

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

September 14, 2017

The Civil War: April 12, 1861 - May 9, 1865

“The History of Old Baldy”

Join us at **7:15 PM** on **Thursday, September 14th**, at **Camden County College** in the **Connector Building, Room 101**. This month's topic is **"The History of Old Baldy"**

Bill Hughes will speak on the history of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table. He has been gathering information, photos and stories from sources for several years. Bill also has collected many photos of members and events of the history to add to his presentation.



Bill Hughes
Member OBCWRT

Bill attended Pfeiffer University and West Chester University. He has a Masters of Education and has taught and coached for 38 years. He spent 25 years as a volunteer fireman and six terms on school board. Bill first became interested in the Civil War about 1989 with visits to Harpers Ferry, Cedar Creek, Antietam, and Gettysburg. He belongs to the Civil War Trust and NRA. He is currently President of the Board of Directors for the Vineland Historical and Antiquarian Society. Bill joined Old Baldy in 1990 or 1991. He has published two books and written several articles for the Old Baldy newsletter and has served as the Secretary of the Round Table for several years.

Notes from the President...

Autumn is coming soon as the days are shorter and the leaves will turn soon. We will be presenting some important events and projects in the next several months. Thank you for your continued support of our Round Table. Keep telling everyone you meet about our group.

Last month we learned about the interests of our members as they shared a special item with us. Plan on another night like this in the future where you can tell us about something important in your life. This month **Bill Hughes** will enlighten and remind us of Old Baldy CWRT's past. This will allow us to discuss where our Round Table will go in the coming years. Join us for a fun evening of our success and moving our history project forward.

Our Fall Lecture Series begins on Tuesday September 12th. Be sure to leave flyers around your community and tell

everyone to join us for one or more of the presentations. The variety of topics and presenters will peak the interest of many people. Thank you to everyone who signed up to staff our welcome table and greet our guests. Let us fill the room each week and introduce South Jersey to our great Round Table.

In this newsletter, you can read about the **George Mason House** and the **North Star Museum**. If you visit an interesting place or attend an event, send **Don Wiles** a few words about it so we all can benefit. **Herb Kaufman** has informed us that the third floor of the **GAR Museum** is open to view. He encourages members to stop by on the first Sunday of a month for an open house to see the treasures up there. In September, it will be on the 10th. Perhaps it is time to schedule another clean up event at the museum. Watch for details in the coming months.

Frank Barletta will be giving us another update on our October 2018 **Naval Symposium** and how you can assist on this great event. **Paul Prentiss** will provide an update on our grant application and what information he still needs to gather. The **Mullica Hill Civil War** weekend is October 14-15 and there are still some slots to sign up to staff our table and talk about the map **Ellen Preston** is preparing for the event. Let us know of other events at which the Round Table should have a presence.

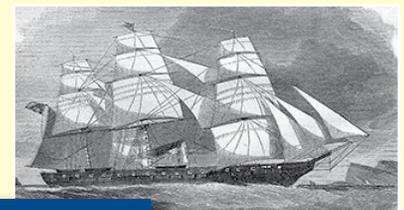
Join us at the Lamp Post Diner around 5:30 for pre-meeting fellowship. Be sure to inquire which Tuesday nights the lecture presenters will be joining us for dinner.

Rich Jankowski, President

Today in Civil War History

1861 Saturday, September 14

Naval Operations
USS Colorado, the Federal flagship, sinks the Confederate blockade runner William H. Judah off Pensacola, Florida.



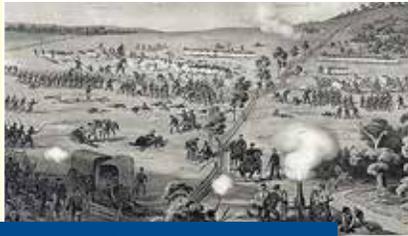
USS Colorado

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1862 Sunday, September 14

Eastern Theater

The Confederates have withdrawn west over three narrow roads leading over the timber-clad slopes of South Mountain. Their rear guards are attacked early in the afternoon.



Battle of South Mountain

By evening, Crampton's Gap, the southernmost position, is in Union hands while Bumside's corps batter through the others. Discouraged at the speed of the Union pursuit, Lee writes orders cancelling the offensive that evening. But then a messenger gallops in with news from Jackson: Harper's Ferry is as good as taken.

Western Theater

Price's army enters Iuka,

1863 Monday, September 14

Western Theater

Bragg rails at his subordinates, refuses to believe how scattered the Federals are, and continues to issue orders bearing no relation to what his corps commanders encounter on the ground. His habit of demanding a scapegoat for every failure has stifled initiative in his army and the antipathy between him and his subordinates severely hampers coordinated action.



**General Braxton Bragg
CSA**

1864 Wednesday, September 14

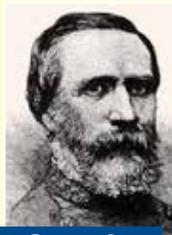
Eastern Theater

R.H. Anderson's Confederate Corps leaves the Shenandoah to join Lee's army at Petersburg. The continual attrition of



**Major General Jubal Anderson
Early
CSA**

the siege is bleeding the Army of Northern Virginia to death. But this withdrawal leaves Early badly outnumbered



**Lieutenant General Richard Heron Anderson
CSA**

in the valley. He now has about 20,000 men of all arms facing 43,000 Union troops, plus 7000 in garrison at Harper's Ferry.

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

Rest Stop on Network to Freedom in Canada

by Rich Jankowski,
OBCWRT Member



On the way to a ballgame in Plattsburgh last month, we stopped at the North Star Underground Railroad Museum in Ausable Chasm, NY. It is located in the Town of Chesterfield Heritage Center at 1131 Mace Chasm Road, about 15 miles south of Plattsburgh. The Museum tells about the history of the Champlain Line of the Underground Railroad. The exhibits portray the stories of slaves who passed through Northeastern New York and the Champlain Valley on their Quebec and Ontario, Canada.



The Champlain Line of the Underground Railroad encompassed the Upper Hudson River, the Champlain Canal, and Lake Champlain. Runaway slaves who reached these waterways took steamboats, barges and canal boats as part of their northward



journey. Stagecoach and railroad lines from New York City and New England provided land routes into the region. Lake Champlain was a Gateway to Freedom.

A multimedia production tells the story of John Thomas and his family. Thomas escaped from the cruelties of slavery in Maryland and settled on his own Adirondack mountain farm. The land was granted by Peterboro abolitionist Gerrit Smith. Decedents of Thomas still live in the area. A series of informative displays depict the debate over slavery and how it divided many of the churches in the nation. A regional exhibit identifies safe-houses and illuminates the lives of men and women who represented every stage of the antislavery struggle—from petitions to war. There was also a display on the Chinese Underground Railroad. We learned that Lt. Israel Green who captured John Brown at Harper's Ferry was a great-grandson of Zephaniah Platt, the founder of Plattsburgh, New York.

