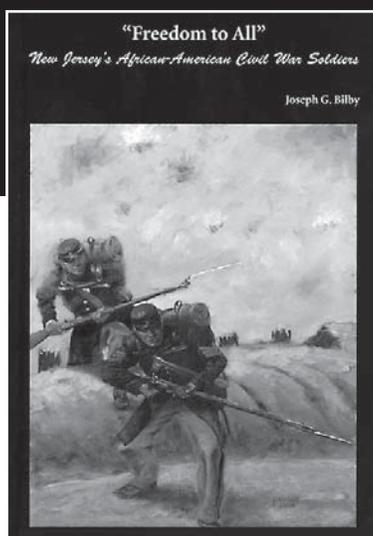


# Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



October 9, 2014, The One Hundred and Fiftieth Year of the Civil War

## “Freedom to All: New Jersey’s African-American Civil War Soldiers”



Joseph G. Bilby



in their ranks, as well as the stories of individual members of those units.

### Brief Biography

Joseph G. Bilby received his BA and MA degrees in history from Seton Hall University and served as a lieutenant in the First Infantry Division in Vietnam in 1966-1967. Mr. Bilby is Assistant Curator of the New Jersey National Guard and Militia Museum in Sea Girt, a member of and publications editor for the New Jersey Civil War Sesquicentennial Committee, a columnist for The Civil War News and a free lance writer, historian and historical consultant. He is the author, editor or co-author of over 400 articles and nineteen books on New Jersey, the Civil War, and firearms history, including Freedom To All, the story of New Jersey’s African American Civil War Soldiers, the award winning New Jersey Goes to War and most recently, as co-author of 350 Years of New Jersey History: From Stuyvesant to Sandy and Hidden History of New Jersey at War (The History Press, 2014) Mr. Bilby has received the Jane Clayton award for contributions to Monmouth County (NJ) history, an award of merit from the New Jersey Historical Commission for his contributions to the state’s military history and the New Jersey Meritorious Service Medal from the state’s Division of Military and Veterans Affairs.

### Notes from the President...

The Old Baldy CWRT is having a busy October with our lecture series, preparing for our luncheon and getting ready for elections. We were active in September hosting a table at the Civil War weekend at Cold Springs Village (see **Bob’s** article on it), attending Fran Ward’s memorial and promoting the lecture series around the area.

The lecture series is going well. Thank you to all have supported it and invited folks to attend. It runs through the end of October. Join us a few minutes early to welcome our guest and tell them about our Round Table. Thanks to **Joe Wilson** for getting an article in the Philadelphia Inquirer about the lecture series. At our last meeting, **Steve**

Continued on page 2

Join us on **Thursday, October 9th at 7:15 PM at Camden County College, Blackwood Campus, Connector Building - Room 101** when **Joseph G. Bilby** will discuss **“Freedom to All: New Jersey’s African-American Civil War Soldiers”**

**Joseph G. Bilby** will discuss the findings of his new book, which details the story of the state’s black soldiers in the Civil War, and also addresses African-American military service in New Jersey before and after the conflict, from Revolutionary War militiamen to the state’s segregated First Separate Militia Battalion of the 1930s and the post-World War II New Jersey National Guard, which, in 1948, led the nation in integrating its military force.

Most Civil War African-American New Jersey soldiers served in the regiments of the United States Colored Troops organized at Camp William Penn outside Philadelphia. Perhaps the most famous of these regiments was the 22nd United States Colored Infantry, a unit that broke the Confederate line at Petersburg in June, 1864, fought through the siege of Petersburg, was one of the first Union units to enter Richmond, marched in President Lincoln’s funeral parade in Washington, participated in the hunt for John Wilkes Booth and served on occupation and border guard duty in Texas before returning home for discharge in the fall of 1865. Bilby will relate the histories of the Camp William Penn regiments with large numbers of Jerseymen

Join us at 7:15 p.m. on Thursday, October 9th, at Camden County College, Blackwood Campus, Connector Building - Room 101.

**Wright** praised our growth, educated us on **Mike Cavanaugh** and gave us a look into the life of *George Armstrong Custer*. Those present are more knowledgeable for it. He will be giving the last lecture on John Bachelder. This month Civil War scholar and editor **Joe Bilby** will be sharing with us his presentation on "New Jersey's African-American Civil War Soldiers." Be sure to bring a friend on the 9th at 7:15.

