

Drum Barracks Civil War Museum

March / April 2018

Reveille

Director's Chair

Tara Fansler

Greetings. It is no surprise that as I sit down to write to you I am thinking about service. Service has been the theme of so many activities and programs at Drum Barracks this spring. On Saturday, April 7, we participated in the Civil War Trust Park Service Day for the second year in a row. This was a day of service sponsored by the Civil War Trust at battlefields and historic sites across the nation. One hundred and fifty-seven sites participated in 32 states. Drum Barracks was one of only two sites in California to take part, and was mentioned in the Civil War Trust's magazine, *Hallowed Ground*. It is great to represent California's role in the Civil War, to connect Drum Barracks with the national Civil War community, and to continue the special relationship with the Civil War Trust started by my predecessor, Susan Ogle.

April is also the month when we hold our Volunteer Training Class. It is one of my favorite times of year as we teach new volunteers about the history of Drum Barracks and welcome them into our museum family. There is no better example of service than our Drum Barracks Volunteers. They give in so many ways, from serving as docents at the museum, to dressing up for our school program, helping with the library and collections, and manning information booths at reenactments and community events.

Finally, I have been meditating on service because from May 26 through September 3, 2018, Drum Barracks will be a National Endowment for the Arts **Blue Star Museum**, providing free access to active-duty military personnel and their families. Our institution is proud to extend a special welcome to those who sacrifice so much in the service of our country.

I think fifth grader Ashley, who visited Drum Barracks with her class on April 22, said it best in a letter she wrote to us. In just a few lines she sums up why service to our country, service to our community, and the service we provide at the museum is so important. "Dear Drum Barracks Staff, I just wanted to say thank you for the amazing history that you taught me.... And I'm happy to live in Wilmington knowing that this place has great history....if I could I wish I could meet all of those soldiers that fought for this place and say thank you to all of them. I enjoyed learning the history of Drum Barracks....**because when you learn something from history it gives you goose bumps** so thank you staff. Thank you for your love and support! Sincerely, Ashley"

I hope you, like Ashley, have had an encounter with history that gives you "goose bumps," and I want to thank all the people who provide service and support to make Drum Barracks a place for community, a place for family, and place where history comes to life.

Civil War Forts - Fort Anderson

<http://www.nchistoricsites.org/brunswic/main.htm>

A major pre-Revolutionary port on North Carolina's Cape Fear River, Brunswick was razed by British troops in 1776 and never rebuilt. During the Civil War, Ft. Anderson was constructed atop the old village site. Colonial foundations dot the present-day tour trail, which crosses the earthworks of the Confederate fort. This serene riverside setting, colonial and Civil War history, and colorful exhibits will be long remembered by visitors.

The Town of Brunswick

This quiet, picturesque site on the banks of the Cape Fear River has an amazing past. In 1726 Maurice Moore, the son of a former South Carolina governor, founded this port town. North Carolina was a colony of England, and the town was named Brunswick to honor George I, the king of England, who was a native of Brunswick, Germany.

The port became a bustling shipping area for exporting tar, pitch, and turpentine. These products, derived from the resin of the longleaf pine, were known collectively as naval stores. This "sticky gold" was essential for building and maintaining the great wooden sailing ships of the Royal Navy and the merchant fleet that sailed the oceans between Europe, its American colonies, and the islands of the Caribbean.

With two successive royal governors in residence, Brunswick was a political center and the colonial assembly occasionally met in the courthouse. Official port functions required merchants to pay taxes and shipping costs to the local representatives of the English Crown. In 1765 the colonists challenged the Crown's authority to distribute hated tax stamps. That action, eight years before the Boston Tea Party, halted the collection of the tax along the Cape Fear.

Brunswick's decline resulted from several factors, including the growth of Wilmington and the relocation of the royal governor to New Bern in 1770. Few people remained in Brunswick in the spring of 1776 when British redcoats were put ashore from the Royal Navy ship *Cruizer*. Some reports indicate that much of the town was burned during this raid. By the end of the Revolutionary War families and merchants had moved to other locations, and the ruins and land became part of Orton Plantation in 1842.

Fort Anderson



After decades of calm, the site once again entered the forefront of history in a national storm, the Civil War. In 1861 the Confederate States of America decided to build a large fort at the site as part of the river defense of Wilmington. The Cape Fear was an essential route for supplies moving by rail from Wilmington to Petersburg and Richmond for General Lee's army.

