

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

July 13, 2017

The Civil War: April 12, 1861 - May 9, 1865



"On A Great Battlefield: The Making, Management, and Memory of Gettysburg National Military Park, 1933-2013"

Join us at **7:15 PM** on **Thursday, July 13th**, at **Camden County College** in the **Connector Building, Room 101**. This month's topic is by **Dr. Jennifer Murray** "*On A Great Battlefield: The Making, Management, and Memory of Gettysburg National Military Park, 1933-2013*"

Dr. Murray provides a critical perspective to Gettysburg historiography by offering an in-depth exploration of the national military park and how the Gettysburg battlefield has evolved since the National Park Service acquired the site in August 1933. Haphazard landscape practices, promotion of tourism, encouragement of recreational pursuits, ill-defined policies of preserving cultural resources, and the inevitable turnover of administrators guided by very different preservation values regularly influenced the direction of the park and the presentation of the Civil War's popular memory.

Dr. Jennifer M. Murray is an Assistant Professor of History at the University of Virginia's College at Wise. She teaches a wide variety of course in 19th and 20th century American history. Murray's most recent publication is *On A Great Battlefield: The Making, Management, and Memory of Gettysburg National Military Park, 1933-2013*, published by the University of Tennessee Press in 2014. Murray is also the author of *The Civil War Begins*, published by the U.S. Army's Center of Military History in 2012. Murray is currently working on a biography of George Gordon Meade, tentatively titled *Meade at War*. In addition, Murray worked as a seasonal interpretive park ranger at Gettysburg National Military Park for nine summers (2002-2010). She received her Ph.D. from Auburn University in 2010.

Notes from the President...

Hope everyone had a safe and enjoyable Independence Day celebration. We were in the Dakotas and visiting more ballparks and State Capitals. We look forward to hearing about your adventures in the last month. We learned some interesting history and perspectives in the Plains States. There will be more to come in future newsletters. We hope

the members who have had some recent health concerns are back to full strength soon.

Gene Barr shared with us a very interesting love story he compiled from a collection of letters he acquired. Please review **Kathy Clark's** description of the presentation. Mr. Barr was an interesting dinner guest at the Lamp Post Diner. We encourage members to join us for fellowship before the meeting. This month **Dr. Jennifer Murray** travels to us from Wise, Virginia to provide a perspective on Gettysburg historiography, "The Making, Management, and Memory of Gettysburg NMP." She will be in the Delaware Valley to research Old Baldy's rider, General Meade for another project. Bring a friend to hear her on the 13th.

Thank you to **Paul Prentiss**, **Frank Barletta** and the **Grant Team** for assembling the data and documents for our grant application. They are working on formalizing the Old Baldy message and story so we all can deliver it to more people in the community, to grow our membership and reputation. The membership team will soon begin to "spotlight" our members, to allow us to learn more about each other. Planning for the Civil War Naval Symposium, next October, is progressing. We will soon be approaching members to assist with certain tasks to continue to move it forward. **Dave Gilson** has a great lecture series scheduled for this Fall. Sign up to assist our Round Table by staffing our Welcome table or greeting the presenter on one of the Tuesdays in September and October. Also let Dave know what you are bringing to Show and Tell in August.

Our Fort Delaware trip is scheduled for September 9th; we are still seeking a member to coordinate it. Let us know if you are interested. We have met with representatives of the Mount Peace Cemetery in Lawnside to discuss working with them to obtain the assistance they need to support the site. Stay tuned for more details in the near future. Our Round Table will be represented at the Civil War Round Table Congress in September. We plan to share our story of success and learn how to continue improving our group. *Join us at the Lamp Post Diner around 5:30 for a pre-meeting meal and discussions.*

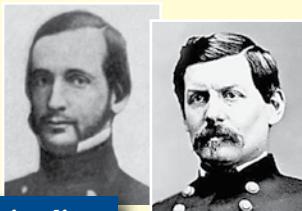
Rich Jankowski, President

Today in Civil War History

1861 Saturday, July 13

Eastern Theater

McClellan completes the Union domination of western Virginia by crushing Garnett's command at Corrick's Ford. Confederate casualties total 20 killed (including General Garnett), 10 wounded, and 50 prisoners taken by the 7th and 9th Indiana, and the 14th Ohio regiments. Union casualties total \$3, including 13 dead.



Brigadier General Garnett CSA

Major General McClellan USA

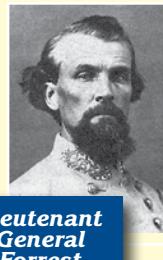
1862 Sunday, July 13

Eastern Theater

President Lincoln still requires an attack on Richmond at the soonest possible moment, but General McClellan, with whom the president is rapidly losing faith, urges a more cautious approach. This does not stop him from making his usual requests for more troops.

Western Theater

Another Confederate raider stings the Union by taking Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Nathan Bedford Forrest is a self-taught cavalry commander, possibly the most able of the war. Although famed for saying that generalship boiled down to "git thar fust with the most men," he is just as effective when fighting against the odds. Even though his thousand-strong force outnumbered by the defenders, his opening cavalry charge settles the fate of the town. Confederate losses are 50 killed and 100 wounded, while the Union loses 33 killed, 62 wounded, and over 800 taken prisoner (including an entire Michigan regiment).



Lieutenant General Forrest CSA

At the same time as Forrest's action, Morgan's raiders in Kentucky are moving on towards the small Federal garrison of Cynthiania, Kentucky.

1863 Monday, July 13

The North

The first names drawn in the draft in New York include O'Reilly, McGuire, O'Shaugnessy, and McManus. Irishmen are incensed at what they see as blatant discrimination. Feelings are already running high as some political leaders, including the newly elected Democratic governor, Horatio Seymour, have linked opposition to the draft with fears over emancipation. By playing on worries that Irishmen would go to war only to return and find their jobs taken by blacks, Seymour and his associates help create a climate of race hatred. Long standing racial tension has also been exacerbated by some major employers using blacks as strike-breakers earlier in the year. What begins as a mob protesting the Federal Enrollment Act turns into

the ugliest race riot in American history. The draft office is burned down, followed by several public buildings and the houses of prominent Republicans. Then the rioters turn on local blacks, lynching any they can find.

Eastern Theater

During the night the main body of the Army of Northern Virginia crosses the subsiding Potomac, leaving its campfires burning to deceive the Union forces.

1864 Wednesday, July 13

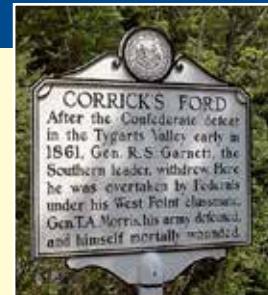
Eastern Theater

Early's footsore veterans march away from Washington pursued by the Union VI and XIX Corps.

Western Theater

A. J. Smith leads 14,000 Federal troops to Tupelo, Mississippi. Bedford Forrest launches two attacks but they are driven off.

The Battle of Corrick's Ford July 13, 1861



West Virginia roadside marker

Following the Union victory at the Battle of Rich Mountain in Randolph County, CSA General Robert Garnett realized that retreat was the only prudent action for his 3,000 to 5,000 troops. He turned east toward the Cheat River. Union Brigadier General T. A. Morris of the Indiana militia pursued Garnett's troops with a force of roughly 1,800 soldiers under orders from General George B. McClellan.

