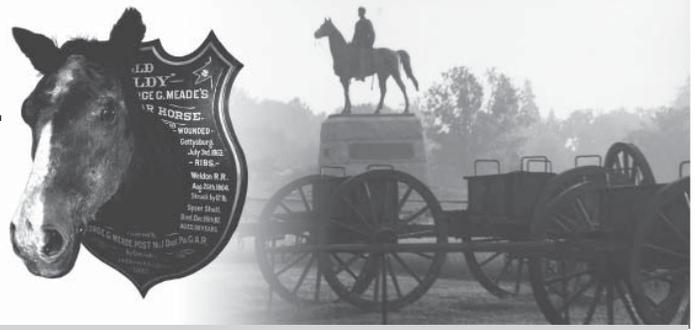


Old Baldy

Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



November 7, 2012, The One Hundred and Fiftieth Year of the Civil War

"A Sword in the Attic: Searching for Thomas Hall"



Thomas Hall
and
Bill Cannon



Join us on **Wednesday, November 7th at 7:15 PM at Camden County College, Blackwood Campus** when historian **Bill Cannon** will present a program entitled "A Sword in the Attic: Searching for Thomas Hall". His program will focus on his desire and search to find an ancestor's participation in the Union Army, his Civil War activities and life as a soldier. How it all started with finding an old sword. We should learn some insight into searching and finding a history of our ancestors.

Bill Cannon is a freelance writer and blogger working in the automotive, health care and animal advocacy fields. He is the former editor-in-chief of Motor Age magazine, where he garnered three national writing awards, and also is the editor of the recently released book, "Meet the Presidents," by Walter Eckman. Bill's articles on the social aspects of gray wolf families have appeared on web sites around the country, including that of the Living with Wolves Foundation in Sun Valley, Utah. He holds bachelor and master's degrees from West Chester University, and a business accreditation from the Automotive Management Institute in Bedford, Texas. He also has written and recorded a CD of his own music called, "In Time." Bill is the great, great, great nephew of Thomas Hall by marriage, and has been researching Hall's life in his spare time for about ten years.

**Wednesday, November 7, 2012 - 7:15 PM,
Blackwood Campus
Camden County College**

Notes from the President...

It has been an interesting few weeks since our last newsletter. **Mike Axelrod** presented a very good program on Confederate flags that was enjoyed by 22 folks at our October meeting. More recently similar to the early winter surprise we had at the end of October last year, the storm they called Sandy slammed into New Jersey and headed up toward Canada leaving a wide path of destruction and irregular weather. We hope everyone was able to make it through with minimal negative effects. With the possibility of our regular meetings moving to New Jersey to accommodate Civil War interest there, it has been proposed to retire the Old Baldy name and encourage the expansion effort to adapt a new identity. Members will be receiving a letter of explanation and a ballot shortly. We ask that you return it promptly so votes can be tabulated. The Del Val trip to Harrisburg was a success, be sure to ask **Kerry Bryan** about it when you see her at our meeting. The NASCAR Chase is winding down and the NBA season is starting as Fall advances.

Historian **Bill Cannon** will present "A Sword in the Attic" at our meeting on November 7th. The lecture series at Camden County College concludes on November 14th with **James E. Johnson** from Rutgers University Camden discussing Colored Soldiers in the Civil War. We have been asked to assist in a Civil War event at the Roebling Museum up near Florence in June 2013. Details will follow after the beginning of the year. Remember to be at Laurel Hill Cemetery at noon on December 31st for General Meade's Birthday Celebration. Our next meeting after this month will be 7:15 on January 16, 2013 in Blackwood

Copies of the New Jersey 150th Committee's publications will be available at our meeting. They make great holiday gifts for history buffs. Safe travels to those venturing out to Gettysburg later this month. Be sure to get out and exercise your right to vote on Tuesday. Be sure to take time to honor our veterans on the 11th and 12th. Please have an enjoyable Thanksgiving with your family, as we are grateful for all the blessings we have to share and experience. Come out and support **Bill Cannon** at our meeting on the 7th.

