

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

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

January 9, 2020 The Civil War: April 12, 1861 - August 20, 1866

“Member Sharing Night”

Join us at **7:15 PM** on **Thursday, January 9th**, at **Camden County College**. This month's topic is **“Member Sharing Night”**

Our January meeting is open for members to share items of interest to the Roundtable.

Topics can include:

Your Travel to Historic Sites

Civil War Book Reviews

Events/Lectures Attended

Family Military History

Independent Research Subjects

Other Topics of Interest

Notes from the President...

Happy 2020! We look forward to hearing about your time with family and friends over the Holiday Season. This month our Round Table begins our 43rd year and we plan to have some of our long-time members visit so newer members can meet them. Thank you to those who have submitted their 2020 dues to **Frank Barletta**. If you have not, please do so soon to ensure we can continue to fund the many projects our Round Table is doing in the Delaware Valley area.

Last month, **Krista Castillo** visit through Zoom to tell us about Thomas Nast and his influence on the nation in the 1860's. After Christmas, Flat Old Baldy went down to Fort Negley in Nashville to thank her in person. He toured the Fort and the Stones River Battlefield the next day. Watch for an article in a future newsletter. This month is our Member Sharing Night. Be present to learn about the interests of our fellow members. This will include travels, family history, events and research. Additionally, **Tom Scurria** will

present an update of the planning for our Civil War Naval Symposium

Thank you to all who supported our Round Table with Holiday purchases through the Amazon Smile account. Welcome to new members **Al Rodriguez** and **Jim Giquinto**. Several members attended the annual Meade Birthday celebration on December 31st at Laurel Hill Cemetery. **Walt Lafty, Ellen** and **Dietrich Preston, Rick Marine, Herb Kaufman, President Jankowski** and **Flat Old Baldy** were present. We also saw friends of the Round Table **John Voris, Paul Lader** and **Kerry Byan**.

In this newsletter you will find pictures of the items we presented to **Gurk** for his service to our Round Table; our Wreathes Across America participation, an article on our recent donation to the GAR Museum. Be sure to follow Flat Old Baldy's adventures on our Facebook page. Planning has begun for the birthday celebration in May. Watch for more details soon.

Join us for pre-meeting conversation at the Lamp Post at 5:30 on the 9th.

Rich Jankowski, President

Today in Civil War History

1862 Thursday, January 9

Western Theater

Although neither Halleck nor Buell appear to have responded to the president's request that the Union should advance in the west, there is some movement in Kentucky, with Colonel James A. Garfield's Union force, about 2200 strong, and Humphrey Marshall's Confederates approaching each other. At the same time, Grant begins his operation against Columbus. Under the immediate command of General John A. McClernand, 1000 Illinois cavalry cross the Ohio and secure the approaches from Columbus.

Trans-Mississippi

A skirmish is reported at Columbus, Missouri.

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1863 Friday, January 9

Western Theater

There is a skirmish at Ripley, Tennessee in which 46 Confederates are captured. Elsewhere, Confederate General Joseph Wheeler leads a six-day raid into Federal-controlled territory, attacking Mill Creek, Harpeth Shoals, and Ashland.

1864 Saturday, January 9

Trans-Mississippi

Arkansas is in the iron grip of winter. All operations give way to the daily struggle to stay warm and find something to eat.

The hostile armies are ranged along the line of the Arkansas River. Confederate general Kirby Smith now has one of the most independent commands of the war; with the Mississippi controlled by the Union, southern Arkansas is isolated from the rest of the Confederacy.

1865 Monday, January 9

The North

The influential Democrat Moses Odell of New York changes his mind and supports the Thirteenth Amendment as the debate continues.

The South

The Constitutional Convention of Tennessee adopts an amendment abolishing slavery.

Wreaths across America - 2019

Trustee Dave Gilson, Flat Old Baldy and President Rich Jankowski represented the Round Table in placing wreaths at the Beverly National Cemetery for Wreaths Across America. They were joined by over 200 others from various groups to lay 3100 wreaths on graves. The rain held off and the temperature was warmer than in past years. At the opening ceremony a representative from each service place a wreath at VFW marker. FOB posed there and in thanking John H. Fitzgibbon for his service in the Spanish American War, when he placed a wreath on his grave. The Old Baldy Round Table sponsored 10 wreaths for the day.



GAR Museum Adds Military Pension Application Files of Two USCT Veterans to Its Collection

By Ann Kauffman
Photos courtesy of Walt Lafty

On your GAR Museum visits, you may have stopped to read the labels attached to three grave stone fragments displayed in the room adjacent to the library. These fragments have been part of the museum's collection for at least twenty years. Although two of the stones are very weathered, some of the inscriptions on them are still legible. As a result, the service records of Pvt. Charles H. Jacobs, Co.

C 25th USCT and Pvt. Daniel Nicholas, Co. C. 41st USCT were obtained and added to the museum's collection. However, nothing else was known about these two USCT veterans.

While there was interest in adding to their stories by also obtaining their military pension application files from the National Archives and Records Administration, the museum did not have the discretionary funds to do so. A low-tech, crowd funding project was initiated. The museum

now gratefully acknowledges that through its donations to this project by the **Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia** which meets in Blackwood, NJ, the costs of acquiring the military pension file applications of both Pvt. Jacobs and Pvt. Nicholas have been entirely underwritten. Copies of both pension application files were received from NARA during the first week of December and will be added to the museum's collection.



Flat Old Baldy visiting General Meade on his birthday/anniversary December 31st



Women in the Civil War

by Tom Ryan*

Mary Boykin Miller Chestnut



The election of Abraham Lincoln as president of the United States in November 1860 motivated normally reserved Southern women to become more engaged in political activities. The wife of U.S. Sen. James Chestnut from South Carolina, who resigned from the Senate following Lincoln's election, changed her opposition to secession from the Union despite fear of the turbulence that was to follow.

During the four long years of civil conflict, Mary Boykin Chestnut kept a diary that chronicled the activities of Confederate officials. Published 40 years after the Civil War, "A Diary from Dixie," edited by Isabella D. Martin and Myrta Lockett Avery, is a treasure trove of insight, as well as gossip.

After her husband became an army general and aide to newly-appointed Confederate President Jefferson Davis, Mary Chestnut had access to the rich and powerful. She learned, for example, female spies brought information through the lines to the South from observation points in Washington, D.C.

Author Mary Elizabeth Massey noted in "Women in the Civil War" that Mary Chestnut was "shocked" by the apparent intimacy of female government workers with well-known members of the Confederate legislature. A Congressman's proposal on the floor of the House to convey female workers to and from the legislature by vehicle prompted knowing giggles and laughter from the members and the galleries.

Mary came to the defense of Jefferson Davis, the headstrong president and frequent target of critics. She feared the political battering he received would destroy any hope of success for the Confederate cause.

Despite wartime shortages of food and other necessities, the affluent society in Richmond continued to plan parties and socials as in normal times. Mary noted these women ignored criticism in the local newspapers, and continued to act as if "peace and plenty blessed the land."

