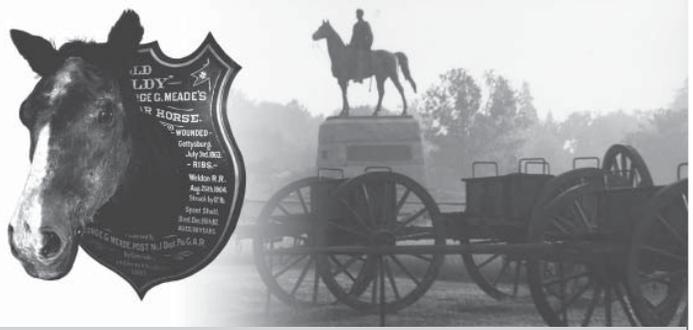


Old Baldy

Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



March 13, 2013, The One Hundred and Fiftieth Year of the Civil War

An Evening with Clara Barton

For many years **Carol Neumann-Waskie** has portrayed Clara Barton in a first-person style, “**Living History**” performance. An expert on the life of this brave and fearless woman, Carol will be sharing her knowledge as “Clara Barton” at the **March 13th meeting of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table.**



Born and raised in Philadelphia, PA, Carol graduated with a BA in English Literature and Elementary Education from New York University. She continued studies in Counseling at Rutgers University and later pursued an advanced degree in Nursing from Gwynedd Mercy College. Since 1986 she has worked in the Temple University Health System in various roles. Currently, Carol is a nurse administrator for the Physical Medicine Department.

Carol has been involved in Civil War History for many years. She is a founder and was vice president of the Delaware Valley Civil War Round Table from 1992 thru 2002. She has helped to found several other round tables in the area, including Bucks County Civil War Round Table in Doylestown, PA, and the Union League of Philadelphia Civil War Round Table. In 1995 she was an instructor for the Civil War Studies Program at Holy Family University, where she taught courses specializing in Women and the Civil War and Blacks in the Civil War.

From 1994 until 2002 she was on the Board of Directors for the Friends of Laurel Hill Cemetery and has represented the group on NPR radio show.

In 1996 she became the co-owner and treasurer of History and Mystery Tours of Philadelphia, beginning the first Ghost tours, “Spirits of Philadelphia” After extensive research she found over 50 ghost sightings in the city, including her own dwelling. The business was featured on the Travel Channel. Presently, Carol is researching a book on noted women of the 19th Century.

Notes from the President...

We have much good news this month. As of March 5th we have 33 paid members with more joining soon. If you have not paid your dues yet do it soon so you can be part of this growing group. This will allow us to better plan activities and events for the rest of the year. We had 26 attendees at our February meeting. Thank you to everyone who invited or brought a guest. Please keep doing it because Kerry has some great programs planned for us. The elections were held last month and we have a full Board, welcome to our new members. Thank you to the membership for re-electing me to a new term, I hope to meet your expectations. A special thanks to those who came before, built this Round Table and then had faith to keep it going so it could grow again.

There will be a Board meeting before our next regular meeting, so join us on the 13th to hear the results. They will explore ways to improve communication, get more involved in the South Jersey community, set plans for the May 11th History Fair, the June 5th New Jersey at Gettysburg lecture and a probable symposium at the college in October as well as a possible visit to see Old Baldy. If you have any comments or suggestions please let a Board member know so they can be reviewed.

Roger Arthur did a superb job telling us about Lincoln’s humor and how he used it to defuse tense situations. We will have to have him back in the future to tell us about Theodore Roosevelt. This month Clara Barton will visit us through Carol Waskie-Neuman. Invite and bring a friend to what will be a fun and informative evening.

Be sure to check our website for the latest on upcoming events including the Lincoln Symposium on March 23rd; Doris Kearns Goodwin at La Salle on the 21st, the Neshaminy Reenactment April 20-21, the New Jersey History Fair, School of the Soldier at Allaire on June 1-2, the Gettysburg lecture at Camden County, and our upcoming meeting presentation topics.

Thank you again for all you have done to assist in growing our Round Table. *Look forward to seeing everyone in Blackwood on the 13th.*

Rich Jankowski, President

Wednesday, March 13, 2013
7:15 PM
Blackwood Campus
Camden County College

The inflation rate was so high that eventually how many Confederate dollars were needed to equal one gold dollar?

Sixty to seventy.

From the Treasurer

DUES ARE DUE!

