

# SWAMP ANGEL II

# NEWS



VOL 31, NO. 3

BUCKS COUNTY CIVIL WAR MUSEUM AND ROUND TABLE

OCT, NOV, DEC, 2022

## NEWS AND NOTES

If you have not been to the Library/Museum in quite some time, you need to get there and take a look at some of the things that are going on with the Round Table. Just a reminder, our meetings are held the first Tuesday of the month at 7PM at the new Borough Hall at 10 Doyle and Broad St. Doylestown. come on out and meet other members. Once again our Round Table group participated in the Doylestown Arts Festival in September. It was a beautiful day and we thank all members who participated. At the end of the month we sponsored a trip to Gettysburg and were blessed with a good turnout and participation. On Saturday, Round Table member Mr. John Benson led us through a great tour and discussion about the "First Day of Fighting" at Gettysburg. Thank you John for your guidance and supports as well as your research and thorough knowledge of the first day at Gettysburg. On Sunday, our group was able to take a tour of the George Spangler Farm & Hospital. Led by Ron Kirkwood, a recent speaker at a Round Table meeting, we really enjoyed his discussion and knowledge of the events at the Spangler property during the battle of Gettysburg. If you have the opportunity, please read his book "Too Much for Human Endurance." It goes into much detail about the terrible events that occurred at the Farm and Hospital and how important this place was during and after the battle. I want to make it a special point to thank James Grimes for his active involvement at the Library/Museum. James, our bon vivant chef and cook, has organized several cook-off and dining events on Saturdays. We have had good participation from members and everyone has enjoyed creating new and different dishes. In November, we will be discussing *Madness Rules the Hour* by Paul Starobin. The book goes into detail about the issues and events taking place in South Carolina prior to the first shot being fired in Charleston, SC. Member George Hoffman will lead the discussion. The meeting will be held at the Library/Museum on Tuesday November 1st at 7pm. Sunday, December 4th will be the Annual Holiday Luncheon at the Library/Museum. Hope to see you there.

*Gettysburg Trip 2022*  
*Spangler Farm*



## Message from the President

Dear Fellow Roundtable Members,

As we wind down the summer and enter the busy season of the year, expect to see a lot more of us about town. From Arts Fest to living history encampments, Doylestown Cemetery Tours - both haunted and un haunted - to our annual Civil War Halloween Extravaganza, we are all hard at work here bringing history to life. We could not accomplish this without the support of our members, and we could not make new strides each season without the support of our sponsors and donors. With this in mind, we've launched a new program here that we're calling The Friends of Bucks County Civil War Roundtable. We're partnering with local businesses to bring the best of Civil War history to Bucks County, and to raise the funds needed to take our show to new heights. We'd like to thank our two newest Friends: the Richard S Kempes Law Office and Carter Van Dyke Associates Inc, Landscape Architects and Planning, both of Doylestown, for their generous support. Along with the support of our sponsors, C&N Bank, Millham Insurance, W.E. Boger and Associates, and Jarrett Vaughan Builders, all of Doylestown, we are putting together a team dedicated to excellence and engagement. My question to you is this: Do you know of a local business that is looking for a way to support local history and preservation? Do you know of a local business that is committed to excellence and civic engagement? If so, we're looking to partner with them to bring the best of Bucks County history to our visitors, our members, and the entire County. Thank you all for your generous support.

Sincerely,  
Mike Campbell

*Living History 2022*



# C&N

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## Brevet Brigadier General Philip Sidney Post

By Marilyn Becker

Philip Sidney Post was born in Florida, New York in March of 1830. He graduated from Schenectady's Union College in 1855. He studied at Poughkeepsie's Law School which led to his admission to the Illinois bar in 1856. He settled in Kansas, practiced law, launched a newspaper, of which he served as editor.

