

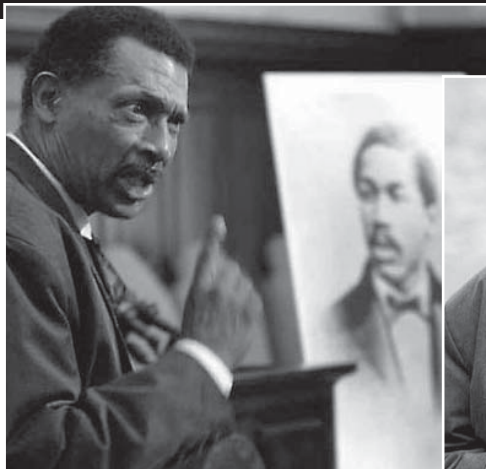
Old Baldy

Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

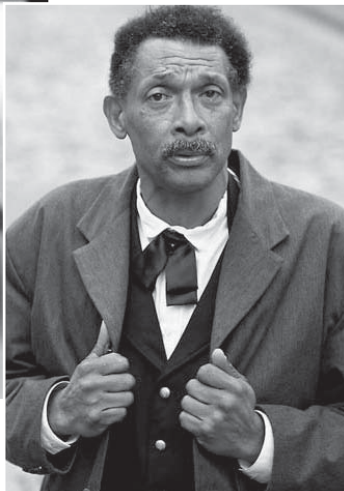


February 6, 2014, The One Hundred and Fiftieth Year of the Civil War

“Forgotten Hero of Philadelphia”



Robert Branch



Notes from the President...

The year has been cold so far, hopefully the weather will allow us to gather on February 6th to welcome **Octavius Catto**. Note that our meeting is the first Thursday this month. Be sure to bring friends and family as this will be a grand performance by a local Civil War Hero. Travel safe and stay warm.

Last month we had the long awaited visit from **Governor Olden (Bruce Sirak)**, as those present got a good understanding of Quaker who served New Jersey during the first half of the war. Thank you again to Bruce for sharing his time with us. There are some fine presentations coming in the next few months, be sure to share with those you speak to and invite them to join us. Send in your dues if you have not already done so, to allow our activities to continue.

Join us on **Thursday, February 6th 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 with **Octavius Valentine Catto (Robert Branch)**.

In the mid-1800's **Octavius Valentine Catto** blazed new trails for equal rights for people of color. Modern day heroes such as Martin Luther King, Rosa Parks and Jackie Robinson would walk in his footsteps more than 100 years later.

Although Octavius Catto lived a full and dramatic life in Philadelphia, too many Philadelphians have never even heard his name. Until now. You will be introduced to one of the most inspirational leaders of all time.

Robert Branch is a native Philadelphian who earned his Bachelor of Science degree for mechanical engineering from Swarthmore College. He won the Innovator award from the Electric Power Research Institute for his work in foundry sand reclamation. He later spent over ten years working with disadvantaged children in South Africa, where he was named Volunteer of the Year. Upon his return to the U.S., he decided to pursue a career as a performer. He works as a historic interpreter, storyteller and tour guide. Robert Branch portrayed Octavius Valentine Catto during Mayor Nutter's press conference to announce the city's contribution toward a project to erect a statue at City Hall in Catto's honor. Robert has also performed Catto to support diversity initiatives at PNC Bank, law firms, universities and schools.

The Board did get to meet last month and take action on some pending issues. Donations were made to the **Confederate Museum** in New Orleans, the **Silent Sentry**, the **Center for Civil Leadership and Responsibility (CCLR)** and to support our webmaster **Hal Jaspersen** in his Leukemia Run. The first payment of \$500 will be made to the **Hancock restoration** this month for his birthday. Plans were discussed for a picnic at Red Bank, a tour of Woodland Cemetery and a luncheon. Let us know if you would like to assist in any of these events. The Round Table will be represented at events in the area including Neshaminy and the New Jersey History Fair in May. Be sure to check the 'News' tab on the website for the dates and information on upcoming events in the area. If there are any others you know of, please share them.

