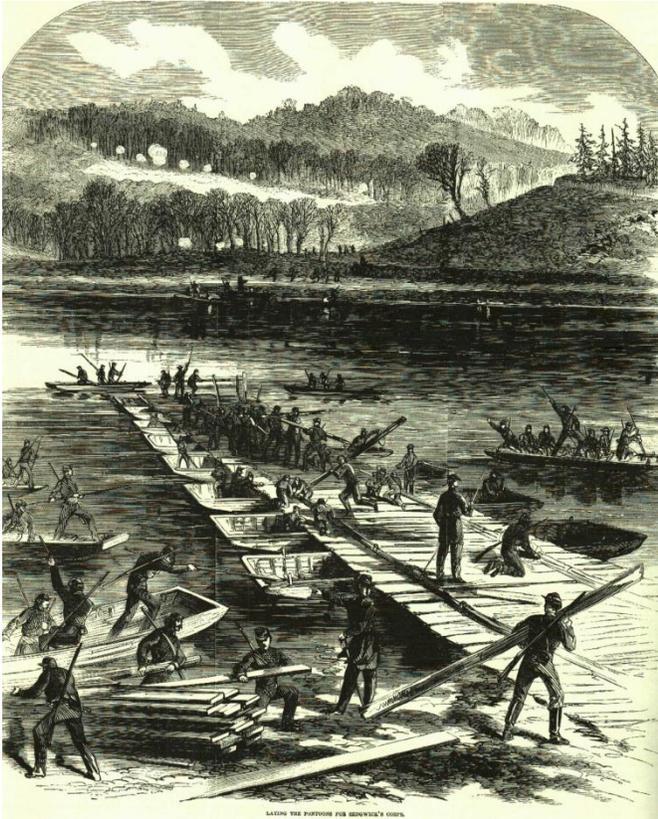


Cape May County Civil War Round Table Newsletter = Sept 2018



Meeting Dates

Meetings are at 7pm at the Cape May County Museum and Historical Society, in the Military Room in the old barn.

20 September: Bob Heinly on Col Henry Sawyer;
Refreshments: Eddie Vargo

18 October: Jake Miller, Park Historian at Fort Delaware, on the uses of the Fort during the war.
Refreshments: Mimi Wheaton

15 November: OPEN

PLEASE, friends, send me articles, book reviews, etc to help me fill up the newsletter!

Round Table Officers

President: Andy Lolli
17 Delaware Ave, Del Haven, NJ 08251
609-889-0061
Email: andy.lolli@verizon.net

Vice President: Lou Bishop Jr.
21 Schoolhouse Ln, Cape May Court House, NJ 08210
609-463-9277 or 741-5438
southwilriseagain@aol.com

Secretary: Pat Munson-Siter
42 Franklin Ave., Villas, NJ 08251-2407
609-287-5097
patms1766@outlook.com

Treasurer: John Herr
241 80th St., Avalon, NJ 08202
609-636-2551
avalonjohn@aol.com



Civil War Re-Enactments and More = October 2018

3-7 VA Living history, “Fall Nationals,” live-fire competition from the North-South Skirmish Association, at Fort Shenandoah near Winchester. Free for spectators. n-ssa.org

5-7 VA Conference and tour, “Battle of Antietam,” a Mosby Heritage Area annual event based in Middleburg. Details: mosbyheritagearea.org

6 PA Special program, “An Evening with the Painting,” special tour of the Gettysburg Cyclorama at the Gettysburg NMP. 6 pm. \$20/adult. Register: gettysburgfoundation.org

6 VA Van tour, “Decision at Tom’s Brook,” half-day tour begins at the Mt. Jackson Center, 5300 Main St, Mt. Jackson. 9 am. \$65. Registration: tourshenandoahbattlefields.com

6 VA “Women Preserving the Confederate Memory,” special program at the White House of the Confederacy in Richmond. 2 pm. \$10. acwm.org

6-7 MD Living history at the Antietam National Battlefield near Sharpsburg. Artillery and infantry camps with demos 11 am, 1 pm and 3 pm Saturday, 11 am and 1 pm Sunday. Free with park admission. nps.gov/anti