The reading habits of Southerners changed once the first shot of the Civil War took place at Fort Sumter, S.C., in April 1861. Mary lamented her money spent subscribing to Harper's and the Atlantic magazines published in the North was wasted, because hostile conditions prevented delivery to the South.

The war impacted the lives of young women who married and stayed behind as their men left to join the conflict. Mary noted that soldiers sometimes broke the hearts of their betrothed at home, when they married "strangers" met while on military assignment elsewhere.

As the war progressed, many slaves fled Southern plantations, seeking freedom in the North, especially after President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863 — yet some remained loyal to their masters. Mary was thankful that Ellen, one of her slaves, returned her diamonds several weeks after she had entrusted them to her. With regard to Confederate officers, Mary recorded Gen. James Archer's comparison of the troublesome Gen. Joseph Johnston and the impetuous Gen. John Bell Hood. Although Johnston was "a man of culture and literary attainments," Hood had "youth and energy ... and a simple-minded directness of purpose always."

As the war was grinding to a halt in early 1865, Mary attributed a statement to Gen. Robert E. Lee: "This is the people's war; when they tire, I stop." Shortly thereafter, the war essentially "stopped" with Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House, Va.

When Mary Chestnut learned about President Lincoln's assassination on April 15, 1865, she was unsympathetic and labeled it "a warning to tyrants." With considerable prescience she added, "He will not be the last President put

to death in the capital, though he is the first.”

Several months after the Civil War, Mary remained defiant. She noted in her diary, “Never let me hear that the blood of the brave has been shed in vain! No; it sends a cry down through all time.”

Fearing some of her candid comments would offend old friends, Mary considered destroying her diary. Although she preserved it, she decided not to publish it, but several versions of her diary appeared in print after her death. In addition to the abridged “A Diary from Dixie,” C. Vann Woodward edited and published the diary in its entirety, titled “Mary Chestnut’s Civil War,” which won a Pulitzer Prize. It serves as a valuable primary source about the four traumatic years, 1861 to 1865.

Margaretta Sergeant Meade

The wife of a high-ranking Civil War general descended from a long line of Pennsylvania politicians. Her father, John Sergeant, was Henry Clay’s National Republican Party running mate in the 1832 U.S. presidential election against the Democratic Party’s Andrew Jackson.

John Sergeant’s daughter, Margaretta (known as “Margaret”), married George Gordon Meade on Dec. 31, 1840. George Meade had graduated from West Point in 1835, but resigned his commission four years later to pursue a career in engineering.



After his marriage to Margaret, George rejoined the army and served during the Mexican War. When several states seceded from the Union in 1860-1861, Meade became a brigadier general commanding three Pennsylvania brigades.

Absent a personal memoir or copies of her correspondence, we glimpse Margaret’s life through George’s letters to her, which reflect her interest and participation in his military career.

From “Life and Letters of General George Gordon Meade,” which their son and grandson compiled and published in 1913, we learn that George Meade confided his feelings about military strategy and tactics and political issues to his wife. Their Democratic Party allegiance was at times contrary to the Republican President Abraham Lincoln’s policies.

Intermarriage between Northerners and Southerners was common, thereby complicating reaction to the growing national divide. Margaret’s sister Sarah married Henry A. Wise, who was governor of Virginia until 1860 and served as a Confederate general during the Civil War.

As the Civil War escalated by December 1861, Meade expressed thoughts about the slavery issue. As a Democrat who was fighting to save the Union and not to end slavery, he was happy to see “old Abe” Lincoln restraining Secretary of War Simon Cameron from coming out openly in favor of abolition.

Meade’s letters to Margaret often mentioned his desire for

advancement and promotion to higher rank, and included evidence of his battlefield accomplishments. Margaret Meade may well have used this information lobbying behind the scenes to further her husband’s career.

Following the Battle of Antietam in September 1862, Margaret informed George that the public viewed him as a hero. Taking that in stride, Meade responded, “I fear it will take more than newspaper correspondents and your great love to make me believe I am anything more than an ordinary soldier conscientiously doing his duty.”

Margaret Meade expressed concern about their son George, who was a lieutenant in the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry. Her husband dismissed her fears with the thought, “He will have a comparatively pleasant time,” because “We have not lost a dozen cavalry officers since the war began.” When George Gordon Meade became a major-general in December 1862, Secretary of War Edwin Stanton passed word of his promotion to him through his wife, Margaret. George acknowledged to Margaret that Stanton was sending a signal he “would make you a major-general if he could, and, that you had made me” because of her family’s political prominence.

In June 1863, Meade told Margaret that President Lincoln had appointed him commander of the Army of the Potomac, and that he was moving toward a battle with Gen. Robert E. Lee’s army in Pennsylvania that “will decide the fate of our country and our cause ... [despite] how reluctant we both have been to see me placed in this position.” When Meade defeated Lee at Gettysburg but allowed his army to escape back across the Potomac River to Virginia to fight another day, Lincoln expressed disappointment directly to Meade. When Meade reported that to Margaret, she was indignant about the president’s treatment of her husband.

By the end of 1863, Lincoln had assigned Ulysses S. Grant as general-in-chief of the Union army. Grant retained Meade as commander of the Army of the Potomac but traveled with the army to urge it forward against the enemy.

As a result, Meade’s days in the limelight ended, and he dutifully followed Grant’s orders until Lee’s forces surrendered at Appomattox, Va., in April 1865. When the war ended, Margaret Meade went to Washington from Philadelphia for the Grand Review in which her husband led the Army of the Potomac down Pennsylvania Avenue.

As described in Freeman Cleaves’ biography “Meade of Gettysburg,” Margaret Meade attended a Harvard University ceremony in July 1865 that bestowed a doctor-of-laws degree on Meade with the citation: “...his courage and sagacity restored the fortunes of his country.” Although he had not received the acclaim she believed he deserved for his service during the war, Margaret Meade was pleased the sentiments of this award honored Meade’s accomplishments.

*Tom Ryan is the author of the award-winning “Spies, Scouts & Secrets in the Gettysburg Campaign”; available at Bethany Beach Books, Browseabout Books in Rehoboth, and Cardsmart in Milford. His latest book, “Lee is Trapped, and Must Be Taken: Eleven Fateful Days after Gettysburg, July 4-14, 1863” is due out in August 2019, and can be pre-ordered on Amazon.com. Contact him at pennmardel@mchsi.com or visit his website at www.tomryan-civilwar.com.

