

Old Baldy

Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



October 10, 2013, The One Hundred and Fiftieth Year of the Civil War

“Stirring Times, The Lives of New Jersey’s First Civil War Surgeons”



Alvin Satterthwait

The meeting on
**Thursday, October 10,
2013**
will take place
at **Camden County
College at 7:15 PM**
in the **Connector Building
Room 101 Forum,
Civic Hall, Atrium.**

Even before President Lincoln called for 75,000 militia volunteers, four New Jersey regiments were forming for a three month tour. One surgeon and one surgeon’s mate were commissioned to each unit. They were not your

average doctors. In a time when it was still possible to become a doctor by apprenticeship, two did and six attended prestigious medical schools. Six had gone to the American frontiers before the war. One was a graduate of the London School of Pharmacy who came to America to seek his fortune. When the three-month enlistment was up, only two did not apply for further service. Four entered the Volunteer Medical Corps, two served with four New Jersey regiments, and one was commissioned in the U.S. Navy.

Valerie will briefly describe the four regiments, their mission in Virginia and the actions of the medical staff during this period. She will provide a brief profile of each physician, but will focus on the 4th New Jersey Militia, which was drawn from the Trenton-Camden area and their two medical men, Dr. Alvin Satterthwait and Dr. Elias B. Woolston.



Valerie Josephson

Notes from the President...

Welcome to Fall, the cooler weather and changing leaves. Thank you to everyone in our Round Table and friends of the Round Table who expressed condolences, support, wishes and prayers on the recent passing of my mother. The family appreciates it very much. It is an honor to be part of a great group like this.

It was good to see several of our members at the Camp William Penn Day last month, including **Kerry Bryan**, **John Voris** and the **Hintzens** all in character. **Bruce Sirak** (president of Camp Olden CWRT) and I enjoyed a day filled with exhibits, lectures, re-enactors, and stimulating conversation about the Camp and the War. The La Mott group did a great job commemorating the anniversary.

Last month **Jim Paradis** did a fine job of telling us the story of Camp William Penn, the men who trained there and the glory they brought to the Union and their race. This month Valerie Josephson will share with us the stories of New Jersey Civil War surgeons and their contribution to the war effort. Bring a friend to learn about this interesting part of the War.

Our trip to visit Old Baldy at the GAR museum is coming up this month on the 19th. We will assemble at the Pennsauken High School just off Route 73 at 10 am to form car pools to drive over to Griscom Street. **Hugh Boyle** will provide us a fine tour of the museum. If you have not signed up yet, please let us know at the meeting if you will be joining us. Also at our meeting this month **Bob Russo** will update us on the progress of our fundraising project to replace the roof on General Hancock’s tomb in Norristown and the events to commemorate his 190th birthday in February.

If you are attending a Civil War event, jot down a few notes and send them to Don for a future newsletter so we all may know of your activities and experiences. Thank you to those who currently provide material to make our newsletters so good.

Be sure to be at our meeting this month to hear about the programs we have scheduled for the first half of 2014 as we continue to grow in Southern New Jersey.

Rich Jankowski, President

**Please join us at 7:15 p.m.
on Thursday, September 12th,
at Camden County College,
Blackwood Campus, Connector Building - Room 101.**

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Valerie Josephson Bio

Valerie Josephson is a retired medical editor with a long-standing interest in the Civil War. Her great-grandfather, Mansfield Ham, was a private in the famed 20th Maine Regiment and was seriously wounded at Little Round Top in the Battle of Gettysburg. Her first book, ***Who Would Not Be a Soldier!***, a fictional account of his service is geared toward young adult readers. He survived a serious wound, and she wanted to know how. After a two-year study of Civil War medicine, she established a website to honor surgeons of the war (www.cwsurgeonsmemorial.com).

To prime the pump, she selected nine medical men who served in four New Jersey Militia regiments to profile for the site. These were not your average doctors. Their experiences before the war were a complete surprise, their reasons for enlisting were diverse, and their dedication to their patients during the war was outstanding. The book, ***Stirring Times***, is rich in New Jersey history and the medical history of the war.



OBCWRT member and living historian **Kerry Bryan** assists a WWII veteran from A.L. Post #88 in laying a wreath to honor the sacrifice of the Willingmyre brothers of Fishtown during the Civil War.

