

Old Baldy

Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



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

"A visit from Governor Charles Olden"



Join us on **Wednesday, April 10th at 7:15 PM at Camden County College, Blackwood Campus** when we shall have the privilege of a visit and discussion with Governor Charles Olden of New Jersey.

When **Bruce Sirak** was 10 years old, his family visited Gettysburg, where he learned about one of the greatest battles ever fought on American soil. That vacation inspired him to develop a strong interest in

the Civil War era, an admiration for patriotism, and great appreciation for all United States veterans. Now he is not able to put down any book about U.S. history, and he has expanded his interest in history to include all world wars.

After attending the 125th Reenactment of the Battle of Gettysburg in 1988, Bruce became a Civil War reenactor. Each year thousands of people gather to relive that time in history as well as others carrying old weapons, acting out battles, and wearing reproduction period clothing, such as the 100 percent wool uniform that reenactors like Bruce wear in the middle of July.

Bruce portrayed a private in the 28th Massachusetts Co. B, a regiment of the famed Irish Brigade. Over the years he has participated in numerous battle reenactments, as well as festivals and school programs. His experiences have given him a much better understanding of what it might have been like to have been a soldier during the Civil War, whether it meant engaging in hand to hand combat or getting by on meager rations.

Bruce moved from reenacting the character of a front line soldier to portraying Charles Smith Olden, governor of New

**Wednesday, April 10, 2013
7:15 PM
Blackwood Campus
Camden County College**

A thank you from Mike

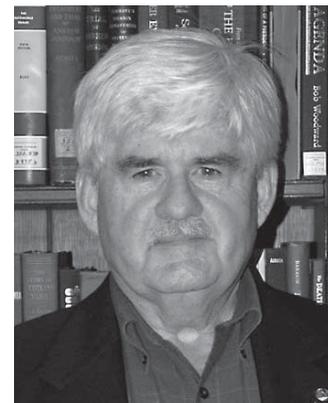
I would like to take this opportunity to thank the board members of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table for granting me Board Member Emeritus status and life membership in the round table. This is quite an honor. It has been quite a run of thirty-six years. I proudly served as president twice, but it was the many years, off and on, that I served as program director that was most rewarding. There were very few notable Civil War historians that have not made an appearance before Old Baldy. Ed Bearss, James McPherson, Gary Gallagher, Will Greene, Bud Robertson, Bob Krick, Dennis Frye, Terry Winschell, just to name a few. But it was the members who kept the round table going with great programs in their special area of expertise.

The Old Baldy Civil War Round Table is well known in the Civil War community. We have raised thousands of dollars for battlefield preservation. In one year alone, we raised over ten thousand dollars for the Civil War Library and Museum on Pine Street. This, I'm sure, along with Old Baldy volunteers, kept the doors open for a long period of time. There were times that we almost shut the round table down, but our members rallied and we are again growing in New Jersey. I have nothing but praise for Rich Jankowski, for staying the course and taking on another term as president. New Jersey members of Philadelphia Old Baldy - Charlie Barrett, Bill Hughes, Harry Jenkins, Bill Sia, Ed Komczak - are working with new members to make the round table what it once was. What can we say about our newsletter editor Don Wiles. Month after month, he produces one of the finest newsletters in the country. Where would we be without our program director Kerry Bryan. She manages to book great programs month after month.

I end with special thanks to another long time member and close friend Steve Wright. Although not a founding member he was very close to it. Time after time, he has stepped up and volunteered to take on jobs that no one else wanted.

Due to distance and not too comfortable driving at night, I am unable to attend meetings, but I will certainly look forward to receiving the newsletter. And, who knows, I may be able to offer a suggestion or two.

*Mike Cavanaugh
Bethlehem, PA.*



Jersey from 1860-1863, during the first years of the Civil War. A former state senator and treasurer of what was then the College of New Jersey (Princeton University today), Olden may be best known for constructing the magnificent mansion called "Drumthwacket," which is now the official residence of all New Jersey governors.

New Jersey did not have any Civil War battles on its soil, but it contributed a great deal in terms of not only martial manpower, but also civilian support to the Union's fight in the War Between the States. Bruce Sirak firmly believes that New Jersey's citizens should be extremely proud of their State and of its veterans who served valiantly to support the Union cause in the Civil War era.

Bruce Sirak of Burlington Twp., NJ, is a founding member of the Camp Olden Civil War Round Table, named for New Jersey's first training camp during the Civil War.

