

SWAMP ANGEL II NEWS

VOL 28, NO. 8

BUCKS COUNTY CIVIL WAR MUSEUM AND ROUND TABLE

JUL/SEPT 2019

NEWS AND NOTES

CALENDER

Jul 2, 2019 - Paul Kahan, "Amiable Scoundrel: Simon Cameron, Lincoln's Scandalous Secretary of War"

Aug 6, 2019 - Jim Malcolm, "A Very Disagreeable War, The Civil War Journal of Private Heyward Glover Emell")

Sept 10, 2019 - Peter C Luebke, "To Perpetuate the Fruits of This Victory": Union Regimental Histories and the Soldier as *Historia* (Please note that this is not the usual 1st Tuesday meeting date)

Meetings are held the first Tuesday of each month at 7 pm at Doylestown Borough Hall, 57 W. Court Street unless otherwise noted. For more information on specific dates, visit our site at www.civilwarmuseumdoylestown.org

◆ Congratulations to last quarter's raffle winners: Lorna Neddenriep, Ron DeWitt, Susan Damon, Michelle Nonemaker, Ray Miller, Dick Neddenriep, Orland Bergere and Charles Dunleavy

◆ For planning purposes, the Nov. 5th book review will be on Justin Martin's book, *A Fierce Glory*.

◆ We are trying to identify and contact direct descendants of the 104th. They can respond to gmunson02@comcast.net or 215-822-1562 or Civil War Library and Museum, 32 N. Broad, Doylestown, PA 18901

◆ Congratulations to Jim Donovan and Charles Dunleavy the winners of the Don Troiani Prints

◆ A Special and hearty thank you to last quarter's guest speakers, Kevin Knapp, "Military Ballooning," Michael Kalichak and Gerry Mayers, "4th Texas," and Katie Thompson, "The Toll of War on the Soldier."

◆ Thanks to all who participated in 2019 Spring Cleanup !

Message from the President

There has been a lot going on at the BCCWRT the last few months. Right off the bat we were again well represented at the Memorial Day Parade this year! Thanks to all those who represented the Museum and Roundtable. In addition, we also had great attendance at our monthly meetings at the Borough Hall and have received great feedback on the speakers. There was a diversity of subjects this last quarter and ALL were excellent. Thanks to Jerry for arranging the speaker program! If you missed these great presentations the next one in July is sure to be just as good as we discuss that "Amiable Scoundrel" (as Mr. Kahan refers to him) of a Secretary of War to Lincoln. Can't Wait!

It is also membership renewal time! So please send in your renewals and if you can donate any additional funds they would be greatly appreciated and will help us continue and even expand our activities. If you can't donate funds we are always looking for volunteers to help out at the museum! When is the last time you were there?

I just wanted to take a minute and reflect on the recent coverage of the 75th anniversary of D day. Many consider this the turning point of WW2. Regardless of the military significance we all should be thankful to those who sacrificed. They are the generation that changed "What could have been" and allowed us to live in this great country. To me this is what history is all about.

So have a great summer! Come to our monthly meetings and visit our museum (bring a friend or two)!

President Jim Damon

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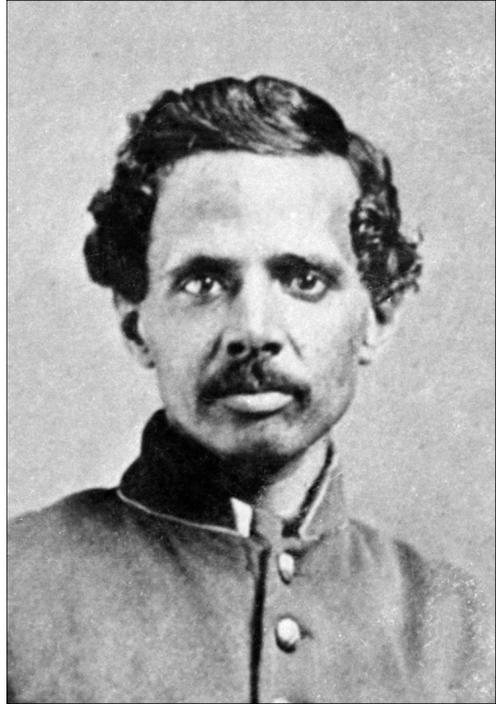

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Powhatan Beaty Medal of Honor

By Marilyn Becker

Powhatan Beaty was born in 1837 in Richmond, Virginia and moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was educated. He exhibited an interest in acting and made a debut at a school concert. He became apprenticed to an African American cabinet maker after school. He also still had an interest in acting and received training from James E. Murdock, a Philadelphia stage actor. Around the early 1850's, he became a free man.