The Confederate army used manual labor to construct the large sand fortification originally called Fort St. Philip's. There were two batteries, each with five cannons overlooking the shipping channel and providing protection to blockade runners.

In February 1865, following the fall of Fort Fisher at the mouth of the river, Union forces repositioned to attack Fort Anderson. Federals attacked from the land and river. After three days of fighting, the Confederates evacuated the fort at night. Union gunboats started firing at first light, unaware Federal soldiers were breaching the walls of the fort. The infantry frantically waved sheets and blankets to stop the deadly fire from their own forces. There was a one-day fight north of the site at Town Creek before the Federals occupied Wilmington on George Washington's birthday, February 22, 1865.

The Site Today

In the late 1950s and early 1960s, archaeologists uncovered foundations from Brunswick's earliest days. The most visible structure is the hulk of St. Philip's Anglican Church with its surviving walls dating back to 1754. Another interesting foundation is Russellborough, an old sea captain's house that was used by royal governors Tryon and Dobbs.

The visitor center houses several displays that cover the time periods of both the old town and the fort. In the lobby is a colorful mural created by Claude Howell and Catherine Hendricksen depicting a scene from a Spanish attack on the town

in 1748. A cannon on display was recovered from the river in 1986 and is believed to be from the Spanish ship Fortuna, which blew up in the river as the townspeople regained control of the port.

The remains of homes, businesses, and other buildings bear witness to the story of Brunswick. Along with artifacts from the Civil War and the imposing mounds of Fort Anderson, this site offers a unique look at two fascinating periods of American history.

In popular culture

This historical site has also been used as a set location for the Sleepy Hollow TV show, as parts of Purgatory, and the location of Methuselah's sword. The museum on site was also used in a scene.

The Irish Brigade

<http://www.history.com/topics/american-civil-war/the-irish-brigade>

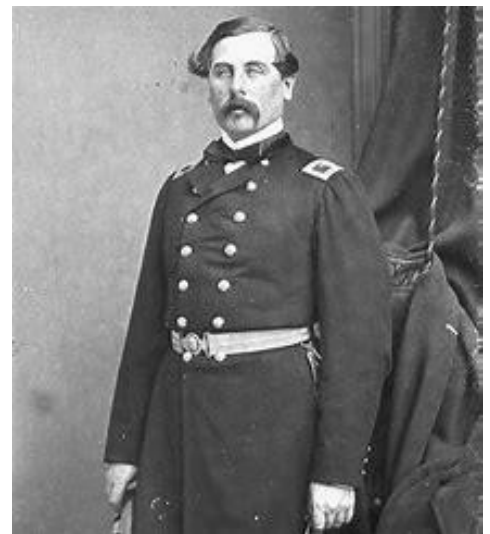


More than 150,000 Irishmen, most of whom were recent immigrants and many of whom were not yet U.S. citizens, joined the Union Army during the Civil War. Some joined out of loyalty to their new home. Others hoped that such a conspicuous display of patriotism might put a stop to anti-Irish discrimination. As the war dragged on and Irish casualties mounted, however, their sympathy for the Union cause began to flag, and by the end of the war many had abandoned the Northern cause altogether. But between 1861 and 1863, the soldiers who fought in the all-Irish units that made up the “Irish Brigade” were known for their courage, ferocity and toughness in battle.

At the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, thousands of Irish and Irish-American New Yorkers enlisted in the Union Army. Some joined ordinary—that is, non-Irish—regiments, but others formed three all-Irish voluntary infantries: the 63rd New York Infantry Regiment, organized on Staten Island, and the 69th and 88th New York Infantry Regiments, organized in the Bronx. These units would form the core of what would come to be called the Irish Brigade.

Ethnic units were a way for the Union Army to help win Irish support for its cause. This support was not guaranteed: Though most Irish immigrants lived in the North, they were sympathetic to (as they saw it) the Confederacy's struggle for independence from an overbearing government—it reminded them of their fight to be free of the British. Also, many Irish and Irish Americans were not against slavery. On the contrary, they favored a system that kept blacks out of the paid labor market and away from their jobs. As a result, Union officials had to promise many things in addition to ethnic regiments—enlistment bonuses, extra rations, state subsidies for soldiers' families, Catholic chaplains—in order to assure that the North's largest immigrant group would be fighting with them and not against them.