Greetings and best wishes for a Happy New Year to all the members of the Old Baldy CWRT.

First I wish to expressly thank all the members of our round table who have already sent in their 2013 annual dues. Your interest and participation in the round table is much appreciated.

Thanks to all members who are attending our monthly meetings. Kerry Bryan, our Program Chairwoman has already been hard at work lining up a great list of speakers and programs.

Remember, it is your round table.

Let us know of your interests and how Old Baldy CWRT can best provide you with education, friendship and an enjoyable evening.

As we enter 2013, your annual dues are due. We have some really great programs and discussions planned and we hope that you will remain a member of our renowned round table.

Dues remain only \$25.00 (\$35.00 for the entire family). If you wish to continue to have our outstanding newsletter sent by mail, please add a donation of \$10. for the year, in addition to your dues.

Please bring your dues to the next meeting, or mail your dues your dues payable to:

"OLD BALDY CWRT"

mail to:

**Herb Kaufman, Treasurer
2601 Bonnie Lane
Huntingdon Valley, PA 19006.**

We hope that everyone will come out to a meeting and join in the discussions. It's a great night out with friends who share your interests and enthusiasm for this era.

All the best, I hope to see you at a meeting,

Herb

Dues may also be mailed to:

**Bill, Hughes, Secretary
1671 Marla Place
Vineland, NJ 08361**

Selected Clara Barton Quotations

Clara Barton (December 25, 1821 - April 12, 1912)

Clara Barton, who had been a school teacher and the first woman to be a clerk at the US Patent Office, served in the Civil War nursing soldiers and distributing supplies for the sick and wounded. She spent four years tracking down missing soldiers at the end of the war. Clara Barton established the first permanent American Red Cross society and headed the organization until 1904.

An institution or reform movement that is not selfish, must originate in the recognition of some evil that is

Clarissa Harlowe Barton



Clarissa Harlowe Barton

Clarissa Harlowe Barton, Clara, as she wished to be called, is one of the most honored women in American history. She began teaching school at a time when most teachers were men and she was among the first women to gain employment in the federal government. Barton risked her life to bring supplies and support to soldiers in the field during the Civil War. At age 60, she founded the American Red Cross in 1881 and led it for the next 23 years. Her understanding of the needs of people in distress and the ways in which she could provide help to them guided her throughout her life. By the force of her personal example, she opened paths to the new field of volunteer service. Her intense devotion to serving others resulted in enough achievements to fill several ordinary lifetimes.

<http://www.redcross.org/about-us/history/clara-barton>

adding to the sum of human suffering, or diminishing the sum of happiness.

I may be compelled to face danger, but never fear it, and while our soldiers can stand and fight, I can stand and feed and nurse them.

The conflict is one thing I've been waiting for. I'm well and strong and young - young enough to go to the front. If I cannot be a soldier, I'll help soldiers.

What could I do but go with them [soldiers of the Civil War], or work for them and my country? The patriot blood of my father was warm in my veins.

A ball had passed between my body and the right arm which supported him, cutting through the sleeve and passing through his chest from shoulder to shoulder. There was no more to be done for him and I left him to his rest. I have never mended that hole in my sleeve. I wonder if a soldier ever does mend a bullet hole in his coat?

Oh northern mothers wives and sisters, all unconscious of the hour, would to Heaven that I could bear for you the concentrated woe which is so soon to follow, would that Christ would teach my soul a prayer that would plead to the Father for grace sufficient for you, God pity and strengthen you every one.

I don't know how long it has been since my ear has been free from the roll of a drum. It is the music I sleep by, and I love it ... I shall remain here while anyone

Continued on page 3

remains, and do whatever comes to my hand. I may be compelled to face danger, but never fear it, and while our soldiers can stand and fight, I can stand and feed and nurse them.

You glorify the women who made their way to the front to reach you in your misery, and nurse you back to life. You called us angels. Who opened the way for women to go and make it possible? ... For every woman's hand that ever cooled your fevered brows, staunched your bleeding wounds, gave food to your famished bodies, or water to your parching lips, and called back life to your perishing bodies, you should bless God for Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Frances D. Gage and their followers.

I may sometimes be willing to teach for nothing, but if paid at all, I shall never do a man's work for less than a man's pay.

[T]he door that nobody else will go in at, seems always to swing open widely for me.

Everybody's business is nobody's business, and nobody's business is my business.

The surest test of discipline is its absence.