The Museum and the Center are open 7 days a week (closed Monday to Wednesday after Labor Day), from 11 am to 4 pm from the last Saturday in May to Columbus Day (open until 5 pm during July and August). The Museum can be opened for private tours by appointment throughout the year. Admission is free but donations are gratefully accepted. The Museum gift shop offers a selection of items and books about the Underground Railroad.

In conversation with the man working that day we discussed Lucretia Mott, Fort William Penn, the Underground

Railroad in New Jersey/Philadelphia and Quakers. He was knowledgeable on the route that led to upstate New York. He was grateful for our visit and welcomes others from our area.



After leaving the Museum we walked over to Ausable Chasm to view it from a bridge. It is

known as the "Grand Canyon of the Adirondacks". It offers several ways to enjoy the river including rafting, trails, biking, rock climbing and rappelling. Driving through the Adirondacks was scenic. More to come on places in Plattsburgh.

"...That all men are born equally free and Independent..."



by Kathy Clark
OBCWRT Member

A Visit to Gunston Hall: The Home of George Mason

I was visiting a friend in the middle of August who lives in Stafford, Virginia. Driving on my way to her house I saw a sign for Gunston Hall, the home of George Mason. Not realizing that Gunston Hall was so close we decided to take a day to visit,

take a tour, and learn some history about George Mason.



George Mason resided at Gunston Hall with his family for his entire life until his death in 1792. George's birth in 1725 until his death, found this home a refuge

from the outside world enjoying all the comforts of his farm and family. He is buried on the estate along with his wife and other family members within sight of



the house he built and the Potomac River. Mason was a Virginia planter, a slave holder, politician, and delegate to the US Constitutional Convention of 1787.

During the American Revolution Mason supported the colonials, using his knowledge and experience to help the revo-



lution. Preparing the first draft of the Virginia Declaration of Rights in 1776, it was adopted as written by the final Revolutionary Virginia Convention. This became the basis for the US Bill of Rights to the Constitution.



Mason was named one of Virginia's delegates to the Constitutional Convention, traveling to

Philadelphia, the only time he took a trip outside of Virginia. Mason participated in the convention for months but when it came to signing, it he was one of three men who would not sign. His "Objections to this Constitutional Government"

(1787) states why he was opposed to ratification. Mason cited the lack of a bill of rights, there was no immediate end to the slave trade or no super majority for navigation acts. He failed to attain these objections. It was not until the First Congress of 1789 that a bill of rights was introduced and ratified. He had to live with his decision for the rest of his life and switched his agenda from a US Bill of Rights to Virginia rights and attitudes.

By the time the Bill of Rights was ratified and his concerns about the Federal Courts and matters were addressed, "I could cheerfully put my Hand and Heart to the New Government." Mason remained friends with George Washington and Thomas Jefferson to the end mourning "a great loss". As a personal crusader for a declaration of rights his greatest contribution to our present day Constitutional law was his influence on our Bill of Rights.

Visiting Gunston Hall, we learned much about the life of this slaveholding tobacco planter, revolutionary activist, architect of the Virginia Declaration of Rights and Virginia State Constitution. Even though George Mason is not necessarily a household name in our history he was important to the foundation of our democratic government both in the US and abroad.

"That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent Rights, of which they cannot by any Compact, deprive or divest their Posterity; among which are the Enjoyment of Life, Liberty, with the Means of acquiring and processing Property, and pursuing and obtaining Happiness and Safety."

George Mason, draft of Article 1 of the Virginia Declaration of Rights, 1776.

The G. A. R. Museum opens Third Floor Exhibits

by Herb Kaufman

The G. A. R. Museum and Library, the only Civil War Museum in Philadelphia, is excited to announce that the new 3rd floor exhibit area will open on Sunday, September 10, 2017.

Thanks to the past support from the Delaware Valley Civil

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War Round Table, the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table, and our board and volunteers, we have made very significant progress in turning our 3rd floor into quality exhibition space.

During the summer we had a trash hauler remove all the unused, broken, and rusted file cabinets, and related surplus materials. Once this was accomplished, we developed a new design to include an area for storage, as well as a new exhibit space. We purchased 6 wall panel displays which will be used for our artwork. We also moved two exhibit cases and repurposed both our beautiful original desk and other items for new displays.

Added to this are two beautiful original G.A.R. chairs that we will clean and restore.

The 3rd floor exhibit area will present, for the first time, many pieces of original Civil War art and photographs, along with never before exhibited relics and artifacts.

This is one of the most exciting new enhancements to the museum experience.

So, if you have not visited the museum lately, now is the time.

Plan on attending the Open House in September. Or, bring your friends to one of our future open house programs. The speakers are always most interesting and informative, and we hope that you will enjoy seeing our new 3rd floor exhibition area.

Special group tours can be arranged by appointment.

I encourage everyone to visit the museum. I am sure you will be as excited as I am with the new exhibits with more to come.

**Grand Army of the Republic Civil War Museum
and Library**

**4278 Griscom Street
Philadelphia PA 19124**

**215-289-6484
www.garmuslib.org
garmuslib@verizon.net**

Editors Note: I have found three articles that have come out to try an answer questions on the removal of Civil War Memorials, Monuments and Gravestones from our National Parks and Cemeteries. By Act of Congress Confederate Soldiers were considered veterans and given a pension and a gravestone by the United States Government. I hope these articles may answer some of the questions you may have.

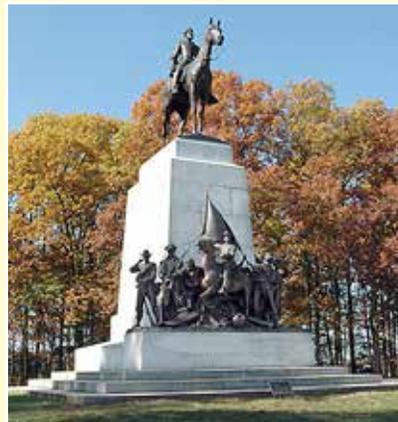
National Park Service Confederate Monuments and First Amendment Activities

National Park Service and Confederate Monuments:

Across the country, the National Park Service maintains and interprets monuments, markers, and plaques that commemorate and memorialize those who fought during the Civil War. These memorials represent an important, if controversial, chapter in our Nation's history. The National Park Service is committed to preserving these memorials while simultaneously educating visitors holistically about the actions, motivations, and causes of the soldiers and states they commemorate. A hallmark of American progress is our ability to learn from our history.

Many commemorative works including monuments and markers were specifically authorized by Congress. In other cases, a monument may have preceded the establishment of a park, and thus could be considered a protected park resource and value. In either of these situations, legislation could be required to remove the monument, and the NPS may need to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the National Environmental Policy Act before removing a statue/memorial.

Still other monuments, while lacking legislative authorization, may have existed in parks long enough to qualify as historic features. A key aspect of their historical interest is that they reflect the knowledge, attitudes, and tastes of the people who designed and placed them. Unless directed by legislation, it is the policy of the National Park Service that these works and their inscriptions will not be altered, relocated, obscured, or removed, even when they are deemed inaccurate or incompatible with prevailing present-day values. The Director of the National Park Service may make an exception to this policy.