Chief Engineer John W. Moore of the USS Richmond Tells the Fascinating “Inside” Story of the Capture of New Orleans in 1862

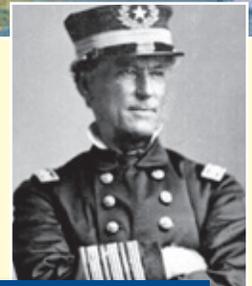
informative war letter from the vast document collection
of award-winning Civil War author and historian, Wiley Sword

Continued from last Issue (December)

The Rebels saw us, and fired at 4- 1/2 [A.M.]. We were opposite the fons, & gave them the full force of our batteries, passed them, got out of their fire, and engaged the gunboats which run like wildfire. As we'd come up with them, they were run ashore and bumed. Eleven we know were bumed—two we passed and have left below. They cannot do any damage however, as they are between two forces, either of which would make child's work at taking them. One is an ironclad battery of 16 guns; two 10-inch. We fired grape into her. She ran ashore and was abandoned. The “Manassas” (ram) was again [in] front of us this morning; but was butted ashore by the “Mississippi,” & deserted, was scuttled, her pipes cut, & sunk. The forts still hold out, but must succumb in a day or two. [We] just got under way for New Orleans, where the enemy have a large ironclad battery nearly completed, called the “Mississippi.” We propose taking it. We received 17 shots in our hull (21 in hull & spars); had two men killed (one of whom was an officer/master mate), and one seriously wounded; [the] same as to men being aboard the “Mississippi,” [and] but one officer. “Brooklyn” had 3 killed and 10 wounded, I'm told. We were engaged with 44 [crossed out by Moore] there's no telling how many guns in the two forts. My chain [armor] was fully proved. and we find it even better that [sic] I anticipated. [This armor was of Moore's own special design, being heavy iron chain draped over the ship's sides, and approved by Flag Officer Farragut. who commended him extensively for this innovation.] It broke a solid shot, which in [page 6] tum broke the chain, and all the pieces were embedded in the side of the ship. I supposed a shell would be broken against it, but had no idea a solid shot would.

8 P.M. I think we're now from 10 to 15 miles below New Orleans. [We] got under way about 9- 1/2 this A.M. and put on all steam & sail to reach the city before dark, but were not able to do it. The current is terribly strong; at least four miles per hour. As we know nothing of the twists and turns of the river, and have other batteries to pass, Flag Officer [Farragut] concluded (& I think wisely) to anchor here. We've done an excellent day's duty, and are anxious to follow up our victory to the taking of the city. Our trip up the river was delightful & the day has been remarkably fine; just sufficient breeze to fill our sails well. The scenery rich, though with much sameness. [We] passed many fine plantations, the darkies from which would greet us upon the banks, but we saw few whites; they did not show themselves much. We're all pretty much tired out this evening. A good night to rest will be acceptable to all, if the Rebels will allow us to have it so far into the hean of secession. [We'll] try & get it at any rate. The firing this morning was perfectly terrific. Those who saw it say there was

The Battle of New Orleans



Flag Officer
David G. Farragut

one constant sheet of flame from the two forts; reminded them like chain lightning, and the balls were whistling around their heads in a frightful manner. Poor Bradley was standing in front of the captain; had just made a report to him, and was receiving an order, when a rifle ball passed through his head, and he fell at the capt's feet. But last evening we were talking about Plattsburgh; he has been there, his father was inspector at Dennamora for some time; is from Watertown or Waterford. [page 7—cross written in red ink on page 5]

Off New Orleans, April 25th. This has been a very exciting day. We were anchored anticipating an attack during the whole of last night, but nothing was seen or heard except a few fires along [and] up the river, which we supposed were to show our position in case we went up at night—which we certainly would have done had we known the river [course]. At 4 this morning I heard a fire raft reported, and as I had a good night's rest and feared a floating battery might be following the raft, I concluded to get up. Soon after the Flag Officer [Farragut] made [the] general signal to get under way, which we did about daylight, and steamed along up [the river]. We were the slowest steamer, and gradually fell behind, though doing as much as our engines would to keep up. At English turn we expected to meet with formidable batteries, but not a gun was fired or discovered in any direction. On we came, passing several ships loaded with cotton that had been fired and cast adrift. Finally, approached the plains of Chalmet, where we understood were heavy batteries and immensely long ranged guns. Before approaching, the Flag Officer had recalled the head-most ships, and taken the lead himself. This stoppage allowed us to approach very near the other vessels. We started presently. Batteries opened on either side, & our ships returned the fire. beautifully,

engaged at short range, and drove the enemy from every gun. Off they went, in every direction, and on we came. Fires were to be seen all along up the river. Vessels of every description came floating past us in flames. The people all along the shore were in great excitement as we reached the city. Some waived [sic] handkerchiefs, cheered, and motioned us on up the river. Thousands flocked



down on the levy to see us, as nearly all the shipping was fired. dry docks destroyed, coal, cotton bumed. An ironclad, just [page 8—cross-written in red ink on page 6] completed [the CSS Louisiana], & receiving its guns aboard, was sunk. Another one, just launched [CSS Mississippi], pierced for 20 guns, with her propellers and one engine in, was bumed and floated down the river, the flames flashing through the portholes, and thus millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed by the Rebels in order to prevent it falling into our hands. With the exception of the ironclad batteries they might better have preserved their property, for we would have touched nothing that was not strictly speaking a warlike implement. Soon after we arrived, Comdr. Bailey went ashore under a flag of truce and demanded the deliverance of the city, which the general in command [Maj. Gen. Mansfield Lovell] refused to give; [he] said, however, he would withdraw all his troops, when the civil authorities could take such steps as they saw fit. This is as well as we could well expect. We could not take his troops prisoners under any circumstances; could not keep them here, neither could we send them north. And were we to reduce the city, what would the general care? He probably cares nothing for the city, and would prefer our destroying the city for the act would increase the hostile feeling now so wildly spread throughout the South against the North. When the [enemy] troops leave, we can easily induce the citizens to deliver the city over by a threat to cut the levy and flood them. And in a shon time after, by intercourse with them—supplications & a clear understanding of the feeling we have for them—the friendly object we have in liberating them, etc., would form a strong Union feeling here, which it would be difficult for the Rebels again to subdue. Those who now sympathize with us are afraid to show it. Today, when Comdr. B[ai]ley was ashore, the "Brooklyn" passed one portion of the levy, when 3 or 4 waved their handkerchiefs & expressed delight at again seeing the stars and stripes. Immediately, a squad of [Confederate] troopers made their appearance & [page 9] fired several times into the crowd. We may be obliged to cut the levy and flood the city, but will not do so unless we are really forced to do it. The property of friends and those entirely disinterested would in such a case be destroyed with that of the Rebels. We wish rather to conciliate the feeling of the people, and rescue them from the gross impositions that have been forced upon them. We've fought our way here, and are able to hold our position, with the help of God, who has aided us

thus far. And it is not likely He will now desert our cause; the praise is His. April 26th. The [Confederate] troops I understand have left the city, which is in a terrible state of confusion and govemed entirely by a mob. The mayor has not yet delivered over the city. The Stars and Stripes were hoisted on one building, but the mob tore it

down, and threatened to kill our officers who were at the time in conference with the authorities. We're very mild with them, as we do not wish the destruction of any property. There's a strong Union feeling in the city, but it dare not be shown, even under the guns of our vessels. Just before noon a gentleman came alongside in a small boat, waving his handkerchief. He expressed great thanks on reaching the deck, introduced himself as Mr. Sumner; has been both mayor and recorder of the city [and] has been suspected for a long time as a Union man. And today was threatened if he did not leave immediately he would lose his life—he left. [He] is a very intelligent and agreeable person. About the same time, one of our gunboats came alongside and informed us that the forts had surrendered and the ram & ironclad battery "Louisiana" taken by Porter—it needs confirmation; though I think its [sic] true. During forenoon we buried the two [seamen] who were killed day before yesterday, while [page 10] passing the forts. About then. the "Hartford," "Brooklyn," "Pensacola," "Oneida," etc. got under way and steamed up the river to attack a fortification we understood the Rebels had 6 miles above. I think they were fully 10 miles [distant], and when we reached them, they were deserted and in flames. Several heavy guns, however, had been left. One large fortification on the east side of the river. a smaller one on the west. and other large embankments above each. The guns were placed in anticipation of an attack from above, & would have been quite formidable by the time [Adm. Andrew H.] Foote attacked here; though they easily could have been shelled out by him. We run about two miles above the batteries; saw nothing of the enemy [but] left the "Oneida" to bring down a steamer we found there, and dropped down about a mile below the batteries, where we now lay at anchor. There are several quite fine steamers below us that we'll probably take down with us as we go.

