The Camp Olden Gazette

News from the Camp Olden Civil War Round Table

Spring 2014

President's Gavel.

I hope everyone is handling this wild and crazy winter. I really don't mind the snow but enough is enough already. Both the January and February meetings had to be cancelled due to the weather. Everyone's safety is my first concern! For this reason, it is of the utmost importance that I have everyone's current e-mail address. Please send it to me at nj23regt@yahoo.com.

Here are a few events you might be interested in:

Lincoln Symposium

Abraham Lincoln Institute and Illinois State Society of Washington, D.C. presents the Seventeenth Annual Symposium - "The Latest in Lincoln Scholarship" sponsored by the Abraham Lincoln Institute of the Mid-Atlantic, Inc. The symposium will be held on March 22, 2014, 9:00 AM – 6:00 PM, at 8601 Adelphi Rd, Adelphi, Maryland 20783. Registration is now open. Presenters Include: Fred Martin, Rich Lowry, John David Smith, John Fabian Witt and Joshua Zeitz

Neshaminy Civil War Reenactment

25th Annual Neshaminy Civil War Reenactment, April 5-6, 2014. The Wilderness Campaign -1864: Living History and Battle Reenactment. Neshaminy State Park, Bensalem, Pennsylvania. Camps open 9AM. Battles at 2:00PM on Saturday and 1:30PM on Sunday. Many authentic military and civilian participants are expected. Visit both Union and Confederate camps where troops demonstrate military and camp scenes and discuss aspects of Civil War history. See troops drilling, mounted cavalry, artillery. Living history presentations, period music, sutlers selling period items, jewelry, crafts, military items, souvenirs etc. Food vendors plus picnic facilities. Fun and educational for every member of the family. Free Admission and Free Parking! Near Street Road Exit of I-95 For directions and information: http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us/stateparks/parks/nesha miny.aspx.

If all goes well weather wise, some of our upcoming speakers will be:

March 6th – Camp Olden Vice President Bill Moore - *The Irish Brigade*

Don't forget that March 6th is our "Pot Luck Dinner", I am sure you will bring some delicious food for all to enjoy!! Start time is 6:00 PM. ◆

April 3rd Arlene Harris portraying *Catherine Reynolds, sister of Major General John Reynolds.*

May 1st – Camp Olden member John Allen - *Vicksburg Part 1*

Stay safe and hope to see you soon!

Your Obedient Servant.

Bruce. ♦

Lincoln Artifacts at Center Of Case

Submitted by Bruce Sirak from The Hartford Courant



Gideon Welles

One hundred and fifty years after their great greatgrandfather served as secretary of the Navy under Abraham Lincoln, his descendants will battle in a Rockville, CT. courtroom over the existence of family heirlooms that include a rare rifle fired by the president himself. In a civil trial Judge Samuel

J Sferrazza must decide if it was legal three years ago for a probate judge in Coventry to reopen the 1955 estate of Ruth Trost Welles, who was married to Thomas Welles, the grandson of Civil War Navy Secretary Gideon Welles. The judge in 2010 wanted to determine if all of her estate which members of the Welles family claim should have included numerous historical artifacts tied to Lincoln — was actually accounted for. Those artifacts include an unused ticket connected to the Gettysburg Address, personal notes from Lincoln to Welles, and the table upon which General Edward Ord signed the surrender at Appomattox. Also in question is what happened to the Spencer repeating carbine, supposedly the 16th ever made, which was given to Welles after Lincoln fired it once. The Welles side of the family claims that a member of the Brainard side sold the gun and reaped the profits. Attorneys for the Welles's claim that there was an oral agreement never made part of the original probate case that left the Brainards to keep any historical items in trust until they could be distributed to the entire family. The Welles's are accusing some of the Brainards of secretly selling off Gideon Welles' artifacts without telling anyone else in the family or sharing any of the profits. The ugly battle has been raging in probate courts in eastern Connecticut and Superior Court in Rockville for so long that the last two children of Ruth and Thomas Welles have died, leaving the fight to younger generations of the two families, many of whom are expected to testify at the trial. The fight started with a sevenparagraph article in a 2004 American Society of Appraisers magazine about a treasure trove of Lincoln letters. In the article, Robert Connelly of Binghamton, specializes N.Y.. who authenticating presidential documents, said that he "stumbled" upon the Lincoln correspondence when asked by an unnamed private collector to look at boxes belonging to Gideon Welles. Connelly said he rummaged through a trunk that he found in the attic of a Coventry house belonging to heir Ruth Trost Welles — and cataloged 713 letters or notes from Lincoln to Welles. Many were written on odd-size pieces of paper, which was typical of Lincoln. Connelly also said he saw a finely cut glass wine decanter set that he believed was used by Lincoln at the

