The Camp Olden Gazette

News from the Camp Olden Civil War Round Table

Spring 2015

President's Gavel.

The cold is really taking a toll on us all but we do have spring around the corner. Our Soiree in January went off without a hitch and I thank all who were involved. Our Events Coordinators have been working hard to bring us some great events for this year such as a trip to Gettysburg and a sail on the 115 foot oyster schooner, A.J. Meerwald. Both events sound very exciting and fun.

The 26th Annual Neshaminy State Park Civil War Reenactment (Saturday, April 25th and Sunday April 26th in Bensalem, PA) is getting close. If you have never been to a reenactment here's your opportunity for one close by. And don't forget New Jerseys own History Fair on May 9th to be held at Monmouth Battlefield State Park.

We have some exciting speakers scheduled for future meetings. (See page 5.) Looking forward to seeing you at the March 5^{th} meeting!

Your obedient servant.

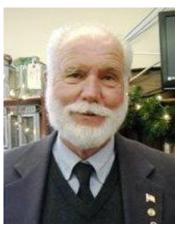
Bruce. ♦



Jane Peters Estes Receiving President's Award at the Camp Olden Winter Soiree.

A Special Event Announcement!

Bill Moore, Vice President of Camp Olden CWRT will present his annual Irish program *The Irish in America: From the Civil War to Today* from 1:00 to 3:00 on Saturday March 21 at the Camp Olden Civil War and Native American Museum in Veteran's Memorial Park, 2202 Kuser Road, Hamilton, NJ. Mr. Moore, a direct descendent of the last king of Leosche Ireland, will address the many issues facing Irish immigrants including poverty, discrimination, war enlistment and the Draft Riots.



Bill Moore - Camp Olden VP

Refreshments and a tasting of traditional food will be provided by Mr. Moore's Organic Green Café, Edgewater Park, NJ. Since space is limited, reservations are requested. Please call (609) 871-9555 or (609) 433-7979 to reserve. There is no charge for the event. Donations to the Civil War Museum are appreciated. ◆

Reminder --- Bring A Dish!

Remember hospitality for the **March 5**th **meeting** is a covered dish. Bring your favorite last taste of winter or first taste of spring food to share. **Special start time is 5:45 PM.** •

Book Review

Following is a book review submitted by Camp Olden CWRT member John Allen:



The Civil War: Told By Those Who Lived It. Four Volumes published yearly (2011 through 2014) by The Library of America to mark the sesquicentennial of the Civil War. Editors include Brooks Simpson, Stephen W. Sears and Aaron Sheehan-Dean

There are accounts of many battles and skirmishes in all theaters from November 3, 1860, to June 19, 1865. To the editors' credit, accounts that might be somewhat less accurate than one might desire - or overprinted with personal opinion - are footnoted with recent, corrective information. For example, how many accounts say the Confederates captured or killed General Sherman, or that the Yankees wounded General Lee? The footnotes clarify and correct these hopes and rumors when history showed them to be unfounded. Further, if you have an interest in a specific event, the volume date ranges should provide you the information necessary to determine which single volume you should consult.

Each volume contains chronologies and biographies of key personalities, adding considerable value to the reader. Accounts include military (Grant and Lee, Sherman and Hood, and "lesser lights"), governmental (Lincoln and Davis, Cabinet members of both sides), and civilian observations from many theaters. Combined, these accounts provide the reader a sense of what Americans on both sides (even those living in Europe) witnessed and survived.

Perhaps the greatest observation I can make about this set is that no modern author is interpreting events. As an example, what was the primary cause of the War: slavery, states' rights, something else? This is what "those who lived it" had to say. Important to me was when they said it!

The December 1860 South Carolina Declaration of the Causes of Secession specified that "The right of property in slaves was recognized [in the Constitution] by giving to free persons distinct political rights...... The slave-holding States will no longer have the power of self-government..." as one reason the State seceded. Reading this declaration suggested to me that secession was very strongly related to the North's abolitionism and the South's desire to retain slaves as property.

