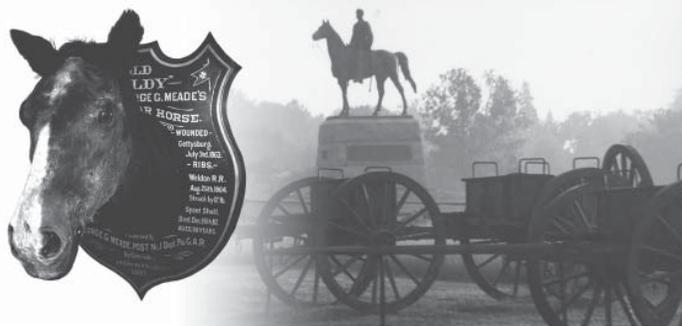


Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



August 14, 2014, The One Hundred and Fiftieth Year of the Civil War

“Your Favorite Civil War Book(s)”



Join us on **Thursday, August 14th at 7:15 PM at Camden County College, Blackwood Campus, Connector Building - Room 101** when members or guests will be able to discuss “Your Favorite Civil War Book(s)”

Was there a particular book related to the Civil War that first grabbed your attention and led you to a lifelong interest in this history? What Civil War book or books stand out in your memory and why? Are you reading something right now that you have found riveting and would recommend?

Notes from the President...

The way July fell it seems to be a long five weeks between our meetings, but Old Baldy CWRT has been busy improving and spreading our message. New members continue to join us. Welcome to **Prisilla Gabosch** (thanks to **Arlene** for inviting her) and **John and Terry Brasko**. Be sure to let other folks know about our growing Round Table.

Last month **David Trout** provided a superb presentation on the challenge the 72nd Pennsylvania Volunteers had in locating their monument. The record crowd of 40 enjoyed it. Hope to see our guests back as members. This month it is your turn to share your reading interest with the membership. Bring your favorite Civil War book and tell us a brief bit about it. It is an opportunity to hear from each other and learn of books to consider reading. It is always a fun and informative night. Remember **Ed Komczyk** and **Bill Sia** will be bringing donated Civil War items to peruse after the discussion. We will miss **Rosemary** at the discussion but look forward to hearing about her travels.

Bob Russo will provide an overview of the survey results before the discussion, thank you to all who responded with feedback. Be sure to regularly review and send potential member to our outstanding website which has information on Fall events and soon will have additional member profiles. Let us know what additional features we can include on it.

Your Board met in July to review and plan our activities for the rest of the year. Be sure to be at the meeting for more

updates. The committee working on classes for the Spring will meet before our meeting and have a report. Events coming up in the Fall that we are planning to attend to promote our Round Table are the Civil War play at the Eagle Theater in Hammonton and the Civil War Weekend at Cold Springs in September. Let us know if you are available to staff one of these events for part of the time. The lecture series **Harry Jenkins** put together for the Center for Civil Leadership and Responsibility is printed in the College brochure. Copies should be available on the meeting night.

Planning for our January 17th luncheon is progressing. There will be a raffle with three prizes, as well as door prizes. The program and menu will be set in the Fall. The speaker should be finalized soon, ticket prices set and tickets printed by September. Vendors will be contacted and Mike's associates and friends notified of the event. Please let us know how you can assist in making this event great for Old Baldy and **Mike Cavanaugh**.

Since there is some interest in re-establishing our pre-meeting meal tradition, those interested can join us at the **Lamp Post Diner at 1378 Little Gloucester Road at 5:45pm on the 14th for some fellowship**.

Thank you for making our expansion into Southern New Jersey a successful venture. Please continue to tell people about the fun we are having in Blackwood each month and invite them to come check it out.

See you on the 14th with your book.

Rich Jankowski, President

Join us at 7:15 p.m. on Thursday, August 14th, at Camden County College, Blackwood Campus, Connector Building - Room 101.

Member Profile:

We will try to provide a profile of each of the fine members of the Old Baldy Civil War Roundtable. Their Contributions, accomplishments and interests.