I was able to get over to the Civil War exhibit at the Gloucester County Historical Society that **Bill Sia** told us about at the meeting last month. It is worth seeing and will be on display until February 14th. The Lincoln Birthday Parade and Ceremonies will be held on the 12th at the Union League. There will be a ceremony honoring our guest this month on the 22nd at 6th and Lombard in the city. Registration has opened for the Abraham Lincoln Institute Symposium in College Park. The CCLR will be having a course on Civil War Generals the end of March and into April at the Cherry Hill location, pick up a brochure at the desk in the lobby. *Have a good week and see you all on the 6th.*

Rich Jankowski, President

Octavius Valentine Catto...

Forgotten Hero of Philadelphia.



Octavius Valentine Catto (February 22, 1839 – October 10, 1871) was a black educator, intellectual, and civil rights activist. He was also known for being a cricket and baseball player in 19th-century Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Catto became a martyr to racism, as he was shot and killed in election-day violence in Philadelphia, where eth-

nic Irish attacked black men to prevent their voting.

Early life

Catto was born in Charleston, South Carolina. His father, William T. Catto, had been a slave millwright in South Carolina. After being freed, his father was ordained as a Presbyterian minister before taking his family north, first to Baltimore, then to Philadelphia. In addition, William T. Catto was a founding member of the Banneker Institute and author of "A Semi-Centenary Discourse". Catto's mother was Sarah Isabella Cain, a member of Charleston's prominent free mixed-race DeReef family.

Educator and intellectual

In Philadelphia, Catto began his education at Vaux Primary School and then Lombard Grammar School, both segregated institutions. In 1853, he entered the all-white Allentown Academy in Allentown, New Jersey. In 1854, when his family returned to Philadelphia, he became a student at that city's Institute for Colored Youth (ICY). Managed by the Society of Friends, ICY's curriculum included study of Latin, Greek, geometry, and trigonometry.

While a student at ICY, Catto presented papers and took part in scholarly discussions at "a young men's instruction society". Led by fellow ICY student Jacob C. White, Jr., they met weekly at the ICY (which eventually became the Banneker Institute). Catto graduated from ICY in 1858, winning praise from principal Ebenezer Bassett for "outstanding scholarly work, great energy, and perseverance in school matters." Catto then undertook a year of post-graduate work, including private tutoring in both Greek and Latin, in Washington, D. C. In 1859, he returned to Philadelphia, where he was elected full member and Recording Secretary of the Banneker Institute. He also was hired as teacher of English and mathematics at the ICY. On May 10, 1864, Catto delivered ICY's commencement address, which gave a historical synopsis of the school. In addition, Catto's address touched on the issue of the potential insensitivity of white teachers toward the needs and interests of African-American students:

It is at least unjust to allow a blind and ignorant prejudice to so far disregard the choice of parents and the will of the colored tax-payers, as to appoint over colored children white teachers, whose intelligence and success, measured by the fruits of their labors, could

neither obtain nor secure for them positions which we know would be more congenial to their tastes.

Catto also spoke of the Civil War, then in progress. He believed that the United States government had to evolve several times in order to change. He understood that the change must come not necessarily for the benefit of African Americans, but more for America's political and industrial welfare. This would be a mutual benefit for all Americans.

[...] It is for the purpose of promoting, as far as possible, the preparation of the colored man for the assumption of these new relations with intelligence and with the knowledge which promises success, that the Institute feels called upon at this time to act with more energy and on a broader scale than has heretofore been required.

On January 2, 1865, at a gathering at the National Hall in Philadelphia to celebrate the second anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, Catto "delivered a very able address, and one that was a credit to the mind and heart of the speaker." (Christian Recorder, January 7, 1865).

In 1869, Bassett left ICY when he was appointed ambassador to Haiti. Catto lobbied to replace him as principal; however, the ICY board chose Catto's fellow teacher, Fanny Jackson Coppin, as head of school. Catto was elected as the principal of the ICY's male department. In 1870, Catto joined the Franklin Institute, whose leaders supported his membership in the face of white opposition. Catto taught at ICY until his death in 1871.