Honoring Neighborhood Heroes

On Sunday, September 29, 2013, a day of glorious sunshine and blue – Union blue! – skies, OBCWRT member and “living historian” Kerry Bryan had the honor of participating in a ceremony conducted at the historic Palmer Cemetery in the Fishtown section of Philadelphia. This ceremony celebrated the unveiling of a memorial to five brothers from one Philadelphia family who volunteered to serve the Union during the Civil War, and who each sacrificed much for that cause.

Reared in the close-knit working class neighborhood of Fishtown, a community composed largely of Irish, German and Polish immigrants and their descendants, five Willingmyre brothers – Daniel, Samuel, George, Charles and Theodore– answered Lincoln’s call. Before the War ended, two of the Willingmyre boys had been killed in action, two more had suffered but survived serious wounds incurred in

battle, and a fifth brother had experienced the myriad trials and indignities to which a prisoner of war is subjected.

The stories of these hometown heroes were uncovered by amateur historian Deb Lonergran, a Fishtown resident who in recent years has devoted countless hours to uncovering the Civil War stories of her community. Having learned the Willingmyre brothers’ history, she was determined that the heroism of these men should not be forgotten. Having successfully applied for a small grant, she worked hard to raise the funds to commission the memorial stone. Then, thanks to her diligence, and with the support of a various organizations such as the General Meade Society of Philadelphia and American Legion Post #88 –whose meeting hall is directly across the street from Palmer Cemetery– and more, the unveiling ceremony was organized.

Several hundred persons gathered in the green oasis of Palmer Cemetery for this special event. The crowd included Civil War reenactors, local dignitaries, neighborhood residents, and most importantly, descendants of the Willingmyre family. After a brief parade, appropriate speeches, the unveiling of the monument, the laying of four wreaths, and ceremonial volleys, the event ended with an invitation for attendees to enjoy refreshments and camaraderie in the Post 88 hall.

Grave injustice: Group fights to reclaim cemetery's lost Medal of Honor recipients

By Cristina Corbin
Published September 27, 2013
FoxNews.com

Hidden in the jungle-like underbrush and Japanese knotweed smothering tombstones in an abandoned Philadelphia cemetery, Sam Ricks found his calling: to uncover and restore the graves of America's bravest – forgotten heroes dating back to the Revolutionary War, 21 of whom are Medal of Honor recipients.

Ricks and his co-workers are painstakingly chopping through over-growth with machetes at Mount Moriah Cemetery, an estimated 380-acre historic graveyard straddling Philadelphia and Yeadon, Pa., in a quest to preserve history. Buried within the decrepit cemetery are 2,300 Navy and Marines dating from the Revolutionary War to the War of 1812 all the way to the Korean and Vietnam wars, according to Ricks. The graveyard is also the final resting place for 404 Union soldiers who fought in the Civil War, a few sailors, and two Confederate prisoners of war from the Battle of Sharpsburg.

And then there are the unmarked or dilapidated graves of heroes waiting to be identified.

"This is the heritage of our country," Ricks told FoxNews.com.

"These stones – they're not high-ranking officials or generals – these are the enlisted men who fought the battles. And we're trying to tell their story.



Before Clean-up

After Clean-up

"These guys didn't write history, they made it," he said. The largest cemetery in Pennsylvania, Mount Moriah was officially abandoned in April 2011. At the time, the city was poised to cite the cemetery for various code violations, according to Ricks, a Philadelphia resident who has Confederate ancestors buried in Virginia.

"The employees just up and left," he said. "They put up a notice that said it was closed to burials."

Following a public uproar, the city intervened and brought in equipment to cut the grass. But it did not take responsibility for the graveyard that holds the largest number of Medal of Honor recipients in the state, Ricks said.

"Whole sections of the cemetery were jungle, and I don't use that word lightly," Ricks said, as he described acres of Sumac trees and Japanese knotweed, a bamboo-like plant considered an invasive species in the U.S. and other countries.

The 59-year-old Ricks, who retired from the trucking industry and now works as graves registrar for the Sons of Confederate Veterans' Pennsylvania Division, decided to take over. He and a group of volunteers, known as "Friends of Mount Moriah," are tediously cleaning and restoring the vast graveyard in an effort to identify the dead and give proper tribute to a burial ground deeply steeped in history.

