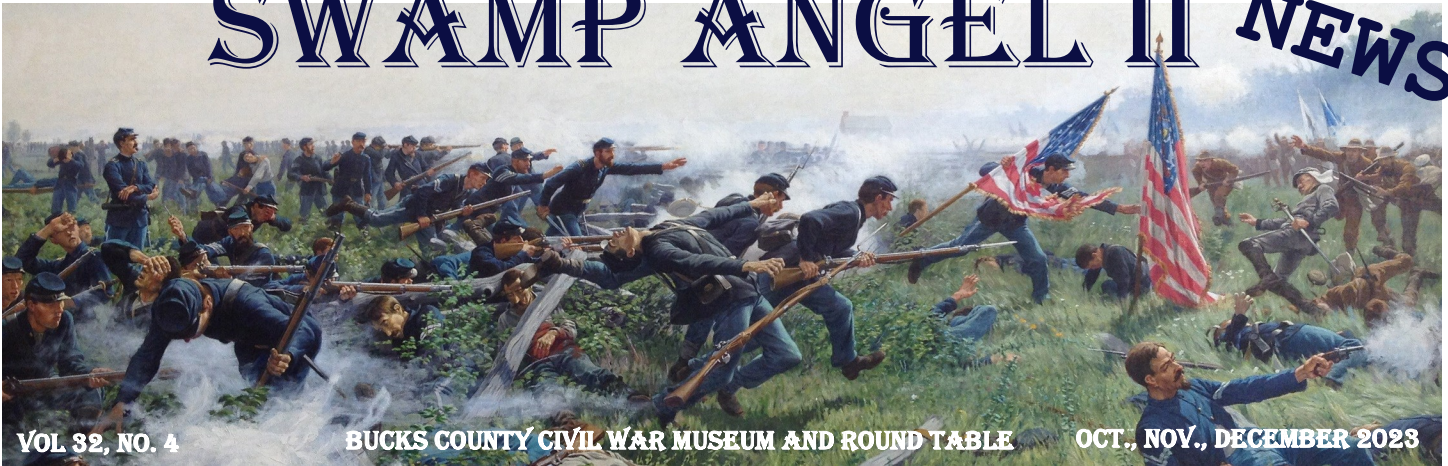


SWAMP ANGEL II NEWS



VOL 32, NO. 4

BUCKS COUNTY CIVIL WAR MUSEUM AND ROUND TABLE

OCT., NOV., DECEMBER 2023

NEWS AND NOTES

The fall season is underway and there is plenty of action with our Round Table group. We continue to hold our monthly meetings at the Doylestown Borough Hall located at 10 Doyle St. Meetings start at 7PM and are the first Tuesday of the month. This is a terrific venue for us to get together. If you haven't been, make it a plan to get out and be a part of the program.

Upcoming Events-

October 3rd - "The Ordnance Sergeant" Our speaker will be Jaye Drukas, a Round Table member.

November 7th- Book Review -Lincoln in Private by Ronald C. White. Discussion will be led by George Hoffman. ****Special Note** The book review will be held at the Library/Museum at 32 Broad St. 7PM start.**

December 3rd - Our Annual Holiday Luncheon will be held at the Library/Museum. Start time is 12 noon. This is a great time to get together to celebrate the holiday.

Special Thanks To:

Member Kyle Purchase who made two interesting presentations in our new courtyard. In July, Kyle spoke about the G.A.R. and its importance to veterans and in August he spoke about Civil War photography. It was very hot on both Saturdays, but Kyle did a great job and both events were well attended.

Many thanks to all who were involved with our encampment at the Doylestown Arts Festival in September. This is always a great event and lots of support and positive feedback from the community.

We had a nice Round Table get together in September. Three of our members gave a 15 minute talk about a certain aspect of the Civil War. Thank you to Gerry Mayers (Gustavus, Gus Fox) Doreen Barton (Salisbury Prison) and Kitt Finch (Richmond Bread Riot) Interesting subjects for sure.

Other Notes -

Some members have expressed interest in reenactments - where and when and how to participate. Best bet would be to check with Mike Campbell, Jim Donovan, Gerry Mayers or James Grimes. They would be aware of any reenactment activity in our area. We will post any information about reenactment events online, in future newsletters, and at the Library/Museum.