When the Civil War began, Phillip served with the 59 Illinois Volunteer Infantry in the Union army. He was a second lieutenant. In 1862, he became a colonel. Post was badly wounded at the Battle of Pea Ridge (Elkhorn Tavern) in 1862. Pike's men, which contained Cherokee Indians under Colonel Stand Watie, gave the Union forces a challenge, but eventually, although outnumbered, the Union secured a victory and this gave the Union control of Missouri for the next two years. (Stand Watie was a relative of our former member Dan De Santis and the museum has items relative to Stand's role in the War.) Post was a leader who believed in being at the head of his military group and from Pea Ridge until the war was over, Post was at the front. In the Battles of Franklin and Nashville, Post was severely wounded and it looked as if he would not recover. In 1864, he was given the rank of Brevet Brigadier General of Volunteers. After the war, he received command of the western Texas district and stayed there until 1866. George Thomas, whom he had served under recommended him for colonel in the regular army in December 1865, but Post declined and was mustered out of the army in December 1865. Post received the Medal of Honor in 1893 for his service at the battle of Nashville.

In December 1861, Congress passed a bill which stated that the Medal of Honor was to be awarded by the secretary of the Navy to enlisted men of the Navy and Marines. In 1862 the Army Medal of Honor was to be given to enlisted men and then in 1863 Army Officers. Today, The Medal of Honor is given to an officer or enlisted man of the United States military or naval forces who has in action involving actual contact with an enemy distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry and integrity at the risk of his own life above and beyond the call of duty. The president in the name of Congress presides over the ceremony. The first army medals were presented by Edwin M. Stanton in 1863 to participants in the Andrew's Raid.

Andrew's Raid took place on April 12, 1862. James Andrews, a Union spy, was given the job of taking men, capturing a train, and burning bridges so that Chattanooga would be isolated. Twenty-four Union volunteers went to Marietta, Georgia. Bad weather delayed their plans. Andrews did not know that the Confederates had a camp at Big Shanty, now Kennesaw, Georgia, and plans to grab the train and drive around 100-200 miles burning bridges, destroying railroads and cutting communication lines was now a problem. The Andrews men managed to get the engine called The General and with three boxcars took off. The conductor and foreman pursued them. Running out of

fuel, The Union men left the train and ran into the woods. They were all captured and not wearing uniforms were held to be spies, Andrews and seven of his men were court-martialed and executed. Some of the men escaped, but others were prisoners of war, and eventually they were exchanged.

After the War was over, Post continued to serve his country. He held the title Counsel to Vienna in 1866, and then Counsel General to Austria-Hungary in 1874 until 1879. In 1887 Post was also a member of Congress and served until 1895 when he died in January of 1895. He is buried in Hope Cemetery in Galesburg, Illinois.

Sources:

Historic times III Encyclopedia of the Civil War Editor  
Patricia L. Faust



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## "They smile, and smile, and murder whilst they smile"

