

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

Kevin M. Hale Award
for
best Historical Newsletter
in New Jersey

March 14, 2019 The Civil War: April 12, 1861 - May 9, 1865

“Saving Democracy: Lincoln’s Political Religion and the American Pursuit of Justice”

Join us at **7:15 PM** on **Thursday, March 14th**, at **Camden County College** in the **Connector Building, Room 101**. This month’s topic is **“Saving Democracy: Lincoln’s Political Religion and the American Pursuit of Justice”**

Dave Prentiss



Mr. Prentiss examines the connection between Lincoln’s early speech, On the Perpetuation of our Political Institutions, and the Gettysburg Address, and how together they reveal the fundamental principles of democracy and justice that guided Lincoln during his presidency.

David Prentiss is a member of the political science department at the University of Massachusetts-Dartmouth. He teaches courses in constitutional law, American government, political philosophy, leadership studies, urban politics, and public opinion dynamics. His research interests include the American founding, Progressivism, democratic leadership, political philosophy, Jane Austen, and Nathaniel Hawthorne. Professor Prentiss is a frequent speaker on democracy, leadership, and liberal education, with a special focus on Alexander Hamilton, Abraham Lincoln, Franklin Roosevelt, Frances Perkins, and Harry Truman.

He is the former board chair of the Alma del Mar Charter School in New Bedford, MA and currently serves on the school’s Advisory Council. He is also the President of the New Bedford Symphony Orchestra. Professor Prentiss received a B.A. in Philosophy at Assumption College, a J.D. from New England School of Law and a M.A. in Political Science at Boston College.

Notes from the President...

As we move into the third month of 2019, we are building momentum in growing our Round Table and spreading our message in South Jersey. With Spring around the corner, our local Sports team are preparing for their battles ahead.

Thank you to all who have renewed their dues and our new members. Congratulations to our newest Emeritus Member, **Hal Jespersen**, our wonderful web-master for his continuous service to our Round Table. Let us know what else you would like to see on our webpage. Copies of our newsletters for the last 15 years are available there.

Last month **Bennett Carlton** shared his knowledge of the Civil War Battles of General Charles G. Harker. It was an

informative presentation on this local hero. This month **Dave Prentiss** will tell us about “Lincoln’s Political Religion and the American Pursuit of Justice.” Bring a friend to join us on the 14th. General Thomas will be joining us next month. Be sure to review the Constitution/By-Law updates that **Dave Gilson** distributed at the February meeting as we will be voting on them this month.

Our Round table was represented at the Octavius Catto event, New Jersey History Day judging and Camden County History Alliance activities. **The Michael A. Cavanaugh Book Award** committee is reviewing and evaluating books for our next award. On the 14th we will hear more about our upcoming May 4th trip to Vineland to learn about how Civil War veterans grew the town. The Annual GAR Museum Preservation Luncheon is on March 23rd at noon at Cannstatter’s on Academy Road. Mark June 8th for the South Jersey History Fair.

Thanks to **Dave Gilson** for the interesting posts he has shared on our Facebook Page. You can also follow the adventures of **Flat Old Baldy** there. Discussions continue on submitting a bid to host the 2020 CWRT Congress. Please provide your input to a Board member. Remember to do your on-line purchasing through Amazon Smile (with Old Baldy CWRT as beneficiary). Let VP **Kathy Clark** know if you would like to join our delegation to the League of Historical Societies of New Jersey to the April 6th meeting in Tom’s River. Pick up some flyers and our new rack cards at the meeting to share in your community. Let us know if you would like to write a book review for our

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newsletter.

Join us for a pre-meeting meal at the Lamp Post Diner at 5:30 on the 14th.

Rich Jankowski, President

Today in Civil War History

1862 Friday, March 14

Eastern Theater

Bumside attacks and takes New Beme with 11,000 men, driving Confederate General Branch's larger army from the town. Union casualties are reported as 91 dead and 466 wounded. Confederate losses include 64 killed, 106 wounded, and 413 captured.

Tram-Mississippi

General Pope takes New Madrid, Missouri, thus opening the way for an attack on the Confederate-held Island Number 10 in the Mississippi. Possession of this strategic position is the key to the control of the whole of eastern Tennessee.

1863 Saturday, March 14

Western Theater

Admiral Farragut attempts to run the Confederate batteries at Port Hudson during the night. His advance betrayed by a small steamer, the squadron comes under a ferocious barrage. The Confederates fire piles of pine-knots on the right bank of the river, silhouetting the Federal warships for the rebel gunners. Farragut's flagship Hartford and Albatross succeed in making the passage, but Richmond, Monongahela, Genesee, and Kineo are compelled to withdraw. The Mississippi passes the lower batteries, running at high speed despite the four-knot current. Unfortunately, she strikes the spit opposite Port Hudson and goes hard aground.

1864 Sunday, March 14

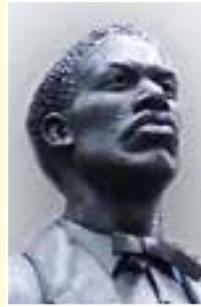
Trans-Mississippi

Commanded by Brigadier General A.J. Smith, the three Federal divisions overrun Fort De Russy near Simsport. The Confederate defenders, Walker's division commanded by General Richard Taylor, fall back on Bayou Boeuf, covering Alexandria, Louisiana. The assault on Fort De Russy costs 34 Union casualties but results in the capture of eight heavy guns, two field pieces, and 260 prisoners. Meanwhile, Porter's fleet breaks through the dam nine miles downstream and steams toward Alexandria.

1865 Tuesday, March

Eastern Theater

Cox's Federal Army occupies Kinston, North Carolina, while Sherman's advance guard skirmishes along the Black River. His troops at Fayetteville cross the Cape Fear River. Sheridan's cavalry have continued their advance and now skirmish at the South Anna Bridge as they move to join Grant's army.



Annual Major Octavius V. Catto Honor Ceremony

by Rich Jankowski,
Member OBCWRT

Flat Old Baldy and my wife Debbie accompanied me into Philadelphia for the Annual Major Octavius V. Catto Honor Ceremony. It was held at the Catto Monument at the south Front of City Hall. While the temperature was not low, the wind and occasional rain was cold on the attendees. Arriving early, FOB was able to explore the Monument and posed for a picture with Catto. While the crowd (50) was smaller than last year (probably because of the weather), those present were enthusiastic about Catto. We were pleased to run into Dr. Cheryl Gooch (our December persenter). She is looking forward to joining the Round Table on our May 4th trip to Vineland. We also saw friends of the Round Table Albert El and Joe Becton at the event.

Dr. Andy Waskie welcomed everyone and recognized the VIPs present. Reverend Ray gave the invocation and representatives of the sponsoring organizations thanked those who came out to the event. These included members of the Ben Franklin Post of the American Legion, the Catto Society, The Meade Society, The Union League, the Temple University Africology and African American Studies De-

partment and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

General David Wood of the Pennsylvania National Guard gave a rousing Keynote address. Mayor Kenny was acknowledged for his efforts in getting the 12-foot statue erected. Several of the organizations placed



wreathes in front of the monument. The Third USCT regiment shot an honor volley and Tom Herman performed TAPS for the fallen soldier. After the Benediction by Reverend

Ray, the guests were invited to pose for pictures in front of and explore the monument. A luncheon was held later to award the Catto medal.