We had a group of Round Table members enjoy a good weekend at Gettysburg at the end of September. Another trip is being planned for the first weekend in November to Antietam. Member Pete Scott will be leading this event. Please contact Pete at: ps71@outlook.com for more information.

A Change is Coming -Beginning in January 2024, we will no longer be mailing out a printed edition of the Swamp Angel. Members will now be receiving their newsletter by email. The newsletter is a large undertaking that goes out four times a year. It is costly to publish and will save our Round Table a considerable amount of money. It may even give us more flexibility to publish more than four times a year. If you need to update your email address, please send it to Bill Hamill at williamrhamill@gmail.com. A few printed copies will be made available at the Library/Museum as well as at the monthly meetings.

Message from the President

Greetings Fellow Roundtable Members,

I bring you glad tidings from the National CWRT Congress, which just took place in Gettysburg from August 25-27. For those unfamiliar, once a year Roundtables from across the country gather to share stories, swap ideas and challenge one another towards greater achievements. It is a dynamic, mossy environment for Civil War enthusiasts, and I was honored to represent the BCCWRT this year. I learned that we have much to be proud of, even if there is still much work to be done. While Roundtable membership is down nationally year over year, we maintain a vibrant and robust membership, thanks to our dedicated staff and volunteers, as well as our generous and supportive membership. Truth be told, we have only begun to scratch the surface of our potential. With this in mind, we are proud to announce the return of our annual Halloween Extravaganza Weekends with the James-Lorah Memorial Home. Things will start off with a bang, or in this case, a whisper, on Friday October 20th and 27th at 7:00 PM, with our special "haunted" tours of Doylestown Cemetery. Not slowing down for a second, we will be hosting two speakers, October 21st and 28th, on the topic of Civil War Medicine and co-sponsored by the Doylestown Historical Society and James-Lorah Memorial Home. Herb Kaufman from the G.A.R. Museum will speak on October 21, 11:00 AM at the Civil War Museum, and will bring along his collection of 19th century medical equipment. On October 28th, also at 11:00 AM, Ron Kirkwood from the Gettysburg Foundation will join us at the museum for a talk on the Spangler Farm and Field Hospital. Home to the XI Corps during the Battle of Gettysburg, Spangler has an interesting local connection through Dr. Frank Swartzlander of Doylestown, surgeon in the XI Corps. Saving the best for last, we are happy to announce the return of our annual Halloween Field Hospital and Victorian Wake with the James-Lorah Memorial Home, held Saturday evening, October 21st and 28th, at 6:30 PM. As the weather cools down, we are just getting heated up here. We hope you will join us this October.

Sincerely,
Mike Campbell

C&N

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WEALTH MANAGEMENT

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Satterlee Hospital

By Michael Braun D.O.

He arrived at the Philadelphia train station and was loaded into an awaiting ambulance. As the ambulance pulled up to the sprawling complex of buildings covering 16 acres just outside of Philadelphia, PVT Hodges (7th MI) must have been in awe of Satterlee hospital. Just 5 days prior, Hodges had sustained a miniball wound to his knee cap while fighting at Cemetery Ridge at Gettysburg. He was evacuated from the firefight to an aid station and quickly transported to the field hospital by the ambulance evacuation system. He was treated at the field hospital and transported to Philadelphia by train to undergo surgery and rehab at Satterlee hospital. A city unto itself, Satterlee boasted a revolutionary design that would lay the foundation of the modern hospital system. Satterlee housed a barbershop, clothing store, dispensary, library, post office, reading room, carpenter shop, and printing office. Hodges swift evacuation from the battlefield to a hospital in another city over a hundred of miles away was the culmination of the visionary ideas of two Army physicians: Jonathan Letterman and William Hammond.

At the beginning of the civil war, the Union Army was ill prepared to deal with the enormous casualties of the conflict. Letterman would lay the foundation for medical triage, the ambulance corps, and the evacuation system, while Hammond would revolutionize and modernize the hospital. In the process, both officers would push medicine into the 21st century. Hammond's vision for a new hospital was inspired by the writings of the eras most famous nurse: Florence Nightingale.