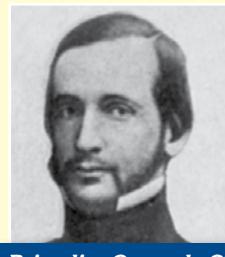
On the morning of July 13, 1861, the Union troops closed in on the Confederates, observing signs of their retreat



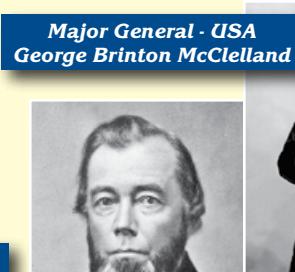
Corrick's Ford

beginning at New Interest (now called "Kerens".) They followed the trail over Pheasant Mountain and along Pheasant Run (also called "Pleasant Run".) At about noon, the Union troops reached Kalar's Ford, located near the confluence of Pheasant Run and Shavers Fork. The Confederate troops had camped on the east side of the ford during the heavy rains the night before, but had fled in the face of the Union advance leaving behind stragglers, deserters, and supplies.

The Union force continued to pursue the Confederates as they followed a county road up the Shavers Fork valley. By the time the Confederate wagon train was crossing the river, presumably at Moore's Ford, the skirmish was underway. The troops continued to wind their way north,

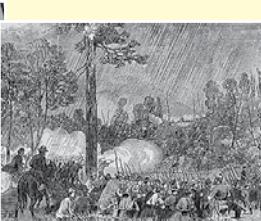


Brigadier General - CSA
Robert Selden Garnett



Major General - USA
George Brinton McClellan

Brigadier General - USA
Thomas Armstrong Morris



The discovery of General Robert Garnett's body by Major Gordon and Colonel Dumont of Indiana troops after the battle. His body was returned to Confederate troops for burial. Image: WVU Archives



Monument and Plaque to the Battle of Corrick's Ford at the Tucker County Courthouse

crossing the river as many as six times. The Confederates attempted to cover their retreat and ambush the advancing Union soldiers with limited success.

As a last stand to allow the bulk of the Confederate force to escape, General Garnett ordered the 23rd Virginia to establish a position on high ground and in the laurel thicket on the east side of Shavers Fork at Corrick's Ford. A wagon train was left standing in the river as bait for an ambush from the concealed force. The Union force fell for the trap then set up a line of artillery on a low bank. As the Union troops began a direct assault on the Confederates, the rebels retreated again leaving their cannon and their dead and wounded behind them. The Union troops did not continue their pursuit after this action.

While the bulk of his troops were already north of Job's Ford (north of Parsons on the Cheat River), General Garnett had returned to aid his "last stand" troops at Corrick's Ford. He was mortally wounded by a member of the 7th Indiana. Garnett was the first general—Union or Confederate—killed during the Civil War.

It is estimated that 13 Union soldiers were killed and 40 wounded in the events of July 13, 1861. On the Confederate side, 20 soldiers were killed, 10 wounded, and 50 prisoners captured. In addition, approximately 40 Confederate wagons were captured by the Union army.

Parsons - Corrick's Ford Battlefield - Significance

Corrick's Ford Battlefield was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper of the National Register in 1995. She described the significance of the battle in this way:

"The War Department identified Rich Mountain and Corrick's Ford as two of the most important events of the Campaign in West Virginia. The campaign ensured Union control of western Virginia and largely eliminated the Confederate threat to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. It also played a critical role in elevating George B. McClellan to the command of what would become under his leadership the Army of the Potomac. Although the death of General Robert S. Garnett cut short his involvement in the Civil War, his role as overall commander of the Confederate forces at the battles of Rich Mountain and Corrick's Ford is significant."

Article: Corridor H, West Virginia Division of Highways

League of Historical Societies of New Jersey Spring Meeting

by Kathy Clark, OBCWRT member

On Saturday, June 10, 2017 the League of Historical Societies of NJ Spring Meeting was held at Liberty Hall Museum located on the campus of Kean University in Union, NJ. There was breakfast, the welcome, announcements of upcoming events, the regular business meeting followed by a presentation by Bill Schroh, Director of the Museum Operations at Liberty Hall Museum. He presented "How an 18th Century historic house stays relevant in the 21st century world". This is the goal of many historic sites. It is important to connect with young people, future leaders of our great

nation, as they will continue the work already underway. The interactive world of iPads, computers, and cellphones has pushed aside hands on discovery while the children take life at face view. The idea is to help young people, school groups, and adults become part of the history through hands on demonstrations and at the same time use the electronic devices to bring out the story of our history in a way that relates to the group. They then get more enthusiastic about learning. Innovations made by teachers, museums, and history sites are part of the key to intro-



Liberty Hall



Carriage House



The Gardens



The third group was "Hands on History". This included herbs grown in the gardens, equipment used in the kitchen and elsewhere and even a cut out cow which the children could actually milk. The most interesting project was making small books out of recycled paper and ribbon. They are folded in such a way that when open they look accordion pleated and can be used anyway the children's imagination will take them. Some of them tell stories in the book: making their own history, others write poetry and even drawings. It comes down to whatever the child wants to create. They were not real difficult to make and had a lot of fun creating. We did a 2x2 size but can make them larger as the need requires. Some of the groups were treated to stories from one of the last residents of Liberty Hall.

ducing the amazing stories of our American History. It is "hands on" history where children can touch and feel and operate that make understanding and creativity happen. Eighteen century houses should think beyond just touring especially with groups of children by seeing the site and understanding what the owner's life was like in a certain time period, then using the actual devise used in the home to make history come alive!

After the presentation, we had lunch. We had some time to explore the exquisite gardens with flowers and landscaped area: a joy to behold. After lunch, we got "A Taste of Liberty Hall" first by dividing into three separate groups. One group toured the first floor of the house. The first elected governor of New Jersey, William Livingston, built and resided in the house, now located on the campus of Kean University. There have been seven generations of Livingston and Kean families, producing governors, senators, congressmen and captain of industry. The ladies of Liberty Hall also played a part by being business women, hostesses, and historic preservationist. What was also interesting was that Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay have also left their history on the residence.

The second group started with "Brothers in Arms: Memorials of the Great War". This exhibit commemorates the 100th Anniversary of the US entering World War I. The museum took the service of Captain John Kean and his brother Congressman Robert W. Kean to tell this story, through post cards, maps, pictures and commemorative pins on display for viewing. The tour stated in 1917 (basic training), to 1917-18 (fighting on the front lines), then 1919 (returning home). The group had the chance to see part of the exhibit on the first floor, second and then the basement viewing some of the rooms that are not normally seen on tour.

I think we all learned information that we can reuse over and over again: finding ways to make history interesting for all generations. That is the key to keeping history in the fore front of importance in our lives. We get a glimpse of facts and figures during our school years but it is historical societies, round tables, schools and historic sites that can change the way we deal with the subject of American History. I took away a feeling of pride that Old Baldy has as one of its goals, bringing history to as many people as possible beyond our members. I am glad Rich, Debbie and I could represent our round table at the workshop and make it known to other groups by spreading the word to all! In a passing comment: Liberty Hall Museum is a wonderful destination for a day trip with your family. The house's history is unique and the furnishings original to the house through many generations. The gardens at this time of year a place to walk and reflect on days passed and the new exhibit on WWI a very interesting history lesson. Take a daytrip to explore New Jersey history.