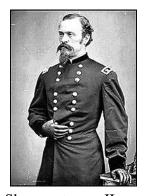
On March 21, 1861, Confederate Vice-President Alexander H. Stevens, in a speech in Savannah, GA, said explicitly that the "cornerstone" of the Confederate government "rests upon the great truth, that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery -- subordination to the superior race -- is his natural and normal condition." What could be clearer?

But on October 4, 1864, with the Union armies marching through Georgia and besieging Richmond and Petersburg, Confederate President Jefferson Davis spoke to a crowd in Columbia, SC saying "... this great struggle for the rights of the State and the liberties of the people", never mentioning slavery, except to say that peace with the Union requires "... that you emancipate your slaves... then you will have permission to vote together with your negroes..." I found myself wondering if this was a reflection of the first stirrings of the States Rights argument.

One more benefit of the set's format is the opportunity to read one or several accounts at a sitting since each contribution is relatively short. Reading the full four-volume set (almost 3400 pages) would not an easy undertaking, but it is a welcome departure from most publications that provide an interpretation from primary sources that might best support the author's view point. "The Civil War by Those Who Lived It" provides the reader an opportunity to come to her or his own conclusions. The result is often a better understanding of events and an improved sense of how dominant the war was in 1860s American life.

With a list price totaling \$157.50 (\$99.10 on Amazon for the four volume set), this is not a purchase to be taken lightly. However, these volumes are probably available at most public libraries and are well worth reading. ◆

Who Am I?



I was born in Shawneetown, IL, on September 2, A career U.S. Army officer topographical engineer, I graduated from West Point near the top of my class in 1860. After the war the broke out, I served as topographical engineer for the Port Royal Expeditionary Force from September 1861 to March 1862. For my service at the Battle of Fort Pulaski, I received a brevet promotion to major in the regular army. I then served as aide-de-camp to Major General George McClellan and topographical engineer to McClellan's Army of the Potomac from April 1862 through the Maryland Campaign. I joined Major General Ulysses S. Grant's Army of the Tennessee, serving as topographical engineer and inspector general during the Vicksburg Campaign. After being promoted to brigadier general of volunteers, I became chief engineer under Major General William T. Sherman.

In early 1864, I was assigned to lead the newly formed Cavalry Bureau in Washington, D.C. where I lobbied the War Department to equip the cavalry with fast-loading Spencer repeating carbines. Grant then promoted me to brevet major general in May 1864, and assigned me to command Third Division in Major General Philip H. Sheridan's cavalry corps. I led my cavalry troops in both the Overland and Valley Campaigns of 1864. In October 1864, Grant promoted me to major general of volunteers and assigned me to the Military Division of the Mississippi as commander of Sherman's cavalry corps.

In March 1865, I led a force of 13,500 troops in an invasion of Alabama whose objective was the strategically important Confederate arsenal at Selma. In the largest, and arguably most successful, cavalry raid of the war, I led my

disciplined troops 300 miles in 12 days and defeated General Nathan Bedford Forrest's Confederate troops at Ebenezer Church, Alabama, on April 1, 1865, and then again at Selma two days later. My forces captured Montgomery, Alabama's capital, on April 12th, followed by Columbus, Georgia, on the 20th. This raid resulted in the capture over 7,000 combatants and 300 cannon. On May 10, 1865, my troops also captured Confederate President Jefferson Davis, which earned me a promotion to major general in the regular army.

In 1870, I resigned my commission, and began working as a civilian engineer and railroad executive. I returned to the military when the Spanish-American War began, then retired in 1901, with the rank of Brigadier General in the Regular Army. I saw service in China during the time of the Boxer Rebellion in 1901. I was the U.S. representative to Edward VII's coronation in 1902.

I wrote several books and articles about the Civil War and I died at my home in Wilmington, DE, on February 23, 1925. I was one of the last surviving Union generals. (There were only 3 Civil War generals that lived longer.) I was probably the most distinguished of the "boy generals" and was the only officer promoted to troop command from Grant's regular staff. ◆

Sources: National Park Service and www.mycivilwar.com/

Who Am I? (Answer on page 10) ♦

Where Am I?