Notes from the President...

Welcome to Spring! Along with the flowers our Round Table continues to grow. Keeping bringing your friends to check us out, we appreciate the time and effort you give to make our group a presence in Southern New Jersey.

As you will read in the article on the recent Board meeting founding member **Mike Cavanaugh** has been granted Emeritus Board status and life membership for his 36 years of devoted service to the Round Table. Check out his profile on our website. See the Board notes for other decisions. **Herb Kaufman** and **Steve Wright** send their best; they are both proud of the growth of our organization and hope to attend a meeting later in the year. Other sightings include **Jim Heenahan** at the **Doris Kerns Goodwin** lecture at La Salle, where five members of our Board were present. **Kerry** and I ran into **Kent Johnson** at the Abraham Lincoln Symposium in College Park. It is good to see members out at other events spreading the word about Old Baldy.

Our visit from **Clara Barton** last month was a treat for all in attendance. This month on the 10th **Governor Olden** in the person of **Bruce Sirak** will visit to tell us about his life and home. Our own **Don Wiles** will visit Del-Val on the 16th to share his Gettysburg in Bronze and Stone presentation. Good luck to our web master **Hal Jespersion** in his Leukemia & Lymphoma Society's Team in Training run for in San Luis Obispo on April 7th. My Spring adventure this year is a trip down to the Gulf Coast Forts: Gaines, Morgan and Pickens. Watch for articles in future newsletters. Look for updated By-laws in the coming months and a new brochure to promote Old Baldy for the History Fair.

Be sure to plan to attend the New Jersey History Fair on May 11th at Washington Crossing State Park. Sign up to staff our table at this month's meeting. Other upcoming events include the Neshaminy Encampment on April 20-21; the School of the Soldier event at Allaire on June 1-2; and the New Jersey At Gettysburg lecture on June 5th at CCC and Civil War Day at Manor College.

Hope to see you when Governor Olden visits on the 10th.

Rich Jankowski, President

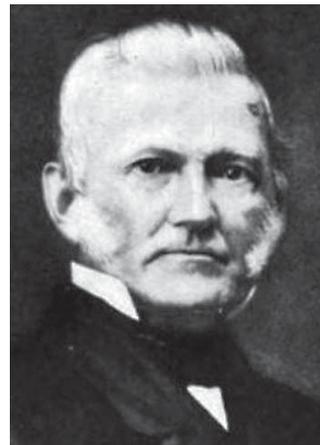
Notes from the OBCWRT Board...

Here are some highlights of the Board meeting last month. For his 36 years of devoted service to our Round Table, Mike Cavanaugh has been granted Emeritus Board member status and life membership. As you have experienced at the meetings, to raise funds for preservation we will be passing the hat and having a book raffle. A committee has been formed to review and update our By-Laws. Vice-president Bob Russo chairs it with Harry Jenkins and Blair Thron. There was discussion on adjusting the meeting date in the Fall. We are also reviewing different options of a token item to give to presenters at our meetings. If you have any suggestions please give them on to a Board member.

The Round Table will have a setup at the New Jersey History Fair on May 11th. Our brochure is being updated and a display assembled. A sign-up sheet will be passed at the April meeting for those interested in staffing the table. We will also have a presence on June 5th at the NJ @ Gettysburg lecture and Manor Day on June 8th. Our communications methods were reviewed and it was agreed to continue them all. We will be reaching out to local school communities and history societies. If you have contact information, pass it on to us. A trip to the GAR Museum to visit Old Baldy in the Fall was discussed details to follow. The Round Table agreed to be involved in the September 21st event at Camp William Penn. The Civil War Symposium on Naval and Technology has been rescheduled until early next Spring. Bill Hughes continues to assemble the history of our Round Table. He would be happy to receive any information you can provide him.