The NPS will continue to provide historical context and interpretation for all of our sites and monuments in order to reflect a fuller view of past events and the values under which they occurred.

National Park Service and First Amendment Activities:

The National Park Service has long recognized freedom of speech, press, religion and public assembly.

National Parks and other public lands are the very embodiment of our democracy. First Amendment activities, such as demonstrations, at our national parks are activities protected by the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. The NPS adheres to the regulatory framework in 36 CFR 2.51. It is this provision that enables parks to accommodate First Amendment activity at designated spaces within the park, while also protecting park resources and values, and minimizing the impact on park visitors and park operations.

All requests for similar activities are treated equally. As long as permit criteria and requirements set forth by the park are met, no group wishing to assemble lawfully will be discriminated against or denied the right of assembly.

The safety of our employees and our visitors is our top priority. Park managers, in conjunction with local officials, engage in event planning to provide for public safety during permitted demonstrations.

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Gettysburg National Park Confederate Monuments

The National Parks Service has a message for America: We will not remove any Confederate statues from our country's national parks – and the country's best-known Civil War battlefield is making that crystal clear.

Less than one week after a group of white supremacists rallied in Charlottesville, Virginia, to protest the removal of a monument depicting Robert E. Lee, U.S. parks officials aren't holding back words about their plans for monuments.

"The National Park Service is committed to safeguarding these unique and site-specific memorials in perpetuity, while simultaneously interpreting holistically and objectively the actions, motivations, and causes

of the soldiers and states they commemorate," the parks service said in a statement, according to Penn Live.

Gettysburg National Military Park spokeswoman Katie Lawhon said that in the wake of the Charlottesville rally, the park has received no requests to remove their monuments, but even if it did, those requests would not be considered.

Lawhorn explained her position in a well-written email published by WGAL in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Its clarity is simply stunning:

"Gettysburg National Military Park preserves, protects, and interprets one of the best-marked battlefields in the world. Over 1,325 monuments, markers, and plaques, commemorate and memorialize the men who fought and died during the battle of Gettysburg and continue to reflect how that battle has been remembered by different generations of Americans. Many of these memorials honor Southern states whose men served in the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia.

"These memorials, erected predominantly in the early and mid-20th century, are an important part of the cultural landscape. The National Park Service is committed to safeguarding these unique and site-specific memorials in perpetuity, while simultaneously interpreting holistically and objectively the actions, motivations, and causes of the soldiers and states they commemorate."

Calling the memorials "an important part of the cultural landscape" summarizes the case perfectly. And the use of the words "committed ... in perpetuity" makes it clear that idea isn't going to change.

History should be remembered and serve as a lesson for future generations, not eradicated. The national parks should be applauded for taking a stand in favor of remembering American history.



The Acts of Congress

An Act Public Law 85-425

To increase the monthly rates of pension payable to widows and former widows of deceased veterans of the Spanish-American War, Civil War, Indian War, and Mexican War, and provide Pensions to widows of veterans who served in the military or naval forces of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 (Public Law 85-56) is amended:

(3) **Section 432** is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(e) For the purpose of this section, and section 433, the term 'veteran' includes a person who served in the military or naval forces of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War, and the term 'active, military or naval service' includes active service in such forces."

(9) Immediately above section 411, insert the following: "Confederate Forces Veterans"

"SEC. 410. The Administrator shall pay to each person who served in the military or naval forces of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War a monthly pension in the same amounts and subject to the same conditions as would have been applicable to such person under the laws in effect on December 31, 1957, if his service in such forces had been service in the military or naval service of the United States."

SEC. 2. This Act shall be effective from the first day of the second calendar month following its enactment.

Approved May 28, 1958.

An Act Public Law 85-811

To amend the Act of July 1, 1948, chapter 791 (24 U. S. C. 279a), providing for the procurement and supply of Government headstones and markers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first sentence of the first section of the Act of July 1, 1948, chapter 791 (24 U.S.C. 279a), is amended to read as follows:

"That the Secretary of the Army is authorized and directed to furnish, when requested, appropriate Government headstones or markers at the expense of the United States for the unmarked graves of the following:

"(1) Soldiers of the Union and Confederate Armies of the Civil War.

"(2) Members of the Armed Forces of the United States dying in the service and former members whose last service terminated honor-

"(3) Persons buried in post and national cemeteries.

U.S. Code Title 38 Part II, Chapter 23 - Headstones, markers, and burial receptacles.

I have given you a brief look (not all the details) at some Laws enacted by Congress since 1929 and amended over the years.

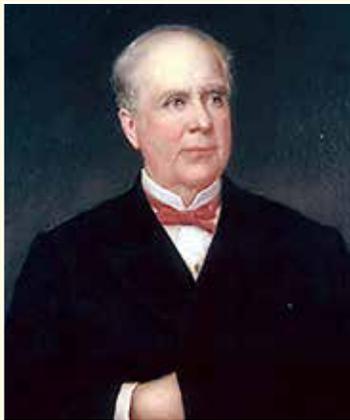
The Yellow Fever Plot

by Nancy Baird

Rumors of infected clothing, a secret rendezvous in Bermuda, and the actual outbreak of the disease in a Federally occupied city convinced Northerners that they were the targets of a diabolical Rebel scheme.

Continued from August Issue

Five months later, said Hyams, he received a letter from Dr. Blackburn, written on May 10 in Havana, asking him to borrow the necessary travel money and to meet the doctor in Halifax as soon as possible. After some difficulty in obtaining funds from various Confederate agents in Toronto and Montreal, Hyams reached Halifax in late June. On July 18 Blackburn arrived from Havana with eight trunks and a valise, which Hyams helped him remove from the steamer. Three of the trunks were delivered to the doctor; to his own hotel room Hyams took the five roped trunks, which he was informed contained clothing infected with yellow fever and small pox. Hyams was told that his mission was to take the baggage to Northern population centers and sell it to dealers



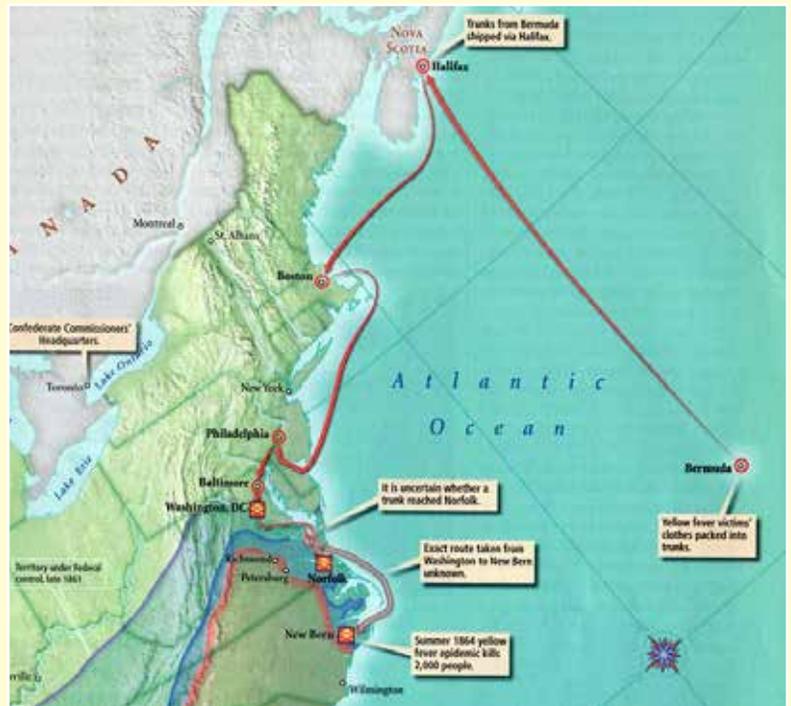
Dr. Luke Pryor Blackburn... was he guilty of a fiendish plot?