Look forward to seeing you next week.

Rich Jankowski, President

Homefront Heroes...

Elizabeth E. Hutter (1821-1895)

Article, Photos
by Kerry Bryan

During the Civil War Elizabeth E. Hutter was a volunteer nurse, Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon worker, fundraiser for the United States Sanitary Commission and other causes, advocate for children orphaned by the War, and personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. A woman of remarkable intelligence and energy, a natural leader who was also highly personable, she was unswerving in her commitment to community and country. Elizabeth Hutter well deserves to be lauded as a Philadelphia homefront hero.



The wedding portraits of Elizabeth and Edwin Hutter, circa 1838 (artist unknown)
Source: Baumanconservation.com

Elizabeth Eimbich Shindel was born on November 18, 1821 in Lebanon, PA to a proud Pennsylvania Deutch family that espoused education, industry, and good works, including both acts of charity and commitment to civic causes. The Shindels were also patriots: her great-grandfather and grandfather had served in the Revolutionary War, her father in the War of 1812, and her brother and various cousins would serve in the Union Army during the Civil War.

Although her father died six days before her ninth birthday, the extended Shindel family, which included several Lutheran ministers, ensured that she and her siblings received good educations and personal mentoring. In her early teens Elizabeth was sent to the prestigious Moravian Seminary for Girls in Bethlehem, PA, an institution that offered a rigorous academic curriculum.

It was during her sojourn in Bethlehem that Elizabeth made the acquaintance of Edwin Wilson Hutter. Although only in his mid-20s, Edwin Hutter was already the editor/publisher of several newspapers, as well as postmaster of Allentown, PA. The couple was married at the Zion Lutheran Church in Lebanon on March 25, 1838. Elizabeth was only 17 years old, but the marriage proved to be a lasting, happy alliance of like minds and spirits.

Edwin's career continued on an upward trajectory. He was awarded a succession of political appointments in Harrisburg, the state capital. He also acquired additional newspapers, including the Lancaster Intelligencer and Journal. While living in Lancaster, the Hutters became close friends with James Buchanan, then a U.S. Senator, and his niece Harriet Lane. Thus when James Buchanan was appointed Secretary of State in 1845 during the Polk administration, Edwin Hutter was invited to serve as Buchanan's personal secretary.

And so the Hutters moved to the nation's capital, where Elizabeth soon established herself as a star of Washington society. The Hutters counted among their guests and friends such eminent persons as Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, John Calhoun,

Chief Justice Roger Taney, General Winfield Scott, Zachary Taylor, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and more. They also made the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln when he arrived in Washington in 1847 to serve a term in Congress.

Edwin became Assistant Secretary of State during the War with Mexico, and it looked like the Hutters would be staying in Washington. However, the Hutters were then struck by personal tragedy when they lost both of their young sons, Christian Jacob and James Buchanan Hutter, to scarlet fever. Completely stricken, Elizabeth and Edwin turned to their faith for comfort. Even though President Polk tried to keep Edwin in public life by offering him the position of U.S. Minister to Rome, he decided to leave politics to become a pastor.

In 1849 he went to Baltimore for his seminary studies and then was ordained by the Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania in June of 1850. In August, after he had given guest sermons at several Philadelphia churches, Edwin was invited to serve as pastor of St. Matthew's Evangelical Lutheran Church. The Hutters moved to

Philadelphia in September, 1850, and embraced the City of Brotherly Love as their permanent home.

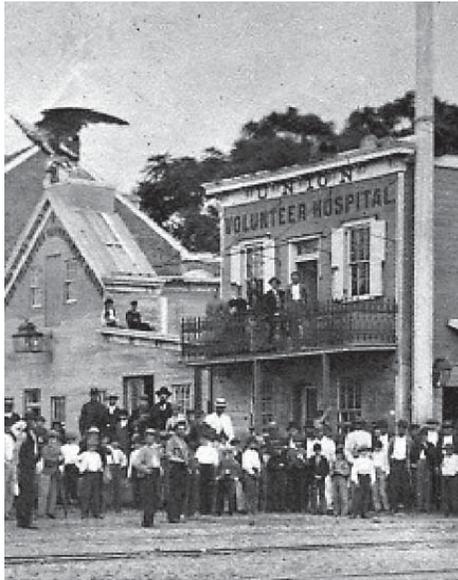
Both Hutters dedicated themselves to benevolent works. By 1851 Elizabeth was on the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia Rosine Association, a group dedicated to helping women of the streets. Two years later she spearheaded the founding of the Northern Home for Friendless Children, a residential facility that could care for or facilitate placements for destitute children whose parents or guardians had died or were otherwise unable to provide for them.

