

Dr. NATHAN WEAVER'S
CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF
NETERWEED
A SURE REMEDY FOR
 Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Canker, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas,
 Piles, Liver Complaint, and Cutaneous Affections, generally, Sore
 Eyes of long standing, and all diseases arising
 from an impure state of the Blood.

Upcoming Campaigns

JULY

July 4-6th: 162nd Gettysburg, Daniel Lady farm, Gettysburg, PA Visit: www.GBPA.org to register online. ***(FVB Event) (7th MD COMPANY Event)**

July 18-20: Funkstown, MD
<http://www.funkstown.com/special-events/day-in-the-park/> **(7th MD COMPANY Event)**

SEPTEMBER

Sept 19-20: Civil War Tactical Event at the Daniel Lady Farm. ***(FVB Event) (7th MD COMPANY Event)**

Sept 26-28: Shadows of 1864; New Birth of Freedom Council Scout Camporee **(Individual event).**

OCTOBER

October 16-18: 160th Battle of Cedar Creek, Middletown, VA. Register www.ccbf.us ***(FVB Event) (7th MD COMPANY Event)**

TBA: Bristoe Station Event: Details and exact date to come.

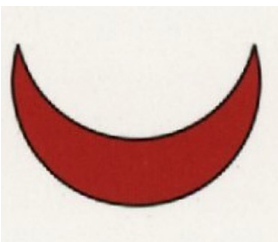


A Note on Gettysburg Impressions

Here is some preliminary information on scenarios and impression guidelines for the upcoming Gettysburg event. Basic mid/late-war uniform should be the norm. Since the Gettysburg campaign was the second of the season that year for the Army of the Potomac, it would be acceptable if some items are worn-looking, but the overall appearance should still be that of a well-equipped, well-disciplined force.

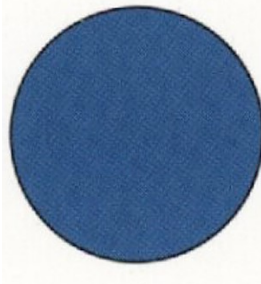
To further authenticity, I'd like to see appropriate corps badges in use as widely as possible. Obviously, that doesn't have to be the metal pins sold at the sutlers—a simple cloth badge pinned/tacked to a uniform item will do. Based on the scenario information I've found out so far, here are some recommendations:

Friday--
East Cemetery Hill:
It isn't entirely clear yet whether we will portray the XI Corps defenders or the forces



that marched to their aid. The defending force XI Corps troops were primarily from its 1st Division so red crescents in that case. I'd go with that unless we find out otherwise in the near future.

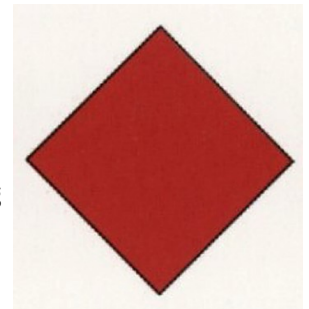
Saturday—
McPherson's Ridge: The scenario was developed by the 142nd PA from 2nd Regiment and focuses on that unit's fight on the first day.



We will no doubt portray another unit from that brigade (Biddle's of 3rd Division, I Corps so the blue circle), most likely the 151st PA.

Losses were heavy in the original battle (75%!!) so we will be implementing a scheme to portray that. Details to come on site.

Sunday—
Valley of Death: I think we're likely to be portraying part of Ward's brigade,



2nd Brigade, 1st Division of III Corps so the red diamond for that scenario.

As I stated above, this information is preliminary as I have not received final scenario plans for the event. The only one I'm certain of is Saturday's scenario. I will press for details but, for now, let's go with what we have above. I appreciate your flexibility here.

As more information becomes available, I will turn it around as quickly as possible, either via email or the regimental group chat. Stay tuned.