W.W.H. Davis on the Border

By Mike Campbell

At the beginning of the Civil War, Pennsylvania "had many elements of a borderland," according to historian Edward Everett. He continues: "Pennsylvania's western border was adjacent to a seceded state: Virginia... [also] it abutted upon the two slave states of Delaware and Maryland." As such, "Pennsylvania's military system evolved in the early weeks of the war," partly in order to defend its southern border. Although not considered a truly Southern state, then or now, nevertheless in Pennsylvania at the time, "southern counties had powerful dissenting groups... so that pro-Southern sentiment conflicted with pro-Union feeling." For Lincoln, these southern counties served as "a link that connected the North to the nation's capital by railroad." To that end, with Washington D.C. in a panic and undefended, and Beauregard's flags flying just across the Potomac River, in the early weeks of the war, "the capital of Pennsylvania became a keystone in the defense of Washington." A Washington that increasingly seemed "a small island of Federalism surrounded by a sea of secession," according to Everett. But if Harrisburg was the keystone between D.C. and the North, then surely Baltimore was the key. As W.W.H. Davis put it, "Its situation, on the line of travel from the North to the National capital, and the railroads leading south running into it, made its possession of great importance." Full of "powerful dissenting groups" itself, Baltimore was a secessionist hotbed. Davis continues: "During the war a large percentage of its population was hostile to the Federal cause, and it furnished many recruits to the Confederate armies." This was all much to keep in mind. Like Lincoln, most Federal troops bound for Washington had heretofore snuck through Baltimore in the dead of night; but lately local street gangs, egged on by secessionist newspapers, had taken notice and put surveillance on the main thruways leaving town. Derisively referred to as "pug-uglies," these gangs represented the vanguard of Copperheadism, and as such had numerous friends in high places. Tension filled the air. The Governor threatened to call out the militia, and the Mayor ordered the Chief of Police to prepare his forces to confront the mob. Sometime during the morning of April 19, 1861, the show of Federal troops, in this case the 6th MA, and two unarmed and ununiformed regiments of the Washington Brigade of Philadelphia, brought out the mischief makers, who sabotaged the 6th MA's last relay train through town. Perhaps looking for some payback, the lone 6th MA company decided to push through town on foot, abandoning the helpless Pennsylvanians, with the result of precipitating a full scale riot within the hour, as well as simultaneous attacks on the MA and PA men. In the resulting melee 7 U.S. troops were killed, and scores wounded, as well as many times more casualties in the mob. Perhaps sensing disaster - secessionist militias had been pouring into the city from the countryside all day long - the Mayor of Baltimore will order the City Marshall to fire all the bridges at midnight, a job the Marshall will give to a local

militiaman and civil engineer, Isaac Trimble. By daybreak of April 20th Baltimore was free from the Federal yoke, and the rioters took to the same pubs and taverns they had burst forth from the past morning, this time in celebration. One loyal correspondent noted that at the "Maltby House on Pratt Street... where the butchery took place... my soul almost burst with indignation at the speeches of glorification that were freely expressed by the loud mouth Secessionists over their late massacre." As for the rioters themselves, the pug-uglies, with eyes sidelong and full of guilt, she could only quote Shakespeare: "they smile, and smile, and murder whilst they smile." The effects of the morning light on April 20th did much to dampen the appetite of the mob. More so did the appearance of Northern troops on Federal Hill, this time in the form of Ben Butler's 8th MA, and this time arriving via a secure ferry route from Perryville, MD. Reconnecting with the railroad at Annapolis, the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore line was tenuously reassembled, and Northern troops could again reinforce the capital. Teams of carpenters from Central PA - guarded by PA troops - were sent to repair the railroads leading to Baltimore in the following days, and Ben Butler, sensing in Fort McHenry a solution to his problems, oversaw the identification and detention of leading Baltimore secessionists, including the mayor. By May, city Unionists had gained the upper hand, the pug-uglies scattered and their leaders in prison. Speculation in Washington was ripe over the question of what would happen when, and how soon would Baltimore see Federal troops again? The Perryville-Annapolis line worked well precisely because it bypassed the city. Now seemed a good time to reconnect Pennsylvania with the rest of Baltimore. The Northern Central Railroad, which ran through Harrisburg, York and Baltimore, was in operation as far as Bolton Hill, MD, on the edge of Baltimore and within a half-hour march - up Howard St. to Pratt St. - of Mount Clare station and the road to D.C.. As Vice President of the Northern Central Railroad, J. Donald Cameron, son of Secretary of War Simon Cameron, had brought Adj. Gen. Fitz John Porter on to help with the Baltimore question, with the result that after so many aborted attempts to take infantry through the city, Porter had erected what would become known as Camp Scott, York, essentially as a base of operations. Perhaps sensing looming embarrassment for his son, and needing someone who could get the job done, or perhaps just doing a favor for an old friend, the Secretary of War would chose Davis to answer the Baltimore question, and to lead his company through the city, guarding four 6 pound cannon and caissons of the Ringgold Light Artillery of Reading. Delighted at the prospect - his success would help both Cameron and himself in their private wars with Gov Curtin - Davis was escorted out of Camp Scott by his former rival, Thomas A Ziegler of the Worth Infantry, and after some starting and stopping the Doylestown Guards stepped off at 8:00 in the evening of May 14, 1861, bound for Baltimore. Picking up the 1st PA as a guard detail for the bridges, "there was much uncertainty ahead of us... no body of armed men had passed through Baltimore since the riot of April 19,"