It is important to recognize the contributions this educator,





scholar, baseball player and fearless Civil Rights activist. You should take to time to learn more about this great citi-

zen and the difference he made to his community and our nation.

Moses Ezekiel: Virginia Military Institute Cadet, New Market Veteran, Renowned Scultor

by Kathy Clark, Member OBCWRT

May 15, 1864 was the beginning of the Shenandoah Valley Campaign. Union Major General Franz Sigel with 10,000 troops the Confederate Major General John C. Breckinridge with 4,500 men plus 250 VMI Cadets met on the battlefield of New Market, Virginia. May 15th was a rainy Sunday! As the fighting continued the reserve group of cadets were forced into battle as Breckinridge remarked, "...and May God Forgive Me for the Order". As a result of the cadets participating at the front lines, they captured a Federal Cannon and helped get a victory for the Confederate cause. The battle took its toll on the cadets! They charged through muddy fields, losing their shoes, ("Field of Lost Shoes") but more importantly 57 cadets were wounded and 10 were killed or died as a result of their wounds. Cadet Moses Ezekiel fought with his comrades on the muddy battlefield as a member of Company C. He also lost his shoes but was able to find a pair from a dead Union soldier. This was the only battle in American History where a college student body, as one unit, participated in battle.

The recovery from battle began when Moses Ezekiel and a group of cadets went onto the battlefield to look for the dead and wounded. Moses and his friend, Cadet Benjamin A. Coloma, were looking for Moses' roommate Thomas Garland Jefferson (descendent of Thomas Jefferson). Finding the body of his friend with a serious chest wound he took him to a nearby house. For two days Moses tended to his Christian friend by reading to him from passages from the New Testament until Thomas passed away in his arms. It was Corporal Samuel F. Atwell from the "Staunton Spectator" who wrote "they rest near where they fell: and their quiet sleep will never be disturbed by the roar of battle in which they went down."

Moses Ezekiel was born October 28, 1844, the fourth of fourteen children. He grew up poor, part of a large Jewish family, living in a mixed Richmond, VA neighborhood of slaves, Jews and Christians. Moses' father was always trying to help other family members financing their business ventures usually with poor results. This left the Ezekiel family in "absolute poverty for a long time." Because of his father's generosity, Moses' family did not have money



Moses Ezekiel designed the Confederate Monument at Arlington Cemetery. He is also buried in front of the Monument

to take care of all the children. Moses went to live with his grandparents and by age 12 he left school to become a bookkeeper for his grandfather's store. At first, he wanted to be a doctor but with the start of the Civil War Moses decided to enroll in the Virginia Military Institute, one of the few schools open during this time. His Mother encouraged her son to be part of the institution as a soldier fighting for his home and country.

September 17, 1862, Moses entered VMI as the first Jewish cadet. The class consisted of 147 members with both upper middle-classmen and poorer classmen who needed scholarships to attend. Moses was one of those cadets. He was not going to VMI to defend slavery. He was attending to defend his state of Virginia after it seceded so that Virginia soldiers did not have to fight on the side of the Union forces. Moses was a protected son and although he did experience some abuse from his upper classmen it was his grandfather came to his rescue. When his family wanted him to come to Passover celebrations, he got permission from Major General F. H. Smith to attend. He also got permission to be excused from VMI's Summer Encampment in 1863 for fear of contracting some kind of disease. When



**VMI Cadet
Moses Ezekiel**

it comes down to impressions as a soldier from his other classmates, he did not do very well.

May, 1863, upon Thomas, "Stonewall" Jackson's death, his casket was honored at the Institution with the Corps of the Guard of which Moses was a member. Jackson was

Moses' beloved teacher. Later in his career, Moses honored Jackson by erecting two bronze statues, one in Charleston, WV and in Lexington, VA at VMI.

When Sigel was replaced by General David Hunter, he retaliated for the role the cadets played in the New Market Battle and burned the institute. The cadets had to continue their education at Richmond's city's poorhouse for studies and drills. The only time the cadets were ordered to the lines were to defend Richmond. They were there to dig rifle pits but never to take part in fighting again. When the Union forces came into the city the cadets went home and Moses went to his grandfather's house. He was still in his Confederate uniform when he was arrested by Union soldiers and put in jail. In order to get out of jail he had to take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States. He refused! His father believed in the Union cause and helped Moses get released.

VMI reopened and Moses was able to finish his education. Robert E. Lee became president of Washington College and Moses came to his attention with his artistic skills. Robert E. Lee and his wife became friends after the war, as they were horseback riding together, Lee said to Ezekiel, "I hope you will be an artist as it seems to me you are cut out for it." Moses was influenced by Lee's words and began his art education by studying the human figure at the Medical College of Virginia. His interest turned from painter to sculpture and was encouraged by his fellow artists to study in Europe. He needed money to stay in Europe to survive so in the Summer of 1870, he signed up with the "New York Herald" to cover the Franco-German War as a war correspondent. In Prussia again he was imprisoned as a French spy. After writing a note to the American Ambassador in Berlin, Moses was released and sent back to Berlin. He found a studio to work in and applied to the Royal Art Academy, passed the test and was admitted. Moses produced his first sculptor in plaster, "Virginia Mourning Her Dead", thirty years later it was cast in bronze and presented to VMI.

Ezekiel's work is grouped into three major categories: religious subjects, works to the Confederate cause and heroic portraits. His work took on a "Southern Theme" including "Virginia, Mourning His Dead" (in memory of the cadets killed at New Market), "Stonewall Jackson" and "New South" in the Arlington National Cemetery. Life-like busts in both bronze and marble included: Franz Liszt, Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, Edgar Allen Poe, Homer, Abraham Lincoln, Robert E. Lee and Napoleon. Moses stayed in Europe with his art projects but he did have American and European visitors come to his stu-

dio. No matter where Moses lived, he always celebrated his Jewish heritage and his regard for the South and the Confederacy never wavered during his lifetime. During the unveiling of the Jefferson monument at the University of Virginia he sometimes felt slighted because the south did not always give him the commissions. That was a concern to Moses. His last trip to the United States was in 1910 to unveil his monument to Stonewall Jackson in Charleston, West Virginia. While in the US he worked on the Confederate monument for Arlington National Cemetery, a statue of Senator John Warwick David from Lynchburg, Virginia and Edgar Allen Poe in Baltimore.

The Jefferson monument at the University of Virginia was placed in front of the Rotunda facing north with the inscription: "To perpetuate the teachings and examples of the founders of the Republic this monument to Thomas Jefferson was presented to the people." In 1978, Stonewall Jackson's monument was moved to the southeast corner of the capitol's lawn of the new capitol building in Charleston, WV. The statue was turned 90 degrees to face south and overlook the Kana Wha River. The only union prison exclusively for southern officers is Johnson's Island Prisoner of War Depot. The 300-acre island is located in Sandusky Bay in Lake Erie, three miles from the city of Sandusky, Ohio. In the old prison's cemetery, there is a life-size figure sculptured by Moses depicting a Confederate soldier clutching a musket in one hand and raising the other above his eyes toward his homeland.