White House. The article sent shock waves through the world of antiques and collectibles. Some said that it might explain the curious fouryear gap in previously discovered correspondence between Lincoln and Welles amid the Civil War. Another incident likely to be a key part of the trial is a mysterious theft in 2006 in the parking lot of a Super 8 motel in Perryville, Mo. Great-greatgrandson John Brainard, one of the plaintiffs in this case, was making a cross-country move from Florida to Moscow, Idaho, when he stopped at a Super 8 motel for an overnight rest. The next morning, he discovered that a back seat window had been smashed and some items stolen, among them two boxes of historical documents that included correspondence that belonged to Gideon Welles. Brainard made sure that the Missouri police realized the significance of what was in the boxes in his written summary of what he lost. Brainard said that one document in particular — a note from U.S. Sen. Sam Houston to Gideon Welles that also was signed by U.S. Sen. Thomas Jefferson Rusk — could bring between \$5,000 and \$15,000 at auction. He estimated that the stolen documents were worth anywhere from \$25,000 to \$75,000. ♦

Civil War Winter Encampment

The Civil War & Native American Museum in Veteran's Park, Hamilton, NJ, home of the Camp Olden Civil War Round Table sponsored a Civil War Winter encampment on Dec. 8th, 2013.



(*L. to r.*) Pvt. Chuck Monroe, 6th Regiment USCT, Joe Sedor, Infantry, Bob Dunphy, Artillery and Cpl. Norman Marcelle, 6th Regiment USCT. ◆

Who Am I?



I was one of the most influential military thinkers to emerge from the Civil War. Born in Batavia, New York in 1839, I attended Oberlin College prior to accepting an appointment at West Point. While at the academy, as an outspoken abolitionist, I became involved in a fist fight when fellow cadet Wade Gibbs uttered a racial slur against me. In spite of this incident, I was an otherwise exemplary student and graduated eighth in the May class of 1861.

Newly commissioned, I was assigned to the 5th Artillery Regiment in time to serve in the First Battle of Bull Run. During the battle I was wounded but refused to leave the field—the first of many such instances in my career. I commanded my battery during the Peninsula Campaign and was the head of an artillery brigade in the Sixth Corps during the Battle of Antietam.

In October of 1862, I received a promotion to colonel of the 121st New York Infantry. In this position I led the regiment through the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville—where my regiment received its baptism of fire—and Gettysburg, gaining notoriety and rising to brigade command along the way. However, my most significant contribution did not come until Grant's Overland Campaign in May of 1864.

Facing the firmly entrenched Army of Northern Virginia, I petitioned my superiors to lead a brigade against the enemy's fortifications. I believed that swiftly advancing in a narrow, compact formation without halting to fire would greatly enhance the assault's probability of success. Though this approach was contrary to the tactics then in use, my superiors trusted my judgment. On May 10, 1864, I led a small force against the "Mule Shoe" salient (now the "Bloody Angle") at Spotsylvania Court House. Though my

charge lacked sufficient support to be decisive, the initial success of my new tactic inspired Ulysses S. Grant to implement it in an assault two days later—this time with General Winfield S. Hancock's entire corps. Similar tactics would later be used against trenches in the First World War. This bravery and ingenuity earned me a much-anticipated promotion to brigadier general.

After recovering from a wound received at Spotsylvania, I returned to action in the initial phases of the siege of Petersburg and in the 1864 Shenandoah Valley Campaign. At the Third Battle of Winchester, I, then commanding a division in the Sixth Corps, was again wounded and again refused to relinquish command, choosing instead to direct my troops from a stretcher. While convalescing, I was promoted to Major General and asked to participate in General James H. Wilson's cavalry raid through Alabama and Georgia. Accepting this offer, I became one of the few officers to effectively lead troops of all three branches of the army: artillery, infantry and cavalry.

For the next fifteen years, I continued my military service as an instructor, most notably as the Commandant of West Point from 1870-1875. During this time I wrote A New System of Infantry Tactics, The Armies of Asia and Europe, and The Military Policy of the United States from 1775. These and other writings, drawn from my experiences in the Civil War—as well as my own personal observations of foreign military practices—advocated dramatic changes in the American Armed Forces including advanced military education and improved promotion protocols. My works were widely read in military circles and were later published by Secretary of War Elihu Root.