who were most likely to trade with military personnel. He was also warned that if it should be necessary to open the trunks, he must smoke cigars and chew camphor to prevent infection. Hyams agreed to transport the larger pieces but refused to take the small valise filled with elegant shirts, which he said Blackburn directed him to present to President Lincoln.

Following several inquiries, Hyams found a ship's captain who agreed to smuggle the baggage into Boston for \$20 in gold. The trunks were placed aboard the screw steamer Halifax, behind a sliding panel in the porter's quarters, and seven days later the ship docked at Boston. After obtaining a room at the Astor House, Hyams had the trunks removed from the ship and expressed to Washington, New York, Philadelphia, and Norfolk. In Washington Hyams left the largest trunk at Wall and Company Auction House with instructions to sell the goods for whatever price they would bring. Similar disposal was made of the baggage sent to the other cities. Two trunks were sent to Norfolk; Hyams had planned to take one to New Bern, North Carolina (then under Federal occupation) but was prevented from doing so by General Butler's non-intercourse orders. Consequently he made arrangements with a sutler in "Siegle [sic] or Weitzel's division" to take the goods for him. Shortly thereafter yellow fever broke out at New Bern, killing more than 2,000 civilians and soldiers, and Hyams was confident that the

sutler had carried out his instructions.

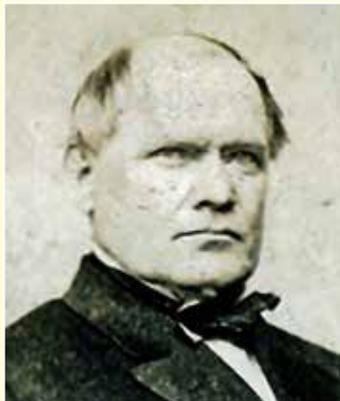
Upon completing his mission, Hyams returned to Toronto and requested the promised \$60,000 but was told that he would be paid on receipt of a bill of sale from the auction houses. To aid his immediate financial needs, including paying the rent and getting his wife's dresses "out of pawn," Blackburn gave him \$50. Hyams claimed that he later received an additional \$50 from Confederate agent Jacob Thompson and a \$50 check drawn on The Ontario Bank, but other requests to Dr. Blackburn for payment were either ignored or were met with promises of eventual payment



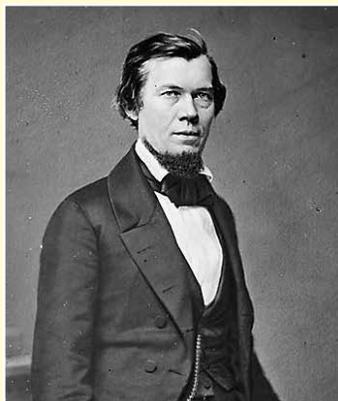
Blackburns plot map, showing the projected route.

larger than the original \$60,000. Hyams also said the doctor even promised to take him to France to meet the Emperor who, because of his interest in Mexico, "would give a million to operate in this way on the American army" if the United States attacked Maximilian.

The Toronto court also heard testimony from two other witnesses. The Reverend Stuart Robinson, a Kentuckian living in Canada, stated that he had introduced Hyams to Blackburn but knew nothing of the plot or the part played in it by the two men. Jacob Thompson's former assistant, informed the court that he heard Blackburn talk of the infected clothing that was stored in Bermuda but understood that the physician gave up the idea of importing the trunks into the United States because Thompson, who



Reverend Stuart Robinson admitted introducing Hyams to Blackburn.



Jacob Thompson, Confederate agent in Canada paid Hyams \$100.00.

controlled Confederate funds in Canada, refused to give him as much as a dollar for the enterprise. Dr. Blackburn did not testify.

The circumstantial evidence was damning, and even the pro-Rebel press in Canada viewed the scheme as "an outrage against humanity." The Montreal Gazette suggested that Blackburn's "overzeal for the cause of his country . . . led him to commit himself to so foul a crime." Northern newspapers that had carried glowing reports of General



The Harbor in Bermuda of which Blackburn was accused of shipping yellow victims' clothing to cities in the North.

Sherman's sweep across Georgia called the fever plot "one of the most fiendish plots ever concocted by the wickedness of man" and labeled Blackburn a "hidious devil" who was responsible for the mass murder of women and children at New Bern.

Following the presentation of evidence, the police court ruled that Blackburn should be sent to the judges at the next assizes, and his bail was set at \$4,000. Blackburn was tried before the Court of Assizes in October of 1865 and was acquitted because there was no evidence that the trunks had ever been on Canadian soil. When the prosecution suggested that the physician should be charged with conspiring to commit murder, the defense attorney reminded the court that according to Canadian law such a charge could only be levied if the intended victim were a head of state; since sufficient evidence had not been introduced to indicate that this was Blackburn's intention, the charge was not formally recorded.

In an attempt to link the Confederate officials at Richmond and the agents in Canada to the plot to murder President Lincoln, Godfrey Hyams was again questioned during the

assassination plot hearing. Although his story was essentially the same as the one told in Toronto, a few minor details differed. The only one of consequence was that he had stayed at the Parker House, rather than the Astor, in Boston, but neither hotel had a record of his visit. Witnesses were not called to confirm Hyams' sales in New York, Philadelphia, or Norfolk, but his story of the sale in Washington was supported. The proprietor of Wall and Company noted that his business records contained a listing of the inventory of the trunk as well as a receipt for the money later sent to Hyams in payment for a trunk filled with new and used clothing. Another witness claimed that a John Cameron had been approached by Blackburn in January of 1865 with a plan to transport infected clothing into the United States but had refused because of his fear of contracting the disease. Called to provide additional information, Cameron denied that he knew Blackburn or had ever been approached with such a plan. Other persons who might have been able to confirm or refute Hyams' testimony were not called.

For reasons never explained, the Federal Government took no further action against either Godfrey Hyams or Luke Blackburn, and their names mysteriously disappeared from the War Department records. One historian has suggested that perhaps Blackburn was able to convince the authorities that if such trunks ever existed, they contained nothing more dangerous than his own soiled laundry and that the United States War Department "had enough dirty linens of its own" that it preferred not to air in public.