Ricks said the group of volunteers was contacted in 2012 by the Medal of Honor Historical Society of the United States, which gave them a list of names of sailors they had traced to Mount Moriah cemetery but had no way of locating. Ricks and his team got to work, hunting for the men whose graves could not be found.

On a chilly, February afternoon last year, Ricks discovered a flat marker in the grass with the word "Unknown" engraved on its white marble headstone. After combing through documents and records, Ricks pieced together the individual's identity: Commodore Jesse Duncan Elliott, a hero of the War of 1812 who was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal in 1814. Elliott served as master-in-commander of the ship, the "Brig Niagara," and earned the medal from Congress for his heroic actions in the Battle of Lake Erie on Sept. 10, 1813.

"Our mission is to preserve history and then we have something to pass on to the next generation," Ricks said. "And when you're doing this for a descendent who spent years



Unique Gravestone

trying to track down their ancestor, you feel like you've done a great deed to finally find that person." For information on how to donate to restoration efforts, visit FriendsOfMountMoriahCemetery.org.

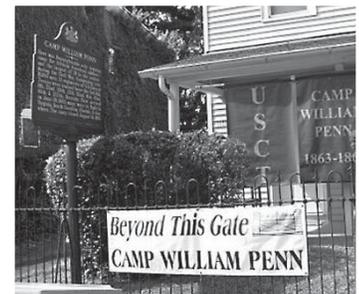
Civil War Trust Park Day: April 6, 2013

The Civil War Trust and History Channel sponsor the nationwide "Park Day," an annual hands-on preservation event to help Civil War battlefields and historic sites. Mount Moriah Cemetery in Philadelphia is the final resting place of many Civil War veterans, both soldiers and seamen. Our 150 volunteers did a wonderful job cleaning various sections of the cemetery. Dozens of Civil War graves were cleared, in keeping with our theme, "Remembering Gettysburg." It was an honor to help family members/descendants locate and clear your ancestors' graves with you.

Some Camp William Penn Day Photos from Rich



Kerry Bryan as Mrs. Mott



State Marker and Entrance Gate

Governor Olden and the Hintzens



Camp William Memorial Marker

3rd USCT Display



Today in Civil War History

Thursday October 10, 1861 Determined Davis Details Defenses

Jefferson Davis took seriously his title of "commander in chief" of his nation's military forces. In fact he often practiced what a later day would call micromanagement, as shown today by a letter he wrote to Maj. Gen. Gustavus Woodson Smith as a follow-up to their conference in Centerville on the first of the month. In the letter Davis discussed his concerns about the Southern railroad network, the organization of troops and the need for efficiency in staff officers. Davis went so far as to discuss the use of Negro laborers for the army, then wound up with further comment on the ultimate objectives: the Union army around Washington.

Friday October 10, 1862 Perryville Postscript Proceeding Ponderously

The biggest battle of the Civil War to occur in Kentucky had been over for two days now. Confederate Gen. Braxton Bragg, although heavily outnumbered, had fought well enough that the Union forces had pulled back. Realizing that the numbers still left the odds against him, Bragg began to withdraw towards Tennessee as well. Today fighting still went on around the edges of both forces. Skirmishing took place in Harrodsburg and Danville Cross Roads, Ky. Bragg was attempting to move south and east, and having a difficult time of it.

Saturday October 10, 1863 Western Water Woes Weaken War Work

Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman had a job to do and was anxious to get on with it. His assignment: march through Tennessee to Chattanooga, and secure it for the Union. His problem: the campaign was designed in such a way that support and supply was required to be provided by gunboats on the Tennessee River, and the water just wasn't there to do it. It had been a very dry year and the level of the rivers was low all over. Admiral David D. Porter apologized to Gen. Sherman's boss Gen. U. S. Grant for the situation. Porter, conceding that there was nothing he could do about the river, offered to find shallow-draft boats if necessary, as it was the heavily-armored ironclads that were having the difficulties.