Col. Christopher Monzi
Commanding, 1st Reg't
Federal Volunteer Brigade

Pvt. Albert T. Gilbert, 7th Maryland Co. "H"

By Jeff Joyce

Private Albert T. Gilbert was born in 1838 in Harford County, Maryland, to Taylor and Sophia Gilbert, one of four children. Taylor Gilbert died in 1854 and in 1860 Albert was working as a farmer while living with his mother Sophia. Following the outbreak of the Civil War Albert and his older brother Charles B. Gilbert (born in 1836) enlisted on August 21, 1862, in Baltimore in Company H of the 7th Maryland Volunteer Infantry. At the time he was described as 6-feet tall with grey eyes and light hair.

Coincidentally, a third Gilbert (Charles W. Gilbert) enlisted on August 29 in Company H. Charles W. Gilbert was born on May 12, 1837, in Woodsboro (Frederick County), Maryland, and a blacksmith. It's likely he was a cousin of Albert and Charles B. All three Gilberts served faithfully with the 7th Maryland over the next two years, with Charles B. being promoted to Corporal in May 1863.

On May 8, 1864, during the Maryland Brigade's attack at Laurel Hill near Spotsylvania, Charles W. was wounded; he would spend the next 10 months in the hospital. Both Albert and Charles B. survived the Overland Campaign (Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor and Petersburg) and Charles B. was promoted to Sergeant in October 1864.

By late March 1865 the siege of Petersburg was nearing its end as Lieutenant General Grant extended the Army of the Potomac lines west into Dinwiddie County. On March 31 the Fifth Corps (including the 7th Maryland) under Major General

Gouverneur Warren attacked Confederate entrenchments along White Oak Road, hoping to cut General Robert E. Lee's communication with Major General George Pickett's division at Five Forks. Warren's advance was

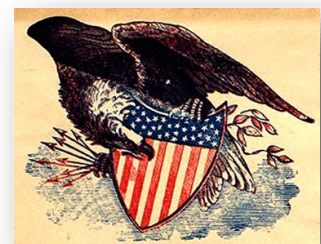
stalled by a Confederate counterattack before the Federals recovered and forced the Confederates back. Private James R. Dorrance of Company A recorded in his diary that the 7th Maryland:

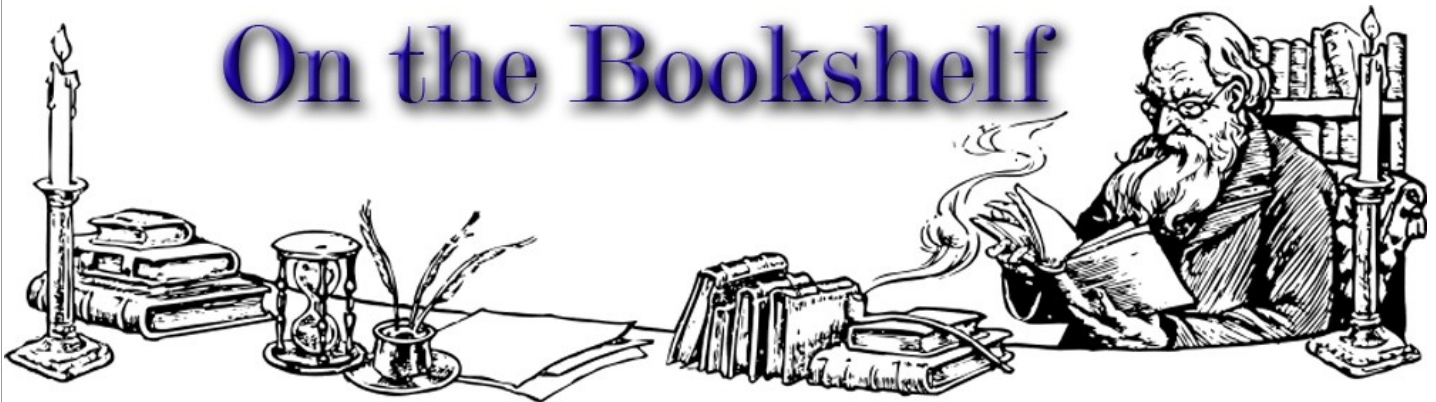
"Advanced at daylight about 3 miles and were preparing to charge when the rebels came in on our flank and everybody left in a hurry? We massed and drove the rebels beyond where they commenced to drive us in the morning. Leaving their dead and wounded."



