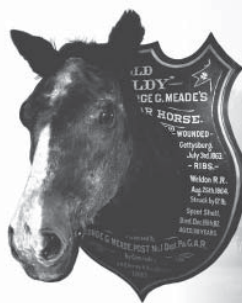


Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



September 11, 2014, The One Hundred and Fiftieth Year of the Civil War

“The Custer Myth”



Steven Wright



Join us on **Thursday, September 11th at 7:15 PM at Camden County College, Blackwood Campus, Connector Building - Room 101** when **Steven Wright** will discuss “**The Custer Myth**”

The first full-length biography of George Armstrong Custer appeared within months after his death – just about the same time that a dramatic portrayal of his killing was created for Buffalo Bill Cody’s travelling Wild West Show. Since that day in June 1876 when George Armstrong Custer lost his life on the rolling hills above the Little Big Horn River, his life and death have been steeped in mystery and legend. People who have never read a word about Custer have strong opinions about what kind of person he was and how he lived his life. With “**The Custer Myth**” **Steven Wright** will explore how the legend came to be and how Custer’s life differed from and was similar to the legend.

Steven J. Wright first developed an interest in the Lincoln assassination and Civil War by perusing his father’s personal library as a young boy. He has a Bachelor of Arts degree from St. John’s University (Collegeville, MN) and a Master of Arts degree in American History and American Indian Studies from the University of Minnesota-Duluth. In addition, he holds a Master of Library and Information

Science degree from Drexel University. The former Curator of Collections of the late Civil War Library and Museum, he has written two books, including a small volume on the Irish Brigade, contributed to seven other volumes, and published more than 300 articles or book reviews in such publications as **Blue and Gray**, **America’s Civil War**, **Civil War News**, **Civil War Times**, **The Courier**, **The Surratt Courier**, **the Lincoln Herald**, and the **Wild West History Association Journal**. He is a member of the faculty of the Civil War Institute of Manor College, in Jenkintown, PA. In addition he is a member of a number of historical societies and Civil War Round Tables, including being Past President of Old Baldy Civil War Round Table and is a Life Member of the Surratt Society. Wright currently works as a Librarian with the Free Library of Philadelphia. He lives in Philadelphia with his wife, Irene, who is a Children’s Librarian with the Free Library of Philadelphia.

Notes from the President...

As summer comes to a close, we open a busy Fall this month for our Round Table. Hope everyone had an enjoyable end of August and Labor Day Holiday. Got out to Lincoln, NE for a ball game, making stops in Saint Joseph, MO and Alton, IL [reports in future newsletters]. Look forward to seeing everyone back next week and hearing of your adventures.

“Your Favorite Civil War Book” night was a success last month with everyone in attendance telling of at least one of their favorite books. The Old Baldy tradition of a pre-meeting meal was resumed in South Jersey at the Lamp Post Diner. Come join us this month at 5:45 on the 11th. After the meeting, **Cindy Morehead** (a friend of **Bill Sia** and **Ed Komczyk**) had Civil War collectables for the members to review. The Luncheon Committee acquired more items for door prizes. This month we welcome to our South Jer-

Continued on page 2

Join us at 7:15 p.m. on Thursday, September 11th, at Camden County College, Blackwood Campus, Connector Building - Room 101.

sey location Civil War Scholar and past Old Baldy President **Steve Wright** to enlighten us on **"The Custer Myth."** As Steve's presentations are always informative you will want to bring a friend to enjoy it.

By the meeting night the details of our January 17th luncheon should be settled and ticket sales should start soon after it. Once they are available you will want to get one and spread the word to others in the Civil War community to come out to honor **Mike Cavanaugh** at what will be a memorable event. We are grateful to all who have worked and those who will assist in bringing back another Old Baldy tradition by making this event happen.

Thanks to **Bob Russo** for securing us a spot at the Civil War weekend at Cold Springs on September 13-14. If you can assist us by manning our table on the 14th let Bob know. We will be there distributing our material to those

visiting the event. We are also working on getting our flyers at the play "The Civil War," which will be presented at the Eagle Theater in Hammonton next month.

