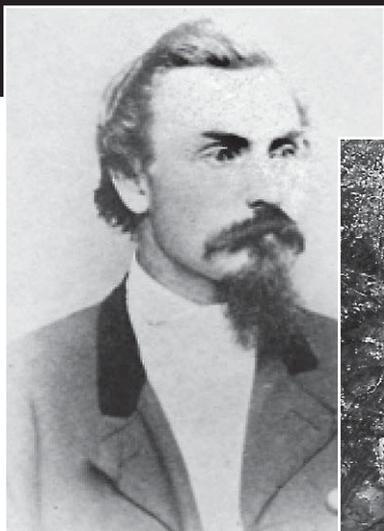


Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



April 10, 2014, The One Hundred and Fiftieth Year of the Civil War

“Meet General Elias Wright”



*Betsy Carpenter
at Kaaterskill Falls, near General
Wright's birthplace in
Durham, Greene County, NY*

Join us on **Thursday, April 10th at 7:15 PM at Camden County College, Blackwood Campus, Connector Building - Room 101** when we shall have the privilege of a visit and discussion by **Betsy Carpenter** on General Elias Wright of the 4th New Jersey Infantry Regiment.

Meet Civil War **Brevet Brigadier General Elias Wright** (1830-1901), a Captain in Company A, 4th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry Regiment, who fought in the Peninsula Campaign, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville, and who went on to serve as Colonel of the 10th United States Colored Troops at the Battle of Fort Fisher. Discover his contributions to South Jersey, including his 30-year collaboration with Joseph Wharton that resulted in his comprehensive survey of the initial 96,000 acres that formed the nucleus of today's Wharton State Forest, the state's largest forest. Originally a native of Durham, New York, he married Julia Ashley of Port Republic in 1855, lived in Weymouth Furnace, Elwood, Batsto, and finally Atlantic City where he died.

How I Met Brevet Brigadier General Elias Wright

By Betsy Carpenter

I “met” General Wright (1830-1901) when I began serving as a Batsto mansion docent in 2010. The docent's training script briefly referred to Elias as “General Wright,” Joseph Wharton's farm manager and land surveyor whose initial base of operation may have been the small library on the mansion's first floor. Nothing else was in the text. Fascinated by Civil War history because several of my ancestors

Notes from the President...

Welcome to April, maybe the warm weather will stay this month. March was a busy month in getting the word out about Old Baldy operating in New Jersey. As I ventured around from Wilmington to Cape May to Washington to Cherry Hill it was refreshing to have members present at each location. More people spreading the word aids the Round Table. If you have not done so yet please submit your dues so we can plan a great set of activities for 2014. Our Treasurer **Herb Kaufman** has provided more books for our raffle, so bring your dollars to the meeting.

Last month **Bill Jenkins** gave a great low-tech presentation on the *Hunley*, inspiring some members to plan a trip to Charleston. This month **Betsy Carpenter** from the Pinelands Commission will enlighten us on “*General Elias Wright of the 4th New Jersey*” and his post war work in establishing Wharton State Forest. Come out and bring a friend or two to hear about this New Jersey leader.

A shout out of thanks goes to Vice President **Bob Russo** for printing the banners and name tags. He is looking forward to seeing many of you stop by our booth at the History Fair on May 10th. Our luncheon committee is moving forward on gathering data on possible locations and presenters. They hope to announce the date soon, it looks like January. If you would like to assist or have any suggestions please let the committee know of them.

Hope many of you had a chance to stop by **Joe Wilson's** table at Neshaminy to see his artifacts and promote our Round Table. Plans are in the works for our baseball outing with Camp Olden and our trip to Woodland Cemetery. The commemoration events at Spotsylvania/Wilderness will be May 9th and the School of the Soldier will be at Allaire on May 31-June 1. If you are not able to join us on the 10th, please enjoy the time with you family during the Passover and Easter Holidays.

See you on the 10th.

Rich Jankowski, President

**Please join us at
7:15 p.m. on Thursday, April 10th,
at Camden County College, Blackwood Campus,
Connector Building - Room 101.**

Continued from page 1 - "Bill Jenkins-H.L. Hunley"

had fought for the Union in this struggle, I was determined to learn more.

Fortunately, the museum housed in the Batsto Visitors Center has a portion of a display dedicated to General Wright. Once I discovered that he was brevetted a brigadier general, my search took focus. My research travels have taken me to the Atlantic County Library in Mays Landing; the Atlantic County Historical Society; the Durham Center Museum in East Durham, New York; New Jersey State Archives; and Catskill, the County Seat of Greene County, New York. I have even hiked the trail to Kaaterskill Falls in New York's Catskill Mountains not far from Elias Wright's childhood home.

