



CALL TO ARMS

June 2013
Volume IV, Issue 6



The Newsletter of the Brunswick Civil War Round Table

THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Wally Rueckel

This past month's meeting was quite the emotional roller coaster but fortunately we ended up on a high note. On the down side was the announcement that Jack Travis, a charter member, our first speaker three years ago and a frequent volunteer of our Round Table passed away. We will remember him with fondness. On a less tragic but more stressful note our scheduled speaker did not show up nor give us any warning. Not a great way to start our meeting.

On the up side it was our third anniversary, quite a ride from zero to almost 600 members in three short years. We also had Tom O'Donnell, our co-founder and first president speak briefly about our early history and the

launch of our Round Table, an important reminder since most of the people attending were not present when we started.

BUT the topper for the evening was Max Williams, our program director stepping up and presenting an impromptu block buster program "The Causation of the Civil War" without any notes. He was our own "Ed Bearss". He took a difficult and complicated issue, discussed the relevant historical events that led up to the Civil War and doing it succinctly but relaxing the tension with bits of humor. He finished to a standing ovation. We had 271 people in attendance and no one went home early. Wow, what a night.

On May 11th and

12th, 16 members of our Round Table took a tour of the several battlefields around Petersburg that eventually led to it abandonment by the Confederate troops and Lee's retreat and surrender at Appomattox. The tour was led by Will Greene. To quote one participant "Will is just amazing and how fortunate we were to have a passionate guide. His story telling style not only told us about the strategies and movements of the battles, he did so with human emotion that made us feel like we were there with the soldiers fighting along side of them."

On Wednesday May 14th, Jim McKee, one of our charter members held

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Co-Editors

Charen Fink
Jim McKee

RICHARD STARNES SPEAKS ON CIVIL WAR RECONSTRUCTION IN NORTH CAROLINA

Attendees at the Tuesday, June 4th Brunswick Civil War Round Table meeting will hear one of the most interesting presentations about a crucial period following the end of the Civil War. The title is "Civil War Reconstruction in North Carolina." The guest speaker is Richard Starnes, Ph.D., historian and dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Western Carolina University.

The presentation will explore the course of Reconstruction through the eyes of four North Carolinians: William Woods Holden, provisional Governor who played a central role in stabilizing the state during the early days of Reconstruction; James Walker Hood, a minister and later bishop, was a major developer of independent black churches and an active promoter of black fraternal orders; William Alexander Graham, state senator and a member of the board of trustees of the Peabody Fund, which provided educational assistance to

the post-Civil War South; and, Cornelia Phillips Spencer, poet, social historian and journalist who was instrumental in re-opening the University of North Carolina after a five year shutdown during Reconstruction. For these four individuals, Reconstruction presented numerous challenges and opportunities. Through their involvement and dedication, we can better sense how this period altered the course of our state and our nation.



Starnes is a historian specializing in the American South. He has authored three books, in-

cluding "History and Hopes in the Heart of Dixie." His articles and essays, many on the subject of Reconstruction, have appeared in Southern Cultures, the North Carolina Historical Review and other journals. He won the Western Carolina University College of Arts and Sciences Teaching Award in 2008, edits the Appalachian Echoes Series at the University of Tennessee Press and serves on the North Carolina Historical Commission.

...PRESIDENT cont.

his Civil War Primer class for a group of our members who were looking to gain a better understand of the Civil War in general. We hope you all appreciate the programming and educational experiences your Round Table is providing.

Our next meeting will be June 4 when Richard Starnes will be our speaker. He will talk about Reconstruction. Richard is head of the History Department at Western Carolina University.