Our lecture series starts later this month with **Matt Borowick** on the 23rd and **Joe Wilson** on the 30th. Plan on coming out a half hour early to welcome our guest and let them know about the Old Baldy CWRT. With elections coming up in December, think about how you want to serve our Round Table next year. The Nominating Committee will be appointed in October. As we continue to grow more opportunities are available.

Thank you for your support of our Round Table.

Join us on the 11th at the Lamp Post if you can and at Steve's presentation afterward.

Rich Jankowski, President

Today in Civil War History

Wednesday September 11, 1861 Laggards Leave Lee's Legions Languishing

It is little remembered that Robert E. Lee was not a spectacular success in his early days of command. Today he was expecting to launch an attack on Union forces near Cheat Mountain in western Virginia. To cope with the extremely rugged terrain and narrow roads, he had divided his troops into five columns, all of which were to encircle the equally divided forces of J.J. Reynolds. As is not uncommon in this area in the fall, it had been pouring down rain for days, and nearly everyone was behind schedule. This did not bode well for the outcome of the campaign.

Thursday September 11, 1862 Imminent Invasions Inspire Intense Insecurity

The Confederacy, after a year and a half of war, was beginning to decide that an entirely defensive campaign was not going to succeed in winning their war of independence. Aggressive efforts were now underway on two fronts, one famous, one less so. Robert E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia were in Hagerstown, MD. today. It was assumed in the South that Maryland would have seceded and joined the Confederacy if it were not for the presence of Union troops, and Lee was expecting many men to flock to his colors to enlist. On the western front, other forces in gray under Gen. Kirby Smith were within seven miles of Cincinnati, Ohio. This inspired panic in the citizenry there, many of whom clogged the roads in an attempt to flee town.

Friday September 11, 1863 McLemore Mission Messenger Mysteriously Missing

In the early hours of this morning Gen Braxton Bragg issued orders for an attack on Union troops camped in a north Georgia region known as McLemore's Cove. Bragg had been withdrawing before the brilliant flanking maneuvers of Gen. William S. Rosecrans, but now the trap was ready to be sprung on the overconfident Union troops. Somehow, though, the attack never took place. The orders for the assault had been given to one Major Noquot, a foreign soldier-of-fortune with a limited command of the English

language, to transport. Noquot showed up late today after taking 12 hours to cover a distance of about five miles. His explanation, when deciphered, was that he had become lost in the dark and camped for the night, lest he be shot by pickets as an intruder. The Union forces had pulled out of McLemore's Cove in the meantime, and the element of surprise was lost.

Sunday September 11, 1864 Stockdale Sneaks Sawmill Snatch

The USS Stockdale, Acting Lt. Wiggen commanding, set forth up the Fish River to Mobile Bay today, leading the tinclad USS Randolph and the Army troop transport ship Planter, which was towing a barge. Their destination: a sawmill up on the bay. The expedition arrived without incident, landed troops, and proceeded to confiscate Confederate equipment including 60,000 board feet of sawn lumber, the engine used to saw the logs, and some livestock. The problem came when the now heavily-loaded ships tried to get back down the river. Confederate troops lined the river as it began to grow dark. Shots were fired and trees were even felled into the water in an attempt to snag and stop the vessels. The military ships returned fire with the ship's guns, the troops fired muskets, and the reinforced Randolph smashed its way through the log blockades. All the boats returned safely.

www.civilwarinteractive

'Open House'

FIRST SUNDAY – October 5, 2014 at 1:30pm
"Straight and swift to my wounded I go":
The Reality of Civil War Medicine

By Historian Dr. Robert Hicks
of the College of Physicians

FREE & Open to the public!

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC MUSEUM & LIBRARY
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Media to confirm, call Dr. Andy Waskie 215-204-5452
www.garmuslib.org

General George A. Custer's "Lost" Report of the Battle on the East Cavalry Field, Gettysburg, July 3, 1863