Thank you to each member of the Board for their commitment of service to the Round Table

Rich Jankowski, President



New Jersey Governor Charles Smith Olden

Born: Feb 19, 1799
Died: April 07, 1876
Birth State: New Jersey
Party: Republican
Family: Married Phoebe Ann Smith; one adopted daughter

Charles S. Olden, the twenty-fourth governor of New Jersey, was born in Princeton, New Jersey on February 19, 1799. His education was attained in the public schools of his native state. He established a successful career in the mercantile business, which took him to Pennsylvania, Louisiana, and back to New Jersey. Olden first entered politics as a member of the New Jersey State Senate, a position he held from 1845 to 1851. He next secured the Republican gubernatorial nomination, and was elected governor by a popular vote on November 8, 1859. His tenure was consumed with the Civil War issues. As requested by the federal government, troops, arms, and provisions were all raised for the war effort. After leaving the governorship,

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Olden secured an appointment to serve on the bench of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, a position he held from 1868 to 1873. He served as a member of the Riparian Commission from 1869 to 1875, as well as serving on the State Sinking Fund Commission. He also presided over the New Jersey electors in the 1872 presidential election; and served as treasurer and later trustee for Princeton University. Governor Charles S. Olden passed away on April 7, 1876, and was buried in the Stony Brook Quaker Meeting House Cemetery in Princeton, New Jersey.

Today in Civil War History

Thursday April 10, 1862 Prominent Pulaski Peril Pronounced

Cockspur Island lies near the mouth of the Savannah River in Georgia. It held an installation named Ft. Pulaski, and it was commonly assumed that it would soon come under Union attack. Today Brig. Gen. Quincy Adams Gillmore, USA, was moving artillery onto Tybee Island nearby to accomplish exactly that. And it was no ordinary artillery, either. Ft. Pulaski was built of heavy brick, so instead of regular, smoothbore artillery new, long-range rifled guns, with penetrating shells, were being installed instead.

Friday April 10, 1863 Growing Gardens Guarantee Goodies

President Jefferson Davis kicked off a campaign today which would be copied many times in later years by other presidents. He issued a call to his people to plant what a later day would call "victory gardens" on land which would normally be devoted to cotton, tobacco and other items usually sold for export. He pointed out that the union blockade prevented most exports, and the army as well as the people needed the food. The campaign was largely successful.

Sunday April 10, 1864 River Runners Report Ruse

Admiral D. D. Porter and 17 ironclads and numerous other ships were steaming up the Red River today through central Louisiana. Their intent was to join Gen. Banks in Shreveport, La with 10,000 of General Sherman's best troops. The trip came to an abrupt halt one mile above Loggy Bayou, where the local Confederates had taken a huge boat, the New Falls City, and wedged it sideways across the stream. It had been broken in the middle, and a sand bar was building up beneath it. The perpetrators of the deed had the further gall to leave a poster on the City's mast, tauntingly inviting the Union men to attend a fancy ball in Shreveport. Porter noted, with sardonic appreciation of the humor intended, that they were unable to accept.

www.civilwarinteractive.com

Bailey's Dam

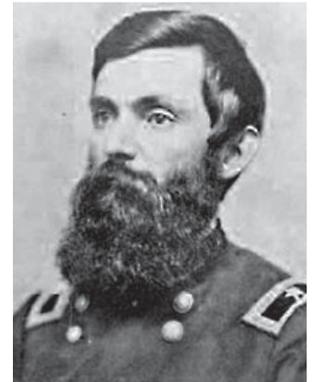
Bailey's Dam was a timber dam on the Red River in Alexandria, Louisiana. The dam was built in 1864 at Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Bailey's request to afford passage over the Alexandria rapids for part of Rear Admiral David Dixon Porter's Mississippi River Squadron during the Red River Campaign in the Civil War. The dam successfully raised the level of the river and was then breached in order to allow the boats in its reservoir to pass downstream.



Bailey's Dam under construction, May 1864

Background

During the Red River Campaign in March 1864, General Nathaniel P. Banks and his Union troops moved north along the Red River in order to capture Shreveport. Accompanying them was Rear Admiral David D. Porter who was in command of the Mississippi River Squadron. The levels of the river were unseasonably low, perhaps due to a multi-year drought, and made passage for the boats difficult when they reached the Alexandria falls. Porter could only move 12 gunboats and 20 transports north of the falls after waiting for the level to become high enough. The rest of the fleet would wait behind. After being defeated by Confederate General Richard Taylor and failing to capture Shreveport in the Battle of Mansfield on April 8, General Banks and the Union troops were now retreating back south along the Red River. Taylor's troops were in pursuit of them and harassing them with gunfire. Holder's flotilla managed to navigate the river but with difficulty. By April 28, when the flotilla reached the Alexandria falls though, the river was too low at 3 feet and 4 inches. Holder's boats lightened their loads but needed 7 feet of water to pass. They did not have time to wait for the river level to rise. The chief engineer of the 19th Corps, Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Bailey, suggested that a dam should be built in order to raise the river level and free the boats. Bailey had constructed dams in Wisconsin as a lumberman and was familiar with how one could solve the problem. Although other officers criticized Bailey for the idea, General Banks agreed to it and ordered the construction.



Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Bailey

Construction

Construction soon began supervised by Bailey. Around 3,000 soldiers started to fell trees and bring rock, brick, stone and other materials to the construction site. As

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Trivia

What three cities did Lincoln call "the brain, heart, and bowels of the rebellion?"

Richmond, Virginia; Chattanooga, Tennessee; Vicksburg, Mississippi.

A Regiment Of Immigrants - 82nd Illinois Volunteer Infantry

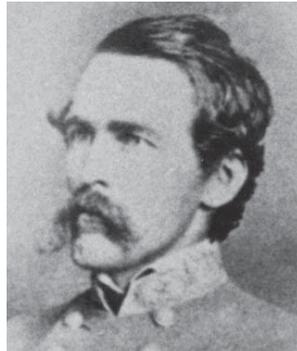
Eric D. Benjaminson
<http://webspaces.webring.com/people/lo/oregon81/index.html#Intro>

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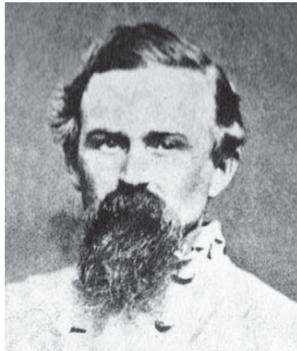
We were exposed to the fearful cannonade fire which the enemy opened in our front, and by which we had several of our men wounded". The two regiments lay down in the moist earth of what had been a young growth of corn, and endured the shells of Page's guns, which exploded over their heads for the next hour. Several men of both regiments were killed or wounded, and one can imagine the demoralizing quality of being subject to a barrage with no cover other than the effect of friendly guns that were replying directly in front of the prone troops.

Colonel Phillip Brown, in command of the 157th New York, subsequently recalled the scene from an artilleryman's perspective: "...the shell from the guns of the enemy (Page's artillery) flew over our battery and fell in the regiment, doing much injury... the first shot from our Ohio Battery flew over the Confederate battery. At this the rebels were jubilant and yelled in derision. Captain Dilger now sighted the gun himself and fired it. The shot dismounted a rebel gun and killed the horses. Dilger tried it a second time, sighting and firing the gun. No effect being visible with the naked eye, I asked 'What effect, Captain Dilger?' He, after looking through his glass, replied, 'I have spiked a gun for them, plugging it at the muzzle'."

During the continuing artillery exchange, Dilger pushed his batteries forward several hundred yards, and the men of the 82nd and the 157th New York were ordered to move forward with the guns by Schimmelfennig. The troops of the First and Eleventh Corps, though outnumbered, were fighting a successful holding action between the Mummasburg and Carlisle Roads, even pushing back the Confederates in spots. At about 2:30 p.m., however, disaster appeared in the form of Confederate Major General Jubal Early's divisions which approached the battlefield down the Harrisburg Road. These new arrivals to the bloodshed cut between Barlow's First Division and Schimmelfennig's Third with



*Major General
Robert E. Rodes*



*Brigadier General
George Doles*



*Major General
Carl Schurz*



*82nd Illinois Monument
at Gettysburg*



their right flank and extended beyond Barlow's unprotected right flank with their left wing. The Confederates wasted little time.

Between 3:30 and 4:00 p.m., the entire, newly-strengthened Southern line moved towards the Federal positions, pushing hardest in between Barlow's and Schimmelfennig's divisions. This action, and simultaneous artiller-

ery fire by Early's gunners, served to stymie the advances that the 82nd's sister regiments were making on the Eleventh Corp's left against Rodes.

The situation for the Federal troops began to fall apart almost at once. The First Corps on Schurz's left began to be pressed back, and they sent an urgent request to the Eleventh Corps for troops to be sent over to assist them. This was impossible to accomplish, however, because at approximately the same moment, Schurz's Third Division was flanked on their left, in the fatal gap between their positions and those of the First Corps. Simultaneously, farther to the Union right, fresh Confederate troops pushed into the gap between Kryzanowski's brigade of the Third Division and Barlow's advanced troops. The fighting intensified sharply – as Schurz recalled, "regiment stood against regiment in the open fields, near enough... to be literally firing into one another's faces". Once again in this bloody conflict, two huge masses of young men did their utmost to destroy each other at point blank range, with little subtlety or tactical maneuvering.