Herb Kaufman

**Treasurer,
Old Baldy CWRT**

In 1989 **Herb** was employed in the Labor Relations Department of the School District of Philadelphia. He was asked to meet with Mr. John Craft, the Director of Adult Education to discuss a labor issue. As they spoke, Herb learned of John's involvement

in the MOLLUS War Library (Civil War Museum of Philadelphia) then at 1805 Pine Street. John suggested that he visit the museum and consider becoming a volunteer. Well, as they say, the rest is history.

Having been a life-long student of American history, Herb was immediately overwhelmed by the breath of the collection and the wonderful library. In 1989 he became a museum volunteer, and went to his first Old Baldy CWRT meeting. He continued to participate in Old Baldy meetings, trips and events, as well as volunteer at the museum. In 2002 he was hired as an Educational Assistant with responsibility for doing research and giving tours and pro-

grams to the thousands of students and others visiting the museum. Herb continued to serve in this capacity until the museum's unfortunate closure in October 2008.

In other related activities Herb is an Adjunct Instructor and founding member of the faculty of the Civil War Institute at Manor College. He is also currently a member of the Editorial Staff of the Civil War News, writing both news and feature articles; a member of the Board of Directors of the Grand Army of the Republic Civil War Museum and Library; and Treasurer of the Delaware Valley CWRT. He has been the Treasurer of the Old Baldy CWRT since 2007.

For 15 years he was a Civil War re-enactor with Company C, 28th Pennsylvania Regiment. After serving as both a



private and corporal, Herb became a Surgeon specializing in the history and practice of Civil War medicine.

Over the years, Herb has been honored with numerous awards including the initial Merit Award given by the Delaware Valley CWRT, and the Samuel Towne Award from the G.A.R. Museum and Library.

At present he teaches at a number of local life-long learning institutes,

and gives presentations and programs to civic, historical, and community groups throughout the area.

Today in Civil War History

Wednesday August 14, 1861 Fremont Flails; Foreigners Flight Forced

Various constitutional rights took a beating on both sides of the War for Southern Independence today. In the city and county of St. Louis, Mo., US. Maj. Gen. John Charles Fremont declared martial law. The city, which had been fairly calm since the riots in the spring, had suffered renewed disorder since the Confederate victory at the Battle of Wilson's Creek. Fremont also ordered two newspapers closed for allegedly pro-Southern editorials. In Richmond, meanwhile, Jefferson Davis ordered the banishment of all foreign nationals whose home countries did not recognize the Confederate government.

Thursday August 14, 1862 Racial Reconciliation Regretfully Rejected

Abraham Lincoln was adamantly opposed to the institution of slavery, but was not a believer in equality as it would be understood in later days. He was constantly coming up with plans and ploys to relocate all blacks out of America. He received a delegation of free Negroes at the White House today whom he told "But for your race among us there could not be war... it is better for us both, therefore, that we be separated." His current plan involved colonization of blacks in Central America.

Friday August 14, 1863 War Weariness Wears On West

There was little going on in the eastern war beyond more test firing of the Union guns in Charleston Harbor. More holes were inflicted on Ft. Sumter. In the west the action was a little more intense. Various skirmishes, actions, expeditions and other nastiness occurred in West Point, Arkansas, and numerous places in Missouri including Sherwood, Wellington, and the greater metropolitan area of Jack's Ford.

Sunday August 14, 1864 Lurking Laughter Lightens Lamar

U.S. Gen. A. J Smith had been given an assignment: track, find, capture or kill Nathan Bedford Forrest. Although known as a cavalryman, Forrest's force was structurally more of a dismounted infantry unit. A brilliant tactician, Forrest was more of a nuisance than a serious military threat—but a very serious nuisance he was, and a great embarrassment to the Union commanders. Again today though, Smith's efforts came to nothing in the miniscule burg of Lamar, Mississippi. Forrest and his merry men whupped them in a skirmish and departed, with the sound of laughter hanging in the air.

www.civilwarinteractive

Major General Andrew Jackson Smith

In the Union Army there served twenty-four persons of the name of Smith, as Generals or Brevet Generals, and on the Confederate side there were six General Smiths of the various grades. Of the twenty-four Union General Smiths, six or eight were conspicuous officers; the others were not so well known, though nearly all the Smiths performed their parts in the war with honor and more or less glory to their cause and themselves. Among the numerous military Smiths who served the Union



cause with fidelity, C. F. Smith, Baldy Smith, Morgan L. Smith, John E. Smith, Thomas Kirby Smith, W. Sooy Smith and Giles A. Smith were bright names in our military annals. But, in my judgment, the greatest of all the Smiths was Major General Andrew Jackson Smith of the Western armies, who died at St. Louis recently. For long-continued, unceasing, uncomplaining and uniformly successful service A. J. Smith, I think, held the record over all the other Smiths, numerous and deserving and distinguished as some of them were. Few Generals of other names, too, soared higher than he, for he was in the front rank of the most distinguished commanders of the war.