Activist for equal rights

The Civil War increased Catto's activism for abolition and equal rights. He joined with Frederick Douglass and other black leaders to form a Recruitment Committee to sign up black men to fight for the Union and emancipation. After the Confederate invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863, Catto helped raise a company of black volunteers for the state's defense; their help, however, was refused by the staff of Major General Darius N. Couch on the grounds that the men were not authorized to fight. (Couch was later corrected by US Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, but not until the aspiring soldiers had returned to Philadelphia.) Acting with Douglass and the Union League, Catto helped raise eleven regiments of United States Colored Troops in the Philadelphia area. These men were sent to the front and many saw action. Catto was commissioned as a Major, but did not fight.

On Friday, April 21, 1865, at the State House in Philadelphia, Catto presented the regimental flag to Lieutenant Colonel Trippe, commander of the 24th United States Colored Troops. An account of Catto's presentation speech was reported the following day in the Christian Recorder:

The speaker then paid a tribute to the two hundred thousand blacks, who, in spite of obloquy and the old bane of prejudice, have been nobly fighting our battles, trusting to a redeemed country for the full recognition of their manhood in the future. He thought that in the plan of reconstruction, the votes of the blacks could not

Continued on page 3

be lightly dispensed with. They were the only unqualified friends of the Union in the South. In the impressive language written on this flag, "Let Soldiers in War be Citizens in Peace," the Banks policy may plant the seed of another revolution. Our statesmen will have to take care lest they prove neither so good nor wise under the seductions of mild-eyed peace, as heretofore, amidst the tumults of grim-visaged war. Merit should also be recognised in the black soldier, and the way opened to his promotion. De Tocqueville prophesied that if ever America underwent Revolution, it would be brought about by the presence of the black race, and that it would result from the inequality of their condition. This has been verified. But there is another side to the picture; and while he thought it his duty to keep these things before the public, there are motives of interest founded on our faith in the nation's honor, to act in this strife. Freedom has rapidly advanced since the firing on Sumter; and since the Genius of Liberty has directed the war, we have gone from victory to victory. Soldiers! Accept this flag on behalf of the citizens of Philadelphia. I know too well the mettle of your pasture, that you will not dishonor it. Keep before your eyes the noble deeds of your fellows at Port Hudson, Fort Wagner, and on other historic fields. Desert them not. Accept, Colonel, this flag on behalf of the regiment, and may God bless you and them. (Christian Recorder, April 22, 1865)

In November 1864, Catto was elected to be the Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Equal Rights League. He also served as Vice President of the State Convention of Colored People held in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania in February 1865. (Liberator March 3, 1865: p. 35).

Catto fought fearlessly for the desegregation of Philadelphia's trolley car system. The May 18, 1865 issue of the New York Times ran a story discussing the civil disobedience tactics employed by Catto as he fought for civil rights:

Philadelphia, Wednesday, May 17—2 P. M. Last evening a colored man got into a Pine-street passenger car, and refused all entreaties to leave the car, where his presence appeared to be not desired.

The conductor of the car, fearful of being fined for ejecting him, as was done by the Judges of one of our courts in a similar case, ran the car off the track, detached the horses, and left the colored man to occupy the car all by himself. The colored man still firmly maintains his position in the car, having spent the whole of the night there.

The conductor looks upon the part he enacted in the affair as a splendid piece of strategy.

The matter creates quite a sensation in the neighborhood where the car is standing, and crowds of sympathizers flock around the colored man. (New York Times, May 18, 1865, p. 5)

A meeting of the Union League of Philadelphia was held in Sansom Street Hall on Thursday, June 21, 1866, to protest and denounce the forcible ejection of several black women from Philadelphia's street cars. At this meeting, Catto presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we earnestly and unitedly protest against the proscription which excludes us from the city cars, as an outrage against the enlightened civilization of the age.