Nightingale's theories on clean water, proper sanitation, sleep, and improved ventilation were proven winners in lowering infection rates and deaths of British soldiers during the Crimean War. Upon being made Surgeon General of the Army in 1862, Hammond ordered the construction of a new, modern hospital in line with Nightingale's teachings. Satterlee hospital would house 33 wards and 2,500 beds upon being built. At its peak, following the Battle of Gettysburg, the hospital would expand to over 6000 beds. To put this in context, today Pennsylvania currently has 181 hospitals throughout the state with a total bed capacity of 35,000 - each hospital averaging 200 beds. To say that Satterlee was massive was an understatement.

Handpicked by President Lincoln, Dr. Isaac Hayes was placed in charge of the new hospital. Hayes was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania medical school and an Arctic explorer in his previous life. Realizing the need for additional help, Hayes turned to the Daughters of Charity and the Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity. Founded by Saint Elizabeth Ann Seton in 1809, the Sisters of Charity made an immediate impact changing bed sheets, emptying chamber pots, cleaning and dressing wounds, and provid-

ing emotional support. One of the Sisters, Margaret Hamilton, would remark after Gettysburg, "vast number of the wounded made careful attention to their wounds impossible; and upon their arrival at the hospital many wounds were full of vermin, and in many cases gangrene had set in, and the odor was almost unbearable. The demand on our time and labor was so increased that the number of nurses seemed utterly inadequate and the hospital presented a pure picture of the horrors of war."

Satterlee would treat over 50,000 soldiers during the war. PVT Hodges was discharged in 1864. Sadly, he was killed in action during the Battle of the Wilderness.

Roughly 1,100 patients died at Satterlee to disease and wounds - an astonishingly low mortality rate for that time. Germ theory was unknown to the Union medical corps and was just beginning to grab hold of the scientific community during the Civil War. At the dawn of the new century, Louis Pasteur, Edward Koch, and Joseph Lister would bring it to the forefront and change history. Antibiotics would be invented by Alexander Fleming in 1928 and further advance medicine. The Union medical corps had laid the ground work for the revolutionary change in medicine to come in the next century.

After the war, there was no need for a massive hospital complex anymore as city hospitals had become the standard of care. Satterlee was closed in 1865 and demolished in 1869. The only remnants of the once famed hospital are on a small plaque located in Clark Park, West Philadelphia. However, its legacy can be felt in every modern hospital.

References:

Adams, G. Doctors in Blue. 1952
 Rutkow, IM. Bleeding Blue and Grey. 2005
 Official Reports of the 7th Michigan at Gettysburg (stonesentinels.com)
 The Story of Satterlee Hospital - National Museum of Civil War Medicine
 American Hospital Directory - Hospital Statistics by State (ahd.com)
 Margaret Hamilton, Civil War Nurse | Wakefield Historical Society (wakefieldhistory.org)



(This beautiful Lithograph of Satterlee Hospital was donated to the Bucks County Civil War Museum and Library by BCCWRT Member, Tom Golden. We highly suggest you swing by to see it.)

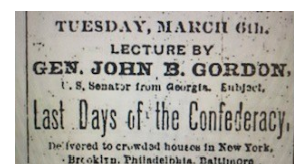
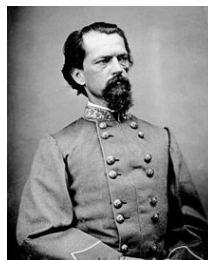
“To Hear Union Soldiers Clap Their Hands” General John B. Gordon in Doylestown”