Monday October 10, 1864 Watery Warfare Woes Widen

A year to the day after Sherman had his difficulties on the waters of the Western theater, another group of Union men found themselves in an even more dire situation. A group of gunboats were offloading troops at Eastport, Mississippi, on the Tennessee River. Suddenly there was the sound of cannon fire and the men and ships were under a blistering crossfire from hidden Confederate shore batteries. The transports Aurora and Kenton were hit almost at once and began to drift downstream out of control. Lt. King, captain of the USS Key West and commander of the expedition, ordered another vessel, the Undine, to follow and corral the stray ships. King remained behind to evacuate the men who had already gone ashore, and to cover the escape of the lightly-armed and armored USS Pekin.

www.civilwarinteractive

Trivia

After Virginia, what state was the site of the most battles?

Tennessee

Battle of Perryville

October 8, 1862

Union

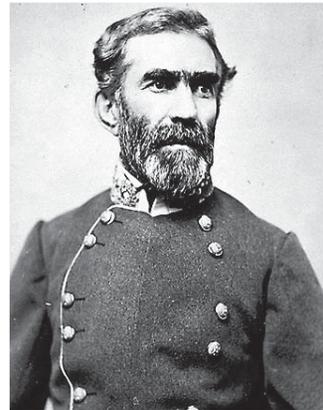
Major General Don Carlos Buell
16,000 men (engaged)

Confederates

General Braxton Bragg
22,000 men (engaged)

Battle of Perryville - Background:

In the summer of 1862, General Braxton Bragg, commanding the Army of Mississippi, began making plans for the invasion of Kentucky. Timed to coincide with General Robert E. Lee's attack into Maryland, it was hoped that a successful campaign in Kentucky would sway the state



*General
Braxton Bragg*



*Major General
Don Carlos Buell*

into joining the Confederacy and would provide a source of supplies and men for the Southern armies. Moving north from Chattanooga, Bragg's main army was supported by a second force led by Major General Edmund Kirby Smith which was advancing from Knoxville.

Crossing into Kentucky in late August and early September, Confederate forces occupied Lexington and Frankfort. Learning of the Confederate's advance, Union Major General Don Carlos Buell halted his march towards Chattanooga and began to concentrate his Army of the Ohio at Nashville. Rapidly moving north, Buell sought to prevent Bragg from capturing Louisville. Arriving in the city, Buell dispatched 20,000 men under Brigadier General Joshua Sill towards Frankfort with the goal of distracting Kirby Smith and preventing the Confederates from uniting.

Reinforced at Louisville with thousands of raw recruits, Buell began advancing towards Bragg's army at Bardstown with a force of 58,000 men. Moving on three separate roads, Buell's army compelled the outnumbered Confederate to fall back to Perryville. This retreat was led by Major General Leonidas Polk, as Bragg had departed for Frankfort to attend the inauguration of a Confederate governor. As the armies moved, they were both plagued by a lack of water as the area had been suffering through a severe drought.

Battle of Perryville - It Begins Over Water:

Arriving near Perryville on October 7, Buell's cavalry engaged the Confederate rearguard. Upon learning that Polk

Continued on page 5

was deploying infantry near the town, the Union commander resolved to launch an attack the next day. Due to delays in bringing his men forward, Buell was forced to alter his plans and set the attack for October 9. The Army of the Ohio suffered a reverse later that day when Buell was thrown from his horse and injured. Unable to ride, he established his headquarters three miles from the front and effectively played no role in the approaching battle.

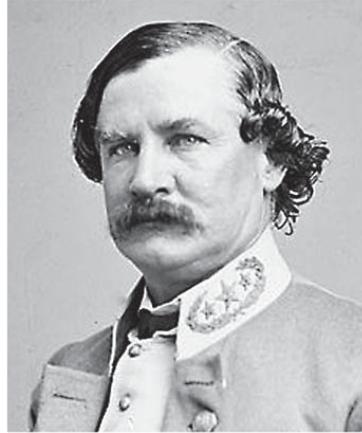
The fighting commenced early on the morning of October 8, when troops from the 10th Indiana and 7th Arkansas exchanged shots over a water source. Wishing to secure the water, Buell ordered the division of Brigadier General Philip Sheridan forward to capture Peters Hill. This was done and the Confederates were driven away. Returning to his troops, Bragg believed that the main Union army was located near Frankfort and sent orders ahead to Polk to attack the Union troops near Perryville. Arriving in town, he was angered to find that his men had taken defensive positions.