General Smith in his day was not an unknown and unsung hero. Although he never achieved the distinction of commanding a department while the war progressed, his influence was great in determining many important events of the conflict in the Mississippi Valley. Yet when he died the other day, thirty-two years afterward, Smith was waived off the stage with a perfunctory obituary notice exactly six lines in length, so vague as to make it difficult to differentiate him from the other distinguished Smiths, in newspapers where President Roberts of the Pennsylvania railroad, who died the

same day, received nearly a column of panegyrics and a portrait. And the press this last week has been teeming with the exploits of the Confederate raider, Joe Shelby, whose influence upon the war was almost nil.

Andrew Jackson Smith was a Pennsylvanian. He was appointed from that State to West Point July 1, 1834, graduating from the Academy, in 1838, No. 36 in a class of forty-five cadets; that is, within nine of the bottom. In Smith's class were McDowell, Casey, and R. S. Granger, who subsequently made names on the Union side during the Civil War, and Beauregard, Hardee and Edward Johnson of the Confederate service. Among his college mates in the preceding class were Hooker, Sedgwick, French, Bragg, Early and Pemberton, while in the succeeding class were Halleck, Isaac I. Stevens, Lawton, and others who afterward became conspicuous on one side or the other.

Upon his graduation Smith entered the old First Dragoons as a Second Lieutenant, and served against the Indians of



the plains and in Oregon. He also had a share in the Mexican war. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he was already a Major in the First Dragoons. October 3, 1861, he was appointed Colonel of the Second California Cavalry, but was soon detached, for in February, 1862, he turned up a Chief of Cavalry of the Department of the Missouri. This makes it probable that it was through Halleck that Smith was brought east and turned loose in the theatre of active military operations. He was commissioned a Brigadier General of Volunteers May 17, 1862, while at St. Louis, and was thus fairly launched. All his earlier service was with the cavalry, and it appears that his superiors held him to have special qualifications for that arm; but it was as an infantry commander that he made his mark.

When, after Shiloh, Halleck left St. Louis and went to the front to direct in person the combined armies operating against Corinth, Smith was taken along as Chief of Cavalry. It was in the Corinth campaign that he first displayed those qualities of boldness and activity which made him so successful as a leader, and afterward won him the regard and confidence of Halleck, Grant and Sherman. He commanded in a minor affair or two, which were cleverly managed. When the Confederates, Bragg and Kirby Smith, invaded Kentucky in 1862, A. J. Smith was sent back and assigned to a miscellaneous command in front of Cincinnati, which

*Excerpted from
TWENTY SEVENTH ANNUAL REUNION OF THE
ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATES OF THE UNITED
STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT,
New York, June 11th, 1896. Seemann & Peters,
Saginaw, MI, 1896. 1880*

By Leslie J. Perry (1843-1910)

ANDREW JACKSON SMITH. No.976.

CLASS OP 1835

Died, January 28, 1897, at St. Louis, Mo., aged 82.

took some part in repelling the enemy from the Ohio river. It was one of the queer things in Smith's career that he never appeared to be permanently attached anywhere, but was constantly tossed about from pillar to post, at the will and necessity of his chiefs, on important detached service. He wrote very few letters, and never remonstrated or grumbled, no matter what the nature of the duty assigned him, but went about its accomplishment in the most effective manner and without delay. Hence he became a prime favorite for the most difficult and dangerous undertakings, and was always available. When Banks needed aid, Grant said: "Send A. J. Smith." When Price had to be chased out of Missouri; the order came: "Send up A. J. Smith;" after Forrest had cleaned out nearly every Union Officer sent after him, Smith was put on his trail and defeated him; when Hood sat down in front of Nashville, Thomas did not attack until Smith's veterans arrived from Missouri, and he finally wound up a series of remarkable marches and operations by taking part in the capture of Mobile. His selection for these various expeditions is strong proof of the high estimate placed upon his military capacity by his superiors.