Edited by Eric Wittenberg

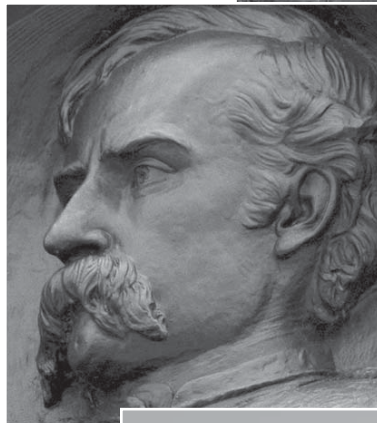
For reasons that are a mystery, Brig. Gen. George A. Custer's complete report of the Michigan Cavalry Brigade's role in the fighting on the East Cavalry Field does not appear in the Official Records of the Civil War. Instead, a report that is largely an itinerary of the 6th and 7th Michigan Cavalry and of Pennington's Battery appears, but the material provides little insight into Custer's thoughts regarding the epic clash on the East Cavalry Field. In his speech dedicating the Michigan Cavalry Brigade monument, Kidd quoted extensively from this report, but efforts to locate its full text have been both fruitless and extensive. I spent a number of months trying to locate the original in the National Archives and other repositories, and I also consulted with a number of prominent Custer scholars to determine whether they might know its whereabouts.



Those efforts were, I am sorry to report, frustrating. All I managed to locate was a significant portion of the missing report, which was included in a very early comprehensive biography of Custer, Frederick Whittaker's two volume set, *A Complete Life of General George A. Custer*, published in 1876, just a few months after the Little Big Horn tragedy. The fragment is very useful to understanding Custer's strategy and tactics for the fight on the East Cavalry Field, but it would also be a major contribution to enhancing our understanding of the fight at Hanover on June 30, and the engagement at Hunterstown on July 2. Alas, this insight may well be lost to history for good, which is truly a shame.

While I would prefer to present the entire report, it does not appear possible. Because the remaining fragment has been ignored by nearly all modern accounts of the epic fight on the East Cavalry Field, I present that fragment that appeared in Whittaker's biography here, in the hope that it sheds some light on Custer's thoughts and strategy for this epic encounter. In order to assist the reader in making better sense of this report, I have added several interpretive notes in the text, which typically appear in brackets: []

At an early hour on the morning of the 3d, I received an order, through a staff-officer of the Brigadier-General commanding [Brig. Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, commander of the Third Division of the Army of the Potomac's Cavalry Corps] the division, to move at once my command, and follow the First brigade on the road leading from



Michigan Cavalry Brigade Monument
Cavalry Corps - USA
Third Division - Second Brigade
Brigadier General George A. Custer
Engaged: 1927 Casualties: 257
Location: Custer Avenue (ECF)
Dedicated: June 1889

Continued on page 4

Two Taverns to Gettysburg. Agreeably to the above instructions, my column was formed and moved out on the road designated, when a staff officer of Brigadier General [David M.] Gregg, commanding Second division, ordered me to take my command and place it in position on the pike leading from York to Gettysburg, which position formed the extreme right of our battle on that day. Upon arriving at the point designated, I immediately placed my command in position, facing toward Gettysburg. At the same time I caused reconnaissances to be made on my front, right, and rear, but failed to discover any considerable force of the enemy. Everything remained quiet till 10 a.m., when the enemy appeared on my right flank and opened upon me with a battery of six guns. Leaving two

guns and a regiment to hold my first position and cover the road leading to Gettysburg [the Hanover Road], I shifted the remaining portion of my command, forming a new line of battle at right angles to my former line. The enemy had obtained correct range of my new position, and were pouring solid shot and shell into my command with great accuracy. Placing two sections of Battery M, Second (regular) Artillery [also known as Pennington's battery], in position, I ordered them to silence the enemy's battery, which order, notwithstanding the superiority of the enemy's position, was successfully

accomplished in a very short space of time. My line, as it then existed, was shaped like the letter L, the shorter branch formed of the section of Battery [M], Second Artillery, supported by a portion of the Sixth Michigan cavalry on the right, while the Seventh Michigan cavalry, still further to the right and in advance, was held in readiness to repel any attack the enemy might make, coming on the Oxford road. The Fifth Michigan cavalry was dismounted, and ordered to take position in front of my centre and left. The First Michigan cavalry was held in column of squadrons to observe the movements of the enemy. I ordered fifty men to be sent one mile and a half on the Oxford road, while a detachment of equal size was sent one mile and a half on the road leading from Gettysburg to York, both detachments being under the command of the gallant Major Webber, who from



time to time kept me so well informed of the movements of the enemy that I was enabled to make my dispositions with complete success. At 12 o'clock, an order was transmitted to me from the Brigadier-General commanding the division, by one of his aides, directing me, upon being relieved by a brigade of the Second Division, to move with my command and form a junction with the First brigade on the extreme left. On the arrival of the brigade of the Second Division, commanded by Colonel

[John B.] McIntosh [of the 3rd Pennsylvania Cavalry], I prepared to execute the order. Before I had left my position, Brigadier-General Gregg, commanding the Second Division, arrived with his entire command. Learning the true condition of affairs on my front, and rightly conjecturing that the enemy was making his dispositions for attacking our position, Brigadier-General Gregg ordered me to remain in the position I then occupied.