It is wise statesmanship which suggests that in time of peace we must prepare for war, and it is no less a wise benevolence that makes preparation in the hour of peace for assuaging the ills that are sure to accompany war.

Economy, prudence, and a simple life are the sure masters of need, and will often accomplish that which, their opposites, with a fortune at hand, will fail to do.



Clarissa Harlowe Barton

Your belief that I am a Universalist is as correct as your greater belief that you are one yourself, a belief in which all who are privileged to possess it rejoice. In my case, it was a great gift, like St. Paul, I 'was born free', and saved the pain of reaching it through years of struggle and doubt. My father was a leader in the building of the church in which Hosea Ballow preached his first dedication sermon. Your historic records will show that the old Huguenot town of Oxford, Mass. erected one of, if not the first Universalist Church in America. In this town I was born; in this church I was reared. In all its reconstructions and remodelings I have taken a part, and I look anxiously for a time in the near future when the busy world will let me once more become a living part of its people, praising God for the advance in the liberal faith of the religions

of the world today, so largely due to the teachings of this belief.

I have an almost complete disregard of precedent and a faith in the possibility of something better. It irritates me to be told how things always have been done I defy the tyranny of precedent. I cannot afford the luxury of a closed mind. I go for anything new that might improve the past.

Others are writing my biography, and let it rest as they elect to make it. I have lived my life, well and ill, always less well than I wanted it to be but it is, as it is, and as it has been; so small a thing, to have had so much about it!

http://womenshistory.about.com/od/bartonclara/a/clara_barton_quotes.htm

Terrible Explosion - Between Forty and Fifty Females Killed and Wounded.

From the Richmond Enquirer, 3/14/1863

On yesterday forenoon, between eleven and twelve o'clock, an explosion occurred in Department No. 6 of the Confederate States Laboratory, involving a frightful loss of life and limb to some forty or fifty persons, almost all of whom were females. The department is located on Brown's Island, opposite the foot of 7th street, and in it all breech-loading and pistol ammunition is prepared. The greatest care has hitherto been observed in keeping the stock of ammunition safely confined, but, through some so far inexplicable circumstance, the powder used by some of the operatives in the department ignited about the time above indicated, and exploded with a terrific report, tearing down half the building, and killing, wounding and throwing in the air or upon the floor the operatives who were engaged in their labors. - There were in the building some eighty or a hundred hands, chiefly females, of different ages, from twelve to sixty years. The scene, so terrible, so sickening, we need not essay to depict to our readers. The operatives of the entire Laboratory were at once thrown into commotion, and, together with the people of the neighborhood, streamed



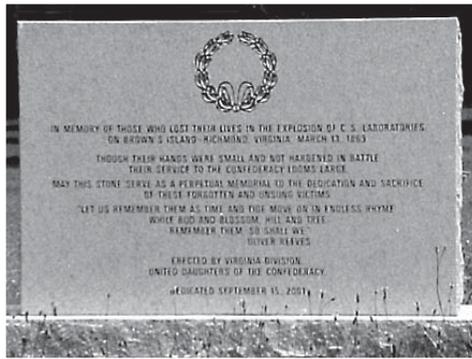
Confederate States Laboratory - Brown's Island

Trivia

Jefferson Davis regarded what site in his home state as "the Gibraltar of the west"?

Vicksburg, Mississippi

out towards the scene of the disaster. The alarm of fire was given and the report spread through the city with rapidity, and within an hour the banks of the river opposite the island were densely thronged with citizens. The pressure about the



Monument in Oakwood Cemetery

bridge leading to the island became so great that an extra guard was stationed there to prevent the passage of all who were not engaged in rendering assistance to the wounded or caring for the dead. Very soon, under the direction of officers of the Laboratory, spring wagons and carriages were brought to the spot, and the work of removing the wounded to their homes and elsewhere was commenced. In the meantime, the medical department was alive with promptitude and energy, and none of the wounded were removed until their condition had received the best temporary attention. Some of the unfortunate girls were burnt from head to foot, others were burned in the face and eyes; some had an arm or a leg divested of flesh and skin, others were bleeding with wounds received from the falling timbers or in the violent concussions against floor and ceiling which ensued.

The building was about one hundred by twenty feet, with a pitch of some ten feet, and built entirely of wood, the pieces of which were twisted and scattered in every conceivable direction. All day the work of taking care of the sufferers went on. Ten were killed by the explosion at the time of its occurrence, and others are reported to have died during the day, while it is not expected that half of the survivors will recover. Most of the latter were removed to their homes.

