### The Camp Olden Gazette

#### News from the Camp Olden Civil War Round Table

April - May - June, 2006

#### President's Gavel -- by Bruce L. Sirak

Spring is here and I hope everyone is out enjoying the great weather because the hot and humid summer will soon be here.

This past weekend was the annual reenactment at Neshaminy, PA. I want to thank everyone who came to staff our table or just stop by and said hi. Special thanks go to Bill Ford, Joe Mognancki, and Julia & Stu Foulks who spent the entire weekend staffing our display. It's a lot of fun when you have great people to spend time with.

To commemorate the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of our Civil War & Native American Museum, special events have been planned at the Museum on June 10th. Beginning at 9 AM, our Junior Camp Olden Civil War Training Camp for children will start the day's activities. At 2:30 PM, a special dedication ceremony will be held to dedicate two monuments at our museum. The first monument is a carving of a Civil War artillery soldier done in the American folk style by our own Stanley Saperstein of Artisans of the Valley Custom Woodworking. Stanley donated the carving in memory of dedicated members of Camp Olden Civil War Round Table and Museum who have passed away. The second monument is a full size replica of a cannon barrel mounted on a beautiful stone base. Vincent J Spiritosanto who passed away in 2003 built the cannon barrel. His family donated the cannon to Camp Olden in his memory. The Hamilton Twp. Park Maintenance personnel constructed the stone base.

The children who attended the Jr. Camp Olden Training Camp will make up the special honor guard leading into the dedication ceremony. All are welcome and are encouraged to attend.

Thank you all for your contributions.

I would like to bring to your attention the Major Charles Izard Maceuen CWRT/ AMART Symposium planned for November 11, 2006 at The Union League of Philadelphia, 140 S. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. The cost to attend the Symposium is \$65.00 if you register by October 1, 2006 and \$75.00 for if you register later than October 1 date. The subject of the Symposium is The Common Soldier: Billy Yank & Johnny Reb. It promises to be a very interesting day. If you wish to attend make sure to pick up a flyer.

As a reminder, this year's Camp Olden-Hamilton Twp. reenactment will take place on July 7, 8 & 9, 2006. The encampment and primary functions of the reenactment will take place at the Braghelli Tract, which is located along Kuser Road and the actual battle taking place at its regular location. Please volunteer.

#### Up & Coming Speakers:

June 1<sup>st</sup> - Joe Bilby, "A Revolution In Arms," - A History of the First Repeating Rifles—Spencer & Henry Rifles.

July 6<sup>th</sup> - William Saraceni, "Comparison of Lee & Grant at Appomattox"

August (Stay cool) No Meeting

September  $7^{th}$  - Robert Sherdan "Iron From The Deep"-The Discovery & Recovery of The USS Monitor

Enjoy your Spring & Summer and looking forward to seeing everyone at all our activities.

Your Obedient Servant,





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Country Griddle Cakes



If you would like to submit an article to the Camp Olden Gazette, you can e-mail it to: campolden.news@verizon.net

or mail your article to:

Barry Leilich 7 Wolfpack Road Hamilton, NJ 08619

#### Who Was General Sill?

#### Editor Comments by Barry Leilich

With Matthew (my son) going to Fort Sill, Oklahoma for his basic training and thinking about my time at Ft. Sill in artillery surveying training, I became curious as to just who was General Sill. Newsletters emailed to the families of those taking basic training by Captain Richard M. Hewitt, Commander of D Battery, 1-19 Field Artillery provided me the perfect opportunity to ask someone about Gen. Sill. Cpt. Hewitt not only provided the link to the following biography of Gen. Sill but also provided me with the access to the National Park Service site where I was able to obtain the feature article of this newsletter.