People familiar with today's Batsto Village in Burlington County, New Jersey know that the mansion is the centerpiece of this historic site located in the heart of Wharton State Forest. It towers above nearby workers cottages as well as a grist mill, sawmill, general store, and post office. Once the site of a thriving bog iron industry, and later glassmaking (1766-1867), it fell on hard times and was sold at a Masters Sale in 1876.

Joseph Wharton, a major 19th century industrialist and financier, purchased the village with its surrounding land in 1876. He quickly realized that bringing the site back to productivity, including stabilization and renovation of the mansion, would require an experienced manager and surveyor. Recently Wharton's friend, Stephen Colwell, had died.

Without question, Wharton knew of Colwell's land surveyor, the "transplanted New Yorker" Elias Wright. Wisely, he hired this distinguished Civil War veteran who, prior to this conflict, had married Julia Ashley of Port Republic in 1855. Over the years, the couple lived in Weymouth Furnace, Elwood, Batsto, and, finally, Atlantic City.

Very possibly Wharton State Forest would not exist today, at least the village and several thousand of acres surrounding it, if it had not been for the partnership between Wharton and Wright. Yes, Wharton was Wright's employer; however, their 30-collaboration was based on trust and respect.

Wright, a Captain in Company A, 4th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry Regiment, fought in the Peninsula Campaign, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville. He went on to serve as Colonel of the 10th United States Colored Troops at the Battle of Fort Fisher, and in January 1865 was made a Brevet Brigadier General.

He was certainly a significant player in the development of Southern New Jersey, a man who served his country and his employer well.

About the presenter: Betsy Carpenter, a long-time resident of New Jersey's Pinelands National Reserve, has served as a Public Programs Coordinator for this State's Pinelands Commission, and today continues as a historic researcher and freelance writer.

Lee's General Order No. 9

*Headquarters, Army of Northern Virginia,
10th April 1865.*

General Order No. 9

After four years of arduous service marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources.

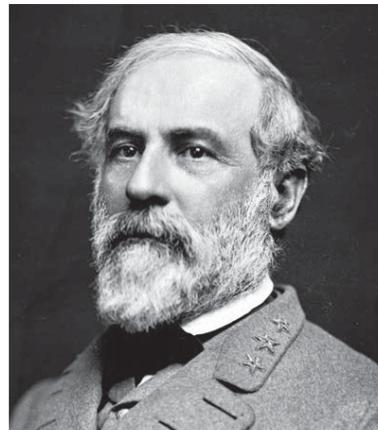
I need not tell the survivors of so many hard fought battles, who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to the result from no distrust of them.

But feeling that valour and devotion could accomplish nothing that could compensate for the loss that must have attended the continuance of the contest, I have determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their countrymen.

By the terms of the agreement, officers and men can return to their homes and remain until exchanged. You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from the consciousness of duty faithfully performed, and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend to you his blessing and protection.

With an unceasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your Country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration for myself, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

R. E. Lee, General, General Order No. 9



*General
Robert Edward Lee*

The following is taken from a letter dated September 27, 1887, to General Bradley T. Johnson from Colonel Charles Marshall, CSA.

General Lee's order to the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House was written the day after the meeting at McLean's house, at

which the terms of the surrender were agreed upon. That night the general sat with several of us at a fire in front of his tent, and after some conversation about the army, and the events of the day, in which his feelings toward his men were strongly expressed, he told me to prepare an order to the troops.

The next day it was raining, and many persons were coming and going, so that I was unable to write without interruption until about 10 o'clock, when General Lee, finding that the order had not been prepared, directed me to get into his ambulance, which stood near his tent, and placed an orderly to prevent any one from approaching me.