Liberty Hall Museum
1003 Morris Avenue - Union, NJ 07083
908-527-0400 www.kean.edu/libertyhall

Gettysburg National Park Marker

Established by Act of Congress approved February 11, 1895 by which the Secretary of War was authorized to receive all lands and improvements which belonged to the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, a corporation chartered by the State of Pennsylvania 1864 to acquire other lands on the Battlefield for the purposes of the Park (not exceeding in area the parcels shown on the map prepared by Major-Gen Daniel E. Sickles U.S.A. and then

on file in the office of the Secretary of War) which subject to the supervision and direction of the Secretary of War should be in charge of the Commissioners theretofore appointed by him under Act of Congress approved March 3 1893 and their successors.

The Commissioners were directed to ascertain and definitely mark the lines of battle of all troops engaged in the battle of Gettysburg within the limits of the Park or adjacent thereto subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

522 1/4 acres of land were conveyed by the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association to the United States pursuant to the act of 1895.

The Secretaries of War under whose approval the work has been done were Daniel S. Lamont, Russell A. Alger, Elihu Root, and Wm. H. Taft.

The Commissioners were Lieut. Colonel John P. Nicholson, Chairman, Penna., John B. Bachelder, Mass. and Brig-General Wm. H. Forney, Alabama appointed by the Secretary of War under the Act approved March 3, 1893. General Forney died January 16 1894, Major Wm. M. Robbins of North Carolina was appointed March 13 1894. Mr. Bachelder died December 22, 1894. Major Charles A. Richardson of New York was appointed April 25, 1895. Major Robbins died May 3, 1905. Major-Gen. Lunsford L. Lomax of Virginia was appointed May 17, 1905.

Lieut. Colonel E. B. Cope, Engineer S. Aug. Hammond Asst.-Engineer, Hays W. Mattern Draughtsman.

Erected 1908

by Gettysburg National Military Park Commission.

Located in Ziegler's Grove at the North End of Hancock Avenue

Sickles' National Park Marker

This plaque is mounted on the rear of the Lincoln Address Memorial located in the National Cemetery, Gettysburg.



ERECTED IN COMPLIANCE WITH
ACT OF 53RD CONGRESS, 3RD SESSION
INTRODUCED BY
MAJOR GENERAL DANIEL E. SICKLES
REPRESENTATIVE FROM 10TH DISTRICT
OF NEW YORK
TO ESTABLISH A MILITARY PARK AT
GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA
APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT,
FEBRUARY 11, 1895.

Shame on Illinois

In the autumn and winter of 1862-63 the hopes for a quick Union victory were already long dead and Northern political dissent kept Washington's body politic writhing with embarrassment. Adolphus P. Wolf, a corporal with the 117th Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was a staunch Republican and Union man who had often seen the demoralizing effects of political factionalism at home on his state's troops in the field. During that winter of Illinois' discontent, Democrats won nine of the state's fourteen Congressional seats, the state legislature proposed a bill to recall all Illinois state troops, and the Copperhead Movement steadily slithered across the states southern counties. Wolf's comrades in arms took notice of these events and reflected them in ugly displays of partisanship that bordered on mutiny. In a letter to his mother in Edwardsville, Illinois, Wolf tells what it is like to serve with men who cannot agree on what cause they are fighting for, to live "in a house divided." We are indebted to Hal A. Hamilton of St. Louis, Missouri, and George R. Wolf, a descendant of Adolphus Wolf for allowing us to publish it.

Fort Pickering Jan 17th/63

Dear Mother

Yesterday I received your much looked for letter, & must acknowledge that it revived my sinking spirits on one score that is to hear that you are all well, which is the most essential. But were again depressed at learning, the gloomy state of our present Government in Illinois. I had seen it stated in the papers but did not give it much credit because the papers which we get here are overanxious to publish all such reports. I am now fully convinced of the fact. This must certainly reach the ears of the rebels and add new hope to their infuriated hearts and urge them on in their unjust cause. Their hope of ever obtaining that for which they are fighting was fastly fading away. But now it again, springs up before their imaginary minds, in its grandest light, & there is no telling, how long it may take until this unholy rebellion is put down, & peace & quietude is again restored, too our once happy but now bleeding country.

Shame on Illinois, the once model state of the Union. May her sons now in the army, forever remember the leaders, of this mutinous act. It is well perhaps that I am not at home now for I might be tempted to do violence to some of our leading Edwardsville democrats. I would not vouch for their safety if they were to attempt to pollute my ear, with their treasonable tongues for we have a specimen there which would be hard to beat. Tell Father to buy a good revolver, & put an end to the existence, of any such cowardly traitors, that offer violence toward him. It would be a blessing to the country, to clear it of all such vile traitors. My only hope is, that gov: Yates will do all in his power, to save Illinois, from disgrace.

I do not know why the democrats want all Illinois troops recalled. I should think it would be the death-blow to them, that is if they are as well liked by all other soldiers, as myself; which I fear is not the case. . . .

Sometimes we have a short dispute on politics; some defending the presidents [Emancipation] proclamation, while others try to run it down. I, of course, defend it as much as possible; the debate gets very hot

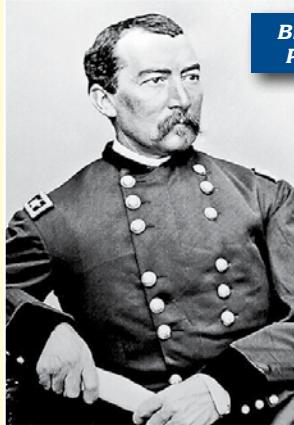
sometimes. I am sorry to say that I find more opponents than colleagues, in our company. There are some, that are the next thing to secessionists, on account of the presidents late proclamation. Had they been reported as they should have been, (if our two highest officers, Kinder & Blake, were not of the same stripe.), they would now be working with a ball & chain, fastened to them. I will admit that I do not like to see the negroes armed but the president must know best, & I shall willingly submit to his orders, & obey them. Some of the men have gone so far that they have declared, were the fort attacked, they would not fire a gun, if they could save the fort from the hand of the rebels. This was said, not by one, but many, within the hearing of our officers. It is a shame, & disgrace to the company, too have such men as that in it. I have often wished myself, in some other company. But it is perhaps for the better that I am not. I may do some good by convincing them of their error. This class of men are composed of the most ignorant, who never read any thing, but are led on by a few of the lowest grade, such as Wm. Richards, who, thank god has left us. My opinion of him is that he is a traitor, perhaps a spy. How he got out of the army I know not. . . . I wish you would not mention what I said about the officers to any one, but those whom we can trust. It might put me in an unpleasant position, if it reaches their ears, which I have no doubt it would. . . .

Give my love to all at home, but keep a good portion for yourself.

From your Son
Adolph

Editor's Note: This article is from CWTI (1978)

Booneville... Where Sheridan Won a Battle and His General Star



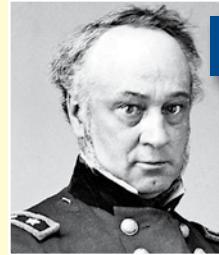
Brigadier General - USA
Philip Henry Sheridan

It was the latter part of May, 1862. (Col. Gordon Granger, commanding the 2d Michigan Cavalry. had, by virtue of good field service and a bit of luck, received his promotion to brigadier general. Assuming his new duties, he left Lt. Col. Selden H. Gorham in interim command of the regiment, which was turn by internal dissension dating back to political maneuvering

during its formation. Granger felt the unit needed an outsider as commander, a man of strong character, preferably a West Pointer, "with no uncertain record."