Joshua W. Sill was born December 6, 1831, in Chillicothe, Ohio. He was the son of Joseph and Elizabeth Sill, who had resided there since the year 1814. Joshua's early education was obtained largely from his father, who took the time from his legal practice to instruct his son in the basic subjects. Joshua was an apt pupil and before reaching adulthood he mastered many of the difficult sciences and achieved particular skill in Mathematics. He was also proficient in Latin and Greek and was conversant with English and French literature. Although his father desired that he study law, he was, at his own request, appointed in 1849 the U.S.Military Academy, from the Cillicothe Congressional district. During his four years at West Point he ranked among the best scholars and graduated third in his class. Upon graduation he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in Ordnance and his first assignment was at the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, New York. In 1855 he was recalled to West Point as an instructor. After two years there he was assigned to Pittsburgh Arsenal where he was occupied with the testing of ordnance equipment.

In May 1858, he was sent to Vancouver, Washington Territory to superintend the building of an arsenal. Difficulties with the British government prevented the construction of this arsenal and he was reassigned to Watervleit Arsenal. A few months latter he was ordered to Fort Leavenworth.

In the spring of 1860, he gave notice of resignation of his commission and accepted the professorship of mathematics and civil engineering in the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute. Following the bombardment of Fort Sumpter he resigned his teaching position and offered his services to the Governor of Ohio, who appointed him Assistant Adjutant General of the State in May 1861. Here he was occupied in the organization of the Ohio forces. In August 1661 he was commissioned Colonel of the 33rd Ohio

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#### The Battle of Stones River Murfreesboro, Tennessee

As 1862 drew to a close, President Abraham Lincoln was desperate for a military victory. His armies were stalled, and the terrible defeat at Fredericksburg spread a feeling of defeat across the nation, and a victory would boost morale and give support to the Emancipation Proclamation when it went into effect January 1, 1863.



Gen. William S. Rosecrans

At this time Union troops were divided into three armies. General Ambrose Burnside commanded the Army of the Potomac, General Ulysses S. Grant commanded the Army of the Tennessee, and General William S. Rosecrans commanded the Army of the Cumberland which operated in middle Tennessee. The Army of the Cumberland, seemed to

be the only Union force with any hope of significant victory over its Confederate foes.

After Gen. Braxton Bragg experienced a defeat at Perryville, Kentucky on October 8, 1862, he and his Confederate Army of the Mississippi retreated, reorganized, and was redesignated as the Army of Tennessee. They then advanced to Murfreesboro, Tennessee to go into winter quarters. General Bragg chose this area in order to position himself to stop any Union



Gen. Braxton.Bragg

advances towards Chattanooga as well as to protect the rich farms of Middle Tennessee that were feeding his men.

Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans's Union Army of the Cumberland followed Bragg from Kentucky to Nashville. Union General-In-Chief Henry Halleck telegraphed Rosecrans telling him that, "... the Government demands action, and if you cannot respond to that demand some one else will be tried." Rosecrans spent several weeks at his Nashville headquarters reorganizing and fitting his army in preparation for offenses further into Tennessee. On December 26, 1862, the Union Army of the Cumberland, about 45,000 men strong, left Nashville to meet the Confederates. This was the beginning of the Stones River Campaign. Rain, sleet and fog combined with spirited resistance from Confederate cavalry slowed the Federal advance. By the evening of December 30, 1862 both armies faced each other in the fields and forests west and south of Murfreesboro.



During the night, Bragg and Rosecrans planned their attacks. Both chose to attack the right flank of the enemy and cut off their supply line and escape route. Bragg extended his lines to the south using all but General John C. Breckinridge's Division of General William Hardee's Corps. This movement of troops left only Breckinridge's men to face Rosecrans's planned onslaught on the east bank of the Stones River with General Thomas J. Crittenden's Left Wing.

While the generals planned, their men lay down in the mud and rocks trying to get some sleep. The bands of both armies played tunes to raise the men's spirits. It was during this "battle of the bands" that one of the most poignant moments of the war occurred. Sam Seay of the First Tennessee Infantry described what happened that evening.