April 27th. Again at New Orleans. The Rebel steamer "McRae" is up here under a flag of truce, bringing wounded. Capt. Bailey goes home as bearer of dispatches. I send [this] by him. The [enemy] ram [Louisiana] was not sunk, but retaken by the Rebels. [It's] of no use to them. however. Flag Officer [Farragut] goes down tomorrow to tighten the reins somewhat upon the fons which have not yet succumbed. We've taken a number of steamers here which we'll use in transporting Butler's troops. Flg. Ofcr. says he'll not allow the Rebel flag to be again displayed here. He would not have allowed the "McRae" to come this time, but she reached here just as we returned from up the river. Her commander has

given his word of honor he will take no person or thing down the river that he did not bring up. Our officers should not have allowed him to [page 11—cross-written in red ink on page 9] come at all. In that terrible fight the other night. the most remarkable engagement that ever occurred. the loss in our whole fleet was 22 killed and 109 wounded, & most of the latter very slightly. Providence certainly interposed on our behalf. In no other way can so slight a loss be accounted for. 'Twas certainly the most desperate undertaking to be found in the annals of history, and had we made the attempt in the daytime. the slaughter would have been immense. And I doubt if it would have been possible for two vessels to have passed the forts. As it was, 13 passed, 3 were disabled and obliged to put back. We destroyed all the Rebel gunboats but two, which we pinned between the forts, the ram and an ironclad battery. They [Confederates] also have them. The battery is unmanageable, requiring two gunboats to tow it, & the ram wanting in power. Here we made them destroy two ironclad vessels which would have proved immensely troublesome: one of 20 guns, nearly finished, and the other 4 guns and some mortars. which was entirely completed and receiving its guns. We can do with New Orleans whatever we choose whenever we choose, on taking a mild course to infuse the people with confidence. The Rebels have nothing above us on the river this side of Baton Rouge, a little above which place they have two batteries which we can take in 15 minutes. One of our little gunboats received on the 24th 46 shots on the hull, and is not in the least disabled. The flag ship was on fire twice and her men driven from her guns once by the fire, yet she came out all right and is in as good fighting trim as before the engagement. We have 13 vessels now above the forts, and a very strong force below them. They [Confederates] can't hold out much longer [both forts were evacuated the next day]. We'll not probably go up the river until everything is straightened in this vicinity, and Butler [page 12—cross-written in red ink on page 10] in full possession of the city. Joe [Ben Butler] no doubt feels disappointed at our coming up and taking the city without him, but had we waited for him the Rebels would have exacted much stronger fortifications. We would have been obliged to take them, and he would have received all the credit & would have been called Butler's expedition; Butler's victory, & all the credit given to the army, & the navy hardly mentioned. Whereas Farragut and the navy would have deserved as they now do, all the credit. Instead of an army of conquest, Butler's men will be an army of occupation. and he will have an opportunity of distinguishing himself as the military governor of the city of New Orleans instead of the commander in chief of forces in the field. He's by profession a lawyer and will, I've no doubt, do credit to his profession. Cotton and coal that was fired on the 25th when we arrived is still burning, but since then nothing else has been burned. The destruction of property that day was perfectly immense: several millions of dollars worth.

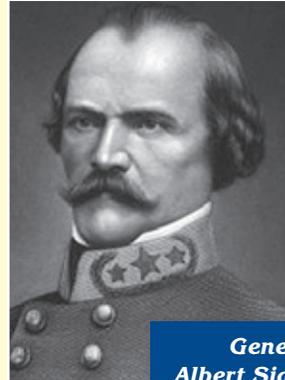
Love to all the family,
Affectionately your brother
Jno. W. M

B&G #5, 2013

The Fall of a Confederate Commander

by Charles F. Cooney, CWT, March 1985

In the aftermath of the Battle of Shiloh a perplexing question arose and has continued to be asked. The death of General Albert Sidney Johnston on the first day of that fight created a void in the leadership of the Confederate armies in the Trans-Mississippi area; would the course of the Civil War have changed had Johnston lived beyond April 6, 1862? His loss was no less tragic than Peabody's.

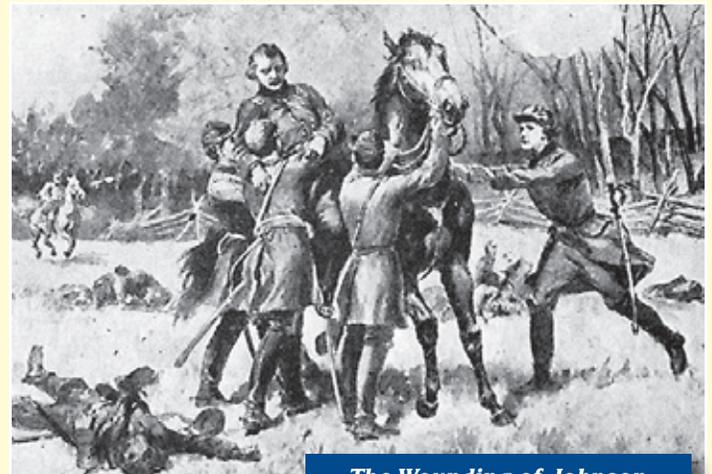


General, CSA
Albert Sidney Johnson

More immediate reactions to General Johnston's death are provided in the following extracts from then Colonel William Preston's pocket notebook. The first item is a letter scribbled in Preston's notebook by Isham G. Harris, a former Governor of Tennessee and a volunteer aid on General Johnston's Staff. Harris was right next to the general when he was wounded.

Colonel Preston's diary entries pick up the story of Johnston's demise. Colonel (later Major General) Preston also served on Johnston's staff, and was, as well, the general's brother-in-law.

Colonel Preston's notebook forms part of the special collection of Records of the Adjutant General's Office in the Custody of the National Archives in Washington, D.C.