The following, all dreadfully burned, were received at General Hospital No. 2, corner of Cary and 7th streets: George Chappell, Sarah Haney, Hannah Petticord, Ella Bennett, Mary Jenningham, Julia Brennan, and one other female - unable to give her name.

A Card To The Citizens Of Richmond

For the relief, as far as practicable, of the sufferers by the explosion on yesterday of the Confederate States Laboratory, on 7th street, and for the Relief of the parents and families of those who were killed, I have asked the favor of the Young Men's Christian Association to aid me in raising funds for that purpose; and I confidently appeal to the benevolent people of this city promptly to respond to this call. JOSEPH MAYO, Mayor.

The Recent Explosion - Up to Saturday afternoon, the explosion at the C. S. Laboratory on Friday had resulted

fatally to 33 of the sufferers. - The rest were, with some exceptions, still in a critical condition.

We present below a list of the injured, stating the number killed and who have since died, the wounded and missing:

Died

Females - Adeline Myers, Mary O'Brien, Martha Daley, Julia Brannon, Nannie Horin, Mary Rowlin, Catherine McCCarthy, Mary Yegingham, Sarah Haney, Mary A. Garnett, Mary Archer, Eliza Willis, Elizabeth Moore, Frances Blassingame, Elizabeth Young, Mary Whitehurst, Mary Valentine, Maria Brien, Ella Smith, Amelia Tiefenback, Annie Davis, Alice Johnston, Mary Cushing, Alice Boulton, Barbary Jackson, Mary Wallace, Ann Dodson, Louisa Riceley, Mary O'Connors, Virginia Page, Ellen Sullivan

Males - Rev. John H. Woodcock, Jas. G. Currie.

Wounded

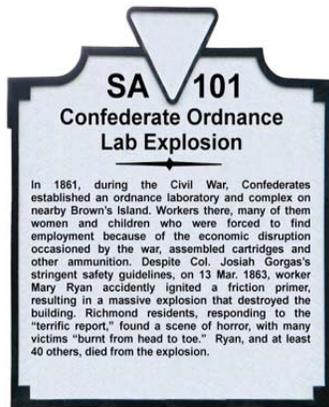
Females - Mary Ryan, Delia Clemens, Bridget Grimes, Pauline Smoot, Ann Drake, Margaret Alexander, Elizabeth Dawson, Mary Cordle, Lucy Nicks, Mary Pritchett, Sarah Marshall, Catharine Cavanaugh, Susan Butler, Annie Blankenship, Mary E. Rouke, Caroline Yegingham, Mary J. Andrews, Ella Bennett, Sarah Foster, Mary Mannaham, Ellen O'Brien, Cornelia Mitchell, Mary McDonnell, Catharine Riceley, Dolly A. Folks

Males - William Barfoot, Alonzo Owens, John H. Hampton, Sam'l Chappell, Peter Fercron.

Missing - and can't be accounted for, Miss Martha A. Henley. The friends of Miss Henley are anxious to know of her whereabouts, and if any family has her, or know anything of her, will confer a favor by informing Capt. W. W. Smith, Superintendent C. S. Laboratory.

Total

Females - Dead 31 Males - Dead 2 Total - 33
 Females - Wounded 25 Males - Wounded 5 Total - 30
 Females - Missing 1 Total - 1
 Total - 64



Proposed Wayside Marker

Today in Civil War History

**Thursday March 13, 1862
 Consequential Corps Commander
 Conference**

Gen. George McClellan held today his first full meeting with his newly-appointed commanders of the various corps of the Army of the Potomac. The corps structure was a replacement for the previous method of organization of the army into just three Grand Divisions. These had proved extremely difficult to maneuver on account of their size. It was hoped that the smaller corps would turn out to be more manageable. Lincoln was pressuring hard for some sort of action in the east, preferably an attack on Richmond, barely 90 miles away. The debate was whether to move to Urbanna, Va., at the mouth of the Rappahannock, and attack from there, or to move via the Peninsula. In a fateful decision, the latter was chosen.

