

“this nation shall have a new birth of freedom...”

Lincoln makes a few appropriate remarks at Gettysburg, November 1863

November, 2013

Our next Meeting – Thursday, November 21, 2013

edition 19, No.4

THE OLDE COLONY CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE



THE CAMPAIGN!

Reporting the latest Occurrences from Both the Front and the Rear.

<http://www.ocwrt.org>

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October 17, 2013

JUBILEE!

**OLDE COLONY CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE
ANNUAL JUBILEE DINNER**



THE CAMPAIGN!

A publication of the
Olde Colony Civil War Round Table
Headquarters: Dedham, Massachusetts
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OCCWRT Monthly Meetings (except June/July/August and the October Jubilee Dinner) are regularly held the 3rd Thursday each month, 7:30 PM (except December—2nd Thursday) at the Endicott Estate, Dedham.

**Revere Award Recipient and keynote speaker
Dennis Frye, National Park Service**

THE REVERE AWARD IS NAMED IN HONOR OF COL. PAUL JOSEPH REVERE AND LT. EDWARD H.R. REVERE – GRANDSONS OF PAUL REVERE, OUR AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT.

BOTH YOUNG MEN SERVED IN THE CIVIL WAR AS PART OF THE 20TH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. AND TRAGICALLY BOTH LOST THEIR LIVES.



The Revere Bowl

Over 90 members and guests were present at one of the most successful Jubilee banquets.

The raffle was most successful as well in raising money for preservation. The evening began with a few appropriate remarks from President Joe Dipoli, who acknowledged the great contribution Gail Dugan had made in organizing the event. The keynote speaker was Dennis Frye, Chief Historian of Harpers Ferry National Park. A historian and noted author, he served as a producer of the feature film *Gods and Generals*, organizing thousands of reenactors who appeared in the movie. He dedicated his talk to Bill Bernache, a founder of the Olde Colony Civil War Round Table.

He began his talk by noting that the battle of Antietam transformed American history. The incursion of the North by Robert E. Lee's forces ended at the battle, and with the loss, ended the best opportunity for Confederate independence. The battle at Antietam allowed Lincoln to move forward with the Emancipation Proclamation.

Mr. Frye's research led to a review of newspapers and journals published at the time of the battle. He reviewed this material with a different perspective. He could suspend the modern knowledge of what would happen and would look at the material as if it were happening at the moment. He would be able to feel the suspense and uncertainty of the outcome of the events. He was able to reinterpret history. He found that newspapers were the last great frontier for Civil War research. Mr. Frye learned that before Antietam Lincoln felt depressed and uncertain that the Union could succeed. As Lee entered Chambersburg Pennsylvania, there were complaints that "Congress was devoid of common sense (much like it is 150 years later)." Confederate armies were on the move throughout the North, including an offensive in Kentucky under Bragg. Pennsylvania Governor Curtin demanded troops. Philadelphia was completely undefended. It was written that the campaign could represent the "final ordeal" for the Union. Hospitals in Washington were already filled with wounded from 2nd Bull Run, noted one journalist "who would ever have thought this

could be the case?" There was a shortage of linen for bandages.

An appeal to collect lint in Boston in one day filled 9 freight cars of lint to send to the hospitals in the capitol. Ironically, as noted by Mr. Frye, lint "only covered up the blunders of bad surgeons," and led to suffering and death for the wounded.

Mr. Frye recounted numerous stories of the home front during this era. One memorable story occurred after the war.

Confederate veterans were invited to Boston to dedicate reunification. There were protests that these men had been invited to Boston, especially one Mrs. Brown, who had lost 4 sons in the war. The GAR responded that "there will be Confederates in heaven, and if you did not want to meet Confederates in Boston you may as well go to hell."