Tickets for our January 17th luncheon are on sale. The tour of Round Tables to sell tickets and promote the event has begun. Let us know if you would like to join us for one of the meetings. Final details for the event will be settled later this month. It is hoped many of you will come out to honor our founding member **Mike Cavanaugh** for all he has did to make Old Baldy the Round Table you proudly support today. We will have advanced sales of tickets for the raffle at our upcoming meetings.

Officer elections will be soon. Please consider how you would like to serve our Round Table in the next term and let the nominating committee know so they can present the best slate of officers. You may also be interested in assisting with an on-going function. Let us know how we can accommodate you. The nominating committee for our election will be named at an upcoming meeting.

Thank you to **Don Wiles** for creating and printing the certificates for our speakers and lecturers, as well as designing and printing the tickets for the luncheon. Each contribution by a member makes us a better group. Be sure to send Don a write up of your summer adventures to be included in a future newsletter.

Join us at the Lamp Post before the meeting if you can. See you on the 9th.

*Rich Jankowski, President*

## Today in Civil War History

### Wednesday October 9, 1861 Pensacola Pickets Partially Perturbed

One thousand angry soldiers landed in Pensacola today and the result was about what you would expect: fights broke out all over. Of course, this was the intention when Confederate Gen. Richard Heron Anderson led his troops on Santa Rosa Island. They were trying to capture the batteries guarding the entrance to Pensacola Bay, with the final objective of capturing Ft. Pickens, which lay within. The night attack began successfully, with the first battery being promptly overrun. After that things bogged down, and when reinforcements began issuing from the fort itself, Anderson exercised the better part of valor and withdrew.

### Thursday October 9, 1862 Stealthy Stuart Stages Spectacular Sneak

After the ferocity of the last Confederate invasion of Maryland, which ended with the battle of Antietam Creek in Sharpsburg, Md., it was hardly to be expected that any other such incursion would be attempted so soon. Therefore that was exactly what James Ewell Brown Stuart did today, leading his cavalymen across the fords of the Potomac River into Union territory. By nightfall he was at Chambersburg, Pa., and he was not a comfortable guest to have. Every telegraph line in the route of march was cut or torn down, every horse of any possible military use was taken, and then he started burning public buildings and records. McClellan, as usual, did nothing.

### Friday October 9, 1863 Bristoe Battles Barely Begun

There had been indications for some time that Robert E. Lee was not ready to quit for the winter in the Eastern Theater. Things had been relatively slow since Gettysburg, with most of the action taking place in the Western Theater and on the Carolina coast. Parts of both armies had even been shifted to the West (Longstreet's Corps from the Army of Northern Virginia, and the 11th and 12th Corps of the Army of the Potomac) to strengthen the combatants there. Lee now hoped to take advantage of the weakening of Meade's forces around Washington, and today took his army back across the Rapidan River yet again. The hope was to turn Meade's right flank and open the way for an assault on Washington.

### Sunday October 9, 1864 Custer Causes Considerable Confederate Cavalry Casualties

The campaign to run the Confederate cavalry force of Jubal Early out of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia continued apace today. Phil Sheridan delegated the job to a couple of fellows reasonably well-known in their own right: Wesley Merritt and George Armstrong Custer. Under overall command of Gen. A.T. A. Torbet, they attacked and then pursued men under Confederate generals Rosser and Lomax for several miles, capturing some 300 prisoners. Federal losses for the day were only 9 killed and 48 wounded. The pursuit continued.

*www.civilwarinteractive*

## October 11th And 12th, 2014 Mullica Hill's Civil War Living History Weekend

Sponsored By The Mullica Hill Merchants  
Association  
"Antique Country" And  
Presented By 28th Pennsylvania Historical  
Association

Come out and bring the family! Visit the Union and Confederate camps, watch a daily skirmish, and view weapon displays, drill and firing demonstrations, candle dipping, pies baked over the open fire, quilting and basket weaving and other camp activities. Saturday evening will feature a guided lantern tour and Sunday there will be a fashion show of men's uniforms and women's garb of the period. The event is being held in the historic town of Mullica Hill, New Jersey with many antique shops and stores offering a wide variety of items. Special sales will celebrate the town's fall festival and feature books and crafts in addition to antiques.

