1924, dedication of the Jefferson Davis State Historic Site took place and it became a part of the Kentucky State Parks system.

The monument has a base of 35 feet by 35 feet with 10-foot thick walls at the lower level, tapering to two feet at the top. Construction cost \$200,000. The observation windows at the top of monument offer visitors a breathtaking view of the surrounding countryside.

Open from May 1 to October 31, the Jefferson Davis Monument State Historic Site is located 10 miles east of Hopkinsville on U.S. 68. There is a gift shop, picnic areas, and a playground.

The Pig War



In 1859 the United States was perilously close to war. But it was not the internal one over the issues

of slavery and sectionalism that many were predicting, and that little more than a year later would actually plunge the nation into a blood bath. Rather it was a foreign war, the result of a carelessly worded treaty, some long-standing ill-will, and a stray Pig.



In 1842 the Webster-Ashburton Treaty settled outstanding issues between the U.S. and Great Britain, including

**Join us at 7:15 p.m. on Thursday,
October 12th, at
Camden County College,
Blackwood Campus,
Connector Building, Room 101.**

the border between their respective territories, particularly that between Maine and New Brunswick. Some very detailed language was used to delineate the frontier all the way from the Atlantic Ocean to the Lake of the Woods in Wisconsin. From there to the Rocky Mountains the two countries agreed to settle on the 49th degree of latitude as their mutual boundary. Beyond the Rockies lay the vast Oregon country, encompassing what are now the states of Oregon and Washington, as well as much of British Columbia, over which, by a treaty dating back to 1818, both the U.S. and Britain more or less shared control. This inherently unstable arrangement lasted for quite a while. But in the exultant nationalism of the 1840s, many Americans loudly began demanding the annexation of Oregon, crying "54-40 or Fight!" Despite his apparent public support for these demands, President James K. Polk preferred to settle the matter amicably,

The American Camp

since he really had his eye on war with Mexico.



So the U.S. and Britain rather quickly concluded what has become known as the Oregon Treaty, resolving the problem by the simple expedient of extending the border along the 49th parallel from the Rockies "to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island; and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca's straits to the Pacific Ocean." The U.S. was to own everything south of the line and Britain everything north of it. And there the matter seemed to rest.

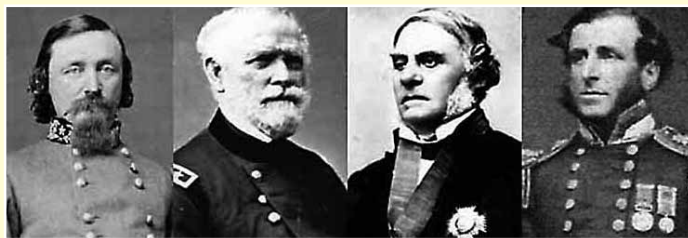


The British Camp

Alas, there is not one navigable "main channel" between the mainland and Vancouver Island, but two. Worse, between these channels lies the San Juan Archipelago, some 200 islands totaling several hundred square miles. Naturally, once this became clear, Britain insisted that the boundary ran through the more easterly Rosario Strait, while Americans asserted that it lay through the more westerly Haro Strait.

The ink was hardly dry before problems began to arise. By 1853 the Hudson's Bay Company had established a fish drying station and a sheep ranch on San Juan Island, at Griffin Bay, named after local bigwig Charles Griffin, while about two dozen Americans had received land grants for farms from the Washington Territory. There were occasional problems, such as when some U.S. Customs agents attempted to collect duties on goods landed on the island by the Hudson's Bay Company, but nothing serious, as neither side seems to have considered such incidents of much importance. Until, that is, June 15, 1859.

On that day one of Charles Griffin's pigs was rooting in the garden of Lyman Cutlar, an American settler. Cutlar, who had been feuding with Griffin over the animal's preference for his produce, promptly shot and killed



the porker. Although Cutlar offered to pay \$10.00 for the pig, the irate Griffin refused, claiming it was a prize animal worth ten times that. Harsh words were exchanged. Griffin appealed to the British authorities at Vancouver, who threatened to arrest Cutlar.