During the fighting along White Oak Road Albert was killed by a gunshot wound to the head and buried nearby with another member of the 7th Maryland, Private George A. Jones of Company C. Both were moved to Poplar Grove National Cemetery after the war.

Charles B. and Charles W. both survived the war and mustered out together on May 31, 1865. Charles B. and his wife Susan had at least six daughters while he was farming in Harford County. He passed away sometime after 1906. Charles W. and his wife Louisa had at least five children who survived adulthood. He worked as a coach and carriage manufacturer in Walkersville (Frederick County). Charles W. died on April 27, 1916, and is buried with Louisa in Glade Cemetery in Walkersville.





On the Bookshelf

Lincoln's Peace

The Struggle to End the American Civil War

Review by Jeff Rowe / AP

"Lincoln's Peace" offers a pair of fascinating what ifs.

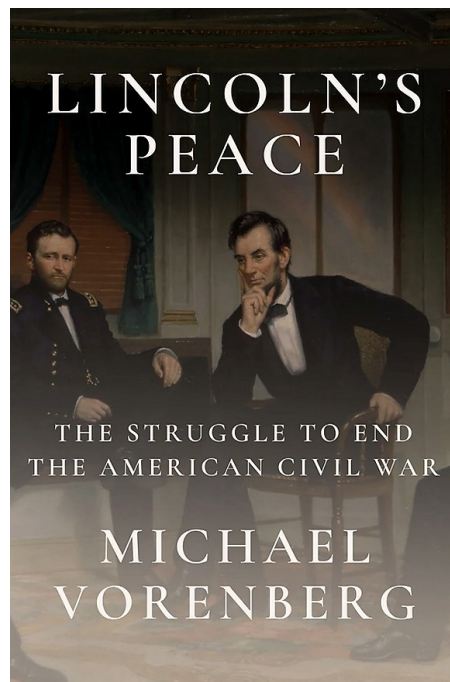
Had the Union maintained a larger and stronger post-Civil War occupying army, could it have banished all the residual slavery practices and prevented the formation of the Ku Klux Klan and other hate groups that crawled out from the Confederacy ruins?

And how different might the outcomes have been in Vietnam, Iraq and Afghanistan had we thought harder about what we were going to do to resolve the issues that triggered armed conflict?

As Michael Vorenberg notes in *"Lincoln's Peace,"* the end of a war does not necessarily signal the outbreak of peace.

But we Americans are an impatient people; we like to smash our way to victory and go home as quickly as possible, buoyed by the belief that we have vanquished evil, installed goodness and inspired World War II liberation-of-France-level jubilation.

Never mind that scenario hasn't happened since; we haven't paused enough to learn. And the Civil War is the conflict that keeps on teaching.



In January, for example, Knopf published Richard Carwardine's *"Righteous Strife: How Religious Nationalists Forged Lincoln's Union,"* which explores the roles of faith-based nationalism during the Civil War and traces Christian nationalism to present-day issues such as abortion and gender identity.

The most potent lesson in Vorenberg's *"Lincoln's Peace"* is to carefully consider all the issues at stake in planning what to do after the fighting stops.

Abraham Lincoln wanted to "let them (the defeated Southern states) up easy" but as Vorenberg shows in great detail, enough unrepentant Southerners merely switched to other tactics to keep Blacks powerless, in poverty and subjugated in every way to the white majority.

Lincoln's successor, Andrew Johnson, fervently wanted to declare victory and move on and he prevailed in that strategy, reducing the occupying Union Army force until it was ineffectual.

If the book has a fault, it's the meticulous detail and profusion of names, even of minor characters who could be named by title alone. In an interview, Vorenberg said he wanted a timeline and list of characters, but publisher Knopf demurred. (Note to Knopf: Take his advice next time.)

Without dwelling on it, *"Lincoln's Peace"* mentions multiple times another failure during the Civil War that reverberates today: Newspapers during the Civil War often presented starkly different accounts of the war, depending on whether they published in Southern or Northern cities.

Now 160 years after the Civil War,

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America's Civil War: Carnage on a Vast Scale

By Mike W. Ray, Southwest Ledger

America's Civil War was unimaginable in its scale of death and destruction.