Information: Tony Matijasick, 21 Kernel Lane, Levittown, PA 19055  
215-499-2649 or email at [amjm28@comcast.net](mailto:amjm28@comcast.net)

# Stuart's Chambersburg Raid Report

General Stuart wrote in his official report about the expedition into Maryland and Pennsylvania. He gives in great detail how his cavalry moved throughout the countryside in Pennsylvania and also in Maryland. He also explains the citizens and how his cavalry treated them.

Headquarters Cavalry Division,  
October 14, 1862.

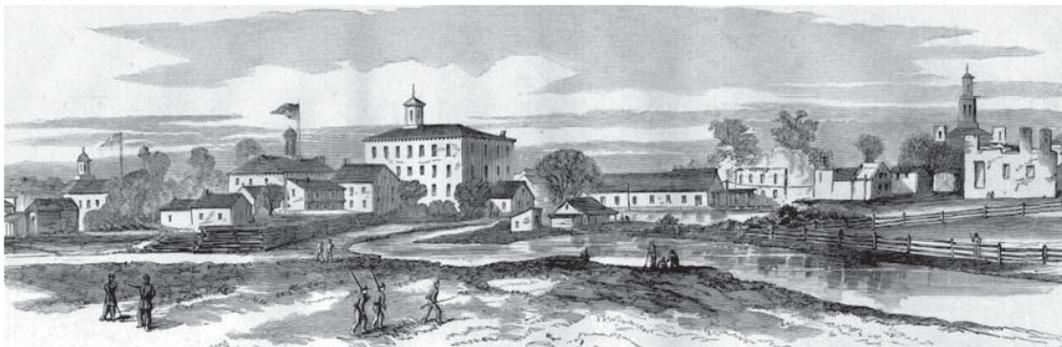
Colonel: I have the honor to report that, on the 9th instant, in compliance with instructions from the commanding general Army of Northern Virginia, I proceeded on an expedition into Pennsylvania with a cavalry force of 1,800 and four pieces of horse artillery, under command of Brigadier-General Hampton and Cols. W. H. F. Lee and Jones. This force rendezvoused at Darkesville at 12 m., and marched thence to the vicinity of Hedgesville, where it encamped for the night.

At daylight next morning, October 10, I crossed the Potomac at McCoy's (between Williamsport and Hancock) with some little opposition, capturing two or three horses of enemy's pickets. We were told here by citizens that a large force had encamped the night before at Clear Spring, and were supposed to be en route to Cumberland. We proceeded northward until we reached the turnpike leading from Hagerstown to Hancock (known as the National road). Here a signal station on the mountain and most of the party, with their flags and apparatus, were surprised and captured, and also 8 or 10 prisoners of war, from whom, as well as from citizens, I found that the large force alluded to had crossed but an hour ahead of me toward Cumberland, and consisted of six regiments of Ohio troops and two batteries, under General Cox, and were en route via Cumberland for the Kanawha.

I sent back this intelligence at once to the commanding general. Striking directly across the National road, I proceeded in the direction of Mercersburg, Pa., which point was reached about 12m. I was extremely anxious to reach Hagerstown, where large supplies were stored, but was satisfied, from reliable information, to notice the enemy had of my approach and the proximity of his forces would enable him to prevent my capturing it. I therefore turned toward Chambersburg. I did not reach this point until after dark, in a rain. I did not deem it safe to defer the attack until morning, nor was it proper to attack a place full of women and children without summoning it first to surrender.

I sent back this intelligence at once to the commanding general. Striking directly across the National road, I proceeded in the direction of Mercersburg, Pa., which point was reached about 12m. I was extremely anxious to reach Hagerstown, where large supplies were stored, but was satisfied, from reliable information, to notice the enemy had of my approach and the proximity of his forces would enable him to prevent my capturing it. I therefore turned toward Chambersburg. I did not reach this point until after dark, in a rain. I did not deem it safe to defer the attack until morning, nor was it proper to attack a place full of women and children without summoning it first to surrender.