In February 1862, an Army captain named Thomas Francis Meagher became the Brigadier General of the nascent Irish Brigade. Meagher was born in Ireland, where he had been active in the “Young Ireland” nationalist movement and exiled as a result to the British Penal Colony in Tasmania, Australia. He escaped from Australia in 1853 and came to the United States, where he became a well-known orator and activist on behalf of the Irish nationalist cause. He joined the Army early in 1861. Meagher was ambitious, and he knew that if he could raise an all-Irish infantry brigade, Union Army officials would have to make him its commander. He also hoped that an Irish Brigade in the U.S. would draw attention to the nationalist cause at home.



Thomas Francis Meagher

In the spring of 1862, Union Army officials added a non-Irish regiment, the 29th Massachusetts, to the Irish Brigade in order to beef up its numbers before the Peninsula Campaign for the capture of Richmond, Virginia, the capital of the

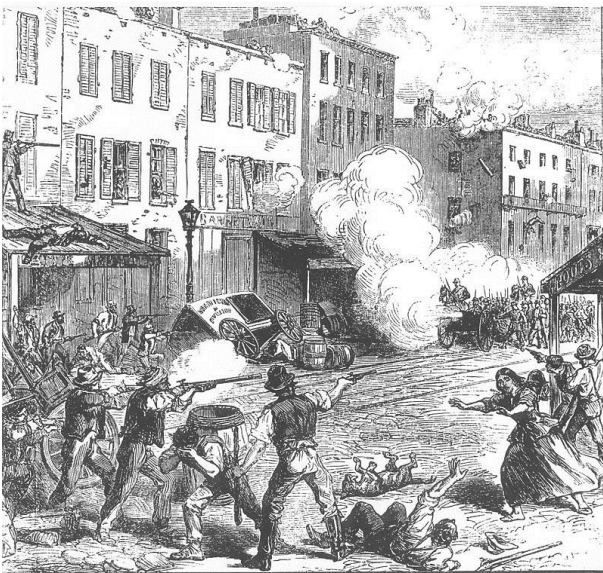
Confederacy. In October, another Irish regiment, the 116th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment from Philadelphia, joined the brigade in time for the battle at Harper's Ferry, Virginia. The next month, officials swapped the non-Irish 29th Massachusetts Regiment for the Irish 28th Massachusetts.

“Fearless Sons of Erin”



Thanks to their toughness and bravery, the five-regiment Irish Brigade led the Union charge in many of the Army of the Potomac's major battles. This meant that they suffered disproportionate numbers of casualties. At the Battle of Antietam, in September 1862, about 60 percent of the soldiers in the 63rd and 69th New York regiments, almost 600 men in all, were killed in battle. A few months later, at the Battle of Fredericksburg, 545 of the brigade's 1,200 men were killed or wounded. “Irish blood and Irish bones cover that terrible field today,” wrote one soldier. “We are slaughtered like sheep.” In July 1863, at the Battle of Gettysburg, about 320 of the Irish Brigade's remaining 530 soldiers were killed. (There is a monument to the Irish Brigade on the battlefield there: a green malachite Celtic cross with a trefoil, an Irish harp and the numbers of the three New York Irish regiments rendered in bronze on its front. At the cross's feet lies a statue of an Irish wolfhound, a symbol of steadfastness and honor.)

The New York City Draft Riot of 1863



Many historians say that the Battle of Gettysburg was the Civil War's turning point toward Union victory. It was also the turning point for the Irish Brigade. By the summer of 1863, the tragically high numbers of casualties in the Brigade led many Irish soldiers and their families to believe that the Union Army was taking advantage of their willingness to fight by using them as cannon fodder. They were further infuriated by the National Conscription Act, passed in March of that year, which made every unmarried man in the Union between the ages of 21 and 45 subject to a draft lottery unless he could hire a replacement or pay a \$300 fee. As many working-class Irish people saw it, this was discrimination: They were poor men being forced to fight in a “rich man's war.” At the same time, many Irish people had come to believe that the government's reasons for fighting the war had changed: It was not about preserving the Union any longer but about ending slavery—a cause that most Irish people in the U.S. emphatically did not support.