By Mike Campbell

The end of the Civil War came in the spring of 1865, and with it a return to normalcy for much of the North. After four years of non-stop fighting, celebrations were in order, but otherwise many citizens welcomed the quiet. Newspaper editors like W.W.H. Davis of the Doylestown Democrat wryly noted the scarcity of good headlines that summer. With the war over, suddenly the ordinary seemed mundane. “The country was never more quiet...” Davis quipped that August, “there is not an armed enemy within our borders.” Peace afforded the space for such sarcasm: a Bronx cheer, so to speak, directed at legions of paroled Confederates currently thumbing it South, ex-enemies and disarmed current enemies alike. One of those ex-enemies was General John B. Gordon of Georgia. Leaving Appomattox nearly penniless, life would not slow down for Gordon, now that the war was over. With no normal to return home to, many ex-Confederates struggled to reenter civilian life. In peace, as in war, they sought leadership, and naturally gravitated towards “The Gallant Gordon” as he was known in the Georgia press. A prewar lawyer, Gordon would play a leading role in what became known as the New South Movement, a political and economic school of thought which eventually succeeded in ending Reconstruction, as well as industrializing the postwar South. Prosperity waited in the ruins of the Old South, for those ambitious enough to seek it, Gordon believed. A natural politician and businessman, he would relocate to Atlanta by the fall of 1865, but was soon off to Savannah and Brunswick in search of investment opportunities in the lumber trade. Securing financial backing, Gordon established two profitable lumber mills, and by the end of 1866 had added a coastal rice plantation to his holdings. Things generally went like this for him - right place, right time, right friends - in the lead up to his appointment to the Senate in 1873. Always transactional, Gordon proved to be a leading moderate in the crisis surrounding the Presidential Election of 1876. Indeed his first wide scale introduction to the Northern people came in 1877, when he criss-crossed the North on a speaking tour devoted to selling the Compromise of 1877 to skeptical Democrats. Much like his soldiers during the war, and his constituents in Georgia, Northern audiences immediately took a liking to the rugged ex-rebel, and were overwhelmingly sold on his vision of a future South fully reintegrated into the American Empire. Gordon, and the South, would follow this course through the 1870's. Out of the Senate in 1880, Gordon would be elected Governor in 1886. At the end of his term he was re-appointed to the Senate, where he would stay until 1897. By then colonial rebellions in South America and the Caribbean had stirred a new sense of militant patriotism in the hearts of Americans. For many, memories of the Civil War lost whatever edge they had left. Ex-Confederates like Gordon were conspicuous in their support for U.S. interests in places like Cuba, often framing their beliefs in populist language and gaudy displays of patriotism. Gordon was known to have, on occasion while on stage, held an American flag aloft in his hand - his fist clenched and mouth set, his blue eyes full of the old fire of battle - and said things like “I pledge you my word as a soldier and a Southerner that no part of this Republic will endure more to keep this banner unsullied, than the people of the South.” Northern audiences took notice, and in many cases rejoiced. Thirty years after the war, “The Gallant Gordon” had become an American icon, not just a Southern icon. This was especially the case after 1893, when Gordon gave a speech in Brooklyn titled “The Last Days of the Confederacy.” Alternately a heroic epic and a heart-wrenching ballad, it was in actuality a love letter to the Civil War generation. For two hours Gordon captivated audiences with tales of the Blue and the Grey: real, imagined, and somewhere in between. Some of his best yarns were first spun at this time. His encounter with General Barlow at Gettysburg for instance (the salute at the surrender of arms at Appomattox between he and Chamberlain was originally a Chamberlain tale, which Gordon enjoyed and took to riffing on on occasion.) Over the next decade he would once again criss-cross the North, performing “The Last Days of the Confederacy” hundreds of times. Reaction was overwhelmingly positive. In January of 1896 Gordon spoke before the G.A.R. of McKeesport, PA, in front of “one of the largest audiences ever inside White’s Opera House,” according to an attendee, “for two hours General Gordon held his audience spellbound... Here facing the audience stood one of the most renowned