In 1862, the Confederates had won a victory at Richmond, Kentucky, and it appeared that an attack might be coming on Cincinnati, Ohio, and there were no Union troops between Cincinnati and Richmond which was one hundred miles south of Cincinnati. So, the black unarmed citizens were made, by bayonet threats, to build defenses near the Kentucky Linking River. Beaty was one of the men that quickly constructed forts, roads, trenches and rifle pits. This Black Brigade was commanded by William Dickson who treated them fairly after their not so nice initiation into serving. About two weeks later, the Brigade was disbanded as it was perceived that the threat of attack no longer existed. In 1863, Ohio did not have an African American unit, but Ohio blacks were recruited and enlisting in other states. Beaty was one such enlistment in 1863 in a Massachusetts regiment. He was twenty-five. He became a sergeant two days after his enlistment. However, when they arrived in Massachusetts, the regiment was full, so David Tod, Governor of Ohio, asked permission to form an Ohio regiment of African American recruits. Beaty and his squad of forty –seven became the first members of the 127th Ohio Volunteer Infantry which later became known as the 5th U.S. Colored Troops.

Fifty thousand blacks had joined the Army at the end of 1863. By the end of the Civil War, 178,975 blacks were part of the final days of the conflict. The Emancipation Proclamation took effect on January 1, 1863 which gave the African Americans the incentive to join this effort. They faced almost certain death if captured by Confederates.

One of the biggest training camps for African Americans was outside Philadelphia. Point Lookout, Maryland, prisoner of war camp was guarded by African American troops.

Demonstrating their ability to fight, even though skeptics thought they wouldn't fight, battles at Port Hudson and Fort Wagner were lost. Honey Springs and Milliken's Blank were won. The Union had succeeded in adding men to their war efforts and the men had responded with determination and courage.

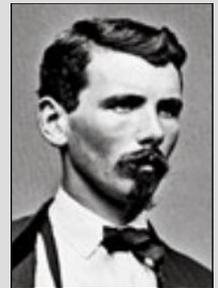
Beaty served in the 5th Colored Infantry Regiment during the Richmond – Petersburg Campaign. He received a brevet promotion to Lieutenant. He was a participant in thirteen battles and a number of skirmishes, among them Fair

(continued on page 4)



- 1) **True or False:** General Robert E. Lee was *not* a slave holder.
- 2) The Battle of Athens in 1864 took place in which state?
A) Georgia B) Kentucky
C) Alabama D) Virginia
- 3) **True or False:** General John Bordenave Villepique decendant of the same name is a Medal of Honour winner of WW1.
- 4) The 1862 Battle of *Walnut Hills* was best known under which name?
A) Summit Point B) Chickasaw Bayou
C) Salineville D) Shepherdstown
- 5) What town in Florida was founded as a Civil War Veterans Colony in 1909?
A) Allentown B) Jefferies
C) Seminole D) St. Cloud
- 6) **True or False:** Only one civilian was killed during the battle of Gettysburg.
- 7) *Hanover Court House, Williamsburg and Dreyry's Bluff*, were all associated with which campaign?
A) Red River B) Peninsula
C) Vicksburg D) Chickamauga
- 8) The Compromise of 1850 prohibited slavery where?
A) Delaware B) Texas C) District of Columbia
D) Maryland
- 9) Who was this ?

HINT: An Irish career soldier who first served under the Pope with the Vatican Guards. He served on Buford's staff, commanded Kentucky Cavalry, and was brevetted for gallantry. He would die with Custer at Little Big Horn in 1876.



answers on page 6



**Military Records, Returns
Documents & Photos**

Finding military records about your **war hero** can provide valuable details you never knew before. Many records on Fold3 feature multiple pages about the same individual, providing priceless information.

FREE ACCESS AT THE MUSEUM LIBRARY!