Battle of Perryville - The Union Holds:

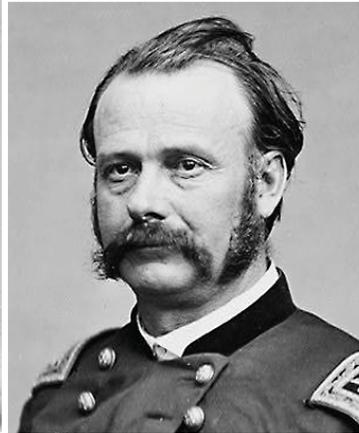
On the Union side, Buell's three corps were strung out to the west of Perryville, with Major General Alexander McCook's I Corps to the north, Major General Charles Gilbert's III Corps in the center, and Major General Thomas Crittenden's II Corps far to the south. As Buell was unavailable, there was little coordination between the corps and McCook's men bore the brunt of the fighting on the 8th. Focusing the bulk of his army on McCook's position, Bragg issued orders for three attacks to proceed en echelon. Due to an acoustic shadow, Buell was unaware of the scope of the battle until late in the day.

Commencing at 2:00 PM, the first Confederate attack, led by Brigadier General Daniel S. Donelson, encountered stiff resistance and took heavy casualties from Union guns on a hill known as Open Knob. Seeing this, Major General Benjamin F. Cheatham sent Brigadier General George Maney's men forward to clear the hill. Storming up the slope, they overwhelmed the Union defenders and pursued them through a field to another ridge where they were stopped by Colonel John Starkweather's brigade. Falling back after heavy fighting, Starkweather established a strong position on ridge lined by a stone wall from which his

The opposing divisions that suffered the most at Perryville



Major General Benjamin F. Cheatham



Brigadier General Lovell H. Rousseau

men repulsed each subsequent assault.

At 2:45, troops in the Confederate center began their advance. Meeting intense fire from Brigadier General Lovell H. Rousseau's division, their attack was repulsed. At the same time, the brigades of Brigadier General Bushrod R. Johnson and Brigadier General Patrick R. Cleburne assaulted Colonel William H. Lytle's brigade. Fighting stone wall to stone wall, the Confederates slowly pushed Lytle's men back. Finally, Lytle's brigade, along with Colonel Leonard A. Harris' brigade,

was able to halt the Confederate advance.

The final Confederate push came against McCook's center, located near the Dixville Crossroads. The assault, made by two Confederate brigades, was defeated by the arrival of Union reinforcements. These had arrived as a result of Buell finally learning of the battle around 4:00, and ordering Gilbert to send men to McCook's aid. At the same time, Sheridan's division on Peters Hill easily repulsed an attack by Colonel Samuel Powell's brigade. Though his brigade commanders wish to continue attacking, Polk halted the assaults near the crossroads and ended the battle.

Aftermath of the Battle of Perryville

The Battle of Perryville cost Buell 894 killed, 2,911 wounded, and 471 captured/missing, while Bragg's losses numbered 532 killed, 2,641 wounded, and 228 captured/missing. As a result of his performance during the battle, Buell was replaced with Major General William Rosecrans on October 24. Despite having won a tactical victory, Bragg's situation remained precarious as Crittenden's corps threatened his rear. After meeting with his officers that night, Bragg began retreating back to Tennessee, ultimately taking a position near Murfreesboro.

<http://militaryhistory.about.com/od/civilwar/p/perryville.htm>



Union Memorial



Confederate Memorial

Perryville Battlefield State Historic Site is a 745-acre (3.01 km²) park near Perryville, Kentucky, in Boyle County, Kentucky. An interpretive museum is located near the site where many Confederate soldiers killed in the Battle of Perryville were buried. Additionally, monuments, interpretive signage, and cannons mark notable events that occurred during the battle. The site became part of the Kentucky State Park System in 1936.

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Memorial

On the fortieth anniversary of the battle in 1902, a Confederate monument was dedicated in the Confederate cemetery begun by Henry Bottom at the center of the field, and a smaller Federal memorial was erected nearby in 1931. The Perryville State Battlefield site was established in 1954 by the Kentucky State Conservation Commission, and a museum and visitor's center were opened near the monuments on the battle's one hundredth anniversary in 1962.

For a century following the war, the memory of the Battle of Perryville (and many others fought in the Western Theater) was minimized by what has been called the "Lee tradition," which emphasized the deeds of the armies and generals who fought in the Eastern Theater, particularly Virginia.