In the last years of my life, I suffered from severe headaches, quite possibly migraines associated with a brain tumor. On March 15, 1881, while commanding the 4th Artillery in Presidio, California, I wrote out my resignation from the Army and promptly took my own life. I am buried in Fort Hill Cemetery, Auburn, New York. ◆

Source: Civil War Trust.

Answer to "Who Am I" is on page 10.

Civil War Visits.

One of our members did some traveling over the past few months. Following is a "field report".

Gettysburg's Newest Museum

Submitted by Tony Travaglione

Gettysburg's historic Lutheran Theological Seminary building has been converted into the new Seminary Ridge Museum. The renovated building opened on July 1, 2013, the 150th anniversary of the first day's battle that took place outside its doors. My wife, Kathy, and I visited the building in September, 2013, the weekend of the Camp Olden Gettysburg battlefield tour.

The building most recently housed the Adams County Historical Society. When I visited the building back in 2010 it consisted of offices, research rooms, a few exhibits and a one room museum. In my opinion, the new museum is one of the best in Gettysburg. Instead of trying to tell the broad story of the entire Civil War, the new exhibits concentrate on telling the story of the first day's battle of Gettysburg and the building's role in it. I think this is the best feature of the museum. There are also some necessary references to the overall picture of the War.

Especially fine are the mural-sized paintings of the fighting in front of the building and the life-like wax mannequins depicting wounded soldiers being treated in the building. For an extra \$20 in addition to the admission price of \$12, visitors may now climb to the cupola on the roof of the building. They can stand where General Buford surveyed the oncoming Confederates on July 1.

Below are some of my photos of the new museum.



Seminary Ridge Museum showing cupola



Mural of Generals Reynolds (1.) and Buford meeting outside Seminary



Mural of fighting in rear of Seminary



Scene today of site of fighting in rear of Seminary



Mannequins of wounded soldiers awaiting treatment



Surgeon preparing for amputation



Patients recovering from wounds

Where Am I?

Where Am I? features one or more photographs showing distinct aspects of Civil War battlefields with perhaps a hint or two. Your job is to identify the battlefield(s). (Your images from your travels would be most welcome for future issues.) Here's an Editor's choice for this issue:



This battle in 1863 was a Union victory fought for control of a major city in the Western Theater. After the fighting, a Confederate soldier ominously wrote, "This...is the death-knell of the Confederacy." Where Am I? (Answer on page 10)

Stark Reminders of How Uncivil a War It Was - Broken Bodies, Suffering Spirits' at the Mütter Museum

By Denise Grady - The New York Times



More than 40 years after losing his right arm in the Civil War, Henry S. Huidekoper, a lieutenant colonel in the Union Army, had long since adjusted, and no longer found himself trying to reach for things or write with his missing hand.

But somewhere in mind or memory, he was still whole. In 1906, he wrote in a letter, "In my dreams, I always have the use of both my hands." He dreamed of himself as "a man with a perfect frame" whose struggle to write with the absent hand sometimes sparked phantom-limb pains that woke him in the night.

The letter is part of "Broken Bodies, Suffering Spirits," a permanent exhibition on Civil War medicine that opened in Philadelphia last fall at the Mütter Museum.

Many of the items being shown came from the back rooms and archives of the museum, which houses a trove of medical curiosities that inspired Pravda in 2008 to list the Mütter as one of the 10 most horrible places in the world. Among its treasures are a collection of skulls, an enormously distended colon, some 2,000 safety pins, bottle caps and other objects removed from patients who had swallowed them, a death cast of the Siamese twins Chang and Eng, a cancerous tumor excised from the mouth of President Grover Cleveland, slices of Einstein's brain, and the Soap Lady, a 19th-century mummy whose body fat had turned waxy and soaplike from a chemical reaction after death.

The new exhibition focuses in part on Philadelphia's role in the Civil War. It was not a battleground, but about 157,000 injured soldiers were transported here by train or steamboat for treatment. Though civilian clinics admitted some, a number of military hospitals were also built, including two that were almost cities unto themselves, each with more than 3,000 beds.