Eyewitness Account: The Battle of Shiloh

The Battle Journal of Lt. W. M. Reid, 15th Illinois Infantry

On April 6, 1862, the first day of the Battle of Shiloh, William M. Reid of the 15th Illinois Infantry took part in one of the war's greatest bloodbaths. With his regiment constantly engaged through the woodlots and hollows along the Tennessee River, Reid saw his regimental commanders killed along with dozens of his comrades. After the war, while his memory was still fresh, Reid detailed his harrowing wartime experiences in a journal now preserved at the National Civil War Museum in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

"On the way up the Tennessee River we passed the ruins of the Louisville & Nashville RR. Bridge, also that of a steamer the rebels burned after the surrender of Ft. Henry....many places we saw where the gunboats had battered down log houses, or cut off trees, undoubtedly when confederates had fired on our boats—We were truly in Dixie and getting where confederates lived.

As we approached the landing at Pittsburg, the gunboats shelled the woods, and took every precaution against masked batteries. Then our regiment landed, and soon found ourselves in a densely wooded country interspersed with ravens, and scattered cotton fields; and small log houses here and there.

We marched about half a mile from the landing and pitched our tents, and made ourselves at home; others soon was destined to be one of the hottest battles of the war. I was, and had been for quite a time in command of the company. Rogers being at St. Louis and Pratt being home sick. We drew new Sibly tents here, and were very comfortable.

From the time we landed on the 17th of March 1862 our cavalry were more or less engaged with the enemy and scarcely a day passed without some fatalities.

Troops continually arrive and hospitals are being put in order; drill occur diely [daily], and all indication point to some important occurrence in the near future—Andso the time drifted along until Friday the 4th of April, when our attack was made on a reconoitcing party, and we were sent to its support—But the enemy evidently only wanted to find out our strength, and where we were, and fell back after a slight skirmish.

The morning of April 6th Sunday, Dawned like a day in June at home. The trees were nearly in full leaf, and the woods were full of spring flowers. We had just got our breakfast, when our attention was attracted to a distant roar like the lake in a stormy November day. Knowing that we would be called on soon, our band struck up the long roll, and the companies fell into line in their company quarters, and marched out to the regimental line, and stood ready for orders; it came soon as an aid come riding with orders for Lt. Col. Ellis commanding.

We took the road behind Waterhouse's Chicago Battery—and away we went to the front, where the roar of the action was now at its highth—Our brigade [Col. James C. Veatch commanding] had been sent to the support of Sherman, and to fill a breach on his right. Soon we got to our place across the main road to Corinth; the batery unlimbered; our regiment put on their bayonets, and laid down on their faces behind the battery. We had not long to wait; the battery in our front opened, firing over a raise, and to the front often varying their aim to the right or left, as they saw troops massing; soon the batery-men began to fall, shot by riflemen from the front.

A rebel batery apeared on their from the right and front, and shell and shot, flew over head like hail—It seemed to me as if the batery was being all cut to pieces, when sudenly four horses hitched to a cason [caisson] ran away and came down the road straight for my company. I spoke to the men and told them to give them the bayonet; they rose up presented the still [steel], and the frightened horses went around the right of the regiment. By this time too, batery had



all gone to pieces, the men mostly killed. Then a regiment on our right broke and ran; this let the enemy into a space on our right; still the men laid firm. Minié balls now began to come thick and fast, Lt. Col. Ellis fell, dead Major Goddard took his place to fall killed that moment as soon—Capt. Wapin went the same way. The confederates came over the brow of the bluffs about fifteen rods in our advance, and planted their flag between two of the guns left by the baterymen.

Then we opened on them, we were firing them buck shot and an ounce ball to a charge, and at that short range proved very effectual. The southern men disappeared from our front, but those coming in on our right now began a cross fire, and soon the ground was covered with dead and dying.

One of our sargents got a ball in the forehead, and the blood flew all over me; he and I thought him dead, and did not know but that he was until I saw him some half hour afterwards, with a handkerchief around his head, fighting with the rest of the men—Seeing that we could no longer hold this ground, our officers commanded a retreat, and every man jumped for a tree. The firing now was something fearful, one could not see a rod away or hear eaven [even] a fiew [few] feet from ones his face. I got about eight of my men, and the U.S. Flag, and helping the wounded as much as I could got out of range. Some half a mile in the rear I found a line forming for another stand, and fell in with some men of the 17th and other regiments—Soon a rebel batery unlimbered and opened on us.