Around the time of the war's centennial, however, numerous scholars worked to establish the importance of the Western campaigns. In recent years, appreciation for what happened at Perryville and other battlefields in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi has grown.

More than 7,000 acres (28 km²) at Perryville are now recognized as a National Historic Landmark, and the site averages around 100,000 visitors per year. A reenactment of the battle occurs each October. The Perryville Battlefield Preservation Association was created in 1991 to preserve, enlarge and protect the park. The acquisition of 149 acres (0.6 km²) of farmland from a descendant of Henry Bottom more than doubled the size of the park and allowed visitors to complete a tour of the entire battlefield.

Over The Wall And Into History: Jerseyans at The Battle of Gettysburg

In the face of deadly fire, Jerseymen charged, playing a pivotal role at Gettysburg.

by Bob Bembridge

On the afternoon of July 2, 1863, Sergeant Frank Riley and 200 men of the 12th New Jersey Volunteers jumped over a low stone wall at Gettysburg and charged into the pages of history.

In the face of murderous fire, Riley and his men advanced on a barn occupied by Confederate soldiers. The Jerseymen halted within a few yards of the Bliss barn, named for owner William Bliss, and blasted the Confederates with a withering volley.

In a letter penned soon after the battle, Riley wrote that the rebels did not surrender "until we were pouring into the doors and windows, and almost meeting them face to face, [only then] did they cry out for quarters: 'We surrender Yanks, don't shoot!'"

This heroic action by the 12th New Jersey, though little recognized, is believed by some historians to have had a decisive effect upon the battle and, consequently, the Civil War.

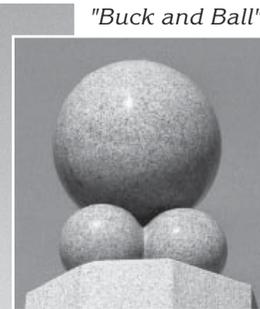
July marks the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, a pivotal engagement in which more than 4,500 New Jersey soldiers participated. The important role New Jersey troops played at Gettysburg in July 1863 is the subject of historian Edward Longacre's 1988 book, *To Gettysburg and Beyond: the 12th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry*. This group of farmers and small merchants from the Garden State's southern counties not only helped thwart the Confederate assault on July 2, but also helped stop Pickett's Charge on the third and final day of the battle.

"The significance of the 12th New Jersey's operation has been long overlooked," says Longacre, a Camden native and author of 24 books and more than 100 magazine and journal articles on the Civil War.

On July 2, General James Longstreet's Confederates attacked the Union line on Cemetery Ridge, where the 12th



12th New Jersey Infantry Regiment



"Buck and Ball"

New Jersey and other members of the famed Second Corps were positioned. Confederate brigades on the right end

of the southern line successively attacked in hopes the Union line would shift troops from its right to meet the attack, allowing the Confederates to smash the weakened Union center.

As the Confederate attack reached the center of the Union line, Confederate General Carnot Posey's Mississippians moved into the Bliss barn. Seeing this, Union General Alexander Hays ordered four companies of the 12th New Jersey to recapture the crucial position.

The Jerseymen fixed bayonets and jumped over the stone wall as other Union soldiers cheered. The 12th came under heavy fire from Posey's men, and three of its company commanders were killed or wounded. Before reaching the barn, the Jersey troops opened fire with "buck and ball"—shotgun-like blasts that swept the rebels. Those Confederates not killed fled or were captured.

The 12th suffered 40 men killed or wounded in the attack on the Bliss barn. Yet they killed, wounded or dispersed a large number of Confederates and captured 92 rebels, including seven officers.

Civil War historian Glenn Tucker has described the coun-

terattack by the 12th New Jersey as "one of the most consequential" of the many small actions that occurred during the three-day battle. The action helped break down Confederate General Robert E. Lee's battle plan.

That New Jersey troops would play such a pivotal role in the Battle of Gettysburg is somewhat ironic. New Jersey was considered the war's northernmost border state because of its bitterly divided loyalties. At one point, New Jersey even flirted with the idea of secession, according to Longacre. Before the war's first shot was fired at Fort Sumter in April 1861, the state's great manufacturing centers—Newark, Paterson, Jersey City and Elizabeth—relied heavily on Southern markets. Southern planters vacationed at the Jersey Shore and sent their sons to New Jersey colleges. In 1860, Southerners comprised half the students at Princeton.