The American residents requested military protection from Brigadier General William S. Harney, commander of the military Department of Oregon. Harney, a brawler who hated the British, sent Company D of the 9th Infantry, sixty-six men strong, commanded by Captain George E. Pickett. Pickett and his men landed on July 27 and established a camp that "threatened" the Hudson's Bay Company wharf and sheep ranch at Griffin's Bay.

This American "invasion" of British territory prompted Sir James Douglas, governor of Vancouver, to send the frigate *Tribune*, commanded by Captain Geoffrey Phipps Hornby, R.N., to Griffin Bay with a company of the Royal Marines. The marines disembarked and established a fortified camp, one that arguably "threatened" Pickett's camp. Fortunately, Captain Hornby was a tactful man. He negotiated with Pickett. Although the latter flatly refused to assent to a joint occupation of the island, he didn't do anything about it. Pickett notified Harney of his situation, informing the general that he believed his force was too small to contest control of the island with the British. Harney, as usual looking for a brawl—even in middle age he was famous for engaging in fisticuffs at the slightest provocation—promptly dispatched reinforcements, a move to which Sir James, apparently also a belligerent sort, responded in kind.

By the end of August the American contingent on the island had grown to about 460 troops, with perhaps a dozen cannon, and was now commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Silas Casey, while the British contingent had risen to five warships mounting a total of 167 guns, with 1,500 sailors, about four hundred Royal Marines, and some one hundred fifty Royal Artillerymen and Royal Engineers. Although Sir James urged Captain Hornby to take action, the latter demurred. When Rear Admiral Robert L. Baynes, commander of the Royal Navy's Pacific squadron, arrived on the scene, he concurred with Captain Hornby, telling Sir James that he refused to "involve two great nations in a war over a squabble about a pig."

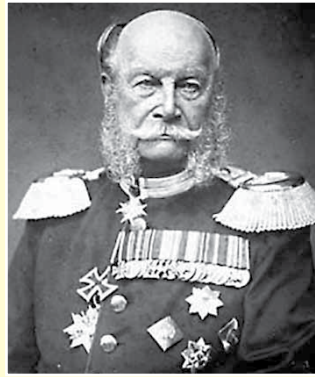
Meanwhile, word of the crisis spread. Spontaneous demonstrations in support of war occurred across the U.S., and Pickett in particular became something of a popular hero. But in Washington President James Buchanan's administration was appalled at how the situation had gotten so out-of-hand, and worked hard to defuse it. President James Buchanan dispatched the nation's greatest soldier, Brevet Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, a man as deft at diplomacy as he was at war, to deal with the matter. Scott arrived on the scene in mid-October 1859 and promptly opened a correspondence with Sir James. Apparently

having been brought to his senses by Admiral Baynes, Sir James agreed that each nation should withdraw the bulk of its forces from San Juan Island, an arrangement that, with some help from the respective foreign ministries, resulted



The San Juan Camp

in each leaving a garrison of just one company in joint occupation until arbitration could resolve the issue. This settlement sent Harney into a tantrum, to which Scott—who had clashed with the temperamental general in Mexico—was pleased to respond by relieving him from command



Kaiser Wilhelm I

and formally rebuking him for letting the situation get out of hand.

On October 21, 1872, after a year of investigation, arbitrator Kaiser Wilhelm I of Germany awarded the San Juan Islands to the United States. By then the whole matter had been almost wholly forgotten by a nation that had just gone through the far greater crisis of the Civil War, one in which several of the participants in the "Pig War" had attained varying degrees of distinction.

September 14th Meeting

"The History of Old Baldy"

by Arlene Schnaare, OBCWRT Member

Bill Hughes, our OBCWRT Secretary, presented a history of the Old Baldy Round Table, at our September 14th meeting. Bill, a member since '90-'91, had great pictures of members and interesting stories of trips, including ones to battlefields. Bill also told stories of events that happened over the years e.g. how Old Baldy's head now resides in the GAR museum in Frankfort. He told of the OBCWRT beginnings in 1977 with meetings at 1805 Pine Street, then the Union League in Philadelphia in 2008 and since 2012 at the Camden County Community College. There were pictures of the OBCWRT presidents (but for one) from the beginning to present time. It was an enjoyable trip down memory lane and showed the amount of love and hard work that went into making the OBCWRT the organization that we have today.