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Max Williams: Causation of the Civil War: Pragmatically Speaking

By Dan Fink

Max concludes that the War was first and foremost a slavery issue brought about by our original settlement of America. We settled near water first. Jamestown and much of New England was part of the coastal plain running all the way to Georgia. It is 35 miles wide in Maine and widens to 150 miles by the time it reaches Georgia. New Englanders were of a very hard scrabble nature and carved out a living from the sea or boatbuilding. The middle of the country was just that—middle of the road. They did some of every-



thing to make a living. The South planted labor intensive crops coveted by the rest of the world—tobacco and cotton. 1607 Jamestown said send me more people and by 1619 the Dutch and others responded by sending boatloads of women and Black indentured servants with them. They were treated by the colonists as such. By 1650 the profit motive had become so powerful that Blacks were now treated as slaves. They were loaded onto boats headed for the Indies and worked almost to death then sent to America to propagate and support the developing plantation system. The Dutch, English and Americans were the biggest importers. Slav-

ery thrived until the 19th century even though it was inherently wrong. The Civil War developed the death blow to slavery almost tearing our Nation apart in the process.

Max is a true professional. His decision to be our speaker was immediate and as smooth as “gooper feathers!” (gooper feathers are the fuzz on a ripe Georgia peach) He not only covered the whole War and Western development of America, he even added an “afterglow.” His sit down version of Sherman’s march through Georgia to the sea was as real and juicy as those Georgia peaches he requisitioned. He slashed and burned his way by choice and left scars that remain to this day.

Georgia and all of the South were making tons of money from “king” cotton. The Northeast seemed uninterested in this and the Hartford Convention was not able to bring a quick end to slavery. Now the Louisiana Purchase added the West (to the Rockies) and the balance of slave states was threatened.

We had, Max reminds us, another opportunity when the Declaration of Independence was written. It does not say that women or blacks are included in that part saying “all men are created equal.” Another opportunity was the Constitution with no less than six spots to correct the issue. Instead, a few more lashes were added. A black vote is Three Fifths that of a white. A punitive run away law was enacted. A plan to stop all importation of slaves would eventually go into effect by 1807 and promote a natural death to slavery. Jefferson said it was

like “hearing a fire alarm in the middle of the night.” Now the nation begins to divide. The Northeast became radical abolitionists and the South became defensive of slavery. They became known as “radical fire-eaters.” The Protestants played the Bible Card by pulling out the Old Testament and references supporting slavery. Max wants us to remember that these voices being heard WERE DEFINITELY THE MINORITY! Washington politicians under John Calhoun and Andrew Jackson try to “force”, by compromise, all sorts of solutions but they ultimately ended in secession. Ya just had to be there to hear Max share that famous toast to the Union between Calhoun and Jackson. This was just the beginning of compromise attempts—Clay is part of most.

Max points out that some really stupid stuff happens. The Henry Clay 1850 compromise lets



California enter as a free state while giving the South nothing. The Fugitive Slave Law, of the same year, gave a Federal judge \$10 if the slave is returned to a master and \$5 if not returned. The slave gets absolutely no representation. Kansas Territory was to be slave and Nebraska a free soil state. Fraud occurred with the

...Continued page 5



19th Century Care of Wardrobe

Neatness and order were essential as well as good taste and good judgment in the purchase of articles of dress. A clothes-press is necessary for storing dresses, cloaks, and mantillas. Nice dresses should always be turned wrong side out and suspended by one or two loops, fastened to the bottom of the waist-lining. Cloaks should also be suspended by means of loops inside the neck. When storing furs, cloth-cloaks, woolen articles during the warm season, it is well to store in large trunks and intersperse the articles with cedar chips, camphor, and tobacco to prevent moths. Most good dresses were seldom, if ever, laundered.

Medical Notes Taken From the Society of Civil War Surgeons' Conference

- ☞ Turpentine was ingested for the prompt expulsion of intestinal worms,
- ☞ Dentistry was the first medical discipline to use anesthesia.
- ☞ The patient was not completely unconscious, just pain free.
- ☞ The use of ether was actually better than chloroform but it burned the skin.
- ☞ Patients who appeared to be in agony and screaming during surgery, with the use of anesthetics, were actually experiencing the disoriented or excitable phase of anesthesia.
- ☞ Chloroform caused more deaths and was not as safe.