It is difficult for the modern sleuth to determine how much of the yellow fever plot was truth or fabrication. The most damaging "proof" of the scheme, the outbreak of the scourge at New Bern, can be entirely eliminated, for it has since been determined that yellow fever can be transmitted only be the vector

mosquito *aedes aegyptae*. The credibility of Godfrey Hyams, an inglorious turncoat whose loyalties responded to money rather than to a cause, can be questioned but not totally ignored, but it is difficult to discount the statements of the witnesses who



Hospital of the 9th Vermont Infantry Regiment at New Bern, North Carolina, where an epidemic of Yellow Fever broke out in the summer of 1864.

appeared before the Bermuda Court. Further evidence is needed either to convict or acquit Blackburn of the terrible accusation, but it appears that such evidence does not exist. Any notations or records kept by Confederate agents in Canada that might have shed light on Blackburn's activities were burned, and most specific directives between Richmond and Canadian agents were oral. Neither the Confederate War Records nor the memoirs of the major Confederate leaders mention Blackburn, and the autobiographies of his friends and associates who knew him during the war years say only that he was an agent in Canada. Blackburn left no known private papers dealing with his war activities, and he never either denied or admitted being involved in the plot. His only comment, made years later, was that the whole accusation was "too pro-posterous

for intelligent gentlemen to believe."

The germ warfare scheme appears inconsistent with the high ethics exhibited by Blackburn's humanitarian conduct before and after the war, but it is possible that strong, deep-rooted loyalty to the Confederacy and hatred for her enemies temporarily overshadowed his respect for human life; if so, perhaps his feelings were those suggested by an 1879 newspaper—that a physician had the same right to use his skills and knowledge to slay the enemy as had a general. The true story may never be known.

In the years following the war Dr. Blackburn resumed his medical practice in Louisville, Kentucky and during subsequent epidemics aided communities stricken by yellow fever. Following his heroic efforts during the epidemic of 1878, which struck Kentucky as well as the lower Mississippi Valley, the grateful people of his native state elected him

to their highest public office. Today Kentuckians remember Governor Blackburn as the father of prison reform in the state. Kentucky's newest correctional complex bears his name, and his gravestone is inscribed "Luke Pryor Blackburn—the Good Samaritan."

The yellow fever plot may have been a desperate attempt by zealous Confederates to bring the war to a quick and satisfactory end. If so, the scheme failed because of the erroneous belief concerning the cause of the disease. Had it been possible to spread the pestilence with infected clothing, and if the testimony about the collection and distribution of the clothing can be believed, the war might have lasted a few months longer, the death toll could have been much greater and the postwar bitterness would have been more severe. But it is doubtful that even yellow fever could have weakened the Union sufficiently to alter the outcome.

August 10th Meeting

"Member Show and Tell"

by Dietrich Preston, OBCWRT Member

The first presenter was **Bill Hughes**, President of the Board of Vineland Historical Society, with memorabilia from the US Hospital in



Bill Hughes

Beverly, NJ. Letters, envelopes and post cards with actual postage of the day. It was the US Christian Commission who issued notepaper and envelopes to the patients to write home to their family. If they were not able to do it on their own someone would write it for them. Bill passed around a binder of his collection of Civil War and Revolutionary War money and stamps. He also had a bloodstained cloth from Colonel Ellsworth who got shot after taking down the Confederate Flag from the roof of the Marshall House Inn in Arlington, VA. Members were able to look at Bill's notebook as it was passed around for all to view.



Arlene Schnaare brought us reproductions of Civil War quilts. Arlene explained that quilts have three layers with felt on the inside, batting and a backing. The fabrics that could be chosen could be velvet, cotton, or even silk. With the help

of her son, Tim and granddaughter, Kalee, Arlene showcases four quilts, each with its own unique patterns and designs. First was the



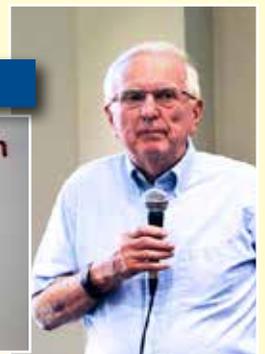
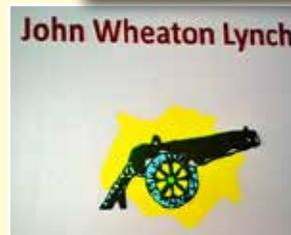
Arlene Schnaare



Civil War Pot Holder Quilt. These quilts could be made in 2-3 days by the Sanitary Commission for the soldiers to use as needed. Harriet Powers Bible Quilt was made for the purpose of teaching children the bible through designs and stories. A recently discovered quilt at the Grand Army of the Republic Museum from the 1870's had a picture of Grant right in the middle. Finally, Arlene showed us the Celestial Delight Quilt which Arlene describes as a "Quilt on Drugs". The joy of quilting is a hobby that Arlene truly loves spending about 2 or 3 hours a day for 7-8 months to complete one quilt. This is a hobby with a lot of history.

Bob Lynch brought us his Great Grandfather's letters, John Wheaton Lynch, a student at Burlington College (Doane Academy) and First Lieutenant of the 106th PA Infantry to our attention. This was a rare find for Bob and one he cherishes very dearly. John Whea-

Bob Lynch



ton Lynch served as a private at Fort Delaware for a 90-day enlistment. In the book "Unlikely Allies" is a description of how the enlisted group's main job while at Fort Delaware was mounting artillery. Other letters detail scenes from Harper's Ferry; Falmouth, Virginia; the losses at Fredericksburg; and their victory at Gettysburg. There is a monument to the 106th Pennsylvania Regiment on Emmitsburg Road in Gettysburg. John Wheaton Lynch was dedicated to the preservation of the Union as he related to his wife-to-be, Bess, in many of his very personal letters. There are over 100 letters housed at the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

Jim Heenehan brought an artifact from World War I. It is a fake nail with a medallion attached which was discovered when a keg was being loaded onto a Dutch Steamer during World War I. There were 100,000 kegs which were used to smuggle lead into the country. This nail was found on the USS Mississippi in the 1930's. This was a very interesting artifact that very few people know about.



Jim Heenehan



Thanks to all our presenters for talking about such interesting topics. We always learn new information as a result of our member's interests and wonderful discussions. Look for another Show and Tell night in the future.

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

"...The One That Almost Got Away..."

After General Lees surrender at Appomattox Court House, the Civil War rapidly wound down. There were still pointless skirmishes to be fought, and unnecessary casualties to be suffered, but after a few more weeks the war was finally over. Most of the Confederate soldiers went peacefully back home. There were a few die hards, however, who chose to leave the country. Most tended to be high-ranking officers and politicians, who could afford to pack up and cross the Atlantic, or head into Mexico and points south.

