



**ABOUT the ALCWRT**

- *The Abraham Lincoln Civil War Round Table is the oldest Civil War Round Table in Michigan, founded in 1952. Our JUBILEE (65<sup>th</sup>) anniversary was September, 2017.*
- *Meetings are each 3<sup>rd</sup> Thursday, September through May (except December), 7:30 pm, at the Charter Township of Plymouth City Offices, 9955 N. Haggerty, in the Chamber Council Room.*
- *For more information, contact ALCWRT President Liz Stringer at [stringerL@aol.com](mailto:stringerL@aol.com)*
- *Our web site is [ALCWRT.org](http://ALCWRT.org)*
- *Like us on **FACEBOOK**...!  
"Abraham Lincoln Civil War Round Table"*

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**PETER GAUDET** will be the featured speaker for the SEPT 20<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Abraham Lincoln Civil War Round Table. His topic:

**GETTYSBURG PHOTOGRAPHY: THEN and NOW**

On July 1-3, 1863, two great armies clashed in and around the small town of Gettysburg, PA, leaving in its wake over 51,000 casualties. Very shortly after the conflict ended, photographers Alexander Gardner, Timothy O’Sullivan, James Gibson and Matthew Brady headed to Gettysburg to record scenes of the battlefield which included graphic images of death and destruction. These images now serve as a historical record of one of the greatest battles in American history. In this program, Gettysburg Past & Present, we will review the wet plate photographic process used by the photographers of the day. We will follow in the footsteps of Gardner, O’Sullivan, Gibson and Brady as they recorded what are now considered to be some of the most iconic images of the American Civil War. This program represents the accumulation of battlefield images over the last 10 years, taken precisely where the historic images were created in 1863. Whether you have never been to the Gettysburg National Military Park, or if you have visited on several occasions, you will no doubt find the comparison of these historic images to be both fascinating and thought provoking.

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**Peter Gaudet** first became a student of Civil War history in the late 60’s when family summer vacations were spent visiting battlefields. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor with a BA in History and was a Commissioned Officer with the 101<sup>st</sup> Airborne Division (AASLT). He started a career as a professional wedding photographer in 1994, and has since expanded his skills to all forms of portraiture and landscape photography. He is a member of the Gettysburg Civil War Roundtable, GW Lee Civil War Roundtable, Michigan Regimental Roundtable, Abraham Lincoln Civil War Roundtable, and Israel B. Richardson Civil War Roundtable. Peter and his wife Veronica reside in Clinton Township, MI. with their two sons Jonathan and Joshua.

## **ARE YOU READY FOR SOME ... LAND GRANT COLLEGES..?**

*It's football season once again, and our own Michigan State had an influential role in the shaping of the 1862 federal law that allowed for the creation of land-grant colleges in the states.*

### **How did Michigan State influence the Morrill Act of 1862?**

In the 1830's there was a political movement in the young United States calling for the establishment of agriculture colleges. This movement was led by Professor Jonathan Baldwin Turner of Illinois College. Later, the Michigan Constitution of 1850 called for the creation of an "agricultural school", and in February, 1855, then Michigan Governor Kinsley S. Bingham signed a state bill establishing the first agriculture college in the U.S. The Agricultural College of the State of Michigan, known to us today as Michigan State University, served as a model for the Morrill Act of 1862.

In 1955, MSU was included on a US postage stamp commemorating it as one of the "first of the Land Grant Colleges".

### **Why was this law named the Morrill Act?**

While Michigan was busy creating its agriculture college at the state level, Professor Turner, working through his Illinois delegation to the U.S. Congress, was pushing for a land-grant bill to fund a system of industrial colleges in each state. Illinois Senator Lyman Trumbull thought it advisable that the bill be introduced by an eastern congressman (some political maneuvering; more on that below), so Representative Justin Smith Morrill of Vermont introduced the bill which bears his name.

Professor Turner's original plan called for an equal grant to each state. The Morrill Act, however, allocated land based on the size of a state's congressional delegation. Grants, then, were proportional to a state's population. This approach was designed to gather the political support the bill needed from the more densely populated states in the east.

### **How did the Morrill Act get passed?**

The Morrill Act was first introduced in Congress in 1857, passed in 1859, and promptly vetoed by President James Buchanan. In 1861, the act was amended to include the teaching of military tactics along with the original engineering and agricultural curriculum. While the amended Morrill Act was making its way through congress, many of the states that did not support it were seceding from the Union. So it passed, and Lincoln signed it into law on July 2, 1862.

### **What other laws were enacted around the same time as the Morrill Act?**

The day before he signed the Morrill Act, Lincoln signed a law financing the transcontinental railroad with land grants. About two months before, Lincoln had signed the Homestead Act, encouraging settlement west of the Mississippi, again through granting lands to eligible homesteaders.

### **What did the Morrill Act provide?**

The purpose of the land-grant colleges was as follows: *"...without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts... in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life."*

Under the 1862 Act, each eligible state received 30,000 acres of federal land per member of congress, as of the 1860 census. The land, or proceeds from its sale, was to be used to establish and fund an educational institution as described above.