In an attempt to shore up Kryzanowski's brigade, which was being slowly decimated as it stood foot-to-foot with and outnumbered by Rodes' Georgians, Schimmelfennig took the 157th New York from its prone position just to the right of the 82nd, and pushed it into the front line to its right in an attempt to flank the Georgia regiments. The 82nd remained alone, still guarding Dilger's battery. The 157th was picked to move forward, no doubt, because it was a few yards closer to the center of combat with no troops deployed between it and the fighting. The next half-hour became the last major battle of the war for the 157th. No regiment in the Eleventh Corps would suffer such a high proportion of casualties this day. As soon as these men reached the Carlisle Road, they came under the guns of four of Rodes' regiments which changed their front to meet the 157th head on. One of the Southern batteries also gained an enfilading fire on the unfortunate New Yorkers. Within a matter of minutes, even as they fought manfully, the 157th lost its Lt. Colonel and 26 others dead, 166 wounded, and 114 captured. This represented 75 percent of the regiment's strength on the field. Poignantly, though Schimmelfennig recognized the New Yorkers' exposed position, his order for them to retreat was not heard by its

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colonel, due to the chaos and the wounding of the courier, pinned under his dead horse.

To personalize these confused, horrendous events, occurring just to the right of the 82nd's position, let us hear the words of a survivor of the 157th, Jonathan Boynton of Company F: "We were to the right and rear of (Dilger's) battery, which was firing at a Rebel battery across the valley about one mile distant, in plain view of us. We soon had orders to advance, and at once were under musketry fire. We moved forward... passed through and over a rail fence and halted, then received the order to fire. Then came the order to load and fire at will. The noise of shells and bullets hurtling through the air was terrible. We continued to advance, and all at once the regiment charged bayonets... I found myself near a fence over which rushed the Confederates and ordered me to surrender. I dropped my gun, and stood facing the grey boys at attention... One said, 'Yank, don't be skeered, we won't hurt you at all'. The troops we fought were the 44th Georgia. A soldier was detailed to take me to the rear, which he told me he was 'right glad to do' in order to get out of the battle." (Boynton survived his imprisonment in Georgia. He was exchanged in November 1864, and discharged from the Army on August 23, 1865. He became postmaster and Justice of the Peace in Smyrna, New York until his death in 1924.)

In spite of the delayed arrival of reinforcements from Coster's Brigade of the Second Division of the Eleventh Corps, the defense of the town of Gettysburg had rapidly turned into a retreat. The Confederates had managed to take advantage of fortuitous timing, greater tactical control and, most importantly, the skill that enabled them to outnumber the Federal soldiers at every point of attack on the field. What is often overlooked in the general censure of the Eleventh Corps' performance on this day is the fact that their retreat through town was in response to an order to that effect by General Howard. Schurz reports both in his battle report as well as in postwar writings that Howard at this juncture ordered him "to withdraw to the south side of town, and to occupy the position on and near Cemetery Hill previously chosen by (Howard)".



*Brigadier General
Alexander Schimmelfennig*



*Colonel
George von Amsberg*



*Captain
Hubert Dilger*

That being said, a retreat was inevitable. The Union line began to crumble at its right, as Barlow's advanced division was chewed up by the fresh Confederates. Nearly simultaneously, the left wing of the Eleventh Corps at the fateful gap between it and the First Corps began to be flanked. The Federals' position was further weakened by the delayed arrival of Coster's Brigade, which instead of taking offensive action as was originally intended, ended up forming a sort of rear guard at the northern edge of town. Schurz moved to the right to help rally what remained of the First Division. He ordered the Third Division, which was fighting off a now-furious attack, to retreat in good order, contesting the ground each step of the way. Schurz noted that "the task... of breaking off an engagement... becomes very difficult in a fight at very close quarters. Still, the Third Division, when ordered to do so, fell back in good form, executing its retreat and fighting, step by step, with great firmness".