I accordingly sent in a flag of truce, and found no military or civil authority in the place, but some prominent citizens who met the officer were notified that the place would be occupied, and if any resistance were made, the place would be shelled in three minutes. Brig. General Wade Hampton's command, being in advance, took possession of the place, and I appointed him military governor of the city. No incident occurred during the night, during which it rained continuously.



Confederates in Chambersburg

The officials all fled the town on our approach, and no one could be found who would admit that he held office in the place. About 275 sick and wounded in hospital were paroled. During the day a large number of horses



Exchanging their rags for U.S. Army coats in Chambersburg

of citizens were seized and brought along. The wires were cut, and railroad obstructed, and Colonel Jones' command was sent up the railroad toward Harrisburg to destroy a trestle-work a few miles off. He, however, reported that it was constructed of iron, and he could not destroy it.

Next morning it was ascertained that a large number of small-arms and munitions of war were stored about the railroad buildings, all of which that could not be easily brought away were destroyed, consisting of about 5,000 new muskets, pistols, sabers, ammunition; also a large assortment of army clothing. The extensive machine-shops and depot buildings of the railroad and several trains of loaded cars were entirely destroyed. From

**...cut the telegraph wires, and captured wounded Union soldiers in the local hospitals, then paroled them.**

Chambersburg, I decided, after mature consideration, to strike for the vicinity of Leesburg as the best route of return, particularly as Cox's command would have rendered the direction of Cumberland, full of mountain gorges, particularly hazardous. The route selected was through an open country.

Of course I left nothing undone to prevent the inhabit-

ants from detecting my real route and object. I started directly toward Gettysburg, but, having passed the Blue Ridge, turned back toward Hagerstown for 6 or 8 miles, and then crossed to Maryland, by Emmitsburg, where, as we passed, we were hailed by the inhabitants with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy. A scouting party of 150 lancers had just passed toward Gettysburg, and I regretted exceedingly that my march did not admit of the delay necessary to catch them.

Taking the road toward Frederick, we intercepted dispatches from Colonel Rush (lancers) to the com-

**...dispatched a party to burn the railroad bridge at Scotland. But the detail returned with discouraging news. Local citizens had told them that the bridge was made of iron and would not burn. ...citizens, however, had misled Stuart's men to save the bridge, which was actually made of wood.**

mander of the scout, which satisfied me that our whereabouts was still a problem to the enemy. Before reaching Frederick I crossed the Monocacy, continued the march through the night, via Liberty, New Market, Monrovia, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where we cut the telegraph wires and obstructed the railroad. We reached, at daylight, Hyattstown, on McClellan's line of wagon communication with Washington, but we found only a few wagons to capture, and pushed on to Barnesville, which we found just vacated by a company of the enemy's cavalry. We had here corroborated what we had heard before, that Stoneman had between 4,000 and 5,000 troops about Poolesville and guarding the river fords.



Sketch of Confederates leaving Chambersburg

I lost not a man killed on the expedition, and only a few slight wounds. The enemy's loss is not known, but Pelham's one gun compelled the enemy's battery to change its position three times. The remainder of the march was destitute of interest. The conduct of the command and their behavior toward the inhabitants is worthy of the highest praise; a few individual cases only were exceptions in this particular.

Brigadier-General Hampton and Colonels Lee, Jones, Wickham, and Butler, and the officers and men under their command, are entitled to my lasting gratitude for their coolness in danger and cheerful obedience to

**...set fire to the railroad depot, several warehouses stuffed with military goods, some machine shops, and several trains of railroad cars sitting on sidings.**

orders. Unoffending persons were treated with civility, and the inhabitants were generous in proffers of provisions on the march. We seized and brought over a large number of horses, the property of citizens of the United States. The valuable information obtained in this recon-

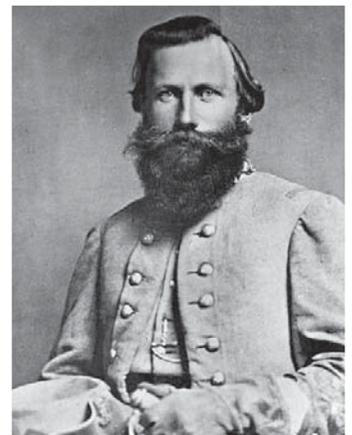


Burning of the Engine House and Machine Shops at Chambersburg

naissance as to the distribution of the enemy's force communicated orally to the commanding general, and need not be here repeated. A number of public functionaries and prominent citizens were taken captives and brought over as hostages for our own unoffending citizens, whom the enemy has torn from their homes and confined in dungeons in the North. One or two of my men lost their way, and are probably in the hands of the enemy.