"Just before 'tattoo' the military bands on each side began their evening music. The still winter night carried their strains to great distance. At every pause on our side, far away could be heard the military bands of the other. Finally one of them struck up 'Home Sweet Home.' As if by common consent, all other airs ceased, and the bands of both armies as far as the ear could reach, joined in the refrain. Who knows how many hearts were bold next day by reason of that air?"

General Bragg's battle plan was for the Confederate troops to attack on Federal troops on two fronts.

The first attack came at dawn on December 31, 1862, when General J. P. McCown's Division with General Patrick Cleburne's men in support stormed across the frosted fields to attack the Federal right flank. Their plan was to swing around the Union line in a right wheel and drive their enemy back to the Stones River while cutting off their main supply routes at the Nashville Pike and the Nashville & Chattanooga

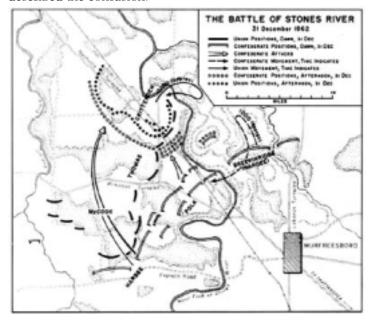
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Railroad.

The men of General Jefferson C. Davis' and General Richard Johnson's Divisions were cooking their meager breakfasts when the sudden crackle of the pickets' fire raised the alarm. The Confederate tide swept regiment after regiment from the field.

Lieutenant Tunnel of the Fourteenth Texas Infantry described the confusion.



"Many of the Yanks were either killed or retreated in their nightclothes ... We found a caisson with the horses still attached lodged against a tree and other evidences of their confusion. The Yanks tried to make a stand whenever they could find shelter of any kind. All along our route we captured prisoners, who would take refuge behind houses, fences, logs, cedar bushes and in ravines."

Union artillery tried to hold its ground, but the butternut and gray wave swept over them. Federal commanders tried to halt and resist at every fence and tree line, but the Confederate attack was too powerful to stop against such a piecemeal defense.

The ground itself helped stave off disaster. The rocky ground and cedar forests blunted the Confederate assault, and Rebel units began to come apart. Confederate artillery struggled to keep pace with the infantry. Still, the Army of the Cumberland's right flank was shattered beyond repair.

After McCown's dawn assault, Confederate units to the north began attacking the enemy in their front. These attacks were not meant to break through, but to hold Union units in place as the flanking attack swept up behind them.

General Philip Sheridan had his men rise early and form a line of battle. His men were able to repulse the first enemy attack, but the loss of the divisions to his right forced Sheridan's commanders to reposition their lines to keep Cleburne's Division from cutting off their escape route. Sheridan's lines pivoted to the north, anchored by General James Negley's Division in the trees and rocks along McFadden Lane.

Confederate brigades assaulted Sheridan's and Negley's Divisions without coordination. The terrain made communication and cooperation between units nearly impossible. For more than two hours, the Union forces fell back step by bloody step slowing the Confederate assault. By noon, the Confederate Brigades of A.P. Stewart, J. Patton Anderson, George Maney, A.M. Manigault, and A.J. Vaughn assaulted the Union salient from three sides. With their ammunition nearly spent, Negley's and Sheridan's lines shattered and their men made their way north and west through the cedars towards the Nashville Pike.

The cost of this delaying action was enormous. Sam Watkins of the First Tennessee Infantry, CS was amazed at the bloodshed.

"I cannot remember now of ever seeing more dead men and horses and captured cannon all jumbled together, than that scene of blood and carnage ... on the (Wilkinson) ... Turnpike; the ground was literally covered with blue coats dead."

All three of Sheridan's brigade commanders were killed or wounded and many Federal units lost more than one-third of their men. (General Joshua W. Sill was one of the Brigade commanders killed on this day) Many Confederate units fared little better. Union soldiers recalled the carnage as looking like the slaughter pens in the stockyards of Chicago. The name stuck.