The retreat through a Union town must have been a disturbing and seminal experience for many of the troops involved, for they have provided many separate accounts of the critical two hours from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. The town was small and unfamiliar, with narrow streets and many crosstreets that were blocked by fences or buildings. Judging all the evidence together, it appears that the remains of Barlow's Division were the first troops to fall back through the town. Most of them entered town on the north/south main roads, Washington and Baltimore Streets. There has been much controversy over which Corps retreated into the town first; as partisans for each have their own stories to tell, it is impossible to say accurately. Again, the weight of the evidence would suggest that parts of the First Corps and the survivors of Barlow's Division entered the town on different routes at about the same time.

What does seem clear is that, for a number of reasons, the 82nd was one of the last regiments, if not the last, to leave the battlefield. In his postwar article, Colonel Salomon writes that "...it happened that my regiment, being the center of the whole line, was the last to leave the field. I received orders to cover our retreat through the town with my own regiment, the Eighty-Second Illinois and the Sixty-First Ohio. These two regiments, under my command, were the last to enter the town in which the greatest confusion reigned. Artillery, ammunition wagons, ambulances, provision trains, disorganized troops, wounded soldiers carried along by the ambulance corps thronged the narrow streets of the town. The retreat became a rout. My two regiments drove the men forward. I guarded the cross streets as much as possible, until I finally ran into a cul-de-sac, where I was compelled to have a heavy, tight board fence knocked down to make it possible to proceed. That accomplished, we had to pass through an enfilading fire of musketry until we gained the peach orchard (at the northern base of Cemetery Hill)."

Captain Greenhut similarly recalled that "It was in this retreat through town that our regiment suffered most se-

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Trivia

What Confederate capital was over half destroyed by retreating Southerners who set fire to cotton bales to impede the enemy?

Columbia, South Carolina

Continued from page 5 - "82nd Illinois"

verely, the rebels coming in through the side streets, which compelled us to fight our way through the entire town. Besides the killed and wounded we suffered in this street conflict, a number of our officers and men were cut off and captured by the enemy. It was a fearful struggle against great odds, and as our regiment covered the rear of our brigade in that retreat, it was a surprise to me that we were not entirely annihilated or captured... Each of us can, however, vividly recollect the hair-breadth escapes experienced on that occasion..." One of these "hair-breadth" escape attempts that failed with tragic consequences was that made by Captain Emil Frey...

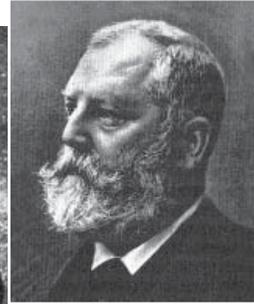
Editor's Note:

Emil Johann Rudolf Frey

Born in Arlesheim, Switzerland (24 October 1838 – 24 December 1922) was a Swiss politician, soldier in the American Civil War and member of the Swiss Federal Council (1890–1897).

Captain Frey was taken prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg on 1 July 1863 and held in Libby Prison for eighteen

Emil Johann Rudolf Frey



months before being exchanged for Captain Gordon, a Confederate prisoner under sentence of death. After the Civil War, Frey

returned to Switzerland.

From 1866 to 1872, he was a member of the cantonal government of Basel-Country. In 1870, he married Emma Kloss (born 1848) from Liestal, with whom he had five children. He was President of the Confederation in 1894.

Continued from page 3 - "Bailey's Dam"

construction progressed, two wings of the dam developed from either shore of the 758-foot-wide (231m) river. The dam was at the bottom of the falls and was built with local materials. On the left side of the river, trees were plentiful and contributed more but on the right side, more rocks and stones had to be utilized. The dam was built with 4 x 10 inch wooden timbers that were stacked parallel with the river. The upstream tops of the timbers were anchored with stone while their trunks were raised higher by timbers that were perpendicular to the river. This helped support the dam and make it stronger as a reservoir filled in behind. The rock-crib structure did not cross the entire river and four coal barges were sunk in between the dam's 150-foot (46m) gap. The barges were filled with local material and anchored into the riverbed. Bailey directed that one of the barges only be partially filled as he planned to quickly remove it in order to allow the reservoir to empty and the



Bailey's Dam 1984

flotilla to pass.

Among the materials used were that of the Red River Railroad.

Bailey's Dam success

By May 6, the dam had raised the river level to four feet and by May 8, it was over five feet, allowing some of the smaller boats to pass in directly behind the dam. At 5:30 AM on May 9, two of the barges surprisingly broke loose sending a gush of water downstream. Only four of Porter's ships including the Lexington passed through as the rest were unprepared. Bailey now needed to repair the

dam but also decided to build two smaller dams upstream as well. These two winged dam were complete on May 11 and would channel the water downstream into a deeper course but also relieve pressure on the downstream dam. On May 13, with the dam repaired, the gunboat Mound City breached the dam and eventually the rest of the fleet was safely below the falls.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/>

Trivia

Where did Abraham Lincoln and U.S. Grant first meet face to face?