Revere Award:

Martha Horsefield presented the prestigious Revere Award to Mr. Frye. Her remarks included a history of the Revere Award: THE REVERE AWARD IS NAMED IN HONOR OF COL. PAUL JOSEPH REVERE AND LT. EDWARD H.R. REVERE – GRANDSONS OF PAUL REVERE, OUR AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT.

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LT. EDWARD REVERE, A DOCTOR, WAS KILLED WHILE TENDING THE WOUNDED ON THE BATTLEFIELD AT ANTIETAM, WHERE A TOTAL OF SOME 51,000 CASUALTIES WERE SUSTAINED.

COL. PAUL JOSEPH REVERE WAS WOUNDED THREE TIMES DURING HIS ENLISTMENT. THE THIRD WOUND WAS RECEIVED AT GETTYSBURG, AND IT WAS THIS WOUND THAT PROVED FATAL.

AND WHILE WE MAY THINK OF THE REVERE NAME AS SYNONEMOUS WITH OUR AMERICAN REVOLUTION, THE REVERE FAMILY'S CONTRIBUTION AND SACRIFICE TO THE CIVIL WAR IS PERHAPS MUCH GREATER.

In an 1884 MEMORIAL DAY SPEECH GIVEN BY U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, JR., IN KEENE, NH. HE RECALLED HIS FORMER COMMANDER OF HIS BELOVED 20TH MASS. "HARVARD" REGIMENT, COLONEL PAUL JOSEPH REVERE, JR:

"I SEE ONE – GRANDSON OF A HARD RIDER OF THE REVOLUTION AND BEARER OF HIS HISTORIC NAME – WHO WAS WITH US AT FAIR OAKS, AND AFTERWARDS FOR FIVE DAYS AND NIGHTS IN FRONT OF THE ENEMY, THE ONLY SLEEP THAT HE WOULD TAKE WAS WHAT HE COULD SNATCH SITTING ERECT IN HIS UNIFORM AND RESTING HIS BACK AGAINST A HUT. HE FELL AT GETTYSBURG."

HOLMES ALSO SPOKE OF PAUL'S BROTHER, EDWARD H.R. REVERE,

“A SURGEON, WHO RODE, AS OUR SURGEONS SO OFTEN DID, WHEREVER THE TROOPS WOULD GO, I SAW KNEELING IN MINISTRATION TO A WOUNDED MAN JUST IN REAR OF OUR LINE AT ANTIETAM, HIS HORSE’S BRIDLE ROUND HIS ARM – THE NEXT MOMENT HIS MINISTRATIONS WERE ENDED.”

Mrs. Horsefield concluded,, in presenting the Award to Mr. Frye “ OLDE COLONY CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE SELECTED THE NAME REVERE AWARD TO RECOGNIZE OUTSTANDING INDIVIDUALS WHO CONTRIBUTE SO MUCH OF THEIR KNOWLEDGE AND INSIGHT INTO THIS EXTRAORDINAY TIME IN OUR AMERICAN HISTORY. “



THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE PRESIDENT

Dear fellow members:

Dear Civil War Trust:

On behalf of the Old Colony Civil War Roundtable of Massachusetts I am pleased to donate \$500 toward the Antietam Campaign of 2013. It is our hope that this donation will help make a difference toward preservation of these important American landmarks.

I thank all of you who attended the November board meeting. I hope that there will be a serious shortage of seats at our monthly meeting. I am encouraged to see the energy and enthusiasm so far this year.

Last night I attended the movie “12 years a slave” There were very few people in the seats which is a shame. It’s a very well made movie and certainly an eye opener for those understanding the feelings and opinions which prevailed at the time. I hope that you will rent “Copperheads” and see ” 12 years” while it is still in the theatres. Joe Dipoli, President



Seven Score and 10 Years Ago....

By Peter J. McDonough

Put yourself back in time; and picture the following, as to what the news would have been during this month, Autumn has arrived in its full color.

Bragg is resting at Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain, watching Rosecrans in Chattanooga. He is doing nothing to follow up his recent victory.

