



The Signal Flag

BRANDYWINE VALLEY CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE



Campaign # 24

Skirmish # 2

October 2010

From the Rear Ranks:

FUN AND GAMES: HOW PEOPLE ENTERTAINED THEMSELVES DURING THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

Minstrel Shows

While music halls were, largely, phenomena peculiar to England, minstrel shows were indigenous to the United States. Together, they helped to influence the rise of burlesque and vaudeville variety shows in America.

Also called blackface shows, minstrel shows had existed in America since Colonial times, mainly as short acts with traveling carnivals. In the 1820's, troupes like the Virginia Minstrels began to put on full-length variety shows; before long, these spread throughout the United States and to England, where they joined other music halls.

Minstrel shows typically consisted of three parts. In the first, the entire troupe sat on a stage in a semicircle and sang popular songs (e.g., "Camptown Races," "Old Folks a Home," etc.) and engaged in riddles, puns, and comedic one-liners. The second part, called the olio, was a variety show in which entertainers appeared and performed individually. The third part was a farcical skit that combined comedy and music in what was often a parody of current fads or events. A master of ceremonies, or interlocutor, usually oversaw the events of the show.

Among the best-known acts of the age were the Christy Minstrels. Formed by Edwin P. Christy, this troupe played in New York City from 1846 until 1854 and helped popularize the songs of Stephen Foster.

SOURCE: "Everyday Life During the Civil War" by Michael J. Varhola, pages 100-101.

*I remain your most obedient servant,
Robert Sprague*



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Vice President: Chip Crowe
Secretary: Ted Pawlik
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Social Dir: Flo Williams
Banquet: Jim Lawler
Photographs – Hank Fisher

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~ Official Sutler ~

Harriett Mueller: Books / Periodicals
302-429-6201

~ Annual Membership ~

Individual \$25.00; Family \$40.00; Student \$15.00
(Full time student up to age 23)

? Questions ? Contact:

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Unsolicited articles from our members are welcome.
Please contact Lynne!

**We are wheelchair assessable*



What is the BVCWRT all about???

We were founded in 1987. According to our by-laws, “the purpose of the Brandywine Valley Civil War Round Table shall be to provide a congenial medium through which persons having a common interest in the events of the American Civil War - its causes and effects, engagements, personages, units, armaments and other things pertaining thereto - may satisfy their interest and broaden individual knowledge through discussion, lectures, field trips and the exchange of books, paper and other data. The purposed is also to consider the preservation and protection of the battlefields, sites, landmarks, relics and collection of the period.”

In plain English, we are an organization of diverse people brought together by our common interest in the American Civil War. This interest can range from the casual to the obsessive. We intend to tailor our activities and presentations to appeal to all our members, novice or expert.

Welcome New Members & Reenlistments

The Round Table welcomes our new members since our last meeting. Please welcome them and share your Civil War enthusiasm.

New Members:

Tina Liberts
James Cascione
William Vane
Charles Verna





Brandywine Valley Civil War Round Table
Come to our next meeting
October 6, 2010

Speaker: Jerry Carrier
Topic: "Meet John Hay, a One-Man Historical Presentation"
Time: 7:00 PM
Place: West Chester Borough Hall, Gay Street

John Hay (1838-1905) was a unique figure in the history of the United States. No other statesman was so close – both personally and politically – to both Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt.

As a young man, Hay was one of Lincoln's White House secretaries. He was not only a trusted aide, but their personal relationship was like that of father and son.

Late in his life, Hay was secretary of state under Roosevelt. Again, their relationship was more than professional. The two men had a lifelong friendship, which began when Roosevelt was 12. Roosevelt's father (also named Theodore) had worked closely with Hay on Army-related matters during the Civil War.

In addition to his relationship with two Presidential icons, Hay had a remarkable career of his own. He was not only a statesman and diplomat, but also a highly successful poet, journalist and historian. Perhaps no other figure in the nation's history was such a luminary in both politics and literature.

Jerry Carrier is a longtime journalist who, after his retirement from the Philadelphia Daily News in 2001, launched a second career as an actor. He has a variety of credits in both theatrical and on-camera performances. In addition, he is an avid student of Civil War history. He is vice president of the Delaware Valley Civil War Round Table and teaches several courses about the war at Manor College near Philadelphia.