On display are surgical instruments like a hammer and chisel, knives and saws used for amputations and an unnervingly long pair of "ball forceps" for extracting bullets. Most of these grisly operations were done with the soldiers knocked out by chloroform or ether, the curators note — contrary to the common belief that there was no anesthesia back then and only a bullet to bite on.

One display case holds the broken skull of a soldier who was shot through both eye sockets. Stark photographs reveal young men with limbs missing, faces mutilated, and piercing, haunted eyes. Others, still able-bodied, are shown burying the fallen.

There are samples, too, of the deceptively small object that killed or maimed so many: the Minié ball, a conical lead bullet with a hollow base that flattened on impact, splintering bone, tearing flesh and ripping huge, ragged exit wounds. Shots to the torso were often fatal. When limbs were hit, amputation was often the only remedy, and an estimated 60,000 men lost arms or legs.

The poet Walt Whitman spent three years helping to care for the wounded in Washington, and in a letter to his mother he wrote, "One of the first things that met my eyes in camp, was a heap of feet, arms, legs" under a tree outside a hospital. The exhibition includes a photograph of one such heap.

At least 750,000 soldiers died in the Civil War, and infectious diseases like dysentery, typhoid, pneumonia, malaria and smallpox killed more than did wounds.

Some of the material focuses on African-American soldiers. "Men of Color, To Arms! To Arms! Now or Never," a recruiting poster exhorts. But blacks who answered the call were given inferior food, supplies and medical care, and as a result had higher rates of disease than whites.

Black soldiers were seven times as likely as whites to contract smallpox, probably because they were less likely to have been vaccinated. And one black regiment had 150 deaths in a single summer from scurvy, or vitamin C deficiency, caused by a lack of fresh food.

Colonel Huidekoper, whose letter describes the dreams in which his missing arm is restored, was writing to Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, a surgeon who took care of the wounded in Philadelphia and developed an abiding interest in how his patients, especially amputees, fared in the years and decades after the war. The officer wrote that after a Minié ball tore through his elbow, "a cord with a noose at the end of it, which I carried for the purpose, was used as a ligature."

He tried to keep fighting, but could not, so he walked a mile and a quarter to a field hospital and had his arm amputated, "never quite loosing [sic] consciousness."

Mitchell was among the first to recognize the phantom-limb syndrome and to understand that it resulted from injured nerves. Something of a pioneer in epidemiology, he sent detailed surveys to veterans, with many questions on pain and other consequences of amputation.

"Of course it hurts," one man replied in fine, bold penmanship, after describing the loss of both a leg and an arm. The museum has a collection of those completed surveys, but little use has been made of them so far, said Dr. Robert Hicks, the director.

Mitchell spent much of his career studying nerve injuries and wrote several books about them. He also became a novelist and had a short story published in The Atlantic Monthly in 1866 — about a fictional Civil War doctor who is wounded and loses all four limbs.

The Mütter exhibition is not large and does not try to recount the entire Civil War, the major battles or every aspect of medical care at the time. The intention, Dr. Hicks said, was to be thought-provoking, "a little bit emotionally raw," and to give visitors "a kick in the gut." That the exhibition does. ◆



The museum is located at 19 South 22nd St in Philadelphia. For further information see:

http://www.collegeofphysicians.org/mutter-museum/

At New-York Historical Society, Civil War History Told Through Textiles

By FELICIA R. LEE - The New York Times



In time for the upcoming sesquicentennial marking the end of the Civil War, the New York Historical Society is featuring the exhibition "Homefront & Battlefield: Quilts & Context in the Civil War." Running April 4 through Aug. 24, the exhibition uses approximately 130 objects, including quilts, clothing and other artifacts, to explore the ways that textiles expressed the era's politics and culture. The show, from the American Textile History Museum in Lowell, Mass., where it was shown in 2012, includes additional artifacts from the New-York Historical Society's collection.

"Homefront & Battlefield" is part of the Historical Society's initiative to frame history with art, telling the story of the Civil War era through abolitionists' slogans on silk handkerchiefs and needlework stitched by patriotic women on both sides in support of the war effort, said Louise Mirrer, president and chief executive of the New-York Historical Society.

Among the exhibition's highlights are the hemp rope noose said to be used to hang abolitionist John Brown and a silk banner for the 39th Regiment New York State Veteran Volunteers, circa 1861, rescued from a wounded flag bearer at the Battle of Sutherland's Station during the Appomattox campaign.