Through vigorous fundraising efforts, which included a series of benefit concerts, floral fairs and more, Elizabeth and other concerned citizens were able to raise sufficient monies to build a large facility at 23rd and Brown Streets in Philadelphia, where up to 100 children at a time could be comfortably housed. In addition to food, shelter and clothing, Northern Home children also received schooling and training in practical trades. Elizabeth Hutter became President of its Board of Managers, a position that she held until shortly before her death 42 years later.



The Northern Home for Friendless Children
Source: minerd.com

When the War of the Rebellion broke out in April, 1861, the Hutters were galvanized to support the Union cause and render aid to its defenders. Both spent many hours at the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon, located not far from the train depot at Broad and Prime (now Washington) Streets in the Southwark section of the city. There they helped provide hot meals and other accommodations to the troops passing to or from the front. Like its neighbor, the Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon, the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon soon expanded to include a small hospital, where Elizabeth helped tend to sick and wounded soldiers while Edwin offered spiritual solace.



Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon Hospital

Source: *Phillyseaport.org*



The Reverend Edwin W. Hutter
Source: *findagrave.com*

The Hutters also began making forays to the Washington, DC area and to Northern Virginia to deliver much-needed supplies of food, clothing, and sometimes money to Federal recruits. In July 1861, responding to an urgent telegram from their friend, the former congressman, now President Lincoln, the Hutters were issued a special Presidential pass and were thus the first civilians to go the front to help the wounded after the First Battle of Bull Run.

As the War progressed and the numbers of casualties continued to mount, more and more military hospitals were established to take care of the sick and wounded. Elizabeth served as a volunteer nurses at various local hospitals, and Edwin joined her in providing what comfort they could for those suffering bodies and souls. On July 4, 1863, traveling again under a special Presidential pass, Elizabeth Hutter arrived by special car at Gettysburg, where she and other volunteers stayed there for many days to help care for the wounded, both Union and Confederate.

In 1864 Elizabeth Hutter co-chaired the Committee of Labor, Income and Revenue for the Great Central Fair, which was held that June at Logan Square, Philadelphia, to raise money for

the U.S. Sanitary Commission. The Fair was a regional effort, endorsed by the governors of New Jersey and Delaware as well as Pennsylvania; it was a cause enthusiastically embraced by all loyal and charitable citizens, and about a hundred special committees were formed to work diligently to ensure the its success. Each committee was in charge of a distinct channel of contribution, all centering in the end in the common reservoir of fundraising for the Sanitary Commission. Elizabeth Hutter's committee raised almost a quarter of million dollars, still a lot of money today, but a phenomenal amount in 1864.



Mrs. Elizabeth E. Hutter
Source: *isc.temple.edu*

The Northern Home for Friendless Children had opened its doors to needy children whose fathers had volunteered to serve the Union, whether or not those brave men survived the ordeals of War. It was understood that if a child's father died in service, the Northern Home would provide permanent care for that orphan. As the War continued, Elizabeth Hutter could see that the battlefield carnage was resulting in ever-growing numbers of these orphans. Thus she proposed the creation of institutions to provide shelter and education specifically for these children who had been left bereft by the War. She spearheaded the fundraising campaign to build the Philadelphia Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans Institute, which officially opened in March 1865 adjacent to the Northern Home for Friendless Children.

It became a model for many such institutions. Elizabeth Hutter met with President Lincoln at the White House on several occasions during the War, including an appointment in early November 1864 and again in February 1865, when she discussed with him the establishment of a network of similar asylums in each state to help care for war orphans.