Resolved, That we cannot discover any reason based upon good sense or common justice for the continuance of a practice which has long ceased to disgrace democratic New York, Washington, St. Louis, Harrisburg and other cities, whose pledges of fidelity to the principles of freedom and civil liberty have not been so frequent as have been those of our own city.

Resolved, That, with feelings of sorrow rather than pride, we remind our white fellow-citizens of the glaring inconsistency and palpable injustice of forcing delicate women and innocent children, by the ruthless hands of ungentlemanly and unprincipled conductors and drivers, to places on the front platform, subjecting to storm and rain, cold and heat, relatives of twelve thousand colored soldiers, whose services these very citizens gladly accepted when the nation was in her hour of trouble, and they seriously entreated, under the chances of IMPARTIAL DRAFTS, to fill the depleted ranks of the Union army.

Resolved, That while men and women of a Christian community can sit unmoved and in silence, and see women barbarously thrown from the cars, — and while our courts of justice fail to grant us redress for acts committed in violation of the chartered privileges of these railroad companies, — we shall never rest at ease, but will agitate and work, by our means and by our influence, in court and out of court, asking aid of the press, calling upon Christians to vindicate their Christianity, and the members of the law to assert the principles of the profession by granting us justice and right, until these invidious and unjust usages shall have ceased.

Resolved, That we do solemnly pledge ourselves to assist by our means any suit brought against the perpetrators of outrages such as those, the occurrence of which has convened this meeting; and we respectfully call upon our liberal-minded and friendly white fellow-citizens to cease to remain silent witnesses of the grievance of which we complain, and to demonstrate the sincerity of their professions by an interference in our behalf. (Brown 1866)

Later enlisting the help of US Senators Thaddeus Stevens and William D. Kelley, Catto was instrumental in the passage of a Pennsylvania bill that prohibited segregation on transit systems in the state. Publicity about a conductor's being fined who refused to admit Catto's fiancée to a Philadelphia streetcar helped establish the new law in practice.

Catto's crusade for equal rights was capped in March 1869, when Pennsylvania voted to pass the 15th Amendment, which guaranteed the right to vote regardless of race, thus giving black and other minority men the franchise.

Sportsman

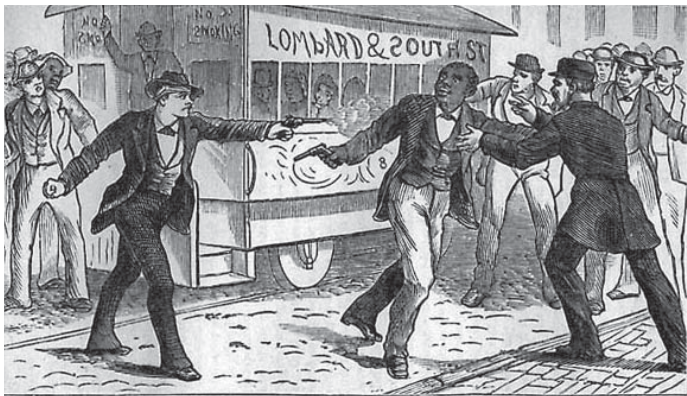
Catto was active not just in the public arenas of education and equal rights, but also on the sporting field. Like many other young men of Philadelphia, both white and black, Catto began playing cricket while in school and later took up baseball. Following the Civil War he helped establish Philadelphia as a major hub of black baseball. Along with Jacob C. White, Jr. he ran the Pythian Base Ball Club of Philadelphia. The Pythians had an undefeated season in 1867.

Following the 1867 season, Catto, with support by players

from the white Athletic Base Ball Club, applied for the Pythians' admission into the newly formed Pennsylvania Base Ball Association. As it became clear that they would lose any vote by the Association, they withdrew their application. In 1869 the Pythians challenged various white baseball teams in Philadelphia to games. The Olympic Ball Club accepted the challenge. The first match game between black and white baseball teams took place on September 4, 1869, ending in the Pythians' defeat, 44 to 23. (New York Times, September 5, 1869)

Street murder

On Election Day, October 10, 1871, Catto was teaching in Philadelphia. Fights broke out in the city between black and white voters, as the elections were high in tension. Black voters, who were mostly Republican, faced intimidation and violence from white voters, especially ethnic Irish, who were partisans of the city's Democratic machine. City police were called on to quell the violence. Instead, often being ethnic



Irish, they exacerbated it and used their power to prevent black citizens from voting. A Lieutenant Haggerty was later arrested for having encouraged police under his command to keep African Americans from voting.