Also on view is the "Reconciliation Quilt" (1867) by Lucinda Ward Honstain of Brooklyn. Its appliquéd and embroidered patterns feature, among other things the American eagle, Stars and Stripes, soldiers and an African-American man addressing a white man on horseback, saying "Master I Am Free." Clothing items include an 1850s dress, constructed from a conservative brown wool/silk blend and lined with calico, worn by the abolitionist Rachel Robinson of

Ferrisburgh, Vt. Mrs. Robinson, a Quaker, and her husband, provided shelter and work for runaway slaves.

Among the more unusual items on display will be several swatches of silk used during the Civil War to create hot-air balloons, used for spying. According to the Historical Society, the swatches are said to be from fabrics used to make the first balloon in 1861 and five balloons in January 1862. The swatches, recently rediscovered in the Historical Society's collection, have never been displayed.

The Historical Society will offer several public programs related to the exhibition. They include a series of talks about "Great Battles of the Civil War," moderated by Harold Holzer, focusing on Shiloh (April 3), Fredericksburg (May 21), and the Wilderness and beyond (May 28).

The New York Historical Society is located at 170 Central Park West at Richard Gilder Way (77th Street), New York City. Hours are Tuesday-Thursday, Saturday - 10AM-6PM, Friday - 10AM-8PM and Sunday - 11AM-5PM. For more information see https://www.nyhistory.org/. ◆

Archeologists Race to Uncover Civil War Prison

By SUSANNE M. SCHAFER

Racing against time, South Carolina archeologists are digging to uncover the remnants of a Civil War-era prisoner-of-war camp before the site in downtown Columbia is cleared to make room for a mixed-use development.

The researchers have been given four months to excavate a small portion of the 165-acre grounds of the former South Carolina State Hospital to find the remnants of what was once known as "Camp Asylum." Conditions at the camp, which held 1,500 Union Army officers during the winter of 1864-65, were so dire that soldiers dug and lived in holes in the ground, which provided shelter against the cold.

The site was sold to a developer for \$15 million last summer, amid hopes it becomes an urban campus of shops and apartments and possibly a minor league baseball field.

Chief archaeologist Chester DePratter said

researchers are digging through soil to locate the holes — the largest being 7 feet long, 6 feet wide and 3 feet deep — as well as whatever possessions the officers may have left behind. "Almost everybody lived in holes, although the Confederacy did try to procure tents along the way, as they could obtain them," said DePratter, a research archaeologist with the University of South Carolina's Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology.

DePratter said he's been able to track down about 40 diaries written by camp survivors, telling tales of suffering and survival, as well as dozens of letters written by the prisoners about their experiences. He said they came from states across the North, and from many different military units. "It's hard to imagine. They all talk about their clothing being threadbare, many of them had no shoes. They shared the blankets they had, three or four together spoon fashion and put a blanket over them" to stay warm, DePratter said. "They wrote about how every prisoner in the camp would walk about at night to keep from freezing to death." Amazingly, only one officer died there.

Officers were useful for prisoner exchanges, so they were shuttled from site to site as the war progressed. The enlisted men were sent to the notorious prison at Andersonville, Ga., where 12,000 Union soldiers died of illness and privation. The officers, however, were held in Richmond, Va., then Macon, Ga., before being sent to Savannah and Charleston, S.C.

After a yellow fever outbreak in Charleston, they were brought to Columbia, where they were put in an open field dubbed "Camp Sorghum" on the western side of the Congaree River across from Columbia. But when hundreds started escaping into the surrounding countryside, they were shifted to the mental hospital's grounds, which are surrounded by a 10-foot brick wall.

As the researchers dig and sift the reddish earth, they uncover buttons, combs, remnants of clothing and utensils presumably used by the prisoners. One hole contained crudely made bricks the prisoners fashioned by hand, which they stacked to offer protection from the wind and rain.

Eric Leonard, the director of education at the Andersonville National Historic Site in Georgia,

which also houses a prisoner of war museum, said it is important to uncover the histories of prisoners even if it is an unpleasant topic. "Prisoners of war are an example of the extraordinary cost of war. It's not an easy story to tell, and it's not a happy story. But it delves into the consequences of war," Leonard said. Leonard added that unearthing artifacts is also important to do, since it gives people today a broader picture of the human story that might not jump out of the printed page.