Confederate Generals... a man known from Atlantic to Pacific for his bravery and daring gallantry... telling the people of Pennsylvania of the trials and hardships of the Southern heroes, and the sacrifices of the Southern women... nothing could have been more sublime.” People were enthralled, some getting so carried away that, like Gordon, they gave in to poetic license, if it meant becoming a part of a John Gordon story. In Wilkes-Barre, a “Professor Farquhar, of Hazleton” came forward with a dubious claim, based on Gordon’s account of his “Lee to the rear” moment at Spotsylvania. Farquhar went on record that he witnessed the “Lee to the rear” scene, and afterwards took part in the assault, during which he “fired nine shots at [Gordon], and I may say now, fortunately I missed... I thank God that my aim was bad or the world would have been robbed of a man whose greatness now reflects credit on this country.” Some reactions were more circumspect. Writing under the name The Rural Lounger, one attendee wrote, “If it had been said on the night of Sept. 20 1863 at Chickamauga, Ga when a gang of us were fleeing toward Chattanooga, that thirty-three years hence a few survivors of the 9th PA Cav would be listening to the eloquence of Georgia’s military chieftain... it would have been received with incredulous surprise.” Reflecting on this, the old cavalryman continued “Last night a tall, weather-beaten old warrior on the grey side held an audience spellbound nearly two hours... strange it is that nearly all of us applauded when the virtues of Stonewall Jackson were graphically described... did it not look singular to hear Union soldiers clap their hands when the name Robert E. Lee was mentioned?” Getting to the point, the 9th PA veteran came to a realization, “Some things will never be effaced from our memories and while Gen. Gordon was eloquently portraying the scenes that happened on the bright morning of May ‘64, on the Rapidan River [The Battle of the Wilderness] a vision came uncalled before my mind’s eye of a brother whose throat was cut by a minie ball on that very bright day in May, supplemented by another scene where he was carried speechless to the rear, and wrote a letter to his folks at home bidding them goodbye, holding the paper at arm’s length to keep his life blood from splattering it, signing his name and dying in less than five minutes thereafter.” He concluded that “thirty-three years hence... [Americans] will be fully prepared to judge whether entire forgiveness of disloyalty on the part of a nation is commendable. By that time the country will know whether we have erred in watering the seeds of disloyalty by the tears of forgiveness.” One attendee who wasn’t known to shed tears haphazardly, but who nevertheless had long believed in forgiveness, was W.W.H. Davis. When John Gordon came to Doylestown in October of 1896, Davis met him at the train station at the head of an escort of local veterans. Always one for a good war story, Davis led the group up to the courthouse, where Gordon delivered “The Last Days of the Confederacy” before a packed house. Davis said simply “the war was over... the North and South were one.”

John Brown Gordon (Eckert); Origins of the New South (Woodward); Wilkes-Barre Times Leader; Hazleton Sentinel; Central News (Perkasie)



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Hood's Texans in Maryland, September 1862

By Gerard E. "Gerry" Mayers

Most students of the American Civil War are aware of the Battle of Antietam, also known as Sharpsburg, fought on September 16-17, 1862. Those who have familiarized themselves with that battle also know of the important part played by the Texas Brigade, members of General John Bell Hood's division. The Texas Brigade members held their own against initial forays by the Union First Corps of the Army of the Potomac in the East Woods during the afternoon of September 16, 1862. Perhaps of even greater worth was the contribution of the Texas Brigade to the horrific fighting in the acreage bounded by the West Woods, the North Woods, the East Woods, and the Smoketown Road.

After being withdrawn from the line later in the evening of September 16, Hood's tired Texans settled down for the night. Their brigade was going to be Major General T. J. "Stonewall" Jackson's emergency reserve if the situation in the expected battle the next day demanded it.

At about 8:00 am on September 17, the order came for the exhausted Texans to help plug the breaks in Jackson's defensive line against the successful assaults of the Union First Corps down through Miller's Cornfield. A little earlier that morning the hungry, tired Texans received rations of flour. It was the first opportunity for them to have their first substantial meal in three days. When the order came for them to form up, they were furious at having their breakfast interrupted. Within five to ten minutes, the entire brigade formed up, advanced to the Smoketown Road, deployed into battle line, and attacked northward into Miller's Cornfield... and into immortal glory. When their fighting in the Miller Cornfield was over, one of the regiments in the Texas Brigade had suffered 86% casualties. At the close of their combat, General Jackson asked division commander Hood where his division was. "Dead on the field, General," was Hood's laconic reply. "Dead on the field where you sent them."

All the above is generally known. What is not as well appreciated is the participation of Hood's Texans in two significant events prior to the Battle of Antietam/Sharpsburg.