**Friday March 13, 1863
 Pemberton Pounding Proves Pointless**

The fort built of dirt and cotton bales, named Fort Pemberton, was the target of a second day's worth of shelling by

Federal troops and gunboats. Constructed in just a few days by W. W. Loring at Pemberton's orders on the Yalobusha River near Greenwood, Miss., and armed with just a few cannon, it had the added difficulty of being on partly flooded ground. Despite these disadvantages, it was well-placed to fire on the Federal vessels, and difficult to hit in return. As long as the cannon could be kept from sinking into the swamp, that is.

Sunday March 13, 1864 Red River Rubble Ruinously Reduced

The Red River Expedition got seriously underway today as the ships of Admiral D. D. Porter landed Union troops at Simmesport. With the sun barely up, they began to sweep Confederate defenders before them. Simultaneously, gunboats under Phelps got as far up the Red River as the obstructions laid in the water so as to render the waterway

impassable. The Union sailors cleared it that same day, and proceeded to bomb Ft. DeRussy.

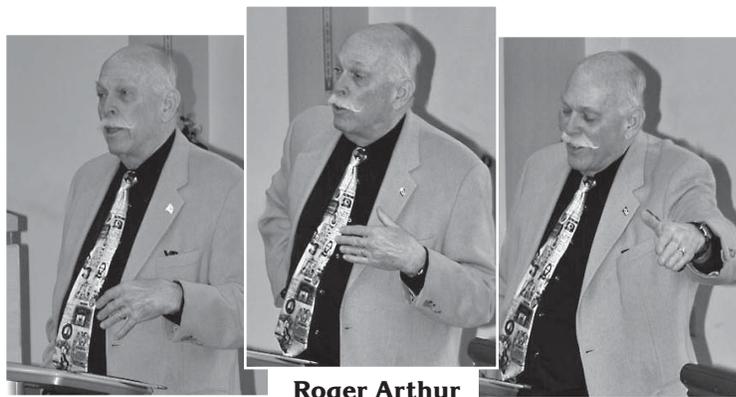
Monday March 13, 1865 Unlikely Uniformed Units Used

Gen. Robert E. Lee had been lobbying for the measure for quite some time. Other Confederate generals had likewise supported it as the manpower shortage became ever more severe. Inexplicably, President Davis and the Confederate Congress were disinclined to support it until now. However, today the plan was adopted, and these newly recruited troops were soon seen in the streets of Richmond. Their army uniforms were grey—but the troopers were black. Negroes were never quite accepted into the Confederate Army. On the other hand, despite the tremendous bravery of such units as the 54th Mass., blacks were never wholeheartedly accepted into the Union Army either, being required to serve under white officers for the duration of the Civil War.

www.civilwarinteractive

February 20th Meeting... "The Laughing Lincoln: The Wit & Wisdom of Our 16th President"

Can history be fun? You bet! The Forum Room at CCC Blackwood resounded with laughter on the evening of February 20th when Old Baldy guest speaker Roger Arthur regaled us with "The Laughing Lincoln: the Wit and Wisdom of Our 16th President." A Lincoln scholar, Arthur provided historical context while demonstrating his own mastery of comic timing as he delivered Lincoln's lines. Our thanks again to Roger Arthur for a presentation that was both educational and highly entertaining.



Roger Arthur

A Regiment Of Immigrants - 82nd Illinois Volunteer Infantry

*Eric D. Benjaminson
<http://webspaces.webring.com/people/lo/oregon81/index.html#Intro>*

Why Should We be Interested in this Regiment, One Among Many in the Union Army?

The 82nd Illinois was one of the only so-called "German" regiments that fought in the ill-fated 11th Corps of the Army of the Potomac to remain an intact fighting unit after its transfer to the Western Theater.

It had a high proportion of Jewish soldiers among its members – Company C consisted entirely of Jews from Chicago whose community equipped and armed them. Its second colonel (after the wounding and retirement of the German revolutionary Frederick Hecker) was Edward Selig Salomon, who was to end the war as a Brevet Brigadier and go on to become Governor of Washington Territory, District Attorney of San Francisco and Member of the California State Legislature.

The regiment fought in a staggering number of engagements in both the East and the West: Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kolb's Farm, Peachtree Creek, Atlanta, Sherman's March to the Sea, Averysboro and Bentonville. Its ranks were decimated – as a result of battle casualties,

disease and desertion, the regiment's complement dropped from 980 in Fall 1862 to barely 300 at war's end.