On his way to vote, Catto was intermittently harassed by whites. Police reports indicate that he had purchased a revolver for protection. At the intersection of Ninth Street and South Street, Catto was accosted by an ethnic Irish man, Frank Kelly, who shot him three times. He died of his wounds. The city inquest was not able to determine if Catto had pulled his own gun. Kelly was not convicted of assault or murder.

Catto's military funeral at Lebanon Cemetery in Passyunk, Philadelphia was well-attended. The murder of Catto, an important leader, coupled with the resurgence of the anti-Reconstruction Democratic Party, marked the beginning of a decline in black militancy in 19th-century Philadelphia. Later, after the cemetery was closed down, Catto's remains were reinterred at Eden Cemetery, in Collingdale, Pennsylvania.



Today in Civil War History

**Thursday, February 6, 1862
Threatened Tilghman Takes To Tennessee**

Brig. Gen. Lloyd Tilghman, CSA, was in command of Ft. Henry, and U.S. Gen. Ulysses "Sam" Grant was on his way to pay a visit. Tilghman's garrison was threatened from up-river, downriver, and even from the Tennessee River itself, which had invaded the partly-flooded fort. Exercising the better part of valor, he sent all but the sick, a few artilleryists and himself to the stronger Ft. Donelson on the Cumberland River. He and the remaining men set about the defenses. Battle started about 11 a.m. with an attack by the U.S. Navy's gunboats in the river. Tilghman managed to hit Foote's boats with 59 shots, but was compelled to surrender by 2. Grant's land-bound forces, as it turned out, were stuck in the swamps and missed the fight completely.

**Friday, February 6, 1863
Napoleonic Negotiating Neatly Negated**

The great powers of Europe were beginning to extend gracious offers of mediation to help the backward North Americans resolve their intramural squabbles. Yesterday, Queen Victoria had put a polite spin on things by saying to Parliament that "...it has not yet seemed to Her Majesty that any such overtures could be attended with a probability of success." Today, Secretary of State Stewart informed the government of France that the kind offer of mediation extended by Napoleon III was being declined by Lincoln's government. The South, while hoping for full diplomatic recognition from some government someplace, would have settled for negotiations, since it would have acknowledged their existence as a separate nation.

**Saturday, February 6, 1864
Confederate Congress Confiscates Cargo**

In Richmond on this day a law took effect that was intended to accomplish two things: display defiance toward the Federal government, and relieve the desperate shortage of supplies. In the first part of the law, it was declared illegal to use US paper money in any transaction. In the second, no export of cotton, tobacco, sugar, molasses or rice was to leave port unless the government was given half the proceeds of the sale of the total tonnage.

**Monday, February 6, 1865
Patriotic Pegram Perishes Postnuptially**

South of Petersburg today occurred the Battle of Hatcher's Run. Gen. U. S. Grant was continuing to extend his lines in hopes of surrounding the Army of Northern Virginia. Robert Lee's forces were doing what they could to impede this. Brig. Gen. John Pelgram, CSA, led his cavalry forces out, and was killed. His wedding to Hetty Caty had been the social event of the year in Richmond; his funeral took place in the same church. Hetty had been a bride for three weeks when she became a widow.

www.civilwarinteractive

Trivia

In September 1862, approximately 72,500 men guarded what city?

Washington, D.C.

From the Treasurer's Desk

Financial Report and dues are due.

Our round table has just completed a banner year that featured outstanding speakers on a wide variety of topics. Of course, all members will continue to receive our truly superb monthly Old Baldy newsletter. More importantly, the round table has continued to flourish in South Jersey. Our membership has steadily increased, and it is anticipated that your continued membership and participation will allow Old Baldy to continue as the premier Civil War round table in this area.