After Bragg had retreated out of Kentucky, Smith was shifted down into West Tennessee again. He soon had organized a division of about 7,500 men, which composed part of the force used in the first great expedition down the Mississippi river against Vicksburg under General Sherman. He took a prominent part in the assault on Chickasaw Bluffs, where Sherman met with a serious repulse. Immediately afterward the Vicksburg expeditionary force was withdrawn, and, under command of General McClernand, it attacked and, in conjunction with the navy, reduced Arkansas Post, near the mouth of the Arkansas river. The fort, all its munitions, and some 5,000 prisoners fell into the hands of McClernand. General Smith led the attack with his division, and it was largely owing to his admirable dispositions that the fort was so cheaply won.

Soon after this event Grant came down from Memphis and superseded McClernand, and then followed the great Vicksburg campaign, in which Smith took part as a division commander.

He was conspicuous in most of the movements and battles leading up to the environment of Vicksburg. It was in these operations that Smith first fell under Grant's personal observation, and he ever afterward had that commander's high regard. When Pemberton's messenger, General Bowen came forth to ask terms for the surrender of the Confederate stronghold, he presented himself on General Smith's front on the Union lines. In the reports of Assistant Secretary of War Charles A. Dana, who accompanied the army during the Vicksburg campaign, it is recorded that Smith took part with Grant and McPherson in the conferences with Pemberton and his advisers. After the surrender, Smith accompanied Sherman's second expedition against Jackson and Joe Johnston.

After the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, things became duller along the great river, and on the 5th of August, 1863, Smith was detached again to the command of Columbus, Ky., where he remained until January 21, 1864, after which, for a few weeks, he was engaged in some minor operations around Memphis.

When the Banks expedition up the Red river to Shreveport and beyond, if possible, was determined upon by the gov-

Globe Tavern Diorama

The climax of the 4-day battle of Globe Tavern (2d Weldon Railroad), Aug .18-21, 1864. The first set has a photo of



Hagood's SC brigade attacking the entrenched Union V Corps with Heth's division firing away from the woods to the north.



The other photo show the Federal troops manning the entrenchments across the Weldon Railroad. The second set shows A.P. Hill directing Heth's

attack as well as General Warren commanding at Globe Tavern near the railroad. While the Rebs hit Warren hard the first few days, Warren pulled back to this fortified position and resisted every attack on August 21. The Weldon Railroad was now permanently cut.



Jim Heenehan

ernment, General Grant detached A. J. Smith with parts of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps, about 10,000 men, to reinforce Banks. Upon arriving at the mouth of the Red river, Smith learned that General Banks would be delayed in making the final advance. He thereupon determined to do a little business upon his own account. He entered Red river on March 13, and on the 14th captured the Confederate stronghold, Fort de Russy, which barred the way of the navy to Alexandria, where Banks was to concentrate his command. He also made a dash on Henderson's Mill, capturing 250 prisoners and four guns. The Confederates attacked and defeated Banks at the Sabine Cross Roads on May 8, before Smith could join, and fell back upon the latter at Pleasant Hill, where the Confederates, under General Dick Taylor, attacked again on the 9th and were repulsed. In this last battle Smith's command was conspicuous and successful. He commanded the front and drove the enemy off the field, capturing 1,000 prisoners, five guns and six caissons. Smith covered Banks's retreat down Red river. In this expedition, ill-fated considered as a whole, Smith's share was brilliant. He captured all told, 1757 prisoners and twenty-two pieces of artillery. In all its affairs he displayed quick perception and uncommon coolness and enterprise.