The war lasted four years. It started April 12, 1861, with the bombardment of the U.S. military garrison at Fort Sumter, South Carolina, by the Confederate States of America.

It concluded with Robert E. Lee's surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia to Ulysses S. Grant and the Army of the Potomac on April 9, 1865, and finally the cease-fire agreement signed June 23, 1865, at Doaksville in the Choctaw Nation (now Oklahoma) between Union representatives and Confederate General Stand Watie, commander of the First Indian Brigade of the Army of the Trans-Mississippi.

In between those bookends, an estimated 750,000 men – 2% of the nation's population – died on battlefields from combat wounds, in hellish military prisons, and from myriad diseases.

"Such numbers are so huge as to be abstract," an editor wrote. Russian strongman Josef Stalin was quoted as saying, "One man's death is a tragedy. A million deaths are a statistic."

Soldiers also died in other, esoteric ways. One man from Illinois was kicked to death by a mule. A New York cavalryman died from an amputation necessitated after he was bitten on one of his thumbs. An Ohioan was killed by a falling tree, and one infantryman died from poisoning contracted when he drank from a bottle found at a deserted house.

At least one Union soldier is known to have died from diarrhea – an everyday ailment that today is cured with an over-the-counter dose of Pepto Bismol.

A wave of epidemic diseases – measles, mumps and smallpox – swept through the armies of volunteers in the early months of the war, followed by dysentery, typhoid, malaria and scurvy. Soldiers of that era also experienced chronic malnutrition and were lice-ridden.

By 1865, the sick rate for diarrhea and dysentery in the Union army reportedly was 995 per 1,000 soldiers.

Disease killed twice as many soldiers as did battlefield injuries in 1861. As much as 30% of the army's strength might be on sick call at any given time.

The latest research calculated that one in five Southern white men of military age (20-34), and one in nine Northern white men of the same age, died as a result of the Civil War. Historian James McPherson has estimated that 50,000 civilians also were killed during the Civil War.

The first civilian casualty of the War Between the States was Judith Henry. At the First Battle of Bull Run, fought July 21, 1861, at Manassas, Virginia, near Washington, D.C., Mrs. Henry, too infirm to evacuate her home during the fighting, was killed when an artillery shell exploded in her bedroom.

Also killed during the Civil War were more than 1.5 million horses and mules used to haul artillery units and supply wagons. Confederate Gen. Joseph Orville Shelby had 24 horses shot out from under him, and Confederate cavalry commander Nathan Bedford Forrest lost 39 of his mounts.

Two books provide details about the gruesome task of disposing of the staggering number of fatalities arising from the Civil War: "This Republic of Suffering," by Drew Gil-

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Confederate dead at Antietam. By Alexander Gardner / Library of Congress

Carnage on a Vast Scale

(Continued from page 5)

pin Faust (2008, Alfred A. Knopf), and "The Aftermath of Battle: The Burial of the Civil War Dead," by Meg Groeling (2015, Savas Beatie). Previously, Most Americans Died at Home Prior to the Civil War, most Americans died at home, surrounded by family and friends and were buried in family plots.

The Civil War upended that practice.

Thousands of soldiers were buried in an anonymous trench or left to rot somewhere on the battlefield. The wounded often were abandoned to live or die, in blistering heat or freezing cold temperatures, and in rain. More dead piled up – in mass graves, in unknown places, at the bottoms of creeks and rivers, burned to death, starved, frozen, or succumbed to combat wounds or disease.

There was no DNA to help identify anyone, the authors note.

At the Chattanooga Confederate Cemetery, 2,500 unknowns are buried in one mass grave, and historians have identified a dozen Confederate mass graves on the Shiloh battlefield in southwestern Tennessee. (Ironically, Shiloh means "place of peace." During that 1862 engagement, nearly 3,500 men were killed and more than 16,000 were wounded.)

Feral pigs – wild hogs – feasted on dead and wounded soldiers throughout the war.