The Wounding of Johnson

Shilough Battlefield
Apl 6th 1862

Col Wm Preston
Dear Sir

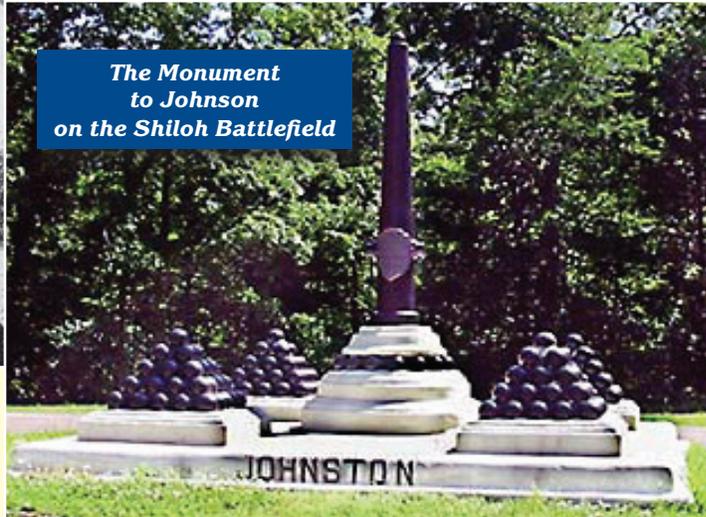
In answer to your verbal inquiry as to the circumstances surrounding Gen]. Albert Sidney Johnston immediately preceding his fall. As you are aware, I was acting as volunteer aid to Genl Johnston on the field.

He was upon the right wing where the enemy being



The Location of the Wounding

strongly posted made an obstinate stand. As you remember, our troops, after a long and desperate struggle wavered for a moment when Gen] Johnston rushed in front of the line of battle, rallied the troops ordered and led the charge. The enemy fell back between a fourth & one half mile, when the firing became very heavy on each side. Our advanced position exposed our troops to a raking fire of a battery of the enemy on our left. The last order the Genl gave was to direct me to "order Col Statham of Mississippi to charge that battery." I immediately delivered the order and rode back to the side of the Genl, said to him "Genl your order is delivered and being executed" just at this moment the Genl sank down in his saddle leaning over to the left I instantly put my left arm around him pulling him to me saying "Genl are you wounded?" He said "yes and I fear seriously." Capt



The Monument to Johnson on the Shiloh Battlefield

Wickham being on his left & I upon his right we held him upon his horse until we guided his horse from the crest of the hill to the ravine, where we lifted him from his horse, laid him upon the ground. I took his head in my lap. He never spoke after answering my question though continued to breathe for 25 or 30 minutes. Immediately after dismounting the Genl Capt Wickham sent for the surgeon. I sent a soldier to bring any staff officers he could find to me. [After] some 10 or 15 minutes yourself and other members of the staff arrived. As to what occurred after this time you are as familiar as myself.

The country will mourn his death as a national calamity.

Respectfully
Isham G. Harris

[Extracts from Colonel Preston's entries in his notebook]

[April 6, 1862] 2.30 P.M. Johnston fell at the head of Bowens & Breckinridges brigades after being wounded with a shell, & his horse wounded, he was shot in the ravine. . . . I found him in the arms of Gov Harris, wounded as I thought, but he did not recognize me, as he was dying & swallowing a little spirits, I thot he would revive but Gouv Harris remarked it was all over. I saw it was so & wrote a note to Genl. Beauregard, instantly informing him. . . . from 3 to 5 Took Genl. Johnston's dead body to headquarters, and after arranging it, left it in charge of Capt William Throckmorton & returned to Genl. Beauregards Head Qrs.

Saving a General...

A courageous – and willful – Illinois surgeon tells how he prevented Civil War medicine from finishing the job begun by a bullet at Corinth.

by Dr. Silas T. Trowbridge, CWT, July 1972

Civil War medicine was largely a nightmare, often as disgusting to the practitioner as it was hazardous to the patient. Even the august were not free from its dangers, and generals as well as privates suffered terribly in the wake of ignorance and incompetence. Very few memoirs from the war show this more vividly than the Autobiography of Silas Thompson Trowbridge M.D., from which the following excerpt is taken. Trowbridge, a Decatur, Illinois physician, was well acquainted with a local lawyer and politician Richard J. "Uncle Dick" Oglesby. As a result, when Oglesby left the state senate to raise the 8th Illinois Infantry in April 1861, he offered Trowbridge the post of regimental surgeon, and the doctor received his commission on April 25.



Cornith, Mississippi



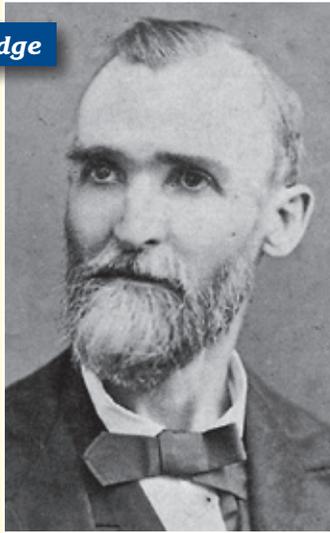
Tishomingo Hotel

Trowbridge, Oglesby, and the 8th Illinois served through all of Grant's early Western operations, Belmont, Forts Henry and Donelson, and Shiloh. Oglesby won promotion to brigadier general just prior to Shiloh, and shortly afterward Trowbridge was appointed surgeon of Brigadier General John A. Logan's brigade, in which capacity he served until October

Dr. Silas Thompson Trowbridge

5, 1862, when he was relieved to minister to the gravely wounded Oglesby.

Following the war, Trowbridge was in the consular service stationed at Vera Cruz, Mexico. He had kept careful notes of his experiences in the Civil War, and members of his family brought these together to form his Autobiography. Published privately in Vera Cruz in 1872, the extremely limited edition was distributed solely among the family, and all known copies but one were lost or destroyed when Trowbridge's daughter and her family were forced to flee Mexico during the revolutionary years in the early 1900's. We are indebted to Mr. William D. Robertson of Napa, California, Trowbridge's great-grandson and owner of the last surviving copy of the Autobiography, for allowing us to publish this portion of it. Here, the narrative begins with the wounding of Oglesby in the Battle of Corinth on October 3, 1862.



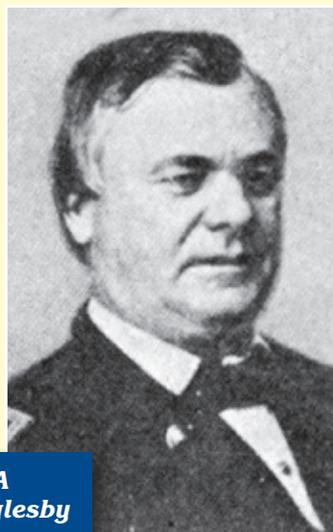
Gen. Oglesby was contesting every inch of ground with the most heroic bravery until at about 4 P.M.; when he fell by a musket ball penetrating the lungs, fired by a sharpshooter not 75 yards distant. Then comes the engagement of the forces as reported by historians, involving the assaults at the forts, the penetration of the rebels to the center of the town, and finally, their re-pulse and radical rout. . . .