Meade is at Culpeper Court House being bothered by Mosby. He is still facing Lee a few miles south of the Court House.....

Both North and South have had abundant crops, so it appears that food will not be in short supply; but distribution remains a problem in the South.

Oct. 1, Thu. - Out west near Chattanooga, Joe Wheeler’s cavalry is now behind Rosecrans skirmishing with the Federals along the roads and capturing wagon trains of supplies. The entire XIth & XIIth Corps from the Army of the Potomac are approaching Chattanooga. Their 20,000 men will arrive on the 2nd, having ridden the railroad for 1,159 miles in just 7 days, an amazing feat.

Oct. 5, Mon. -In Charleston Harbor, a good deal of excitement is occurring as the USS *New Ironsides* is almost blown up by a torpedo attached to the bow of the CSS *David*. Although the USS *New Ironsides* is not seriously damaged, the damage is serious enough to send her to the repair yards. The major effect of this incident is that the two navies will take heed of this new weapon; and will develop countermeasures. Union Admiral Dahlgren tells the Navy Department, “By all means let us have a quantity of these torpedoes, and turn them against the enemy. We can make them faster than he can.”

Oct. 9, Fri. - In Northern Virginia, Lee is on the move crossing the Rapidan, trying to get around Meade’s right flank and threaten Washington; but with no luck. The armies are well matched in strength. Fighting occurs at Russell’s Ford, Germanna and Morton’s Fords as well as other points along the Rapidan

Oct. 10, Sat. - In the west, the Tennessee River is low and the larger gunboats can not operate up river in support of General Sherman’s activities towards Chattanooga. Admiral Porter tells Gen. Grant he will get every light draft gunboat that he can spare up the Tennessee.

Oct. 13, Tue. - Meade withdraws to the vicinity of Manassas and Centreville; and is closely followed by Lee. Meade and Lee grapple like two wrestlers looking for a good hold..

Oct. 15, Wed. - In Washington, a council of war is held on what to do to relieve Rosecrans at Chattanooga. It is decided that the

recently arrived XIth and XIIth corps of the Army of the Potomac, commanded by General Hooker, will be immediately sent. This feat is only possible due to the superior rail transportation system in the North, that allowed both corps to be completely moved in just 7 days.

Oct. 17, Sat. - Gen. Grant arrives in Cairo to meet with Sec'y. Stanton. Stanton gives Grant command of a new military division. Rosecrans' defeat at Chickamauga, and his actions afterward have led to his downfall. Lincoln and Stanton both believe that Grant will be more effective. In Virginia, Lee begins to pull back from Manassas towards the Rappahanock River. Lee is not prepared to outwait Meade.

So ends a relatively inactive month in both the east and west;.....the month of October, 1863, 7 score and 10 years ago.

Selected Excerpts from "The Civil War Years," "The Civil War Almanac," "The Living Lincoln," and "The every Day Life of Abraham Lincoln."

Summarized by: Pete McDonough
DUES ARE DUE!!!

OCCWRT 2013-2014
MEMBERSHIP DUES

Date: _____ 2013

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Enclosed is my check for :

Individual Membership \$ 20

Family Membership \$ 25

Annual Membership plus added
Donation to Preservation Fund \$ _____

MAILTO: Paula Cunningham, 62 Ridgewood Taunton,
MA 02780

Civil War Trivia! By Joe Scalia!

In 1860 and 1861, eleven states seceded from the Union. In order of secession they were:
South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, North Carolina, Tennessee. In only one of those states did the Governor refuse to go along with the legislature to

secede. Which state and what Governor? Answer later on in the newsletter.

Our Next Meeting
November 21, 2013

Mini-bit: General John Buford presented by member and program director Jack Kavanagh.

Main speaker: Bob Hall, founding member of OCCWRT, past president & editor, will be giving a presentation about The Congressional Medal of Honor in the Civil War.

Raffle.

Refreshments after the meeting.