There was one group of Confederates, however, who decided to fight their way out—the officers and crew of the William H. Webb. Commanded by twenty-five-year-old Lieutenant Charles W. Read, the Webb



Day by day the ship sped along, with no further trouble. At some point, a torpedo was attached to a pole and added to the bow. Every 10 or 15 miles, a landing party would cut any nearby telegraph wires. At one

The CSS William H. Webb engulfed in flames after being set on fire by its crew to prevent its capture by the U.S. Navy.

was a double engine steamship of 500 tons, originally built in New York City. It was sold to the authorities in Louisiana for use as a towboat. The ship was also known for its speed, which was to play a role in its last adventure. After the war broke out, the Confederates converted the craft into a warship. They added 3 guns, including one that could fire a 32-pound shot. When Admiral David Farragut captured New Orleans on April 28, 1862, the Webb was taken out of his reach, up the Red River, where it was further armed with a ram.

On April 16, 1865, just two days after John Wilkes Booth shot Abraham Lincoln, the Webb left its station near Shreveport, Louisiana. The ship was going to try a getaway, but it was not going to be easy. The Red River and the Mississippi River were thronged with Union ships, guarding New Orleans, and moving soldiers and supplies. The Confederates intention was to escape into the Gulf of Mexico and head for Havana, Cuba, where they would sell the ship's cargo of cotton.

The Webb first stopped at Cote's Landing, 25 miles upriver from Alexandria, and took in 250 cords of pine knots as fuel. Pine fuel was bulky, and not really suitable for a ships engines. Also, it gave off clouds of black smoke, which the crew called the "black squall". Coal would have been cleaner and more efficient, but with the U.S. Navy everywhere, the Webb could not get any.

In Chapter 4 of his Life on the Mississippi, Mark Twain mentioned that whenever a steamboat pulled into his childhood town of Hannibal, Missouri, the crew would toss a few chunks of pine wood into the furnace just before arriving: "great volumes of the blackest smoke are rolling and tumbling out of the chimneys—a husbanded grandeur created with a bit of pitch pine just before arriving at a town". In peacetime this was fun, a spectacle to be enjoyed. In wartime, the last thing the Webb needed was to signal its presence for miles up and down the river.

On April 21, the men aboard ship decided it was now or never. Besides fueling up, they had also covered the ship with cotton bales, as a kind of armor. There was even an American flag, at half-mast, as if in deference to the recent death of Abraham Lincoln. It was time to go.

At 4:30 AM, they set out. On the 22nd they ran the gauntlet of the Union fleet at the mouth of the Red River and embarked upon the Mississippi River. The fleet opened fire, nine times, but only one shot hit the Webb. This cut the jackstaff a small pole up front used for displaying a flag, and it also knocked off a bale of cotton. The Webb doesn't seem to have done any shooting itself.

Just after the bombardment, a crewman came out with a pot of black paint. The Webb had originally been painted white all over, an odd choice, since it made the ship conspicuous even at night. The crewman began work by painting over the smokestack.

point, however, near the mouth of the Red River, a unit of black Union soldiers prevented them from doing so.

On April 24 they cut the wires 13 miles above Bonnet Carre, itself about 30 miles upriver from New Orleans. Today would be the day—could they run past New Orleans and escape? Had the Webb but known it, they had a Union man as an unwitting ally. He would prove quite effective at disrupting telegraph service, without even using a wire-cutter.

The comedy of errors began when a young Lieutenant Enos, who had seen the Webb upriver from Bonnet Carre, galloped down to Bonnet Carre and told what was happening. A problem now presented itself. Where was the Union telegraph operator, to warn New Orleans? The operator, an L. C. Hebard, had left his post and disappeared into a coffee house. By the time his superiors found him, the Webb was six miles past Bonnet Carre and its crew was cutting more wires. So, Enos galloped off again, on a fresh horse, while Hebard was sent off in an ambulance with men and wire, to fix the line and warn New Orleans.

Hebard took along his telegraph, to relay a warning from the officer at Bonnet Carre. Somehow, though, he wandered off into the country side along the way. When he finally returned, he was thoroughly drunk. By this time, there was yet another wire break to fix 12 miles farther down. One of the officers at Bonnet Carre, Colonel Charles Everett, wrote an April 24 message to a lieutenant Maloney, ending with, "I hope a new operator will be sent here soon, as I am obliged to keep this one under guard in his own office and work him drunk or sober?"

Despite Hebard's dubious assistance, by noon of that day, the 24th, the U.S. fleet at New Orleans were (somehow) notified—though they would have known about the Webb's imminent arrival anyway, with the "black squall" coming over the horizon. By 12:30 PM the Webb came into view, zipping along at 30 miles an hour. Crowds of New Orleans people ran to the levee to watch.

The Union crews may have felt a certain admiration for the Webb's crew, for having gotten so far, but there was probably some bitterness as well. By April 24, the surviving U.S. sailors must have figured they had gotten through their tour of duty, and could go home soon. Now they might have to fight a battle, and risk getting injured or killed.

A U.S. ship called the Lackawana fired a 250-pound shot, hitting the Webb above the water line at the bow, but doing no serious damage. A torpedo didn't explode, either. At this point the Webb lowered the U.S. flag. The firing from other ships did even less damage to the Webb, some missing their target altogether. Again, the Webb did not fire back. As the ship passed the river bend below New Orleans, it raised the Confederate flag.

The Union ships fired up as soon as they could, and gave chase. The Hollyhock led the pack, accompanied by the Florida, the Ossipee, and the Washington, which was described as a "tin-clad". Tin-clads were not actually armored with tin. They were iron-clads all right, but with a bare minimum of armor, armor that could stop a bullet maybe, but not a determined artillery attack. In other words, a tin-clad was a second-rate, quickie job.

The pursuers also included the Quaker City, which had seen service from the earliest days of the war. Just two

years later, in 1867, the Quaker City was used for a group tour of the Mediterranean. One of its passengers was Mark Twain, who later wrote up the trip in 1869 in his first major book, *The Innocents Abroad*.

The Hollyhock was the only one that could keep up. For 28 miles, the two ships raced, the Hollyhock neither losing ground nor gaining any. It was almost like the prewar steamboat races described in *Life on the Mississippi*.

The Webb's plan was eventually to turn and capture the Hollyhock, then wait until nightfall. It would then continue downriver, hurrying past two forts that guarded the river, one on each side—Forts Jackson and St. Philip. In other words, they were hoping to run past the forts without being destroyed, the way Farragut had run past the forts in 1862, only in the opposite direction.

Then all the plans went awry. A warship, the Richmond, loomed up ahead, blocking the way. As the April 25 "Daily Picayune" of New Orleans phrased it, "There was a Richmond in the field", a reference to Shakespeare's "Richard the Third", where the evil Richard is defeated by the heroic Richmond at the battle of Bosworth Field in 1485.

There was no point in losing lives—the escape had failed. Read ran the ship aground, and the crew set it on fire, clambered onto the levee, and ran for the swamps. The U.S. ships were unable to extinguish the flames, but they did rescue one Charles Preston, an overlooked engineer down below, who had slept through it all.