The two brave Generals [Pleasant A.] Hackleman and Oglesby had been taken from the field in a dying condition, and placed in the principal hotel of the city of Corinth [the Tishomingo Hotel]; and at 5 o'clock P. M. the rebels had penetrated to within a few yards of the same, fighting with a wickedness of will worthy to win in a more laudable cause. At this critical moment the wounded heroes were placed in ambulances and taken to the Sulphur Springs, two miles distant to the rear.

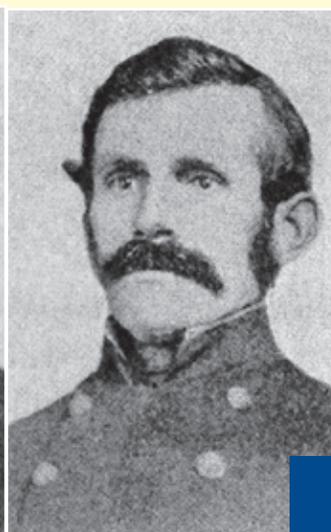
General Hackleman died soon after their arrival there; and word being sent from Rosecrans that he had gained the day, General Oglesby was returned to Corinth and placed in a private house, where his wound was examined by a consultation of surgeons and pronounced mortal.

In this consultation were Drs. Holsten [John G. F. Holston], Medical Director of the Army of the Tenn., H. Wardner Surg. of Vols. and Asst. Med. Director, and several other medical gentlemen of note and ability. They had probed for the ball but could not find it.

On the next day General Grant received a telegram at his head quarters in Jackson Tenn. from Corinth stating that General Hackleman was killed and Oglesby was thought to



**Brigadier General, USA
Richard J. "Uncle Dick" Oglesby**



**Brigadier General, CSA
Pleasant A. Hackleman**

be mortally wounded, and requested that General Grant would permit Surgeon Trowbridge to come to the assistance of Oglesby.

I was immediately ordered to report to Department Head Quarters, and was there told by General Grant what General Oglesby wanted. I at once asked for an order to go to the fulfillment of a promise I had made to General Oglesby at the time he was promoted, and left the Corps of the army in which he and I had been serving. General Grant told me he would readily give the order, but that the enemy held the railroad between Bethel and Corinth, and therefore the order would be of no avail. I said I would go by horseback from Bethe], taking a circuit around the enemy. He then told me he had no cavalry to spare as, an escort, and it would not be prudent to go without one. But I was willing to take the venture, and so the order was given.

This order also gave me the privilege to take as many surgeons of my Division as would volunteer to assist in the surgery necessarily to be performed at Corinth. Dr. Ormsby, Surgeon of the 45. Reg. Ill. Vol. Inf. offered to go, and at 7 P.M. we started out, fully anticipating a lively time in getting through. But on arriving, by rail at Bethel, we saw a train in the distance coming from the direction of Corinth, which proved to be Union men, greatly to the relief of our expectations, who had just then recaptured and repaired the road, giving us clear sailing for our destination "without change of cars."

On arriving at the bed-side of General Oglesby at 10 P. M., October 6., I found him pale, haggard and in much distress, incapable of lying down, with a pulse of 136 per minute, respirations [sic] very laborious, guarded, catching and 42 per minute, expectorating small quantities of arterial and much larger amounts of venous blood, pupils of his eyes dilated, secretions much disturbed, skin bathed in a cold perspiration, excretions from the kidneys and bowels almost suspended, and compelled to sit in a semi-recumbent posture in a rocking-chair. The wound was from a musket ball entering his person at the lower and back part of the arm-pit (Axilla) on the left side, ranging directly towards the center of the lungs or as though its exit would have been at the front and middle part of the right Axilla, had it passed through the body [sic].

Gen. Oglesby was a large portly man, weighing 225 lbs., of splendid physical developments, in the prime and vigor of life, and whose constitutional forces had never suffered from any quality of dissipations. The ball had lodged internally, and after a careful examination of symptoms (mind you I did not probe the lungs) I concluded that the ball had passed between the costal and pulmonary pleura, and lodged in the body of

the 4. dorsal vertebra, and that the rough ambulance ride to which he was subjected in going to the Spridgs [sic], probably disengaged it, and it fell upon the Diaphragm, in which position it subsequently became enucliated. These, of course, are but conjectures arrived at by a careful analysis of the symptoms developed from time to time.

After my first examination was concluded General Oglesby asked what I thought of his chances; and I recited a well established surgical law to him which is, that if a person live until a full reaction of the circulation and nervous shock and is not worse than when first shot, (it being a wound of the lungs,) then, there are nearly always possibilities to save life. This appeared to encourage him for it was the first expression he had heard since being wounded giving any grounds for hope in the least.

To meet the indications for relief in his case I gave him one and a half grains of Morphine at once, to quiet the pain, to equalize the circulation of the blood and to give rest to the lungs by reducing the frequency of the respirations. I very well knew that so large a dose would further disturb the already deranged secretions and excretions, and in one hour thereafter I gave a full portion of Sulphate of Magnesia to act as a hydrogogue cathartic.

These medicines operated precisely as I had told him they most probably would. His pulse came down to 112 at 8 o'clock on the following morning, respirations 28 per minute, and he slept considerable and quite composedly during the night. . . .

At 8 o'clock next morning I met the Medical Director, Dr. J. G. F. Holsten, and exhibited to him my order from Gen. Grant to report to the care and orders of Gen. Oglesby, and told him what I had done in the previous night, inviting him at the same time to examine the patient and give me the aid of his riper Judgement. He did so, and to my astonishment and consternation, recommended a plan of treatment by no means compatible with what I believed to be either indicated or safe. A consultation of surgeons had been held over General Oglesby's case before my arrival, and, he said, the course of treatment he then recommended was such as the council had decided upon in the previous day's deliberation, and he believed it to be the only course to pursue. It was to give 3 grains of opium every 3 hours, to feed him liberally on beef tea and soup and to allow him two bottles of Catawba wine per diem. I very courteously suggested the possibility of so much opium producing a specific sickness, headache and additional derangement of the secretory and excretory functions, which had already been much disturbed; saying to him that the General had taken one and a half grains of Morphine the night before, and that its action was as complete and extensive as could be desired. The doctor appeared offended at my suggestion and inquired if I had any hope of a recovery in this case? I said there were chances for hope, but of course, they were accompanied with many fears of a different result. He very bluntly questioned the soundness of a judgement of so hopeful a character, and again recounted his plan of treatment, directing me to at once go about fulfilling it. I was very much offended at both his manner and his arrogant order, and coolly and, I hope, respectfully declined to be responsible for other people's opinions; especially when they disagreed so materially with my own. I told him I had a right, according to the best voices of eminent surgeons known, to have a hope of the recovery of

