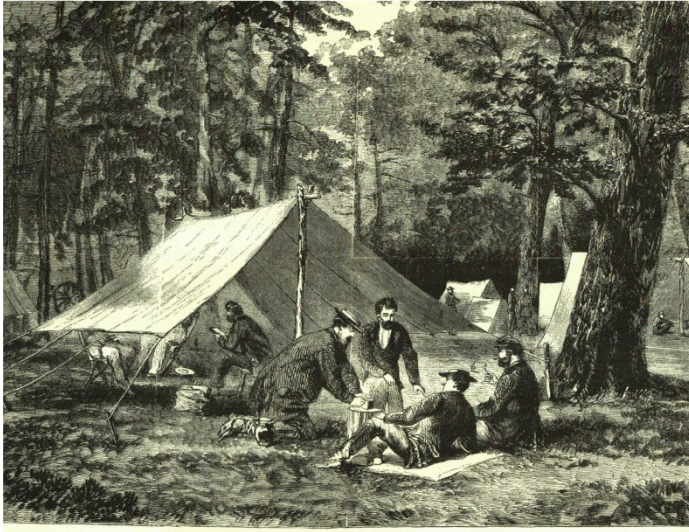


**Cape May County Civil War Round Table
June 2020 Newsletter**



Meeting Dates for 2020

Meeting dates are tentative. There are no meetings from December through March due to the weather usually being so bad. Unless noted, meetings take place starting at 7pm and take place in the barn at the Museum of Cape May County on Route 9 just north of Cape May Court House on the third Thursday of the month. Also no meetings while we are closed down for the coronavirus, so be aware that more meetings may get cancelled.

18 June

16 July

20 August

17 September

16 October

19 November

REMINDER: 2020 dues are due! Your dues help pay for our speakers as well as helping save Civil War battlefields! Dues are \$30, \$35 if you want a hard copy of the newsletter, and should be sent to Hank Heacock, whose address is in the list of officers that follows.

PLEASE, friends, send me articles, book reviews, etc to help me fill up the newsletter! No hard copies of newsletter as I don't have access to a printer.

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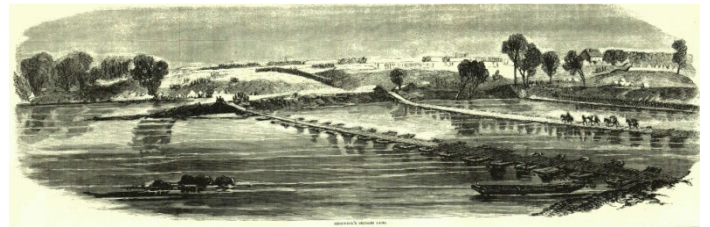
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President's Update

It looks very quiet as I drive-by the Cape May County Museum, our normal "welcoming" monthly meeting place. There is usually a lot of hustle and bustle at the museum especially this time of the year. We haven't had a meeting yet this year and the way things look it may be at least July or August before we can get together again. It's up to the governor! In the meantime, stay safe, wear your mask appropriately and keep your distance. I have been keeping busy and staying involved in Civil War history through a couple of outside resources that I have discovered. With extra time on our hands - you may be interested in following up on one of these.

>

> The first is called the "Blue and Gray Education Society". Each month, they distribute numerous interesting Civil War related Emails about different personalities and topics. Meeting announcements, book reviews, TV and movie reviews and opinion pieces are all

included. It makes for some interesting reading. With time on your hands it may be worth signing up at their web site - blueandgrayeducation.org. When the website opens go to the very bottom of the page and click on "sign up for our newsletter". There's no charge for these emails. You will receive a wealth of interesting reading and possibly even join in on one of their Zoom meetings.

>
 > The second resource is "The Society for Women in the Civil War". Their website is <http://www.swcw.org>. Their May issue featured Agnes Elisabeth, Princess zu Salm-Salm. She was well-known for her nursing and humanitarian services during and after the war. She was the only woman to receive an honorary US Army commission as a captain for these services. This resource (Society) charges \$25 annually for their newsletter. But it is well worth it if you are particularly interested in the many women who served bravely and selflessly for both the north and the south during the war.

>
 > Finally the Civil War Round Table Congress is another useful resource You may want to investigate during the quarantine. To get on their mailing list just go to cwrtablecongress.org and submit your email address on their contact form. The CWRT Congress provides information on speakers and best practices for Civil War round tables. Speaker biographies and zoom meetings are publicized. Their emails are interesting and informative. You can also stay abreast of what some of the other Civil War round tables around the country are doing.