Thanks Bill



Bill Hughes



Some Civil War Veterans Retreaded for the War with Spain

A surprising number of men who attained some prominence in the Civil War served in the Spanish-American War. Indeed, virtually all senior officers from colonel on up were veterans of the earlier war, some of them with distinguished records, as was the President himself, William McKinley having risen from private to brevet major in the 23rd Ohio, after seeing action on numerous occasions, most notably at South Mountain and Antietam. Since McKinley saw the war with Spain as a way to heal the final wounds of the Civil War, he lavished commissions on a surprising number of former Confederates.

Union Army Veterans

Brigadier General John R. Brooke, commanded a division as a major general in Puerto Rico in 1898.

Drummer Boy John Lincoln Clem, who had attained fame at Shiloh and on several other fields, was a major in the quartermaster corps in 1898.

Major General Grenville Dodge, who became famous after the Civil War as the Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, served in an administrative capacity after being recalled to service in the same rank in 1898.

Brigadier General Alexander McDowell McCook, one of the famous "Fighting McCooks of Ohio," remained in the army after the Civil War, and served as a major general in the Regular Army in 1898, in administrative posts.

Brigadier General Wesley Merritt, who had led a cavalry brigade at Gettysburg, was a major general in 1898, and commanded VIII Corps in the Philippines.

Colonel Arthur MacArthur, who had won a Medal of Honor for leading a regiment up Missionary Ridge in 1864, commanded a brigade in the Philippines as a brigadier general, and went on to command in the Philippine-American War.

Major General Nelson A. Miles, who had risen from second lieutenant to major general of volunteers during the Civil War, was the commanding general of the Army in 1898, and led the invasion of Puerto Rico.

Colonel William R. Shafter who earned a brevet brigadier generalcy at the head of the 17th U.S. Colored Infantry during the Civil War, afterwards earned a Medal of Honor in the Indian Wars, rising to major general in the Regular Army,

and in 1898 was commander of V Corps in Cuba.

Colonel Edwin Vose Sumner, Jr., earned a brevet for brigadier general in the Civil War. Later distinguished himself in the Indian Wars, and commanded a brigade in Cuba in 1898 as a Regular Army brigadier general.

Major General John H. Wilson, a "boy wonder" cavalry man who rose to major general of volunteers five years after graduating from West Point in 1860, was a major general in the Regular Army in 1898, and commanded a division during the invasion of Puerto Rico.

Union Naval Veterans

Charles C. Clark served as a junior officer with Farragut at Mobile Bay in 1864, and commanded the battleship Oregon on her famed voyage around South America to join the fleet off Cuba in 1898.

George Dewey served as a junior officer on the Mississippi and the East Coast during the Civil War, and fought in the naval brigade at the storming of Fort Fisher, before rising to command the Asiatic Squadron and win the Battle of Manila Bay on 1 May 1898, later rising to Admiral of the Navy.

Nehemiah H. Dyer, one of thousands of volunteer naval officers during the Civil War, served in various vessels, was commended for gallantry at Mobile Bay, achieved the highest score on the exam given volunteer naval officers who wished to enter the regular service—2274 out of a possible 2753, equivalent to 82 percent—and was commissioned a lieutenant in the Regular Navy, commanded the cruiser Baltimore at Manila Bay.

Robley D. Evans graduated from Annapolis at the age of 17 (having lied about his age 4 years earlier), served on blockade duty and with the naval brigade in the storming of Fort Fisher, where he was severely wounded, later commanded the battleship Iowa at Santiago, and went on to command the "Great White Fleet" during its round the world cruise.

Charles V. Gridley was a junior officer with Farragut during the Civil War, most notably at Mobile Bay, and commanded Dewey's flagship Olympia at Manila Bay in 1898.

William T. Sampson was a junior officer during the Civil War, and was aboard the monitor Patapsco when she was mined in Charleston harbor in early 1865, later rising to rear admiral in command of the American squadron at Santiago.

Charles D. Sigsbee served with Farragut as a junior officer at Mobile Bay, and later commanded the ill-fated Maine when she blew up in 1898.