General Oglesby; and if I had that right and that opinion, it was my duty, in as much as I was ordered to this responsibility, to treat the case with an eye singly to gain that result. I further told him that I could not adopt his views, and begged his pardon for not accepting those of men so much my seniors in years and experience. But that I could see no chance for a recovery with opium sickness and a stomach crammed with beef-steak and the heaviest wine known to surgeons. Of course our conference broke up then, and our expressions and feelings were not such as brothers should have for each other. Dr. Holsten then went to the bed of Gen. Oglesby and began to talk to him, and I at once perceived the import of his conversation to be a recommendation for a preparation for death. I promptly called him aside and learned that such was his intention. I peremptorily forbid his doing so, and only succeeded in preventing him by assuring him that in case he did so I should prefer charges against him. He then went to Mrs. Wardner and told her that I was "an upstart" and other compliments of a like character, and asked her to send to his tent and get some opium pills, some beef and a box of Catawba wine and for her to give them to Oglesby, at such times as when I should not know of it, and in the same amount as he had recommended to me. But Mrs. Wardner was too pure and honorable a lady to make me responsible for a course of treatment I had condemned, and at once asked me what she should do? I told her to get the articles and hand them over to me; for there were 60 other badly wounded patients in the house and I had volunteered to give them full attention. And Dr. Holsten had left them in the care of "an upstart." How strange and oppressive this conduct was to me! How outrageous and unprofessional! For the Medical Director of a grand Department of the Army, and at home, a professor in the Georgetown Medical College, to so far transcend all rules of etiquette and ethics, and attempt to ride his high official position, and lord it so arrogantly over me, was the most humiliating pill the profession of Medicine and Surgery had ever presented to my humble walks while wandering in it! Oglesby took no more opium, morphine nor wine, but I allowed him a guarded diet, and even then he became jaundiced and suffered greatly from its disturbing effects; but gradually improved though slowly until the 14th of October, when I saw it was necessary to remove him from the pernicious influences with which he was surrounded. His wife, sister and brother-in-law had joined him from Decatur Ill. his home; and his staff officers remained with him; but the house in which he was lying was filled with the wounded, some horribly so, of whom I will speak more on some future page; these gave unwholesome and disgusting odors, as did the many dead men and dead horses which bestrewed the battle field. I therefore went to Jackson and reported to Gen. Grant the condition of my patient and asked for an order to remove him to his home, which was cheerfully and promptly granted. On returning I reported my intentions of removal to Dr. Holsten and requested him to appoint a Surgeon to the care of the patients I had been serving. Dr. Holsten gave the surgeon, but protested against the removal and even went so far as to get an order from the Division Commander, the coward [Brigadier General Thomas A.] Davies, ordering that Oglesby should not be removed. And yet at this time Holsten still said that Oglesby would surely die. On being confronted with Davies' order not to remove my patient, I drew the order from Gen. Grant from my pocket and then only were we let alone and allowed to pursue our own course with

no further molestation. We made a thick mattress [sic] of blankets on the floor of a freight car and upon this, as a cushion to break the concussions of the car, placed a rocking chair and in a semi-inclined position rode our gallant patient. We telegraphed our starting to Gen. Grant and sailed out smoothly, safely and in very good comfort. We met Gen. Grant on the platform at Jackson, who after asking if it were prudent to talk to Gen. Oglesby, congratulated him on the prospect of his recovery and at Oglesby's suggestion altered the order he had sent by me the day before, and advised his continuing his journey to Decatur. That voyage was safely accomplished and Gen. Oglesby has recovered to be twice elected Governor of the state of Illinois and is now [1873] in the United States Senate, and holds a much better mortgage on a long and especially useful life, than Dr. Holsten. I leave the friendly reader to draw his own conclusions concerning the multiplication of anxieties and responsibilities which, his meddling conduct occasioned. It is probably better to say now than in the chronological note, that in August, 1864 I saw Dr. Holsten at Cairo Ill. and he frankly acknowledged that he had been very wrong in his judgment concerning Oglesby's case and also that his conduct with me was extremely unprofessional and hoped that, from the frankness of his acknowledgement, I would forgive him. The victor has always the measures of mercy at his disposition; and I gave him the benefit of all the comfort the acknowledged recollection of the case would afford him.



Society for Women and the Civil War

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The Society for Women and the Civil War (www.SWCW.org) will hold its 21st annual conference at the Hotel Madison and Shenandoah Valley Conference Center, James Madison University, Harrisonburg, Virginia, July 24-26, 2020.

This year's theme will be "The Women of the Valley." The keynote speaker will be distinguished author and consultant Jonathan A. Noyalas, Director of the McCormick Civil War Institute, Shenandoah University, Winchester, Virginia.

There will be additional presentations by noted scholars and tours of local sites of interest, emphasizing their roles relevant to the contributions of women during the various Civil War campaigns that took place in the Shenandoah Valley.

The conference is open to non-members.

The Society for Women and the Civil War is comprised of ladies, gentlemen, and children, who are scholars, educators, students, writers, museum and historical site professionals, reenactors and living historians who are interested in civilian life during the Civil War. SWCW is dedicated to using education and scholarship to increase awareness and understanding of women's roles related to the most divisive and violent period in American history.

For more information about the conference and to register, please visit www.SWCW.org

Thanking Gurk for his service to Old Baldy

To thank **Gurkirat Dhillon** for his services to the Round Table. Flat Old Baldy and the Board provided him with items to remember his internship with us. These included a *Certificate of Gratitude*, an *Old Baldy Irish fluted Glass*, a copy of the *New Jersey Civil War Odyssey*, an *Old Baldy Pen* and a *One Year Honorary Membership*. His thrill was when he posed for his own photo with Flat Old Baldy. Gurk said he would visit the Round Table when his schedule allowed.

Gurkirat Dhillon



December 12th Meeting

"The Illustrations of Thomas Nast: Reconstruction, Politics, and Popular Consciousness"

by Krista Castillo (via ZOOM)

In September, 1866 from the pages of "Harper's Weekly", Thomas Nast introduced political cartoons before and during reconstruction that showed the violence against the African-American people had not stopped. In many people's opinion, it was wrong. Nast continued these political cartoons during President Johnson's administration as a result of the President vetoing many reconstruction bills that would have given African-Americans their rights. Along with the political tensions of the times, Nast continued to raise awareness of the many wrongs during the Johnson administration that affected political opinion.

Thomas Nast was born in Bavaria in 1840, came to America at the age of 10, showing a real talent for drawing. By

Continued on page 12



Krista Castillo



1856, Nast became a full-time employee at Frank Leslie's "Illustrated News" as a draftsman. From there he went to "Harper's Weekly". Through his illustrations of battlefield activity, he raised the interest of the public in joining the newspaper. Nast became known for his political sketches of the Civil War as well as political images. As the war was coming to an end, January 2, 1864, New Year's Day, Nast was supporting a North/South proclamation of amnesty and reconstruction. In the summer of 1864, he was promoting a "Compromise with the South" calling the war a failure that was directed against the North who saw many men die on the battlefield. Nast felt a compromise between the North/South would have been a better solution to the cause. Abraham Lincoln knew of Nast's cartoons and wanted to get the idea of reconstruction started before he left office but that was not to be. President Johnson came into office opposing reconstruction policy along with vetoing the Freeman's Bureau.

A cartoon entitled "Amphitheatrum Johnsonianum" issued March 31, 1867 showed a massacre and murder that was planned and executed by the Mayor of New Orleans with the consent of President Johnson. When it appeared in the paper, public opinion in the North changed drastically against President Johnson. Through Nast's cartoons more and more issues of President Johnson's policy were being exposed, and as time went on became the basis for his impeachment hearings.