And here I must pause to describe one of the finest artilery duels I ever saw—This confederate batery was a long range rifle one, and rang like a crash of lightening every time it went off at the far end of the cotton field. Near us was a plain looking smooth bore twelve pound Union battery of all Germans. An aid came and ordered this Dutchman to silence the rebel batery. Does the local know I have only smooth bore guns? Asked the Dutchman. That is your orders said the aid, "Pal" said the Dutchie. I do the best I can. Then turning to his men he spoke German for about a moment.

Two guns of the German batery took each side of the field keeping close to the fence, while we infantrymen took the woods on either side to support them. Away went Dutchie's at a galope, and soon were close onto the rebel batery, which had made so much smock [smoke] they did not see the Dutchman coming. Whirling his guns into position and double-shooting them with canisters he opened on the confederates; and in about four rounds each had completely torn the rebel batery to pieces. It seemed to me that there was not a man or horse left. Then limbering up the guns he flew back up the cotton lots, which we kept the infantry from following him. I have seen

(continued on page 5)

(continued from page 2)

Oaks and Darbytown Road.

In 1864, Richmond was protected by good defensive actions, and Chaffin's Farm, south of Richmond, figured largely in this plan of defense of the Confederate capital. The Shenandoah Valley of Virginia was very important to the Confederacy. The battles in this area were a part of Grant's plan to threaten Richmond and the railroads prior to the Petersburg campaign and it did force General Lee to pull men from defense of Petersburg. Grant's idea was to cut supply lines which he thought would cause Richmond and Petersburg to fall. Ordered by Grant, General Butler came up with a plan using surprise attacks. X Corps, under Major General David Birney, was aided by the U.S. Colored Troops division under Brigadier General Charles Paine from the XVIII Corps.

New Market took place on May 15, 1864. General Sigel was removed from command as a result of the defeat of Union forces and replaced by Major General David Hunter.

Chaffin's Farm Battle took place September 29-30, 1864. Beaty was then a First Sergeant in company G. Company G's color bearer was killed and Beaty raced about 600 yards to get the flag and bring it back. In this engagement, Company G lost eight officers and eighty-three enlisted men. Only sixteen men survived the battle. Beaty seeing the need for leadership, led them in a second charge against the Confederates. This charge was successful, but three more men died, so that fifty percent of the black troops were killed, captured or wounded. General Butler praised Beaty and in 1865 he received the Medal of Honor.

After Beaty was mustered out, Beaty went back home to Cincinnati. He married and his son, A. Lee Beaty, became an assistant United States District Attorney and also served in the Ohio Legislature.

Powhatan took up acting again and gave readings and performed in amateur plays. He wrote a play which was performed in 1881. This play's subject was the end of slavery and the change to freedom for blacks from 1860-1875. A very successful festival in Cincinnati with Beaty and Henrietta Vinton Davis featured scenes from Macbeth. Beaty was then invited to Washington D.C. as a featured actor in a Shakesperian play produced by Miss Davis. This took place in Ford's Opera House with Frederic Douglass in attendance.

Henrietta Davis began her career as teacher and having passed an examination, held a position in schools in Washington, D.C. for a time. She was employed in 1878 by the Office of Recorder of Deeds in Washington. She was the first African American to do so. In 1883, Douglas introduced her in a play before an integrated audience. She toured cities and studied the acting craft and in 1893, she started her own company in Chicago. She was recognized as a good actor, speaker and playwright. She was also involved in the UNIA or Universal Negro Improvement Association and African Communities League.

After his tour with Davis, Beaty returned home to Cincinnati and helped form the Literary and Dramatic Club and in 1888 was the drama director of this group. In 1916, he died at age seventy-nine and is buried in Cincinnati's Union Baptist Cemetery.

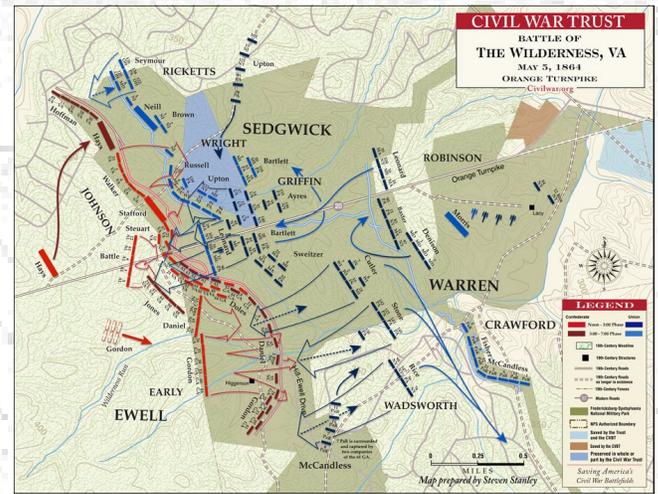


Sources:
[African-American Soldier in the Civil War](#) USCT 1862-1866
[Brothers in Valor](#) Robert F. Jefferson, Jr.