As the Act was amended and extended over the years(more on that below), if a state did not have sufficient federal lands within its own borders to meet their land grant, the state was issued scrip which authorized it to select federal lands in another state. Under this arrangement, New York selected valuable timber land in Wisconsin to fund Cornell University, its land-grant institution.

*... continued ...*

### [Extensions of the Morrill Act through the years](#)

The original 1862 law explicitly excluded any state that was “...in a condition of rebellion or insurrection against the government of the United States.” After the Civil War, the law was extended to the former Confederate States. Eventually, it was extended to every state and territory, including those created after the law was enacted in 1862.

In 1890 a second Morrill Act required each state to show that race was not an admissions criterion to its land-grant college, or else to designate a separate land-grant institution for persons of color. For example, Delaware’s General Assembly established the separate Delaware College for Colored Students in May, 1891 (later renamed the State College for Colored Students, and today known as Delaware State University). Among the seventy colleges and universities which eventually evolved from the Morrill Acts are several of today’s historically black colleges and universities.

Note that the 1890 Morrill Act granted cash instead of land. The colleges created under this later version of the Morrill Act are still called land-grant colleges.

In 1887 Congress funded agricultural experiment stations, plus various categories of agricultural and veterinary research, all to be managed under the direction of the land-grant universities.

In 1914 the Smith-Lever Act provided federal funding for cooperative extensions, which sent land-grant universities’ agents to virtually every county of every state.

In 1967 the University of the District of Columbia received land-grant status, which included a \$7.24 million endowment instead of a grant of land.

In 1972 schools in these territories were given land-grant status (and a \$3 million grant each): American Samoa, Guam, Micronesia, Northern Marianas, the Virgin Islands.

In 1994 land-grant status was extended to tribal colleges and universities.

### [But wait, there’s more...!](#)

Imitating the land-grant colleges’ focus on agricultural and mechanical research, Congress has over the years established these other research programs:

- 1966 – sea grant colleges, for aquatic research
- 1985 – urban grant colleges, for urban research
- 1988 – space grant colleges, for space research
- 2003 – sun grant colleges, for sustainable energy research

### **ABE LIKED MUSH..!**

#### **From the A.Lincoln Cookbook of Lincoln Era recipes:**

*“Reportedly Sarah Bush Johnston’s mush was much loved by young Abraham. Her mush was smooth, delicate, and without lumps. Combining the cornmeal into cold water may have helped create the smooth texture.”*

#### **MUSH (Hasty Pudding)**

Bring 3 cups of water to a boil.

Meanwhile, combine 1 cup cornmeal (yellow or white) and 1 tsp. salt with 1 cup cold water. Mix well.

Slowly pour the cornmeal mixture into the boiling water, stirring constantly.

Cook until thickened, stirring often.

When thick, cover and cook over low heat, or in a double boiler, for another 10 minutes.

*Note: Quint Burkhart fondly (?) recalls often having fried mush for breakfast when he was growing up in Springfield, IL.*

## UPCOMING EVENTS in 2019

Watch for announcements from [ALCWRT.NEWS@gmail.com](mailto:ALCWRT.NEWS@gmail.com) when dates & details are firmed up \*

### 65<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Now set for the [fall of 2019](#), we'll celebrate the ALCWRT's 65<sup>th</sup> year (better late than never!) with a dinner-and-speaker event at the GAR Building in Detroit.

Our speaker will be **A. Wilson Greene**, whose recently published book on the Petersburg campaign -- "**A Campaign of Giants**" -- got a very favorable review in the Wall Street Journal last month.

### SPRING TRIP - 2019

Liz is now targeting [spring 2019](#) for the next round table trip. She's thinking Kentucky.

## FUTURE SPEAKERS

Here's a look ahead at some of the upcoming programs that Brian Mayer has arranged for us:

OCT. 18:	Michael Gillette:	"Chaplains of the Civil War"
NOV. 15:	Dr. David Stoddard:	"The Red River Campaign"
JAN. 17:	John Gibney	"The Night They Drove Old Dixie Down"
FEB. 21:	William Cottrell	"Lincoln and the Declaration of Independence"
MAR. 21:	Steven Ramold	"The Controversy Over the Sherman/Johnston Surrender"
APR. 18:	Dr. E. Lawrence Abel	"John Wilkes Booth and the Women Who Loved Him"
MAY 16:	Curt Fields	"General Ulysses S. Grant: The Man Behind the Uniform"

## THIS and THAT ...

### \* VISITOR's WELCOME ...

~ The ALCWRT welcomes friends, relatives, acquaintances...

~ We're always looking for new members, and visitors are **always welcome**..!

### \* ANNUAL DUES –

~ Worley is always happy to collect your dues

~ \$20 for a single ~~ \$35 for a couple

~ Dues are payable by the calendar year (January through December)

\* **WEBSITES for other nearby roundtables** are posted on ALCWRT.org.

\* **STATION 885** – Yes, the group still meets for dinner prior to the monthly meetings... All are welcome!

### \* REFRESHMENTS for FUTURE MEETINGS –

~ Let Liz know if you're interested in bringing refreshments to a future meeting.