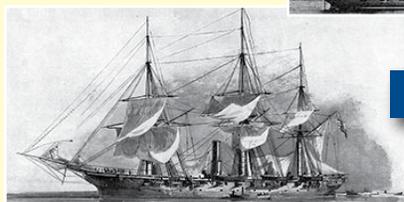
The fugitives soon discovered what a muddy, bug-laden place a swamp was to wade through. Accordingly, they turned themselves in to the Union authorities, at a place called McCall's Flats. They were taken back upriver to New Orleans and placed in custody.

Perhaps the April 26 Daily Picayune said it best: "If it had succeeded, it would have lived in story as the most extraordinary feat in the days of naval warfare. As it failed it will only be regarded as an act of desperation."



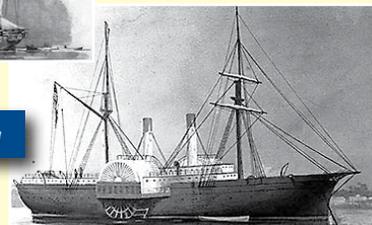
USS Lackawana

USS Ossipee



USS Richmond

USS Quaker City





**Blue
Water
Navy**

**Brown
Water
Navy**



Civil War Navy Symposium

**Save the Date
October 20, 2018**

***Expert Civil War Naval Speakers
Living Historians
Civil War Maritime Music
Door Prizes/Raffles***



Presented by the
Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia
For information and updates: <http://www.oldbaldycwrt.org>

***Symposium to be held on board
the Battleship New Jersey in her berth
at Camden (Delaware River), New Jersey***



New Jersey in the Civil War



NEW JERSEY IN THE CIVIL WAR

2017 Lecture Series at Camden County College

The Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia,
in conjunction with the
Center for Civic Leadership and Responsibility

The Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia, in conjunction with the Center for Civic Leadership and Responsibility, present this 6-week Lecture Series exploring the impact and effects of the American Civil War on the lives of the citizens of New Jersey. The programs focus on topics that may be little known or rarely written in New Jersey Civil War history.

All programs begin at 7:00 PM and are free and open to the public. Connector Building – Large Lecture Hall Room 105 at the Blackwood Campus of Camden County College.

Week 1: September 12

Joanne Hamilton Rajoppe is the author of “**Northern Women in the Aftermath of the Civil War: The Wives and Daughters of the Brunswick Boys**”. Much is known about the soldiers who marched and fought in the battles of the Civil War but less is known about the women who were left at home. This is very true of the author’s family, the Hamilton’s, (a NJ Family) as the Brunswick Boys went off to war and their women were left to take care of the home front. There was very little support and inadequate necessities to provide for themselves and their children. Joanne shows the challenges facing women in the late 19th and early 20th century. These women are the survivors of the Civil War. Joanne, a lifelong resident of NJ, is the first woman to serve as Union County Clerk and as first mayor of Springfield, NJ. She was Assistant Secretary of State in 1981, and is a member and trustee of the Union Township Historical Society.

Week 2: September 19

Dr. William D. Carrigan, professor of History at Rowan University presents **Traitor State or Jersey Blue? New Jersey and the American Civil War; the complicated role of New Jersey in the Civil War**. First with the service of over 88,000 men in arms and with New Jersey politicians critical of Lincoln’s war efforts. This tension makes the Garden State’s support for the Union one of the most important stories of the Civil War. New Jersey’s complex role is the subject of this lecture paying special attention to the differences between Northern and Southern New Jersey as well as noting the contributions of specific New Jerseyans. Dr. Carrigan teaches courses in American History and guides students and the public on tours of Civil War sites. In 2014, the Organization of American Historians appointed him to be one of their Distinguished Lecturers. Dr. Carrigan did his undergraduate work at the University of Texas in Austin and earned a doctorate from Emory University.

Week 3: September 26

“**Call to Duty: The Civil War Training Camp of NJ**”
Producer **Tom Burke** and director **Rich Mendoza**. present

their film which tells the story of NJ citizens who enlisted in the Union Army in the summer of 1862. The Civil War was in its second year and more soldiers were needed to fill the depleted ranks of existing units. Regiments were created to complete the task at hand. Recruitment and training began at Camp Vredenburg in Monmouth County, the same Monmouth Battlefield used during the Revolutionary War on June 28, 1778. The scenes follow the regiment into battle and beyond for three years, highlighting the lives of several members of the NJ unit. No script was written, except the narration, dialog was spontaneous. This production was recorded on location at various historic sites in NJ and at Hanover Junction Train Station in Pennsylvania.

Week 4: October 3

John Zinn discuss “**The Mutinous Regiment: The 33rd NJ in the Civil War**”. The 33rd NJ served in Sherman’s great western campaign after being formed in 1863 during the draft riots. Mr. Zinn will summarize and give a detailed examination of the 33rd’s service in the Atlantic Campaign. There will be a discussion of soldiers from South Jersey who served in the regiment. John Zinn is a life-long NJ resident with special interest in the Civil War and Base Ball. He earned a BA and an MBA degree from Rutgers University, is a Vietnam Veteran and recipient of the Bronze Star.

Week 5: October 10

“**Ere the Shadows Fade: NJ’s Civil War Photographers**” presented by **Gary D. Saretzky**, archivist, educator and photographer. Mr. Saretzky shows several notable examples of NJ’s Civil War Era photographers. Soldiers and families wanted more images of loved ones and as a result brought the photographic trade to NJ. New photo galleries opened to meet the demand with some NJ photographers going to Southern states to open more studios. The photography business became an important part of the state after the Civil War as some soldiers returned home to begin careers in photography. Gary D. Saretzky, is Archivist of Monmouth County (1994-). He served as Coordinator, Internship Programs, Rutgers-New Brunswick History Department (1994-2016) and taught the history of photography course at Mercer County Community College

century New Jersey photographers for more than thirty years. He has published more than 100 articles, reviews, and exhibition catalogs on conservation of library materials, history of photography, and other topics and lectures regularly through the Horizons Speakers Bureau of the New Jersey Council for the Humanities and under other auspices.

Week 6: October 17

Film Screening of **"The General"** starring Buster Keaton, presented by **Robert Baumgartner**. This 1926 silent classic is regarded as one of the greatest American films ever made. Adapted from the memoirs of William Pittenger, it is the story of The Great Locomotive Chase, an actual

Union raid during the Civil War. The Western and Atlantic Railroad #3 "General" is a steam locomotive built in 1855 by Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor in Paterson, New Jersey. Sergeant William Pittenger of the 2nd Ohio Infantry was one of the Union raiders. A Medal of Honor recipient, he resided in Vineland, NJ for a number of years after the war. Robert C. Baumgartner is an adjunct professor of History at Camden County College primarily working with the Center for Civic Leadership and Responsibility. Mr. Baumgartner received his undergraduate and graduate degrees at Rowan University, and graduate training in historic preservation from Arizona State University. Mr. Baumgartner is also a faculty member of the history department of Triton Regional High School.