The White House, at 9:30 P.M., March 8, 1864.

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:

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Email: oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net
Blog: <http://oldbaldycwrt.blogspot.com/>
Face Book: Old Baldy Civil War Round Table

March 13th Meeting... "An evening with Clara Barton"

Carol Neumann-Waskie had portrayed Clara Barton in a first-person style, "Living History" performance. An expert on the life of this brave and fearless woman, Carol shared her knowledge as "Clara Barton". She gave us a great insight into this brave woman and her life as an aid to helping the wounded and establishing an ongoing aid to the Civil War wounded and eventually the founding of the American Red Cross.



Carol Neumann-Waskie

Events

National Guard Militia Museum In Sea Girt Reopens After Hurricane Sandy, NJNGMM Comes Roaring Back Jersey Strong!

SEA GIRT, N.J. (APRIL 2, 2013) – The National Guard Militia Museum of New Jersey will reopen to the public at 10:00AM on Sunday, April 7th. Located at the historic National Guard Training Center in Sea Girt, the museum, which closed as a result of damage sustained during Hurricane Sandy, will once again offer visitors a chronological history of the Garden State through the eyes of the militia and National Guard.

"This has been a long time coming," said Capt. Vincent Solomeno, command historian of the New Jersey National Guard and the museum's curator. "The museum sustained damage to 85% of its collection during the storm. We had five feet of water throughout the facility. Now, thanks in large measure to the generosity and time of individual volunteers, visitors will once again be able to learn about the rich history of New Jersey's citizen soldiers and airmen."

Established in 1980, the National Guard Militia Museum of New Jersey presents the role of the New Jersey Militia and the National Guard within the context of the

larger history of the state. The National Guard Militia Museum of New Jersey reopens to the public at 10:00AM on Sunday, April 7th. Following that date, the museum will be open seven days a week from 10:00AM – 3:00PM. Admission is free.

<http://www.nj.gov/military/museum/>
<https://www.facebook.com/pages/>

American Heroes in Bronze: The Artwork of James E. Kelly

An exhibit of bronze sculptures is currently on display in the upstairs gallery of Macculloch Hall Historical Museum. "American Heroes in Bronze: The Artwork of James E. Kelly" is co-curated by William B. Style and the Museum's Curator of Collections Ryan Hyman. This new exhibit explores the work of Irish-American sculptor James E. Kelly (1855-1933). In the decades following the American Civil War, over forty Union Generals visited the New York City studio of Kelly, who was highly respected for his artwork's historical accuracy.

On Sunday March 17th Macculloch Hall Historical Museum welcomes the co-curator of the exhibit, William B. Style, for an intriguing presentation about artist James E. Kelly. The Museum is open for house and exhibit tours on Wednesdays, Thursdays & Sundays from 1 to 4 p.m. Adults \$8; Seniors & Students \$6; Children 6 – 12 \$4. Members and children under 5 are free. The gardens are open (free of charge) during Museum hours. Call (973) 538-2404 ext. 10, visit our website www.maccullochhall.org Macculloch Hall Historical Museum, 45 Macculloch Ave., Morristown, NJ 07960.

SPIRIT of the JERSEYS State History Fair Saturday May 11, 2013

11 a.m. - 5 p.m.

**Washington Crossing State Park
Titusville, NJ 08560
(609) 737-0623**

www.njhistoryfair.org

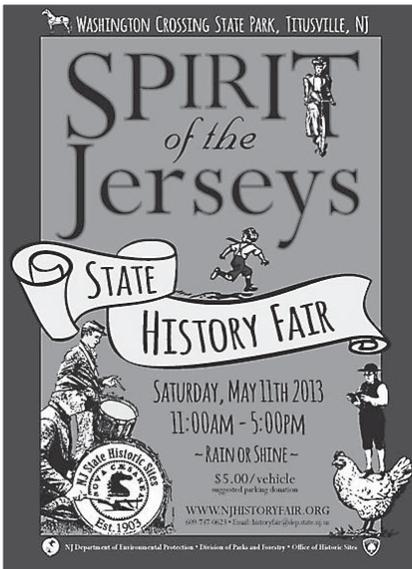
Email: njhistoryfair@dep.state.nj.us
Suggested Parking Donation /\$5 per vehicle
Rain or Shine

This free, award-winning event, which runs from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., rain or shine, annually draws more than 5,000 visitors. Now in its ninth year, the Fair is a fun-filled adventure into New Jersey's past with living history demonstrations, military reenactors, tours, exhibits, period music and dance, historic foodways and historical organizations and museums from around the state.