These tensions boiled over in New York City on July 13, about a week after the Battle of Gettysburg, when thousands of Irish immigrants took to the streets for five days in violent protest against

the draft law—and, more generally, against the black people they blamed for the war. Mobs assaulted any black person they saw on the street, ransacked and burned homes in African-American neighborhoods, and looted stores owned by blacks and “sympathetic” whites. Federal troops arrived in the city on July 16 to quell the disorder. At least 120 people, most of them African-American, died in the violence.

This outburst of racist violence marked the end of organized Irish participation in the Civil War, though individual Irishmen continued to serve as soldiers in the Union Army. The Irish Brigade diminished greatly in size and disbanded for good in 1864.

Thomas Francis Meagher: Was a blend of Patriot and Cowboy

By Patrick Reiley

Beannachtaí na feile Pádraig! With St. Patrick's Day coming up, it seems appropriate to feature Thomas Francis Meagher, the famous Irishman whose likeness, astride his horse, graces the front lawn of Helena's Capitol, in this month's column. Meagher (pronounced “Marr”), was an ambitious, controversial political figure, initially famous throughout the Irish-speaking world, but now viewed as a central symbolic historical figure, not only in Ireland but across the United States. Meagher fought for the freedoms and liberties of several causes, while leaving a controversial legend for those who sift through the embers of his legacy.

Meagher was born in Waterford, Ireland, on Aug. 3, 1823, to a well-to-do family. His father, Thomas Meagher Sr., was a member of the British Parliament, and the first Catholic mayor of Waterford in more than 200 years. Although Meagher would follow in his father's political footsteps, he would hold a very different political view of Ireland's governance than his father. Meagher's father believed Ireland should remain part of the United Kingdom under British rule. Meagher Jr. advocated for Ireland's independence, and at the age of 24 asked the citizens of Waterford to send him to the English House of Commons to demand this independence.



Meagher Jr. would slowly rise to become the voice of a younger, more radical Ireland as part of the Young Ireland movement. Meagher set himself upon a collision course with Daniel O'Connell, a famed and highly regarded politician, whose political achievements began before the young Meagher was born. O'Connell previously had led

the charge for Catholic emancipation, repeal of the Acts of Union that created the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and was the first Irish Catholic to be seated in British Parliament in the modern period. Meagher thought Ireland should be governed and defended solely by its own citizens.

A talented orator, Meagher became a vociferous leader of the Young Irish Rebellion in 1848, which resulted in his conviction for sedition. He was sentenced to death for rallying against the rule of the British Crown in Ireland, but in response to public outcry and international pressure, his sentence was commuted to a life of exile in Tasmania. In 1852, however, Meagher escaped to the United States, settling in New York City. Here he would reinvent himself and become involved in controversy in a different nation, which at the time also was struggling with its own problems of obtaining civil liberty and freedoms for all. Meagher would make his mark across the United States and in a new "Wild West" territory filled with Native Americans, pioneers, cowboys, and vigilantes that would later become the state of Montana.

In New York, Meagher studied law and journalism, and continued his quest for Irish independence. When the U.S. Civil War broke out in 1861, Meagher chose to fight for the Union, stating, "It is not only our duty to America, but also to Ireland. We could not hope to succeed in our effort to make Ireland a Republic without the moral and material support of the liberty-loving citizens of these United States." The charismatic Meagher, who achieved the rank of Brigadier General, recruited Irish immigrants for the cause and formed the Irish Brigade, a unit known for their reputation as fierce fighters.

After the war, Meagher was appointed secretary of the new Territory of Montana, which had been created in May 1864. On Aug. 16, 1865, Meagher set out from Salt Lake City to Virginia City and arrived in Montana Territory on Sept. 19, 1865. Shortly after his arrival, he was designated acting governor, as Territorial Governor Sidney Edgerton, now known as "The Father of Montana," departed for Washington, D.C., in September to persuade Congress to allocate funds for the new territory. Edgerton handed Meagher all of the territorial documents, and would not return to Montana for 25 years. In Virginia City, the capital of the new territory, Meagher began to understand the complexities of the conflicting needs and interests of Native Americans, traders, cowboys, immigrants and settlers. Meagher knew very little about the layout of the land between the white settlers and the Native Americans.



THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

During the winter of 1866-1867, unrest arose around the Bozeman Trail, which had been blazed by former gold seeker John Bozeman in 1863 without the permission of the tribes over whose territory it crossed. Several Army forts were located near the trail, which Bozeman had located on lands used by the Sioux, Cheyenne, Arapaho and Crow tribes. The area provided good hunting grounds, and white settlers traveling on the trail had negative impacts on the tribes' use, including scaring away game. On March 25, 1867, Bozeman, a resident of Gallatin Valley, wrote Governor Meagher requesting protection from the Sioux.

Meagher responded with a request to General Ulysses Grant for financial aid. Bozeman was a prominent figure in Montana to whom the name of Montana's fourth-largest city is attributable. Meagher knew that winning Bozeman's

support could be beneficial to his career as a governor and that it would gain much support among the white settlers of the territory. While Meagher was soliciting supplies and weaponry for what would be called the "Montana Militia," news of Bozeman's murder on April 20, 1867, while he was traveling just east of the Bridger Mountains made its way to Meagher. Bozeman's traveling companion, Tom Cover, identified the killers as Indians, but there is controversy whether Cover or others were in fact responsible for Bozeman's death. Meagher, apparently believing Cover's story, responded by organizing the Montana Militia to retaliate, an action for which he was later criticized by General William T. Sherman and others.

A few months after Bozeman's death, Meagher traveled by steamboat to Fort Benton to receive a shipment of guns and ammunition sent by Sherman for use by the Montana Militia. On the way to Fort Benton, Meagher became ill and presumably fell overboard into the Missouri River. No one witnessed his fall. One of the largest mysteries about Thomas Francis Meagher was his death. There are three theories that, to this day, are still highly debated among devotees of "Meagher of the Sword": 1) he was sick, stumbled and fell into the Missouri; 2) he was murdered by the hands of the Native Americans or the local vigilantes; and 3) he jumped to his own death in suicide. What is evident about Meagher's death is that it was mysterious, controversial, and came very early, when the governor was only 44. His body to this day has never been recovered from the mighty Missouri River, nor anyplace else. Only a memorial of Meagher remains along the banks of the river in Fort Benton where the incident occurred.

Thomas Francis Meagher made a name for himself across the world, in a time when technology, media and worldwide accessibility were at a bare minimum. Symbols of Meagher's legacy live on with prominent statues in both Helena and Waterford. The tricolored flag Meagher so proudly raised before his exile from Ireland (which was presented to him by French women sympathetic to the Irish cause, but didn't become Ireland's national flag until the Easter Rising of 1916) is now the distinguished representation of a nation that is loved and cherished by so many people across the globe.

Meagher's willingness to endanger his own life for Ireland's independence and the American Civil War gives proof of his patriotism. His dark ambition to gain arms and retaliate against the Native American Indians is evidence of a cowboy who sought the popular support of white settlers in the Wild West Territory of Montana. The mysteries that surround Meagher contribute to his commemoration and highlight a now-historical figure's life. Meagher's commemoration is not only a symbol of Meagher himself, but rather a symbol of all Irish-Americans, bringing into focus the important contributions the Irish had in the formation of the United States of America. His intentions remain a mystery, but his ambitions are abundantly apparent, and to this day, Meagher remains a symbol of Irish-American pride in the great state of Montana.



General Thomas Francis Meagher Memorial, Fort Benton, Montana

Easter during the Civil War

<https://civilwartalk.com/threads/easter-during-the-civil-war.71313>

With Easter approaching, many of us will attend Church and then gather with loved ones, family and friends, for a Easter Sunday meal. There will be ham or turkey or lamb for some with lots of salads and vegetables and desserts. As we sit down to such a sumptuous meal, we need to consider what did the soldiers on both sides have on Easter.

Have you wondered what days Easter fell on during the War? They were March 31, 1861, April 20, 1862, April 5, 1863, March 27, 1864 and April 10, 1865.

We must remember that many soldiers went days without food and subsisted on water and what they could find. So on these Easters they did not enjoy the meals we do today. Here are a few accounts of the meals Confederates and Federals had on their Easter Sunday. They seem so thankful for what they got.

April 20, 1862

USA "This is Easter and a pretty day. We had 2 eggs a piece this morning" Alexander Gwen

April 5, 1863

CSA Warrenton, Mississippi

"Captain Carter and myself have just finished eating a hearty dinner of crawfish (the first I've ever tried)." William Chunn

April 5, 1863

CSA Camp Gregg near Guinea Station Va.