Thanks to all members who are attending our monthly meetings. Kerry Bryan, our Program Chairwoman has already been hard at work lining up a great list of speakers and programs for next year.

Remember, it is your round table.

Let us know of your interests and how Old Baldy CWRT can best provide you with education, friendship and an enjoyable evening.

Dues remain only \$25.00 (\$35.00 for the entire family). If you wish to continue to have our outstanding newsletter sent by USPS, please add a donation of \$10. for the year, in addition to your dues.

Please bring your dues to the next meeting, or mail your dues your dues payable to:

**"OLD BALDY CWRT"
Herb Kaufman, Treasurer
2601 Bonnie Lane
Huntingdon Valley, PA 19006**

**or
"OLD BALDY CWRT"
Bill Hughes, Secretary
1671 Maria Place
Vineland, NJ 08361**

We hope that everyone will come out to a meeting and join in the discussions. It's a great night out with friends who share your interests and enthusiasm for this era.

Finances as follows with all the donations made:

**Hancock Fund \$400.00
Raffle Fund \$247.00
General Fund \$2622.15

TOTAL \$3269.15**

***Respectfully submitted,
Herb***

Trivia

Engineers who specialized in digging fortifications were given what special name?

***Sappers
(from sap, meaning "fortification")***

What was the designation of a mounted sentinel on guard duty in advance of an outpost?

Vidette.

A Brief History of the Colored Troops in the American Civil War

The U.S. Congress passed the Second Confiscation Act in July 1862. It freed slaves of owners in rebellion against the United States, and a militia act empowered the President to use freed slaves in any capacity in the army. President Abraham Lincoln was concerned with public opinion in the four border states that remained in the Union, as they had numerous slaveholders, as well as with northern Demo-



crats who supported the war but were less supportive of abolition than many northern Republicans. Lincoln opposed early efforts to recruit black soldiers, although he accepted the Army's using them as paid workers.

Union Army setbacks in battles over the summer of 1862 led Lincoln to emancipate all slaves in states at war with the Union. In September 1862 Lincoln issued his prelimi-



nary Emancipation Proclamation, announcing that all slaves in rebellious states would be free as of January 1.

Recruitment of colored regiments began in full force following the Proclamation of January 1863.

The United States War Department issued General Order Number 143 on May 22, 1863, establishing a "Bureau of Colored Troops" to facilitate the recruitment

of African-American soldiers to fight for the Union Army. Regiments, including infantry, cavalry, engineers, light artillery, and heavy artillery units, were recruited from all states of the Union and became known as the United States Colored Troops (USCT).

Approximately 175 regiments composed of more than 178,000 free blacks and freedmen served during the last two years of the war. Their service bolstered the Union war effort at a critical time. By war's end, the men of the USCT composed nearly one tenth of all Union troops. The USCT suffered 2,751 combat casualties during the war, and 68,178 losses from all causes. Disease caused the most fatalities for all troops, black and white.

USCT regiments were led by white officers, and rank advancement was limited for black soldiers. The Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Regiments in Philadelphia opened a Free Military Academy for Applicants for the Command of Colored Troops at the end of 1863. For a time, black soldiers received less pay than their white counterparts, but they (and their supporters) lobbied and gained equal pay. Notable members of USCT regiments included Martin Robinson Delany, and the sons of Frederick Douglass.

The courage displayed by colored troops during the Civil War played an important role in African Americans gaining new rights. As the abolitionist Frederick Douglass wrote, "Once let the black man get upon his person the brass letter, U.S., let him get an eagle on his button, and a musket on his shoulder and bullets in his pocket, there is no power on earth that can deny that he has earned the right to citizenship."

The historian Steven Hahn proposes that when slaves organized themselves and worked with the Union Army during the American Civil War, including as some regiments of the USCT, their actions comprised a slave rebellion that dwarfed all others.