This year, visitors will be entertained by "Phydeaux's Flying-Flea Circus and Wahoo Medicine Show" - a throwback to the traveling medicine shows of the 19th century. Visitors can also watch a baseball game as it was played in the 19th century; meet George Washington, Molly Pitcher, Sojourner Truth and Abraham Lincoln. Families will enjoy the scavenger hunt, the "Are you Smarter than a 4th Grader?" game and trying their hand at plowing a furrow.

Washington Crossing State Park is located on the Delaware River, just eight miles north of Trenton. A National

Continued on page 8



Historic Landmark, it was here that the Continental Army under the command of General George Washington landed after their historic crossing of the Delaware River on Christmas night 1776. The park contains over 2000 acres in Mercer and Hunterdon Counties and is easily accessible from Routes 29 and 546.

For more information and a complete list of activities

about the Fair, visit www.njhistoryfair.org or call 609-737-0623.

Annual Civil War Reenactment

**Neshaminy State Park Bensalem, PA
Spring 1862
Campaign in the Lower Shenandoah Valley**

Featuring:

Saturday, April 28th: the 1st Battle of Kerntown, VA
Sunday, April 29th: the 1st Battle of Winchester, VA
Visitor's Schedule - April 28 - April 29, 2012

SATURDAY

9:00AM - Camps and attractions open to public.
Company drill in Camps
10:00AM - Dress parade (Camps); Cavalry Demonstrations at Drill Field near Sutler Area
10:30AM - Battalion Drill (drill field)
11:30AM - Artillery demonstration (Union camp); Band Concert at Drill field
11:45AM - Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon Recruitment Drive (cross roads)
12noon -Dinner ("roast beef") in camps cooking demonstrations
12:30PM - 'Mifflin Guard Field Music' concert - (crossroads/sutler area)
1:00PM - Civilian activities (civilian area)
Military forces form for battle in respective camps
1:30 PM Battle of (reenactors only)
1st Battle of Kernstown, March 23, 1862 (reenactors' portion)
2:30 PM public portion of battle River Landing area
3:30 PM Hospital scenes in camps: at dusk, camps closed to public
8:00PM Period Dance with 'Camptown Shakers' in the Pavilion; bring lanterns

Trivia

When did "In God We Trust" first appear in U.S. coins.

After an Act Of Congress April 22, 1864

SUNDAY

9:00 AM camps and attractions open to public;
10:00AM Non-Denominational period Church service by Rev. Rene Kinard (Pavilion);
Catholic Mass in the Union Camp by Rev. Frank Berna
10:00AM Cavalry demonstration at Landing area
11:00 AM Dress parade (camps);
Review of Union forces (drill field)
12 noon dinner in camps (cooking demonstrations)
1:30 PM 1st Battle of Winchster, Va. May 25, 1862 Spectators at Landing area
3:00 PM Battle ends - Honor ceremony
Hospital scenes in camps
4:00 PM camps close to public.
Reenactment ends.
Camp Clean up of Park in respective sites.

NOTE:

Voluntary contributions collected at this event by volunteers from the Delaware Valley Civil War Round Table will be used for historic battlefield preservation efforts.

PLEASE be generous!

Last year, \$1700 was donated to purchase a portion of the 'Slaughter Pen' farm at Fredericksburg battlefield which total was matched by other organizations. Over all, \$10,000 was raised for local preservation efforts. All donations go to historic preservation! Many thanks! Neshaminy Event Committee

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2013

April 10 - Wednesday

First-person presentation re: Governor Olden
Bruce Sirak

May 22 - Wednesday

"Jubal Early in the Advance to Gettysburg"
Scott Mingus, Sr.

June 19 - Wednesday

"Suprise Facts of the Civil War"
Paul Lader

July 17 - Wednesday

Major General John Reynolds: "Duty, Honor, Sacrifice"
Alene Harris

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

You're Welcome to Join Us!

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

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

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

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