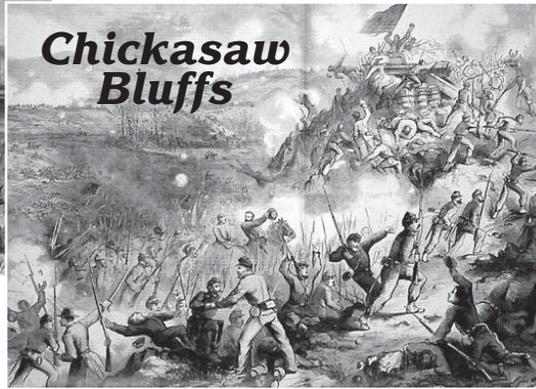
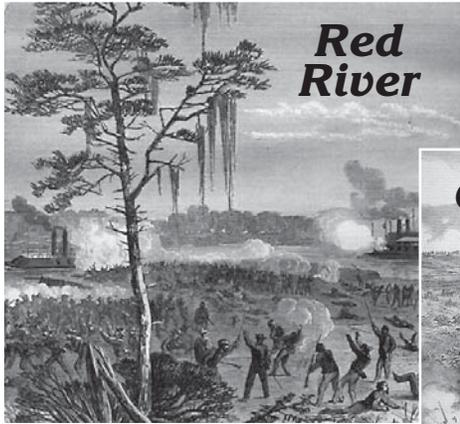
Continued on page 5

He returned to Vicksburg with his command on the 23d of May, after an absence of seventy-four days.

Early in June the Confederate, General Forrest, had defeated disastrously General Sturgis at Guntown, Miss. In the beginning of July, Smith, with a force of 14,000 men, infantry and cavalry, was ordered to beat up Forrest. In those days the Union Generals did not have to hunt long for Forrest; he was never in hiding when a fight was in sight. He attacked Smith on the 14th with all his force; in fact, Smith had out-maneuvred the Confederate by a flank movement, forcing him to give battle at a disadvantage. Forrest was outnumbered and badly worsted in the engagement and in the subsequent operations. His success against Forrest added largely to Smith's reputation as a soldier. Later, during the early fall, the Confederate cavalryman, General Joseph Wheeler, got into East Tennessee, and upon Sherman's communications, Grant telegraphed Halleck: "If A. J. Smith has reached Decatur, he had better be ordered by rail to Nashville to get on the track of Wheeler and drive him south." On September 12 Sherman telegraphed Smith from Atlanta: "I have been trying for three months to get you and Mower to me, but am headed off at every turn. Halleck asks for you to clear out Price. Can't you make a quick job of it and then get to me?" These quotations show in what estimate Smith was held by the military authorities.

Meanwhile Smith had been promoted to Major General for his service in the Red river campaign, of date May 12, 1864. Price's raid into Missouri had become so threatening as to alarm the government, because the forces under General Rosecrans, for the defense of that State, had been very much reduced. So it happened that Smith, while at Cairo with his division, at last on his way to join Sherman, was diverted once again by an order from the War Department to go into Missouri. Hard marching, hard fare, and isolated skirmishing characterized this expedition. It was a most trying service, Yet Smith performed his part with uncomplaining zeal and fair success. He followed Price across Missouri, but at the final moment, through an error of judgment on the part of his superior in the direction of Smith's march, the latter was deprived of a last opportunity to strike Price at Hickman's Mills, and the glory of the wind up was reserved for Pleasonton at Mine Creek.

While Price was penetrating Missouri, Hood had entered Tennessee, and was pressing the old hero, Thomas, back on Nashville. Frantic appeals were sent for Smith's troops to go to the assistance of Thomas, which was ordered from Washington. Smith's long march from the western part of



the State, where he had followed Price, caused great delay in his reaching Thomas. He embarked on steamers at St. Louis finally, and reached Thomas at Nashville on the 1st and 2d of December, 1864, almost simultaneously with Hood's appearance before the city. Hood had been severely

defeated by General Schofield on November 30, at Franklin. Smith's share in the subsequent battle of Nashville, under Thomas, on the 15th and 16th of December, was large and successful, and he was highly commended by

Thomas. Hood was driven back across the Tennessee with enormous losses. Smith took part in the pursuit, which was greatly retarded by bad weather, down to the river.