"We get plenty to eat. Each man gets 2 ounces of meat a day, but it's thick that 2 ounces will do a man generally about two days. It is fully one half inch thick and on half that is pure skin and you know that we ought not grumble. They say the next meat we draw will be a mule. I told the commissary to be certain and get a hind quarter." G.J. Huntley

April 5, 1863

CSA Camp of the 23rd NC Reg. Near Guinea Station, Va.

"The snow is about seven or eight inches deep. I don't think we will have a very gay Easter today as game is scarce, and we can get no eggs." Jer Coggin

March 27, 1864

CSA "Rations- bacon, meal, rice, sugar, coffee, candies, soap, and salt. Tom cooked so I had nothing to do." James Payton

March 27, 1864

CSA "Had a cup of genuine coffee this morning for breakfast-something unusual." John Jackman

March 27, 1864

CSA "Bacon or pork & cornbread." JP

March 27, 1864

USA "The beautiful Easter Sunday finds us all OK for it is as pretty and warm day, but we have no eggs. We could have them at 40 cents per doz but I guess we will do without this time." Daniel Chisholm



Victorian Tea

The Origin of Tea



Tea has become a very British beverage over the last century, it dates back almost 5000 years to ancient China.

According to legend, Emperor Shennong was visiting a distant region of his realm in 2737 B.C. He and his court stopped to rest along the roadside, and the servants began to boil water as required for hygienic purposes. By chance, dried leaves from nearby plants fell into the boiling water, creating a brownish liquid. When the emperor tasted it, he found it to have an interesting, refreshing flavor, and the servants made more. This is said to be the beginning of tea drinking!

Great Britain was one of the last sea-faring nation to be introduced to tea. By 1650, Americans were already drinking tea, but due to the Cromwellian Civil Wars, the first tea sample did not reach England until approximately 1652-1654.

In 1662 Charles II married Portugal's Catherine of Braganze. Her dowry included chests of tea from the regions of Bombay and Tangier.

In 1699, Englishmen were drinking only 40,000 pounds of tea a year. By 1708, the annual average was 240,000 pounds! The price remained artificially high due to trade monopolies, so tea was often placed in locked chests called tea caddies in the parlor. The lady of the house was responsible for the tea and was often the only person with the key

It was during the Victorian era that tea became very popular, even amongst the poor. It was a hot drink to warm the often cold meals of indigents. In fact, it became so widely liked that ale was displaced as the most favorite of all beverages and tea reigned supreme.

The Tea Tradition Begins

During the time of Queen Victoria, the meals in England consisted of a huge breakfast and a slightly lesser lunch and dinner. In the mid-1800's, kerosene lamps were introduced in wealthier homes, and eating a late dinner (around 8 or 9 p.m.) became fashionable.

An extra meal called luncheon had been created to fill the midday gap between breakfast and dinner, but this new meal was very light, and the long afternoon left people feeling hungry.



Anne Russell, the 7th Duchess of Bedford was a lifelong friend of Queen Victoria, and served as a Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen between 1837 and 1841. The Duchess found taking an afternoon snack of tea (usually Darjeeling) and cakes or sandwiches in her chamber to be a perfect refreshment, and she soon began inviting her friends to join her.

This gathering became so well liked that the duchess carried on with the tradition after going back to London. Afternoon tea quickly became an established and social meal in many middle and upper class households. The institution of afternoon tea was established.

Afternoon Tea

Afternoon Tea is a light meal traditionally enjoyed between 3 and 4 pm. It consists of sandwiches (usually cut delicately into 'fingers'), scones with clotted cream and jam, sweet pastries and cakes. During the Victorian Era, scones were not a common feature of early Afternoon Tea and were later introduced in the twentieth century.

Afternoon Tea was initially developed as a private social event for ladies who climbed the echelons of society. It was only when Queen Victoria engaged in the Afternoon Tea ritual that it became a formal occasion on a larger scale. These affairs became known as 'tea receptions'.

The receptions could have as many as two hundred guests with an open 'at home' invitation to visit between 4pm and 7pm, during which they could come and go as they pleased.

English tea gardens were the first public gathering place where women were allowed to mix with men publicly, without scandal or criticism,

This was the genesis of the Afternoon Tea as we know it today.