Davis wrote. He continues, "the ride was fatiguing: the night was dark and cold." On the lookout for sabotage, "the trains ran at a slow rate of speed, fearing an accident." Meanwhile, "a portion of the men had to be on the tracks guarding the guns," which invited hypothermia. Still Davis pressed on. At Cockeysville, MD, site of a previous failed attempt to enter Baltimore, Davis used the influence of Hugh Horner, previously of Bucks County and owner of a local inn, to pass uninterfered with. Dropping off the last of the 1st PA, the Doylestown Guards reached Bolton Station, "without accident about 8 o'clock the next morning." Fresh from a 12 hour, 5 mph ordeal, Davis promptly commandeered a carriage and left on an "official courtesy" visit to Federal Hill and Ben Butler, taking him downtown and away from his men, as well as within sight of President's St. Station, both of which were areas of intense secessionist surveillance. Whether he tipped his hand or not - he essentially went to see Butler just to say hello - shortly after Davis left the mob began to turn out against the Doylestown Guards, who behaved "perfectly cool" according to Davis, "veteran troops could not have behaved better." He writes: "Horses, with as little delay as possible, were now hitched to the railroad trucks that carried the battery and the company guarding it. The men were stationed by the guns with their rifle muskets loaded and capped with orders to fire if attacked. The distance to Mount Clare Station, for Washington, was about two miles, directly through the city. Everything being ready, the trucks were started up Pratt Street. The population was evidently hostile, but a wholesome fear restrained violent demonstrations." The New York World would report: "the soldierly appearance of the men, and their determined bearing, joined with the fact of each man having his minie musket ready loaded, no doubt had a very salutary effect upon the excited people of the city." Perhaps Lt. Jacob Swartzlander said it best, in a letter home to his cousin Hannah Delp of Doylestown: "a crowd of some four or five hundred soon collected around... so great that they could have killed and eaten us all... but all they learned was that our cannon, muskets, and pistols were loaded." At some point, perhaps "halfway through the city," as some of his writings imply, Davis rejoined his command. When he did, he was handed a telegram "from General Keim... ordering him to delay his march until the arrival of a couple of regiments sent down the Northern Central." Davis must have paused to think, if only for a moment, about all the failed attempts to march through Baltimore thus far, and about how many more failures would surely follow, if he followed orders to retreat. Too far to turn back, Davis would have none of it. He continues: "I disobeyed the order, and directed the official in charge of the trucks to go ahead, and get us to Washington Station as quickly as possible, where we arrived in safety." After all, he had eyes and ears on the ground as well: "We were accompanied through Baltimore by Major Charles H. Mann, former Captain of the Doylestown Guards, but then a resident of that city."

Baltimore Riots, April 1861 (Everett); History of Doylestown Guards (Davis); OR s. 1 v. 2;