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table Clothing Items

1 - Short Sleeve Cotton Tee - \$23.00

Gildan 100% cotton, 6.1oz.

Color Options: Red, White, Navy, Tan

Sizes: Adult: S-3XL Adult Sizes: S(34-36); M(38-40); L(42-44); XL(46-48); XXL(50-52); 3XL(54-55)

2 - Long Sleeve Cotton Tee - \$27.00

Gildan 100% cotton, 6.1oz.

Color Options: Red, White, Navy

Sizes: Adult: S-3XL Adult Sizes: S(34-36); M(38-40); L(42-44); XL(46-48); XXL(50-52); 3XL(54-55)

3 - Ladies Short Sleeve Polo - \$26.00

Anvil Pique Polo - 100% ring-spun cotton pique.

Color: Red, White, Navy, Yellow-Haze

Logo embroidered on left chest

Sizes: Ladies: S-2XL Ladies

Chest Size Front: S(17"); M(19"); L(21"); XL(23"); 2XL(24")

4 - Mens Short Sleeve Polo Shirt - \$26.00

Anvil Pique Polo - 100% ring-spun cotton pique.

Color: Red, White, Navy, Yellow-Haze

Logo embroidered on left

Sizes: Mens: S-3XL

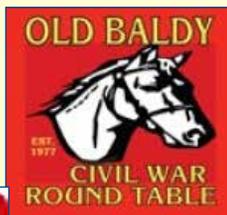
Chest Size Front: S(19"); M(21"); L(23"); XL(25"); 2XL(27"); 3XL(29")

5 - Fleece Lined Hooded Jacket - \$48.00

Dickies Fleece Lined Nylon Jacket 100% Nylon Shell;

100% Polyester Fleece

Lining; Water Repellent Finish



Color: Navy or Black

Logo Embroidered on Left Chest

Size: Adult S-3XL

Chest Size: S(34-36"); M(38-40"); L(42-44"); XL(46-48"); 2XL(50-52"); 3XL(54-56")

6 - Sandwich Caps - \$20.00

Lightweight Cotton Sandwich Bill Cap 100% Brushed Cotton;

Mid Profile Color: Navy/White or Stone/Navy

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<https://tuttlemarketing.com/store/products/old-baldy-civil-war-round-table-651>

7 - Irish Fluted Glass - \$7.00

Can be used with either Cold or Hot Liquids

Items can be seen and ordered from the Old Baldy Web Site or the Manufacture's Web Site.

Continued on page 14

Coming Events

Sunday, September 10 through May 13, 2018

Morris County Historical Society exhibit "The Cutting Edge: Medicine in Morris County, 1876-1976". Morris County Historical Society will feature the many contributions Morris County doctors, hospitals, pharmaceutical companies and veterinarians have made to the field of medicine at both the local and global levels. Acorn Hall, 68 Morris Ave., Morristown, NJ.

Information: 973-267-3465 or www.morriscountyhistory.org

Through October 1

Passaic County Historical Society opens a new exhibit entitled; "The Men Who Served: 1861-1964". Over 30 photographs have been selected for this exhibit to demonstrate the common experiences of American servicemen from the Civil War to Vietnam. Visitors can see the exhibit on the 3rd floor during regular museum hours: September 5-October 1; 1pm-4pm: Wednesday-Sunday. General admission applies: \$5/adults, \$4/children; members, free. Information: 973-247-0085 or www.lambertcastle.org

Thursday through October

Curator Tour - join Bayshore Center's Museum Curator Rachal Rogers Dolhanczyk for a group tour of the museum. \$10/tour: \$25/tour and lunch at Oyster Cracker Café. Bayshore Center at Bivalve, 2800 High Street, Port Norris, NJ 08349. Information: 856-785-2060 ext. 109 or museum@bayshorecenter.org

Register Now for October 7, 2017; 9:30am-3pm

Alice Paul Institute, 128 Hooton Road, Mt. Laurel, NJ 08054: Historic Preservation Workshop: Interpretive Planning for Historic Sites and Museums: Why, What, and How at Alice Paul Institute. \$60/person. Instructor Page Talbott a senior fellow at the Center for Cultural Partnerships at Drexel University and the principal consultant at Talbott Exhibits and Planning. From 2013 to June 2016 she served as president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Information: www.alicepaul.org or 856-231-1885

Saturday, September 9

Old Baldy Fort Delaware trip. Right now, need someone to organize the trip, carpooling etc., or this trip will not be ready to visit by the 9th. We will need someone to step up and help. Let Rich know by the next Old Baldy meeting if you would like to help. This is a day of history, fellowship, and fun. Not to be missed!

September 12, 19, 26; October 3, 10, 17: 7pm 2017 Lecture Series at Camden County College: "NEW JERSEY IN THE CIVIL WAR"

Hope you will join us for this important lecture series. If you would like to volunteer to help one night or more at the table, be a greeter, or be helpful to the lecturer that evening the sign-up sheet will be around again at the Old Baldy August meeting. Thanks for all who have already signed up to make this lecture series a big success.

Saturday and Sunday, October 14-15: Saturday 10am-6pm and Sunday 10am-4pm

The 28th Pennsylvania Historical Association and the 28th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Company of Philadelphia are presenting a Civil War living history weekend at Mullica Hill, NJ. The sign-up sheet will be going around at the August meeting to help one day, two days or a few hours. This is another great way to talk about Old Baldy CWRT and all we are doing to bring history to everyone. We may even get a new member or two! Be part of the fun of living history.

New Jersey in the Civil War 2017

2017 lecture series at Camden County College, Blackwood Campus! All programs begin at 7pm and are free and open to the public.

First week: September 12:

Joanne Hamilton Rajoppi author of "Northern Women in the Aftermath of the Civil War: The Wives and Daughters of the Brunswick Boys".

September 19:

Dr. William D. Carrigan

New Jersey in the Civil War

September 26:

"Call to Duty: The Civil War Training Camps of NJ"

October 3:

"The Mutinous Regiment: The 33rd NJ in the Civil War"

October 10:

"Ere the Shadows Fade: NJ's Civil War Photographers"

October 17:

Film "The General"

Thursday through October

Curator Tour - join Bayshore Center's Museum Curator Rachal Rogers Dolhanczyk for a group tour of the museum. \$10/tour: \$25/tour and lunch at Oyster Cracker Café. Bayshore Center at Bivalve, 2800 High Street, Port Norris, NJ 08349. Information: 856-785-2060 ext. 109 or museum@bayshorecenter.org

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

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

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2017

September 14 - Thursday

Bill Hughes

"Old Baldy History Night"

October 12 - Thursday

David O. Stewart

"Impeached: The Trial of President Andrew Johnson
and the Fight for Lincoln's Legacy"

November 9 - Thursday

James Scythes

"This will make a man of me:
The Life and Letters of a Teenage Officer
in the Civil War"

December 14 - Thursday

Walt Lafty

"Walt Whitman: the Civil War's Poet Patriot"

Questions to

Dave Gilson - 856-547-8130 - ddsghh@comcast.net

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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