The enemy was soon after reported to be advancing on my front. The detachment of fifty men sent on the Oxford road were driven in, and at the same time the enemy's line of skirmishers, consisting of dismounted cavalry, appeared on the crest of the ridge of hills on my front. The line extended beyond my left. To repel their advance, I ordered the Fifth cavalry to a more advanced position, with instructions to maintain their ground at all hazards. Colonel Alger, commanding the Fifth,

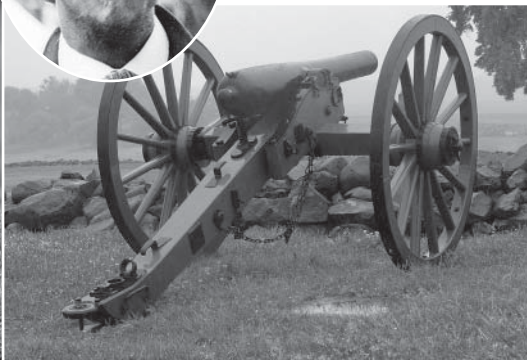
assisted by Majors Trowbridge and Ferry, of the same regiment, made such admirable disposition of their men behind fences and other defenses, as enabled them to successfully repel the repeated advances of a greatly superior force. I attributed their success in great measure to the fact that this regiment is armed with the Spencer repeating rifle, which, in the hands of brave, determined men, like those composing the Fifth Michigan cavalry, is in my estimation, the most effective fire-arm that our cavalry can adopt. Colonel Alger held his ground until his men had exhausted their ammunition, when he was compelled to fall back on the main body. The beginning of this movement was the signal for the enemy to charge, which they did with two regiments, mounted and dismounted. I at once ordered the Seventh Michigan cavalry, Colonel Mann, to charge the ad-

 <p>Colonel Russell A. Alger</p>	<p>1st Michigan Cavalry (No Monument) Cavalry Corps - USA Third Division - Second Brigade Colonel Charles H. Town Engaged: 427 Casualties: 73</p>	 <p>Colonel Charles H. Town</p>
 <p>Colonel William D. Mann</p>	<p>5th Michigan Cavalry (No Monument) Cavalry Corps - USA Third Division - Second Brigade Colonel Russell A. Alger Engaged: 645 Casualties: 56</p>	 <p>Colonel George H. Gray</p>
	<p>6th Michigan Cavalry (No Monument) Cavalry Corps - USA Third Division - Second Brigade Colonel George H. Gray Engaged: 469 Casualties: 28</p>	
	<p>7th Michigan Cavalry (10 Companies - ABCDEFGHIK) (No Monument) Cavalry Corps - USA Third Division - Second Brigade Colonel William D. Mann Engaged: 382 Casualties: 100</p>	



Lieutenant
Alexander C. M. Pennington

**2nd United States Artillery
(Battery M)**
Cavalry Corps - USA
First Brigade, Horse Artillery
Lieutenant Alexander C.M. Pennington, Jr.
(6 - 3" Rifles)
Engaged: 117 Casualties: 1
Location: East Cavalry Avenue (ECF)
Dedicated: May 1909



the charge was ordered, and with a yell that spread terror before them, the First Michigan cavalry, led by Colonel Town, rode upon the front rank of the enemy, and sabring all who came within reach. For a moment, but only a moment, that long, heavy column stood

vancing column of the enemy. The ground over which we had to pass was very unfavorable for the maneuvering of cavalry, but despite all obstacles this regiment advanced boldly to the assault, which was executed in splendid style, the enemy being driven from field to field, until our advance reached a high and unbroken fence, behind which the enemy were strongly posted. Nothing daunted, Colonel Mann, followed by the main body of his regiment, bravely rode up to the fence and discharged their revolvers in the very face of the foe. No troops could have maintained this position; the Seventh was, therefore, compelled to retire, followed by twice the number of the enemy.