The history of the 82nd is a thought-provoking example of the assimilation of immigrants into American society and the problems involved with the social development. The 82nd began its history as a German unit in a German division in a German Corps; it ended the war as a proud member of an historic "American" military unit (the "Red Star Division"—First Division, 20th Corps) in which the trials of combat made secondary considerations of ethnic difference and segregation.

For the Army of the Potomac and the battered and angry Eleventh Corps within it, the road from Chancellorsville in the forests of eastern Virginia led inexorably to the staggered ridges of Gettysburg. By the middle of June 1863, the Army was marching out of its camps north of the Rappahannock towards the Potomac River and Pennsylvania, having suffered 30,000 casualties in the campaigns around

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Trivia

What engineers called a wicker basket, filled with earth and stones, used to reinforce field works?

A gabion.



This photo shows the officers of the 82nd Illinois in camp at Atlanta in October 1864. They had just entered the city after fighting through the brutal Atlanta Campaign as part of the Twentieth Corps of Sherman's army. Seated in the center holding a sword is Colonel Edward Selig Salomon, former Alderman of Chicago's Ward Six, future Governor of Washington Territory and the second-highest-ranking Jewish officer in the Union volunteer army.

To the right of Colonel Salomon in the photograph is Regimental Surgeon Charles E. Boerner. To the left is Major Ferdinand Rolshausen. The young officer wearing the Officer of the Day sash is Captain Eugene Weigel. Lt. William Loeb of Company C is second from the right in the rear row. The officer with the dark moustache standing with his hand on his sword between Salomon and Boerner is Lieutenant Joseph Rieger. The officer to Weigel's right with his hand on his hip is Captain Rudolph Mueller, who married the daughter of the 82nd's first Colonel, Frederick Hecker, and committed suicide in Minnesota thirty years after the war's end.

(Chicago Historical Society photograph)

Fredericksburg. These same battles, mirror-image victories for Robert E. Lee, emboldened the brilliant Southern commander to go decisively on the offensive. He was determined to move the war out of Virginia and force the Union to taste the bitterness of conflict on its own soil.

As a result, on the 13th of June, Richard Ewell's forces began an operation in the Shenandoah Valley which would clear this strategic location of Federal forces. Having secured Virginia, Lee ordered Ewell across the Potomac into Maryland and on into Pennsylvania. This Ewell did on June 22. The rapidly-marching Southerners thrust as far north as Carlisle, with elements of Jeb Stuart's cavalry pushing through York and threatening the state capitol at Harrisburg.

Colonel Salomon after the war expressed his view of the Army's morale during this trying month. "While these defeats (at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville) had a depressing influence on the Union Army, they raised the enthusiasm and hope of the Confederates to the highest pitch...consequently, the Confederates, flushed with victory, and the Union Army smarting under defeat, pursued their march to the North." Nevertheless, a bitter sense of purpose manifested itself in the sorely-used Army of the Potomac as it repeatedly would again during its career: "Every man felt that should the Union be defeated here on our own soil that everlasting disgrace would attach to every one who fought on that field...every man felt that at the next contest we must win or die..."

On June 30, strangely enough, the Eleventh Corps camped near the women's religious school of St. Joseph's College in Emmitsburg, Maryland, just a few miles south of the upcoming battlefield. The commander of the Third Division,

Major General Carl Schurz, still smarting from what he believed was the unjust censure that dogged his men from Chancellorsville, slept that night in the nunnery, and awoke to orders to march towards Gettysburg. As the Eleventh Corps roused itself that morning of July 1, Union cavalry commander John Buford's mounted

USAMHI



Colonel Edward Selig Salomon

troops were already in the town of Gettysburg. During the afternoon of the preceding day, Col. Salomon had been detailed to lead 100 men of the 82nd seven miles ahead of the Army to Fairfield, Pennsylvania (a few miles southwest of Gettysburg) on an armed reconnaissance. Reaching Fairfield at 3 p.m., Salomon and his men heard from the townspeople that 2000 Confederate infantry had just vacated the town one hour before. Salomon

and his party had only returned to Emmitsburg a few hours before the general Corps movement began.

With the right wing of the army in the vicinity of Taneytown, the left wing, consisting of the First, Third, and Eleventh Corps was the closest to the future battleground. The ironic facts of the commencement of this turning-point engagement are well known: neither Meade nor Lee wanted to fight here, but a poorly-timed encounter between a brigade of the Army of Northern Virginia searching for shoes and Buford's cavalry, intent

on holding the "high ground" and protecting the worried townspeople, quickly expanded into a major engagement of infantry. As Schurz relates, "when we left Emmitsburg at seven...we were advised that the First Corps under General Reynolds was ahead of us, and there was a rumor that some rebel troops were moving towards Gettysburg, but that was all". But by half past ten, Howard was ordering Schurz' division to hurry forward as fast as possible, as Reynolds was reporting himself heavily engaged north of the town.