I sat in the ambulance until I had written the order, the first draft of which (in pencil) contained an entire paragraph that was omitted by General Lee's direction. He made one or two verbal changes, and I then made a copy of



Colonel Charles Marshall

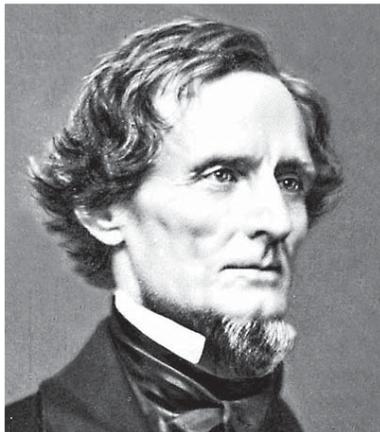


General Bradley T. Johnson

the order as corrected, and gave it to one of the clerks in the adjutant-general's office to write in ink. I took the copy, when made by the clerk, to the general, who signed it, and other copies were then made for transmission to the corps commanders and the staff of the army. All these copies were signed by the general, and a good many persons sent other copies which they had made or procured, and obtained his signature. In this way many copies of the order had the general's name signed as if they were originals, some of which I have seen.

Lee's Letter to Davis

President
Jefferson Davis



Mr. President:

It is with pain that I announce to Your Excellency the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia.

The operations which preceded this result will be reported in full. I will therefore only now state that upon arriving at Amelia Court House on the morning of the 4th with the advance of the army, on the retreat from the lines in front of Richmond and Petersburg, and not finding the supplies ordered to be placed there, nearly twenty-four hours were lost in endeavoring to collect in the country subsistence for men and horses. This delay was fatal, and could not be retrieved.

The troops, wearied by continual fighting and marching for several days and nights, obtained neither rest nor refreshment; and on moving on the 5th, on the Richmond and Danville railroad, I found at Jetersville the enemy's cavalry, and learned of the approach of his infantry and the general advance of his army toward Burkeville.

This deprived us of the use of the railroad, and rendered it impracticable to procure from Danville the supplies ordered to meet us at points of our march. Nothing could be obtained from the adjacent country. Our route to the Roanoke was therefore changed, and the march directed

upon Farmville, where supplies were ordered from Lynchburg.

The change of route threw the troops on the roads pursued by the artillery and wagon trains west of the railroad, which impeded our advance and embarrassed our movements. On the morning of the 6th General Longstreet's corps reached Rice's station on the Lynchburg railroad. It was followed by the commands of Generals R.H. Anderson, Ewell, and Gordon, with orders to close upon it as fast as the progress of the trains would permit or as they could be directed (diverted) on roads farther west.

General Anderson, commanding Pickett's and B.R. Johnson's divisions, became disconnected with Mahone's division, forming the rear of Longstreet. The enemy's cavalry penetrated the line of march through the interval thus left, and attacked the wagon train moving toward Farmville. This caused serious delay in the march of the center and rear of the column, and enabled the enemy to mass upon their flank. After successive attacks Anderson's and Ewell's corps were captured or driven from their position. The latter General, with both of his division commanders, Kershaw and Custis Lee, and his brigadiers, were taken prisoners. Gordon, who all the morning, aided by General W.F. Lee's cavalry, had checked the advance of the enemy on the road from Amelia Springs and protected the trains, became exposed to his combined assaults, which he bravely resisted and twice repulsed; but the cavalry having been withdrawn to another part of the line of march, and the enemy, massing heavily on his (Gordon's) front and both flanks, renewed the attack about 6 P.M., and drove him from the field in much confusion.

The army continued its march during the night, and every effort was made to reorganize the divisions which had been shattered by the day's operations. But the men being depressed by fatigue and hunger, many threw away their arms, while others followed the wagon trains and embarrassed their progress. On the morning of the 7th rations were issued to the troops as they passed Farmville, but the safety of the trains requiring their removal upon the approach of the enemy all could not be supplied. The army, reduced to two corps under Longstreet and Gordon, moved steadily on the road to Appomattox Court House. Thence its march was ordered by Campbell Court House, through Pittsylvania, toward Danville. The roads were wretched and the progress of the trains slow.

By great efforts the head of the column reached Appomattox Court House on the evening of the 8th, and the troops were halted for rest. The march was ordered to be resumed at 1 A.M. on the 9th. Fitz Lee, with the cavalry, supported by Gordon, was ordered to drive the enemy from his front, wheel to the left, and cover the passage of the trains, while Longstreet, who from Rice's Station had formed the rear-guard, should close up and hold the position. Two battalions of artillery and the ammunition wagons were directed to accompany the army, the rest of the artillery and wagons to move toward Lynchburg.

In the early part of the night the enemy attacked Walker's artillery train near Appomattox Station on the

Lynchburg railroad, and were repelled. Shortly afterward their cavalry dashed toward the Court House, till halted by our line.