By this time Colonel Alger of the Fifth Michigan cavalry had succeeded in mounting a considerable portion of his regiment, and gallantly advanced to the assistance of the Seventh, whose further pursuit by the enemy he checked. At the same time an entire brigade of the enemy's cavalry, consisting of four regiments, appeared just over the crest in our front. They were formed in columns of regiments. To meet this overwhelming force I had but one available regiment, the First Michigan cavalry, and the fire of Battery M, Second Regular Artillery. I at once ordered the First to charge, but learned at the same moment that similar orders had been given by Brigadier-General Gregg. As before stated, the First was formed in column of battalions. Upon receiving the order to charge, Colonel Town, placing himself at the head of his command, ordered the "trot" and sabres to be drawn. In this manner this gallant body of men advanced to the attack of a force outnumbering them five to one. In addition to this numerical superiority the enemy had the advantage of position, and were exultant over the repulse of the Seventh Michigan cavalry. All these facts considered would seem to render success on the part of the First impossible. No so, however. Arriving within a few yards of the enemy's column,

its ground; then, unable to withstand the impetuosity of our attack, it gave way in a disorderly rout, leaving cast numbers of dead and wounded in our possession, while the First, being masters of the field, had the proud satisfaction of seeing the much-vaunted chivalry, led by their favorite commander, seek safety in headlong flight. I cannot find language to express my high appreciation of the gallantry and daring displayed by the officers and men of the First Michigan cavalry. They advanced to the charge of a vastly superior force with as much order and precision as if going upon parade; and I challenge the annals of warfare to produce a more brilliant or successful charge of cavalry than the one just recounted. Nor must I forget to acknowledge the invaluable assistance rendered by Battery M, Second Regiment of Artillery, in this charge. Our success in driving the enemy from the field, is due, in a great measure, to the highly efficient manner in which the battery was handled by Lieutenant A. C. M. Pennington, assisted by Lieutenants Clark, Woodruff, and Hamilton. The enemy made but slight demonstrations against us during the remainder of the day, except in one instance he attempted to turn my left flank, which attempt was most gallantly met and successfully frustrated by Second Lieutenant J. H. Kellogg, with Company H Sixth Michigan cavalry. We held possession of the field until dark, during which time we collected our dead and wounded. At dark I returned with my command to Two Taverns, where I encamped for the night.

In this engagement my command lost in killed, wounded and missing, a total of five hundred and forty-two. Among the killed I regret to record the name of Major N. H. Ferry of the Fifth Michigan cavalry, who fell while heroically cheering on his men. It would be impossible for me to particularize those instances deserving especial mention; all, both men



"A Violent Collision of Cavalry"
Interpretive NPS Marker
on the great cavalry action that took place on this field July 3, 1863, between Custer and Stuart.
Location: Custer Avenue (ECF)

and officers, did their duty. There were many cases of personal heroism, but a list of their names would make my report too extended. To Colonel Town, commanding the First Michigan cavalry, and to the officers and men of his regiment, for the gallant manner in which they drove the enemy from the field, great praise is due.

Colonel Mann of the Seventh Michigan cavalry, and Colonel Alger, of the Fifth Michigan cavalry, as well as the officers of their commands, are entitled to much credit for their united efforts in repelling the advance of the enemy. The Sixth Michigan cavalry rendered good service by guarding both my right and left flank; also by supporting Battery M, under a very hot fire from the enemy's battery. Colonel Gray, commanding the regiment, was constantly seen wherever his presence was most needed, and is deserving of special mention. I desire to commend to your favorable notice Lieutenants Pennington, Cleark, Woodruff, and Hamilton of Battery M, Second Artillery, for the zeal and ability displayed by each on this occasion. My thanks are

personally due to the following named members of my staff, who on many occasions exhibited remarkable gallantry in transmitting and executing my orders on the field: Captain A. G. Drew, Sixth Michigan cavalry, Assistant Inspector General, First Lieutenant R. Baylis, Fifth Michigan cavalry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, First Lieutenant William H. Wheeler, First Michigan cavalry, A.D.C. First Lieutenant William Colerick, First Michigan cavalry, A.D.C. I desire also to mention two of my buglers, Joseph Fought, company D, Fifth U.S. Cavalry, and Peter Boehn, company B, Fifth U.S. Cavalry; also Orderlies Norval Churchill, company L, First Michigan cavalry, George L. Foster, company C, First Michigan cavalry, and Benjamin H. Butler, company M, First Michigan cavalry.