During World War I he was not able to travel either in Europe or the US. In 1917 he worked as a member of the American Red Cross Relief Clearing House, distributing donations from America to Italian soldiers at the front. Moses developed pneumonia and died at the age of 72 in Rome on March 27, 1917. His body could not be brought back to the United States until after the war. In his papers was an envelope "to be opened after his death". Moses request was to be buried at Arlington National Cemetery at the base of his Confederate Monument, "work he loved the most and which he labored at with the greatest satisfaction. He wanted to lie among the comrades of his youth, of the heroic period of his life which he always referred to with such pride". On March 31, 1920 he was laid to rest in the cemetery, the first burial ceremony in the new amphitheater built in 1920. The Marine Band played, there was a message from President Harding praising him as a "Great Virginian, great artist, a great American and a great citizen of world fame". Six VMI cadets were in attendance, a Masonic service was conducted by the Washington Centennial Lodge No. 14 F.A.A.M, along with a ceremony conducted by the United Daughters of the Confederacy at the Scottish Rite Temple.

A small headstone at the gravesite reads:
Moses J. Ezekiel: Sergeant of Company C: Battalion of the Cadets: Virginia Military Institute.

Moses' work "Religious Liberty" was first made for the Centennial exhibition in Fairmont Park. It was not done in time so was placed in an area near the Centennial building in the park. Moses and his work were forgotten for a time until, "Religious Liberty" was rededicated on May 14, 1986 at the corner of 5th and Market in Philadelphia at the National Museum of American Jewish History. The statue was originally rededicated in 1976 for the Bicentennial celebration and was suggested that the statue be moved

into center city Philadelphia. It symbolizes the commitment to the ideal of freedom that made America a great nation. This statue is in the right place and is a national treasure in the birth-place of our nation's freedom. When it was rededicated in 1986 a time capsule was placed at the site to be re-opened in the "Nation's Tricentennial" in 2076. It is owned by the city of Philadelphia and on loan to the Jewish museum.

In front of Nichols Engineering Hall at VMI, a stone for each of ten of the cadets who died was placed behind the memorial and six of the ten are buried in a copper box at the base of the monument. A ceremonial roll call of the names of the cadets (a custom that began in 1887) is celebrated every year. After the cadet's name is called a representative from the same company in today's corps states, "Died on the Field of Honor, Sir." The New Market cadets are as follows: Corporal Samuel Francis Atwell, Private Crockett, Private William McDowell, Private Alva C. Hartsfield, Private J. Beverly Stanard, Private Luther C. Haynes, Private Joseph C. Wheelwright.

May they rest in peace. May they always be remembered for their dedicated service as a VMI cadet and Civil War soldier. Moses was always part of the southern cause and remained with these thoughts for all his life. He did many more sculptors and monuments in his life time. These are only a few. If you would like to read more of his story, I recommend the book, "Moses Ezekiel: Civil War Soldier, Renowned Sculptor" by Stan Cohen and Keith Gibson. If you would like to find out more about the New Market battle, I found an article in "Hallowed Ground" summer of 2010 and the recent book called "Valley Thunder: The

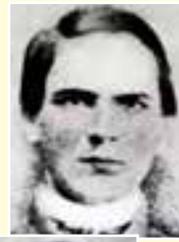
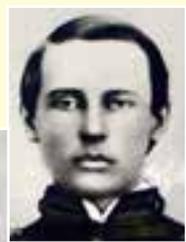


**"Virginia Mourning Her Dead"
The Ten Graves of the VMI Cadets
Killed at New Market**

**Five of the VMI Cadets
Killed at New Market**



Samuel Atwell



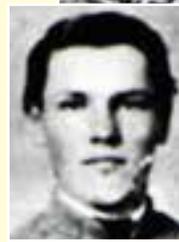
William Cabell



William McDowell



Thomas Jefferson



J. Beverly Standard



**Ceremony for the VMI Cadets
Killed at New Market**

Battle of New Market and the Opening of the Shenandoah Valley Campaign, May 1864" by Charles R. Knight.

I hope you enjoyed Moses Ezekiel's story.



**"Stonewall" Jackson
at VMI**



**Portrait
of Moses Ezekiel
(VMI)**



**A. Lincoln
(VMI)**

Battle of New Market



**Edgar Allen Poe
(Baltimore)**



**Napoleon
(VMI)**

Some of Moses Ezekiel's Works

**"Religious Liberty"
(Philadelphia)**



**Drexel
(Philadelphia)**



**John Henry Harjes
(VMI)**



**"Stonewall" Jackson
at VMI
and Mathew, Mark, Luke
and John**

The Fighting Philadelphia Brigade

Regiments raised in the streets and saloons of the Quaker City

By Allen C. Guelzo CWT, January 1980

Continued from the February Issue

There, the regimental adjutants found an accumulation of back orders to be read to the men at evening parade. They apparently did not stop to read the pile of orders beforehand, because the first that got read was Hooker's confident proclamation, "our enemy must either ingloriously fly . . ."

The Confederates left the Union Army little time to recuperate. On June 3, 1863, Lee began stealthily slipping north, to deliver in Pennsylvania the blow he hoped would end the war. Under orders to keep between Lee and the Capital, Hooker pursued him in a kind of piecemeal, hide-and-seek game through the Blue Ridge mountain gaps and it was not until June 15 that the II Corps, with the Philadelphia Brigade in its ranks, was ordered to set off north after Lee and the rest of the Army of the Potomac. By the 28th they were in Maryland and on the next day, from 6:00

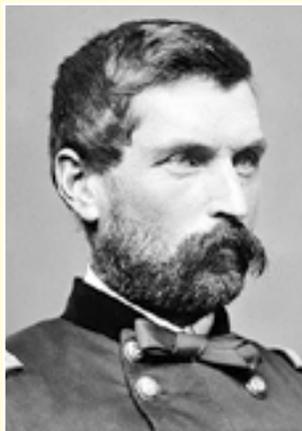
a.m. until 9:00 p.m., the Philadelphians made an arduous 33-mile march that brought them to Uniontown, Maryland, about ten miles south of the Pennsylvania line.

During the 30th they rested while the generals pondered the possible whereabouts of Lee. The next day they were on the road north again, but this time with a new urgency; when they crossed the state line, it was the first time that the brigade had been

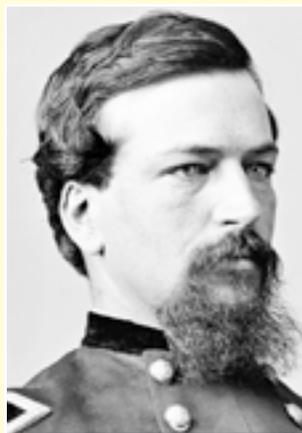
back on Pennsylvania soil in two years. But more urgent, in the distant afternoon haze, was the faint

crumping of artillery. They marched toward that sound until nightfall, when they finally stopped to pitch camp four miles outside Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

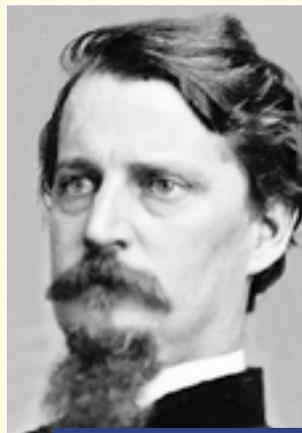
Fighting Joe Hooker never got to Gettysburg. On June 28 he resigned and was replaced by Major General George G. Meade. But Joshua Owen did not get to Gettysburg, either, and the reasons are much more mysterious. Abruptly, General Gibbon had placed him under arrest, with no reasons given, no clues in the official records, and only a polite silence in the regimental histories. It may have been a matter of uniforms: Ever since the galling fire of the Rebel sharpshooters at Fredericksburg, the brigade's officers had been sensibly removing any unnecessary insignia from their uniforms that might present targets. To Gibbon, the martinet, this was inexcusable, and it may



Major General
John Gibbon



Brigadier General
Alexander Stewart Webb



Major General
Winfield Scott Hancock

have been to insure that the Philadelphia officers would go into battle properly advertised to sharpshooters that Gibbon replaced Owen with a staff officer named Alexander Webb. Webb, who had, like Gibbon, made his career in the Regulars, had only just got his brigadier's star, and he had the good fortune to wander into the situation just as Owen was being sacked. Major General

Winfield Scott Hancock, (now commanding the II Corps), suggested Webb to Gibbon "because he

knew the man." So, the Philadelphia Brigade arrived at Gettysburg on the night of July, 1863, with a brigadier general it hardly knew, correctly dressed officers, and a sticky sense of apprehension.