Confederate Army Veterans

Major General Matthew C. Butler was given the same rank as a volunteer in 1898, and served as a commissioner supervising the Spanish evacuation of Cuba.

Lieutenant General Fitzhugh Lee, who had a distinguished career during the Civil War, was commissioned a major general of volunteers in 1898 and given command of VII Corps, which was intended to assault Havana had the war lasted longer.

Brigadier General Thomas L. Rosser was commissioned in the same rank in 1898, but saw no active service.

Major General Joseph Wheeler was given the same rank in 1898 and did poorly commanding the cavalry division in V Corps at Santiago in Cuba.

One Notable "Other"

Clara Barton began her distinguished career as nurse and relief worker during the Civil War, serving often under fire,

went on to found the American Red Cross, and later served as a relief worker in Cuba during the long rebellion there, organizing supplies and medical services for refugees, a task which she shortly extended to U.S. troops during the war with Spain.

"Didn't We Fight Splendid"



by Thomas C. Devin

Camp near Petersburg
April 22, 1865.

My dear John

We are now lying here taking a short rest and fitting up, clothing men shoeing horses etc.

We have had a pretty hard time since we left Winchester Feb. 27". We did not have to fight so much as in former years, but such long tedious and wearying marches by day and night, struggling through mud, swamps and every obstacle that might be expected to daunt and discourage a soldier.

Thank God I have been spared and it has been my good fortune to be present and to have materially assisted at the annihilation of that splendid Rebel Army that I have been bucking at for the last four years. I almost fired the last shot at it and did claim that honor although I now hear that it is disputed by a Battery of the 24" Corps.

Be that as it may up to within half an hour of the surrender my guns were the last that played upon them, the other Cavalry Batteries having been driven from the field.

I stood by my section [4th U.S. Artillery] and fought them until their line was within 100yds and their bullets singing like Canary Birds and then you bet I climbed out of the way. It is bully fun to stand and pepper the beggars as they come up until they think they have got you and they set up that infernal ki i that they call a cheer but which sounds for all the world like a dog's cheer when you tread on his tail. Then just as they form for their charge away you go for the next position. I mean of course when they are four to your one for when their numbers are even you don't go much and they know better than to come. Our men were terribly vexed at the truce at first. About 15,000 of them had been walloping about 4000 of us all the morning ([Major General George] Crooks Div and mine) [Major General George A.] Custer had not got up on our infantry. Crook had been knocked out of the way but I was yet fighting them dismounted and had just taken a new position when our infantry came up. Sheridan roared at me to get out of the way and mount my men quick and I obeyed most readily.

The 24" Corps went around on the double quick

on Crook's front, while the 5" Corps took up my line. Crook mounted his men and went in on the left Custer went in on the right of the 5 " Corps and I prepared to go in on his right and get in rear of the enemy.

As soon as the Rebs caught sight of the infantry and found what we were at they commenced to fall back but we followed them so sharp that we caught them in the valley at Appomatox Court House before they could get out of it. Just fancy a hollow about three miles across nearly as round as a wash basin surrounded on all sides by hills.

We were on three sides of the basin and I was extending on the remaining side when the flag of truce rushed in. In ten minutes more the charge would have been ordered for the whole line and we would have been on and over them like a whirlwind. If they had had such a chance do you think they would have let up or stopped for a flag. Not a bit of it.

It was laughable to see the old troopers come up to the edge of the hill, look down at the position of the Rebs and go back growling and damning the flag of truce.

Sheridan gave them until 4 P.M. to accede to the terms, and meantime we stood in position upon the hills around like so many Terriers watching a rat-pit, ready to pounce as soon as let loose.

Pretty soon U. S. Grants flag was seen coming up the road, and soon the word was passed that Lee had surrendered his army. Then you might have heard a genuine Yankee cheer. The Rebs forgot to ki i.

To do them justice the Rebs, were quite defiant and would not acknowledge that they had no hope. It was a common expression among Generals like [John B.] Gordon, [George E.] Pickett, and other leading men "If it had not been for Sheridan's infernal Cavalry we would have got off and Joined Johnston in spite of you" and so they could.

The citizens of Petersburg all say the same thing, and as the place is full of Rebel officers they doubtless represent the sentiments of the Reb Army.