Stereotypical Victorian Views

An article published in the Gettysburg newspaper, June 22, 1846 about Lancaster County provided some interesting statistics.

of husbands in town-727; those who were perfectly happy-1; those who were miserable-223; uniformly wished their wives dead-67; those who liked their wives-19.

of wives in town-727; those who were perfectly happy-3; those perfectly miserable-489 those who complained of husbands to confidential friends-397; those who liked their husbands-7.

of single ladies age 16 to 70-989; perfectly faultlessly beautiful-1; passable looking-326; those as homely as sin-1; would like to be engaged-923; the number who can make a shirt-1.

Educational Statistics

- ☞ By 1860, 78% of children ages 10-14 in the North and 57% in the South were in school.
- ☞ By ages 15-19 these numbers dropped to 50% and 42% respectively, schooling was considered complete at those ages.
- ☞ In 19th century America, formal public speaking was a more common requirement.

☞ Spencerian Script was the predominant penmanship style used in the U.S.

☞ Between 1835 and 1860,

approximately 120 million copies of McGuffey's Readers were sold.

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SPRING FIELD TRIP WITH WILL GREENE

By Linda Lashley

On May 10, members and friends of the BCWRT made their way to Petersburg, Virginia to meet with Will Green, noted writer and historian. The following day, they gathered at the Pamplin Park Museum to hear Will give a synopsis of the Civil War in and around Petersburg, leading up to Appomattox.

The siege of Petersburg lasted for 291 days. In April, when the Federals finally broke Lee's defenses around the city, he retreated to Appomattox. The Civil War continued for another two months until June 23, 1865 when the last army surrendered.



In 1937, a large two dimensional terrain map was created by the WPA. It was the main Civil War exhibit in Petersburg until the 1950's. Later, the map was loaned to another museum, and then to a college before it was restored at a cost of \$20,000. It is now permanently displayed at the Pamplin Park Museum.

Early May was the time of the Wilderness Battle. Afterwards, Grant decided to move to Petersburg June 15-18, 1864 but was not successful. It was the RR center for all supplies coming to the South. Richmond would be on a starvation battle. Lee would have to surrender. City Point was a 292 day campaign with 100,000 soldiers and was command central. After the June 15-18 failure, Grant mounted eight additional offenses; there were many battles. He went around to the west and stretched Lee's army out until it was very thin.

July 30 was the Battle of the Crater. It failed and Grant contin-

ued his westward movement. It was enormous in terms of territory; Lee's army was spread out 37 miles.

Grant took the RR at Petersburg so Lee's train had to stop at Stoney Creek and had to be off-loaded onto wagons to be taken to Petersburg.

The 6th Corps broke the line at Petersburg. Lee sent a message to Davis to warn Jeff Davis to get out of Richmond as he could not hold his army. The President did not throw in the towel until he was captured.

By the first part of 1865, the desertion rate was high. It was planting time.....time to go home. They got letters from home saying, "I'm proud of you being a soldier, but I'm going to starve and the baby will die." One of 12 or 13 deserted. 92% did not desert.

At this point, our group boarded the bus and headed for City Point, site of Grant's headquarters.

....**MAX** cont.

citizens being able to vote multiple times. Slavery tried to move West and a BIG quarrel is the result. The Whig party dies and Republicans take over in the North. A very, very dark horse candidate for their new party is nominated -Abraham Lincoln is finally chosen on the third ballot. Cameron is the political "hack" doing the skulldugery. His reward for this should be the Vice President. Lincoln comments of

Cameron's honesty by the following analogy: "He probably would not steal a red hot stove." Lincoln is not on the ballot in the South and gets only 42% of the popular vote. He is elected by the Electoral College. In November 1860 he becomes President. December 1860 South Carolina becomes the first of six states to illegally secede from the Union. April of 1861 the South fires the shot heard around the world and Sumter falls. Max points to the crucial issue—SLAVERY. Mark Twain writes a "tongue in cheek" short story about that shot. The theme

is like some Southern and Northern neighbors getting together on a camping trip to discuss the ramifications of that shot and after good food and conversation - went home.