>
 > I hope some of you watched the "Grant" series on the History channel recently. It was closely based on Chernow's book of the same title. If you missed it you might be able to get it on demand? I enjoyed it. How about you?

>
 Respectfully,

John Herr, President

Important Civil War Events that Occurred in July

1861

11	Battle of Rich Mountain (now WV)
21	Battle of First Manassas (Bull Run)

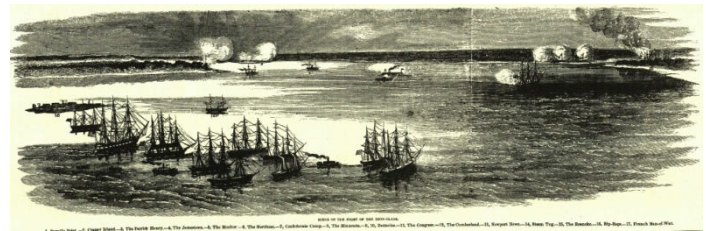
1862

1	Battle of Malvern Hill (VA)
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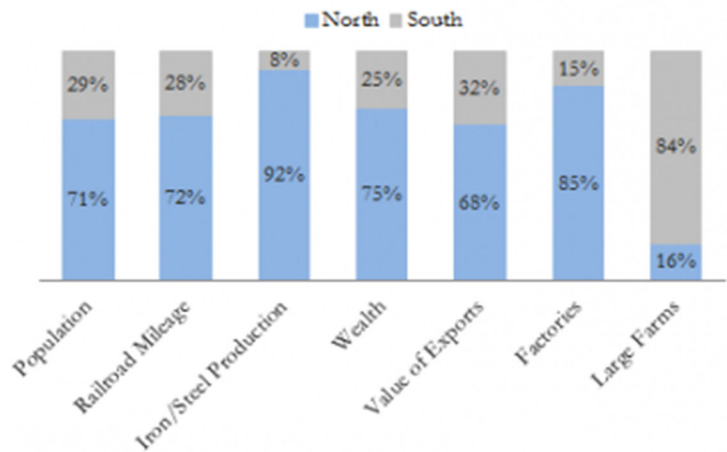
1863

1-3	Battle of Gettysburg
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- 4 Vicksburg surrenders to Grant
- 13-16 New York City draft riots
- 1864
- 9 Battle of Monocacy (MD)
- 20 Battle at Peachtree Creek (GA)
- 22 Battle of Atlanta
- 24 Second battle of Kernstown (VA)
- 30 Battle of "The Crater" at Petersburg
- 30 Confederate cavalry burn Chambersburg (PA)



North and South



The economic differences between the North and South contributed to the rise of regional populations with contrasting values and visions for the future. The Civil War that raged across the nation from 1861 to 1865 was the violent conclusion to decades of diversification. Gradually, throughout the beginning of the nineteenth century, the North and South followed different paths, developing into two distinct and very different regions.

North

The northern soil and climate favored smaller farmsteads rather than large plantations. Industry flourished, fueled by more abundant natural resources than in the South, and

many large cities were established (New York was the largest city with more than 800,000 inhabitants). By 1860, one quarter of all Northerners lived in urban areas. Between 1800 and 1860, the percentage of laborers working in agricultural pursuits dropped drastically from 70% to only 40%. Slavery had died out, replaced in the cities and factories by immigrant labor from Europe. In fact an overwhelming majority of immigrants, seven out of every eight, settled in the North rather than the South. Transportation was easier in the North, which boasted more than two-thirds of the railroad tracks in the country and the economy was on an upswing.

Far more Northerners than Southerners belonged to the Whig/Republican political party and they were far more likely to have careers in business, medicine, or education. In fact, an engineer was six times as likely to be from the North as from the South. Northern children were slightly more prone to attend school than Southern children.

South



In contrast to the factory, the plantation was a central feature of Southern life. (Library of Congress) The fertile soil and warm climate of the South made it ideal for large-scale farms and crops like tobacco and cotton. Because agriculture was so profitable few Southerners saw a need for industrial development. Eighty percent of the labor force worked on the farm. Although

two-thirds of Southerners owned no slaves at all, by 1860 the South's "peculiar institution" was inextricably tied to the region's economy and culture. In fact, there were almost as many blacks - but slaves and free - in the South as there were whites (4 million blacks and 5.5 million whites). There were no large cities aside from New Orleans, and most of the ones that did exist were located on rivers and coasts as shipping ports to send agricultural produce to European or Northern destinations.