Pickett could not be made to believe that on the two first days at Five Forks there was nothing in front of him but my division. "No No said he, Your Cavalry I know are splendid men but you need not tell me there was only Cavalry there."

The second day at Five Forks they surrounded me with two of my Brigades dismounted and nearly got me and would have done so if their Cavalry had pluck enough to charge me or if my gallant lads had wavered for a moment, but I had with me my old 2 " Brigade that had stood by me in a hundred battles and never gave a foot until ordered and I felt as safe as though our whole Army was at my back.

Every body supposed I was captured as it was known that we were cut off and I thought I did a "big thing" in getting out with my whole command but all the praise I got from Sheridan was a grin and "O I knew you would get out somehow," and then "Didn't we fight splendid" when the truth was we were walloped like thunder. The Rebs say they had over 20,000 men. We had about 5000 present on the whole line, and of hese I had less than 2,000 with me when I was cut off fighting two miles in front of everybody.

Well [Brigadier General Thomas] Davies Brigade on the left of my 2" was routed and of course the

Rebs came in on my flank, but I was ordered to stay there and fight until Crook would drive the Rebs back, but he could not drive them so I put the 2" Brigade in Davies place and they held the Rebs, but this only left me one Reg on the road so down came the enemy then and in the meantime a column also came through . . . and at-tacked my(first) 1" Brigade. All this took about an hour and by that time I had just one hole left to get out and "I got." The Rebs were in front, left side, hind side, and were circulating around the right side as they notified me throwing lead and calling me pet names as "Halt you Yankee son of a b." However I had my satisfaction next day when I carried their infernal Five Forks and captured over a thousand of the beggars.

I wish Elisebeth and James and you and Susan and Jenny would come out and see the tremendous works erected here by both armies. Mrs. General Custer wants me very much to send for Jen and Elisebeth. She told me today to write to Elisebeth that if Jenny came out she would take every care of her. She is a beautiful and interesting young lady and I forgot myself when I let slip that I had a daughter. But I suppose I may as well make up my mind now to be serious and grave as my mustachios will soon be like an old Muskrats. It is too bad for I feel as gay as ever and the man who commanded the 1" Cavalry Division can go anywhere nowadays.

Give my love to my family and Aunt Elises folks, I hear they are getting up swords etc for Sheridan. Tell the people if they want to please him to send him a thousand pure Havanas' for if there is one thing in the world he loves better than a fight it is a good segar. Many a one he has had from me.

He deserves all the country can do for him. We do not claim you can tell the people that Sheridan and his Cavalry alone annihilated Lees Army but we do claim that Sheridan put on the Army of the Potomac the "legs" they never before possessed without which legs Lees Army would today have been intact and in connection with Johnson, and that when Sheridan found a man in command ([Major General Gouveneur K.] Warren) who did not believe in said "legs" he packed him off and put in a man who did believe ([Major General Charles] Griffin) And we claim that Sheridans Cavalry fighting by day and marching by night were eternally in front of Lees Army and holding them by the throat until said legs could come up and finish the job, while we again pushed on and captured the Artillery and destroyed the trains he had sent on ahead to save them.

We first went on one side of Lees Army and destroyed all his tremendous Canal communication and then crossed the James river on his other flank and made him leave Petersburg and Richmond and come out and fight for fear we would cut him off on this side.

This is what Sheridan did and the people can judge. If they do not believe they can ask the Reb leaders which "Grand Army" commander ever took his Hqs flag in his own hand and led his troops on the skirmish line. They will tell you "But one in this country" Phil Sheridan in front of the 5" Corps at Five Forks. And he had lo. He never had to with his Cavalry. But you will think I am wrapped up in Sheridan. I am only doing justice to the most determined energetic soldier this country has produced and it will be a national calamity if any evil befalls him.

Your loving brother.