From the news he had, Webb supposed that his brigade would be covering the retreat of the I Corps, which had been badly mauled in the fighting the day before. But there was no retreat. Instead,

Gibbon was ordered to deploy his division "on Granite Ridge" (known to most as Cemetery

Ridge), and he placed Webb's Philadelphians on the right of the division, near a small clump of trees. There, the brigade had two batteries of artillery—Battery A of the 4th U.S. Artillery under Lieutenant Alonzo Cushing and Battery B of the 1st Rhode Island Artillery under Lieutenant T. Frederick Brown—on either side; they were defending the slope of the ridge, and there was a

low stone wall to give some cover; and anyone who wanted to come at them had to

do so across a mile of open ground, looking west. But the wall had a weakness; instead of following a straight line, it turned, ran down the slope, and then turned and continued along the ridge again, so that an awkward angle around the clump of trees jutted out from the rest of the line.

The Confederates did not leave them in peace long. On July 2, Confederates under Lieutenant General James Longstreet smashed into the Union right flank and nearly destroyed it. Then, one by one, the Confederate divisions

attacked the Union line, launching themselves in echelon up the line until by 6:00 p.m. it was the turn of the Philadelphia Brigade. Webb had put out two companies from the 106th and the 72d to the Emmitsburg Road running across their front, and at about 6:30 they ran back into the brigade line with news that the Confederates were advancing. Those Rebels were Georgians of Anderson's division and they came on, as Captain John Reilly of the 69th remembered, "like the fury of a whirlwind." It was a bad moment, since Webb had left the 69th to hold the wall alone with the two batteries and had camped the 71st, 72d, and 106th behind the ridge. The Rebels overran one gun of Brown's battery and were swarming over the 69th when Baker's old 71st came pelting over the crest, followed by the 106th. The Confederates halted and wavered, and then Lieutenant Colonel William Curry of the 106th got the regiment onto the Rebel flank and had them pour in a blistering fire. Then, fixing bayonets, they drove the Confederates back down to the road. They captured nearly 250 prisoners and bagged the colonel of the 48th Georgia, and that night felt pretty good about themselves.

July 3 came on hot, muggy, and strangely silent. Webb fidgeted with the placement of the brigade, putting the 69th and the 71st along the jutting front of the stone wall. Since they did not quite cover it, he put Cushing's battery between them to fill the gap. Drawn up behind them, even with the line of the main wall, were the 72d and the 106th. On either side of them, stretching north and south, were other regiments of Gibbon's division and II Corps. There they waited.

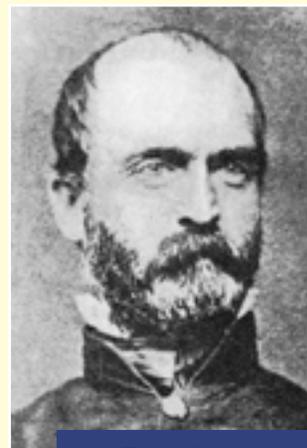
Just after 1:00 p.m., two Confederate signal guns fired, and then, "as suddenly as an organ strikes up in church, the grand roar followed from all the guns." Confederate shot and shell rained onto the huddling Union soldiers, and especially on the target of the day—the clump of trees (which is as good as saying that it rained on the Philadelphia Brigade).

Much has been written about the relative ineffectiveness of that bombardment, because of inefficient fuse-cutting and over-elevated ranges. True, Webb only counted about fifty casualties when it stopped. But he was also sure, when the cannonade suddenly ended about 3:00 p.m., that Cushing had only one gun left to fire and no caissons to supply ammunition. If the Rebel infantry came on now, he would not have enough firepower to hold his front. What he could not know was that the Rebels intended to do exactly that.

The long gray lines then stepped from the concealing woods a mile away to the west, and advanced in that parade-ground alignment that was to write them into the legend of America. Gibbon galloped up and down the division line, saying, "Do not hurry, men, and fire too fast, let them come up close before you fire, and then aim low and steadily." There was a spattering of fire from the road as the 106th's skirmishers opened up on the advancing Rebels; then they fell back and rejoined their regiment since "it was one of those actions in which every soldier felt that his duty was to be in the fight." What remained of Cushing's battery now fired, and Webb sent his adjutant to beg, borrow, or steal guns from the artillery reserve. The Rebels, by then, had crossed the road and had begun to sweep up the slope. Aiming for the clump of trees and the stone wall were the Virginians of George Pickett's division, in two powerful brigade waves and coming in fast. At



**1st Lieutenant
Alonzo Hersford Cushing**



**Brigadier General
Lewis Addison Armistead**

still gamely firing into the mob of Rebels coming over the wall. At this terrible minute only one thing stood between those Rebels and the Union rear and maybe even victory itself, and that was DeWitt Clinton Baxter's Fire Zouaves, the 72d Pennsylvania.



**Lieutenant Colonel
DeWitt Clinton Baxter**

about 100 paces, the Philadelphians stood up and fired into the closing ranks, and the Confederacy made its greatest bid for life.

In one massive, disorganized rush into the teeth of Cushing's canister, the Virginians lapped up to the wall, clubbed the heads of the 69th, crushed the line of the 71st and tossed it backwards. For a second, the exhausted Rebels hesitated, but up through the cloying smoke came Brigadier General Lewis Armistead, hat on the tip of his upraised sword, urging his Virginians over the wall in one last surge, reportedly crying, "It's the Philadelphia Brigade. Give them the cold steel, boys." The Confederates spilled over the wall, killing Cushing and losing Armistead almost at the same time, and pinning the battered 69th back into the clump of trees. Colonel O'Kane of the 69th was shot down; then his lieutenant colonel, Martin Tschudy, was killed. The 71st, with only two companies left, was

In the midst of this roaring pandemonium, Webb called to the 72d to charge. But they simply stood there, perhaps not recognizing their mint-new brigadier as he was on foot. They refused to advance but at least kept the Rebels from getting any farther. The 106th closed on the 72d's flank, and Gibbon sent in the 19th Maine, the 15th Massachusetts, and bits and pieces that he could spare from other units, but none of them could nudge the 72d into motion. The Pennsylvanians froze, exchanging volleys and losing men, and doggedly declining to budge either for the Rebels in front or the officers behind. At last the color sergeant of the 72d started forward and, though shot down with the colors, others followed him. With a heave the whole regiment lurched forward, and with them the 106th, and then the



**Colonel
Dennis O'Kane**

Maine and Massachusetts men, and then the others. In a wild flurry of clubbing, shooting, rock pelting, and fist fighting, the Philadelphians rolled back over Pickett's men, back to the stone wall and over it. And then it was over. There were no more Rebels coming.