Only one-tenth of Southerners lived in urban areas and transportation between cities was difficult, except by water. Only 35% of the nation's train tracks were located in the South. Also, in 1860, the South's agricultural economy was beginning to stall while the Northern manufacturers were experiencing a boom.

A slightly smaller percentage of white Southerners were literate than their Northern counterparts, and Southern children tended to spend less time in school. As adults, Southern men tended to belong to the Democratic political party and gravitated toward military careers as well as agriculture.

The Blue and Gray in Black and White: The Media's Portrayal of Veterans during the 75th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg

January 01, 2015/ Rebekah Oakes

"There's Still Life in the Old Boys Yet!," a newspaper article emphatically exclaimed. An accompanying photograph portrayed Union veteran Tim Flaherty, well into his nineties, dancing a jig for his comrades. The year was 1938, the July heat sweltering, and the final grand reunion of the blue and gray well underway. Seventy-five years after the battle of Gettysburg, 1,845 veterans were able to reach the rolling hills of southern Pennsylvania to once more commemorate the defining four years of their generation.

However, this reunion was different than the others.

Nearly 775,000 tourists clogged Gettysburg's narrow alleys, modern military equipment was used to reenact iconic moments of the battle, and over one hundred national press outlets insured the nation was saturated with news concerning the Battle of Gettysburg and its significance, perhaps for the first time since the battle

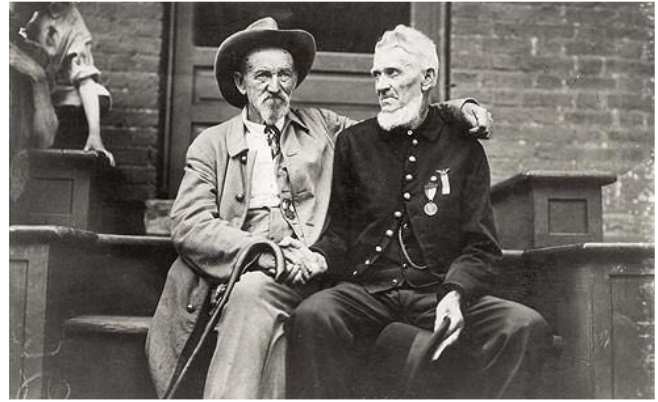
itself. Over the four days of commemoration, the media's representation of the aging veterans would mirror a fundamental change in the commemoration of the American Civil War. Memorialization would shift from being largely for the veterans to for the nation, and Tim Flaherty and his comrades would be placed firmly into antiquity.

One unique characteristic of media coverage concerning the 75th Anniversary was the overemphasis of the veterans' age. The average age of the attending veterans was ninety-four, and they were all aware that this would be the final Gettysburg reunion. The "tent city" provided for the veterans comfort as much as possible, including a fully functional hospital and over four hundred wheelchairs, complete with Boy Scouts and National Guardsmen to push them. Many veterans invited were forced to decline attending due to poor health, and others were truly risking their lives in order to reach Gettysburg.

The language used by media outlets stressed this impending mortality with vigor. Terms such as "old-timers," "hobbling," and "feeble" were common. One article even commented that the reunion "crowded out the thought that the time is closing in and that the remnants of the once proud Union and Confederate armies soon must join their comrades." This characterization seemed to survive the ensuing decades, as an article about the anniversary in 1979 referred to it as the "graybeard reunion." However, even more damaging was the presentation of the veterans as not only aging, but also cartoonish and childlike. One headline stated that the "Gettysburg Camp Grand Talk Fest for Veterans," which went on to describe a ninety-five year old Confederate doing a "lively buck and wing dance," as well as implying that the only modern day issue concerning Philadelphia resident Allen T. McFarland was the outcome of the Phillies-Giants baseball game. Articles such as these romanticized veterans at best and portrayed them as one-dimensional and simplistic at worst. Even more significantly, the emphasis on age implied that veterans belong to a past era, instead of as a part of modern society.