Mulling it over, he recalled a Commissary captain on the staff of General Halleck named Philip H. Sheridan who had impressed him as a born leader, and was an Academy graduate who, hating his present assignment, strongly desired duty with troops.

On May 25, Capt. Russell A. Alger of the 2d Michigan reported to Granger as Field Officer of the Day. The



Major General - USA
Henry Wager Halleck

General, in a benevolent mood, invited

Alger to breakfast, and discussed the fatherless regiment, mentioning his belief that Captain Sheridan was the man who could pull the unit together. Alger agreed, and stated that Gov. Austin Blair of Michigan was at Pittsburg Landing, preparing to return home

after visiting state troops in the field. Maybe, if he rode hard, he could catch the governor before he embarked and persuade him to give Captain Sheridan the command. This should end the internal bickering in the unit, as none of the factions could claim favoritism if a West Pointer were made colonel of the regiment.

With General Granger's approval Alger dashed off and after a variety of adventures contacted the governor aboard the steamer, and returned with an order appointing Sheridan colonel of the 2d Michigan Cavalry, with rank as of May 25.

Alger was directed to go immediately to General Halleck's headquarters and deliver the commission to Captain Sheridan. Sheridan in turn presented the document to General Halleck who promptly turned him down, stating he had no authority to transfer a Regular Army officer to a state regiment without the approval of the War Department. Desperate, Sheridan again consulted with Captain Alger, then returned to General Halleck's office and after citing every reason he could think of for the transfer, finally obtained the general's consent. Sheridan quickly returned to Captain Alger with his acceptance.

Before departing to rejoin his regiment, Alger informed Sheridan that the unit was under orders to move out the next morning on a heavy reconnaissance. Sheridan, never slow when action was in the offing, turned over the government property charged to him, packed his gear, and by 8 o'clock the same evening had reported in and assumed command of the regiment. The next morning, a pair of worn eagles he had borrowed from General Granger on his shoulders, he reported his regiment ready for duty at brigade headquarters, and departed, as happy a man as there was in the Army.

By the end of June, the 2d Michigan Cavalry, now in fine fighting fettle, had learned to respect "that bandy-legged Irishman." He had worked them hard, very hard, but they also found they were kept well supplied and equipped. In action there were no blunders, no unjustifiable deaths.

Regimental headquarters were just north of Booneville, Mississippi, center of a road network and on an important railroad line. The opposing Confederate army under the command of Gen. Braxton Bragg, who had relieved General Beauregard on June 17, was strung along a line roughly encompassing Tupelo and Guntown, some 15 miles south. The space between the two forces was a no man's land, where constantly active patrols and skirmishers frequently clashed. Sheridan, now commanding a small brigade composed of the 2d Iowa and 2d Michigan Cavalry Regiments,

**Join us at 7:15 p.m. on Thursday, July 13th, at
Camden County College, Blackwood Campus,
Connector Building, Room 101.**

continually harassed General Bragg by impeding his movements, scouting his actions, and ambushing his patrols. By now the two Union regiments were familiar with every road and path in the area and utilized the terrain to their advantage.

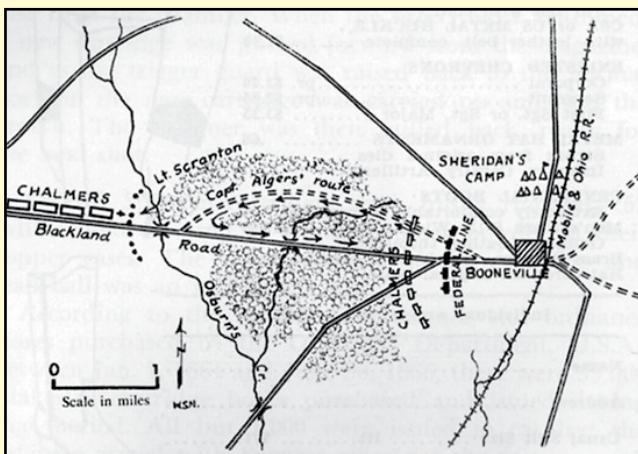
The exasperated Bragg determined to end the Sheridan nuisance once and for all, and destroy him. On July 1, 1862 he sent a full cavalry division numbering 5,000-6,000 men, under Gen. James R. Chalmers, toward Booneville. Chalmers advanced on two roads which converged near the town, his main column astride the Blackland-Booneville road. Moving forward confidently, as he knew he vastly outnumbered Colonel Sheridan's forces, he collided with pickets from the 2d Michigan under Lt. Leonidas Scranton, about three and a half miles southwest of Booneville.

Scranton, who knew his business, fell back slowly, fighting a smooth delaying action. At the same time he sent couriers to Sheridan, notifying him of the appearance of the enemy in heavy strength. At the junction of the two roads upon which the Rebels were approaching, Scranton made a stand in a strong, well timbered position. He was soon reinforced by four more companies from the 2d Michigan under Capt. Archibald P. Campbell.

Chalmers now started deploying for an attack, sending two regiments forward, one on each side of the road. In the meantime Sheridan ordered Col. Edward Hatch of the 2d Iowa to leave one company to protect the camp, and excepting two saber companies, to form the rest of his regiment in the rear of Captain Campbell's line, which was fighting dismounted, prepared to protect Campbell's flanks or support him with a charge if the enemy should break through.

The Confederate attack came swirling across the open field but was repulsed by fire from the Colt's repeating rifles of Campbell's men. They then began working around his flanks, particularly to the left, whereupon Campbell began retiring toward a prepared position in his rear. The Rebels, noting the retrograde movement, again surged forward and were only beaten back after a vicious hand-to-hand encounter which was decided by the timely arrival and support of the 2d Iowa.

The Confederates withdrew to regroup and bring up the remainder of their force. Then they returned to the assault, maintaining a continuous and mounting pressure against the sector of the 2d Michigan, while directing their main thrust against the Federal left flank, where they were stoutly resisted by the 2d Iowa in a slam-bang, head-knocking contest.



How Sheridan did it...

The route over which Sheridan sent 90 horsemen commanded by Captain Russell A. Alger to attack the rear of a superior force of Confederate cavalry at Booneville

charge, which will be exactly one hour from the time you depart from here. When I hear you, I will also charge, and we will bluff the enemy into believing he is being assailed by superior forces."

Alger left on his mission, with a tawny haired Mississippian named Beene as a guide. Earlier, when the strength of the enemy became apparent, Sheridan had wired for reinforcements. At the psychological moment, just when Alger's hour was up and the Union line was belting forward, a locomotive hauling two cars loaded with grain ran into Booneville. The engineer was instructed to ring his bell and blow the whistle until he ran out of steam. The Iowans and

Michiganders, believing reinforcing infantry was detraining to come to their assistance, rushed forward with redoubled fury, driving the surprised Rebels before them.

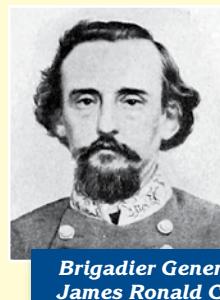
Meanwhile Captain Alger had turned into the Blackland road, and had run straight into the Confederate headquarters, capturing staff officers and orderlies right and left, spreading consternation and confusion through the Rebel ranks.