## Title: The Paths to Charity are over Roadways of Ashes (Part II)

By: Michael M. Braun DO

Clara Barton arrived in Europe in 1869. Tired and exhausted from her service in the Civil War, Missing Soldiers Office, and national speaking tours, she looked forward to resting in Switzerland. A chance encounter with Dr. Louis Paul Amédée Appia would change the direction of her life and solidify her legacy. Dr. Appia would introduce her to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Founded in 1863 by Henry Dunant, the ICRC was born from the blood shed of the Battle of Solferino in the Second Italian War of Independence. While traveling, Dunant came across the aftermath of the battle and was horrified by the death and lack of medical care for the 40,000 casualties. Dunant cancelled his trip and stayed to help the wounded. He published "A Memory of Solferino", advocating for the formation of national voluntary relief organizations to help the wounded. Dunant organized the first Geneva Convention in 1864. The convention guaranteed the neutrality and protection for wounded soldiers, medical personnel, and humanitarian institutions during conflict. The first convention was adopted by twelve nations and kingdoms worldwide. The United States did not attend. Barton was moved into action by the ICRC, book, and her own war experience.

The outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870, would thrust Barton into another war. She would use all the skills she learned during the Civil War to great effect in serving the wounded on both sides. Upon entering the war zone, she placed a red ribbon on her clothing in the shape of a cross becoming the first American to wear that distinctive insignia. She organized and formed military hospitals, secured financial aid, established sewing units, and delivered medical supplies. She would lead relief efforts in Strasbourg, Paris, Lyons, Besançon, and Belfort.

She would return to the United States in 1873 determined to establish an American branch of the ICRC. For years she met resistance by the U.S. government who felt that the organization was unnecessary as another war of the magnitude of the Civil War was unlikely. Furthermore, the government argued, that the ICRC represented a "treaty" that might entail the United States to participate in future European Wars. Barton argued that the Red Cross was more than just a wartime organization and the ICRC vision was short sighted. The Red Cross would be an invaluable resource to aid Americans in wartime and natural disasters. The Arthur Administration agreed, and in 1881, the American Red Cross (ARC) was born with Barton at the helm for the next 23 years. The ICRC would officially welcome the American Red Cross into the international organization in 1882 after Congress ratified the treaty.

It wouldn't be long before the ARC would face its first national test: the Johnstown

Flood. on May 31, 1889, the South Fork Dam upstream from the town of Johnstown, PA ruptured dumping 14.55 million cubic meters of water onto the town. The flood waters moved at 420,000 cubic feet per second destroying trees, bridges, houses, and anything else in its way. The flood waters reached Johnstown (14 miles away) in an estimated 45 minutes. The impact was catastrophic: 2209 dead, 1600 homes destroyed, and millions of dollars in damage. Wreckage and bodies were found as far as Cincinnati Ohio. In five days, Barton and 50 volunteers were on scene and providing aid. Barton would spend the next five months building shelters, raising money, and providing food and supplies. She would later write, "we conducted financial affairs in money and material to the extent of half a million dollars...over 25,000 people had been directly served by us...they had received our help independently and without begging...no child has to learn to beg at the doors of the Red Cross".

The ARC's domestic services established, the nation would call on the Barton and the ARC to assist with international affairs. In 1898, Cuba was struggling for independence from Spain. The Spanish response to the revolt in Cuba was concentration camps. Outcries from an angry American public prompted President McKinley to request Barton to depart for Cuba immediately. The ARC arrived, and at age 76, Barton would find herself at the center of another war. The USS Maine exploded in Havana harbor six days later. The American Red Cross would be the first on scene to assist the wounded US sailors and thus began the long and fruitful relationship between the ARC and the U.S. military. The ARC would follow the US military into every future conflict from the Spanish-American War to the War on terrorism.

The ARC would continue its service in every major conflict and natural disaster endured by the United States from its inception to modern times. These would include, but are not limited to: the Galveston Hurricane, Spanish flu pandemic, both World Wars, 9/11, and the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Clara Barton's life was widely influential and profound. Her legacy is still felt by and inspiring Americans to this day. The Antietam battlefield honors her legacy with a stone monument. Unique to the monument is a red cross made out of bricks from her birth home. After the Spanish-American War, the grateful people of Santiago built a statue in honor of Barton in the town square. Both still stand today.