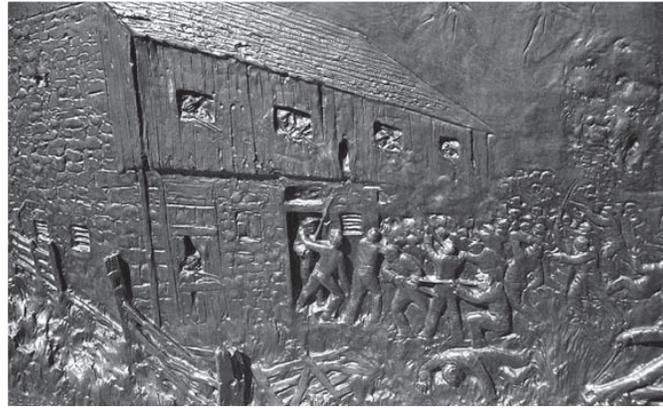
Though New Jersey would eventually place 77,346 of its men in Union blue (with a few hundred donning Confederate gray), the state was such an antiwar hotbed that the New York Times lamented, "in no other Free State are disloyal utterances so frequent and so bold as in New Jersey." In early 1863, the New Jersey Senate and Assembly passed resolutions opposing emancipation and urging President Abraham Lincoln to negotiate peace with the Confederacy. Sergeant Riley and other men of the 12th New Jersey were largely immune to the state's antiwar and anti-Lincoln feelings, according to Longacre. In New Jersey's southern counties, Quaker antislavery sentiment and the absence of close economic ties to the South nurtured a pro-Union temper. The 12th was first bloodied at the Battle of Chancellorsville in May 1863 by the 26th North Carolina, a regiment the 12th would meet two months later at Gettysburg.

The 12th New Jersey also helped stop Pickett's Charge on the third and final day of the battle. When the Confederates approached within 50 yards, the 12th let loose a blast of "buck and ball," leaving a gaping hole in the rebel line.

"It looked like murder," 12th regimental surgeon **Alvin Satterthwait** of Somerset County later wrote.

Just before the Battle of Gettysburg, sickness and casualties from Chancellorsville reduced the 12th from 992 to 532 men. By the end of the battle, the 12th had sustained an additional 115 casualties, including 23 dead. Yet the 12th inflicted numerous enemy losses, captured nearly 600 Confederate prisoners and seized four enemy flags, wrote Longacre.

The New Jersey troops also endured long forced marches to the battlefield, according to Longacre. Part of the 12th was assigned to escort a slow-moving supply train; the balance of the regiment marched the 30 miles from Frederick, Maryland, to Gettysburg. Starting June 29, the regiment was on the road for 19 straight hours.



Attacking the Bliss Farm



Right Flank Marker



Left Flank Marker

"Virtually every Jersey unit committed to the fighting endured all kinds of suffering—blistering heat, a general lack of water and rations, hastily gained and dangerous positions, and nervous exhaustion from a lack of information about the location of the nearest enemy troops," says Longacre.

The 12th New Jersey marched to war in September 1862 with 39 officers and 953 enlisted men. Fewer than half the original complement returned to New Jersey in the summer of 1865.

September 12th Meeting... Camp William Penn

Camp William Penn Board member, **Dr. James Paradis** shared the history that led to the establishment of the Camp, just north of Philadelphia in 1863, to train colored men to serve as Union soldiers. He presented an overview of the camp and the events that occurred there, including the layout of the camp, its visitors and the interaction with local citizens. He highlighted the actions of the troops who were trained at the Camp, especially at New Market Heights and Fort Fisher. He peaked the interest of those in attendance for the Commemoration Day of the Camp that was celebrated nine days after the meeting.