The results of this expedition, in a moral and political point of view, can hardly be estimated, and the consternation among property holders in Pennsylvania beggars description. I am especially indebted to Captain B. S. White (C. S. Cavalry) and to Messrs. Hugh Logan and Harbaugh, whose skillful guidance was of immense service to me. My staff is entitled to my thanks for untiring energy in the discharge of their duties.

I enclose a map to appear in Atlas of the expedition, drawn by Captain William W. Blackford, to accompany this report: also a copy of orders enforced during the march. Believing that the hand of God was clearly manifested in the signal deliverance of my command from danger, and the crowning success attending it, I ascribe to Him the praise, the honor, and the glory.



I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. B. Stuart, Major-General, Commanding Cavalry, CSA"

## Cape May, New Jersey

# Blue and Gray Invasion of Cold Springs Village

On September 13, Old Baldy members once again started a recruiting day with a threatening weather forecast. Once again, the bad weather held off for the vast majority of the day and good times were had by everyone. Bill Hughes, Harry Jenkins, Rich Jankowski, my pal Joe Jankowski and I, ventured to Historic Cold Spring Village in Cape May, New Jersey.

For those not familiar with the Village it is an Early-American open-air living history museum! Their website correctly states, "step back in time to the 1800s while visiting an award-winning 30 acre-site. Experience 26 restored historic buildings with historical guides in period clothing who demonstrate the trades, crafts and lifestyles of the 19th century including blacksmithing, woodworking, basket weaving and more. Visit the Ice Cream Parlor, Bakery and Old Grange Restaurant; browse the Country Store and its unique line of heritage goods, specialty foods, jewelry and gift ideas."



Every time I attend one of these events I'm amazed that despite the hectic society in which we live a good story about a horse will stop people in their tracks for at least a few minutes. Once again, many people were fascinated by the story of Old Baldy the horse. That opened the door for us to continue the conversations and extend invitations to come out and meet at a future Old Baldy Round Table meeting or to check out our website. The hope of course is to pick up a few new members.

Sadly, at about 4:00 PM we were met with an absolute deluge and Don Wiles tri-fold foam board display was destroyed. We will be replacing it. If you have any recent photos of round table events please forward a few to me so that I can replace and update the board. I sincerely thank Bill, Harry, Rich and Joe for their help and the friendship and stories that I enjoyed throughout the day!

*By Bob Russo*

*Photos of one of the Camp Sites and a company of Re-enactors and the Old Baldy Enlistment office.*

The event we attended was a Blue and Gray invasion of the shore town and had Union and Confederate troops camped at opposite ends of the Village grounds. There were demonstrations of field hospitals, mounted cavalry, weaponry, camp life, and battle reenactments. This event is the Village's longest running and most popular event. The event started on Friday, September 12 with visits from shore community schools at the encampment. What a great way to educate young people on the life of the Civil War era's soldiers and civilians. Activities ended on Sunday, September 14. Unfortunately, we only occupied our table on Saturday because additional help on Sunday just wasn't available. When and if you have time in the future to help, please do so, even if it's only for a couple hours. I can honestly say that each of the events that I attended has been extremely enjoyable.

Old Baldy members proudly expressed their enthusiasm for our Round Table and the Civil War period. We spoke to about one hundred visitors throughout the day. We met people from as far away as Scotland, Switzerland, Washington State and Iowa, and quite a few from Camden, Gloucester and Burlington Counties. It was great to meet many of Harry's friends from his reenacting days as they stopped by to talk with their drummer buddy.