In preparing this one-man show, Jerry found much in common with John Hay. Both men were born in Indiana, and both were employed by major newspapers. In fact, Jerry grew up just 35 miles from Hay's birthplace.

John Hay left a legacy of letters, diaries, articles and books, rich with witty and colorful observations about his own life and about Lincoln, Roosevelt and other figures. This wealth of material has made it possible to present Hay's life story as Hay himself would have told it. Wherever possible, the words in this presentation are Hay's own. The presentation runs approximately 40-45 minutes, leaving ample time afterward for questions from the audience.

True luck consists not in holding the best of the cards at the table; luckiest is he who knows just when to rise and go home.

John Hay, *Distichs*, latter 19th century-US author & politician (1838 - 1905)



Print Description (July 2nd, 1863 – 2:30 pm)

We are standing on the Emmitsburg Road facing west/northwest with Seminary Ridge in the distance. Directly in front of us is Joseph Sherfy's home, canning house, corn crib (small structure at the extreme left) and, beyond the first line of Confederates, a portion of his orchard. The Confederates closest to us are the 18th Mississippi, of Barksdale's Brigade; beyond them are the Georgians of Wofford's Brigade. Both brigades are of McLaws' Division, Longstreet's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia.

The colorful zouave troops closest to us belong to the 114th Pennsylvania, Graham's Brigade (1st Brigade, First Division, III Corps, Army of the Potomac). The captain at the right has ordered the color guard to fall back a distance up the Emmitsburg Road, the regiment's only route of escape, since at this point the Confederates are not only in their front, but on their left flank and rapidly gaining their rear. The rest of the regiment will fall back to their colors, and the maneuver will be repeated several times until the regiment has arrived safely at Cemetery Ridge and the main Union line.

The dead horses and solitary Yankee corpse in the middle distance, between the two opposing lines of troops, are from Bucklyn's Battery (also known as Randolph's Battery), Battery E, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, whose right gun was posted in the area a short time before. The Sherfy home and outbuildings were occupied by Federal soldiers who sniped at the oncoming Confederates from the windows of the home's south side. We can see the damage done by Confederate returned fire. The smoke we observe in the distance, from behind the trees just beyond and to the left of the wood-sided canning house is from the guns of Patterson's Confederate Battery.

The two flags carried by the 114th Pennsylvania's color bearer differ, though it is hard to see. The flag at the left carries a Pennsylvania state seal in the midst of a blue field. (Some of the seal's scrollwork is barely visible.) The flag on the right is a regular Union flag. The colors were not captured in this battle. The farmyard fence has been trampled down, probably by the skirmishers of the 63rd Pennsylvania, who were ordered forward and retreated when their ammunition ran out earlier in the day.

Note regarding Book raffle:

I would like to thank all of the members of the Roundtable who have donated their used books in the past to the monthly raffle. I would like to ask if everyone could continue their generosity. Please remember all the money we raise from the monthly raffle goes right to battlefield preservation.

Special Framed Print Raffle.

Collapse of the Peach Orchard Line

Gettysburg: The Inevitable Confrontation

by Bradley Schmehl

Special Limited Edition Print

Raffle Chances are \$5 each, with the final drawing at the Banquet

Minutes of the September 1, 2010 Meeting

Bob Sprague - Presiding

John Walls addressed the group to thank everyone for their help and support during his tenure as President and other official positions he held with the Round Table. He expressed special thanks to Bob Sprague, Roger Arthur and Lynn Fulton for their efforts.

Treasurer's Report: (Dave Walter):

The 09/10 campaign began with a balance of \$2954.37 and ended with a balance, as of 8/31/2010, of \$1734.44. During the last campaign, \$2900.00 was donated to preservation.

Dave estimated we need 80 dues paying members if we are to reach a goal of \$2000.00 donation for preservation for the 10/11 campaign. Everyone was encouraged to invite friends, relatives, etc to come to the meetings and join the Round Table.

Preservation Committee: (Bob Sprague)

The Round Table was informed by The Civil War Preservation Trust of an opportunity to preserve 782 acres at the Brandy Station Battlefield in Virginia. Every \$1.00 donated will be matched by \$116.00. A motion was made to donate \$300.00 to this effort. The motion was seconded and passed by the members present.