Friends of Olde Colony Civil War Round Table

Generous donations were provided by the following businesses and individuals, and resulted in one of the most successful raffles. Wherever possible, please consider using the services of those businesses that supported the raffle:

American Digger Magazine, Acworth, Ga.: 2 books and 1 subscription

Don Beurman: Civil War Atlas and plaque

Blue Bunny Book Store, Dedham, MA: print

Butternut and Blue: Baltimore, MD: 8 civil War Books

John Farrell: Red Sox Autographed Ball

Café Bagel, Dedham, MA: gift card

Café Paradise, Dedham, Ma: gift card

Joan Campagna: necklace and earrings

Chateau Restaurant, Norwood, MA: gift card

Civil War News, Turnbridge VT: 1 year subscription, back issues

Paula Cunningham: CD, Gettysburg 150th anniversary T-shirt

Dedham Community Theater, Dedham, MA: movie passes
Dedham Savings, Dedham, MA: American Express Gift Card
Joe Dipoli: set of 4 Winston Churchill books
Gail Dugan: 6 books, necklace
Doreen Hearsey: 2 tickets, Chorus Performance
Robert Hearsey: 20 books (!), 2 DVDs
Heart of the Square, Dedham, MA: gift card
Holiday Inn Dedham, Dedham, MA: hotel room for Mr. Frye
Isabella Restaurant, Dedham, Ma: gift card
Larry Jones: print, newspaper print
Jack Kavanagh: 5 books

Jeffrey Meissner, Photography, Colonial Beach, VA: 2 posters
Mosby Heritage Association, Middleburg, VA: Mosby Cap
New England Mobile Book Fair, Newton, MA: 2 books
Papa Gino's/D'Angelos, Dedham, MA: 4 dinner coupons
Regimental Quartermaster, Gettysburg, PA: sword
Roche Brothers, Westwood: gift card
Ron's Ice Cream, Dedham, MA: gift card
Taunton Historical Society, Taunton, MA: 1 year membership
Thomas Publications, Gettysburg, PA: 5 books
Valori Treloar, MD, Newton, MA: dermatology samples
USS Jacob Jones VFW Post 2017, Dedham, MA: 2 dinners, donation
USS Jacob Jones VFW Post 2017 Women's' auxiliary: donation
Dana Zaiser: civil war token
50's restaurant, Dedham, MA: gift card

Answer to Civil War Trivia:

Sam Houston Governor of Texas. Although Houston was a slave owner and opposed [abolition](#), he opposed

the [secession](#) of Texas from the Union. An elected [convention](#) voted to secede from the United States on February 1, 1861, and Texas joined the [Confederate States of America](#) on March 2, 1861. Houston refused to recognize its legality, but the Texas legislature upheld the legitimacy of secession. The political forces that brought about Texas's secession were powerful enough to replace the state's Unionist governor. Houston chose not to resist, stating, "I love Texas too well to bring civil strife and bloodshed upon her. To avert this calamity, I shall make no endeavor to maintain my authority as Chief Executive of this State, except by the peaceful exercise of my functions ... " He was evicted from his office on March 16, 1861, for refusing to take an oath of loyalty to the [Confederacy](#), writing,

"Fellow-Citizens, in the name of your rights and liberties, which I believe have been trampled upon, I refuse to take this oath. In the name of the nationality of Texas, which has been betrayed by the Convention, I refuse to take this oath. In the name of the Constitution of Texas, I refuse to take this oath. In the name of my own conscience and manhood, which this Convention would degrade by dragging me before it, to pander to the malice of my enemies, I refuse to take this oath. I deny the power of this Convention to speak for Texas....I protest....against all the acts and doings of this convention and I declare them null and void."

He was replaced by Lieutenant Governor [Edward Clark](#). To avoid more bloodshed in Texas, Houston turned down U.S. Col. [Frederick W. Lander](#)'s offer from President Lincoln of 50,000 troops to prevent Texas's secession. He said, "Allow me to most respectfully decline any such assistance of the United States Government."