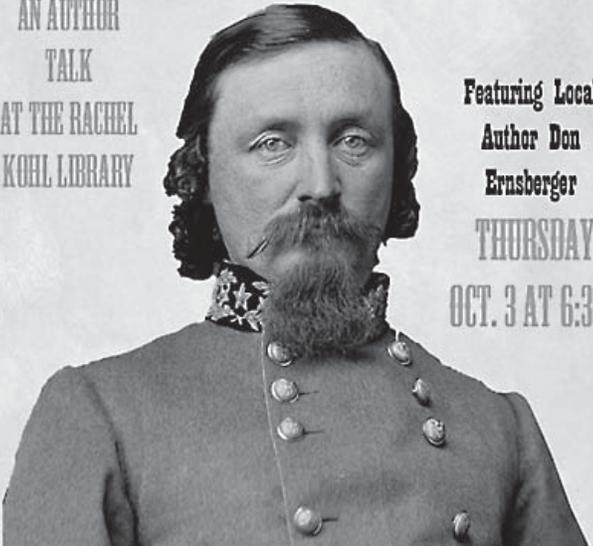


Dr. James Paradis



IT'S NOT JUST
Pickett's Charge
 ANYMORE

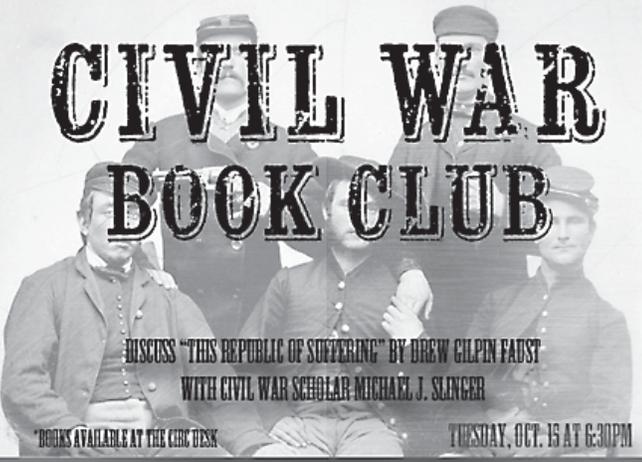
AN AUTHOR
 TALK
 AT THE RACHEL
 KOHL LIBRARY



Featuring Local
 Author Don
 Ernsberger
 THURSDAY
 OCT. 3 AT 6:30P

687 Smithbridge Rd., Glen Mills, PA | kohllibrary.org

**CIVIL WAR
 BOOK CLUB**



DISCUSS "THIS REPUBLIC OF SUFFERING" BY DREW GILPIN FAUST
 WITH CIVIL WAR SCHOLAR MICHAEL J. SLINGER

BOOKS AVAILABLE AT THE CLUB'S
 THURSDAY, OCT. 15 AT 6:30PM

RACHEL KOHL LIBRARY 687 SMITHBRIDGE RD., GLEN MILLS, PA KOHLLIBRARY.ORG

**Open House at the G.A.R. Museum is on
 the SECOND Sunday in October
 October 13, 2013 at 1:30pm**

Speaker is Board Member Kathleen Smith
 and the South Jersey Ghost Hunters

'Hunting for Hauntings in the Museum'

FREE & Open to the public!

**GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC MUSEUM &
 LIBRARY**

Historic Ruan House · 4278 Griscom Street
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19124
 (215) 289-6484
 www.garmuslib.org

Sleepover at the Mütter
 Friday, November 8th, 6:30 PM
 Saturday, November 9th, 9 AM

For the first time ever, a select group of guests will be able to spend the night at the Mütter Museum!

Tickets will include:

- * A screening of the film *The Sixth Sense*
- * Pizza and popcorn during the film
- * Two drinks (wine and beer)
- * A séance in Gross Library with noted performer Francis Menotti
- * A flashlight tour of the museum
- * Weather permitting, a campfire and ghost stories
- * A continental breakfast in the morning
- * And fun surprises!

Space is extremely limited for this event, and early tickets are on sale exclusively at a discount price to Friends of the Mütter and Fellows of The College of Physicians of Philadelphia. If tickets remain after the pre-sale, they will open to the general public on October 1st.

The College Of Physicians of Philadelphia
 19 South Twenty-Second Street
 Philadelphia, PA 19103

**Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT
 Speakers and Activities for 2013**

October 10 – Thursday
 New Jersey Civil War Surgeons
 Valerie Josephson

October 19 – Saturday
 G.A.R. Museum and Library Field Trip
 4278 Griscom Street
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

November 14 – Thursday
 Civilians in the Civil War
 Paula Gidjunis

December 12 – Thursday
 Meade at Fredericksburg
 Don Ernsberger

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