Tea Times

Cream Tea — A simple tea consisting of scones, clotted cream, marmalade or lemon curd and tea.

Strawberry Tea – Add strawberries to the Cream Tea.

Light Tea - Add more sweet pastries and cakes to cream tea.

Full Tea - Is typically made up of tea, various sweets and "savories" (savory/salty foods). Sweets like scones are popular for full tea, as well as other sweets like Madeleines and Battenburg cakes.

Usually, savories in full tea include finger sandwiches, but they may also include soups, quiches or lighter savory snacks, like seasoned nuts or cheese and crackers.

Full tea is often (but not always) served on a three-tiered tray. Typically, the bottom tier will hold savories (like finger sandwiches) and the higher tiers will hold two types of sweets (like scones and petits fours).

Low Tea or Afternoon Tea — An afternoon meal including sandwiches, scones, clotted cream, curd, 2-3 sweets and tea. Known as “low tea” because guests were seated in low armchairs with low side-tables on which to place their cups and saucers.

Royale Tea — A social tea served with champagne at the beginning or sherry at the end of the tea.

High Tea — The term “High Tea” brings visions of elegance and regal-ness when in fact it was an evening meal most often enjoyed around 6 pm as laborers and miners returned home.

During the second half of the Victorian Era, also known as the Industrial Revolution, working families would return home tired and exhausted. The table would be set with an assortment of meats, cheeses, bread, butter, pickles and of course tea.

It was not exclusively a working class meal but was adopted by all social groups. Families with servants often took high tea on Sundays in order to allow the maids and butlers time to go to church without the worry of cooking an evening meal for the family.

Because it was eaten at a high, dining table rather than the low tea tables, it was termed “high” tea.

Tea Trivia

Since ancient Rome, a cultured person ate with 3 fingers, and a commoner ate with five. This was the birth of the raised pinkie as a sign of elitism. This 3 fingers etiquette rule is still correct when picking up food with the fingers and handling various pieces of flatware. This pinky “up” descended from a mis-interpretation of the 3 fingers vs 5 fingers dining etiquette in the 11th century.

The first European teacups were influenced by Chinese tea bowls which did not have handles. In the mid 1750's a handle was added to prevent the ladies from burning their fingers on the hot cups. This improvement was copied from a posset cup, which had handles (posset was a hot beverage made of milk with wine or ale. It was usually taken for a cold or the flu).

The saucer was once a small dish for sauce. In Victorian days, tea drinkers poured their tea into saucers to cool before sipping, this practice was perfectly acceptable. This is what writers of the period refer to as “a dish of tea.”

In the Victorian Era, sugar came in big cones you had to break apart with a special tool called sugar nippers. This resulted in irregular lumps of sugar. This is where the question “one lump or two?” comes from.

Iced tea was invented at the 1904 St. Louis by an Englishman named Richard Blechynden. It was so hot that tea wasn't selling, so he poured it over ice and it was an instant success.

Tea bags were invented in 1908 in the United States by Thomas Sullivan. He created small silk bags to give samples of tea to his customers. Some of them thought that the bags were supposed to be put directly in the tea pot, like a metal infuser, rather than be emptied out. Basically, the tea bag was created by accident.

Milk was originally poured into the cup first to protect the delicate china. This is no longer necessary.

For centuries, tea was used only as a medicine. It took almost 3,000 years for it to become an everyday drink.

Earl Grey tea was named after a 19th Century British diplomat in China.

In the late 1800s, green tea was the most popular tea in the United States. During World War II, green tea sources were unavailable. Americans began importing tea from India, which produced black tea. After the war, black tea was the most popular tea.

In ancient China, tea was a form of currency. Tea leaves were pressed into a brick. One side was scored so that it could easily be broken if change was needed.

There are 4 major tea types – black, green, white and oolong, but they all come from one plant, *camellia sinensis*. It is how the leaves are treated that creates the different types of tea.

Lines from the Library

Every few issues we will include suggested reading lists on topics that may be of interest to you. These books are available in our research library. Members and Volunteers have check-out privileges, and reading of reference materials is available by appointment. For an appointment please call our office at 310.548.7509. We will also be having a huge book sale at our Civil War Technology Fair on Saturday, June 30. Don't miss it!