In addition to the above motion, a collection was taken at the meeting with the money donated going to the Brandy Station Battlefield. An additional \$300.00 was collected at the meeting and will be forwarded with the above donation, for a total of \$600.00, to the Civil War Preservation Trust.

Social Committee (Flo Williams)

Due to the Flo's unavailability for the December social, a vote was taken to combine the Christmas and Spring Social to one event to be held at the February meeting in honor of Presidents month.

Field Trip (Greg Buss)

Greg presented three candidates for consideration for the field trip to be held this campaign (date to be determined). The candidates were (1) Gettysburg – the second day, (2) Harpers Ferry with a concentration on John Brown's Raid or (3) Arlington Cemetery with the possibility of laying a wreath at the tomb of the unknowns. Greg asked that those who might have an interest in the field trip to rank these candidates in order of preference. The cost of the field trip is estimated to be \$75.00. This includes the fee for the guide. Those who choose to drive themselves and join the group for the tour will pay a portion for the guide fee. Any surplus from this trip will be donated to preservation.

Officers and Committee Members for the 2010/2011 Campaign

Harriett Mueller has agreed to serve as the Sutler for the current campaign.

Hank Fisher has agreed to be the Round Table official photographer for the current campaign.

Anyone interested in assisting on a Committee or may be interested in serving as an Officer for the next campaign can see Vince Carosella, who is on the Nominating Committee, or any member of the Executive Board.

Speaker for the Evening: Roger Arthur – "Meet Colonel Roosevelt"

John Hay (1838-1905)

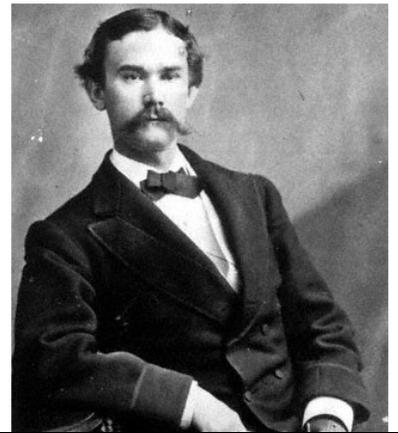
John Hay, the Assistant Private Secretary to Abraham Lincoln, co-authored the 10-volume *Abraham Lincoln: A History*. He was clerking his uncle's law office in Springfield in 1859-60 when he came to know President-elect Lincoln. John G. Nicolay, Mr. Lincoln's secretary, insisted that Hay accompany them to Washington. Mr. Lincoln acquiesced in hiring the youthful graduate of Brown University. During Lincoln's presidency, Hay was a social companion of Robert Lincoln when the President's son was in the capital. In 1863 and 1864, Hay served on military missions to South Carolina and Florida and was appointed an army major to investigate an insurrection plot in St. Louis.



Courtesy of The Gilder Lehrman Collection, New York Reference Number: GLC 5111.07

Cheerful and convivial, cosmopolitan and debonair, his personality meshed easily with that of his more rustic boss, for whom he was almost a surrogate son. Historian Michael Burlingame wrote: "The relationship between Hay and Lincoln was like that which had developed between

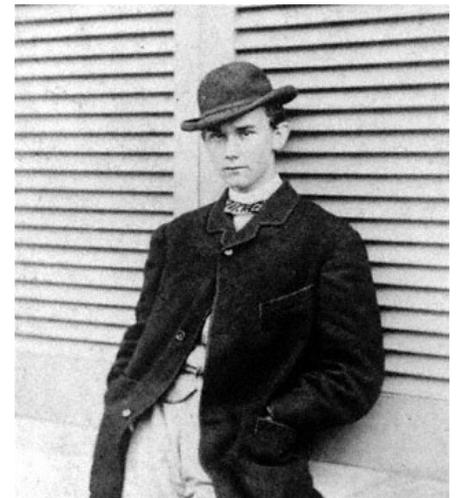
Alexander Hamilton and George Washington. As the journalist John Russell Young recalled, Hay 'knew the social graces and amenities, and did much to make the atmosphere of the war[-]enviromed White House grateful, tempering unreasonable aspirations, giving to disappointed ambitions the soft answer which turneth away wrath, showing, as Hamilton did in similar offices, the tact and common sense, which were to serve him as they served Hamilton in wider spheres of public duty.'"¹