While the fighting raged in the Slaughter Pen, General Rosecrans was busy trying to save his army. He cancelled the attack across the river and funneled his reserve troops into the fight hoping to stem the bleeding on his right. Rosecrans and General George Thomas rallied fleeing troops as they approached the Nashville Pike and a new line began to form along that vital lifeline backed up by massed artillery.

The new horseshoe shaped line gave the Army of the Cumberland solid interior lines and better communication than their attackers. The Union cannon covered the long open fields between the cedars and the road. Most of the troops in this line had full cartridge boxes and knew that they must hold

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#### Education Highlights -- by Kim Daly

#### **Education Report**

Come join us for our Jr. Camp Olden at the Civil War Museum on June 10<sup>th</sup> with a rain date of June 11<sup>th</sup>. If you can you help let Kim know. We will need extra help this year due to the extra activities planned! Not only will there be our Jr. Camp Olden but we will be dedicating the Civil War Soldier Monument that was carved by Stanley Saperstein on that date. The day's festivities will culminate with the Museum anniversary celebration. Don't forget to share our Jr. Camp Olden fliers with folks that you know. If you can, post the fliers in your local libraries and even in your neighborhood stores.

April 22 was Mercer County Earth Day celebration at the ice Skating rink at Mercer County Park. Even with the cold and rainy weather, there was an excellent showing. Thanks to Bruce Sirak and Bill Ford for manning our booth. There were a lot of questions asked and a good amount of literature handed out.

May 6<sup>th</sup> will be the Third Annual History Fair at Washington's Crossing State Park. We will report on this event in the next newsletter.

May 7<sup>th</sup> will bring Girl Scouts to the museum. Again, we'll fill you in on details in the next newsletter. But, keep sharing those Scout visit fliers and posting them in local libraries, businesses and supermarkets.

May  $10^{\rm th}$  we will be visiting 200-7<sup>th</sup> graders at Fisher School in Ewing Township. Full report next time around.

#### **Scholarship Committee**

This year there were 9 applicants and as always the "weeding out" was VERY difficult. Our final three winners are:

- 1. Caitlyn Mossbrucker of Turnersville, NJ. Caitlyn is a charter member of the Elizabeth Thorn Auxiliary #14, SUVCWNJ and Co. D, 12<sup>th</sup> NJ Reenactors. She has been a reenactor for about 7 years. Caitlyn plans on attending Gloucester County College and majoring in Accounting.
- 2. Paul Egbert of Forked River, NJ will receive the Al Jarvis Memorial Award. Paul is a member of the 2<sup>nd</sup> NJ Brigade, 7<sup>th</sup> NJ Infantry Field Hospital. Paul has also been in "the hobby" for about 7 years. He has been accepted at Montclair and Misericordia College as a History/Secondary Education Major. Hopefully we will meet both of our winners at the June General Meeting.
- 3. Rebecca Pomerantz of Fair Lawn, NJ. will be receiving a \$50 Savings Bond to A member of the 9th Virginia, 8th Battalion, Southern Legion, ANV for the last 5 years, she plans to attend University of Mary Washington to study history and historic preservation.

The other 6 have all contributed to the preservation and education of Civil War History. They will all be reminded that they can reapply next year even after they have started college.

PS – Thanks to our Scholarship Committee: Kathy Conte, Bruce & Mary Ann Sirak, Connie Davis, Gary DeSiver, John Maleski, Pete Andrejco and Kim Daly. Not only did they have a difficult time making a selection but they also spent a half hour counting out about 5,000 Jr. Camp Olden fliers to be distributed to the Hamilton Twp. Schools. Jr. Camp Olden at the Museum may be our only way of supporting our scholarships so; we have to make it a big event.

#### **Hospitality**

Umm umm Julia, as always your treats in April were yummy. Thank you Mary Ann Sirak for covering May. Mario Florio will cover June and our holiday party man Joe Mognancki will show his colors in July.