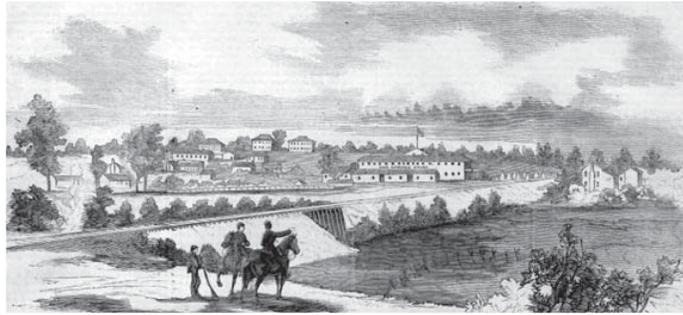
## **"The Battles of Iuka, Corinth and Hatchie's Bridge (Davis Bridge)"**

### **The Battle of Iuka...**

The Battle of Iuka was fought on September 19, 1862, in Iuka, Mississippi, during the American Civil War. In the opening battle of the Iuka-Corinth Campaign, Union Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans stopped the advance of the army of Confederate Maj. Gen. Sterling Price.

Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant brought two armies to confront Price in a double envelopment: Rosecrans's Army of the Mississippi, approaching Iuka from the southwest, and three divisions of his own Army of the Tennessee under Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord, approaching from the northwest. Although Grant and Ord planned to attack in conjunction with Rosecrans when they heard the sound of battle, an acoustic shadow suppressed the sound and

prevented them from realizing that the battle had begun. After an afternoon of fighting, entirely by Rosecrans's men, the Confederates withdrew from Iuka on a road that had not been blocked by the Union army, marching to rendezvous with Confederate Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, with whom they would soon fight the Second Battle of Corinth against Rosecrans.



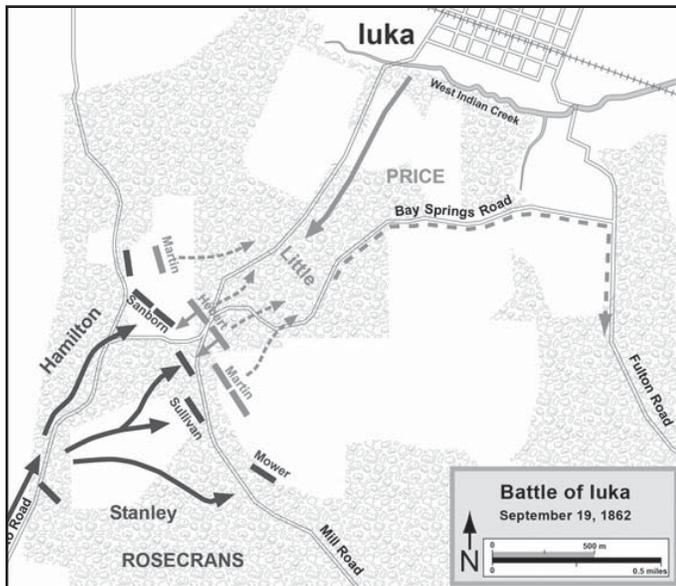
stationed there. On September 14, before dawn, the Union commander, Col. Robert C. Murphy of the 8th Wisconsin Infantry, set fire to the supplies of the depot and marched his 2,000-man brigade back to Corinth. The Confederates dashed in and doused the flames, reaping a large collection of valuable supplies. Rosecrans relieved Murphy and ordered him to be court-martialed.

### Background

After the Siege of Corinth in May 1862, Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck was promoted to be general in chief of the Union Army and Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant replaced him in command at Corinth, Mississippi. This command was smaller than Halleck's, however, because the Army of the Ohio under Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell now operated as a separate command, leaving Grant command of only his own Army of the Tennessee and Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans's Army of the Mississippi, together about 100,000 men. Since the Confederates had evacuated Corinth that summer, Grant's forces had been engaged in protecting supply lines in western Tennessee and northern

Price's army settled in Iuka and awaited the arrival of Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn's Army of West Tennessee, approximately 7,000 men. The two generals intended to unite and attack Grant's lines of communication in western Tennessee, which would prevent Buell's reinforcement if Grant reacted the way they expected, or might allow them to follow Bragg and support his Northern invasion if Grant acted more passively.