Continuing forward at a gallop, Alger struck the rear of the enemy battle line, but was unable with his small command to punch his way through. He did not get close enough for Sheridan to hear him, but with the confidence born of mutual respect, Colonel Sheridan had attacked anyway.

The surprised Rebels, their headquarters captured, the Union forces seemingly on all sides of them, and the whistle of a train which they believed to be bringing up more Federals plainly heard, stampeded and fled, making little or no attempt to capture Alger and his small detachment.

This ended the battle. Colonel Sheridan's effective strength was 827. his total casualties 41 men. The Confederate loss was never clearly established, but 65 of their dead were buried on the field. For a while Sheridan believed Captain Alger was one of the slain and sent search parties to look for his

The crisis had now arrived. Although Captain Alger was just out of a sick bed, Colonel Sheridan, relying on his ability, called him to his tent. Superior knowledge of the terrain would now be put to use. Pointing to a woodcutter's trail which paralleled the Blackland road along its northwest side, Sheridan instructed Alger something like this: "Take two saber companies from each regiment (a total of 90 men). Ride out the trail three miles until you are well in Chalmers' rear, then turn back up the Blackland road. Don't deploy your men. Come driving in with a roar, in column, and make lots of noise when you



**Brigadier General - CSA
James Ronald Chalmers**



**General - CSA
Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard**

body. Alger was found alive, but considerably the worse for wear. Already sick enough to be in bed instead of leading a spirited cavalry charge, he had, to quote Sheridan, "been dragged from his saddle by the limb of a tree that, in the excitement of the charge, he was unable to flank."

This outstanding success in the face of long odds launched Sheridan on his well-known and successful military career. The 2d Iowa and the 2d Michigan, along with their brigade commander, were cited in General Orders for coolness,

determination, and gallantry. Later General Rosecrans, commanding the Army of the Mississippi, and four of his brigadiers, addressed a letter to General Halleck, now Chief of Staff in Washington, recommending the promotion of Sheridan to brigadier general. He was notified of his promotion about two months later and upon receipt of the order, noted that it was effective from July 1, 1862, the date of the Booneville fight.

Editor's Note: This article is from CWTI (1978) by Donald L. Smith

The Last Days of Richmond



Frances Caldern de la Barca Hunt

Frances Caldern de la Barca Hunt was 14 years old in April 1865. On the first of the month she passed a pleasant All Fool's Day, and looked forward to church on the morrow. April 2, and returning to school on Monday. Life was still simple for her, but all that changed before she got out of church.

Richmond. April 2nd 1865

Today is the "Sabbath" and a very beautiful day it is. it is too beautiful for the impending evil that I felt hovering over us. Flory & I went to Dr. More's church. but a stranger filled his place. I did not like him very much. his sermon was not very interesting it was too flowery: when we came out of the church the guards were stationed at the church taking up every body that had not a pass. when we came home there were great many rumors afloat. among these were the one which we often hear about. Richmond being evacuated. but we did not believe it as usual. Night came and with it came sorrow & sadness. Cousin Charlie came home and said "he would have to go away that night." Oh. how dreadful it made me feel & then Cousin Willie came and he had to go in the morning. The time came for the sad parting all was confusion within & without. When Cousin Charlie bade me "good bye" I burst into tears for I was parting with a very dear cousin 81 then another sad parting with my cousin Willie. I felt like my heart would break and I retired with a sad & heavy heart for two of my best loved cousins had gone. Perhaps we may never meet again on this earth where nothing but sorrow and sadness reign supreme over every body within the limits of the war boundaries.

Richmond April 3rd 1865

This morning I was awakened from my restless slumber by a loud explosion I was scared half to death. I

thought the yankees had commenced to bombard the city & they would continue to do so all day, but I soon found out the cause of it: our troops were blowing up the magazine to keep the yankees from getting it. The Mayor_ 8: some members of the city council went to surrender the city to the yankees. Richmond evacuated. I cannot realize it. The Laboratory is burning & shells are bursting all the time. All Cory st. is burnt 8| Maine is on fire. it is spreading rapidly; almost every minute Flory & I run out to the gate to see if the yankees are coming and if we see them we run as fast as our feet can carry us. Papa has just been down to the office. he brought up all his and Dr. Mahrys instruments & that was about all he saved. by the time he got down there again it was in flames. On Maine from 8th to 13th was burned on both sides & on Franklin too. a great many homes were burnt on both sides and other streets were burned too. Tonight it is all quiet on 7th so far as our square is concerned except now and then a stragling yankee will come by humming an old familiar air. or a report of a stray gun is heard to echo through the silent air.

April 4th,

All is very quiet today. The yankees are behaving very well considering it is them. I went around to Mrs. Hughes this morning and staid a little while. I am just as restless as I can be. The negro soldiers are walking about as free as white soldiers. The negroes of Richmond are delighted. We have no school now and don't know when we will have any. Mama. Flory and I have just been around to Mrs. Mahoney's. she was not at home. Old Abe has just gotten into the city. 8: they are firing salutes in honor of his arrival. He came up 7th and turned down Leigh with about two hundred mounted guard around him. He first went to the Presidents house & after leaving rode around to take a view of Richmond & then went back to the gun-boat to stay all night. We have just gotten the evening whig, it said "that there were from 600 to 800 houses burned"; among them the most were the Bank of Richmond. Trader's Bank. Bank of Commonwealth. Bank of Virginia. Farmers Bank. 8: all the banking house. the American Hotel. the Columbia. Hotel. the Inquirer Building on 12th. etc.. the Dispatch office its job rooms corner of 13th & Alliance. & all that block of buildings known as Belvine Block. the Examiner office engine and machinery rooms: the State Court house on the capitol square at its Franklin St. entrance. the Mechanics Institute vacated by the Confeder-

Continued on page 9

ate States. War Department & all the buildings on that square right up to 8th st. & back to Maine St.; the Confederate Arsenal 8: laboratory 7th sts; oh how dreadful. the air was lurid with the smoke & flame of hundreds of houses waltering in a sea of fire. For the distance of a half a mile from the north side of Maine to the river. 8: between 8th & 15th sts. embracing upwards of twenty blocks. present one waste of smoking ruins: blackened walls and broken chimneys. The streets were crowded with furniture & every description of wares. dashed down to be trampled in the mess or burned up where it lay.

All the Government stores houses were thrown open 8: what could not be gotten off by the government was left to the people, who every where ahead of the flames rushed in and secured immense amounts of heavy clothing & boots &c. The flames gradually died away at various points as material failed for it to feed upon: but in particular places the work of destruction went on until three or four o'clock. then the mastery of the flames was obtained & Richmond was saved from utter destruction & desolation.

Richmond, April 5th 1865.

We heard this evening that General Lee had whipped the yankees 81 captured a great many prisoners. Papa, mama 81 I went around to Mrs. Mahoneys this evening. We are expecting to have our house searched. The guard has been here and searched but he found nothing. . . .

April 7th 1865. Richmond . . .

I heard that a young girl was going a long the street and a drunken yankee soldier came up to her and kissed her. Yesterday a good many yankee women came to the city. and I heard that they were going to all the vacant rooms and make us board them Richmond.