A lifelong teacher, Barton's passion for education can be seen in the NJ school system which is still among the top-rated public-school systems in the country. She has over 25 schools across the United States named in her honor.

It can be seen on US military medical personnel rushing to aid the wounded wearing a red cross on a white background, a subtle nod to Barton's original red ribbon and the organization she founded. It was her direct influence that led the United States to sign the original Geneva Convention treaty in 1882. The ICRC added the "American Amendment" in 1884



calling for expansion of Red Cross relief to include victims of natural disasters worldwide at Barton's insistence. Today, the ARC has a budget of \$3.5 billion, supplies 44% of all donated blood in the US, and trains millions of Americans in CPR, swimming, and first aid. Henry Dunant was honored with the first Noble Peace prize for creating the ICRC. The ICRC, as an organization, would go on to win the coveted prize three additional times – an unmatched accomplishment.

As a testament to Barton's popularity, an observer at the reunion of Spanish-American War veterans noted, "Everywhere she was recognized and the ovation to this little woman was greater than that given to the Chief executive (President Theodore Roosevelt)". Looking back at the Baltimore riots in 1861, it's hard not to wonder if fate had placed Barton there to witness the suffering of her former students. A suffering that would ignite a fire in her soul... to help those in need, and along the way, challenge the world to be a better place. Post-Civil War America was looking for a hero to make sense of the tragic events they witnessed. What they got, was a heroine for the ages.

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## A New Harriet Tubman Memorial

By Bill Hamill

Have you been following the continuing saga of the Harriett Tubman memorial in Philadelphia? A seven foot statue of Harriet Tubman was featured at Philadelphia's City Hall from January 11th through March 31st. It pointed to the fact that it was celebrating Harriet Tubman's 200th birthday as well as Black History and Women's History Months at the same time.

Harriet Tubman has a strong connection to the city of Philadelphia. As she escaped from slavery in Maryland in 1849, her first stop would be Philadelphia. Harriet Tubman would use Philadelphia and the Underground Railroad with their network of homes and churches to help free about 70 enslaved people from Maryland during the Civil War Tubman would serve as a Union nurse and spy. Later she helped to lead a raid on Combahee River, SC and would be able to free 700 enslaved people.

As the sculptor Wesley Wofford said, "the Journey to Freedom memorial holds a specific relevance to Harriet's story as the city she found safe harbor in after her escape from Maryland and staging many of her returning raids to free others from the bondage of slavery."

The Journey to Freedom sculpture is just so very impressive. It captures Tubman's determination and defiance as well as her heroic actions as she guides and protects a young girl on her path to freedom.

After such a strong response from the people, the City of Philadelphia decided they would like to have a permanent memorial to Harriet Tubman. It would be placed on the apron on the north side of City Hall that also features monuments of Union generals George McClellan and John Reynolds. A commission of \$500,000 would be awarded for a memorial to Harriet Tubman. It was awarded outright to Wesley Wofford without seeking drawings or proposals from other artists.

In June, Naisha Sullivan Ongaza of the Sankota Artist Guild told public officials "We feel that we can't get a chance to see what other renditions artists could offer to us. What was particularly insulting was that Black American artists were not given the opportunity to show how they would have interpreted Harriet Tubman." Artist Dee Jones stated, "If it was an open call and Wesley Wofford was chosen, it would have been fine. Because the process wasn't opened to others .... That's the big issue." Maisha Sullivan Ongaza mentioned that "the race of the artist who creates a permanent statue of Harriet Tubman is important."

Kelly Lee, who is Black and the chief cultural officer for the city said that normally the city does seek open calls for public commissions. Lee said that the city chose Wesley Wofford to make a permanent statue because of the "love and emotion" from people who came to visit the touring statue. People who saw the statue did not focus on who the artist was. "The statue resonated so deeply. Visitors said it captured her spirit. It captured her essence." I would have to agree with Kelly Lee's remarks. Journey to Freedom is a remarkable sculpture that is very direct and captures the determination and bravery of Harriet Tubman. A very emotional and provocative statement of the issue of enslaved people before and during the Civil War and even applies today with Black Americans still seeking a

better life for them and their children.