This monument is located near one of the bloodiest engagements of the Civil War which was fought in the Eastern Theater in winter 1862. Where is it and what does it commemorate? (Answer on page 10) ◆

Camp Olden Winter Soiree

The Camp Olden CWRT Winter Soiree was held on Saturday, January 10, at the American Legion hall in Hamilton, NJ. Members enjoyed a selection of Civil War and Irish songs presented by "Civil War Troubadour" Mike Plunkett. The buffet was provided by Chickie and Peter's Industrial Catering.

A special moment was the presentation of the President's Award to Camp Olden member Jane Peters Estes for her many efforts to promote and preserve the history of the Civil War. (See photo on page 1.) Guests enjoyed a challenging Civil War Trivia Contest and were amused to try a giant Scrabble game using only Civil War terms.

The Round Table would like to thank Events Coordinators Al Barbano and Brian Sirak. They were ably assisted by Kim Daly, Bruce Sirak and Bruce "Museum" Smith. ◆









SPIRIT of the JERSEY'S State History Fair!

Experience five centuries of New Jersey's history all in one place at the annual SPIRIT of the JERSEYS State History Fair - a historical festival for all ages on Saturday, May 9th at its new location at Monmouth Battlefield State Park in Manalapan, NJ.

This free, award-winning event, which runs from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., rain or shine, annually draws more than 5,000 visitors. The Fair is a fun-filled adventure into New Jersey's past with living history demonstrations, military re-enactors, tours, exhibits, period music and dance, and historical organizations and museums from around the state. There are plenty of hands-on activities for kids and adults, from participating in historical games to plowing a furrow or participating in a military drill. Don't miss the opportunity to meet such historical figures as British General Sir Henry Clinton, Clara Barton, Walt Whitman, Molly Pitcher and American General George Washington.

One of the largest battles of the American Revolution took place in the fields and forests that now make up Monmouth Battlefield State Park. The park preserves a splendid rural 18th-century landscape of hilly farmland and hedgerows that encompasses miles of hiking and horseback riding trails, picnic areas, a restored Revolutionary War farmhouse and a new Visitor Center. The park is easily accessible from Routes 9 and 33.

For information and a complete list of activities about the Fair, visit www.njhistoryfair.org or call (732) 462-9616. ♦



Members of Camp Olden at 2014 Fair.

Membership Renewal!

Below is your renewal form for 2015 membership in the Camp Olden Civil War Round Table. This will be your last opportunity to renew or join at reduced rates.

Camp Olden Civil War Round Table and Museum Renewal & New Membership Application			
Name:			
Address:			_
Birthdays:			
Telephone #:			
E-Mail Address:			
Membership:	Single (\$30*)	Senior	Single (\$25*) Student (\$15*)
Family (\$40*) Senior Husband & Wife (\$30*)			
* If dues are paid before or at the March meeting, there is a \$5.00 discount.			
Mail Completed A	application with payment to	:	
Camp Olden Civil War Round Table		OP	Ms. Connie Davis
P. O. Box 10565 Hamilton NJ 08650		OR	1090 Endsleigh Court Robbinsville NJ 08691

Upcoming Speakers:

The Camp Olden CWRT meets at the Hamilton Public Library located at <u>1 Justice Samuel A.</u> Alito Jr. Drive; Hamilton, NJ at 7:00 PM on the first Thursday of every month (except Aug.). See you there!

The upcoming speakers will be:

March 5th - Jane Peters Estes discussing Women's Lifestyles of the Civil War Era.

April 2nd - John Zinn discussing the history of baseball and its connection with the Civil War.

May 7th - Jim Green our NASA friend will return. Subject: TBD ◆

Hospitality:

Thanks to all members who help with Hospitality! Following is the list of volunteers for the future.