As part of Longstreet's Wing of the Army of Northern Virginia, the Texans helped stabilize Confederate positions in and around Fox's Gap during the disastrous fighting there with elements of the Ninth US Army Corps. Arriving directly from the Hagerstown area, through Boonsborough, and up to Fox's Gap after a rapid, tiring march, the Texans went into battle late in the afternoon of Sunday, September 14, and held the Federals opposing them long enough for other Confederate units to begin their retreat from Fox's Gap and the other South Mountain gaps. This was their second significant contribution to the Maryland campaign.

It was, however, their encounter with commanding general Robert E. Lee that is, IMHO, their most important contribution. That incident isn't so well known. I covered the interaction of Hood's Texans with Lee in my eBook historical fiction novel *None But Heroes*, published in 2012.

As the Texans passed through Boonsborough on that same Sunday on the small town's main street (now Alt-Rte 40 today, but the National Road then), they saw General Lee standing on the side of the street in the little town. Here's how I depicted their encounter with Lee in my novel:

"After a quick exchange of pleasantries with Lee and an update on the current state of affairs, Longstreet and Chisholm watched the soldiers file by. Following the short water break, Wofford's brigade took up the van of march, followed by the men of the Texas Brigade, both normally commanded by John

Bell Hood, now under arrest at the rear of his division over a matter of some Federal ambulances captured by the Texans at Manassas and claimed by General Nathan Evans.

"When the Texas boys saw Lee and Longstreet standing by the road, they sent up a powerful shout of 'Give us Hood! Give us Hood! Give us Hood!' as they trundled along. Deeply moved, Lee responded, 'You shall have him, gentlemen!' and asked Longstreet to summon Hood to him. As the nearest available staff officer, Chisholm received the request and quickly conveyed the message. Within minutes, Hood rode up to General Lee in obedience to the summons and dismounted.

'General Hood,' Lee said, 'I am just upon the eve of entering into battle, and with one of my best officers under arrest. If you will merely say that you regret this occurrence, I will release you and restore you to the command of your division.'

'Drawing himself to full height, the lanky Kentuckian (whom the Texans regarded one of their own) replied, stubbornly, 'I am unable to do so, sir, since I can not admit or see the justness of General Evans's demand for the ambulances my men have captured. Had I been ordered to turn them over for general use of the army, I would have cheerfully acquiesced.'

'Come, General, you must apologize so we can set this right,' Lee responded, almost pleadingly.

'General Lee, you know,' Hood refused, saying, 'as a matter of principle, I can not.'

'Well,' Lee said, deciding he would restore Hood to command anyway without an apology and out of the dire necessity of the matter before him. 'I will suspend your arrest till the impending battle is decided. You may return to your division, General.'

"Standing there, Chisholm could scarcely believe his ears. He'd heard of the toughness of the Texas fighters and how they literally worshipped not only their division but also their army commander. To him, refusing a direct request from the Great Man himself was unthinkable! Yet, here was Hood, clearly doing so and apparently succeeding without blame.

"Hood quickly remounted his horse and, galloping to the head of his division, passed with hat in hand in salute to his men. Seeing him, they raised a shout even greater—if that were possible—than their calls to Lee. The Texans also yelled, 'Hurrah for General Lee! Hurrah for General Hood! Go to __, Evans!' Witnessing it, Chisholm knew, if he survived the coming battles, he had something truly remarkable to tell his family."

As you can see from the above account, taken from actual historical sources and dialogue, this interaction of Hood's Texans with their beloved army commander may have helped save the fortunes of the Army of Northern Virginia on September 17, 1862.

1. *None But Heroes* (Green Oak Press: Langhorne, Pa., September 5, 2012); available from Amazon Kindle (<https://www.amazon.com/None-But-Heroes-Gerard-Mayers-ebook>) and from Barnes & Noble.



FRETZ 

RESEARCH at the MUSEUM

By Marilyn Becker

The Bucks County Civil War Museum has the capability to help the researcher secure information about their Civil War relative or person of interest through four main types of sources. These include Ancestry, Fold 3, Bates Books and Find a Grave.

Ancestry LLC is an American company located in Lehi, Utah, founded in 1986. It is an online genealogy non-profit and the largest of its type. The company lists thirty plus billion records which contains info on the topics of marriage, birth, death, and military records.