Remember to mark your calendar for the Bring-A-Dish-To-Share covered dish dinner in September. Show up with your goodie by 6:30 pm and get ready to feast. A sign up sheet will be circulating or call or email Kim

#### **Sunshine**

We know that everyone is getting their Happy Birthday card from Camp Olden and we just wanted to send out a big Thank you to the man behind the birthday greetings - Joe Mognancki. You never know what's gonna be in the envelope but, you can be assured there will be a Happy Birthday wish. And just in case you want to send your own birthday greeting to someone, the upcoming birthdays are: Martin D'Artrecky-July11, Bill Ford-July 15, Bill Moore-July 16, Bob Dunphy-July18, Mark Sirak-July 21, Joe Mognancki-Aug 8, Conrad Brennfleck-Aug 20, Keith Tomlinson-Aug 26, John Gabor-Aug 28, Matt Leilich-Aug 30. If your name did not appear on the birthday wish list last year or you did not receive a Happy Birthday card please email Kim at kdaly14@aol.com so we can add you to our list.

Any news to share, important dates to acknowledge? Call or Email Connie 587-0584, conniemdavis@verizon.net or Kim 581-3549, daydreaming513@aol.com with the name of someone you know needs a missive from our Club or with some news you want to share.

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The Battle of Stones River Continued from Page 4.

here or the battle would be lost.

Again the woods and rocky ground helped the Union. Confederate organization fell apart as they struggled through the cedars. Most of Confederate artillery was unable to penetrate the dense forests strewn with limestone outcroppings. Each wave of enemy attack along the pike was repulsed in bloody fashion by the Federal artillery that commanded the field.

Lietenant Alfred Pirtle (Ordnance Officer, Rousseau's Division) watched the cannon do their deadly work that afternoon.

"... then our batteries opened on them with a deafening unceasing fire, throwing twenty-four pounds of iron from each piece, across that small space. ... But men were not born who could longer face that storm of canister. ... They broke,



they fled, and some took refuge in the clump of trees and weeds."

The attack on the second front came when at 10 AM, General James Chalmers' Mississippians advanced across the fields in front of Hazen's men. The partially burned Cowan house forced Chalmers' men to split just before they came a within range of the Union muskets. Artillery batteries guarded Hazen's flanks with deadly fire while the infantry poured volley after volley into the Confederate ranks. General Chalmers was wounded as his men wavered then broke.

Chalmers' attack was followed by General Daniel Donelson's Brigade as General Bragg sought to tie up Rosecrans' reserves pressing the Union left. Donelson's men crashed through Cruft's Brigade south of the pike. Hazen's men held firm to the north and Union reinforcements were able to seal the breach.

During the afternoon of December 31st, Bragg called on General Breckinridge's troops to hammer the anchor point of the Union line guarding the Nashville Pike. Two brigades went in first suffering the same fate as those that went before. Two more of Breckinridge's Brigades made a final assault as daylight began to fail. Hazen's men, reinforced now by Harker's Brigade, clung to their positions.

The carnage as described by J. Morgan Smith of the Thirty-second Alabama Infantry prompted soldiers to name the field Hell's Half Acre.

"We charged in fifty yards of them and had not the timely order of retreat been given — none of us would now be left to tell the tale. ... Our regiment carries two hundred and eighty into action and came out with fifty eight."

Colonel Hazen's Brigade was the only Union unit not to retreat on the 31st. Their stand against four Confederate attacks gave Rosecrans a solid anchor for his Nashville Pike line that finally stopped the Confederate tide.

Hazen's men were so proud of their efforts in this area that they erected a monument there after the battle. The Hazen Brigade Monument is the oldest intact Civil War monument in the nation.

As night approached, the Union army was bloody and battered, but it retained control of the pike and its The Round Forest was a crucial position for the Army of the Cumberland. Poised between the Nashville Pike and the Stones River, the forest anchored the left of the Union line. Colonel William B. Hazen's Brigade was assigned this crucial sector

On New Years Day, both armies marked time by reorganizing and caring for the wounded. Bragg surmised that Rosecrans would now withdraw, but the next morning he was still in position. In late afternoon on January 2 1863, General Bragg ordered Breckinridge to attack—a Union division that, on January 1, had crossed Stones River and had taken up a strong position on the bluff east of the river.