As the Division moved closer to Gettysburg proper, it "...met on the road fugitives from Gettysburg, men, women, and children, who seemed to be in great terror. I remember especially a middle-aged woman who tugged a small child by the hand and carried a large bundle on her back. She tried to stop (us), crying out at the top of her voice: 'Hard times at Gettysburg! They are shooting and killing! What will become of us!' Still I did not hear any artillery fire..." Shortly thereafter, a courier from the First Corps dashed back down the Emmitsburg Road to inform General Howard, who was nearing Cemetery Hill, of the grim news from ahead. General Reynolds, while leading troops of the famed Iron Brigade in a charge to repel the Confederates under Heth, had been shot in the head by a sniper and killed instantly. The sniper's bullet ended the life of one the Union's most competent and respected professional officers. It also signalled the devolution of effective command of the Union Army on the Gettysburg field to Howard, of Reynold's First Corps to Abner Doubleday, and moved Schurz into command of Howard's Eleventh Corps. The time was approximately 11:30 a.m. when Schurz climbed Cemetery Hill and began to confer with Howard. The 82nd was in the front of the 3rd Division in the right line of the Eleventh Corps.

Howard passed on to Schurz the disquieting news that had just been brought from the First Corps. The Confederates seemed to be weakening their center facing the First Corps so as to be able to outflank the Union Army on its right. In response, Howard ordered Schurz to take the 1st and 3rd Divisions of the Corps through the streets of the town itself and "extend and secure" the right flank of First Corps.

As a result, at about 12:30 p.m., when the head of the Third Division column now commanded by General Schimmelfennig appeared on Cemetery Hill, they were pushed on to the right of the First Corps' line. The weather was sticky hot and drizzling, and the men had been marched at a rapid pace since encountering the first civilians. They were "streaming with perspiration and panting for breath" after having run for two miles along the muddy roads leading to the town. The column was led by the First Brigade of the Third Division, the 82nd's brigade, with Col. Von Amsberg's 45th New York Infantry in front (Von Amsberg was now acting as brigade commander), and was followed by Captain Hubert Dilger's famed Battery K, 1st Ohio Light Artillery (of Chancellorsville fame) and the 82nd, the 157th New York, 61st Ohio, and 74th Pennsylvania. Running down Washington Street out of town to the north, they turned up Mummasburg Road to hook up alongside the First Corps on Oak Ridge.

This situation was, like Chancellorsville, heavy with bad luck, poor alternatives, and weak command. The bad luck was clear: while it was logical for Union forces arriving on the scene to try and defend the town and maintain the vaulted high ground, the position on which the Eleventh Corps would shed its blood was horrendous. By force of circumstances, the ground that the 82nd Illinois and the Third Division in particular had been asked to hold was nearly indefensible. The Confederates were already in possession of Oak Ridge, the local piece of high ground. The Union positions to the Ridge's front were exposed wheat fields with no natural defensive formations. The Corps was attempting to hold a line running from the First Corps on the left to General Francis Barlow's First Division of the Eleventh Corps placed on their right. One can still walk on this field today, and in doing so the visitor is struck by the flat ground in front of the 82nd's position, stretching out to the northwest to the low sides of Oak Ridge. Confederate artillery was planted on this ridge to good effect. In addition, the open ground to the right would be –and was– impossible to defend against a larger body of enemy troops. To exacerbate the geographical difficulties, the 6,000 men of the Eleventh Corps on the field were outgunned by the 15,000 Confederates directly facing them.