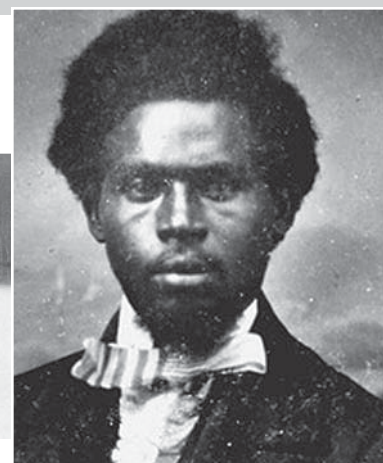
Respectfully submitted,
G. A. Custer

Brigadier-General Commanding Second Brigade
Jacob L. Greene,
Assistant Adjutant-General

<http://www.gdg.org/Research/Authoried%20Items/gacreport.htm>

Full Text of Harper's Weekly Article From June 14, 1862 **The Steamer "Planter" and Her Captor.**

WE publish herewith an engraving of the steamer Planter, lately run out of Charleston by her negro crew, and a portrait of her captain, ROBERT SMALLS—both from photographs sent us by our correspondent at Hilton Head. The following, from the Herald correspondence, will explain the transaction:



One of the most daring and heroic adventures since the war commenced was undertaken and successfully accomplished by a party of negroes in Charleston on Monday night last. Nine colored men, comprising the pilot, engineers, and crew of the rebel gun-boat Planter, took the vessel under their exclusive control, passed the batteries and forts in Charleston harbor, hoisted a white flag, ran out to the blockading squadron, and thence to Port Royal, via St. Helena Sound and Broad River, reaching the flag-ship Wabash shortly after ten o'clock last evening.

The following are the names of the black men who performed this gallant and perilous service: Robert Smalls, pilot; John Smalls and Alfred Gradine, engineers; Abraham Jackson, Gabriel Turno, William Morrison, Samuel Chisholm, Abraham Allston, and David Jones. They brought with them the wife and three children of the pilot, and the wife, child, and sister of the first engineer, John Smalls. The balance of the party were without families.

The Planter is a high-pressure, side-wheel steamer, one hundred and forty feet in length, and about fifty feet beam, and draws about five feet of water. She was built in Charleston, was formerly used as a cotton-boat, and is capable of carrying about 1400 bales. On the organization of the Confederate navy she was transformed into a gun-boat, and was the most valuable war vessel the Confederates had

at Charleston. Her armament consisted of one 32-pound rifle gun forward, and a 24-pound howitzer aft. Besides, she had on board when she came into the harbor one seven-inch rifled gun, one eight-inch Columbiad, one eight-inch howitzer, one long 32-pounder, and about two hundred rounds of ammunition, which had been consigned to Fort Ripley, and which would have been delivered at that fortification on Tuesday had not the designs of the rebel authorities been frustrated. She was commanded by Captain Relay [sic] Relyea, of the Confederate navy—all the other employes of the vessel, excepting the first and second mates, being persons of color.

Robert Smalls, with whom I had a brief interview at General Benham's head-quarters this morning, is an intelligent negro, born in Charleston, and employed for many years as a pilot in and about that harbor. He entered upon his duties on board the Planter some six weeks since, and, as he told me, adopted the idea of running the vessel to sea from a joke which one of his companions perpetrated. He immediately cautioned the crew against alluding to the matter in any way on board the boat, but asked them, if they wanted to talk it up in sober earnestness, to meet at his house, where they would devise and determine upon a plan to place themselves under the protection of the Stars and Stripes instead of the Stars and Bars. Various plans were proposed, but finally the whole arrangement of the escape was left to the

discretion and sagacity of Robert, his companions promising to obey him and be ready at a moment's notice to accompany him. For three days he kept the provisions of the party secreted in the hold, awaiting an opportunity to slip away. At length, on Monday evening, the white officers of the vessel went on shore to spend the night, intending to start on the following morning for Fort Ripley, and to be absent from the city for some days. The families of the contrabands were notified and came stealthily on board. At about three o'clock the fires were lit under the boilers, and the vessel steamed quietly away down the harbor. The tide was against her, and Fort Sumter was not reached till broad daylight. However, the boat passed directly under its walls, giving the usual signal—two long pulls and a jerk at the whistle-cord—as she passed the sentinel.