The North celebrated joyously the news of General Lee's surrender on April 9, 1865. Then, less than a week later,



The Great Central Fair
Source: *lcpimages.org*



Lincoln's Funeral Procession in Philadelphia
Source: ali.org

came the shocking news that President Lincoln had been assassinated. As a patriotic citizen, Elizabeth Hutter mourned the death of this great leader; as a person, she grieved the loss of a dear friend. On April 22nd she and two other Philadelphia ladies were accorded the sorrowful honor of laying a cross of white flowers on Lincoln's casket as he lay in state at Independence Hall, in the very room where the Declaration of Independence had been signed.

The Civil War had finally ended, but it had left in its wake thousands of needy children. In 1866, former Union General, now Pennsylvania Governor John W. Geary appointed Elizabeth Hutter to be "Lady Inspector of the Department of Soldiers' Orphans." She was the first woman in the history of the Commonwealth to be granted a Governor's commission, and she served in this role up until the early 1880s.



Elizabeth E. Hutter in later years
Source: private family collection, graciously shared with
author by Nancy Lowe, Lebanon, PA.

In 1871 Edwin Hutter's health began to fail, but he continued to labor unremittingly on behalf of his church and parishioners, as well as orphaned children and so many others. His condition worsened, and he passed away on September 21, 1873, less than two weeks after his 60th birthday.

Although Elizabeth never ceased to grieve for her beloved husband, she rallied and continued to be very active in philanthropic works and civic causes for her remaining 22 years. In addition to serving as state inspector of schools

for war orphans and as President of the Board of Managers for the Northern Home for Friendless Children, Elizabeth Hutter was active in raising contributions of supplies and funds to aid refugees in times of crisis, such as after the Great Chicago Fire of October 1871 and the Johnstown Flood of May 1889. In 1876 she headed the Executive Committee of the State Educational Department for the Centennial Exposition held here in Philadelphia and was presented with a gold medal as a token of appreciation for her services.

On June 18, 1895, after a brief illness she died in her home on Race Street. Four days later she was at Laurel Hill Cemetery, where she was laid next to her husband. Their two children and several other family members are buried nearby.

But Elizabeth Hutter's legacy continues. Renamed the Northern Home for Children, the organization she had founded in 1853 remained at 23rd and Brown



Gravesite of Elizabeth & Edwin Hutter, Laurel Hill Cemetery
Source: Author

Streets until 1923, when it moved to its current six-acre site in the Roxborough section of Philadelphia. Now known as Northern Children's Services, this social agency continues in 2012 to provide assistance to children at risk; it offers a broad range of preventative and interventional services each year to some 3000 children and their families in the Delaware Valley.

Indeed, Elizabeth E. Hutter is still a homefront hero.



Elizabeth Hutter's legacy...
(source: jonbonjouisoulfoundation.org)

MAJOR W. R. LONGSHORE, M.D.

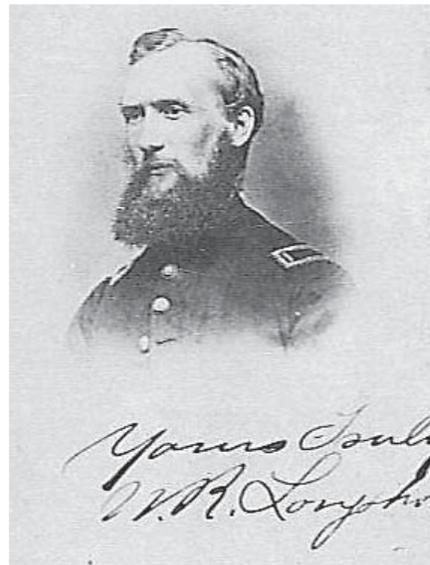
by Blair Thorn



Major W. R. Longshore, M.D.