Courtesy of the Lincoln Museum, Fort Wayne, Indiana Reference Number: 1322

Hay's admiration for the President was almost boundless. He wrote to John Nicolay in September 1863: "The old man sits here and wields like a backwoods Jupiter the bolts of war and the machinery of government with a hand especially steady & equally firm."² Because he dined frequently in neighboring hotels with other public figures and socialized in their homes, Hay was in a position to act as an important source of information for the President. He was also a source of humor. According to biographer Tyler Dennett, Hay was "the court jester. [John Forney] once congratulated him on the attitude he was taking toward his work, and remarked that he had laughed through his term."³

Hay's literary talents were evident in this diary description of September 29, 1863: "Today came to the Executive Mansion an assembly of cold-water men & cold water women to make a temperance speech at the President & receive a response. They filed into the East Room looking blue & thin in the keen autumnal air; Cooper, my coachman, who was about half tight, gazing at them with an air of complacent contempt and mild wonder. Three blue-skinned damsels personated Love, Purity, & Fidelity in Red White & Blue gowns. A few Invalid soldiers stumped along in the dismal procession. They made a long speech at the President in which they called Intemperance the cause of our defeats. He could not see it, as the rebels drink more & worse whiskey than we do. The filed off drearily to a collation of cold water & green apples, & then home to mulligrubs."⁴

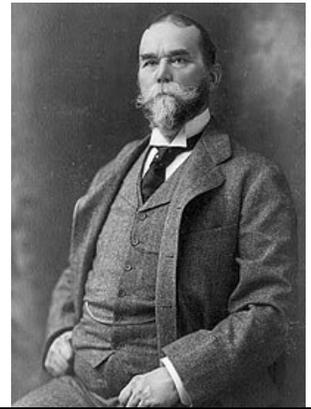


Courtesy of the Lincoln Museum, Fort Wayne, Indiana Reference Number: 3985

Other observers were less impressed by the arrogance and self-importance of young aide. Hay was smart and knew it. He was attractive to young women and knew it. He was witty and knew it. Colleague William O. Stoddard recalled an incident interrupted his work to tell a joke. Nicolay heard the laughter and came into the room. The President

heard the laughter and joined them: "'Now John, just tell that thing again' His feet had made no sound in coming from his room, or our own racket had drowned any footfall, but here was the President, and he sank into Andrew Jackson's chair, facing the table, with Nicolay seated by him and Hay still standing by the mantel. The story was as fresh and was even better told that third time up to its first explosive place. Down came the President's foot from across his knee with a heavy stamp on the floor, and out through the hall went the uproarious peal of laughter."⁵

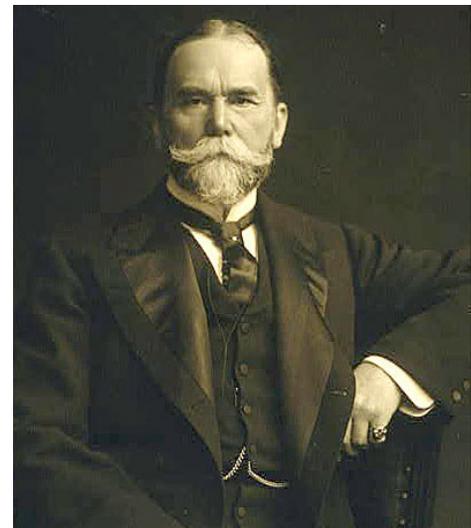
The President and Hay even invaded each other's bedrooms late at night to exchange news and stories. On one occasion, Hay reported: "I went to the bedside of the Chief *couché*. I told him the yarn; he quietly grinned." Journalist Noah Brooks, a friend of the Lincoln family, wrote: "Perhaps in all American public life nothing is more charming than the story of the relations which existed between these two men, the one in the bloom of youth, the other hastening toward his tragic end. Lincoln treated Hay with the affection of a father, only with more than a father's freedom. If he waked at night he roused Hay, and they read together; in summer they rode in the afternoons, and dined in the evenings at the Soldiers' Home. In public matters the older man reposed in the younger unlimited confidence."⁶