The seven foot touring statue is itself a copy of the original nine foot Journey to Freedom." Wofford says that the statue has visited ten cities with twelve more additional stops. Philadelphia would like to have a permanent memorial by November 2023. Kelly Lee said, "This project is a very exciting thing for the City to have one of the first statues of an historic African American female on the apron of City Hall."

At this time, no contract has been signed by Wesley Wofford. In August, seven City Council members urged the Arts Office to seek a "remedy plan" and prioritize Philly artists for the Tubman statue. They expressed their disappointment that an opportunity was not provided for Philadelphia artists as well as others across the country. They were not in favor of a no-bid process.

Kelly Lee has stated that her office is permitted to award no-bid commissions in certain circumstances. The next meeting for the Philadelphia Arts Commission will be in September. Stay tuned.

Ximena Conde & Valerie Russ – Journalists for the Philadelphia Inquirer

\*\*\*There is a walking Tour about Harriet Tubman and the time she spent in Philadelphia. This may be of interest to Round Table members at a future date. Something that can be discussed at a future meeting.



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RECOMMENDED READING

**Do You Know?**

Have you had a chance to meet Richard (Dick) Neddenriep (aka – Lt. Edwin Fretz) ? I am sure everyone has had a chance to meet or speak to Dick. He has been a loyal and devout member of the Bucks County Round Table for 17 years. He has been the past president, a current docent as well as serving on the finance committee. Dick is an active member of a local church and somehow finds time to be a docent at the Doylestown Cemetery. Dick has enjoyed his volunteer work at Doylestown Hospital as well. He has been a guiding light to our Round Table group.

Here are some more interesting facts about our Lt. Edwin Fretz. Dick was born in northwest Ohio in 1930. He is now 92 years old and still going strong. During his early years, Dick would spend summers at his Uncle’s farm. He would be busy most every day doing various chores and hard work on the farm. It seemed as if the work never ended. But one positive thing– Dick learned to drive his Uncle’s tractor when he was six years old.

After high school Dick would attend the University of Ohio - Miami, and graduate with a degree in Chemistry in 1953. Next stop would be the University of Wisconsin where he would receive his Phd. Something else very significant happened while attending Wisconsin. On a blind date, he met his future wife Lorna. They have been married for 65 years. Congratulations to them! Dick and Lorna have two daughters and four grandchildren.

After school in Wisconsin, Dick took a job with Union Carbide and moved to Buffalo, NY. Twelve years later he was with Betz Lab, and it was at that time that Dick and Lorna moved to Doylestown with their two daughters.

Dick has had much interest in the Civil War for a long time. I asked Dick if he had ever visited Civil War battlefields. Of course he has been to Gettysburg many times and while he and Lorna were living in Atlanta, they managed to visit battlefields in and around Atlanta as well as Chickamauga and Vicksburg, MS. Other noteworthy trips were to Spotsylvania, the Wilderness, Chancellorsville as well as Fredericksburg.

Besides our friendly Round Table group, what else does Dick enjoy about the Library/Museum? Dick enjoys all of the unique displays and original artifacts that are contained in our building. You can usually find Dick on Saturday mornings enjoying a cup of coffee and conversation with members as well as visitors.

Dick, Lt. Fretz – We thank you so much for your active and loyal support for the Round Table and Library/Museum. Dick you have been a wonderful mentor to all and we appreciate all of your time and talents. We are fortunate to have you as our elder statesman and leader.

*Thank you Dick!  
Lt. Edwin Fretz*



**From Lincoln's election to secession from the Union, this compelling history explains how South Carolina was swept into a cultural crisis at the heart of the Civil War.**

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**SWAMP ANGEL II NEWS**

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