6-7 VA Living history at the Fairview site (NPS Stop 10) on the Chancellorsville battlefield west of Fredericksburg. First-person visitor experience 10 am-5 pm Saturday, 10 am-3 pm Sunday. Free. nps.gov/frsp

6-7 VA Seminar, "Longstreet in Richmond," sponsored by The Longstreet Society. Tours and lectures. Details: longstreet.org

6-7 VA Reenactment, annual event at the Jeb Stuart Birthplace, 1091 Ararat Highway, Ararat. Details: jebstuart.com

10-14 DC|MD Seminar and tours, "Lincoln's City & Booth Escape Tour," lectures and a variety of tours. Complete details: civilwarseminars.org

13 VA Walking tour, "Chancellorsville: Catherine's Furnace to Fairview," 4-mile "Fit-History" tour begins at Stop 6 on the Chancellorsville battlefield west of Fredericksburg. 10 am. Free. nps.gov/frsp

13 PA Movie and discussion, "Gettysburg," conversations about and showing on the film's 25th anniversary at the Majestic Theater in downtown Gettysburg. 5 pm. \$25. gettysburgmajestic.secure.force.com/ticket#details_a0S0H00000Lvaw2UAB

13 PA Guided hike at the Monterey Pass Battlefield Park, off Route 16 near Blue Ridge Summit. 2-4 pm. Free. Details, directions: montereypassbattlefield.org/events

13 MD Living history, "Infantry Day," camp and demonstrations at the Monocacy National Battlefield. Demos at 10 and 11 am; noon; and 1, 2 and 3 pm. Free. nps.gov/mono

13-14 VA Anniversary activities, "Battle of Bristoe Station," at the Bristoe Station Battlefield Heritage Park, 10707 General Kirkland Drive, Bristow. Tours 11 am-4 pm with Saturday evening living history luminary at 7 pm Saturday. \$5. 703-366-3049.

19 VA Car-caravan tour, "Sabers and Spencers: Custer and the Cavalry at Cedar Creek." Meets at the NPS Contact Station, 7712 Main St, in Middletown. 4-6 pm. Free. nps.gov/cebe

19-21 VA Symposium. "First Ladies of the Civil War," at Pamplin Historical Park near Petersburg. \$339

includes some meals. Optional tour extra. Details: pamplinpark.org

20 DC|WV|MD Bus tour, "Road to Abolition: Harpers Ferry and Antietam," a Smithsonian tour. Begins at 550 C St SW, Washington. 8 am-6:45 pm. \$190. smithsonianassociates.org (click Civil War).

20 VA Lecture, "USS *Cairo*," at the Mariners' Museum in Newport News. 2:30 pm. Free with admission. marinersmuseum.org

20 VA Boat tour, "Potomac Blockade," cruise the sites of the early-war Confederate blockade of Washington DC. Begins at Leesylvania State Park, 2002 Daniel K. Ludwig Drive, Woodbridge. 10 am-1 pm. \$45. More info, reservations: 703-792-5618.

27 PA Program, bus and walking tour, "The Midnight Fight at Monterey Pass," sponsored by the Gettysburg Foundation. Program begins 10 am at the Gettysburg NMP visitor center, event continues at battle site. \$110. gettysburgfoundtaion.org

27 VA Walking tour, "Chancellorsville History Trail," 3.5-mile "Fit History" tour begins at the Chancellorsville Battlefield Visitor Center west of Fredericksburg. 10 am. Free. nps.gov/frsp

27 VA Walking tour, Civil War tour of Stephens City (Newtown). Begins at the Newtown History Center, 5408 Main St, Stephens City. 10:30 am. \$5. newtownhistorycenter.org/events

27 VA "Spirits of Liberia," includes Civil war characters, at Liberia, 8601 Portner, Manassas. Tours 6, 7 and 8 pm. \$15. manassasmuseum.org

27 VA "Spirits of New Market," scary living history tours of the New Market Battlefield State Historical Park in New Market. 7-10 pm. \$10/adult. 866-515-1864.

27 VA House tours, "Hospital Horrors," scary tours of Ben Lomond Historic Site, 1861 Confederate hospital, 10321 Sudley Manor Drive, Manassas. 7-9:30 pm. \$10. Registration suggested. 703-367-7872.