Courtesy of Library of Congress
Reference Number: LC-USZ62-

Hay's good humor stood him in good stead, but he often clashed with Mrs. Lincoln at the White House—since he and John Nicolay shared responsibility for the White House expense account. Early in the war, he also oversaw White House security. The conflict with the woman he called the "hellcat" hastened his appointment to be a diplomat in Paris in 1865. He had soaked up literature and culture at Brown University; he shared with his White House boss a love of poetry and an occasionally melancholy temperament. He also shared the President's love of good writing and the theater.

When Hay was sent to Florida by President Lincoln in 1864, it was rumored that Hay was to become the state's first reconstruction congressman; reconstruction failed however as did all subsequent efforts to get Hay to run for political office. After the Civil War Hay served as a distinguished poet, novelist, journalist, businessman and diplomat, including service as Ambassador to Great Britain (1897-98) and Secretary of State (1898-1905) under Presidents William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt. Hay managed the Open Door Policy toward China, negotiated the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty and helped arrange for construction of Panama Canal.



Courtesy of Library of Congress
Reference Number: LC-USZC2-6265

Footnotes

1. Michael Burlingame, editor, *Lincoln's Journalist: John Hay's Anonymous Writings for the Press, 1860-1864* p. xxiii.
2. Michael Burlingame, editor, *At Lincoln's Side: John Hay's Civil War Correspondence and Selected Writings*, p. 54.
3. Michael Burlingame, editor, *At Lincoln's Side: John Hay's Civil War Correspondence and Selected Writings*, p.89
4. Michael Burlingame and John R. Turner Ettliger, editors, *Inside Lincoln's White House: The Complete Civil War Diary of John Hay*, p. 89.
5. William O. Stoddard, Jr., editor, *Lincoln's Third Secretary*, p. 166-167.

John Hay's Office

The office of John Hay, assistant secretary, was across the hall from that of the principal secretary, John Nicolay in the northeast corner of the White House. Thus, it was spared most of the traffic of those who sought to see the President in the office that adjoined Nicolay's. As a result, according to William Stoddard, "To this...room, indeed, Mr. Lincoln sometimes fled for refuge from the pressure he could not escape in his own."¹ But the President wasn't the only Lincoln to visit. Stoddard recorded one juvenile invasion: "The northeast room has been as shabby as any, but it has assumed a suddenly disastrous look, this fine morning. The green cloth cover of the broad table was ink-stained and work-worn, last evening, but it was whole. It is by no means a unit, now. Tad and Willie Lincoln have been here, and they are the happy owners of brand-new pocket-knives. They are sharp knives, too, that will cut outline



Courtesy of Library of Congress
Reference Number: LC-USZ62-14732

maps of the seat of war, or of anything else, upon green cloth table-covers." ²

Nicolay wrote his fiancée in March 1861, "As the existing laws do not provide for an assistant for me, I have had John Hay appointed to a clerkship in the Department of the Interior and detailed for special service here at the White House, so that he gives me the benefit of his whole time." ³ The two assistants worked very hard, especially when one of them was away from Washington. Because Nicolay was in poor health, he took an occasional vacation. On one such occasion in August 1862, Hay wrote Nicolay: "I find I can put in twenty-four hours out of every day very easily, in the present state of affairs at the Executive Mansion. The crowd continually increases instead of diminishing." ⁴ A year later, however, life was quieter and duller at the White House. Hay reported that: "We have some comfortable dinners and some quiet little orgies on whiskey and cheese in my room." ⁵