Grant did not wait to be attacked, approving a plan to converge on Price with two columns before Van Dorn, four days march to the southwest, could reinforce him. Grant sent Ord with three Army of the Tennessee divisions (about 8,000 men) along the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to move to Burnsville, take the roads to the north of the railroad and move upon Iuka from the northwest. He also ordered Rosecrans's army on a coordinated move along the Mobile and Ohio Railroad that would bring two divisions (9,000 men) swinging into Iuka from the southwest, closing the escape route for Price's army, while the remainder of that army protected Corinth against any threat from Van Dorn. The relatively complex plan for the two-pronged assault was actually Rosecrans's, who had previously been stationed in Iuka and felt familiar with the area. Grant moved with Ord's headquarters and had little tactical control over Rosecrans during the battle.



Mississippi, with Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's division in Memphis, Maj. Gen. Edward O. C. Ord's division guarding the Union supply battle at Corinth, and Rosecrans's army holding the railroad from Corinth east to Iuka. As Confederate General Braxton Bragg moved north from Tennessee into Kentucky in September 1862, Buell pursued him from Nashville. The Confederates needed to prevent Buell from being reinforced by Grant's command.

Confederate Maj. Gen. Sterling Price had been ordered by Bragg to move his Army of the West from Tupelo toward Nashville, Tennessee, in conjunction with Bragg's Kentucky offensive. On September 13, his army reached the town of Iuka in northeastern Mississippi, about 20 miles east of Corinth. It was a small Union supply depot, the easternmost outpost that Grant had established on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Price's cavalry skirmished with pickets posted by the small Union garrison

### Opposing forces

#### Confederate

Army of the West engaged at Iuka amounted to 3,179 men.  
Major General Sterling Price  
Division of Brigadier General Lewis Henry Little  
Brigades of Colonel Elijah Gates, Colonel John D. Martin, Brigadier General Louis Hébert and Brigadier General Martin E. Green.  
Cavalry Brigade of Brigadier General Frank C. Armstrong.

#### Union

Army of the Mississippi fielded approximately 4,500 men  
Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans  
Division of Brigadier General David S. Stanley  
Brigades of Colonel John W. Fuller, Colonel Joseph A. Mower.  
Division of Brigadier General Charles S. Hamilton  
Brigades of Colonel John B. Sanborn, Brigadier General Jeremiah C. Sullivan.  
Cavalry division of Colonel John K. Mizner.  
Edward Ord's two divisions did not participate in the main fighting at Iuka.

**Continued in next couple of issues for the Battles of Iuka, Corinth and Hatchie's Bridge**

# Camden County College/Old Baldy Civil War Round Table Fall Lecture Series Starts Off with Success



Matt Borowick, Speaker, and OBCWRT  
Lecture Coordinator, Harry Jenkins

The first lectures in our Fall Series went well and our Round Table was well

represented. Most everyone exiting **Matt Borowick's** presentation on the *Economics of the Civil War* had positive comments on it. He explained how each side entered the war, the decisions they made to fund it and the results of the plan used by each. He took questions after his lecture and sent all home better educated on how each side paid for the war.

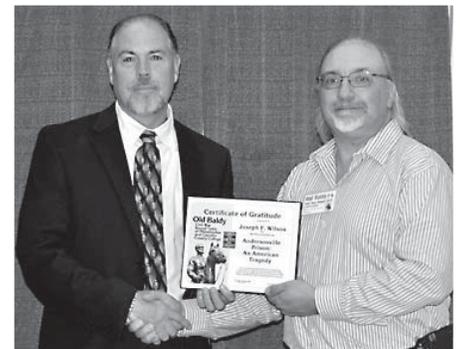


Camden County College's, Jack Pesda, introduces OBCWRT Lecture Series

**Joseph Wilson** gave the second excellent lecture on *Andersonville Prison: An American Tragedy* and his Great-Grandfather's stay for four months at that site. Joe described the differences between Andersonville and the other Civil War prisons. How the government needed a fall guy for revenge on the suffering of the prisoners and the "railroad" trial to execute the commander of the prison. We expect the rest of the series to be as good. Be sure to invite folks to our informative Tuesday night presentations.