During the night there were indications of a large force massing on our left and front. Fitz Lee was directed to ascertain its strength, and to suspend his advance till daylight if necessary. About 5 A.M., on the 9th, with Gordon on his left, he moved forward and opened the way. A heavy force of the enemy was discovered opposite Gordon's right, which, moving in the direction of Appomattox Court House, drove back the left of the cavalry and threatened to cut off Gordon from Longstreet. His cavalry at the same time threatening to envelop his left flank, Gordon withdrew across the Appomattox River, and the cavalry advanced on the Lynchburg road and became separated from the army.

Learning the condition of affairs on the lines, where I had gone under the expectation of meeting General Grant to learn definitely the terms he proposed in a communication received from him on the 8th, in the event of the surrender of the army, I requested a suspension of hostilities until these terms could be arranged. In the interview which occurred with General Grant in compliance with my request, terms having been agreed on, I surrendered that portion of the Army of Northern Virginia which was on the field, with its arms, artillery, and wagon-trains, the officers and men to be paroled, retaining their side-arms and private effects. I deemed this course the best under all the circumstances by which we were surrounded.

On the morning of the 9th, according to the reports of the ordnance officers, there were 7892 organized infantry with arms, with an average of 75 rounds ammunition per man; the artillery, though reduced to 63 pieces with 93 rounds of ammunition, was sufficient. These comprised all the supplies of ordnance that could be relied on in the State of Virginia. I have no accurate report of the cavalry, but believe it did not exceed 2100 effective men. The enemy was more than five times our numbers. If we could have forced our way one day longer it would have been at a great sacrifice of life, and at its end I did not see how a surrender could have been avoided. We had no subsistence for man or horse, and it could not be gathered in the country. The supplies ordered to Pamplin's Station from Lynchburg could not reach us, and the men, deprived of food and sleep for many days, were worn out and exhausted.

With Great Respect Your Obedient Servant
R.E. Lee Genl.

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.

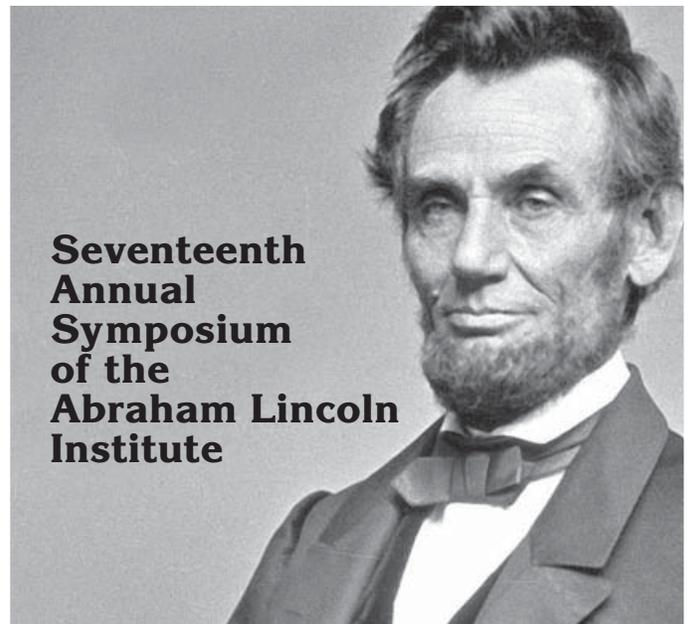
Friday, April 10, 1863 Growing Gardens Guarantee Goodies

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



The Seventeenth Annual Symposium of the Abraham Lincoln Institute presented "The Latest in Lincoln Scholarship." Kerry Bryan and Bruce Sirak accompanied me down to the National Archives in Washington for a day of learning. It turned out to be a very nice day, right before the last snow. We met and lunched with John Voris. After the conference, my passengers got a driving tour of some of the monuments in the city. While we made very good time going down, the return was delayed

Continued on page 5

by several accidents. I have captured some of the highlights of the presentations to peak your interest. Be sure to check with one of us for more details on the day and plan on joining us next year.

Rich Lowery, editor of the National Review, spoke on the Lincoln Ethic in the American Dream. Lowery implied Lincoln was not in politics accidentally as he ran for office seven times. Lincoln wanted to escape the backwoods life. He had a tender heart for animals when on the circuit. He had an ethic of self-improvement, making himself into a lawyer. He could be considered a corporate lawyer of his time believing in the rights of property. What drew Lincoln to the Whigs were economics (cash economy, pro-banks, industry, and transportation projects) and cultural programs (ethics, order, harmony, improvements). He wanted to expand opportunities for a fluid dynamic society. He believed the Union was fighting the war for equal privilege in the "Race of Life." Mr. Lowery's presentation was good but he chose not to answer any of the questions posed to him in the question and answer session.