April 10th 1865

It has been very rainy all today. Last night heard canonaiding and said that it was either for the capture of General Lee & His army or for Peace. & this morning we heard it again. Papa was afraid to go down the street for fear of hearing some bad news. I went round to Mrs. Hughes this morning & there I heard the dreadful news "that General Lee had surrendered" & then they told me that we were going to have Peace in a very short time. "I was pleased but yet I was . . .

April 12th 1865.

Miss M. & Lizzie & Miss Agnes Miles were here this morning. Papa is talking about taking us down to see the ruins after dinner if it does not rain which I think will be very likely to do. We have just gotten home after a long walk. First we went down to the Capitol square but before we got there we saw what remains of Dr. Reed's church, but. oh! when we got on the square desolation. desolation had done its work. nothing but walls of burnt homes as far as the eye could reach. Oh! that sight it could not be described. I leave it to the eye of imagination to paint but that could not do it justice. . . .

Editor's Note: This article is from CWTI (1974) by Frances Caldern de la Barca Hunt

Treason or Tyranny?

The Great Senate Purge of '62

on March 1, 1861, Jesse D. Bright, the junior Democratic Senator from Indiana, dashed off a brief note:

Washington, March 1, 1861

My dear Sir: Allow me to introduce to your acquaintance my friend Thomas H. Lincoln of Texas. He visits your capital mainly to dispose of what he regards as a great improvement in fire-arms. I recommend him to your favorable consideration as a gentle- man of the first respectability, and reliable in every respect.

*Very truly yours
(sgd) Jesse D. Bright*

This letter was addressed, "To his Excellency, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederation of States." Lincoln, a friend of Bright's for over 20 years, was picked up for treason by Federal troops

and of course Bright's letter of introduction became known. In just a few months this brief note entangled the United States Senate in an imbroglio that dragged on for months. The donnybrook began on December 16, 1861, when Republican Senator Morton S. Wilkinson of Minnesota introduced a resolution calling for Bright's expulsion from the Senate. He cited Bright's letter of introduction to Jefferson Davis as "evidence of disloyalty to the

United States . . . calculated to give aid and comfort to the public enemies." The resolution was routinely referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee for consideration. In less than a month, on January 13, 1862, the committee offered its report on the resolution. They concluded that "they are of the opinion that the facts charged against Mr. Bright are not sufficient to warrant his expulsion from the Senate; and they therefore recommend that the resolution not pass." But that was not enough. Senator Bright, seeking an overwhelming vindication, asked for a vote on the committee report. So, too, did Senator Wilkinson.

During the next several weeks thirty-five different senators arose to speak concerning the resolution. Those in favor of expelling Bright argued that by addressing Davis as President of the Confederacy, he acknowledged the legitimacy of the Confederate Government—and of course they dropped veiled references to Bright's sympathies with the Confederacy because he was a Kentucky slaveholder as well as an Indiana Senator. In addition, they claimed that on March 1, 1861, the war was obviously inevitable, and that sending to the Confederates a man who had an improvement in fire-



Senator Jesse Davis Bright

arms constituted the basest treason.

Bright's defenders pointed out that there was no war on March 1, 1861, and cited the conciliatory gestures in Lincoln's first inaugural. The form of address in the letter they dismissed as mere courtesy. More darkly they hinted of a Republican plot to rid the Senate of Democrats.

On February 5, 1862, the debate ended and the resolution came to a vote; Bright's defense—a forthright charge of a Republican attempt at tyranny—came just before the vote. Nevertheless, after the clerk had called the roll, the resolution passed by a margin of 32 to 14; the voting had followed strictly partisan lines.

In the wake of Bright's expulsion, Democrats feared the worst. Democratic Senator James A. Bayard confided to his son:

The case is a monstrous one, but will be followed by others. Starke [Democratic Senator-elect Benjamin



Senator Bright makes his final defense before full expulsion from the United States Senate for treason. From a sketch by M. Lumley.

Stark of Oregon] will be rejected, and it would not surprise me if Powell was attacked. . . . God help a country with such an admin. and such a legislature.

Bayard's fears turned out to be groundless. While Senator Wilkinson pursued with zeal allegations of disloyalty on the part of Senator-elect Stark, he failed and partisan attacks eventually subsided.

As for Senator Bright, he returned to private life with the singular distinction of being the only senator from a non-slave state to be expelled from the Senate during the Civil War for treason.



American Ingenuity

sounds like—a blanket, or more likely oilcloth, stretched over a frame, sometimes collapsible. Tie enough of them together and they will ferry a full field piece and caisson across a river. Here the blanket boat does just that, including in its cargo the usual complement of posing officers and lounging enlisted men. The river is probably the Rappahannock, and the photo was taken by perhaps the only official U.S. Army photographer of the war, A.J. Russell.

The innovations in engineering and transportation made during the Civil War were far-reaching, many of them still in use today. This, however, is not one of them, strictly speaking. The idea of a blanket or skin stretched over a frame is an ancient one, but these slightly web-footed bluecoats did not feel any qualms about adapting it to their needs for the war. The original is

in the collections of the Library of Congress. It will appear in the National Historical Society's photographic history of the Civil War.

There is no limit to American ingenuity, and the most ingenious Americans of all have often been our volunteer soldiers. Witness the "blanket boat." It is almost what it

June 8th Meeting

"A Civil War Captain and His Lady: Love, Courtship, and Combat from Fort Donelson through the Vicksburg Campaign"

by Kathy Clark, OBCWRT Member

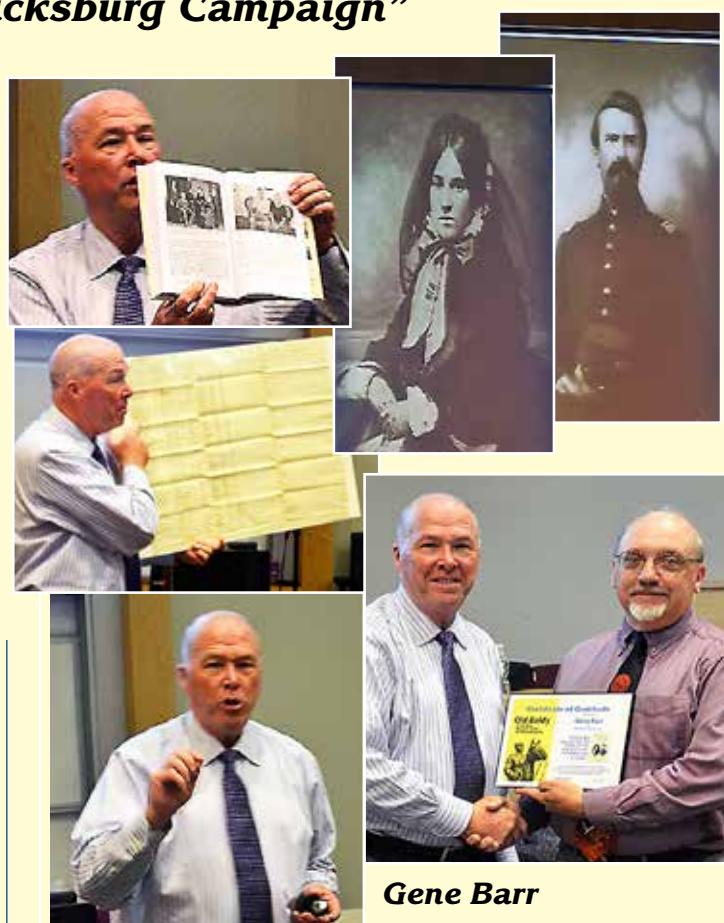
Among the fighting and brutality of the Civil War comes a Civil War courtship that lasted a lifetime. Gene Barr author of "A Civil War Captain and His Lady: Love, Courtship, and Combat from Fort Donelson through the Vicksburg Campaign" tells the story of Josiah Moore and Jennie Lindsay through letters that they wrote to each other during the Civil War. Mr. Barr had the extraordinary luck of being able to purchase the letters, quite a rare find during this period of history. He was able to interpret the letters which became the basis for his book. Although it took Mr. Barr 16 years to write the book, he has brought to life a story with real human interest apart from the horrors of the battle.