Major W. R. Longshore, M.D., My ancestor was a prominent Hazleton surgeon whose parents both were descendants of Revolutionary families. He was born in Beaver Meadow, Carbon Co., Pa., September 10, 1838, and is descended from Revolutionary families on both sides, paternal and maternal. He died 1915 in Hazleton, Luzerne Co. His father, Ashbel B. Longshore, worked on the same

engineer corps as did the late A. Pardee, afterward was a merchant at Beaver Meadow and Berwick, then studied medicine and practiced in Wyoming and Luzerne counties, later moving to Beaver Meadow. Our subject spent part of his boyhood days in Philadelphia and vicinity, and when fourteen years old came to Hazleton, this county. He was educated in Kingston Seminary and Lewisburg University, studied medicine with his father in Hazleton, and attended Jefferson Medical College and the Pennsylvania College of Medicine in Philadelphia, graduating at the latter institute in 1860. He then served as an assistant to Dr. Kirkbride at the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, in Philadelphia, until the fall of 1862, when he entered the army as first lieutenant and assistant surgeon in Pardee's the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, which was attached to the First Brigade, Geary's Second Division, Twelfth Army Corps. He tended to the wounded at some of the war's bloodiest campaigns. He was promoted to major and surgeon in October, 1863, and took part in the campaign of Wauhatchie Valley and the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. After the Twelfth and Eleventh Corps had been consolidated into the Twentieth Corps, they were sent to re-inforce Sherman; then went into camp at Wauhatchie Valley part of the winter of 1863-64, and afterward into permanent winter quarters at Bridgeport, Ala. At this place Dr. Longshore had charge of the Brigade Hospital, and was acting brigade surgeon on Sherman's march from Chattanooga to Atlanta, which march was commenced



Major W. R. Longshore, M.D.

May 1, 1864. After the capture of Atlanta, he was made acting brigade surgeon, and as such went with Sherman to the sea, afterward taking part in the march through the Carolinas. Sometime during the 147th's march north through South Carolina, Surgeon Longshore acquired a parchment document that was thought to be a South Carolina Secession documents. He described the inci-

dent after the war as follows: "We came north from Georgia through South Carolina in three columns. The eastern one caused the fall of Charleston, the middle one burned Columbia, the western one, of which I was a part, came north along the base of the mountains and one day overtook a Confederate wagon train trying to escape from Columbia with vital state records. As I rode up I saw a trooper pull this document from an overturned wagon and I asked him to let me see it. He threw it to me and I put it in my saddle bag had it ever since, but the wagon train was burned." At Goldsborough, N.C., he obtained leave of absence, and coming north reached Philadelphia on April 14th just a few hours before John Wilkes Booth shot Lincoln in Washing-

ton. He then proceeded to Hazleton, and was married, April 25, 1865, to Miss M. A. Carter, daughter of William Carter, a coal operator of Beaver Meadow. Twelve days later he was back in the Army on May 7th. He took part in the review of Sherman's command in Washington, and was mustered out with his regiment during the latter part of July, same year. He then settled in Hazleton, where he has practiced medicine ever since. On March 5, 1874, the Doctor was commissioned surgeon of the old Ninth Regiment, N.G.P., and served until the regiment was disbanded; was with his command during the riots of 1874. In June 1890, he was commissioned surgeon of the Ninth Regiment Infantry, Third Brigade, N.G.P. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Loyal Legion; Robison Post No. 20, G.A.R.; Class 1 Insignia 4949. He had various degrees of Freemasonry; the Luzerne County Medical Society; the Carbon County Medical Society;



W. R. Longshore, M.D. in later life.

the Lehigh Valley Medical Association, the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Politically he has always been a Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

Today in Civil War History

Thursday November 7, 1861

Southern Sound Suffers Strategic Success

Port Royal Sound is today better known for suffering the assaults of golf balls being fired from Hilton Head Island. Flag Officer Samuel Du Pont had slightly different reasons for leading a large Federal fleet into these waters today, and vastly different missiles to propel. Steaming right in between Fort Beauregard on Bay Point and Fort Walker on Hilton Head, du Pont scattered the defending Confederate fleet (all four ships of it) and commenced shelling in both directions. The Southern ships were soon reduced to evacuating first the southern island (Hilton Head) and then the northern. The Federal ships' guns proved extremely accurate, and the 12,000 troops under Gen. Thomas Sherman landed to take them over. This outpost was held for the rest of the war, and served as a valuable refueling stop for the Atlantic squadron and blockading fleet.