Battle Overview: The Wilderness

May 5-7, 1864

The Army of the Potomac and the Independent Ninth Corps, numbering approximately 120,000 men, left their winter camps in Culpeper County and marched south toward the Rapidan River fords. At early dawn, Union cavalry splashed across Germanna Ford, dispersing Confederate cavalry pickets there and enabling Union engineers to con-



struct two pontoon bridges. General Gouverneur Warren's Fifth Corps thumped across the ford at 6 a.m., entering a dense, forbidding woodland known as the Wilderness. Meade intended to push through the Wilderness, wheel his army to the right, and attack Lee's army, which he assumed would take up a defensive position behind Mine Run several miles to the west. Confident that Federal cavalry was between him and Confederate army, Warren ordered his men to bivouac near Wilderness Tavern. The following morning Warren resumed his march. No sooner had he started, however, than a courier dashed up with news that Confederate infantry was approaching on the Turnpike. Believing that Lee would fight a defensive battle behind Mine Run, General George Meade ordered Warren to strike the Confederates. The Fifth Corps chief, however, was apprehensive about making an attack in the Wilderness, where dense thickets would make it all but impossible to maintain a battle line and nullify the Federals' numerical superiority. Warren's protests notwithstanding, the Fifth Corps advanced astride the Orange Turnpike.

While Warren and Meade debated the merits of an attack along the Orange Turnpike, General Richard Stoddert Ewell's Confederate corps built strong earthworks west of Saunders Field. When Warren's men stepped out of the woods and into the open, Ewell's troops exacted a fearful toll in casualties. The Yankees achieved a momentary breakthrough, but swift action by General John B. Gordon's brigade sealed the breach. The arrival of the Union Sixth Corps did little more than broaden the front and lengthen the list of casualties.

Shortly after Warren spotted Confederates on the Orange Turnpike, Union General Samuel Crawford, at the Chewning farm, observed another enemy column

(cont. on page 6)

Shiloh (continued from page 3)

many fights since, but nothing to beat this. All day long, on that eventful Sunday, did we fall back from our line to another, until we found ourselves, a mere squad in what is known as the hornets nest, when all the afternoon we was in the smock of the battle, hungry, thirsty, and tired almost to death.

How often they charged our position! How often we repulsed them! Until Albert Sidney Johnson fell late on Sunday afternoon; then [Union General W.H.L.] Wallace fell and his brave Iowa boys, (and they were mostly boys) fell back, until at five o'clock we were but a mere remnant around Webster's heavy guns at the river bank, near when we were camped in the morning. During the day I had been almost the entire length of the line, and often in no command at all. I had seen colonels of cavalry, and Majors of Artillery, fighting as privates in infantry, with muskets and bayonets. I had myself, in the early forenoon picked up a Springfield rifle and cartridge box, and used it through the entire fight afterwards. Right closed with a desperate charge of the New Orleans Guard, and some assisting regiments, through our former camp they advanced with our flag, and being clothed in dark colors, got near our line before they threw down our flag and raised their own. The big guns opened on them, and the flanking infantry and they were repulsed, with fearful loss. In the mallee our new sibley tents were completely ruined: being in the midst of this attack. They looked like sives after the fight. So closed the Sunday's battle—

On Monday Buell took the advance, and though we were often under fire, did not get into a very hot time, until Monday afternoon when Sherman's regulars, had failed to dislodge the enemy from a position on our right. Gen. Grant seeing the repulse of the regulars headed a charge of the 14th & 15th and we carried the position—But I anticipate, with the close of Sunday's fighting, and the coming of night