Rich Lowery

Dr. Kimberly Kutz

Rich Jankowski

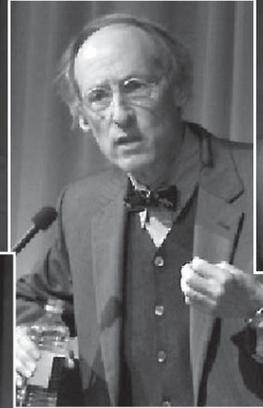
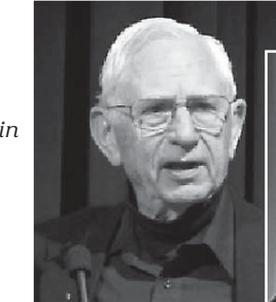
Fred J. Martin Jr from California Berkeley presented segments from his book Abraham Lincoln's Path to Reelection in 1864: Our Greatest Victory. He explained how Lincoln took command of the election and using his clear view of the nation, geography and its makeup. Lincoln built alliances and used his pen to write speeches, messages and letters to Congress. Martin indicated one of the reasons Hannibal Hamlin was replaced on the ballot was that he setup the Committee on the Conduct of the War. Dr. Kimberly N. Kutz was awarded the Hay-Nicholay Dissertation Prize for her research on "Lincoln's Ghosts: The Posthumous Career of an American Icon."

Fred Martin

John David Smith from North Carolina, Charlotte spoke on "Abraham Lincoln, Emancipation, and the U. S. Colored Troops." He told of how the Confiscation Acts were major steps to freeing and arming slaves.

Lincoln used his office to do things Congress could not do. Many actions were to mobilize slaves in preparing them for entering the labor market. Smith reviewed some of the colored units assembled in the Union Army. The final Emancipation Proclamation included statements welcoming Black troops. Twenty-one percent of the male Black population age 18-45 participated in the war. It was a transformative moment in history. Black enlistment caused economic problems in the South, disrupting farm duties and signaling the death of slavery. Blacks had the cartridge box but also wanted the ballot box and the jury box.

John Fabian Witt, a Law Professor at Yale Law School, discussed his book Lincoln's Code: The Laws of War in American History. He opened asking why the Union was restating the International Laws of Armed Conflict? He told how Stanton and Halleck had commissioned Francis Lieber to update the rules of conflict. The result became General Order 100. Many of the articles were dedicated to



John David Smith



John Witt



John Zeitz

slavery. One indicated that if a slave crossed the lines, he became free in a roving area of freedom. Witt states they should be called the Lincoln Codes because they bring out Lincoln's down to earth beliefs. One reason prisoners exchanges were stopped was because the Confederacy would not treat Black soldiers fairly. The Code embodies a fierce version of military necessary. The codes were used in the Indian Wars and the insurrection in the Philippines.

John Zeitz, from Hoboken, New Jersey, talked on Lincoln's Boys John Hay and John Nicolay. After providing background on the "Boys" getting into Lincoln's life as personal secretaries, Zeitz told of how they had a front row on the Presidency and the War, serving as a two-man "White House Press Corps." In the years after Lincoln's death Hay and Nicolay collected manuscripts and documents to generate what has become known as the "Lincoln Volumes." It was a 10 volume, nearly 5,000 page, biography that was serialized in Century Magazine 1886-1890. Robert Lincoln reviewed their writing before they were released. While others did not speak kindly of Lincoln, even after his death, the "Boys" are credited with creating the Lincoln we know today. Our own 'John Nicolay' enjoyed this presentation.

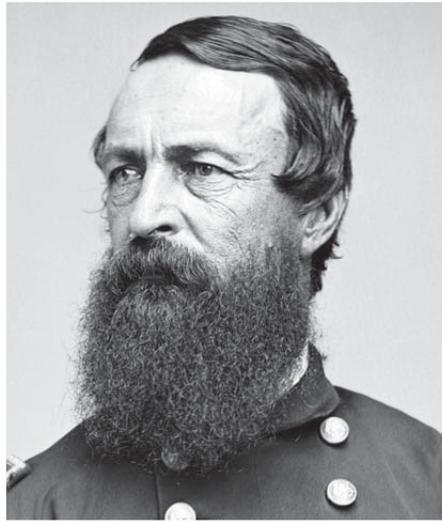
Red River Campaign

The Red River Campaign or Red River Expedition comprised a series of battles fought along the Red River in Louisiana during the American Civil War from March 10 to May 22, 1864. The campaign was a Union initiative, fought between approximately 30,000 Union troops under the command of Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, and Confederate troops under the command of Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor, whose strength varied from 6,000 to 15,000.