Friday November 7, 1862

Midnight Move Makes McClellan Miserable

It was two days ago that Abraham Lincoln issued the order relieving George McClellan of command of the Army of the Potomac, but somehow it wasn't until 11:30 p.m. tonight that the officer carrying the order actually reached the general's headquarters in Rectorsville, Va. Although he wrote "I am sure that not the slightest expression of feeling was visible on my face", all accounts report that he was utterly astonished, and bitterly hurt, by the rebuff. There was no upstairs for him to be kicked to, and his military career was over. The one person he seems not to have resented was his replacement, Gen. Ambrose Burnside. "Poor Burnside feels dreadfully, almost crazy," Little Mac wrote. "I am sorry for him." As well he should have been, since Burnside did not feel qualified for the job and had attempted to turn it down, finally accepting only as an obedience to an order of his commander-in-chief.

Saturday November 7, 1863

Rappahannock, Rapidan Rumbles Rumored

It came as something of a surprise to nearly everyone, but hostile action was not in fact over for the winter in Virginia quite yet. Gen. George Meade ordered his Army of the Potomac across the Rappahannock River one more time, crossing at Rappahannock Station and Kelly's Ford. The passage, although unexpected, was not unopposed, and there were sharp fights at both sites. In response, Robert E. Lee began shifting his men to a line at the Rapidan River in interpose. Having the army closer to the capital was probably a relief to the citizenry of Richmond. Rumors were sweeping the city that a major escape plot was in the works which would free 13,000 Federal prisoners-of-war from the prison at Belle Isle. Some cannon were brought in to surround the the site.

Monday November 7, 1864

Second Congress Second Session Starts

Under the Constitution of the Confederate States of America, the Legislative branch was to meet twice during their terms of office, which worked out to once a year. The Congress elected in 1862 therefore began work on their

second session today. Jefferson Davis delivered a speech, the theme of which might well have been "don't worry, be happy." He, incredibly, downplayed the recent loss of Atlanta to the forces of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, saying "There are no vital points on the preservation of which the continued existence of the Confederacy depends." Then he raised the slightly controversial point of his speech: a suggestion that the Army be allowed to purchase slaves for work on the War, who when no longer needed would be freed. He stopped short of proposing that they be armed as soldiers, although hinting that he might if things got desperate enough.

www.civilwarinteractive

October 17th meeting "The Flags of the Confederacy"

The Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia held its October 17th meeting at the Camden County College. **Mike Axelrod** had presented a great presentation "**The Flags of the Confederacy**" His program focused on the American roots and iconography of Confederate symbolism in its flags. By showing examples of flags from the independent republics (seceded states before they signed the Confederate Constitution), the three national Confederate flags (with variations), and many, and many regimental flags. Mike gave us a great, interesting and educational presentation on a part of American History. If you were not there... you missed a great program.



Mike Axelrod



Remembrance Day November 19, 2012 Gettysburg National Cemetery

New Jersey soldiers buried in the
Gettysburg National Cemetery killed at the battle
of Gettysburg

NEW JERSEY.			
SECTION A.			
No. of grave.	Names.	Comp'y.	Regiment.
1	2d Lt. Richard H. Townsend,		12th Regiment, N. J. V.
2	1st Serg't T. Sutphin.	E.....	5th Regiment, N. J. V.
3	I. L. T.		
4	L. Kreisel.....		Battery A, 1st N. J. V.
5	G. Cutter.....		Battery A, 1st N. J. V.
6	Isaac H. Copeland.....	E.....	12th Regiment, N. J. V.
7	John Albright.		
8	Joseph Spacious.....		12th Regiment, N. J. V.
9	George Martin	A.....	12th Regiment, N. J. V.
10	O. S. Platt.....	B.....	12th Regiment, N. J. V.
11	Unknown.		
12	Daniel Hierman.....	H.....	12th Regiment, N. J. V.
13	Unknown.		
14	George W. Adams.....	F.....	12th Regiment, N. J. V.
15	William Redrow.....		12th Regiment, N. J. V.

SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY.			
New Jersey.—SECTION A—Continued.			
No. of grave.	Names.	Comp'y.	Regiment.
16	William Spencer.		
17	Unknown.		
18	Unknown.		
19	Jacob Sheik.....	I.....	4th Regiment, N. J. V.
20	— Creamer		12th Regiment, N. J. V.
21	J. W. Button.....	K.....	5th Regiment, N. J. V.
22	R. S. Price... ..		Battery B, 1st N. J. Artill.
23	Swart Perew.....	G.....	11th Regiment, N. J. V.

SECTION B.			
No. of grave.	Names.	Comp'y.	Regiment.
1	Patrick Ryan	A.....	5th Regiment, N. J. V.
2	Sergeant John M'Iver.....	B.....	5th Regiment, N. J. V.
3	Thomas Van Cleaf.....	F.....	8th Regiment, N. J. V.
4	B. C. Jackson.....	B.....	11th Regiment, N. J. V.
5	John Rue.....	B.....	11th Regiment, N. J. V.
6	James Fletcher.....	G.....	7th Regiment, N. J. V.
7	Michael Goff.....	G.....	11th Regiment, N. J. V.
8	Joseph Burroughs	B.....	8th Regiment, N. J. V.
9	Henry Elberson	G.....	N. J. V.
10	Serg't Samuel Stockton	K.....	5th Regiment, N. J. V.
11	William Preser		Egg Harbor City Cavalry.
12	Henry Dammaig.....	G.....	13th Regiment, N. J. V.
13	Charles B. Yearkes	B.....	6th Regiment, N. J. V.
14	Daniel Shuk.....		3d Regiment, N. J. V.
15	J. Parliament	C.....	13th Regiment, N. J. V.

SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY.			
New Jersey.—SECTION B—Continued.			
No. of grave.	Names.	Comp'y.	Regiment.
16	John Smith, (with pocket book,	15 cents,	&c.)
17	W. T. Hawkins.....	H.....	12th Regiment, N. J. V.
18	— Riley.....	E.....	2d Regiment, N. J. V.
19	J. B.....	F.....	7th Regiment, N. J. V.
20	J. H., (with comb)	F.....	7th Regiment, N. J. V.
21	H. R.....	F.....	7th Regiment, N. J. V.
22	Unknown, (with Testament)...		

SECTION C.			
No. of grave.	Names.	Comp'y.	Regiment.
1	W. A. E.....	I.....	7th Regiment, N. J. V.
2	Unknown, (with knife).....		7th Regiment, N. J. V.
3	Unknown.....		N. J. V.
4	Unknown		7th Regiment, N. J. V.
5	John Ryan.....	C.....	5th Regiment, N. J. V.
6	J. F.	A.....	7th Regiment, N. J. V.
7	Unknown, (with blanket shawl.)		
8	Unknown.		
9	Unknown.		
10	Unknown.		
11	Unknown.		
12	Unknown.		
13	Unknown.		
14	Unknown.		
15	Unknown.		
16	Unknown.		
17	Unknown.		

SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY.			
New Jersey.—SECTION C—Continued.			
No. of grave.	Names.	Comp'y.	Regiment.
18	Thomas Flanagan	G.....	7th Regiment, N. J. V.
19	M. V.....	A.....	7th Regiment, N. J. V.
20	George W. Berry	B.....	7th Regiment, N. J. V.

SECTION D.			
No. of grave.	Names.	Comp'y.	Regiment.
1	Unknown.....		7th Regiment, N. J. V.
2	Unknown, (with needle case.)		
3	Unknown		N. J. V.
4	Supposed.....		N. J. V.
5	Supposed		N. J. V.
6	Corp. William H. Ray.....	F.....	12th Regiment, N. J. V.
7	Serg't James B. Rister.....	C.....	11th Regiment, N. J. V.
8	E. Baner.....	H.....	11th Regiment, N. J. V.
9	Supposed		N. J. V.
10	Supposed		N. J. V.
11	J. M'N.....	F.....	7th Regiment, N. J. V.
12	Unknown.		
13	P. Weene.....	H.....	6th Regiment, N. J. V.