Once out of range of the rebel guns the white flag was raised, and the Planter steamed directly for the blockad-

ing steamer Augusta. Captain Parrott, of the latter vessel, as you may imagine, received them cordially, heard their report, placed Acting-Master Watson, of his ship, in charge of the Planter, and sent the Confederate gun-boat and crew forward to Commodore Dupont. The families of the crew have been sent to Beaufort, where General Stevens will make suitable provision for them. The crew will be taken care of by Commodore Dupont.

The Planter is just such a vessel is needed to navigate the shallow waters between Hilton Head and the adjacent islands, and will prove almost invaluable to the Government. It is proposed, I hear, by the Commodore, to recommend an appropriation of \$20,000 as a reward to the plucky Africans who have distinguished themselves by this gallant service—\$5000 to be given to the pilot, and the remainder to be divided among his companions.

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table will be set up at the Civil War Weekend at Historic Cold Springs Village in Cape May, New Jersey on **September 13 and September 14**. We can use some help distributing materials on both days. If you can help, please contact **Bob Russo at rjrusso58@yahoo.com**. This is an enjoyable event where the Blue and the Gray invade Cape May at one of the Village's longest-running and most popular events! Union and Confederate troops camp throughout the Village, providing demonstrations on field hospitals, mounted cavalry, weaponry and more.

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**



October 7, 2014 Gettysburg: History and Hype

A very interesting take by **Dr. Gregory J. W. Urwin**, Temple University Professor of History, and President of the Society for Military History, as to how Americans have come to perceive war and victory. Mistakenly, we understand human conflict simply as a succession of clashes with

victory gained by the side that wins the most or biggest ones. This lecture compares Gettysburg with other truly decisive Union victories, and considers our distorted view of what the Civil War was really like — then, and still today.



October 14, 2014 Grant comes East - 1864

Jay Jorgenson, author, history professor, attorney and municipal court judge, takes us from the two major victories in the summer of 1863 — Gettysburg in the east and Vicksburg in the west — into the pivotal year of 1864. Despite these key victories, President Lincoln found it increasingly difficult to bring the war to

a successful conclusion, and brought Ulysses S. Grant east to take command of all Union forces. Grant implemented a plan to keep intense pressure on all of the Confederate armies in the South, with the clear intention of guiding the Union war effort to a successful outcome.

October 11th And 12th, 2014 Mullica Hill's Civil War Living History Weekend

**Sponsored By The Mullica Hill Merchants
Association**

"Antique Country"

And

**Presented By 28th Pennsylvania Historical
Association**

Come out and bring the family! Visit the Union and Confederate camps, watch a daily skirmish, and view weapon displays, drill and firing demonstrations, candle dipping, pies baked over the open fire, quilting and basket weaving and other camp activities.

Saturday evening will feature a guided lantern tour and Sunday there will be a fashion show of men's uniforms and women's garb of the period.

The event is being held in the historic town of Mullica Hill, New Jersey with many antique shops and stores offering a wide variety of items.

Special sales will celebrate the town's fall festival and feature books and crafts in addition to antiques.

**Information: Tony Matijasick,
21 Kernel Lane, Levittown, PA 19055
215-499-2649 or email at
amjm28@comcast.net**

August 14th Meeting...
“Your Favorite Civil War Book(s)”



“Your Favorite Civil War Book” night was a great success. Everyone in attendance having at least one or two of their favorite books. It is always a great en-lightning and informative evening. Members discussing a book that may have started their interest in the Civil War. Some discussed new books and some brought books that a lot of us never heard of but that peaked our interest to read that book. Closing the evening was Cindy Moorehead making available her collection of original antique prints for acquiring.

**Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT
Speakers and Activities for 2014**

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!

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

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