In addition to these facts, the situation was made weaker by poor generalship. Part of the command failure that would cause the Eleventh Corps' retreat occurred here, as Schurz never assured himself that the Third Division had a firm hold on the right flank of the First Corps just to the west of the Mummasburg Road. According to some reports, a gap of almost one-quarter mile was left between these two bodies. This was in part the fault of Howard, who stayed on Cemetery Hill and was unable to see the ground on which Schurz was deployed, and in fact ordered Schurz to hold his position before he had crossed the Road to link up with the First Corps. Howard, rightly concerned about reports of new Confederate divisions arriving towards his right flank, ordered Schurz both to shore up the right and push a "thick line of skirmishers" forward toward Oak



Monument at Gettysburg

Ridge. Schurz and Howard also kept an insufficient eye on Barlow who, for reasons that were logical from his local perspective, had moved his line forward to what appeared to be better defensive ground. In so doing, however, he lost his connection with the Third Division, and opened the route for the Confederates' flanking maneuver on the Federal right later that sultry afternoon. During this staging of the Eleventh Corps, at approximately 1:30 p.m., Confederate General Robert Rodes'

divisions pushed forward off Oak Ridge and began to enter the gap between the two Union Corps just to the left of the Third Division.

As the Third Division deployed, a Virginia artillery battery attached to Rodes' infantry, that had just been placed on Oak Hill and was commanded by a Captain Page, began to fire at Schurz's men. Southern sharpshooters also opened up on the newly-arrived Federals. Rodes was trying desperately to keep the Eleventh Corps from turning his left flank while he was attacking the Federal First Corps, knowing all the while that Ewell's division would be hitting the Federals shortly from the northeast. Schimmelfennig ordered Dilger's battery to reply to the Confederate artillery and distract its fire from the deploying infantry. While the bulk of the regiments of the Division worked forward to hold the line with the First Corps, the 82nd and the 157th New York (perhaps because of their relative steadiness and good discipline under fire as noted at Chancellorsville) were ordered to support Dilger's gunners. Speaking at a ceremony commemorating the monument being erected to the 82nd at Gettysburg on September 3, 1891, Captain Greenhut recalled that he "was detailed in command of two companies of our regiment supporting Dilger's battery...

To be continued next issue

Trivia

About how many of Sherman's men marched in the August 18, 1865, Grand Review in Washington?

65,000

Events



Photo: Michael Waricher

Heavy machinery rips away part of the administration wing at the Cyclorama building on Friday. Workers with Interior Specialists Inc. began demolition this week at the former visitor center along Taneytown Road in Gettysburg. Gettysburg National Military Park Superintendent Bob Kirby said it's unclear just how long it will take to bring down the building, but said the demolition is to be completed by the end of April. There will be some site work on the grounds following the demolition, Kirby said. But the bulk of the site work will take place after the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg.

“THE CIVIL WAR AND PHILADELPHIA”

Thursday - March 21, 2013
Time: 7:30 PM

Tom Gola Arena,
Hayman Center

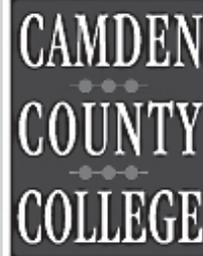
Speaker: Doris Kerns Goodwin

Doors open at 6:30 p.m. Space is limited. Admission is free, but tickets are required. Order your tickets by March 10 to have them delivered to you by regular or campus mail. After that, you can pick up your tickets the day of the event at Hayman Center Will Call.

To reserve your tickets,
www.lasalle.edu/150/goodwin



The Bullets Still Fly: A 150th Anniversary Look at the Battle of Gettysburg



Date: Wednesday March 27,
2013
Time: 6:30 PM - 9:00 PM

Description: This course will examine the three days of the battle and the individual stories from July 1-3 1863.

Meets 3/27 through 4/24/13.
Professional development available
for educators.
\$25 per 5-week course or \$50 for unlimited
courses 9/1 to 6/30.

Location: Executive Conference Room,
William G. Rohrer Center, Cherry Hill

Contact Information:
Name: Jack Pesda, Director
Phone: 856-227-7200, ext. 4333
Email: CCLRregistrations@camdencc.edu
Web: <http://www.camdencc.edu/civiccenter/>

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2013

March 13 – Wednesday First-person presentation
re: Clara Barton
Carol Waskie-Neumann

April 10 – Wednesday First-person presentation
re: Governor Olden
Bruce Sirak

May 22 – Wednesday Jubal Early in the Advance
to Gettysburg
Scott Mingus, Sr.

Questions to Rich Jankowski at 856-427-4022 or
jediwarrior11@verizon.net

You're Welcome to Join Us!

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia
Camden County College
Blackwood Campus - Connector Building
Room 101 Forum, Civic Hall, Atrium

856-427-4022 oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net
Founded January 1977

Annual Memberships
Students: \$12.50
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Treasurer: Herb Kaufman
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