It was important for the soldiers to get letters from home to stay informed of what the family was doing, the everyday life events that were happening on the home front. Jennies' letters to Josiah were just that; common stories between friends. The most amazing part of the story was that both sets of letters were found and were in good condition which is unusual. Soldiers had a tendency to keep the letter from home for a time but then would destroy them in some way as they either got too heavy to carry or got lost.

Josiah, 27, was an Irish immigrant who came to the United States with his family to settle in Illinois and enrolled in Monmouth College. When it came time to recruit men for the army many of the men at Monmouth College enlisted right away. Josiah waited until everyone had enlisted, found they needed one more man, and then he came forth. It proved a good idea to wait for he was appointed Captain of the new military group: the Monmouth Union Guards assembling in Peoria, Illinois. This group later became the 17th Illinois Cavalry. In contrast Jennie, 19, came from a very prominent family in Peoria. Jennie's father, John T., was a member of the Peoria Board of Trade and served one term as a Republican member of the Illinois House from 1858-59. He was an influential Copperhead who denounced the Emancipation Proclamation and Lincoln himself.

Jennie and Josiah's relationship through their letters helped both get through the war experience and keeping the information coming from the home front. Josiah's letters tell what was happening in army life, death, and effects of war on body and soul. Jennie's letters show a mature lady who misses her sweetheart, who reminds and encourages him to have faith in God. Jennie wants him to stay a moral person as he leads his men through the battles of war.

Josiah fought at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, and the Meridian (MS) Campaign. Mr. Barr emphasizes the important Battles of the Western Theatre which are overshadowed by the skirmishes in the East during the Civil War. As we are reading about this very special relationship between two people we learn about the battles that are taking place and Josiah's involvement. Josiah came home in 1864



Gene Barr

but without the fanfare of the Grand Review after the War. Soldiers returning from war today face similar challenges. Soldiers returning home from battle are not always treated positively.

Mr. Barr has given us a story of two people who were a part of the Civil War; communicating their concerns and fears. Each did their part to keep information flowing back and forth as well as encouragement to boost morale. As a result of this correspondence and devotion between the two of them when the war was over, Josiah and Jennie began their lives as a couple and did so for their remaining years.

Thank you, Mr. Barr for bringing this story of love, war, politics and endurance to the members of Old Baldy. The story is as old as time and as new as tomorrow. I hope all have a chance to read this very enlightening book. It is important to learn about all aspects of history not just the battles. We are grateful that Mr. Barr brought this book to our attention and as a first-time author will continue to develop interesting and informative books. Hearing a human interest story, helps us understand that the soldiers in battle and civilians at home, North or South, had some of the same hopes and dreams that we have today. Our webmaster Hal Jespersen lent his cartography skills to prepare the maps for Mr. Barr's book.

New Jersey in the Civil War



NEW JERSEY IN THE CIVIL WAR

2017 Lecture Series at Camden County College

presented by
Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia,
in conjunction with the
Center for Civic Leadership and Responsibility

presents this 6-week Lecture Series which explores the impact and effects of the American Civil War on the lives of the citizens of New Jersey. It focuses on Civil War topics that may be little known or rarely written in New Jersey Civil War history.

All programs begin at 7:00 PM and are free and open to the public
at the Blackwood Campus of Camden County College.

Week 1: September 12

Joanne Hamilton Rajoppe is the author of “**Northern Women in the Aftermath of the Civil War: The Wives and Daughters of the Brunswick Boys**”. Much is known about the soldiers who marched and fought in the battles of the Civil War but less is known about the women who were left at home. This is very true of the author’s family, the Hamilton’s, (a NJ Family) as the Brunswick Boys went off to war and their women were left to take care of the home front. There was very little support and inadequate necessities to provide for themselves and their children. Joanne shows the challenges facing women in the late 19th and early 20th century. These women are the survivors of the Civil War. Joanne, a lifelong resident of NJ, first woman County Clerk in the 160-year history of Union County, first mayor of Springfield, NJ’s Assistant Secretary of State in 1981, member and trustee of the Union Township Historical Society.

Week 2: September 19

Dr. William D. Carrigan, professor of History at Rowan University presents the complicated **role of New Jersey in the Civil War**. First with the service of over 88,000 men in arms and with critical New Jersey politicians of Lincoln’s administrations war efforts. This tension makes the Garden States support for the Union one of the most important stories of the Civil War. New Jersey’s complex role is the subject of this lecture paying special attention to the differences between Northern and Southern New Jersey as well as noting the contributions of certain New Jerseyans. Dr. Carrigan teaches a wide variety of courses in American History and regularly guides students along with the public on tours of Civil War sites. In 2014, the Organization of American Historians appointed him to be one of their Distinguished Lecturers. Dr. Carrigan did his undergraduate work at the University of Texas in Austin and earned a doctorate from Emory University.

Week 3: September 26

“Call to Duty: The Civil War Training Camp of NJ”
This documentary was produced by **Tom Burke** and directed by **Rich Mendoza**. The film tells the story of several

NJ citizens who enlisted in the Union Army in the summer of 1862. With the Civil War was in its second year and more soldiers were needed to fill the depleted ranks of existing units so regiments were created to complete the task at hand. Recruitment and training began at Camp Vredenburgh in Monmouth County, the same Monmouth Battlefield used during the Revolutionary War on June 28, 1778. The scenes follow the regiment into battle and beyond for three years, highlighting the lives of several members of the NJ unit. No script was written, except the narration, dialog was spontaneous. This production was recorded on location at various historic sites in NJ and at Hanover Junction Train Station in Pennsylvania.

Week 4: October 3

John Zinn will talk on “**The Mutinous Regiment: The 33rd NJ in the Civil War**”. It was the 33rd of NJ served in Sherman’s great western campaign after being formed in 1863 during the draft riots. Mr. Zinn will summarize and give a detailed examination of the 33rd’s service in the Atlantic Campaign. There will be a discussion of soldiers from South Jersey who served in the regiment. John Zinn is a life-long NJ resident with special interest in the Civil War and Baseball. He earned a BA and an MBA degree from Rutgers University, is a Vietnam Veteran and recipient of the Bronze Star.

Week 5: October 10

“Ere the Shadows Fade: NJ’s Civil War Photographers” presented by **Gary D. Saretzky**, archivist, educator and photographer. Mr. Saretzky shows several notable examples of NJ’s Civil War Era photographers. Soldiers and families wanted more images of loved ones as a result brought the photographic trade to NJ. New photo galleries opened to meet the demand with some NJ photographers going to Southern states to open more studios. The photography business became part of the state after the Civil War as some soldiers returned home to begin careers in photography. This became an important business in the state of NJ. Mr. Saretzky, for over 40 years, has researched 19th century NJ photographers. He worked on the research at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin,

the Educational Testing Service, and Monmouth County Archives. He taught the history of photography at Mercer County Community College from 1977 to 2012 and worked for the Rutgers University History Department from 1994 to 2016.