28 VA Living history, artillery demonstrations, at the Petersburg National Battlefield. 1-4 pm. Free with park admission. nps.gov/pete

31-Nov 4 **WV** Reenactment, “Guyandotte Civil War Days.” Details: thunderinthevillage.com

The Civil War Journal of Dr. Albert Dunlap

I am going to be printed out portions of the Journal my great great grandfather, Dr. Albert Dunlap, kept during the time he was in service in the Civil War, including some articles he wrote for the GAR newsletter. I’ll be starting off with some background information on Dr. Dunlap:

DR. ALBERT DUNLAP, 1839 – 1903

Albert Dunlap was born in Franklin, New London County, Connecticut at about 11pm on 28 March 1839. He had two older brothers: Charles Lewis, born 31 October 1835; and Amasa Hyde, born 21 September 1837. His father was Charles Dunlap, who married Mary Tracy Hyde on 16 November 1834. At the time Albert was born the family resided on Franklin Road, seven miles from Norwich; Charles Dunlap being part owner of a factory. Albert first attended District School and at five years of age had a private teacher, Phinias Hazen.

In April 1845, the family moved to Baltimore, Maryland, where Albert’s father engaged in business with John H Towner and/or Chancey Brooks. He took an active part in politics and was a member of the city council for three consecutive terms in the 1850s. He was elected one of the directors on the part of the city for the B&O Railroad, was a Reform Candidate for Mayor of Baltimore in 1871, and in 1875 was elected a member of the Reform City Council by the 13th Ward.

On moving to Baltimore the family first lived on S Green Street, five doors from Columbia. Albert attended #8 Grammar School. During July 1845 he was unable to attend school and his Uncle Lewis, then living with the family, taught him at home. Upon ente3ring #1 Grammar School that fall, he was placed in the same class as his brother Amasa, and maintained that position during his four years

at that school. In the spring of 1846 the family moved to 251 Saratoga and shortly thereafter Albert’s father engaged in the dry goods business with his uncle, J.M. Hyde, at 145 Lexington St.

Albert, Amasa and their mother spent the summer of 1949 at Mrs Shipley’s near Pilesville Arsenal. Albert’s brother Henry (better known as “Harry”) was born 3 September 1849. That same month, Albert started in the school of Mr. Waugh on Lombard St. and continued there until the spring of 1850, when he had a dispute that led to his return to the #1 Grammar School where he continued through the spring of 1851.

On 19 January 1851 he was baptized by Dr. Fuller into the Seventh Baptist Church. He later considered this to be a very inconsiderate step for Dr.Fuller: to baptize someone who was so little acquainted with the Divine Commands and little appreciated the importance of the ceremony performed. He felt that quantity must have been considered more important than quality in securing candidates for membership into the church.

Albert spent the summer of 1851 on a farm about six miles from Baltimore, which his father had purchased in the spring of 1850. Having successfully passed examinations in July, he entered High School in September 1851. This same month his father opened a grocery store in a new building he had constructed at the corner of Lexington and Howard. Lewis was employed as a clerk. During his second year of high school, a fight with another student resulted in Albert leaving school and entering employment by his father as a clerk. (I get the feeling that my g-g grandfather had a rather hot temper!) In September 1853 he started in a school operated by a Mr. Fillmore in a small building behind the Fayette Street Church. After a quarrel there he returned to his father’s store. To quote from his memoirs: “Still having a desire to improve my mind, I commenced going to school with Mr. S.H. Hohns, and I passed a very pleasant winter with him, we never having a word of dispute – the reason being

that he let me have my own way in everything.
(This would have been the winter of 1854 – 1855.)

In September 1855 Albert entered Columbia University as a freshman with Dr. Benney, the president. In November, following a fight with his roommate, he was suspended and went home, returning to Columbia 1 January 1856, and remained there for the balance of his second year. In September 1856 he entered Brown University at Providence, Rhode Island, and was expelled 17 March, 1857 following an argument in connection with attending theaters. He then headed for Chicago and the West.