I crawled into a vacant tent, and got some sleep. The rain fell in torrents; and came through the bullet holes in the tent, and I changed often to keep partly dry. The ground around the landing was filled covered with wounded, who had accumulated during the day, faster than the surgeon could attend to them; and their moaning caused many a tired soul to lay awake in sympathy. Our field officers had all been killed the day before; and so we had Lt. Col. Lealin of the 14th assigned to command us, and he did so all day on Monday. The confederates...by Monday night were in full retreat. I think I saw nearly the last of them about four o'clock Monday—I was out with a skirmish squad, and a man on a white horse, commanding a detachment of rear guard of the confederates was retreating up a long cotton field—I heard him give his commands, as plainly as our own officers—forward guide center march, we crowded to the fense and began firing at him; his artillery unlimbered, and gave us canister; when that did not stop us, he sent his cavalry after us. We rallied by sections and repulsed the cavalry, under cover of this movement the whole command of confederates disappeared into the woods. And so ended the great battle of Shiloh, great in its results; great in casualties of my regiment the regt. lost 255 killed 8 wounded and company. In our company we lost 6 killed and sixteen wounded, some of the wounded were terably so. We had fifty men in the morning of Sunday, and lost 22 killed or wounded. Among the officers of the regiment we only had 2 captains and four lieutenants capable of duty—Both the Capt's had bullet wounds holes through their caps. We remained on the field until after dark on Monday, and then went back to camp—to find it full of dead and wounded confederates, left from the fatal charge they made on Sunday afternoon. We managed to get them out of the way so we could lay down, and slept quite well with the dead and wounded all around—I thought I had seen shocking sights at Donaldson [Donelson]; but it did not compare with that of Shiloh. The ground in many places for half a mile was so thick with dead men one could walk the entire distance and step from one to another.

On Tuesday morning we gathered our dead together and buried them in a long trench close to the camp, Col. Ellis at the head; after him the officers according to rank, and the men in regimental order; just as they had marched out to battle that glorious Sunday morning only a few days before. I was detailed on Wednesday to take charge of a burial party to take care of the confederates, and it was a big job. We were not quite so careful of them—A long trench about twelve feet wide and five or six feet deep was dug; government waggons were hauling them to the place, while some men were packing them into the trench, until nearly full, then the dirt was rounded over them. The dead horses was next looked after; and there were hundreds of them. Wood was piled on them, and set fire; if a horse was pretty fat he would burn; but if lean he would only half burn. The balance would lay them, and soon, the whole country smelled like a tan yard.

I was glad when after a week or ten days we were ordered to move to the front on toward Corinth. One had but little idea of the amount, of wreckage there is left on a battle field. It took a week to pick up the abandoned arms, and cannons left at Shiloh, and I don't know how many boats to take it north, we re-captured almost all the guns they got of us Sunday, and many of their own. I saw many cannons marked, captured from Army of Potomac at this or that battle—Also one that belonged to the Washington Artillery of it a captured by this organization them from Mexicans at Monte Ray [Monterrey]....You can imagine they would never have left it if possible to save it.

I want to say one word here as to the attack at Shiloh being a surprise. It might not have been so to the Generals; but it certainly was to the men whom I saw running to the landing carrying their pants in their hands; and many others in various disable condition, as late as when we were going out to take our place at the front—now began the advance on Corinth. Every day there was fighting at the front; often amounting to small battles. That at Monte Ray being quite severe. Gen. Hallock had assumed command, and adopted a conservation policy, and made the men throw up fortification in the heavy timber at every move; and get up every morning before daylight, and stand to arms until he was satisfied the rebels was not going to attack him. all this time the Johnnie's are falling back on Corinth and fooling the old men of the mountains, so we proceeded until we got where we could see that they were evacuating the place, and hear the whistle of the engines on the Memphis & Charleston RR. Pope was stationed on the left and could see the movement, and we could hear the thunder of his big guns, as he tried to stop the movement. It came to a day when I was out to the front with skirmishers, and lost a man from Company "B." The confederates were very active, and seemed to have an extra amount of men at the front 15. The next day all had left the works, and I went into Corinth without opposition—Our old man Hallock had been outwited and Beauregard had gone back to fight in the eastern army. I don't know of so punile a campaign as that from the Landing to Corinth. If they had let Grant alone, or given Sherman the command the confederate army under Beauregard never would have gone back east again. As it was Pope followed the remnants of the army south a ways, and then came back to look at one another."

Did You Know...?

The mortality rate for prisoners of war was 15.5 percent for Union soldiers and 12 percent for Confederate soldiers.

The first U.S. Medal of Honor was awarded during the Civil War on March 25, 1863. It was awarded to six 6 survivors of the April 1962 Andrew's Raid. In all, 2,625 soldiers and sailors received the medal during the war. There were 433 awarded during WWI

Because General Officers commonly led their troops in battle, Generals were 50% more likely to die in combat than privates were.