March – Covered Dish (5:45 start)

April – Connie Davis & Renee Angel

May – Marilyn & Ted Evan

June - Corinne and Mike Mazzocchi

July – Susan Slowik & Donald Cooper

August – No Meeting

September - Covered Dish (5:45 start)

October - Al Barbano

November – *Need Volunteer*

December – The Board ♦

Following is an article submitted by Camp Olden CWRT member Marilyn Evan:

Civil War Mural, Obscured for Decades, Resurfaces on a Shelf

By PAUL POST, NY Times



The Battle of Resaca

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y. — A historic Civil War mural that bounced, mislabeled, from museum to museum for several decades has emerged from storage, its identity reclaimed. But because of its size, its owners are still pondering where it can be displayed.

From 1887 to 1958, "The Battle of Resaca," a 5-feet-by-12-feet oil-on-canvas mural by the Civil War artist James Walker, hung in an imposing brick and granite edifice on the Upper West Side.

"These murals were kind of spectacular at the time," said Courtney Burns, director of the New York State Military Museum in Saratoga Springs. "They were meant for public viewing. They didn't have movies back then. They were a source of entertainment. They had a lot of characters in them. Viewers would take their time to look at all the elements."

And then "Resaca" lost its home. The building, the former armory of the 12th Regiment, was razed to make room for Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts. The mural was rolled up and sent to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for safekeeping, before heading to the United States Military Academy at West Point in the 1960s for a Civil War centennial celebration. Somehow, during its travels, the painting was incorrectly labeled a scene from Gettysburg. From West Point, it went into storage at the state Capitol in Albany, then at an armory in

Albany and then at the nearby Watervliet Arsenal before landing in 2002 at the New York State Military Museum, which is run by the state's Division of Military and Naval Affairs.

"So it sat on a shelf for many years," Mr. Burns said. "When we unrolled the painting it was clear that it wasn't Gettysburg. I was a little shocked because we didn't know what it was."

After considerable military history sleuthing, officials discovered a print of the painting in a biography of the man who had commissioned it. Resaca was a key engagement in Gen. William T. Sherman's Atlanta campaign against the Confederates. A small Georgia town, Resaca is southeast of Chattanooga, Tenn., in direct line with Atlanta.

The painting had been commissioned by Maj. Gen. Daniel Butterfield, who started out with New York's 12th Regiment and played a prominent role at the Battle of Resaca, which took place in 1864. General Butterfield, a Medal of Honor recipient, is also thought to have composed the bugle call "Taps."

Walker painted "The Battle of Resaca" from sketches he made on the field right after the battle's completion. The biography that included the painting, written by General Butterfield's wife, Julia, provided conclusive evidence of the mural's origins. "I called it Resaca rediscovered," Mr. Burns said.

But there was still more work to be done. The painting had begun to deteriorate. In the 1920s, a lacquer had been applied as a protective coating, which darkened its appearance. Realizing the painting's historic and artistic value, state officials had it restored a couple of years ago at the Williamstown Art Conservation Center in Massachusetts.

It is now back at the Military Museum, housed in a former armory, which opened an exhibition two years ago called "Empire for Union: New York State in the Civil War," in conjunction with the war's 150th anniversary. ◆

For more information about the New York State Military Museum see: dmna.ny.gov/historic/.

(Editors note: A trip to this very interesting museum can easily be coupled with a tour of the nearby Saratoga Revolutionary War battlefield nps.gov/sara/index.htm.)

The Birth of Civil War Reenacting

By Sue Eisenfeld

On the morning of Feb. 22, 1864 in Hillsborough, Ohio, a crowd gathered for a celebration of Washington's Birthday. "The usual monotony of our peaceful and quiet town was agreeably broken," wrote the local newspaper, the Highland Weekly News, when three cavalry companies forming the 24th Battalion of the Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, armed and equipped with sabres and carbines, paraded in front of the public square. No one but the officers knew what would happen. In short time, "the 4-pounder known as 'Old Red' was brought out, and a gun-squad formed of a number of veteran volunteers." Then the cavalry galloped off to the outskirts of town, the artillery took position and the infantry began building breastworks.