Evidently the next four years were spent in Missouri, and he seems to have taught school for about three years of this period as he so stated in an article he later wrote regarding horse stealing gangs that operated IN Iowa and Missouri in the early days. In the spring of 1861, while he was employed by the Hannibal and St Joseph Railroad in St Joseph, Missouri, a few Union men met in a third floor room of a building on the east side of the Public Square. They decided to organize a military company for service in the Union Army. Albert was selected to drill these men, so he resigned from his position with the H & St Joe Railroad, took possession of one of the many empty houses in Elwood, Kansas – a town on the west bank of the river. There he received the men as they were engaged, and drilled them. He had a squad of about 25 men by the time the regular troops arrived in St. Joseph, and the Stars and Stripes were displayed from the “Pattee House” as a signal that the men were to be sent across the river to report at the Pattee House. They were sworn in on 14 May 1861. They remained in the vicinity of St. Joseph until early August 1861, when they were moved by rail to Eaton, and thence by boat to Fort Leavenworth. From there they traveled to Kansas City and a few days later went on to Lexington, where they learned of a large force of Confederate soldiers enroute north. They camped inside the fort laid out around the Masonic College. A series of battle there culminated in the surrender of the Union troops on 20 September 1861.

A few days after the surrender, Albert was paroled. He walked and hitched rides through Sedalia and Jefferson City to St. Louis, from where he traveled directly to Baltimore. There he entered the University of Maryland and continued there until the end of the school year in March 1862.

“Memoirs of My Life,” written by him in March 1862, contains the following interesting and enlightening comments:

“I have been informed that I was born about 1 pm and all being engaged in attending the new arrival, the buckwheat cakes in the stone pitcher rose to an unusual height. I resemble the cakes in one respect, that I have a tendency to boil over with the heat of passion, but only require attention and good treatment to calm me down. As to correctional measures during my childhood, a favorite punishment of those in authority was to tie me to a bedstead and thus at least prevent my roving, if not my noisy clamor, and it may be that this has been the cause of my hatred of confinement and made be a rover for the last few years. Among my numerous quarrels was one with Ed Mortimer, which was more serious in the consequences than any of the others. We, having had a previous difference, he one night tantalizing me and at least struck me twice in the face, being at the same time assisted by Andy Richardson. In my anger I struck him with my knife, inflicting a severe wound on the side of his head. For this I received from my father the last and most severe thrashing I ever had, being taken out of bed in my shirt tail about 11 pm and whipped with a cowhide like blazes. I trace all my troubles at school to my unbearable obstinacy. At the High School I was so perverse that it was a common remarked with the boys – “All, don’t make Paddy (Harshaw) mad today, for I don’t know my lessons.” There was always a carelessness of consequences, although I might suffer yet I never considered it until it came and then bore it like a jack mule, that is, kicked back. The same obstinacy may be traced through all my life up to the present time. Although not brave by nature, I would meet superior force rather than give up, how much like a mule.”

He visited Annapolis 10 March 1862 and applied for a commission. Not obtaining one, he secured a job as a teamster (\$25 per month and 'found') with Captain Week's Brigade, Wagonmaster Tucker's train, operating in connection with US Military lines, Mountain Division, hauling military supplies, provisions, material for telegraph lines, and so on. They operated in the vicinity of Cumberland, Maryland, Franklin, Petersburg, Romney and Moorfield in West Virginia; and as far south as Monterey, Virginia. His first letter home mentions the scene of destruction observed after crossing the Potomac enroute to Cumberland; Harpers Ferry in ruins and at Martinsburg, 20 engines on the side tracks in various states of destruction – even their woodwork having been burned off. He was assigned four iron gray horses that had been driven only twice previously, and was bitten several times while harnessing them. His first load consisted of rice, sauerkraut and vinegar from Mill Creek to a camp at Romney.

This period proved a rough experience for him. They slept most in the open or in barns, eating most meals in the open, with rest and meals at very irregular hours. Their work days were usually very long, and they were frequently forced to travel miles after dark searching for forage for the horses, as the Rebel forces had devastated this section of the country. It rained for days at a time and as most of the bridges had been destroyed, many streams had to be forded. The wagons often got bogged down, requiring them to be unloaded midstream – and often this was at night. Many owners of local farms who could not raise 25 cents would come out to the road and beg for sugar, flour and coffee. When retreating from near Monterey to Franklin, Albert mentioned having a chance to use his professional skill in binding up wounds for several poor fellows who were dragging themselves along.