Max comments on the burning of Georgia. It was basically breaking the will of the South to fight. Sherman was not the most right, just the most aligned with the issue at hand. Max, you are our gem. Our standing ovation shows where our heart is located. You deserve a boatload of ripe juicy Georgia Peaches!

...**SPRING TRIP**
Cont.

There were 20 tobacco companies in Petersburg, second only to Richmond. Roads had been built to roll the "hog's heads" to market, so the armies used the roads.

At City Point, the Appomat-



tox River was in front. Petersburg was 8 miles away. The group stopped to see the Epps house. He was one of the largest slaveholders in the area. The land was in the Epps family from 1635 -1979 when 23 acres were sold to the National Park Service. Epps was a reluctant secessionist...things were going well for him with trade he was doing with the north and internationally. The house was abandoned by the family and all but 120 slaves ran away; they did eventually get it back. There were rows of tents across the front and to the left of the house. Grant had 280 huts built to replace them. All are gone except for one, and it was shown to the group, outfitted as it had been when Grant occupied it as his headquarters. 10% of it is original, and was the only one with 2 rooms. Grant's hut had been taken to Philadelphia to show, but was vandalized. It was brought back to the park in 1980. In the 3rd week of June in 1864, Lincoln arrived by ship. He came

back in March of 1865 on the "River queen." Sherman also came there and met with Grant, and Mrs. Grant was there some. The final days of the Civil War were planned where the group was standing!

The bus headed toward The Crater and saw several points of interest along the way. We passed the Taylor house ruins. Only the chimney still stands. The house was in the way of a battle, so the Federals burned it down.

At The Crater, we learned that the federals were the 48th Pennsylvania, and they had been coal miners. One soldier looked at the fort and voiced a thought to dig a mine. Henry Pleasants heard that comment and decided it was a great idea. He was from coal country and went to Potter to suggest a coal mine. It went up the line to Burnside, who went to Gen. Meade. Meade liked Burnside the least, but he took the idea to Maj. DeWayne. He also didn't like Burnside and said it was nonsense. With Burnside's urging, Meade went to Grant, who thought it might work and gave Burnside permission. On June 25, Pleasants got the green light. The tour group saw the actual trench, 500' from what had been the Confederate line. The Federals built a fire at a hole dug at the top of the hill, which created a draft



to pull fresh air into the shaft. The Confederates thought they were just cooking and paid no mind.

There were 3-men teams working in 2 hours shifts, round the clock. They had only their shirts and drawers on and some had no shirts. They got an allotment of whisky, and only hardy miners could do this. They had to make sure the mine went in the right direction. Pleasants had an assistant who took quick readings. A couple of times his assistants were shot in the face and killed. The black powder was ordered, and it arrived in 25 lb. cases, for a total of 8,000 lbs. It took 6 hours to load the mine, tamp it down, and close the door. They had ordered a miner's fuse, but had been sent regular blasting fuses, which they had to be spliced together. The plan was for the troops to rush up the hill after it blew. The fuse was lit at 3:30AM on July 30 but



nothing happened. Dowdy and a volunteer eventually went into the tunnel to find the fuse had burned out. They relit the fuse and ran....at 4:30AM it blew. Over 300 men were immediately blown toward the heavens. The black Union soldiers got beyond the crater, further than the white troops, but were turned back. Confederates lobbed mortar shells into the crater. Hot blood was running down the crater walls... most had been shot in the head. The troops were 3 or 4 deep. Wounded men were on the bottom crying out. All this time, Lee and Beauregard were watching from the Gee house. Men

...**SPRING TRIP**
Cont.

numbering 632 from Alabama, under John Sanders, moved into the ravine with fixed bayonets and stormed the crater. They shot down into the open ravine and then bayoneted the Federals. No quarter was given. Some whites but very few of the colored troops were spared. Those that surrendered or were captured were killed. It was one of the worst scenes of the entire Civil War.