Smith's extended operations had earned for his troops the sobriquet of "Smith's Guerrillas." After the battle of Nashville, he wrote to Washington asking that to his command, which had now grown to the dimensions of a corps, should receive a corps designation. He jocularly referred to their long journeyings and battles, and remarked that until they were assigned a corps number he should call them the "lost tribes of Israel." The President thereupon designated it the Sixteenth Army Corps. He was not permitted to remain long idle. Canby's movement, against Mobile, long delayed, was at last under way, and on the 6th of February, 1865, Smith's veterans started on their last long journey by transports via the Tennessee, Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans, and thence by sea to Mobile. Under his command they participated in the capture of that city, the operations requiring about a month. Then they advanced up the

Alabama river, Smith occupying Montgomery and the whole outlying country, by making detachments to the more important points.

The war had now come to an end; the national authority was restored in all quarters. He remained in command of the district of Montgomery until the fall of 1865, when he was transferred to the district of Western Louisiana. He was mustered out of the volunteer service January 15, 1866, and made Colonel of the

Seventh Regular Cavalry July 28, 1866, but resigned May 6, 1869, and entered upon civil pursuits. Soon after General Grant became President, in 1869, he appointed General Smith to be postmaster of St. Louis, where he continued to reside until his death. Under a special law, passed in December, 1888, General Smith was re-appointed into the army as Colonel, January 22, 1889, and on the same day was placed on the retired list.

General Smith was of small stature, with rather brusque, abrupt manners, sometimes verging on irascibility, yet was popular with his troops, anti shunned none of the hardships to which they were subjected. The Union cause owed General Andrew Jackson Smith a great debt of gratitude.



August 1864...

“Our Other Civil War... the Battle of the Badlands”

The **Battle of the Badlands** was fought in Dakota Territory, in what is now western North Dakota, between the United States army led by General Alfred Sully and the Lakota, Yanktonai, and Dakota Sioux Indian tribes. The battle was fought August 7-9, 1864 between what are now Medora and Sentinel Butte, North Dakota. It was an extension of the conflict begun in the Dakota War of 1862. Sully successfully marched through the badlands encountering only moderate resistance from the Sioux.

Background

In the aftermath of the Dakota War of 1862, the U.S. government continued to punish the Sioux, including those who had not participated in the war. Large military expeditions into Dakota Territory in 1863 pushed most of the Sioux to the western side of the Missouri River and made safer the frontier of white settlement in Minnesota and the eastern Dakotas. An important impetus to another military campaign against the Sioux was the desire to protect lines of communication with recently discovered goldfields in Montana and Idaho. The lifeline for the American gold miners were steamboats plying the Missouri River through the heart of Sioux territory.

During the winter of 1863-1864, Sully's superior, Major General John Pope ordered Sully to establish several forts along the Missouri River and in the eastern Dakotas to secure the communication routes to the goldfields and to eliminate the Sioux threat to the settlers east of the Missouri River. Sully's army was the largest ever assembled to combat the Plains Indians, comprising more than 4,000 men, many of them in support and supply roles along the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers.

Sully established Fort Rice on the Missouri River in what is now North Dakota on July 7, 1864. From there, he led 2,200 men into western Dakota Territory. In the Battle of Killdeer Mountain on July 28, Sully defeated about 1,600 Sioux warriors. After the battle the Sioux, along with their women and children, scattered into the Badlands west of Killdeer Mountain,

near where the present-day South Unit of Theodore Roosevelt National Park is located. The Dakota badlands are characterized by “deep, impassable ravines” and “high rugged hills.”



*Brevet Brigadier General
Alfred Sully*



Lakota Leader Sitting Bull

Although running short of rations, Sully decided to continue his pursuit of the Sioux. A Blackfoot scout said he knew a route through the Badlands passable by Sully's wagon train. After resting, Sully and his men plunged into the unknown terrain ahead. His objective was to continue to pursue the Sioux through the Badlands and then resupply his expedition by marching north to the Yellowstone River where two steamboats full of rations awaited

him. Sully followed the Heart River upstream, entering the Badlands on August 5. "One minute they were rolling along on what seemed like limitless prairie; the next men and horses were lost in a maze of narrow gullies and malevolent steep." Traveling with Sully was an emigrant wagon train of miners and their wives and children.

Lakota leader Sitting Bull described the Indians in the Battle of the Badlands as Hunkpapas, Sans Arcs, and Miniconjou Lakota, Yanktonai, and others.