Volunteer Regiments

Before the USCT was formed, several Volunteer regiments were raised from free black men, including freedmen in the South. In 1863 the former slave William Henry Singleton helped recruit 1,000 blacks from escaped slaves in New Bern, North Carolina for the First North Carolina Colored Volunteers. He became a sergeant in the 35th USCT. Freedmen from the Roanoke Island Freedmen's Colony, established in 1863 on the island, also formed part of the FNCCV and the 35th. Nearly all of the Volunteer regiments were converted into USCT units.

In 1922 Singleton published his memoir, a slave narrative, of his journey in going from slavery to freedom and be-



ing a Union soldier. Glad to participate in reunions, years later at the age of 95, he marched in a Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) event in 1938.

State Volunteers

Four regiments were considered Regular units, rather than auxiliaries. Their veteran

status allowed them to get valuable federal government jobs after the war, from which African Americans had usually been excluded in earlier years. But, the men received no formal recognition for combat honors and awards until the turn of the 20th century.

The units were:

- 5th Massachusetts (Colored) Volunteer Cavalry Regiment
- 54th Massachusetts (Colored) Volunteer Infantry Regiment
- 55th Massachusetts (Colored) Volunteer Infantry Regiment
- 29th Connecticut (Colored) Volunteer Infantry Regiment

Corps d'Afrique

The Corps d'Afrique was formed in New Orleans after the city was taken and occupied by Union forces. It was formed in part from the Louisiana Native Guards. The Native Guards were former militia units raised in New Orleans. They were property-owning free people of color (*gens du couleur libres*).

Free mixed-race people had developed as a third class in New Orleans since the colonial years. Although the men had wanted to prove their bravery and loyalty to the Confederacy like other Southern property owners, the Confederates did not allow these men to serve and confiscated their arms. The Confederates said that enlisting black soldiers would hurt agriculture. Since the units were composed of freeborn creoles and black freemen, it was clear that the underlying objection was to having black men serve at all.

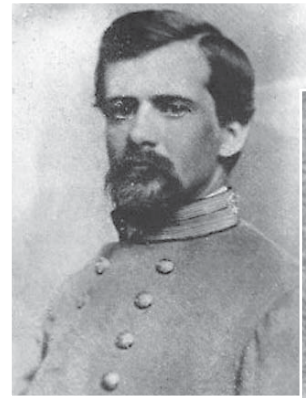
For later units of the Corps d'Afrique, the Union recruited freedmen from the refugee camps. Liberated from nearby plantations, they and their families had no means to earn a living and no place to go. Local commanders, starved for replacements, started equipping volunteer units with cast-off uniforms and obsolete or captured firearms. The men were treated and paid as auxiliaries, performing guard or picket duties to free up white soldiers for maneuver units. In exchange, their families were fed, clothed and housed for free at the Army camps; often schools were set up for them and their children.

Despite class differences between freeborn and freedmen, the Corps served with distinction at the Battle of Port Hudson. Its troops served throughout the South.

(To be Continued in the March issue)

Welcome to the New Public Education

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4th on this con10nt a nu nashn...



John Pegram



Hetty Cary

Brigadier General John Pegram CSA

John Pegram was born in Petersburg, Virginia, the oldest son of third generation planter James West Pegram and Virginia Johnson Pegram. His grandfather and namesake, John Pegram, had been a major general, commanding all Virginia forces during the War of 1812. His father, James Pegram, was a prominent attorney, militia brigadier general, and bank president in Richmond. One of John Pegram's younger brothers was the future Confederate artilleryist William Ransom Johnson Pegram.

In May 1861, when news arrived that his native Virginia had seceded, Pegram resigned his lieutenant's commission and returned home. In July, he accepted a commission as a lieutenant colonel and was assigned command of the 20th Virginia Infantry. His regiment was part of the brigade of Brig. Gen. Robert S. Garnett and served in western Virginia fighting Union troops under Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan. In August, cut off from Garnett's main body during the Battle of Rich Mountain, Pegram controversially surrendered his entire regiment to the Federals. Pegram became the first former U.S. Army officer to be captured while in Confederate service. His men were paroled, but Pegram was imprisoned for six months in Fortress Monroe. In January 1862, Pegram was paroled in Baltimore, Maryland, and allowed to travel to Richmond while awaiting a formal exchange for a captive Union officer. There, he met prominent socialite Hetty Cary, who became his fiancée. When finally exchanged, Pegram was promoted to colonel and became the Chief Engineer of the army of General Pierre G. T. Beauregard and then to Braxton Bragg.