The impetus for organizing this reunion was not from the veterans or the veteran's organizations, but from local and state commissioners under the leadership of Gettysburg Chamber of Commerce Executive Secretary Paul Roy. Hoping to renew interest in the lucrative practice of reunions and monument building which characterized the late 19th century, Roy saw the anniversary as an opportunity to "sell" Gettysburg to the nation. Obviously, a considerably smaller number of veterans attended the 75th Anniversary in comparison to the 50th, but another key difference lay in the significantly larger number of

tourists in 1938. Automobile travel, improved highways, and increased focus on catering to families ensured both access to Gettysburg and an enjoyable experience upon arrival. Interactions between the visiting families and the few remaining elderly veterans were largely for the benefit of the tourists searching for an authenticated experience of the past. In many ways, veterans became integral to creating a unique experience for visitors as part of a commemorative landscape.



Veterans Shake Hands

Media outlets and politicians continued to perpetuate a narrative of unity, particularly the reconciliationist fervor that gripped the 50th anniversary celebrations of 1913. For example, the *Christian Science Monitor* claimed that this reunion had the opportunity to prompt the "disappearance of a remnant of sectionalism and the emergence of a wider sense of patriotism that forgives – and forgets – the separating bitterness of 1861-1865." Many of the veterans seemed to support this attitude, or were at least quoted by the media as doing so, such as ninety-three year old Confederate veteran William H. Freeman, of Wetumka, Oklahoma, who explained to a reporter, "We're here to bury the hatchet and forget all about that little fus," and his companion, a Union veteran who sentimentally replied, "We've done that long ago." However, reconciliation itself is an oversimplification, as many of the veterans did not share what has come to be seen as a pervasive movement towards a common heroic past. When extending invitations to the remaining veterans organizations, Roy had trouble convincing both the United Confederate Veterans and the Grand Army of the Republic that a final reunion would be beneficial. Many officials of the G.A.R. still held bitterness toward the Confederate invasion of the north, and General Harry Rene Lee, leader of the UCV, went as far as to exclaim "Young Man, I thought you would come down here and try to get my organization to go to Gettysburg to meet with those damnyankees... The answer is no, emphatically and positively no." While both organizations eventually

gave their support, their initial reactions illustrate that sectional bitterness was by no means relegated to a distant past in 1938.

Certain aspects of the reunion also spoke to the predominance of sectionalism in interactions between the old soldiers. Ninety-four year old Union veteran David Reed believed it was unsafe for veterans to carry their rifles, implying the only barrier between reunification and sectional bitterness was the lack of weapons. Although both Union and Confederate flags were presented to each veteran upon arrival, debate over the use of the Confederate flag existed. For example, G.A.R. representative James Willett referred to it as “the infernal banner,” and many took up the battle cry “No rebel colors!” This certainly did not speak to the generalization that the veterans now existed as comrades “without heed for stars and stripes, or stars and bars.” A less venomous account of sectional confusion came from Annette Tucker, who was participating in the reunion as her father’s attendant. She described in her account of the commemoration that displaying the Confederate flag at the reunion “didn’t seem the proper thing to do,” but that she brought it home to “perhaps use at our own U.D.C. [United Daughters of the Confederacy] Meetings.” This illustrated that the feeling of unity present at the reunion did not necessarily have permanence throughout the nation. Even organizational choices such as having separate Union and Confederate camps, or the fact that the majority of the veterans chose to wear their old uniforms, subtly implied that divisions between the two sides still existed.

Furthermore, the motivations for veterans to attend the reunion were not necessarily geared towards reconciliation, or even idealistic at all. African-American veteran Frank Lilley may have come to show that the Civil War was not only a white experience, as the reconciliationist narrative suggests. Many came to reunite with old comrades they had not seen in years. Another veteran stated that he travelled to Gettysburg to find a tree, explaining, “I was wounded near that tree, and all I want in this world is to find it. When I do, then I’ll be ready to die.” Even this small group of veterans was not monolithic in their intentions for and assigned significance of the reunion.

Perhaps the most intense media coverage centered on the dedication of the only monument constructed in 1938. The “Eternal Light Peace Memorial,” unveiled with much pomp and circumstance at the closing of events on July 3rd, was dedicated to “the memory of every man, woman and child, North and South, who participated in any way in the War Between the States,” as well as a “perpetual

symbol of peace.” The design of the memorial was institutional, imposing, and vastly different from the monuments erected by the veterans in preceding decades. Composed primarily of a forty-foot limestone shaft resting on an enormous platform, the monument towers over the battlefield. Unlike regimental or state monuments erected by veterans, this behemoth structure contains no mention of casualties, by either name or number. In fact, the only name mentioned on the monument at all is that of Abraham Lincoln, along with the quote, “With firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right.” At the top of the memorial is the gas-lit eternal flame, accompanied by the words “An enduring light to guide us in unity and fellowship.” This monument utilized both the legacy of Lincoln and Civil War veterans as models for future generations. Although this monument was intended to be the “final tribute of honor and respect” the nation would pay to “these men of courage,” it is clear that the only permanent structure to emerge from the 1938 reunion was intended for posterity.