Joe Long, the curator of education for the South Carolina Confederate Relic Room and Military Museum in Columbia, said the prisoners were educated officers, who were more hardened to the elements than people today. "These were intelligent, skilled men, and they produced some beautiful crafts," Long said. His museum has purchased a pipe carved by one of the prisoners from a hardened root ball of briarwood. Long added that the waning days of the Civil War have gotten little historical attention, and need to be academically documented.

Long noted that in order to keep their spirits up, the prisoners formed a glee club, and sang for themselves and the local populace. "The camp commandant had a rule, he told them they could sing all the Yankee songs as they wanted, but they also had to sing a Southern song. So they'd sing 'Battle Hymn of the Republic,' and then they'd sing 'Dixie,'" Long said with a laugh.

Three days before Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman's forces entered the city, the men were moved to Charlotte, and then to Wilmington, N.C. Shortly thereafter the war ended, and prisoners on both sides were freed. Submitted by Nelson Ames.

For more information and images see: http://news.yahoo.com/sc-archeologists-race-uncover-civil-war-prison-155043971.html. ◆

A Spelling Mistake That Lincoln Himself Might Have Made

By Sam Roberts – The New York Times

Too bad Abraham Lincoln isn't around to argue on behalf of Thomas Hurley III of Newtown, CT. Thomas, an eighth grader, lost a wager on the popular game show "Jeopardy!" recently when he was asked to name the 1863 document that

Lincoln called a "fit and necessary war measure." He referred to it as the "Emanciptation Proclamation."

"The irony here is that Lincoln couldn't always spell 'emancipation' either," said Harold Holzer, a Lincoln scholar and senior vice president at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. "When he used the word in a speech in 1859, he wrote 'immancipation' with an 'i.' Nobody told him he couldn't get credit for it in 1863. He spelled it 'inaugeral' but no one told him he couldn't be sworn in. "Maybe time for a little 'malice toward none' and 'charity for all' for Thomas Hurley," Mr. Holzer added.

Although the host of the game show, Alex Trebek, clearly understood what the boy was trying to get across, he said that the judges had ruled against the contestant. As a result, Thomas lost his wager of \$3,000.

But if it is any solace, the man associated with the Emancipation Proclamation was among the worst spellers ever to be the leader of the country.

Mr. Holzer went on to offer many more examples: "It was 'Fort Sumpter,' not 'Fort Sumter,' 'Anapolis,' rather than 'Annapolis,' and 'Mannassas' instead of 'Manassas.' Sometimes he couldn't even get the names of Civil War battles right. Good speeches had to be 'audable,' his check book had to be 'ballanced,' thorny problems had to be 'analized,' good politicians seized every 'opertunity,' uncontestable issues were all too 'apparant,' people he'd offended deserved 'appologies,' and tyrannical opponents were guilty of 'demagougeism.'"

"I think 'Jeopardy!' is guilty of what Lincoln would have called 'hypocracy,'" Mr. Holzer said. ♦

From time to time members submit references to articles that might be of interest to members. The following are links to these in-depth studies.

Submitted by Marilyn Evan - The Civil War in COLOR for the First Time. *Painstakingly*

remastered images of a divided America that recreate the era in amazing detail. Two professional colorists have combined their skills with photographs and fascination with the American Civil War to create a remarkable series of color photographs from the era. See images at http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2446391/Amazing-Civil-War-photographs-created-colorist-bring-eras-heroes-characters-life-color-time.html#ixzz2tnp8nmcP

Submitted by Scott Punk - Civil War Boundary in U.S. Affects Trade to This Day The line separating what used to be the Union and the Confederacy in America reduces trade between states of the former North and South by 13% to 14%, an effect that is strongest in food, manufacturing, and chemicals, say Gabriel Felbermayr and Jasmin Gröschl of the University of Munich in Germany. Possible reasons: The South's secession 150 years ago may have had long-term effects on business-to-business trust and consumer preferences for goods, the researchers say. http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1465-7295.2012.00510.x/abstract.

Blue and Grav Still in Conflict at a Battle Site OLUSTEE, Fla. — There is an old saying in this state of seesawing sensibilities: The farther north you go, the farther south you get. Florida's northern counties have long seen the South as a kindred place — one that breaks the same biscuits, hunts the same deer and shares the same political bent. So around this tiny town 45 miles west of Jacksonville, on the edge of Florida's largest and bloodiest Civil War battlefield, a Union incursion on sacred ground feels, to 150-year-old some. like reopening wounds. http://www.nytimes.com/2014/01/17/us/blue-and-gray-stillin-conflict-at-a-battle-site.html.