Fold 3 collects information on veterans who were involved in all wars. Fold 3 owes its name to the fact that it was given this name in honor and recognition of the third fold of the flag which is presented to the family at the end of a military funeral. The flag covers the casket during the service.

If your research candidate is from Pennsylvania, the museum has a series of books called the Bates Books which lists Union soldiers from PA in the Index and then directs the researcher to the volume containing information.

Finally, there is Find a Grave. This source helps find where someone may be buried. This site has volunteers contributing pictures or information on each listed name.

Presently, three members of BCCWRT are available to perform searches on our computer. Any information on the subject to be researched is helpful. Also, call the museum so that a time can be set for the work to begin.

The Museum has a large collection of books on subjects and people connected to the Civil War. A book can be borrowed for one month and renewed by calling the museum. Required is some ID copied for our records, preferably a driver's license.

Please visit and take advantage of all that the Museum has to offer.

Did You Know —

Round Table member John Majeska recently found a Swamp Angel Newsletter from Oct-Dec. 2001. Here are some of the things that were going on with our Round Table organization 22 years ago. In October 2001, our presenter at the October meeting was William Style discussing his newest book, "Writing and Fighting the Civil War." Later that month, the Round Table sponsored a bus trip to Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia. At the end of October a historical marker was dedicated honoring Genl. William Davis at his home on Court St. The book discussion in November was on "Killer Angels" by Jeff Shaara as well as a review of the movie "Gettysburg" that was produced by Ted Turner. December was the Holiday Dinner that was held at the Spring Mill Country Club. Raffle Book Winners were Dee Ann Smith, Don Page, John Benson and Betty Strecker.

Thank you John for locating the old newsletter and a look back.

Marilyn Becker – Honored in Chalfont—

Round Table member Marilyn Becker has recently been honored with a street named after her in Chalfont Borough. Becker Drive is a brand new road in Chalfont. Marilyn served on town council for 12 years and as mayor for 28 years. Marilyn followed in her father's footsteps as he was a township supervisor in upstate New York for 20 years. Marilyn continues to be involved with activities in Chalfont, hanging Christmas wreaths during the holiday season, and participating in the local elections in November. Congratulations – To Marilyn Becker for her involvement in the local community for so many years. It's an honor that's well deserved and grateful for her hard work and perseverance to get things done in her home community, Way to go Marilyn!

**Reader's Challenge —**

How much do you know about Winfield Scott? A rather large man, Scott was an American hero, a military visionary and a presidential candidate. He was the commanding general of the U.S. Army at the start of the Civil War, but physically past his prime. He could no longer ride a horse. Within a year, he would be replaced by a younger man, but not before designing the strategy that would win the war. Let's take a look at some of the accomplishments of "Old Fuss & Feathers."

1.) Prior to joining the army Scott received a good education and launched a professional career. Where was he educated and in what profession was he engaged?

- A. West Point – Engineer
- B. University of Pennsylvania – Scientist
- C. Wake Forest University – Newspaper Editor and Publisher
- D. William & Mary – Lawyer

2.) In what year did he enter the army and at what rank?

- A. 1812 – Private in the infantry
- B. 1840 – Sergeant in the cavalry
- C. 1808 – Lieutenant in Light Artillery
- D. 1820 – Captain in the Quartermaster Corps

3.) When the second war with Britain came, Scott emerged a hero after being captured in one battle and wounded in another. Name the battles.

- A. Battle of New Orleans and in Washington DC
- B. Queenstown Heights in Ontario, Canada and Lundy Lane Battle

- C. Put-In-Bay and Battle of Lake Erie
- D. Saratoga Springs and Lake Champlain Battle

4.) Scott became commanding general of the army in 1841. Whom did he succeed?

- A. General Jacob Brown
- B. General Zachery Taylor
- C. Major General Alexander Macomb
- D. General James Wilkinson

5.) At the start of the war Winfield Scott devised a plan that he believed would 'Strangle the Confederacy.' What was the name of that plan?

- A. The Anaconda Plan
- B. The "Old Fuss And Feathers" Strategy
- C. The Cobra Snake Chokehold
- D. Union Strangle & Hold On Tight

6.) What protege of the old general's greased the skids for his removal?