If you want to add to your knowledge of Los Angeles and California in the Civil War we recommend the following books:

Los Angeles in Civil War Days, 1860 – 1865, by John W. Robinson

The Beat of the Drum: The History, Events and People of Drum Barracks, Wilmington, California, by Don McDowell

Eternity Street: Violence and Justice in Frontier Los Angeles, by John Mack Faragher

The Army of the Pacific, 1860 – 1866, by Aurora Hunt

The California Gold Rush and the Coming of the Civil War, by Leonard L. Richards

The Golden State in the Civil War: Thomas Starr King, the Republican Party, and the Birth of Modern California, by Glenna Matthews

2018 Event Schedule

Civil War Book Club Meetings

Meetings of the Richard Rollins Civil War Book Club are held on the second Tuesday of the month at 7 pm in the Library. All are welcome to attend, even if they have not read the book, as they can participate in or listen to a lively discussion of that monthly book selection. There are no meetings held in July and August. Check the Book Club entry under "Events" for a list of the books that will be discussed in 2018.

Civil War Day Camp, TBD

Call the Drum Barracks Museum office at 310.548.7509 for details on this day long program for 3rd - 5th graders.

Docent Training Class, Every Saturday, April 7 - April 28, 2018

Share your knowledge of Civil War history with the public by becoming a Drum Barracks Museum docent. Registration is free, but participation in all four classes is required to graduate. Call 310.548.7509 for more details. Register today!

Civil War Trust Park Service Day, April 7, 2018

Mark your calendar and roll up your sleeves. Civil War sites across the country will welcome volunteers for this day of service. A list of times and activities being held at Drum Barracks will be posted shortly.

Mother's Day Tea, 11:30 am, Saturday, May 12, 2018

This elegant event held in the Drum Barracks Library is not to be missed. Sip tea from antique china and enjoy elegant tea sandwiches and finger foods while listening to classical musicians. This journey back in time is the perfect Mother's Day activity and is fun for the whole family. Advance ticket purchase required. Call 310.548.7509 or email drumbarracks@gmail.com. \$50 regular admission, \$40 members.

Civil War Technology Fair, 11:00 am, Saturday, June 30, 2018

This free event held at Drum Barracks will feature special exhibitions and demonstrations on Civil War technology such as the telegraph, railroad, air corp, field photography, medicine, and weapons. With hands on activities and lectures this event will appeal to visitors of all ages.

"Remembrance Day" 2:00 pm, Saturday, November 17, 2018

For the eighth year, the Drum Barracks Museum joins in the national remembrance and celebration of President Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address given at the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery on November 19, 1863. The event is sponsored by the Gen. W. S. Rosecrans Camp No. 2, Department of the Pacific, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War and their Auxiliary, the ASUVCW. Free admission.

Spirit of the Drum Candlelight Tours, Friday and Saturday, October 27 and 28, 2018

Docents in period attire lead tours through the museum. Various times. Special tickets and reservations required.

"Trick or Treat" the Drum, Monday, October 31, 2018

Walk-through rooms of museum, and children in costume receive candy. FREE event.

"Civil War Christmas" 11:00 am - 4:00 pm Saturday & Sunday, Dec. 1-2, 2018

The 18th Annual Holiday Celebration. An event that should not be missed and one that has become a holiday tradition for thousands! The Banning Museum and the Drum Barracks Museum sponsor free horse-drawn carriage rides between the two sites, which are each decorated for true holiday delight. Admission to both museums and the carriage rides are all free. Now that's the holiday spirit.

Wilmington Holiday Parade, Sunday, December 9, 2018

Starting at noon, the parade moves north up Avalon Boulevard from Anaheim Street, ending at Banning Park. Volunteers in period attire re-enact skirmishes for delighted spectators.

Come March to the Beat of the Drum

Join the Drum Barracks Garrison & Society and help preserve this unique piece of California's History

Private (Individual)	\$20	Colonel	\$200	Please make checks payable to: Drum Barracks Garrison & Society 1052 Banning Boulevard Wilmington, CA 90744
Corporal (Family)	\$30	Brigadier General	\$300	
First Lieutenant	\$50	Major General	\$400	
Captain	\$75	Lt. General	\$500	
Major	\$100	General	\$1000	
Lt. Colonel	\$150			

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

TELEPHONE: _____

Are you interested in becoming a volunteer in one of these areas? Docent _____ School Program _____

Museum Shop _____ Library _____ Research on the Civil War in California _____