Other issues Nast was opposed to were the Irish people who were immigrating from Ireland to the United States at this time. Irish immigrants were bringing their Catholicism with them which Nast was opposed to as well. He drew a cartoon "This is a White Man's Government" in September, 1868 and "The Usual Irish Way of Doing Things" in September 2, 1871. Both cartoons showing a drunken Irishman lighting a powder keg or stepping over a USCT soldier on the ground. Nast supported American Indians and Chinese Americans, abolition of slavery, opposed racial segregation and the violence committed by the Ku Klux Klan. Nast began his drawings against Boss Tweed, the powerful Tammany Hall leader. Horace Greeley was for Tweed and knew that Nast's cartoons were causing public opinion against Tweed's activities. Nast found out that Tweed and his machine were attempting to swindle money from New York. Nast and his cartoons continued to attack Tweed and his organization until he was able to sway opinion against him and remove Tweed from power in the election of November, 1871. Tweed was arrested in 1873, trying to escape to Spain but was caught and spent the rest of his life in prison.

"Harper's Weekly" and Nast played an important role in the election of Lincoln in 1864 and Ulysses S. Grant in 1868 and 1872. Nast's cartoon "Compromise with the South-Dedicate to the Chicago Convention" helped Lincoln's campaign. The cartoon "The Sword of Sheridan and the Pencil of Thomas Nast" helped Grant win the presidency in his election of 1872. During this time Nast was drawing political cartoons ridiculing candidate Horace Greeley in the 1872 presidential election which helped Grant score another victory.

In 1887, Nast resigned from "Harper's Weekly" and by 1884 he lost his fortune by investing in a banking and brokerage firm. As a result, he returned to the lecture circuit from 1884 and 1887. Nast needed to find a way to support his family. He asked President Teddy Roosevelt for a job and he offered Nast an appointment as US Consul General to Ecuador in South America. While working in Ecuador he contracted yellow fever and died on December 7, 1902. Nast was interred in the Woodlawn Cemetery in the Bronx, New York City.

Some of Nast's added contribution through his cartoons were the Republican party Elephant and Democratic Party, Donkey. Tammany Hall Tiger (symbol of Boss Tweed's political machine), the symbols Columbia, showing America as a woman, and Uncle Sam were popularized in his cartoons. John Confucius symbolized as a Chinese immigrant. Nast also did some painting, as an example, "Peace in Union" showing the surrender of Robert E. Lee and Grant at Appomattox Courthouse in April, 1865. There was also a reproduction of a painting of his friend, Grant, hanging in Krista's office.

Krista, thank you, for bringing Thomas Nast to our roundtable in a very different way. The political cartoons during reconstruction by Nast changed policy and brought to light many ways Nast's cartoons were able to change opinion for or against the cause. Nast showed that reconstruction was a time of corruption and racial tension which in some respects is still part of our history today. Sometimes the pen is mightier than the sword! I wonder if President Lincoln's second term of office (if he was able to complete) would have changed public opinion on reconstruction and the African-American issue that is still with us today? We could only hope.

The General Meade Society of Philadelphia

"Forget Not His Deeds"

Annual Champagne Brunch and Awards Ceremony



**Sunday, January 19th, 2020
11:00 AM – 2:00 PM**

Inclement weather date: January 26th

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**The Deadline for Reservations
is January 10th**



The Civil War Institute at Gettysburg College (CWI) would like to offer the members of Old Baldy Civil War Roundtable a 15% discount to attend the CWI Summer Conference from June 12-17, 2020. You can find registration details about our conference on our website and the full schedule of events. We believe in your mission, and we are making this special offer to recognize the efforts of your organization in promoting the study of Civil War history.

For more than 35 years, the Civil War Institute has hosted a premiere annual summer conference bringing leading historians and diverse public audiences together for lectures, battlefield tours, small group discussions, and roundtable conversations about the Civil War era. Sessions, lodging, and meals are held on the 200-acre Gettysburg College campus, and there are part-time and full-time packages available.

For 2020, we are excited to feature leading Civil War scholars, Harold Holzer, Catherine Clinton, Brian Wills, Jeffrey Wert, Carol Reardon, and Scott Hartwig within our lineup of more than 40 distinguished speakers and tour guides. The conference will feature a wide range of topics, including POW prison escapes, soldier impressment, the Civil War in the West, the guerrilla experience, and more. The 2020 program will also debut debates between leading scholars about Civil War generalship. This year's topics include George B. McClellan at Antietam, James Longstreet, and Nathan Bedford Forrest.

In addition to touring the Gettysburg battlefield, participants will also be able to visit other nearby battlefields and such as First Manassas, 2nd Fredericksburg and Salem Church, Antietam, Cool Springs, Spotsylvania, and Bristoe Station. Attendees who prefer a shorter, more physically active experience can choose to sign up for our new "active track" package, which features lectures and a day and a half of walking-intensive tours of the Gettysburg battlefield with historian Timothy Orr. The 2020 conference offers something for everyone, from longtime students of the Civil War to those who are new to Civil War history.

We would very much appreciate it if you could share this special conference offer with your membership in your own promotional materials, including your newsletter and website. Feel free to use the conference description in this email and to share the link to the conference: <https://www.gettysburg.edu/civil-war-institute/summer-conference/>.

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Campus Box 435
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 17325-1400**

**717.337.6590
civilwar@gettysburg.edu
www.gettysburg.edu/civil-war-institute/summer-conference/**

Welcome to the new recruits
James Giquinto · Medford, Nj
Al Rodriguez · Pittsgrove Twp, NJ



From the Treasurer's desk

***It has been another successful year
for The Old Baldy Round Table.***

***Due to your support, we continue
to be in good financial condition
as we enter the new year.***

***Your membership has made it possible for all
of us to enjoy a year's worth
of outstanding speakers thanks
to our Program Coordinator,
Dave Gilson.***

***Additionally, we have been able
to continue our goal of providing
donations to worthy organizations,
including the following:***

***Memorial Hall Foundation
New Jersey Historical Society
Vineland Historical Society
The Center for Camden County College
Battleship New Jersey
GAR Civil War Museum
Wreaths Across America***

***In appreciation of your membership,
we will be conducting a raffle
in which the names
of all 2019 members will be placed
in a hat, and the winning member drawn will
receive a free year's subscription
to "The Civil War Monitor Magazine".***

***Just a reminder,
your 2020 Membership dues are due
in January.***

Thank you for your continued support.

Frank Barletta

WEB Site: <http://oldbaldycwrt.org>
Email: oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net
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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.

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Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2020

February 13, 2020 – Thursday
Michael Wunsch

**"Abraham Lincoln & the National Union Party
Convention, Baltimore, Maryland,"**

March 12, 2020 – Thursday
Paul Prentiss

"Damn the Torpedoes - The Battle of Mobile Bay"

April 9, 2020 – Thursday
Hampton Newsome

**"The Fight for the Old North State: The Civil War
in North Carolina, January-May 1864"**

**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**

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