Although Hay had been Nicolay's, not the President's, choice as an assistant, his affection for his young assistant quickly grew -- both for his comradeship and his discretion. Hay recorded one of the President's impromptu visits in a diary entry on April 24, 1864: "Today, the President, loafing into my room, picked up a paper and read the Richmond *Examiner's* recent attack on Jeff Davis. It amused him. "Why," said he, "*The Examiner* seems [about] as fond of Jeff as the [New York] *World* is of me." ⁶ A few days later, on April 30, 1864, Hay wrote: "A little after midnight as I was writing those last lines, the President came into the office laughing, with a volume of Hood's works in his hand, to show Nico and me the little caricature. "An unfortunate Bee-ing," seemingly utterly unconscious that he with his short shirt hanging above his long legs & setting out behind like the tail feathers of an enormous ostrich was infinitely funnier than anything in the book he was laughing at. What a man it is! Occupied all day with matters of vast moment, deeply anxious about the fate of the greatest army of the world, with his own fame & future hanging on the events of the passing hour, he yet has such a wealth of simple bonhomie & good fellowship that he gets out of bed and perambulates the house in his shirt to find us that we may share with him the fun of one of poor Hood's queer little conceits." ⁷

Ordinary Americans also wondered in. William O. Stoddard recalled a spring afternoon when a woman whose son had just been pardoned by the President entered Hay's office: "She seemed bewildered. Her lips were quivering. She had been weeping and was drying her eyes with her handkerchief as she approached my desk. I offered her the nearby chair. For a few moments she sat silent, struggling for control. She shuddered slightly, tried to speak, gave it up. Then suddenly she fairly cried out, 'They told me he was homely. I think he has the most beautiful face I ever saw.'" Many inventors and vendors also wandered into White House with examples of new weapons that they wanted the Army to purchase. Many of their samples ended up in Hay's office - filling a corner and sometimes a table. Because Stoddard's was the best marksman among the President's assistant, Mr. Lincoln came to the office as well in search of company to test the weapons. ⁸

Hay handled more of the personal correspondence while Nicolay handled more of the official letters. But their duties overlapped. The letters received were breath-taking in scope and sometimes breath-taking in effrontery. Stoddard noted "a host of letters that are altogether sane, but which give a curious presentation of the fact that the average American, male or female, knows almost nothing about the machinery of the National Government. Simple-minded people send their business to Father Abraham, no matter what it is, and it is the business of this desk to not neglect what they send." ⁹ Hay recorded in his diary on November 8, 1861 a letter to the President from Benjamin Butler, a prominent Massachusetts politician turned General:

"Gen'l Wool has resigned. Gen'l Frémont must. Gen'l Scott has retired.

I have an ambition, and I trust a laudable one, to be Major-General of the United States Army.

Has anybody done more to deserve it? No one will do more. May I rely upon you, as you may have confidence in me, to take this matter into consideration?

I will not disgrace the position. I may fail in its duties.

P.S. I have made the same suggestion to other of my friends. ¹⁰

Stoddard, who worked in Hay's office, spent much of his time throwing out letters which had been sent for the President's attention. "After a proper examination, almost all business letters were promptly referred to the special office, war, navy &c., to which their matter related; another large class - indeed, the largest, as a general thing - went into my willow waste-basket, a few were filed in the office for future reference, and a small percentage, three or four in a hundred, properly briefed and remarked upon were laid on the President's desk. This, though exciting the furious wrath of sundry unthinking people, was unavoidable; for if every day had been a month it would have been impossible for Mr. Lincoln to attend to all these things in person." ¹¹ Stoddard wrote the mail "related to all imaginable interests and affairs: applicants for office, for contracts, for pardons, for pecuniary aid, for advice, for information, for autographs, voluminous letters of advice, political disquisitions, religious exhortations, the rant and drivel of insanity, bitter abuse, foul obscenity, slanderous charges against public men, police and war information, military reports - there never was on earth such another *ominium gatherum* as the President's mail." ¹²

The President's secretaries did not keep normal office hours -- any more than the President himself did. They were on call for work or entertainment around the clock -- although the single Hay found more time for a Washington social life than the

engaged Nicolay did. In his diary entry of June 17, 1864, John Hay recorded the kind of duties to which the President entrusted him: "Thursday night, June 9, the President came into my room just before bed-time and said that [General William] Rosecrans had been sending despatches requesting that an officer of his staff might be sent to Washington to lay before the President matters of great importance in regard to a conspiracy to overthrow the government. He asked for this permission on account of the outrage committed upon Major Bond of his Staff who was some time ago court martialed for coming to Washington under General Rosecrans' orders. Recently Gov. [Richard] Yates has joined in Rosecrans' request, asking that Sanderson shall be sent for. "If it is a matter of such overwhelming importance," said the President, "I don't think Sanderson is the proper person to whom to entrust it. I am inclined to think that the object of the General is to force me into this conflict with the Secretary of War and to make me overrule him in this matter. This at present I am not inclined to do. I have concluded to send you out there to talk it over with Rosecrans and to ascertain just what he has. I would like you to start tomorrow. He gave me, in the morning, before I was out of bed, this note to deliver to Rosecrans."