Superficially, the Eternal Light Peace Memorial and its dedication are tangible representations of reconciliation. Engraved with the words “Peace Eternal in a Nation United,” the monument was draped in a huge American flag for its July 3rd unveiling. Two veterans, one Union and one Confederate, helped uncover the monument while the other veterans watched from a special sheltered grandstand. Roosevelt’s concise, nine-minute speech contained lines such as “All of them we honor, not asking under which flag they fought then—thankful that they stand together under one flag now.” The president’s words were not only heard by the 200,000 individuals in attendance, but also broadcast on national radio. Not only did the press seize this message, but the light’s dedication seemed to have a profound effect on those in attendance as well. Annette Tucker, the daughter of a Confederate veteran who had grappled with the appropriate time to display a Confederate flag earlier during the commemoration, wrote, “Since we have lighted the Peace Memorial, I don’t see any use in displaying it at all. In the language of the march I say, ‘The Stars and Stripes forever.’”



Dedication Ceremony



However, this monument's significance goes beyond lauding past compromise. It is both a commentary on the current challenges faced by the United States in the 1930s and a projected hope for the nation's future. By stating, "Immortal deeds and immortal words have created here a shrine of American patriotism," Roosevelt not only placed the story of Gettysburg into the triumphal narrative of American history, but also created the ability for Gettysburg's legacy to be applied to current issues, present and future. Asserting that although the challenge of preserving democracy takes different forms for different generations, perhaps alluding to the test of democracy presented by totalitarian regimes in 1930s Europe, the president then used the legacy of Civil War veterans to call "upon the nation to dedicate itself to eternal struggle for peace through democracy." The press seized this theme as well, with headlines crying, "Gettysburg Vets Saved Great Democracy for the World," and connecting this ancestral legacy as the guardians of democracy to the belief that "Americans today are the trustees of popular liberty for the whole world." The application of the struggles of veterans during Civil War to current issues, and the idea that the veterans' legacy was that of enduring peace, created from the Civil War a usable national past.

In sharp contrast to the overture to peace on the evening of July 3rd was the flagrant display of American military might on July 4th. Appropriately characterized as a "monster military parade" by the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, the display included demonstrations of modern weaponry such as tanks, cavalry and artillery demonstrations, and even air shows. This show of martial strength seems very odd when juxtaposed with the dedication of the Peace Light the day before, alluding to the idea of peace by force. Again, this commemorative exercise placed the veterans firmly in the past. The "guests of honor," surrounded by elaborate decorations reminiscent of a presidential inauguration, they watched "demonstrations

of arms beside which their ancient muskets and muzzle-loading cannon were mere toys." The event culminated in a strange depiction of how Pickett's Charge would have been conducted in 1938, including modern infantry formations and showy aerial maneuvers. A strange merging of past and present, a romanticized landscape of past martial glory was infiltrated by physical representations of current military strength.

Through the lens of the media, we can see that the 75th Anniversary at Gettysburg was a watershed in Civil War memory, providing both the last example of commemoration for and by veterans, and the first truly national commemorative experience. The veterans experience was antiquated, oversimplified, and usurped into a developing collective narrative. The veterans became living monuments, caught between a bygone era and a rapidly changing contemporary world, a connection for tourists seeking an authentic nineteenth century experience.

However, these veterans were not made of stone. They were men, men with opinions on how their past should be commemorated. Men with voices, who were lost in a sea of flashing cameras, formidable tanks, and patriotic pomp.

They were more than specters from a bygone era. Tim Flaherty was more than a gray beard and a spirited jig.

Becky Oakes, a graduate of Gettysburg College, is currently finishing her master's degree in 19th-century U.S. History and Public History at West Virginia University. Becky's research focuses on Civil War memory and cultural heritage tourism, specifically the development of built commemorative environments. She also studies National Park Service history, and has worked at Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania National Military Park, Gettysburg National Military Park, and the Civil War Institute at Gettysburg College.

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Cape May County Civil War Round Table

Newsletter June 2020

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