Matt Borowick, Speaker, and OBCWRT  
President, Rich Jankowski



Joseph Wilson, Speaker, and OBCWRT  
President, Rich Jankowski

## Camden County College/Old Baldy Civil War Round Table Fall Lecture Series

Tuesdays, 7:00pm  
September 23, 30, October 7, 14, 28  
Blackwood Campus  
Civic Hall in the Connector Building

### October 14, 2014 *Grant comes East - 1864*

**Jay Jorgenson**, author, history professor, attorney and municipal court judge, takes us from the two major victories in the summer of 1863 — Gettysburg in the east and Vicksburg in the west — into the pivotal year of 1864. Despite these key victories, President Lincoln found it increasingly difficult to bring the war to a

successful conclusion, and brought Ulysses S. Grant east to take command of all Union forces. Grant implemented a plan to keep intense pressure on all of the Confederate armies in the South, with the clear intention of guiding the Union war effort to a successful outcome.



### October 28, 2014 *John Bachelder's Gettysburg: His Influence Then and Now*

**Steven J. Wright** has served as a Park Ranger at Gettysburg, Curator for the Civil War Library & Museum of Philadelphia, and as Special Collections Librarian for the Free Library of Philadelphia. The question that is often asked is why the battle of Gettys-

burg has received — and continues to receive — the attention it does? Steve offers that it may be largely due to the role that John Bachelder played in the preservation of the battlefield and ultimately the impact that he had on how the battlefield looks today. Much of the way we have come to see the battlefield, and the way that we still study and even talk about the battle, was influenced by Bachelder, as it was he who coined the phrase "copse of trees", and created the popular term "High Watermark of the Confederacy". The fields we walk today, the troop movements we study, and the monuments placed upon those hallowed grounds, are not by mere happenstance, but rather a carefully and precisely conceived plan to tell the story of this grandest of struggles to future generations.

## September 11th Meeting... "The Custer Myth"

**Steve Wright** gave us another great presentation, *The Custer Myth*, on George Custer. His activities at West Point, his early life, his life with Libbie and his Western military life. It is always a great en-lighting and informative evening with Steve. I am sure we all went home with some new aspect of George's career and life.



### Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2014

**October 9 – Thursday**

**"Freedom to All:**

**New Jersey's African-American Civil War Soldiers"**

Joseph G. Bilby  
(Historian/Author/Curator)

**November 13 – Thursday**

**"Civil War Artifacts"**

Joe Wilson  
(Historian/Collector)

**December 11 – Thursday**

**"Reconstruction"**

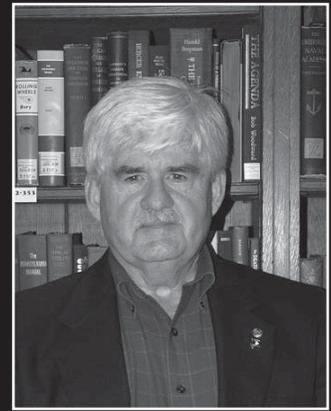
Bill Sia  
(Historian/Teacher/Scholar)

Questions to Kerry Bryan at 215-564-4654 or  
kerryill@verizon.net

**You're Welcome to Join Us!**

## Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

### Luncheon Honoring



## Michael Cavanaugh

January 17, 2015 11:30 AM  
Adelphia Restaurant  
1750 Clements Bridge Road  
Deptford, NJ 08096

Tickets Available \$40.00  
Contact Rich Jankowski  
E-Mail: jediwarrior11@verizon.net  
Phone: 856.904.5481

### Area Civil War Round Table Meetings in the Fall 2014:

Camp Olden	Oct 2	Nov 6	Dec 4
Cape May	Oct 16	Nov 20	
Wilmington	Oct 1	Nov 5	Dec 3
Del Val	Oct 21	Nov 18	
Brandywine	Oct 1	Nov 5	Dec 3
Robert E. Lee	Oct 6	Nov 3	Dec 8
Eastern PA	Oct 7	Nov 4	Dec 2
Phil Kearny	Oct 15	Nov 19	Dec 7

**WEB Site:** <http://oldbaldycwrt.org>

**Email:** [oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net](mailto:oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net)

**Blog:** <http://oldbaldycwrt.blogspot.com/>

**Face Book:** Old Baldy Civil War Round Table

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](mailto:oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net)  
Founded January 1977

Annual Memberships	President: Richard Jankowski
Students: \$12.50	Vice President: Bob Russo
Individuals: \$25.00	Treasurer: Herb Kaufman
Families: \$35.00	Secretary: Bill Hughes
	Programs: Kerry Bryan