It was just as well. The 69th lost all its field officers and almost half of the 258 men who began the battle; the 71st was the only regiment that had an un wounded colonel, though it lost fully a quarter of its

men; Colonel DeWitt Clinton Baxter and 145 of his men of the 72d went down wounded, and another 44 died; only the 106th lost less than a quarter of its strength. For their trouble, the Philadelphians had taken 500 prisoners and three stands of 4 Confederate colors. And they had helped in a large way to win the Battle of Gettysburg.

Like so many other famous units in the Army of the Potomac, the Philadelphia Brigade was finished as a fighting force by the Battle of Gettysburg. Civil War recruiting practices made it easier for states to recruit new regiments than to replenish old ones, and the Philadelphia Brigade was left to wither on the vine. In March 1864, they were brigaded with the 152d New York, one of the despised "heavy artillery" regiments, and that ended their exclusive Philadelphia identity. There was one glimmer of good news in April when Joshua Owen, who had been posted out of Gibbon's way to the 3d division, III Corps, returned to the brigade. But at Spotsylvania he ran afoul of Gibbon again. Charged with disobedience of orders on the field, Owen was cashiered by order of President Lincoln in July and he spent the rest of his life railing at the injustice of the charge. Meanwhile, the three-year enlistments of the brigade were running out and a disheartening percentage of the men followed Owen out of the army. The 71st and the 72d were mustered out entirely, the 106th was reduced to the status of "battalion," and the 69th and 106th together were brigaded with odds and ends of other old, used-up regiments. Nevertheless, they stayed in all the way to Appomattox and there was still something of

the Philadelphia Brigade left to march down Pennsylvania Avenue in May 1865 in the Grand Review.



**Brigadier General
Joshua Thomas Owen**

But the story of the brigade was not entirely over. The old regiments formed some very active veterans' associations and were a big hit on the Philadelphia scene well past the turn of the century. The 72d's association, in fact, made itself notorious in 1893 when the Gettysburg Battlefield Commission

insisted that the 72d had no right to place its monument at the stone wall because it had not fought there. The 72d took that as an implication that they had been too cowardly to charge up to the wall, and they fought the matter all the way up to the State Supreme Court. They were finally allowed to erect their monument where it stands now, at the wall, showing a soldier in the uniform of the Fire Zouaves raising his rifle to club a ghostly enemy.

The most memorable post-war moments, however, were the reunions. Pickett's veterans once hosted the Philadelphians in Richmond, and in 1913, as part of a grand jubilee for the 50th anniversary of Gettysburg, the Philadelphians and the Virginians met again at the stone wall, guided by four troops of the 15th U.S. Cavalry and a large reinforcement of Philadelphia Boy Scouts. But perhaps the best of the reunions was in July of 1887, when the veterans of Pickett's division and the Philadelphia Brigade met in Gettysburg to tour the battlefield, hear speeches, cheer fireworks, and play "Dixie." On July 3, at monument dedication ceremonies for the 69th, they heard from Joshua Owen and presented a floral trefoil (the badge of the II Corps) to Mrs. LaSalle Pickett. Then the Philadelphians invited Pickett's old soldiers to a great campfire that lasted until midnight, full of anecdotes, refreshments, and ex-changes of badges, hats, and mementos. And before both groups returned to their homes, they lined up along the low stone wall—the Philadelphians in their white pith helmets—to shake hands and have a photograph taken.

Monuments at Gettysburg



**106th Pennsylvania
Infantry Regiment**



**69th Pennsylvania
Infantry Regiment**



**71st Pennsylvania
Infantry Regiment**



**72nd Pennsylvania
Infantry Regiment**



**Armistead
Monument**

The Angle



**Cushing
Monument**

Book Review

by Kathy Clark, Member OBCWRT

Be Free Or Die:

The Amazing Story of Robert Smalls' Escape from Slavery to Union Hero"

by Cate Lineberry

Robert Smalls was born a slave on April 5, 1839 in the town of Beaufort, SC to 43-year-old, Lydia Polite in her slave quarters. Lydia Polite was the house slave of wealthy businessman, John McKee and his son Henry McKee. When John died Henry inherited the estate and moved the family to a mansion on Prince Street while Lydia moved into the slave quarters behind the house. When Robert was born and growing up with his mother, Henry McKee seemed to favor and rely on him. Was he Robert's father? This is a question no one can answer.

At the age of 12, Henry hired him out to local businesses in Charleston. He ended up working on the waterfront as a stevedore, loading and unloading cargo. After securing various jobs from working in the rigging loft, to making rope lines and sails, Robert was hired as a sailor aboard a local schooner. All his pay went to Henry except for one dollar which Robert was allowed to keep for himself. He married

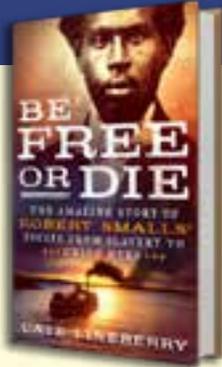
Hannah and two years later had a daughter Elizabeth Lydia. It was Robert's goal to protect Hannah and his children from being sold by McKee.

By the fall of 1861, Smalls was a part of the CSS Planter's crew as a wheelman. He continued to work on a plan to escape with his family and other slave families. A Union naval blockade was taking place under the command of Samuel Francis Dupont. Naval fighting continued with the Confederate forces and a victory was made

by the Union forces, the first major naval battle victory of the war. This was the chance Robert was waiting for so on May 13, 1862, Robert became captain of the CSS Planter with his family and others on board. Wearing his long coat and top hat he guided the ship past Castle Pinckney, Fort Ripley, Fort Johnson and Fort Moultrie easily. Passing Fort Sumter, a bit more difficult, he gave the Confederate signal and the Fort returned their signal and on he went turning toward the main channel toward the Union ships. They took the Confederate flag down and put a white sheet in its place and slowly piloted the Planter toward the Union ships.



At first the Union was getting their cannons ready to shoot but held off and Smalls was able to surrender the ship to the Union cause. Not only did the Union get another ship but also four cannons that were below. Smalls and his family and the others on board were free.



CSS Planter

Dupont commissioned Robert as a pilot, taking cargo and other goods to ports along the Charleston harbor and beyond. He was given a pilot's salary and as time went by, he became a wealthy man. He was able to buy Henry McKee's house, the house

he and his mother worked in as slaves. He talked to Stanton and

then Lincoln about enlisting African-American men into the Union Army. Robert advocated education especially reading and writing, for himself, his family, and all African-American people. Eventually getting free compulsory education for all in South Carolina. Smalls was elected for five terms in the US House of Representatives and was in the South Carolina House and Senate.

After he was no longer in the House or Senate, he tried to get a pension but found out he was considered a civilian pilot not a veteran and had to fight for his rights for a pension. It came in 1897, with Smalls receiving \$30 as month which is the pension for a US Navy captain. As his life was coming to an end he continued to fight and win a position

of US Customs Collector for the port of Beaufort. Robert Smalls died on February 23, 1915 at the age of 75. Speaking about the African-American people he said, "All They need is an equal chance in the Battle of Life".