Pegram was promoted to brigadier general in November 1862 and given command of a cavalry brigade. His performance before the Battle of Stones River in December was criticized by his superiors for failing to provide proper intelligence on enemy movements. In March 1863, he led an ill-fated raid into Kentucky that was defeated at the battle of Somerset and drew criticism from his subordinate officers, including John Hunt Morgan.[2] He remained in command, however, and was ordered to report to the Army of Northern Virginia in October after he requested reassignment back to the Eastern Theater. However, before leaving, Pegram and his division fought under Nathan Bedford Forrest at the Battle of Chickamauga.

On January 19, 1865, Pegram married Hetty Cary in a well-attended ceremony in St. Paul's Church in Richmond.

January 9th Meeting... "Charles Smith Olden: New Jersey's Lincoln"

Bruce Sirak portraying Charles Smith Olden, gave a talk on the history of the governor of New 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), Bruce also spoke on Olden's support of Lincoln and his raising of the first New Jersey Troops for the war. Olden may be best known for constructing the magnificent mansion called "Drumthwacket," which is now the official residence of all New Jersey governors.

Bruce Sirak



Among the celebrants was Confederate President Jefferson Davis and his wife, Varina. Less than three weeks later, Pegram was killed in action during the Battle of Hatcher's Run. His funeral was held in the same church where he had recently been married, with many of the same attendees. His younger brother William would be killed in some of the war's last fighting at the Battle of Five Forks in April. Pegram was buried in Richmond's Hollywood Cemetery.

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

**NEW COURSE - Desperate Measures: Unusual Incidents and Strange Adventures in the Civil War - .6 CEUs – 6 Hours

Strange but true; this axiom was never more relevant than describing many of the unusual and extraordinary occurrences during the Civil War. This course concentrates on a significant number of controversial personalities, occurrences and events, and strange and highly unusual incidents that occurred prior to and during the four years of the Civil War.

Dates: Wednesdays, February 12, 19, 26
Time: 6:30 PM – 8:30 PM
Sessions: 3
Fee: \$79
Instructor: Herb Kaufman, M.Ed.

**Sherman's March to Victory - .6 CEUs – 6 Hours

Follow William T. Sherman in the campaign that captured Atlanta and likely saved Lincoln's presidency. Afterward, Sherman marches to the Atlantic, cutting a 60-mile-wide swath of destruction that has been called the first total-war strategy. Finally, he makes an even more destructive march through South Carolina and forces the surrender of Joseph Johnston in North Carolina.

Dates: Mondays, March 10, 17, 24
Time: 6:30 PM – 8:30 PM
Sessions: 3
Fee: \$79
Instructor: Jerry Carrier

*The Civil War Overview Series – 1.2 CEUs – 12 Hours

The Civil War Series is an overview of the events that led to the war, major battles and the after-effects that still impact our nation today. The war will be examined year by year. This is a program for all ages conducted by a team of experts. It is one you will not want to miss!

Dates: Wednesdays, March 12, 19, 26; April 2, 9, 16
Time: 6:30 PM – 8:30 PM
Sessions: 6
Fee: \$125
Instructor: Del Val Civil War Round Table

*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.

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2014

February 6* – Thursday

"Octavius V. Catto"

Robert Branch
(Living Historian)

***Meeting on first Thursday of month**

March 13 – Thursday

H.L. HUNLEY: First Submarine to Sink an Enemy Ship

Bill Jenkins
(Friends of the Hunley)

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

You're Welcome to Join Us!

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

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
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Annual Memberships
Students: \$12.50
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WEB Site: <http://oldbaldycwrt.org>

Email: oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net

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