The battle

On August 6, Sully and his men camped on the banks of the Little Missouri River. The next morning a small group of Sioux opened hostilities by raiding the horse herd of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, and ambushing one company of the regiment. Hundreds of Sioux warriors appeared on the hilltops near Sully's camp. A few cannon shots dispersed them, but the soldiers spent a nervous night. The next morning Sully and his column moved forward through the badlands. Sully took all precautions for defense, but a large number of Indians warriors—Sully estimated their numbers at 1,000—appeared on the bluffs and hills at his front and

flanks. The Indians showered arrows on the soldiers, and attempted to creep close enough to do serious harm to Sully's army, strung out over three or four miles in the rugged terrain. Sully responded with cannon fire and sallies by some of his cavalry. The assault by the Sioux was more desultory



Dakota Badlands

Continued on page 7

Camden County College Old Baldy Civil War Round Table

Fall Lecture Series

Tuesdays, 7:00pm

September 23, 30, October 7, 14, 28

Blackwood Campus
Civic Hall in the Connector Building

Beyond Gettysburg: The Fiery Trial Continues

Despite the Union victory in the Battle of Gettysburg, the Civil War dragged on for nearly two more years. This series of lectures will focus on what came after Gettysburg, how the war-weary nation perceived the meaning of that battle, and the means by which President Lincoln sought to bring an end to the War.



September 23, 2014 *The Economics of War: How Financial Decisions North & South Influenced the War's Outcome*

An informative presentation by **Matthew Borowick**, Executive Director of the Civil War Library & Research Center in Woodbridge, NJ, and Columnist for Civil War News. It is customarily believed that wars are won

and lost by the actions of generals and armies. However, those armies cannot fight unless they are properly trained, equipped and fed, and that takes the effective and efficient management of resources. How the North and the South managed their resources provides a fascinating look into why one side succeeded — and the other side failed.



September 30, 2014 *Andersonville Prison: An American Tragedy*

Presenting is **Joseph F. Wilson**, a member of the General Meade Society, the Civil War Trust, and the Old Baldy CWRT. Come hear the tragic story of Andersonville Prison, where more than 45,000 Union soldiers were confined between February 1864 and April 1865.

In those fourteen months 13,000 soldiers perished from disease, starvation and exposure. Joe's Great-Great-Grandfather, Corporal George Garman, 36th Pa. Volunteers, survived the horrors of Andersonville.

Trivia

Possibly suffering psychological disorders, what lieutenant general frequently reported himself ill during times of crisis, thus avoiding responsibility?

Ambrose Powell Hill

Continued from page 6 - "Badlands"

than determined. Near the end of the day, Sully's Blackfoot guide was wounded.

Despite the opposition of the Sioux, Sully and his men advanced about 10 miles on August 8. The next day, Sully was again confronted by a large number of Indians at his front who harassed his passage. About noon Sully broke out of the Badlands onto a large, level plain. With room to maneuver and deploy artillery, he soon dispersed the Indians and the battle was over. Sully found the remains of a large, recently vacated Indian camp. The Indians had apparently scattered in all directions.

Sully estimated the Indian loss in the battle at 100 killed. That seems much exaggerated as the Indians remained at long distance. Sully's losses were probably only the Blackfoot scout and a dozen soldiers wounded.

Aftermath

The Sioux strategy in the Battle of the Badlands, which was more of a running skirmish than a battle, appeared to have been to harass the soldiers, retard their advance, and deprive them and their horses of water. That strategy came close to working after the end of hostilities as Sully and his men struggled across parched desert to reach the Yellowstone River, some 50 miles (80 km) distant. The men were on short rations and only a pint of coffee each, made with alkaline water, per day; the livestock of the expedition died of thirst in large numbers. On August 12, the soldiers reached the Yellowstone and found there the two steamboats loaded with supplies. With great hardship because of lack of grass for horses and low water, Sully then marched downstream, finding on his arrival at Fort Union at the junction of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers, that the Sioux had stampeded and stolen all but two of the horses belonging to the fort. Lacking horses and with an army of worn-out men, Sully abandoned his plan to continue the expedition against the Sioux.