Week 6: October 17

Film Screening of "**The General**" starring Buster Keaton, presented by **Robert Baumgartner**. This 1926 silent classic is regarded as one of the greatest American films ever made. Adapted from the memoirs of William Pittenger, is the story of The Great Locomotive Chase, an actual Union raid during the Civil War. The Western and Atlantic Railroad #3 "General" is a steam locomotive built in 1855

by Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor in Paterson, New Jersey. Sergeant William Pittenger of the 2nd Ohio Infantry was one of the Union raiders. A Medal of Honor recipient, he resided in Vineland, NJ for a number of years after the war. Robert C. Baumgartner is an adjunct professor of History at Camden County College primarily working with the Center for Civic Leadership and Responsibility. Mr. Baumgartner received his undergraduate and graduate degrees at Rowan University, and graduate training in historic preservation from Arizona State University. Mr. Baumgartner is also a faculty member of the history department of Triton Regional High School.

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table Clothing Items

1 - Short Sleeve Cotton Tee - \$23.00

Gildan 100% cotton, 6.1oz.

Color Options: Red, White, Navy, Tan

Sizes: Adult: S-3XL Adult Sizes: S(34-36); M(38-40); L(42-44); XL(46-48); XXL(50-52); 3XL(54-55)

2 - Long Sleeve Cotton Tee - \$27.00

Gildan 100% cotton, 6.1oz.

Color Options: Red, White, Navy

Sizes: Adult: S-3XL Adult Sizes: S(34-36); M(38-40); L(42-44); XL(46-48); XXL(50-52); 3XL(54-55)

3 - Ladies Short Sleeve Polo - \$26.00

Anvil Pique Polo - 100% ring-spun cotton pique.

Color: Red, White, Navy, Yellow-Haze

Logo embroidered on left chest

Sizes: Ladieis: S-2XL Ladies

Chest Size Front: S(17"); M(19"); L(21"); XL(23"); 2XL(24")

4 - Mens Short Sleeve Polo Shirt - \$26.00

Anvil Pique Polo - 100% ring-spun cotton pique.

Color: Red, White, Navy, Yellow-Haze

Logo embroidered on left

Sizes: Mens: S-3XL

Chest Size Front: S(19"); M(21"); L(23"); XL(25"); 2XL(27"); 3XL(29")

5 - Fleece Lined Hooded Jacket - \$48.00

Dickies Fleece Lined Nylon Jacket 100% Nylon Shell;

100% Polyester Fleece

Lining; Water Repellent Finish

Color: Navy or Black

Logo Embroidered on Left Chest

Size: Adult S-3XL

Chest Size: S(34-36"); M(38-40"); L(42-44"); XL(46-48"); 2XL(50-52"); 3XL(54-56")

6 - Sandwich Caps - \$20.00

Lightweight Cotton Sandwich Bill Cap 100% Brushed Cotton;

Mid Profile Color: Navy/White or Stone/Navy

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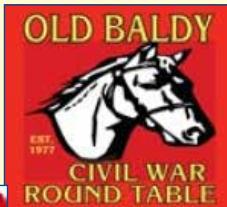
7 - Irish Fluted Glass - \$7.00

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Logo



Delaware Valley CWRT Civil War Institute at Manor College

Summer Classes

Defining Moments of the Lincoln Presidency

Abraham Lincoln once said, "I did not influence events, but I am influenced by them." Those events were special moments that altered the Civil War era. This class will examine those moments and the effect Lincoln's decisions had on the war and the future of America.

Date: Wednesday, June 14, 2017

Time: 6:30-8:30pm

Fee: \$30

Instructor: Hugh Boyle

To register: call (215) 884-2218 or register online with a credit card.

"No Turning Back": The Rise and Decline of U.S. Grant
Ulysses S. Grant has been celebrated as a general, underrated as a president, and overstated as a drunkard. This class explores his early life, seen as years of failure; his war years, when he led the Union to victory; his presidency, whose successes are only now being recognized; and his brilliant memoirs, written as he was dying an agonizing death.

Date: Monday, June 26, 2017

Time: 6:30-8:30pm

Fee: \$30

Instructor: Jerry Carrier

To register: call (215) 884-2218 or register online with a credit card.

Desperate Measures: Unusual Incidents and Strange Adventures in the Civil War

"Strange but true." This saying was never more relevant than in describing many of the bizarre occurrences of the Civil War. This program presents many of the controversial personalities and strange, unusual incidents that occurred during the war.

Date: Wednesday, July 12, 2017

Time: 6:30-8:30pm

Fee: \$30

Instructor: Herb Kaufman

To register: call (215) 884-2218 or register online with a credit card.

Meagher of the Sword - His Fight to Defend Two Flags

Thomas Francis Meagher lived an eventful life on three continents: in the Young Ireland Movement and the Irish Rebellion of 1848; his trial and exile to Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania); and his escape to America, where he fought for both the Union and the Irish cause by recruiting and leading the famed Irish Brigade. His postwar life ended in Montana Territory, where he was secretary and acting governor.

Date: Wednesday, July 12, 2017

Time: 6:30-8:30pm

Fee: \$30

Instructor: Walt Lafty

To register: call (215) 884-2218 or register online with a credit card.

Guadalcanal- Starvation Island

In films, books and songs, the Guadalcanal campaign was recognized for its pivotal role in the War in the Pacific. Known as Operation Watchtower, the campaign was hard fought on land, sea and air. With an emphasis on human interest stories, this class will explore the campaign from the American and Japanese perspectives.

Date: Thursday, July 20, 2017

Time: 6:30-8:30pm

Fee: \$30

Instructor: Steve Wright

To register: call (215) 884-2218 or register online with a credit card.

Worst President Ever

Abraham Lincoln, our 16th president, is universally accepted as our greatest president. The man he succeeded - the 15th president, James Buchanan - has been rated by historians as our worst. What did Buchanan do or not do to earn such a reputation? We will examine how America's presidency went from worst to first.

Date: Wednesday, August 14, 2017

Time: 6:30-8:30pm

Fee: \$30

Instructor: Hugh Boyle

To register: call (215) 884-2218 or register online with a credit card.

Class hours are 6:30 till 8:30 pm, unless otherwise noted.

Manor College is located at 700 Fox Chase Road in Jenkintown, PA. You may call (215) 884-2218 to register or for an application for the certificate program, or online www.manor.edu/cont-ed/civil-war/courses.php

If you have any questions, contact Adult & Continuing Education at 215-884-2218 for more information.

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

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2017

July 13 – Thursday

Dr. Jennifer M. Murray

"On A Great Battlefield: The Making, Management, and Memory of Gettysburg National Military Park, 1933-2013"

(Professor, Lecturer, Historian)

August 10 – Thursday

Member's Show and Tell

"Round Table Discussion"

Bring your historical treasure or collection to show and share. Describe your interest and why it's important to you.

Please let Dave know if you plan on participating:
ddsghh@comcast.net

Questions to
Dave Gilson - 856-547-8130 - ddsghh@comcast.net

**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**

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