Executive Mansion
Washington, June 10, 1864.

Major General Rosecrans

Major John Hay, the bearer, is one of my Private Secretaries, to whom please communicate in writing or verbally, anything you would think proper to say to me.

Yours truly,
A. Lincoln.¹³

Footnotes

1. William Stoddard, *Abraham Lincoln: The Man and The War President*, p. 243.
2. Michael Burlingame, editor, *Inside the White House in War Times*, p. 26.
3. Helen Nicolay, *Lincoln's Secretary*, p. 76.
4. William Roscoe Thayer, *Life of John Hay*, p. 145.
5. Thayer, p. 146.
6. Michael Burlingame and John R. Turner Ettliger, editors, *Inside Lincoln's White House: The complete Civil War Diary of John Hay*, p. 194.
7. Michael Burlingame and John R. Turner Ettliger, editors, *Inside Lincoln's White House: The complete Civil War Diary of John Hay*, p. 194.
8. William O. Stoddard, Jr., editor, *Lincoln's Third Secretary*, p. 97.
9. Burlingame, *Inside the White House in War Times*, p. 16.
10. William Roscoe Thayer, *Life of John Hay*, p. 119.
11. Michael Burlingame, editor, *Inside the White House in War Times*, p. 158 (from William Stoddard, White House Sketches, No.4.").
12. Burlingame, editor, *Inside the White House in War Times*, p. 158 (from William Stoddard, White House Sketches, No.4.") p. 157.
13. Michael Burlingame and John R. Turner Ettliger, editors, *Inside Lincoln's White House: The complete Civil War Diary of John Hay*, p. 203.

Information obtained from www.mvlincolnwhitehouse.org



President Lincoln, John Hay and John Nicolay

In 1851 John Hay went to an academy at Pittsfield in Pike County, where he met an older student, John G. Nicolay, with whom he would later work as private secretary to Abraham Lincoln.

National Archives to Hold Civil War Symposium

Washington, DC. . . The National Archives observes the sesquicentennial of the American Civil War with a day-long symposium, *The Civil War: Fresh Perspectives* on Saturday, November 20, 2010 from 9 a.m. until 5:30 p.m. The symposium will feature three panel discussions related to themes found within the National Archives special exhibit, *Discovering the Civil War*. Archivist of the United States David S. Ferriero, will make opening remarks. Keynote remarks will be presented by Edward Ayers, President of the University of Richmond.

Note: The symposium is open to working press, but due to a limited number of press passes, pre-registration is required before October 15. Contact Public Affairs at: public.affairs@nara.gov.

Advanced registration is required along with a fee of \$50. Registration opens to the public on October 1. Register online at: www.archives.gov, or by phone at (877) 444-6777.

Summary of Panels: Welcoming and Keynote Address, 9 a.m. – 10:45 a.m.

The Home Front, 10:45 a.m. – 12:15 p.m.

How did the Civil War impact everyday life, and how did people confront the challenges of living in a nation at war? A distinguished panel discusses the home front in both the Union and the Confederacy and how daily life was affected. Moderated by **Gary W. Gallagher**, John L. Nau III Professor of History, University of Virginia, panelists include **J. Matthew Gallman**, Professor of History, University of Florida; **Thavolia Glymph**, Associate Professor of African & African American Studies and History, Duke University; **James Marten**, Professor and Chair of History, Marquette University; and **Amy Murrell Taylor**, Associate Professor, University of Albany, SUNY.

A Global War: International Implications, 2:15 p.m. – 3:45 p.m.