TOTAL, 78.

Some Photos from Jim

Jim Heenehan

On my way to visit Antietam this October, I stopped at Crampton's Gap at South Mountain. Here are a pair of photos from there. One is The War Correspondent's Arch on the crest of the Gap where Howell Cobb organized a last ditch defense. The other is the view looking east from



the main Confederate battle line along Mountain Church Road further down the hill. Torbert's NJ brigade (1st, 2nd, 3rd, & 4th NJ) led the charge that captured the Gap.

PS - While in Antietam I picked up D. Scott Hartwig's new book, *To Antietam Creek*. Excellent book. He explores the issues facing both armies and highlights many problems facing the Union army that have perhaps been understated by prior historians.



Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2012/2013

November 7 – Wednesday “A Sword In The Attic:
Searching for Thomas Hall”

Writer/Historian: Bill Cannon

Next Scheduled meeting - January 16, 2013

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

You're Welcome to Join Us!

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia
Union League
140 South Broad Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

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

Annual Memberships
Students: \$12.50
Individuals: \$25.00
Families: \$35.00

President: Richard Jankowski
Treasurer: Herb Kaufman
Secretary: Bill Hughes
Programs: Kerry Bryan

Manor College has announced its program of classes for the 2012 Fall Session. Instructors are all members of the Delaware Valley Civil War Round Table.

Fall classes for the Civil War Institute will be starting shortly. They may be taken as part of the certificate program or individually. All are Act 48 approved. Class hours are 6:30 till 8:30 PM, unless otherwise noted. Call (215) 884-2218 to register or for an application for the certificate program. Manor College is located at 700 Fox Chase Road in Jenkintown, PA. For full program

HD<http://www.manor.edu/coned/civilwar.htm>

Please note that several classes in the fall semester will be conducted at the Giant Super Food Store Conference Center, 315 North York Road, Willow Grove, PA 19090.

* Indicates Core Course

** Indicates Elective Course

**Gettysburg: Aftermath of a Battle.

– 0.6 CEUs – 6 Hours

The biggest battle ever fought on American soil obviously had a major impact on the outcome of the war and on the men who fought it. But it also changed the lives of the civilians who lived in the little Pennsylvania crossroads town. When the armies left, the people of Gettysburg had to pick up the pieces.

Instructor: Nancy Caldwell

Sessions: 6

Dates: Wednesdays, November 7 - November 21

Time: 6:30 PM – 8:30 PM

Fee: \$69, Early Bird \$59

** Fredericksburg Campaign

– 0.6 CEUs – 6 Hours

On December 13, 1862, the Union Army led by General Ambrose Burnside met the army of Robert E. Lee at the town of Fredericksburg. The ensuing battle is known as the most disastrous defeat of the Federal Army of the Potomac. Futile assaults by the Union on Confederate positions, such as Marye's Heights, and the slaughter of many Union men highlight this tragedy. This class will look at the reason why the Union lost. We will also look at the brave men who fought, how Lee's strategy brought Burnside to defeat, and the strategies and blunders that made this battle one of the most memorable in the Civil War.

Instructor: Hugh Boyle

Sessions: 3

Dates: Mondays, November 26 - December 10

Time: 6:30 PM – 8:30 PM

Fee: \$69, Early Bird \$59

Location: Giant Super Food Store Conference Center,
315 North York Road,
Willow Grove, PA 19090

Notice

Bill Hughes is trying to assemble information on the history of Old Baldy that we can share with everyone. So if you have copies of old photos, newsletters 2004 and back to the first one they did, any stories you may remember and can put into words, please get them to Bill Hughes at:

Bill Hughes

1671 Marla Place

Vineland, NJ 08361

Phone: 856-457-5203

Email: NYSV107th@aol.com