After leaving the Governor's mansion, Houston traveled to Galveston. Along the way, many people demanded an explanation for his refusal to support the Confederacy. On April 19, 1861 from a hotel window he told a crowd:

Let me tell you what is coming. After the sacrifice of countless millions of treasure and hundreds of thousands of lives, you may win Southern independence if God be not against you, but I doubt it. I tell you that, while I believe with you in the doctrine of states rights, the North is determined to preserve this Union. They are not a fiery, impulsive people as you are, for they live in colder climates. But when they begin to move in a given direction, they move with the steady momentum and perseverance of a mighty [avalanche](#); and what I fear is, they will overwhelm the South.^[36]

2013-2014 Schedule:

Nov 21 , 2013:

Main Speaker: Bob Hall:
 “The Congressional Medal of Honor in the Civil War”

Dec 12, 2013:
 Mini bit: Brian Murphy: “A Civil War Christmas”
 Main Event: Deb DiFranco:
 Civil War/ Victorian Fashion Show

Jan 16, 2014:
 Main Speaker: Paul Griffel: “Lincoln’s Autopsy”

Feb 20, 2014: TBA

Mar 20, 2014:
 Main Speaker: Joe Dipoli: “Civil War Reconstruction”

Apr 17, 2014: TBA

May 15, 2014: TBA

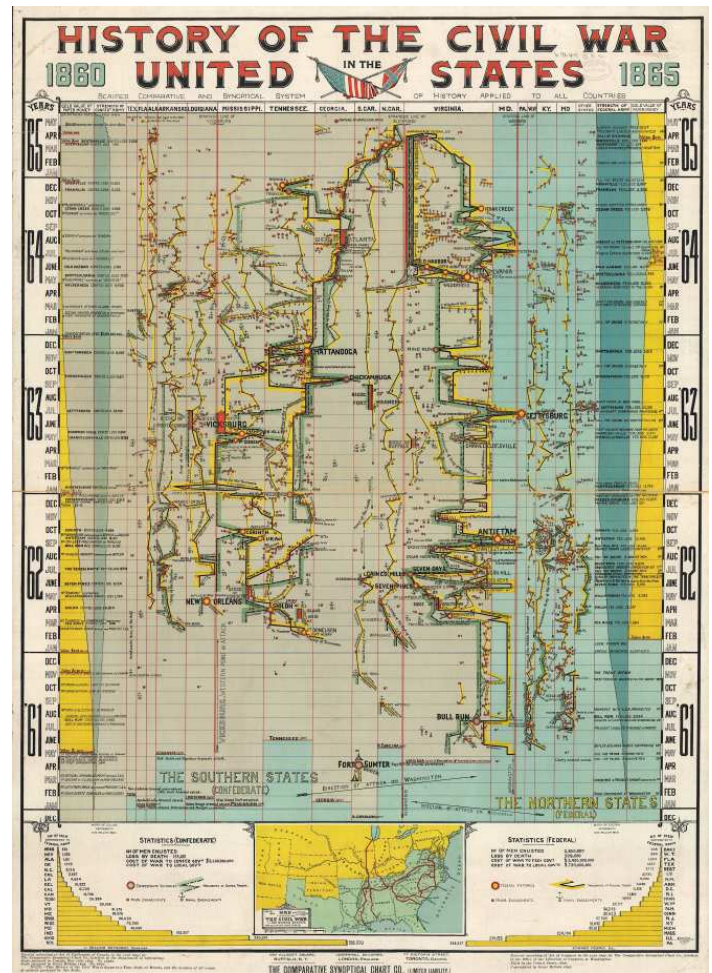
Special to members of the Olde Colony Civil War Round Table

A complete map of all Civil War events

Click on the link below, zoom in to see amazing details of the Civil War map



LARGE~1.JPG



With thanks to Eric Griffel