Save the Date... October 20, 2018



Blue Water Navy

Brown Water Navy



Civil War Navy Symposium

The First of the Biographies of the Speakers to present at the Symposium

Timothy B. Smith

Ph.D. Mississippi State University, 2001

A veteran of the National Park Service and currently teaches history at the University of Tennessee at Martin. In addition to numerous articles and essays, he is the author, editor, or co-editor of twenty books, including *Champion Hill: Decisive Battle for Vicksburg* (2004), *Corinth 1862: Siege, Battle, Occupation* (2012), which won the Fletcher Pratt Award and the McLemore Prize, *Shiloh: Conquer or Perish* (2014), which won the Richard B. Harwell Award, the Tennessee History Book Award, and the Douglas Southall Freeman Award, and *Grant Invades Tennessee: The 1862 Battles for Forts Henry and Donelson* (2016), which won the Tennessee History book Award and the Douglas Southall Freeman Award. His newest book, *Altogether Fitting and Proper: Civil War Battlefield Preservation in History, Memory, and Policy, 1861-2015*, came out in April 2017. He is currently writing a book on Grierson's Raid and is under contract to write a book on the May 19 and 22 Vicksburg assaults.



He lives with his wife Kelly and children Mary Kate and Leah Grace in Adamsville, Tennessee.

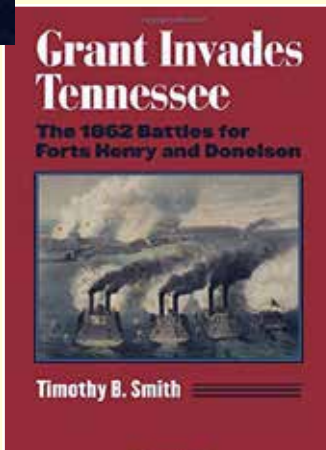
Grant Invades Tennessee Receives Inaugural Emerging Civil War Book Award Posted on August 7, 2017 by Emerging Civil War

Emerging Civil War has announced the recipient of its inaugural book award: *Grant Invades Tennessee: The 1862 Battles for Forts Henry and Donelson* by Timothy B. Smith.

Grant Invades Tennessee: The 1862 Battles for Forts Henry and Donelson by Timothy B. Smith, Ph.D., published by the University Press of Kansas.

"Tim Smith continues to do ground-breaking work illuminating the Western Tennessee campaigns," said ECW's Chris Kolakowski, author of books on Perryville, Stones River, and 1862 summer /fall campaigns in the Eastern Theater.

The Emerging Civil War Book Award recognizes a work of Civil War history with a public history focus. Recipients are chosen by ECW's stable of published authors, making the award the only peer-to-peer award given by Civil War writers to Civil War writers. This year's award was given to a book published in 2016.



"Grant Invades Tennessee is an outstanding addition to the historiography of the Civil War's Western Theater and lives up to the high standard that Tim set with his earlier tomes on Shiloh and early battlefield preservation," said ECW's Chief Historian, Kristopher D. White. "Thorough research, combined with artful storytelling, really made this work stand out."

ECW's David Powell, author of award-winning books on Chickamauga, said, "Tim Smith's understand and analysis of Ulysses S. Grant's western campaigns is second to none. That mastery is on full display here, in his work on Forts Henry and Donelson."



Presented by the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia For information and updates: <http://www.oldbaldycwrt.org>

Symposium to be held on board the Battleship New Jersey in her berth at Camden (Delaware River), New Jersey



New Jersey in the Civil War



NEW JERSEY IN THE CIVIL WAR

2017 Lecture Series at Camden County College

The Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia,
in conjunction with the
Center for Civic Leadership and Responsibility

The Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia, in conjunction with the Center for Civic Leadership and Responsibility, present this 6-week Lecture Series exploring the impact and effects of the American Civil War on the lives of the citizens of New Jersey. The programs focus on topics that may be little known or rarely written in New Jersey Civil War history.

All programs begin at 7:00 PM and are free and open to the public. Connector Building – Large Lecture Hall Room 105 at the Blackwood Campus of Camden County College.

Week 1: September 12

Joanne Hamilton Rajoppi is the author of “**Northern Women in the Aftermath of the Civil War: The Wives and Daughters of the Brunswick Boys**”. Much is known about the soldiers who marched and fought in the battles of the Civil War but less is known about the women who were left at home. This is very true of the author’s family, the Hamilton’s, (a NJ Family) as the Brunswick Boys went off to war and their women were left to take care of the home front. There was very little support and inadequate necessities to provide for themselves and their children. Joanne shows the challenges facing women in the late 19th and early 20th century. These women are the survivors of the Civil War. Joanne, a lifelong resident of NJ, is the first woman to serve as Union County Clerk and as first mayor of Springfield, NJ. She was Assistant Secretary of State in 1981, and is a member and trustee of the Union Township Historical Society.