Finally, "the secret was out," the paper reported. There was to be a sham battle, and once the crowd realized what was coming, the "excitement rose to fever heat," and "expectation stood on tip-toe." With the crack of pistols and carbines, hand-to-hand combat and "the sulphurous smoke of powder" — not to mention women screaming, boys yelling in delight and men and horses mingled in an inextricable mess, the scene is reported to have portrayed "a vivid imitation of the stern realities of war."

We tend to think of Civil War reenactment as a modern phenomenon, a way for people in the 20th and 21st centuries to experience a taste of what the conflict was like. But in fact, staged battles began while the war was still underway. Known as "sham battles," "mock battles" or "mimic battles," these battles were enacted for a variety of reasons: entertainment, practice and to demonstrate to civilians back home what happened during the war.

According to R. Lee Hadden, author of "Reliving the Civil War: A Reenactor's Handbook," people have been reenacting great events since the beginning of human society, including hunting experiences, religious events, and earlier wars. "Like today's reenactments," he writes, "there is noise, confusion, heat, and lack of shade." On July 4, 1861, in Findlay, Ohio, a company of foot and mounted soldiers engaged in a sham battle,

followed by fireworks, with great hopes that by the next July 4th the government and army "will be enabled to quell the rebellion in the South, hang all the traitors, and restore our beloved Union to its once happy condition." On July 4, 1862, a sham battle in Bloomsburg, Penn., was "the feature of the day," according to The Star of the North, and won "the great admiration of the large crowd convened to witness the fight."

Independence Day wasn't the only occasion for reenactments. To generate the "Christmas feeling" in Alexandria, Va., in 1861, "the fun became 'fast and furious," according to The Local News, "fire crackers sparkled and cracked" and "there was a mimic battle between opposing crowds," mostly in uniform. "The whole vicinity was thronged with eager combatants," according to the newspaper.

"The Yankees are great on shams," the Daily Nashville Patriot noted on Dec. 5, 1861, and, indeed, shams seem mostly a Union phenomenon. A report from The Richmond Dispatch, published by The National Republican in Washington, on Feb. 5, 1862, bemoans "the negligence on the part of [Confederate] officers in accustoming their men to the details of actual battle ... This is in strong contrast with the Yankees, who try, but vainly, by such expedients as grand reviews, sham battles, etc., to accustom their men to danger."

"They stand up to each other in mock battle like heroes, fight desperately with blank cartridges, and charge on their own lines with ... impetuosity," The New Orleans Daily Crescent sneered about the Yanks on July 4, 1861, after determining that the "great firing of guns" and smoke observed near Hampton Roads, Va., came from forces under Gen. Benjamin Butler, "merely exercising his men in a sham battle."

The report goes on: "Probably he means ... to frighten the Confederates ..., just as Chinese warriors sometimes attempt to scare the enemy by ringing bells and beating gongs." Others saw Butler's battle differently. According to Maj. Troy D. Marshall, the site director of the Virginia Museum of the Civil War, the Yankees' need for shams, like the one fought in Winchester, Va., — "in enemy territory" – 10 days before the Battle of New Market in May 1864 "showed the trust they didn't have in their troops; they needed drilling."

Whether the men were sufficiently trained or not, such practice battles were used as ways "to get the men used to the excitement in the field," "to familiarize themselves with rapid movements of all kind of ground," noted one news account, "to accustom the Federals to the action that will early take place" and to teach the men how to get the feeling for war. Some places, like Fort Monroe, a Union outpost in Virginia, conducted sham battles daily. "I could not but think how easy a matter is was to so stir up the passions of men as to produce strife and deadly carnage between them," one soldier reported on a sham near Culpeper, Va.

Occasional reports of Confederate sham battles surfaced as well. In Dalton, Ga., for example, the Confederates held a dress drill and sham battle on March 16, 1864, at which "there were a large attendance, especially of general officers" who witnessed musketry and artillery firing. According to The Macon Beacon, the day was "splendid — the whole affair was very imposing and drew forth the warmest praise of all who witnessed it."