Breckinridge reluctantly launched the attack with all five of his brigades at 4 PM. The Confederate charge quickly took the hill and continued on pushing towards the ford. As the



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Confederates attacked, they came within range of fifty-seven Union cannon massed on the west side of the Stones River. General Crittenden watched as his guns went to work.

"Van Cleve's Division of my command was retiring down the opposite slope, before overwhelming numbers of the enemy, when the guns ... opened upon the swarming enemy. The very forest seemed to fall ... and not a Confederate reached the river."

The cannon took a heavy toll. In forty-five minutes their concentrated fire killed or wounded more than 1,800 Confederates. A Union counterattack pushed the shattered remnants of Breckinridge's Division back to Wayne's Hill.

Faced with this disaster and the approach of Union reinforcements, General Bragg ordered the Army of Tennessee to retreat on January 3, 1863. Two days later, the battered Union army marched into Murfreesboro and declared victory.

The Battle of Stones River was one of the bloodiest of the war. More than 3,000 men lay dead on the field. Nearly 16,000 more were wounded. Some of these men spent as much as seven agonizing days on the battlefield before help could reach them. The two armies sustained nearly 24,000 casualties, which was almost one-third of the 81,000 men engaged.

As the Army of Tennessee retreated they gave up a large chunk of Middle Tennessee. The rich farmland meant to feed the Confederates now supplied the Federals. General Rosecrans set his army and thousands of contraband slaves to constructing a massive fortification, Fortress Rosecrans that served as a supply depot and base of occupation for the Union for the duration of the war.

President Lincoln got the victory he wanted to boost morale and support the Emancipation Proclamation. How important was this victory to the Union? Lincoln himself said it best in a telegram to Rosecrans later in 1863.

"I can never forget, if I remember anything, that at the end of last year and the beginning of this, you gave us a hard earned victory, which had there been a defeat instead, the country scarcely could have lived over."



Just Who Was Gen. Sill, continued from Page 2.

volunteers and accompanied General Nelson in the Eastern Kentucky expedition. His regiment was then assigned to General Mitchell's Division and Sill was placed in command of a Brigade and was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. This promotion was confirmed by the U.S. Senate, 29 July 1862. Shortly thereafter, Sill was made Commanding General of a Division. His leadership of this Division in constant skirmishing with the enemy was outstanding and he was noted for having accomplished missions with very little loss. He was soon given command of a Brigade in General Sheridan's Division and shortly thereafter he took part in the bloodiest battle of the Civil War, the Battle of Stone's River, just outside of Murfreesburo, Tennessee. In the second day of this battle, 31 December 1862, while personally leading his men forward, he was killed by rifle fire. His body was found by the Confederate troops, who buried it in a battlefield cemetery near the scene of his death. A few years later his body was removed to the Grandview Cemetery at Chillicothe, Ohio.

Although he was only 31 years of age at the time of his death and despite the briefness of his military career he carved a record for outstanding performance of duty which has been equaled by few.

In 1869 his classmate. General Sheridan, officially established a military post in the Wichita Mountains of Oklahoma which he named in memory of his West Point classmate, Joshua W. Sill. Fort Sill today is the largest Artillery Center in the world. This Center views with pride its attachment to General Sill.

In recent years an interesting incident concerning General Sill has come to light. On the eve of the Battle of Stone's River, General Sill was in conference with his chief, General Sheridan. When it came time to leave this conference, General Sill and Sheridan mistakenly put on each others coat. Sill was thus wearing Sheridans' coat at the time he was killed. The story goes that the riflemen therefore mistook him for Sheridan and shot him. Whether this is true is difficult to say. The story comes to us from a sister of General Sheridan, Nelly Sheridan Wilson.