Robert Smalls was a proud man! Super Hero to the Union cause and an outcast to the Confederacy. He took chances and took advantage of an opportunity when it was there. There is much more to tell of Robert Smalls life and achievements. As I conclude this review, I leave you with a quote from Hannah after being told Robert's plan of escape, "It is a risk, dear, but you and I, and our little ones must be free. I will go, for where you die, I will die."

This book was an outstanding story of an African-American man who wanted the best for his people and through his humility and passion for life fought for justice for all.



I hope you read Robert's story! I know he has left an impression in my mind and heart.



Robert Smalls

White Roses... Civil War Nurses

Each Month I would like you to meet some of these heroic women.

Nurses were not part of the Armies, There was no Nursing Corps. These were women who went off to contribute their efforts to helping the wounded, dying and ill. They helped in Hospitals, Battlefields and Camps. There are very few records and photographs of these brave women so the accounts are few.

Editor's Note: These stories are from a book "White Roses... Stories of Civil War Nurses. Authored by Rebecca D. Larson. Available on Amazon.

Cornelia Peaka McDonald

Cornelia McDonald cared for Confederate wounded in Winchester, Virginia. Asked to wash a wounded Tennessee captain, Cornelia nearly fainted when she saw him:

A ball had struck him on the side of the face, taking away both eyes, and the bridge of his nose. My faintness increased and I had to stop and lean against the wall to keep from falling...I feel assured I shall never feel horrified at anything that may happen to me hereafter...I could stand by and see a man's head taken off I believe—you get so used to it here.... Amputations, it is a melancholy sight, but you have no idea how soon one gets used to



Cornelia Peaka McDonald

it. Their screams of agony do not make as much an impression on me as the reading of this letter will on you.

Nothing more is known about Cornelia McDonald other than the above quote found in a letter written to a friend in Richmond, Virginia.

Anna Morris Ellis Holstein

Anna was born in Muncy, Pennsylvania on April 9, 1824, to Rebecca and William Ellis. In 1848, Anna became the bride of Major William H. Holstein. They settled on a small farm in the Upper Merion region of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.



Anna Morris Ellis Holstein

Anna and her husband worked with the Merion Soldiers' Aid Society as volunteers caring for the wounded and serving as United States Sanitary Commission agents. The couple served at Antietam in

Dr. Letterman's Smoketown Hospital by nursing and cooking, as well as writing letters for those who were too weak.

Anna authored *Three Years in Field Hospitals of the Army of the Potomac*, which was published anonymously in 1867. She served as a regent of the Valley Forge Centennial and Memorial Association before her death in Bridgeport, Pennsylvania on December 31, 1900.

Phoebe Yeates Levy Pember

Phoebe was born on August 18, 1823, in Charleston, South Carolina, the fourth child of seven born to Jacob Clavius Levy and Fanny (Yeates) Levy, an affluent Southern plantation family. At age twenty seven, the Levy family moved to Savannah, Georgia.

Little is known about Phoebe's education but her writings indicate that she was well educated. Prior to the Civil War, Phoebe married Bostonian Thomas Pember. Nothing is known about the marriage except that Thomas died on July 9, 1861, of tuberculosis in Aiken, South Carolina. After his death, Phoebe lived with her parents in Marietta, Georgia.

Phoebe was appointed matron of Richmond's Chimborazo Army Hospital in November 1862. She was responsible for the housekeeping and dietary kitchen personnel. Under Phoebe's careful watch, Chimborazo would become one of the largest military hospitals in the world, housing sixteen thousand patients.

A twenty year old soldier named Fisher was severely injured near the hip. He improved but had a deformed hip. A brace was made for him of brown paper glued together with flour paste, then baked around a stove pipe. The first day on crutches with the brace, Mr. Fisher appeared to be almost ready for release, but during the night, he fell on his bed in great pain. A splintered bone had severed an artery, and blood spurted from his leg. Phoebe applied pressure to the artery and a doctor was summoned. The doctor could do nothing and told the youth to prepare for his death. When asked how long he had, the doctor told Fisher that as long as Phoebe applied pressure he would live. A letter was written to the young man's family and he looked Phoebe in the eye and said, "You can let go now." Phoebe could not bear to do so, but she was spared the guilt of removing her hand when she fainted from fatigue.



Phoebe Yeates Levy Pember

Occasionally Phoebe had to pull a pistol from her pocket to keep doctors and ward stewards under her control. Phoebe supplemented her forty dollars a month salary by editing for the War Department. Fatigue and alienation took her strength, and the surgeon-in-charge suggested Phoebe move into Richmond instead of living at the hospital. An ambulance picked her up each morning and returned her to her apartment each evening when her duties were done. She mingled occasionally with Richmond's wealthy but found the frivolity distasteful. Phoebe remained at Chimborazo through the evacuation of Richmond and the Union occupation, and returned to Georgia in April 1865. Phoebe died in Pittsburg on March 4, 1913, of septic arthritis. She was buried next to her husband in Laurel Grove Cemetery in Savannah, Georgia.

Civil War Recipes

Union Hardtack and Confederate Johnnie Cakes

Feeding the troops was the responsibility of the Commissary Department, and both the Union and Confederacy had one. The job of this organization was to purchase food for the armies, store it until it could be used, and then supply the soldiers. It was difficult to supply so many men in so many places and the North had a greater advantage in their commissary system was already established at the outbreak of the war, while the Confederacy struggled for many years to obtain food and then get it to their armies. Choices of what to give the troops was limited as they did not have the conveniences to preserve food like we have today. Meats were salted or smoked while other items such as fruits and vegetables were dried or canned. They did not understand proper nutrition so often there was a lack of certain foods necessary for good health. Each side did what they could to provide the basics for the soldiers to survive. Because it was so difficult to store for any length of time, the food soldiers received during the Civil War was not very fancy and they did not get a great variety of items.

The daily allowance of food issued to soldiers was called rations. Everything was given out uncooked so the soldiers were left up to their own ingenuity to prepare their meals. Small groups would often gather together to cook and share their rations and they called the group a "mess", referring to each other as "messmates". Others prided themselves in their individual taste and prepared their meals alone. If a march was imminent, the men would cook everything at once and store it in their haversack, a canvas bag made with a sling to hang over the shoulder. Haversacks had an inner cloth bag that could be removed and washed, though it did not prevent the bag from becoming a greasy, foul-smelling container after several weeks of use. The soldier's diet was very simple- meat, coffee, sugar, and a dried biscuit called hardtack. Of all the items soldiers received, it was this hard bread that they remembered and joked about the most.

Union Hardtack

Hardtack was a biscuit made of flour with other simple ingredients, and issued to Union soldiers throughout the war. Hardtack crackers made up a large portion of a soldier's daily ration. It was square or sometimes rectangular in shape with small holes baked into it, similar to a large soda cracker. Large factories in the north baked hundreds of hardtack crackers every day, packed them in wooden crates and shipped them out by wagon or rail. If the hardtack was received soon after leaving the factory, they were quite tasty and satisfying. Usually, the hardtack did not get to the soldiers until months after it had been made. By that time, they were very hard, so hard that soldiers called them "tooth dullers" and "sheet iron crackers". Sometimes they were infested with small bugs the soldiers called weevils, so they referred to the hardtack as "worm castles" because of the many holes bored through the crackers by these pests. The wooden crates were stacked outside of tents and warehouses until it was time to issue them. Soldiers were usually allowed six to eight crackers for a three-day ration. There were a number of ways to eat them- plain or prepared with other ration items. Soldiers would crumble them into



coffee or soften them in water and fry the hardtack with some bacon grease. One favorite soldier dish was salted pork fried with hardtack crumbled into the mixture. Soldiers called this "skillygallee", and it was a common and easily prepared meal.