The Wilderness of Virginia became "one vast boneyard" after several major battles and smaller skirmishes occurred there in 1863 and 1864. A 70-square-mile forested area was too difficult for recovery and burial of many of the bodies. Additionally, many wounded and slain soldiers burned when the woods caught fire from the intensity of the constant shooting. "The area known as the Wilderness remained one vast cemetery..." The needs of the living

"increasingly trumped the dignity of the departed," Gilpin Faust wrote. For men buried on the field, "coffins were out of the question; a blanket was the most a man could hope for as a shroud."

Death on a Scale Never Before Experienced The Civil War introduced injury and death on a scale never before experienced.

- The Battle of Antietam Creek at Sharpsburg, Maryland, on Sept. 17, 1862, remains the bloodiest single-day battle in American history. It resulted in a combined count of 22,717 men killed, wounded or missing. A Union surgeon reported that few of the dead soldiers on either side had been buried as late as a week after the battle.

Photographer Matthew Brady and a few associates photographed the aftermath and exhibited the pictures in New York. A New York Times editorial writer wrote of Brady, "If he had not brought bodies and laid them in our dooryards and along the streets, he has done something very like it." (Remember, this was decades before the advent of television.)

- More than 150,000 Union and Confederate soldiers clashed at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, a town of about 2,400 residents, for three days in 1863 (July 1-3).

When it was over, that battle had produced the largest number of casualties of the entire war: 50,000+ killed, wounded, missing or taken prisoner. More than 7,000 soldiers were slain, and it took weeks to bury them all. The final field hospital at Gettysburg closed four and a half months after the battle.

Across the battlefield – all 25 square miles of it – "the dead ... were found in every nook and cranny imaginable," Gilpin Faust writes. Combat respected no boundaries, spreading across farms, fields

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Confederate dead in Bloody Lane, the awful aftermath of Antietam. By Alexander Gardner

Carnage on a Vast Scale

(Continued from page 6)

and orchards, into gardens and streets, “presenting civilians with bodies in their front yards, in their wells, covering their corn or cotton fields,” she reported.

One resident of the town wrote that dead soldiers were “lying in the streets, as far as we could see, either up or down.” And a widow at Gettysburg counted 15 dead horses in her front yard.

The battleground also was littered with the detritus of combat: rifles, bayonets, blankets and bedrolls, cartridge boxes, clothing, etc.

Primitive Medical Practices Improved Medical practices were primitive at the outset of the war, but progress was made as the war dragged on. Advances in weaponry had outpaced the army’s medical department organization and battle tactics. Outdated military practices such as massing large numbers of men in front of lethal weaponry resulted in “horribly high casualty numbers,” Groeling pointed out.

For example, of approximately 12,500 Confederates who advanced over open fields for three-quarters of a mile under Union artillery and rifle fire during the notorious Pickett’s Charge on the last day of the Battle at Gettysburg, more than half were killed, wounded or captured in less than an hour.

Amputation was “one of the goriest medical byproducts” of the Civil war, Groeling noted.

After the 1862 Battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, one soldier wrote a letter home after seeing bushel baskets of severed limbs being removed from a field hospital. In 1866, one year after the war ended, one-fifth of Mississippi’s state budget was allocated to providing prosthetic limbs to that state’s Confederate veterans.

The Civil war saw the advent of first aid and the introduction of triage, a method by which a soldier’s injuries are evaluated and treated in order of priority. Autopsies to determine the precise cause of death were first used in the Civil War. So was embalming, although relatively few deceased soldiers were embalmed because the process was expensive.

Because of changes instituted by Dr. Jonathan Letterman, chief physician for the Union army, Northern soldiers were healthier than their Southern counterparts, and their survivability from wounds improved dramatically.

In July 1862, 37% of the Army of the Potomac was unable to report for duty because of sickness. A year later that number had been reduced to 9%. The mortality rate from wounds dropped from 26% the first year to 15% and then 10% over the next two years.

Novelist Louisa May Alcott and poet/journalist Walt Whitman both worked as nurses during the Civil War, and Clara Barton was a hospital nurse who founded the American Red Cross.