Through diplomatic negotiations and naval conflicts, the Civil War's impact extended far beyond U.S. borders. While Union and Confederate troops battled on American soil, a global diplomatic battle ensued. Moderated by **Edward Ayers**, President of the University of Richmond, panelists include **Richard J. M. Blackett**, Andrew Jackson Professor of History, Vanderbilt University; **Howard Jones**, University Research Professor, University of Alabama; **Phillip E. Myers**, former Director of Administration, Western Kentucky University Research Foundation; and **Brian Schoen**, Assistant Professor of History, Ohio University.

The Nation Before and After, 4 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.

What was the state of our nation before and after the Civil War? Before the war, as southern states were seceding from the Union, few Americans could have imagined a war that would last four years, destroy much of the South, and free four million slaves. How did our injured nation begin to create a new social, political and economic order? Moderated by **Eric Foner**, Professor of History, Columbia University, panelists include **Paul A. Cimballa**, Professor of History, Fordham University; Elizabeth R. Varon, Professor of History, Temple University; **Eric H. Walther**, Professor of History, University of Houston; and **Joan Waugh**, Professor of History, UCLA.

Reception, 5:30 p.m. – 7 p.m.

The symposium will be held in the William G. McGowan Theater of the National Archives Building located at Constitution and 7th St., NW. Use the Special Events entrance. Metro accessible on the Yellow and Green lines, Archives/Navy Memorial station.

Presented in partnership with the Foundation for the National Archives, the University of Richmond, the Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia, and the Civil War Roundtable of the District of Columbia.

For press information contact the National Archives Public Affairs staff at 202-357-5300. If any have an interest, I plan to go. Roger Arthur- BVCWRT

New Book

Civil War Soldiers Who Became PA Governors

Sept. 22, 2010

From: Temple website

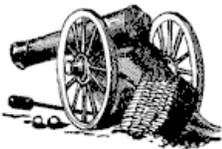
PA Historical and Museum Commission Releases New Book Focused on Civil War Soldiers Who Became PA Governors Harrisburg - In commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the Civil War, the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission has published a book that traces the life of five soldiers who went on to be elected the state's chief executive.

"Soldiers to Governors: Pennsylvania's Civil War Veterans who Became State Leaders" was researched and **written by Richard C. Saylor**, an archivist for the Pennsylvania State Archives. Most of the material in the 196-page, full-color, and cloth-cover book has never before been published or exhibited. "Five of Pennsylvania's first eight post-Civil War governors were veterans of the American Civil War," said Saylor. "This streak spanned four decades, from the election of John White Geary in 1866 to Samuel W. Pennypacker's final day in office, in January 1907. "Even though these individuals rose to great political height and power, they did not forget their combat memories or neglect their old military comrades. Their war experiences shaped their vision and beliefs."

Pennsylvania governors who fought in the Civil War include **John White Geary** (1819-1873), in office from 1867 to 1873; **John Frederick Hartranft** (1830-1889), in office from 1873 to 1879; **Henry Martyn Hoyt** (1830-1892), in office from 1879 to 1883; **James Addams Beaver** (1837-1914); in office from 1887 to 1891; and **Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker** (1843-1916), in office from 1903 to 1907.

The author follows each of the individuals through his military service, discussing the engagements and battles in which he participated. Also included is an assessment of his political career.

In addition to photographs, **"Soldiers to Governors"** includes extensive endnotes, an index and bibliography. The book is available now at www.PABookstore.com<<http://www.PABookstore.com>>.



Scheduled Speakers for 2010 - 2011

- Sep 1, 2010:** Roger Arthur – “Meet Colonel Roosevelt”
- Oct 6, 2010:** Jerry Carrier – “John Hay”
- Nov 3, 2010:** Bruce Stocking – “Maj Gen Winfield Scott Hancock”
- Dec 1, 2010:** Dick Simpson – “Battle of Franklin”, plus our Christmas Social
- Jan 5, 2011:** Mike Kochan – “CSS Hunley”
- Feb 2, 2011:** Charlie Zahn – “Civil War Music”
- Mar 2, 2011:** Hugh Boyle – “Dan Sickles”
- Apr 6, 2011:** Roger Arthur- “The Secession Crisis”
- May 4, 2011:** John Walls – “Admiral David Farragut”
- May 2011 :** Banquet – Speaker Professor Carol Berkin – “Civil War Woman”
- TBD** Field Trip

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