Union Hardtack Recipe

2 cups of flour
1/2 to 3/4 cup water
1 tablespoon of Crisco or vegetable fat
6 pinches of salt

Mix the ingredients together into a stiff batter, knead several times, and spread the dough out flat to a thickness of 1/2 inch on a non-greased cookie sheet. Bake for one-half an hour at 400 degrees. Remove from oven, cut dough into 3-inch squares, and punch four rows of holes, four holes per row into the dough. Turn dough over, return to the oven and bake another one-half hour. Turn oven off and leave the door closed. Leave the hardtack in the oven until cool. Remove and enjoy!

Confederate Johnnie Cake Recipe

two cups of cornmeal
2/3 cup of milk
2 tablespoons vegetable oil
2 teaspoon baking soda
1/2 teaspoon of salt

Mix ingredients into a stiff batter and form eight biscuit-sized "dodgers". Bake on a lightly greased sheet at 350 degrees for twenty to twenty five minutes or until brown. Or, spoon the batter into hot cooking oil in a frying pan over a low flame. Remove the corn dodgers and let cool on a paper towel, spread with a little butter or molasses, and you have a real southern treat!

Some of the other items that soldiers received were salt pork, fresh or salted beef, coffee, sugar, salt, vinegar, dried fruit and dried vegetables. If the meat was poorly preserved, the soldiers would refer to it as "salt horse". Sometimes they would receive fresh vegetables such as carrots, onions, turnips and potatoes. Confederate soldiers did not have as much variety in their rations as Union soldiers did. They usually received bacon and corn meal, tea, sugar or molasses, and fresh vegetables when they were available. While Union soldiers had their "skillygallee", Confederates had their own version of a quick dish on the march. Bacon was cooked in a frying pan with some water and corn meal added to make a thick, brown gravy similar in consistency to oatmeal. The soldiers called it "coosh" and though it does not sound too appetizing, it was a filling meal and easy to fix.

Editor's Note: Will find more recipes on the food the Armies ate or tried to. These are the most common ones that you hear of, but of sure I can find some real interesting ones and ones we eat today.

February 14th Meeting

"Have we taken the Mountain"

by Kathy Clark, Member OBCWRT

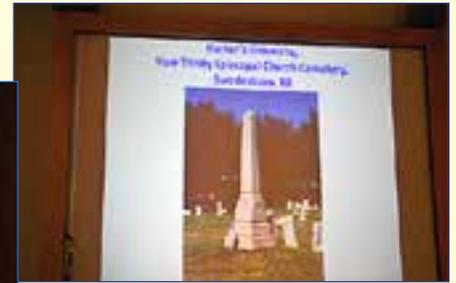
A Valentine Love Story: At the beginning of Bennett Carlton's presentation was a story about a romance between Charles G. Harker and Narcissa Pillow (daughter of Gideon Johnson Pillow, Confederate Brigadier General in the Civil War also fought in the Mexican-American War). They were truly happy and in love even though Charles was a Union soldier and Narcissa's family were fighting for the Confederacy. Charles and Narcissa decided to wait until the war ended before they would marry. It was not to be! Charles Harker was killed at the battle of Kennesaw Mountain. Narcissa was devastated, her heart was broken, she never married, for Charles was the love of her life.

Bennett Carlton lives in Swedesboro, NJ and walks to the New Trinity Episcopal Church Cemetery often. One of those walks took him to a tall granite obelisk at the gravesite of General Charles Harker. Engraved on the obelisk were the words, "Erected by the Officers and Men of His Command". Who was Charles Harker? Why has no one written about his life? Mr. Carlton wanted to find out more about this soldier and started to write the story of the life and death of General Harker.

Charles Harker was born December 2, 1835 or 1837 to Joseph and Deborah Harker. Charles's father died young leaving his mother as a widow with five sons and three daughters. Struggling financially, times were hard for the family, so in 1841 Deborah moved the family to Mullica Hill. Charles and his sister Emma were still home with their mother while the other brothers and sisters left home to seek their own fortune. In 1852, Charles's mother dies! At one time Charles wanted to join the Methodist Episcopal Church and study to be in the priesthood but it was Congressman Stratton who saw promise in Charles. Using his political influence, the Congressman was able to get him an appointment to West Point. Harker finished in the middle of the class and was assigned to the infantry as a Brevet Second Lieutenant.

After the firing on Fort Sumter and Anderson's surrender, Harker was stationed at Camp Buckingham in Mansfield, Ohio. Charles Harker and the Ohio men who he recruited for battle were in camp to learn the basics of becoming a soldier. Harker became Captain and his troops were part of the 65th Ohio Infantry, joining the Army of the Cumberland commanded by General Buell. The regiment was then assigned to the Twentieth Brigade led by General James Garfield in the sixth division.

April 6-7, 1862 began the battle of Shiloh! Harker's troops did not get into the fighting until the second day. By then Captain Harker and his troops were in retreat as they are shocked to see the devastation on the battlefield. After the Shiloh-Corinth campaign, Harker and his troops went to Bridgeport, Alabama to build earthworks to guard the rail



Bennett Carlton

line and study depot to save the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Onto Louisville through Murfreesboro, Nashville and Bowling Green as the troops remained barefoot, with no coats, hats, tents: sleeping on the ground for weeks with little rations.

At the battle of Perryville, the soldiers were kept out of the fighting, to Harker's displeasure. It was General Buell who made that discussion and as a result he was replaced by General Rosecrans. The troops continued on the march toward Stone River through heavy rain all day and ankle-deep mud. Stone River was a bloodbath of casualties even though it was a significant victory and a morale-booster for the North. On the morning of September 10, the army was on the move toward Rossville and onto Chickamauga, passing through the gap on Missionary Ridge. Captain Harker kept pushing his troops toward Gordon's Mills, then onto Chickamauga crossing.

As the battle continued it was Harker's determination to fight and not to quit the field. His troops gained Harker's unbounded enthusiasm and battlefield performance and helped drive the Confederate soldiers off Missionary Ridge. Harker had two horses shot from under him and in the Atlantic Campaign had a shell that went through his leg and killed his horse. Harker's philosophy of battle was once he started fighting against the enemy he would not turn back. Through the many campaigns that the 65th Ohio Brigade fought, helping the Union cause, it was the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain that was deadly for Captain Harker. A bullet from the breastworks broke his right arm and went into his chest. As Harker was breathing his last breath he asked, "Have we taken the mountain?" The death of Captain Harker was devastating to all the officers and troops that knew him and were under his command. It was a sad day for the Union cause. History will say Captain Harker

was too young to have been stuck down in battle but it will also say how proud they were to have had him as one of the brave officers who was part of the Union Army.

Thank You Bennett Carlton for telling Captain Charles Harker's Civil War story. We may have never known this officer

if it was not for the story that was told. We enjoyed your presentation and are glad you wrote about a New Jersey officer of the Civil War. Captain Harker was one of many brave soldiers who fought and died for the Union cause. We honor Captain Harker.