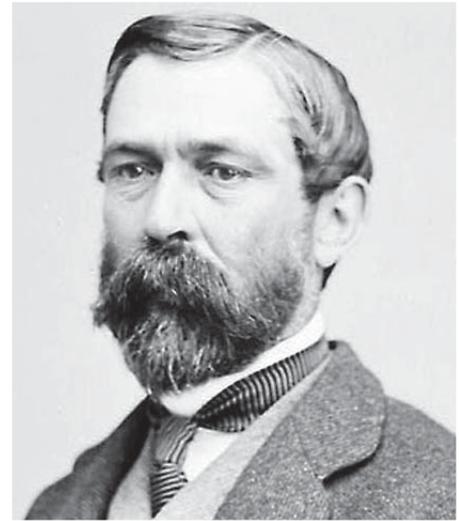
The campaign was primarily the plan of Union General-in-Chief Henry W. Halleck, and a diversion from Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's plan to surround the main Confederate armies by using Banks's Army of the Gulf to capture



USA Major General
Nathaniel Banks



USA Rear Admiral
David D. Porter



CSA Lieutenant General
Richard Taylor

Mobile, Alabama. It was a dismal Union failure, characterized by poor planning and mismanagement, in which not a single objective was fully accomplished. Taylor successfully defended the Red River Valley with a smaller force. However, the decision of Taylor's immediate superior, General Edmund Kirby Smith to send half of Taylor's force north to Arkansas rather than south in pursuit of the retreating Banks after the Battle of Mansfield and the Battle of Pleasant Hill, led to bitter enmity between Taylor and Kirby Smith.

Union objectives

The Union had four goals at the start of the campaign:
To destroy the Confederate Army commanded by Taylor.
To capture Shreveport, Louisiana, Confederate headquarters for the Trans-Mississippi Department, control the Red River to the north, and occupy east Texas.

To confiscate as much as a hundred thousand bales of cotton from the plantations along the Red River.

To organize pro-Union state governments in the region. Union strategists in Washington thought that the occupation of east Texas and control of the Red River would separate Texas from the rest of the Confederacy. Texas was the source of much needed guns, food, and supplies for Confederate troops.

Other historians have claimed that the campaign was also motivated by concern regarding the 25,000 French troops in Mexico sent by Napoleon III and under the command of Emperor Maximilian. At the time, the Confederates offered to recognize the government of Maximilian in return for French recognition of the Confederacy; the Confederates also hoped to gain access to valuable war goods through this recognition. However, Banks's campaign on the Texas coast during November and December 1863 had satisfied President Abraham Lincoln, who wrote to Banks: "My thanks for your successful and valuable operations in Texas."

Planning

Halleck's plan, finalized in January 1864, called for Banks to take 20,000 troops up from New Orleans to Alexandria, on a route up the Bayou Teche (in Louisiana, the term bayou is used to refer to a slow moving river or stream), where they would be met by 15,000 troops sent down from Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's forces in Vicksburg, Mississippi, and under the command of Brigadier General A.J. Smith. Smith's forces were available to Banks only until the end of April, when they would be sent back east where they were needed for other Union military actions. Banks would command this combined force of 35,000, which would be supported in its march up the Red River towards Shreveport by Union Navy Rear Admiral David Dixon Porter's fleet of gunboats. At the same time, 7,000 Union troops from the Department of Arkansas under the command of Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele would be sent south from Arkansas to rendezvous with Banks in his attack on Shreveport, and to serve as the garrison for that city after its capture.

This plan was ready to be set in action in early March 1864, after somewhat belated communication initiated by Banks to inform Sherman and Porter of their roles in Halleck's strategy. Banks sent Sherman, Halleck, and



Confederate shore batteries shelling Union Gunboats

Continued from page 6 - "Red River"

Porter a report prepared by Major David Houston clearly showing the near impossibility of maintaining an occupation in Shreveport and east Texas without major resources. Most of Banks's men, accompanied by a large, poorly trained, cavalry force would march north toward the middle river. Banks would allow cotton speculators to come along, and Porter was bringing barges to collect cotton as lucrative naval prizes.