Civil War Prisons Were ‘Hell on Earth’ During the war 194,743 Union soldiers and 215,865 Confederates were held prisoner; 30,218 northerners and 25,976 southerners died in captivity. “Civil War prisons were indeed, as one inmate observed, ‘the closest existence to a hell on earth.’” During the 14 months of its existence, Andersonville prison in Georgia, a 26-acre rectangle, held 45,000 Union prisoners and nearly 13,000 of them – almost 29% – died within its walls from disease, poor sanitation, malnutrition, overcrowding, or exposure, and many who were able to leave died soon thereafter. Capt. Henry Wirz, the prison’s commander, was hanged for war crimes in 1865. Lee’s Home Became Massive Graveyard Brig. Gen. Montgomery Meigs was the Union Quartermaster, a role that ranked him second in importance in the Union army to General-in-Chief Ulysses S. Grant.

Meigs considered the Confederates traitors and harbored an intense dislike of Robert E. Lee, who resigned his commission in the U.S. Army to become commander of the



The battlefield of Gettysburg, photograph by Timothy O'Sullivan, July 1863.

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Civil War Re-enactors; America's Living Historians

Carnage on a Vast Scale

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Provisional Army of Virginia.

In 1861 federal troops took control of Alexandria, Virginia, including Lee's house. As battlefield casualties mounted, Meigs "cast about for new graveyards to accommodate the rising tide of bodies" and settled on Arlington, specifically Lee's estate. Meigs issued this order: "I want these men buried so close to the house that they [the Lee family] can never live there again."

That graveyard became Arlington National Cemetery, where Meigs himself was buried in 1892. Other notable Civil War burials at Arlington National Cemetery included Abner Doubleday, a division commander in the Army of the Potomac who is credited with inventing baseball; John Wesley Powell, an officer in the Western armies who became the first American explorer of the Grand Canyon; John Lincoln Clem, a drummer boy who was the youngest noncommissioned officer (age 12) in army history; and Oliver Wendell Holmes, a captain in the Union army who later was appointed to

Lincoln's Peace

(Continued from page 4)

many of our fellow citizens accuse our legacy news media of also contouring their reporting to mesh with their own institutional viewpoints and those of their perceived audiences.

Vorenberg and Carwardine's books remind us of the cost in lives in failing to resolve —

peacefully and diplomatically — arguments with deep social and moral implications.

A clear conclusion is that it will take Lincoln's ideals and general decency to get us out of the strife we Americans have created for ourselves today.



the U.S. Supreme Court. Identification of Victims Became Critical. Desperate families, both North and South, traveled by the hundreds to battlefields to search in person for missing fathers and husbands, sons and brothers, cousins and uncles. The possibility of a loved one being entirely lost was a circumstance many civilians found unfathomable and unacceptable.

One man, J.M. Taylor, was still searching for details about his son's death three decades after the war ended, and John Palmer carried with him to his grave the bullet that killed his son.

Clara Barton wrote that, "The true patriot willingly loses his life for his country. These poor men have lost not only their lives, but the very record of their death. Common humanity would plead that an effort be made to restore their identity."

After the war, efforts were made to reinter victims in national cemeteries and to identify as many as possible.

Nevertheless, in a cemetery east of Richmond, Virginia, 1,202 of 1,356 dead soldiers remained unknown. Near Petersburg, Virginia, over a three-year period 6,718 bodies of men killed during the

war were moved to a new national cemetery; the dead were gathered from more than 95 sites in nine counties, but only 2,139 of them could be positively identified.

Despite best efforts, nearly half of the men killed in the war remained unknown. In the absence of arrangements for burying and recording overwhelming numbers, more than 40% of deceased Yankees and a far greater proportion of Confederates — perhaps 350,000 men or more — perished unidentified.

On July 3, 1938, at Gettysburg, on the 75th anniversary of that historic battle, attended by 1,800 survivors, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt declared, "All of them we honor, not asking under which flag they fought — thankful that they stand together under one flag now."

The last remaining veteran of the Civil War, Union or Confederate, was Albert Woolson of Duluth, Minnesota, who died in 1956 at the age of 109.

Mike W. Ray is a fifth-generation, award-winning journalist who has 55 years of experience covering municipal, county, state and federal government in Oklahoma and Texas.