Top Ten Gettysburg Books Civil War bloggers' pick the **Top 10 Gettysburg Books**. (Editors Note – Pay particular attention to # 6.)

Top Ten Gettysburg Books
Civil War bloggers' pick the **Top 10 Gettysburg Books**.

http://www.brettschulte.net/CWBlog/best-civil-war-books/top-10-gettysburg-books-civil-war-bloggers/.

Civil War Quotes:

"I am not here to pass civilities or compliments with you, but on other business. I have stood your meanness as long as I intend to. You have played the part of a damned scoundrel, and are a coward, and if you were any part of a man I would slap your jaws and force you to resent it. You may as well not issue any more orders to me, for I will not obey them... and as I say to you that if you ever again try to interfere with me or cross my path it will be at the peril of your life." — *Nathan Bedford Forrest to Braxton Bragg, after the Battle of Chickamauga*

"I am convinced that nothing but the hand of God can save us or help us as long as we have our present commander." — *James Longstreet, on Braxton Bragg, following the Battle of Chickamauga.*

"I know Mr. Davis thinks he can do a great many things other men would hesitate to attempt. For instance, he tried to do what God failed to do. He tried to make a soldier of Braxton Bragg..." - General Joseph E. Johnston

Civil War Sesquicentennial -

Below are some of the major events which occurred 150 years ago from December of 1863 to February of 1864:

March 2, Walkerton / Mantapike Hill

March 14, Fort DeRussy

March 25, Paducah

April 3-4, Elkin's Ferry Okolona

April 8, Mansfield / Sabine Cross-Roads

April 9, Pleasant Hill

April 9-13, Prairie D'Ane / Gum Grove / Moscow

April 12, Fort Pillow

April 12-13, Pleasant Hill Landing

April 17-20, Plymouth

April 18, Poison Spring

April 23, Monett's Ferry / Cane River Crossing

April 25, Marks' Mills

April 30, Jenkins' Ferry

May 4, Day's Gap / Sand Mountain

May 5, Albemarle Sound

May 5-7, Wilderness / Todd's Tavern

May 6-7, Port Walthall Junction

May 7-13, Mill Creek / Dug Gap

May 8-21, Spotsylvania Court House

May 9, Cloyd's Mountain

May 9, Swift Creek / Arrowfield Church

May 10, Chester Station

May 10, Cove Mountain

May 11 Yellow Tavern

May 12-16, Drewry's Bluff / Fort Darling

May 13-15, Resaca

May 15, New Market

May 16, Mansura / Smith's Place / Marksville

May 17, Adairsville

May 18, Yellow Bayou / Norwood's Plantation

May 20, Ware Bottom Church

May 23-26, North Anna / Hanover Junction

May 24, Wilson's Wharf / Fort Pocahontas

May 25-26, New Hope Church

May 26-June 1, Dallas / Pumpkinvine Creek

May 27, Pickett's Mills / New Hope

May 28, Haw's Shop / Enon Church

May 28-30, Totopotomoy Creek

May 30, Old Church / Matadequin Creek

May 31-June 12, Second Cold Harbor ◆



Be a Gazette Contributor!

We hope you have enjoyed the many member contributions in this issue. Please submit some yourself. Explored a battlefield? Seen an interesting museum exhibit? Read a new Civil War book or reread a favorite one? Share your experiences with round table members. Also, for our new Where am I? feature, submit a couple of your own photographs of a favorite Civil War site for other members to try to identify.

Don't forget the *Meet Your Fellow Members* series. Send a brief biography relating how you became interested in the Civil War and became a member of Camp Olden CWRT. Please send a photograph so other members will know who you are.

Jot down a couple of lines and send your photos and your thoughts to the Gazette email address: *oldennewsletter@optonline.net*. The mailing address is C&M Mazzocchi, 1430 18th Ave. Wall, NJ 07719.

For meeting and other information visit us on the Web: <u>www.campolden.org</u>. ◆

Answer to "Where Am I"? – Lookout Mountain overlooking Chattanooga, Tennessee. ◆ http://www.nps.gov/chch/planyourvisit/index.htm.

Answer to "Who Am I?" - Major General Emory Upton (August 27, 1839 - March 15, 1881). ♦

Reminder --- Bring A Dish!

Remember hospitality for the **March 6th meeting** is a covered dish. Bring your favorite last taste of winter or first taste of spring food to share. **Special start time is 6:00 PM.** ◆