- A. George Meade
- B. Joseph Hooker
- C. George McClellan
- D. U.S. Grant

Answers on page 6

Special thanks to Dave Smith and his interesting book – A Civil War Round Table Quiz Book.



Do You Know – James Grimes

I am sure most of you know Mr. James Grimes. James has been a long time active member of our Round table. You can normally catch him at the Library/ Museum on Saturdays, talking to others about something that took place during the Civil War or leading a tour through the museum. Or maybe you know James as a wonderful cook and meal provider, a “bon vivant” in the kitchen. A man who loves to cook, who gets creative and likes to experiment with new recipes and try different ingredients. But, there is even more to know about James and his interest in the Civil War.

As a young boy James grew up in Virginia, not far from Fredericksburg. The family would later move to Piscataway, NJ and James would spend the rest of his life in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. James currently lives in a beautiful wooded area not far from Frenchtown.

James would go to a Jesuit high school in Jersey City a rather long commute at the time. He developed an interest in photography and would later be the photographer for the yearbook. After graduation from high school James enrolled at Seton Hall University, in South Orange NJ. He would graduate with a degree in history. James would also join the ROTC while at college. Fortunately the war in Vietnam was in its final phase and James had a shorter time period while serving in the Navy. James would teach history at Middlesex County Vocational School for 26 years. For five years, James would also teach history in five classes a day at the Ocean County Community College in Toms River. In 2012, Hurricane Sandy did significant damage to the Toms River area including the college. Student enrollment dropped afterwards. James was able to teach at Bucks County Community College for five years after that.

I asked James how he got interested in the Civil War. What started him? His father was a big influence and James would follow in his footpath. When he was 15, the family would visit Gettysburg and James was hooked and found himself completely immersed in all aspects of the Civil War. He would be drawn to Gettysburg and visit many times in his young days.

James is also a reenactor, having done so for 33 years. He currently serves with the 7th Virginia Cavalry, who’s commanding officer just happens to be Jim Donovan, a round table member as well. James portrays Captain Josiah Crosby, an adjutant to General William Steele of the Trans Mississippi Department. The actual Josiah Crosby was an attorney in El Paso TX. before the war. James Grimes has been a member of the Robert E. Lee & George W. Taylor Round Tables as well.

James Grimes now serves as Vice President for our organization. He enjoys all aspects of the Round Table, especially Saturdays at the Library/Museum among friends and acquaintances and giving tours and discussing the Civil War. James is focused on our library and feels that it could be a valuable research center for the community. The potential is there and it would be very unique and useful for those studying about the Civil War.

Speaking of books and artifacts, James has collected many artifacts and has an extensive library at home. His plan would be to donate these to our Library/Museum in the next few years.

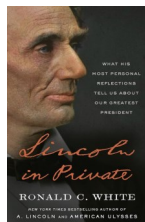
I have to end the article with James’s love of cooking. You cannot have a conversation with James without it involving cooking and preparations, how to make the perfect pasta, roast, pie or what wine to serve. I am amazed. James' mother is Italian, and he learned how to cook by watching her and taking note of the way she moved around the kitchen. He got started at an early age, and everything he makes and prepares is a tribute to his mother. He enjoys Italian food but has developed an interest in Filipino and Mexican cuisine as well. Ingredients are important and help to bring out the flavor of the meal. James loves to cook for others and we have all had a chance to enjoy some of his recipes at the Library/Museum. Always delicious and makes for a fun day.

Just a note, after James and I had breakfast this morning, we had to stop at Traegers Market on the way home. We had to pick up fresh corn and vegetables as well as items needed to prepare and make various dishes. It was all about cooking for the ride home.

Thanks James for a delightful day and glad for the chance to know more about you and your involvement in our Round Table. We are so very blessed to have such talented and creative individuals in our midst.



RECOMMENDED READING



“An intimate character portrait and fascinating inquiry into the basis of Lincoln’s energetic, curious mind.”—*The Wall Street Journal*

THANKYOU FRIENDS OF THE MUSEUM

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Answers: 1.D 2.C 3.B 4.C 5.A 6.C

SWAMP ANGEL II NEWS

newsletter of the

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