Perhaps the best epitaph that has been written concerning General Sill came in a letter from one of his officers, who wrote, "No man in the entire army, I believe, was so much admired, respected, and beloved by inferiors as well as superiors in rank as was General Sill".



## JUNIOR CAMP OLDEN DAY XI

On Saturday, 10 June 2006, between the hours of 9 in the morning, and 3 in the afternoon, young persons 8 to 14 years of age can once again enlist as a soldier of the Civil War or participate as a lady of the Civil War period.

Soldiers and Ladies will join in military drills, camp life activities, music, games, songs, crafts and FUN!



\$22 per participant

FOR INFORMATION OR RESERVATIONS CONTACT KIM DALY – (609) 581-3549. <u>kdaly14@aol.com</u> RAINDATE – SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 2006

Held at the Civil War and Native American Museum 2202 Kuser Road Hamilton, New Jersey April -May. -June., 2006 Page 9.

#### Camp Olden Civil War Round Table and Museum Installation Dinner January 13, 2007 at Whitebrier B&B

Menu Salad Spring Mix with Tomato, Cucumber, Black Olives & Onions

Main
Vodka Rigatoni
Roast Beef Au Jus
Grilled Marinated Chicken Breast
Julienne Vegetables
Roasted Red Bliss Potato
Bread & Butter

Dessert Various Paris Dessert Cakes & Tarts

> Beverages Coffee & De-Café Coffee Tea & De-café Tea **Catered by Paris Deserts**

Fine dining is not all that is planned! You will need your wits about you for the remainder of the evening because there will be a Murder to solve.



No passion on Earth, neither love nor hate, is equal to the passion to alter someone else's draft.

-H. G. Wells

# I.H.O.P. Country Griddle Cakes

One of the all time favorites breakfast places for many is an International House of Pancakes. The many choices of different flavored syrups inhance your choice of different types of pancakes and other breakfast favorites. A specialty of IHOP is their world famous GriddleCakes. And here is a recipe that will show you how to make them.

#### Ingredients

Nonstick spray

1 1/4 cups all-purpose flour

1 ½ cups buttermilk

1/3 cup instant Cream of Wheat (dry)

1 egg

1/3 cup sugar

1 teaspoon baking powder

1 teaspoon baking soda

1/4 cup vegetable oil

½ teaspoon salt

- 1. Preheat a skillet over medium heat. Apply nonstick spray.
- 2. Combine all ingredients in a large bowl with a mixer set on high speed. Mix until smooth.
- 3. Pour the batter by 1/3-cup portions into the hot pan and cook pancakes for 1-2 minutes per side or until brown. Repeat with remaining batter.

Makes 8-10 pancakes.

#### **Attention Camp Olden Members**

We are still looking for old clothing, not just any old clothing but period Civil War style clothing. We are planning a dress up box to be used as part of our outreach. So if you want to find a new place for that old uniform that does not fit any longer, that dress that does not fit into the character that you have evolved into, or just want some new duds, drop it off at the Museum on any weekend that it is open.

Visit Us on the Web: www.campolden.org



#### and Museum 2202 Kuser Road

Hamilton, New Jersey 08690

Camp Olden Civil War Round Table

Up and Coming Events

August (Stay cool) No Meeting

June  $1^{st}$  - Joe Bilby, "A Revolution In Arms," - A History of the First Repeating Rifles—Spencer & Henry

June 10 - Junior Camp Olden, Monument Dedication and Museum 10th Annaversary Celebration

July 7,8,& 9 2006 - Camp Olden Reenactment

July 6th - William Saraceni, "Comparison of Lee & Grant at Appomattox".

September  $\mathcal{T}^{\text{th}}$  - Robert Sherdan " Iron From The Deep"- The Discovery & Recovery of The USS Monitor

January 13, 2007 - Camp Olden Civil War Round Table and Museum Annual Installation Dinner.