Week 2: September 19

Dr. William D. Carrigan, professor of History at Rowan University presents **Traitor State or Jersey Blue? New Jersey and the American Civil War; the complicated role of New Jersey in the Civil War**. First with the service of over 88,000 men in arms and with New Jersey politicians critical of Lincoln’s war efforts. This tension makes the Garden State’s support for the Union one of the most important stories of the Civil War. New Jersey’s complex role is the subject of this lecture paying special attention to the differences between Northern and Southern New Jersey as well as noting the contributions of specific New Jerseyans. Dr. Carrigan teaches courses in American History and guides students and the public on tours of Civil War sites. In 2014, the Organization of American Historians appointed him to be one of their Distinguished Lecturers. Dr. Carrigan did his undergraduate work at the University of Texas in Austin and earned a doctorate from Emory University.

Week 3: September 26

“Call to Duty: The Civil War Training Camp of NJ”
Producer **Tom Burke** and director **Rich Mendoza**. present

their film which tells the story of NJ citizens who enlisted in the Union Army in the summer of 1862. The Civil War was in its second year and more soldiers were needed to fill the depleted ranks of existing units. Regiments were created to complete the task at hand. Recruitment and training began at Camp Vredenburg in Monmouth County, the same Monmouth Battlefield used during the Revolutionary War on June 28, 1778. The scenes follow the regiment into battle and beyond for three years, highlighting the lives of several members of the NJ unit. No script was written, except the narration, dialog was spontaneous. This production was recorded on location at various historic sites in NJ and at Hanover Junction Train Station in Pennsylvania.

Week 4: October 3

John Zinn discuss **“The Mutinous Regiment: The 33rd NJ in the Civil War”**. The 33rd NJ served in Sherman’s great western campaign after being formed in 1863 during the draft riots. Mr. Zinn will summarize and give a detailed examination of the 33rd’s service in the Atlantic Campaign. There will be a discussion of soldiers from South Jersey who served in the regiment. John Zinn is a life-long NJ resident with special interest in the Civil War and Base Ball. He earned a BA and an MBA degree from Rutgers University, is a Vietnam Veteran and recipient of the Bronze Star.

Week 5: October 10

“Ere the Shadows Fade: NJ’s Civil War Photographers” presented by **Gary D. Saretzky**, archivist, educator and photographer. Mr. Saretzky shows several notable examples of NJ’s Civil War Era photographers. Soldiers and families wanted more images of loved ones and as a result brought the photographic trade to NJ. New photo galleries opened to meet the demand with some NJ photographers going to Southern states to open more studios. The photography business became an important part of the state after the Civil War as some soldiers returned home to begin careers in photography. Gary D. Saretzky, is Archivist of Monmouth County (1994-). He served as Coordinator, Internship Programs, Rutgers-New Brunswick History Department (1994-2016) and taught the history of photography course at Mercer County Community College from 1977 to 2012. Saretzky has been researching 19th

century New Jersey photographers for more than thirty years. He has published more than 100 articles, reviews, and exhibition catalogs on conservation of library materials, history of photography, and other topics and lectures regularly through the Horizons Speakers Bureau of the New Jersey Council for the Humanities and under other auspices.

Week 6: October 17

Film Screening of "The General" starring Buster Keaton, presented by **Robert Baumgartner**. This 1926 silent classic is regarded as one of the greatest American films ever made. Adapted from the memoirs of William Pittenger, it is the story of The Great Locomotive Chase, an actual

Union raid during the Civil War. The Western and Atlantic Railroad #3 "General" is a steam locomotive built in 1855 by Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor in Paterson, New Jersey. Sergeant William Pittenger of the 2nd Ohio Infantry was one of the Union raiders. A Medal of Honor recipient, he resided in Vineland, NJ for a number of years after the war. Robert C. Baumgartner is an adjunct professor of History at Camden County College primarily working with the Center for Civic Leadership and Responsibility. Mr. Baumgartner received his undergraduate and graduate degrees at Rowan University, and graduate training in historic preservation from Arizona State University. Mr. Baumgartner is also a faculty member of the history department of Triton Regional High School.