Lee told Beauregard to answer a request for a cease fire to bury the dead. Two days after the battle, on Aug. 1, bloated, maggot riddled men were thrown into the crater and covered up. It was difficult to tell the white soldiers from the colored troops after two days lying in the sun. After the war, the bodies were exhumed and moved by the U.S. Govt.

On Sunday, after a good rest, the group boarded the bus again and pointed it toward Appomattox. On the way, we paralled the Confederate west flank at Five Forks. Gen. Custer, yes that Gen Custer, had ridden around the right flank. The Confederates attacked left, front, right, and rear. The site is at an intersection on White Oak Rd and is not interpreted yet but is very well documented. The Park Service has acquired 1,500 acres. Pickett got

away, and Lee dismissed him for poor performance. He was picnicking at Hatcher's Run and that led to his troops' defeat. He was away from his lines, and is blamed for the South's defeat at Five Forks.

On April 2, 1865, the 6th Corps broke thru Lee's thin line and Lee sent a telegram to Davis: "Our lines have been shattered - will evacuate tonight. Suggest you evacuate Richmond." Lee fought and hung on. The night of April 2 and the 3rd, Lee evacuated Petersburg on four separate routes, not just one. All headed for Amelia's Courthouse; it is the closest point to the Richmond RR. He expected trainloads of provisions to resupply so he could then proceed down the line to link up with Gen. Johnson. Lee's goal was also to unite the armies at Amelia's Courthouse and consolidate his army. The Federals knew that Lee was moving west and Grant decided not to follow Lee's army, but instead to march parallel. He knew they were headed for the RR and thought if he could beat him to Burkeville, he would cut Lee off. On April



3, Lee had 55,000 troops and Grant had 76,000. Skirmishing between Confederate and Union Calvary was the only action. Two Confederate wagon trains were moving parallel and north of the marching Confederates. They were attacked by Union troops and the wagons burned; they

never hooked up with Lee.

The tour group then exited at the site of Amelia's Courthouse, beside the RR tracks. In 1865, there was a depot for the Richmond-Danville RR there. It is where Lee expected to resupply his army. On April 4, Lee arrived. They had marched all night April 2nd and 3rd, and on the morning of April 4 the hungry men finally arrived. The train from Richmond pulled in; they opened the boxcars and found only horse tack...no food. Reports are that Lee's face was shadowed. There had been mass confusion on April 2. Lee's orders to Richmond mis-



fired somewhere. A soldier by the name of Walter Taylor had been given permission to go to Richmond to get married, so he was not there to carry out Lee's wishes. Taylor normally would have done it but someone filling in for him failed. The train was supposed to have been loaded down with food from Richmond. Prior to their retreat, Lee appealed to the citizens of Amelia's Courthouse for meat, cattle, corn and sheep and asked them to give to the extent that they could. Basically, Lee squandered a day in that town because his army was starving. When they were not looking for food, they were waiting for the rest of the army to arrive so they could all leave in concert.

Back on the bus, the tour group headed for Jetersville. On

...**SPRING TRIP**
Cont.