In Vietnam, 1 in 400 wounded died of their injuries. In the Civil War, 1 in 7 wounded Federals died and 1 in 5 wounded Confederates died.

Battle Overview (continued from page 4)

headed up the Orange Plank Road toward its intersection with the Brock Road. This was a serious threat: if the Confederates gained possession of this point, they could drive a wedge between Warren's corps, on the Turnpike to your right, and General Winfield S. Hancock's corps, to the south. Meade quickly dispatched General George W. Getty's Sixth Corps division to seize the crossroads. Around 4 pm, Getty attacked, his men tearing through the dense thickets in a vicious close-range fight with General A.P. Hill's corps. Hancock soon arrived and rushed forward to support Getty, continuing the fight until nightfall and exhaustion—ended the fighting.

The Federals resumed the offensive the following morning. A.P. Hill's exhausted troops were forced back and the Confederates seemed on the verge of collapse until the Texas Brigade of Longstreet's corps arrived, and staved off disaster. A pair of flank attacks—made by Longstreet on the southern portion of the field and by Gordon to the north—helped break the stalemate, forcing the Federals behind breastworks. However, just as Longstreet's men were on the brink of success, Lee's Old Warhorse was felled by an errant volley from his own troops. Lee himself had to organize for the final push against the Yankees along the Brock Road—a time-consuming effort in the Wilderness. The ensuing lull allowed Hancock the chance to rally his men and supervise the construction of earthworks.

Lee's final assault turned out to be a colossal failure. Hampered by the heavy brush, the Confederates stumbled forward without cohesion until they reached obstructions in front of the Union line. There they were stopped cold by the crashing volleys from Hancock's veterans. In one spot, Confederate troops dashed forward and planted their flags on the burning works. But their success was short-lived. Within minutes, Union troops counterattacked and reclaimed the works.

On May 7, both sides dug in and awaited attack. Realizing that he could make no further headway in the Wilderness, Grant ordered Meade's army to pull out of the works after dark and head for Spotsylvania Court House. He had suffered some 20,000 casualties in the Wilderness, nearly twice as many as Lee, but his troops were not dispirited. When they discovered that the army was continuing to advance, they cheered their new leader. They had finally found a general determined to lead them to victory.

MUSEUM VOLUNTEER DOCENTS WANTED

Many members have expressed interest in becoming tour guides at the Museum. The commitment would be for a few Saturdays for a couple of hours. The work is rewarding, the company is good and there is an ample supply of coffee, donuts and history. If you are interested or for more information contact the museum.

***** **FAMOUS LAST WORDS** *****

"I'm done for-Save yourselves

-Richard Rowland Kirkland, shot while advancing on Snodgrass Hill, during the Battle of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863

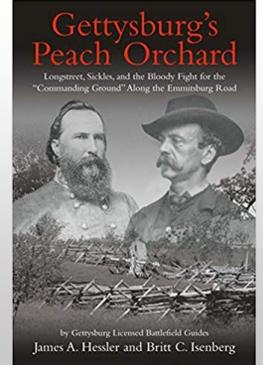
RECOMMENDED READING

Gettysburg's Peach Orchard: Longstreet, Sickles, and the Bloody Fight for the "Commanding Ground" Along the Emmitsburg Road



By James A. Hessler and Britt C. Isenberg

"The historiography of Gettysburg's second day is dominated by the Union's subject of Little Round Top, but the day's most influential action occurred nearly one mile west along the Emmitsburg Road in Sherfy's peach orchard. Despite its overriding importance, no full-length study of this pivotal action has been written until now. Hessler's and Isenberg's book corrects that oversight. This richly detailed study is based upon scores of primary accounts and a deep understanding of the terrain. Hessler and Isenberg, both Gettysburg Licensed Battlefield Guides, combine the military aspects of the fighting with human interest stories in a balanced treatment of the bloody attack and defense of Gettysburg's Peach Orchard"



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Dee Ann Smith, Kitt Finch, George Hoffman

3) true
2) C
1) false
4) B
5) D
6) true
7) B
8) C
9) Myles Keogh

ANSWERS TO THE READER CHALLENGE!

SWAMP ANGEL II NEWS

Newsletter of the

BUCKS COUNTY CIVIL WAR MUSEUM/ROUND TABLE

Editor - Jim Klokner

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