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.

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

7 - Irish Fluted Glass - \$7.00

Can be used with either Cold or Hot Liquids

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

Continued on page 14

Coming Events

Sunday, September 10 through May 13, 2018

Morris County Historical Society exhibit "The Cutting Edge: Medicine in Morris County, 1876-1976". Morris County Historical Society will feature the many contributions Morris County doctors, hospitals, pharmaceutical companies and veterinarians have made to the field of medicine at both the local and global levels. Acorn Hall, 68 Morris Ave., Morristown, NJ.

Information: 973-267-3465 or www.morriscountyhistory.org

Through October 1

Passaic County Historical Society opens a new exhibit entitled; "The Men Who Served: 1861-1964". Over 30 photographs have been selected for this exhibit to demonstrate the common experiences of American servicemen from the Civil War to Vietnam. Visitors can see the exhibit on the 3rd floor during regular museum hours: September 5-October 1; 1pm-4pm: Wednesday-Sunday. General admission applies: \$5/adults, \$4/children; members, free. Information: 973-247-0085 or www.lambertcastle.org

Thursday through October

Curator Tour - join Bayshore Center's Museum Curator Rachal Rogers Dolhanczyk for a group tour of the museum. \$10/tour: \$25/tour and lunch at Oyster Cracker Café. Bayshore Center at Bivalve, 2800 High Street, Port Norris, NJ 08349. Information: 856-785-2060 ext. 109 or museum@bayshorecenter.org

Mullica Hill Civil War weekend - October 14 and 15,

Hope you can come out to support Old Baldy or man our table for an hour or more. You still have time to sign the sheet to help out. Your support is important to help get our mission of the importance of Civil War history to all who want to listen.

September 12, 19, 26; October 3, 10, 17: 7pm 2017 Lecture Series at Camden County College: "NEW JERSEY IN THE CIVIL WAR"

Hope you will join us for this important lecture series. If you would like to volunteer to help one night or more at the table, be a greeter, or be helpful to the lecturer that evening the sign-up sheet will be around again at the Old Baldy August meeting. Thanks for all who have already signed up to make this lecture series a big success.

Saturday and Sunday, October 14-15: Saturday 10am-6pm and Sunday 10am-4pm

The 28th Pennsylvania Historical Association and the 28th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Company of Philadelphia are presenting a Civil War living history weekend at Mullica Hill, NJ.

The sign-up sheet will be going around at the August meeting to help one day, two days or a few hours. This is another great way to talk about Old Baldy CWRT and all we are doing to bring history to everyone. We may even get a new member or two! Be part of the fun of living history.

New Jersey in the Civil War 2017

2017 lecture series at Camden County College, Blackwood Campus! All programs begin at 7pm and are free and open to the public.

First week: September 12:

Joanne Hamilton Rajoppi author of "Northern Women in the Aftermath of the Civil War: The Wives and Daughters of the Brunswick Boys".

September 19:

Dr. William D. Carrigan
New Jersey in the Civil War

September 26:

"Call to Duty: The Civil War Training Camps of NJ"

October 3:

"The Mutinous Regiment: The 33rd NJ in the Civil War"

October 10:

"Ere the Shadows Fade: NJ's Civil War Photographers"

October 17:

Film "The General"

Join us at 7:15 p.m.
on Thursday, October 12th,
at Camden County College,
Blackwood Campus,
Connector Building, Room 101.

David O. Stewart

**"Impeached:
The Trial of President
Andrew Johnson
and the Fight for
Lincoln's Legacy"**



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

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2017

October 12 - Thursday

David O. Stewart

**"Impeached: The Trial of President Andrew Johnson
and the Fight for Lincoln's Legacy"**

November 9 - Thursday

James Scythes

**"This will make a man of me:
The Life and Letters of a Teenage Officer
in the Civil War"**

December 14 - Thursday

Walt Lafty

"Walt Whitman: the Civil War's Poet Patriot"

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

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