April 5, in the afternoon, they were met by cavalry, and Longstreet arrived. On the next ridge over, 25,000 Federal troops waited in earthworks. The Union 5th Corps of 25,000 came next so there were as many as 50,000 troops over there. Lee reluctantly decided to withdraw and go north on a little side road which intercepted another road that cut back to Amelia Springs. They marched all night on April 5 & 6 and turned toward Farmville, where Lee learned provisions were waiting on him via the Southside RR. By April 6, they were all headed toward what would become the battles at Sailor's Creek. There was an extremely long column of men and wagons marching and they ran into skirmishes, causing a 5 or 6 mile gap between Longstreet's and Anderson's men. The wagon train turned off and went to the right, up Jamestown Rd. Gordon's men followed them the wrong way. There followed 3 battles: Marshall's, Battlefield Park, and Double Bridges/Lockett House.

We were now headed for the site of the definitive battle of Sailor's Creek. There, the group saw the 1770's Hillsman House where twelve family members and neighbors huddled in the

basement. It became a field hospital after the fighting stopped, and the bloodstains are still on the floors. Sailor's Creek was a rout; nine Confederate generals were captured. The tour stood in the vicinity of the privately owned Lockett house where bullet holes are still visible. A monument



placed in front by the UDC unfortunately has incorrect information, as none of the men mentioned were actually there. The hillside had been littered with everything you can imagine from a retreating army. Lee crossed the Appomattox River, which was a mistake because it slowed him down. On April 7 & 8, Lee marched west of Appomattox, and the Union got in front of him. Grant penned a letter to Lee to surrender his Army of Northern Virginia. He received it and on April 8 asked for terms. Meanwhile, General Gordon tried to make an assault, but as they crested the hill, they saw two divisions of Federals. Truce flags went up. Grant sent another note to Lee. The McLean house was chosen as the meeting point. Joshua Jones took the reins of Traveler. In more modern times,

the original house was torn down with the idea of taking it to the Chicago World's Fair, but it lay in ruins and nature and souvenir hunters destroyed it. The house was reconstructed in 1950, with



only the bricks on the immediate sides of the front door, and part of the front walk containing the original brick. McLean had gone bankrupt and lost everything; a very few pieces inside made their way back and are original.

At Clover Hill Tavern, the Union Army cranked out thousands of paroles. There were three different ceremonies April 10-12. Lee sent out General Order #9 to various brigades. Many had nothing to go home to. Almost all of the Union army had left Appomattox by then...war was still raging in other parts of NC and they had to go fight. Griffin's Division of the 5th Corps was the only one left behind.

With our day completed, we headed back to Petersburg. Many thanks to all who made the weekend possible.



The Summer Camp Wish List

Lori Sanderlin, curator of Education for the North Carolina Maritime Museum, has requested some donated items to be used for the youth summer camp. Some of the many items needed are: paper towels, boxes of Ziploc bags, medium and large-size white youth T-shirts. To learn more about the camp, how you can help the educators and what items are needed notify Lori at 910-457-0003 or lori.sanderlin@ncdcr.gov



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IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE MEMBERSHIP

After two years in establishing the Brunswick Civil War Round Table, the officers and Board (9 members), and the advisors (3 members) have recently evaluated this organization. The membership should be made aware that certain changes have been decided on as follows:

1. Basic membership fees for individuals and couples will remain at \$25.00 and will not change prior to January 1, 2013, if then.
2. Students will be welcomed free of charge effective immediately;
3. A \$5.00 admission fee will be charged all guests, effective September 4, 2012.
4. Subsequently it may be necessary to charge guests a higher fee when there is an especially renowned speaker or when travel arrangements become more expensive.

The RT has the following stated objectives:

1. To promote knowledge and understanding of the complex Civil War Era through programs, travel, and the Newsletter;
2. To support the development and preservation of Civil War sites. (This group has adopted Fort Anderson as its primary site.)

Pursued in various ways, some obvious and some less so, these efforts vary as to the monthly cost of speakers, venues, programs, and publicity. With this in mind, we propose to establish two categories of elective, tax-free giving which would secure our finances in light of unknown future changes. The proposed categories reflect our purposes. One category will be for programs and the other for Historic Site preservation.

The membership may be assured that due diligence is given to all RT finances and other affairs.