The Sully expedition of 1864 pushed the majority of the hostile Sioux west of the Missouri River into their last strongholds of the Powder River country and the Black Hills. The U.S. would send another large army against them in 1865 in the Powder River Expedition, but they would successfully resist.

Note on Sully:

Born: May 22, 1821, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Died: April 27, 1879 (aged 57), Fort Vancouver,

Washington Territory

Place of burial: Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Sully was the son of the portrait painter, Thomas Sully, of Pennsylvania. Alfred Sully graduated from West Point in 1841. During and after the American Civil War, Sully served in the Plains States and was widely regarded as an Indian fighter. Sully, like his father, was a watercolorist and oil painter. Between 1849 to 1853, he became chief quartermaster of the U.S. troops at Monterey, California, after California came under American jurisdiction. Then, Sully created a number of watercolor and some oil paintings reflecting the social life of Monterey during that period.

wikipedia.org

Trivia

As U.S. secretary of war, what Confederate leader was responsible for forming the Camel Corps for desert service?

Jefferson Davis

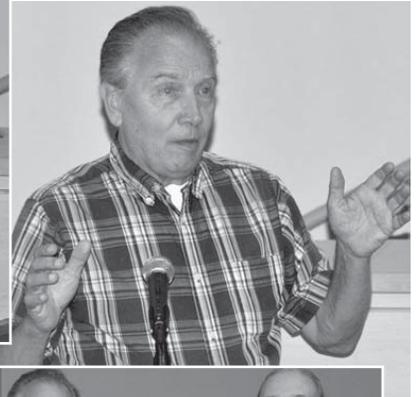
July 10th Meeting...

"The 72nd Pennsylvania Volunteers at the Angle"

David Trout presented an extensive and detail program on the court case of the 72nd Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment on it's placement of it's monument at the wall ("Angle") at Gettysburg during Picket's Charge. Using the transcripts of the case, Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association v. Seventy-second Pennsylvania Regiment, which was published in 1889 in a very limited form. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court heard the case and awarded the 72nd that their monument should be placed where it is now. The presentation was done in a very unique form with lots of visuals and a unique voice narration done by computer. A lot of research was done by David to present all the pros and cons of the actual position of the 72nd during the battle. There was also lots of testimony by actual participants that made for a better understanding of the fight at the wall. A great History Lesson.



David Trout



Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2014

August 14 – Thursday
"Favorite Book Night"
Everybody and Anybody

September 11 – Thursday
"The Custer Myth"
Steven Wright
(Historian/Author)

October 9 – Thursday
"Freedom to All:
New Jersey's African-American Civil War Soldiers"
Joseph G. Bilby
(Historian/Author/Curator)

November 13 – Thursday
"Civil War Artifacts"
Joe Wilson
(Historian/Collector)

December 11 – Thursday
"Reconstruction"
Bill Sia
(Historian/Teacher/Scholar)

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	President: Richard Jankowski
Students: \$12.50	Vice President: Bob Russo
Individuals: \$25.00	Treasurer: Herb Kaufman
Families: \$35.00	Secretary: Bill Hughes
	Programs: Kerry Bryan

You Can Help Save Harpers Ferry!

Harpers Ferry is one of the most historic places in the United States.

In 1783, Thomas Jefferson stood in awe of its beauty. Abolitionist John Brown raided the U.S. arsenal at Harpers Ferry in 1859, only to be captured by U.S. Marines led by Col. Robert E. Lee and Lt. J.E.B. Stuart. In 1861, General Thomas J. Jackson occupied Harpers Ferry, then returned in 1862 as "Stonewall," bringing about the largest mass surrender of U.S. troops of the Civil War.

Today, the Civil War Trust has the opportunity to save 13 acres at Harpers Ferry. This tract—the site of the historic Allstadt's Ordinary—played a pivotal role in John Brown's raid and was at the heart of the battlefield in 1862. Now, thanks to a phenomenal \$19.41-to-\$1 match, we can protect this crucial piece of American history and preserve it for future generations.

Contact: www.civilwar.org

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

Email: oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net

Blog: <http://oldbaldycwrt.blogspot.com/>

Face Book: Old Baldy Civil War Round Table