A month later in Dalton, Confederate Gen. William J. Hardee's sham battle "was witnessed by a large number of ladies, soldiers, and citizens," according to The Memphis Daily Appeal. "It proved to be a very agreeable affair." Even though it was several years into the war, according to the paper, visitors to the area "had a gay and unusual time for the past few days. Shambattles are taking place, army theatricals have sprung up, dancing has been instituted, and mirth reinstated, almost beyond measure."

Although generally shams were "a luxury the Confederates could not afford," according to David Slay, the acting park historian at Vicksburg National Military Park, in late winter 1864 at Dalton, "a snowfall shut down operations and provided the Confederates with all the ammunition they could hurl at one another. What began as horseplay developed into a full-scale battle as the snowballing went from disorganized tribal melee to full Napoleonic battle array complete with regiments, flags, and officers."

In fact, many spontaneous skirmishes were of the "snowball battle" variety, according to John Hennessey, the chief historian and chief of interpretation at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania

National Military Park. Snowball battles often used the same tactics as sham battles but were "raucously — sometimes ultra violent — fun."

Today, Civil War reenactments are a multimillion-dollar industry involving tens of thousands of Civil War enthusiasts, historians, "living historians," families, civilians and modern-day veterans who participate as a hobby. What is the link from the celebratory and practice battles of yore to the reenactments today, where actors embody those who came before, and the dead rise at the end of each event?

"The most direct line to reenactment of today is not the participants, but the spectators," Mr. Hennessy said. The American tradition of watching war began during the Civil War: At the First Battle of Bull Run, he said, 500 spectators from Washington, D.C. — "a civilian horde" — drove out to the battlefield on a Sunday to watch the fighting. Congressmen, senators, common folk, and "a few huxter women ... with carts loaded with pies and other edibles" — not unlike the vendors at reenactment battle sites today — came to watch men kill and be killed. Today people "swarm by the thousands on hot summer afternoons ... to watch men pretend to kill each other in reenactments."

Within days of the war's end, veterans were being put into reenactment service — even before the end of the war had been officially declared. On April 21, 1865, the town of Massillon, Ohio, was right back into the business of luring crowds with sham battles as part of a day-long "jubilation over the recent victory of the Federal armies and the surrender of Lee." Two months later, in planning events for July 4th, The Cleveland Leader suggested that "one of the most attractive features that could be introduced would be a sham battle ... There will be here returned veterans enough who would be glad to unite in such a project," a replay of what one sham participant called "a smoky, stunning old time." •

Sue Eisenfeld is the author of "Shenandoah: A Story of Conservation and Betrayal.



Gone With the Myths

By EDWARD BALL

On Dec. 20, 1860, 169 men — politicians and people of property — met in the ballroom of St. Andrew's Hall in Charleston, SC. After hours of debate, they issued the 158-word "Ordinance of Secession," which repealed the consent of South Carolina to the Constitution and declared the state to be an independent country. Four days later, the same group drafted a seven-page *Declaration of the Immediate Causes*, explaining why they had decided to split the Union.

The authors of these papers flattered themselves that they'd conjured up a second American Revolution. Instead, the Secession Convention was the beginning of the Civil War, which killed some 620,000+ Americans; an equivalent war today would send home more than six million body bags.

The sesquicentennial has included an all-you-caneat special of national remembrance. Yet even after 150 years full of grief and pride and anger, we greet the sesquicentennial wondering, why did the South secede?

I can testify about the South under oath. I was born and raised there, and 12 men in my family fought for the Confederacy; two of them were killed. And since I was a boy, the answer I've heard to this question, from Virginia to Louisiana (from whites, never from blacks), is this: "The War Between the States was about states' rights. It was not about slavery."

I've heard it from women and from men, from sober people and from people liquored up on anti-Washington talk. The North wouldn't let us govern ourselves, they say, and Congress laid on tariffs that hurt the South. So we rebelled. Secession and the Civil War, in other words, were about small government, limited federal powers and states' rights.

But a look through the declaration of causes written by South Carolina and four of the 10 states that followed it out of the Union — which, taken together, paint a kind of self-portrait of the Confederacy — reveals a different story. From Georgia to Texas, each state said the reason it was getting out was that the awful Northern states were threatening to do away with slavery.