BRUNSWICK CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

Membership Application and Renewal

The Brunswick Civil War Round Table usually meets on the first Tuesday of each month, except during July and August. Most meetings will be held in the Southport area. Specific locations will be announced in advance, either at meetings, in the newsletter, via email, or on our web site. (brunswickcivilwarroundtable.com)

Annual dues are \$25.00 for individuals and couples, students are free of charge. Non-members pay \$5.00 per visit, which can be applied to membership. Please make checks payable to: B. C. W. R. T. Payments for renewal memberships should be made on the anniversary of your initial membership. Forms and checks for membership or renewal can be given to those at the registration desk, at the meetings, or send to: **BCWRT, P. O. Box 10161, Southport, NC. 28461**

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ADDRESS: _____

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If you would like to make a donation to help BCWRT in its historical preservation work or to assure that we continue to get the best speakers possible please complete boxes below.

Speakers and programs: Amount \$ _____

Battlefield preservation: Amount \$ _____

Recognition may be acknowledged in our communications should you wish.

150 YEARS AGO JUNE 1863

- June 3– Army of Northern Virginia begins movement west from Fredericksburg to Shenandoah Valley
- June 7– Battle of Milliken’s Bend, LA
- June 9– Battle of Brandy Station: Largest Cavalry battle in North America
- June 13– Battle of Winchester, VA.
- June 17– CSS *Atlanta* defeated by USS *Weehawken* and USS *Nahant* in Warsaw Inlet, GA
- June 20– West Virginia admitted as 35th State
- June 23– Army of Northern Virginia begins crossing Potomac river into Maryland
- June 26– Jubal Early’s troops pass through Gettysburg, PA
- June 26– Union Rear Admiral Andrew H. Foote dies in New York City
- June 28– George Meade assumes command of the Army of the Potomac
- June 28– Jubal early captures York, PA
- June 30– Two cavalry Brigades under Gen. John Buford occupy Gettysburg
- June 30– Gen. James Pettigrew is ordered to march to Gettysburg to investigate reports of available shoes.



THE NEXT MEETING IS
Tuesday, June 4, 2013



The Brunswick Civil War Round Table is a 501 (c) (3) tax exempt organization that meets on the first Tuesday of each month, except July and August. Unless otherwise noted, meetings will be held at:

Trinity United Methodist Church
 209 E. Nash St.

Southport, NC 28461

Registration is open at 6:30 pm and the program starts at 7:00pm.

2013 BCWRT Officers, Directors and Advisors

Wally Rueckel: President & Director
Rob Clarke: Vice President & Director
Marv Hamer: Vice President & Director
Tom Kehoe: Treasurer & Director
Norm Praet: Secretary & Director
Tom O'Donnell: Director & Advisor
Jack Carpenter: Advisor

Charen Fink: Director
Chuck Roedema: Director
Max Williams: Director
Chris Fonvielle: Advisor
Jim McKee: Advisor
Connie Hendrix: Advisor
Roy Pender: Advisor

CHECK US OUT ON THE WEB

The Brunswick Civil War Round Table's website is now up and running. The BCWRT website can be found under brunswickcivilwarroundtable.com or brunswickcivilwarroundtable.org. All of the information on the website is available to everyone except for the newsletter - Call to Arms. which is available to members. Your username and password is required to view the newsletter. Be sure to check out the list of presenters already lined up for our 2012/2013 year. There is also information on current Round Table sponsored trips and write-ups on trips already taken. Be sure to check out the Links page for other organizations involved in the Civil War.

Members should have received an email with their login information including username and password. Everyone's default password is their email address. Junk mail filters will likely impede the delivery of many of those emails. If you did not receive this e-mail please check your spam folder first. For the people who did not received the e-mail due to incorrect or no e-mail address provided to the club, please contact Kathy O'Donnell at tomkat450sl@yahoo.com.

The website is updated frequently so please keep checking in on us.