Evidently his performance as a teamster was highly satisfactory, as about 15 May he was placed in charge of a train of teams. However, having no assignment for several days in the later days of June 1862, he quit and returned to Baltimore on 1 July. A month at home apparently satisfied him,

and around 1 August 1862 he took a job as an apothecary wagon driver for General McClellan, Army of the Potomac, at \$25 per month and found.

At the beginning this job was a sinecure, but as the army began making frequent moves it quickly lost its softness. The weather was bad, meals often consisted of cheese and crackers or hardtack, with both meals and rest being very irregular. When camped on the James River he observed the daily ascent of Professor Laure in a basket suspended from a balloon to watch the movement of Confederate forces. The balloon was held by four ropes and ascended from 400 to 500 feet into the air.

Early in September 1862, headquarters was loaded into boats and moved to Alexandria, Virginia, where they camped for a few days. They then headed northwest through Rockford, Seneca Mills, Middlebrook, Clarksburg, Hyattstown and thence on to Frederick, where 60,000 Union troops were camped. From there they traveled on through Middletown and Boonsville to Petersville, where a hospital was established and several hundred wounded were cared for – some in barns, outhouses or under any available cover. Albert commented that 'he was disgusted with the ignorance of the surgeons.'

During the latter part of September 1862 the Steward departed and then for about 15 days Albert was assigned as acting Steward as well as driver. His time was fully occupied making large quantities of pills and powders, dressing wounds, pulling teeth, keeping a book before him at all times for reference. Early in October 1862 they moved camp to Knoxville on the B&O Railroad, then to Pleasant Valley, through Berlin near Harpers Ferry enroute to Virginia and winter quarters. Here, on 31 October 1862, Albert succeeded in securing a substitute to take his place, as they were crossing the river the next day and he considered that it would be impossible for him to return home before spring if he crossed. He arrived home 1 November 1862 and attended the University of Maryland starting on the 3rd of

November, continuing his studies there until he graduated in a class of 57 from the medical school of the University on 5 Mach, 1864.

He was one of seven in his class selected for appointment on 4 March 1863 as a Clinical Assistant at the Baltimore Infirmary. Upon graduation, he received his degree as a Doctor of Medicine, also receiving a diploma for hospital practice.

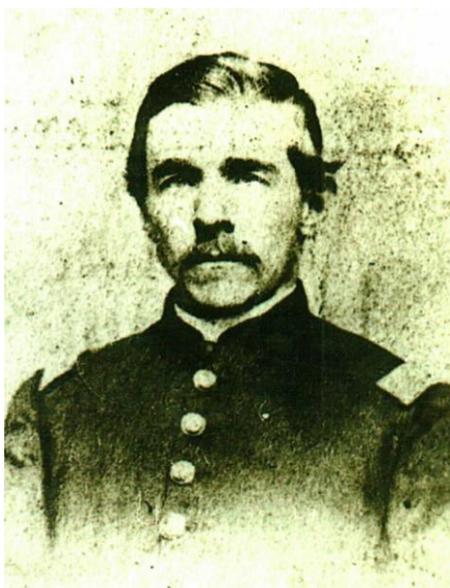
On 20 May 1863, while attending the University, he married Eliza Jane Baugher. They did not set up housekeeping until late October 1865, after his discharge from the Army.

Immediately after graduating he applied for appointment with the US Forces and on 22 March 1864 was mustered in for three years as an Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Regiment, Maryland Volunteer Infantry; with a starting date of 12 February 1864. He remained in Baltimore, where a regiment was being recruited, until April 24th when they moved through Washington to Alexandria, where they camped for a few days. They then proceeded to the vicinity of Fredericksburg.

Cape May County Civil War Round Table

www.cmccwrt

c/o



Dr Albert Dunlap

A perusal of the journal Albert maintained while Assistant Surgeon – and which follows the biography – will give a clearer picture of what armies, men, officers and so on had to contend with during that war. He was assigned to many different batteries while in the Army, being detached from his own regiment much of the time, and served with the 19th NY, 27th NJ, 34th NY, 11th Massachusetts, 4th and 10th US Infantry, and 51st Regiment NY Veteran Volunteer. During the entire August period of his service he was located mostly in eastern Virginia, with the preponderance of that time spent between Fredericksburg and Petersburg. The latter part of his service was with the artillery, 1st Division, 9th Army Corps, and he was mustered out of the service on 3 August 1865 at Laurel, Maryland.