South Carolina: "The non-slaveholding states ... have denounced as sinful the institution of slavery" and "have encouraged and assisted thousands of our slaves to leave their homes."

Mississippi: "Our position is thoroughly identified with the institution of slavery — the greatest material interest of the world. ... There was no choice left us but submission to the mandates of abolition, or a dissolution of the Union."

Georgia: "A brief history of the rise, progress, and policy of anti-slavery and the political organization into whose hands the administration of the Federal Government has been committed will fully justify the pronounced verdict of the people of Georgia."

Several states single out a special culprit, Abraham Lincoln, "an obscure and illiterate man" whose "opinions and purposes are hostile to slavery." Lincoln's election to the White House meant, for South Carolina, that "the public mind must rest in the belief that slavery is in the course of ultimate extinction."

In other words, the only state right the Confederate founders were interested in was the rich man's "right" to own slaves.

It's peculiar, because "states' rights" has become a popular refrain in Republican circles. In 2009 Gov. Rick Perry of Texas wondered aloud whether secession was his state's right in the aftermath of laws out of Congress that he disliked. In part because of this renewed rhetoric, we will likely hear more from folks who cling to the whitewash explanation for secession and the Civil War. But you have only to look at the honest words of the secessionists to see why all those men put on uniforms. •

Edward Ball is the author of "Slaves in the Family."

A Special Thank You to Kim Daly for merrily decorating the Camp Olden Museum every Christmas. ◆







Civil War Sesquicentennial -

Below are some of the major events which occurred 150 years ago from March of 1865 to May of 1865:

March 2 - Waynesboro

March 4 - Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address

March 6 - Natural Bridge

March 7 – 10 - Wilcox's Bridge

March 10 - Monroe's Cross Roads

March 16 - Averasborough

March 19-21 - Bentonville

March 25 - Fort Stedman

March 27-April 8 - Spanish Fort.

March 29 - Lewis's Farm

March 31 - White Oak Road / Hatcher's Run

March 31 - Dinwiddie Court House

April 2-9 - Fort Blakely

April 1 - Five Forks

April 2 – Richmond Evacuated

April 2 - Hill's Plantation / Cache River

April 2 - Petersburg / The Breakthrough

April 2 - Sutherland's Station

April 2 - Ebenezer Church

April 2 - Maj. Gen. James Wilson takes Selma

April 3 - Namozine Church

April 5 - Amelia Springs

April 6 - Sailor's Creek / Hillsman Farm

April 6 - Rice's Station

April 6-7 - High Bridge

April 7 - Cumberland Church / Farmville

April 8 - Appomattox Station

April 8 - Spanish Fort

April 9 - Fort Blakely

April 9 – Lee Surrenders.

April 14 - Lincoln Assassinated.

April 26 – Johnston Surrenders.

April 26 – Death of John Wilkes Booth

April 26 – Sultana Disaster

May 4 – Taylor Surrenders.

May 10 - Jefferson Davis Captured.

May 12-13 - Palmito Ranch / Palmito Hill

May 19 - Confederate Raider Stonewall Surrenders.

May 26 – Kirby Smith Surrenders.



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 *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: www.campolden.org. ◆

Answer to "Who Am I?" - Brigadier General James H. Wilson. ♦

Answer to "Where Am I"? — The Kirkland Monument near the Sunken Road at Fredericksburg, commemorating Confederate Sergeant Richard Kirkland the Angel of Marye's Heights who stepped over the stone wall to care for wounded Union soldiers. •

Additional information regarding the article about Lt. William Cushing and the sinking of the CSS Albemarle entitled *David vs. Goliath in North Carolina* which was reproduced in the Winter 2014 edition of the *The Camp Olden Gazette*.

The original article, as indicated, was written by Jamie Malanowski. It was first published in the Disunion series of the *New York Times* on October 28, 2014, and adapted from his book, *Commander Will Cushing, Daredevil Hero of the Civil War*, published by W.W. Norton.