The Confederate senior officers were confused as to whether the Red River; Mobile, Alabama; or coastal Texas was the primary Union target for the spring 1864 campaign. The commander of the Confederate Trans-Mississippi Department, General Edmund Kirby Smith, nevertheless started moving many of his men to the Shreveport area.

Participants

The US forces consisted of four elements, the first three of which worked together:

1. Troops from the Department of the Gulf, commanded by Maj Gen Banks, consisting of two infantry divisions from the XIII Corps, two infantry divisions from the XIX Corps, a cavalry division, and a brigade of US Colored Troops. In total approximately 20,000 men.
2. 10,000 men from XVI Corps and XVII Corps from the Army of the Tennessee under A.J. Smith.
3. The Mississippi flotilla of the US Navy, commanded by Admiral Porter, consisting of ten ironclads, three monitors, eleven tinclads, one timberclad, one ram, and numerous support vessels.
4. 7,000 men under General Steele in the Department of Arkansas.

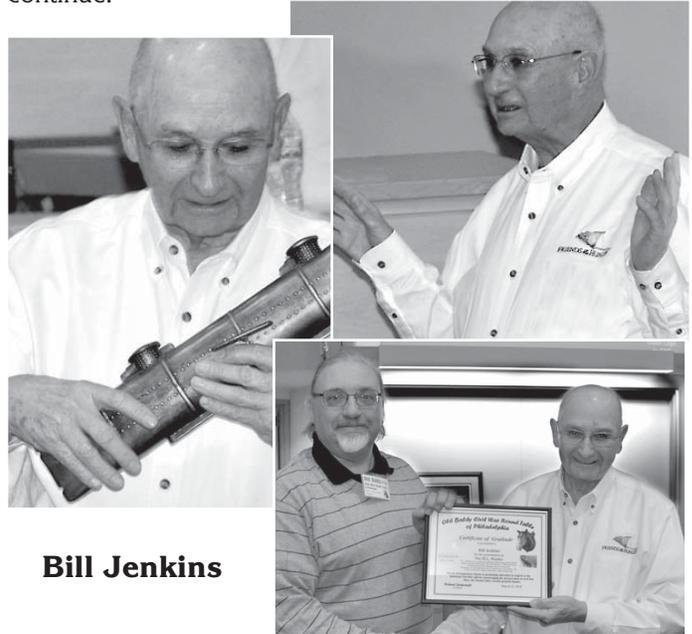
Confederate forces consisted of elements from the Trans-Mississippi Department, commanded by E. Kirby Smith.

1. District of West Louisiana, commanded by Richard Taylor, contained approximately 10,000 men consisting of two infantry divisions, two cavalry brigades and the garrison of Shreveport.
2. District of Arkansas, commanded by Sterling Price, contained approximately 11,000 men consisting of three infantry divisions and a cavalry division. As the campaign began, Smith ordered two of Price's infantry divisions to move to Louisiana.
3. District of Indian Territory (Oklahoma), commanded by Samuel Maxey, contained approximately 4,000 men in three cavalry brigades
4. District of Texas, commanded by John Magruder, 15,000 men, mostly cavalry. As the campaign began, Smith ordered Magruder to send as many men as he could. Over the course of the campaign almost 8,000 cavalry came from Texas to aid Taylor in Louisiana; however, it arrived slowly and not all together.
5. The Confederate Navy based in Shreveport had the iron-clad CSS Missouri, the gunboat Cotton, and the ram CSS Webb.

To be continued in next issue...

March 13th Meeting... " H. L. Hunley"

Bill Jenkins presented a program on the world's first successful combat submarine. He discussed the history of the Confederacy's secret weapon and the first submarine in history to sink an enemy ship. Bill showed a model and lots of photographs and graphics of the Hunley that spanned it's history, from the location and raising of the sub, the crews that sailed her, the construction techniques and the preservation that has progressed and how it will continue.



Bill Jenkins

General Meade Society

Sunday, May 18, 2014

Gravesite placement of veterans' flags at Laurel Hill Cemetery Sunday Meet at the Gatehouse of Laurel Hill Cemetery, 3822 Ridge Avenue, in Philadelphia {215-228-8200} at 10:00 AM. The group assembled will place US flags on the graves of veterans' of all wars. As time and manpower permit, the cemeteries to be covered include Laurel Hill, Mt. Peace & St. James the Less. Refreshments and lunch provided. All welcome!