Flat Old Baldy Welcomes New Members and Awards



Stephen Newcomb
New Member



Paul Loane
New Member



Robert Hahn
New Member



Kathy Clark
5 Year Recognition Pin

Coming on April 1st, "Walt Whitman in the Civil War" at Camden County College, Blackwood, N.J. Most know about Walt's poetry, but few know the depth of his volunteer work in the Civil War. For 3 years he tirelessly tended to the sick, wounded, and dying soldiers in Washington's hospitals. See attached poster for more info.

A Civil War Presentation



Walt Whitman in the Civil War

In the midst of the American Civil War, a man stepped into the fray armed only with a loving heart and a deep well of compassion.

Walt Whitman spent three years visiting Washington's hospitals caring for the thousands of badly wounded soldiers. His enormous contribution to the war came without ever firing a shot.

Although never in combat, Whitman witnessed firsthand the gruesome and bloody aftermath of a battle

Powerpoint presentation by Joseph F. Wilson
joef21@aol.com

WALT WHITMAN IN THE CIVIL WAR
Monday, April 1, 2019, 7:00 p.m. • Free
CIVIC HALL • THE CENTER AT CAMDEN COUNTY COLLEGE • BLACKWOOD, N.J.

Coming Events

Thursday, March 14; 7pm

Irish Music and St. Patrick's Day Concert at Hamilton Township Free Public Library, 1 Justice Samuel A. Alito Jr. Way, Hamilton, NJ 08618. Charlie Zahm in Concert! Information: 609-581-4060 or www.hamiltonnjpl.org

Saturday, March 16; 2pm

Burlington, NJ: Great Irish Music in Celebration of St. Patrick! Charlie Zahm at his best. Come to Burlington County Library Auditorium, 5 Pioneer Boulevard, Burlington, NJ 08060. Information: 609-267-9660 or www.bcls.lib.nj.us/auditorium/main or email program@bcls.lib.nj.us

Tuesday, March 19, 7pm-8pm

Suffrage: The Fight for Women's Rights program presented by Trish Chambers. Meet the women who chose to fight and be recognized as US citizens equally under the law. Performed in Period Costumes. Register for the event at Cherry Hill Public Library, 1100 Kings Highway North, Cherry Hill, 08034. Conference room, lower level. Information: 856-667-0300 or www.chplnj.org

Saturday, March 23, noon

Annual GAR Museum Preservation Luncheon at Cannstatter Volksfest Verein, 9130 Academy Road, Philadelphia, PA. Cost: \$35/person members: \$40/non-members. Three-course Chef's Luncheon; 2pm Speaker Todd Brewster, author of "Lincoln's Gamble". Presentation of the "Grand Army Award": raffles; door prizes; books; fun. Deadline to reserve March 16, 2019. Information: www.garmuslib.org

Thursday, March 28 – Saturday 30

Friends Book Sale at the Cherry Hill Public Library, 1100 Kings Highway North, Cherry Hill, NJ 08034. Conference room, lower level. Thursday; 9:30am-9pm; Friday; 9:30am-5pm; Saturday; 9:30am-4pm. Information: Amanda Zuccarelli at 667-0300 x 2 or azuccarelli@chplnj.org

Sunday, March 31, 3pm

Music Around the County presents: The Fort Delaware Cornet Band-Music of the Victorian Era. First Presbyterian Church, 88 Market Street, Salem, NJ 08079. Free!
Information: https://visitsalemcounty.com/event/music-around-the-county-presents-the-fort-delaware-cornet-band-music-of-the-victorian-era/?instance_id=2025

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

**THE CIVIL WAR INSTITUTE
AT MANOR COLLEGE
IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE DELAWARE
VALLEY CWRT – AND THE BRAND NEW
“MILITARY HISTORY INSTITUTE”**

Classes planned for the at Manor College for Spring 2019
are:

Civil War Institute Classes

An Overview of 1862 (Herb Kaufman) – 1 night
Lincoln’s Humor (Hugh Boyle) – 1 night
The Battle of Chattanooga (Jerry Carrier) – 1 night
The Battle of Stones River (Walt Lafty) – 1 night
NYC During the Civil War (Pat Caldwell) – 1 night
Weapons & Tactics (Herb Kaufman)Herb – 2 nights
The Legend of Stonewall Jackson (Jerry Carrier) – 1 night

Military History Institute Classes

Women at War from the Revolution and Beyond
(Paula Gidjunis) – 1 night
The Alamo and Texas Revolution (Steve Wright) – either 1
or 2 nights
Story of the Atomic Bomb (Herb Kaufman) – 1 night
The Graf Spee and the Bismarck (Lance Lacey) – either 1
or 2 nights

The full schedule will be available on the Delaware Valley
Civil War Round Table website www.dvcwrt.org and Case
Shot & Canister newsletter, on the RT’s Facebook page,
and on the Manor College website <https://manor.edu/academics/adult-continuing-education/civil-war-institute/> and
<https://manor.edu/academics/adult-continuing-education/military-history-institute/> as soon as the dates have been
confirmed.

Lending Library by Frank Barletta

A "Lending Library" of the books written by the speakers
will continue at this month's meeting.

Please return books checked out so other members can
check one out.

Old Baldy Dues are Due

Can be paid at this month's meeting or sent to:
Frank Barletta
44 Morning Glory Drive
Marlton, NJ 08053

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

**Generate funding for our Round Table
"Amazon Smile"**

Would you like your everyday Amazon purchases benefit
Old Baldy CWRT? Amazon has a giving program that
donates 0.5% of your purchases to a non-profit of your
choice. All you need to do is log into your account via
<https://smile.amazon.com/> and make purchases as you
regularly do. It is that easy. Remember to add the new
link in your favorites and overwrite your amazon.com as
you need to enter via the smile portal. You are in smile
when the upper left-hand logo indicates amazonsmile.

To direct your giving to Old Baldy:

1. Sign in to **smile.amazon.com** on your desktop or mo-
bile phone browser.
2. From your desktop, go to your **Account & Lists** from
the navigation bar at the top of any page, halfway down
the list select Your **AmazonSmile** tab then select the radio
button **Change Charity**. ...
3. Type in **Old Baldy** and Select **Old Baldy Civil War
Round Table Of Philadelphia** as your new charitable
organization to support.

That's it! Now 0.5% of your Amazon purchases will
donated to Old Baldy.

**Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT
Speakers and Activities for 2019**

March 14 – Thursday

Dave Prentiss

"Saving Democracy: Lincoln's Political Religion and
the American Pursuit of Justice"

April 11 – Thursday

Bill Vosseler

"Major General George H. Thomas - Time and History
will do me Justice."

May 9 – Thursday

Martha Moore

"Washington Roebling
and the Roebings' Civil War Connections"

Questions to

Dave Gilson - 856-323-6484 - dgilson404@gmail.com.

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: Kathy Clark

Treasurer: Frank Barletta

Secretary: Sean Glisson

Programs: Dave Gilson

Trustees: Paul Prentiss

Mike Bassett

Tom Scurria

Dave Gilson

Annual Memberships

Students: \$12.50

Individuals: \$25.00

Families: \$35.00

Editor: Don Wiles - cwwiles@comcast.net