Sunday, May 25, 2014.

Annual Memorial Day Observed at Historic Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, PA. Special Event: Dedication of the 'Silent Sentry' Soldiers' Home Monument Recreating Original G.A.R. Decoration Day Service of 1868: The traditional Decoration Day service of the Grand Army Meade Post #1 will be recreated at Historic Laurel Hill Cemetery, 3822 Ridge Ave. Philadelphia on Sunday, May 25, 2014 at 12 noon. All are welcome to attend and participate in the ceremony. Laurel Hill is the site of the first Memorial Day Observance in Philadelphia on this date in 1868. Special bronze veterans' markers will be dedicated at the graves of veterans. Speakers, ceremonies and pageant will highlight this special ceremony. Afterwards the entourage will gather at the grave of General Meade, hero of Gettysburg to perform the traditional service to honor all veterans who fell defending the Nation. Wreath-laying, speeches, music and honor guards will enhance the ceremony. Historical

groups, veterans, and citizens are urged to participate. Wreaths, military contingents, color guards, music and period civilians are encouraged to participate. Refreshments served after the ceremony. Tours of the historic cemetery available. Co-sponsored by the General Meade Society of Philadelphia; Friends of Laurel Hill; American Legion Post #405; Post #1 Society, Union League; Anna M. Ross Camp #1, Sons of Union Veterans. For information, call: 215-228-8200

New Jersey History Fair

Needed... a few volunteers

The New Jersey History Fair at Washington's Crossing, NJ is set for May 10 and we are registered. I will need a few volunteers for the day. That is Mother's Day weekend which may pose some problems with people's availability. However, if you love history...**this is a great day.** Thanks, Bob Russo

The Civil War Institute

The **Delaware Valley Civil War Round Table** and the Continuing Education Program at **Manor College** have six courses set for the Winter/Spring semester beginning in January - including two **BRAND NEW ELECTIVE CLASSES!!** Tell your family and friends that CW Institute classes make a great gift suggestion!

Classes may be taken as part of the certificate program or individually. 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.

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

* Indicates Core Course ** Indicates Elective Course

* **John Brown and Harpers Ferry - .6 CEUs - 6 Hours**

What kind of man was John Brown? What led him to his crusade for freedom that involved acts of lawless violence? This course answers these questions and tells of those who helped, encouraged and supported him. It will show how his hopes to ignite a slave rebellion ended in his death on a gallows. John Brown was an important link in the chain of events that led to the Civil War. The course will reveal the man, his mission and his place in American history.

Dates: Mondays, April 7, 14, 21

Time: 6:30 PM - 8:30 PM

Sessions: 3

Fee: \$79

Instructor: Patricia Caldwell, M.A.

****NEW COURSE - The Overland Campaign of 1864 - .6 CEUs - 6 Hours**

"Wherever Lee goes, there you will go also." This was Gen. Grant's instruction to Gen. Meade in his plan to "hammer continuously against the armed force of the enemy." This course follows the tactics and battles of the Overland Campaign from May 5 to June 16, 1864, beginning in the Wilderness and culminating with the siege of Petersburg.

Dates: Thursdays, May 1, 8, 15

Time: 6:30 PM - 8:30 PM

Sessions: 3

Fee: \$79

Instructor: Herb Kaufman, M.Ed.

Be sure to visit the webpage of Manor College for Civil War trivia, book reviews, testimonials, faculty spotlight, a video, and much more. Become a fan of The Civil War Institute at Manor College on Facebook.

"Wilderness and Spotsylvania with Robert K. Krick"

May 16-18, 2014

Explore unique historic sites on this tour with Robert K. Krick, one of the leading historians of the Civil War in Virginia. Seminar will include lectures by nationally acclaimed historians, tours of Saunders Field, Widow Tapp's, where "Lee to the rear" incident took place, Mule Shoe salient and Bloody Angle, and more! Based in Fredericksburg, Va.

Lark Plessinger Program Coordinator Chambersburg
Civil War Seminars & Tours Greater Chambersburg
Chamber of Commerce
100 Lincoln Way East
Chambersburg, PA 17201
717-264-7101 Ext. 206 Fax: 717-267-0399
www.civilwarseminars.org

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2014

April 10 - Thursday

"Elias Wright: Teacher, Military Leader, Surveyor
Extraordinaire"

Betsy Carpenter
(Historian)

May 8 - Thursday

"The Lincoln Deception"

David Stewart
(Author)

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

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

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

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