



Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

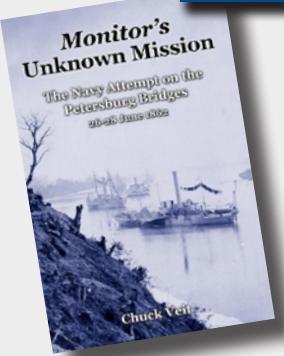
November 9, 2023

The Civil War: April 12, 1861 - August 20, 1865

“Monitor’s Unknown Mission: The Navy Raid on the Petersburg Bridges”



Chuck Veit



Here is the unsung and all but forgotten story of a major failed mission of the American Civil War. Undertaken at the request of the President, the Navy dedicated a dozen gunboats (including the ironclads Monitor and Galena) and an untried secret weapon, to the destruction of the railroad bridges connecting Petersburg with Richmond. Success would not attend their efforts, but the attempt was well worth the risk.

Had it succeeded, the naval expedition might well have brought about or at least hastened the end of the Rebellion. That most of the squadron escaped unscathed was due entirely to the battles raging on the peninsula to the north. Southern leadership was necessarily focused on the Union army sitting but a few miles from their capitol, and missed the opportunity to capture or destroy a dozen of the Yankee ships on the James River.

Chuck Veit is the author of original research books, including *A Dog Before a Soldier: Almost-lost Episodes in the Navy's Civil War*; *Sea Miner: Major E. B. Hunt's Rocket Torpedo*; *Natural Genius: Brutus de Villeroi and the U.S. Navy's First Submarine*; and two books focusing on the salvage exploits of Massachusetts native, John E. Gowen: *Raising Missouri* and *The Yankee Expedition to Sebastopol*. *Sea Miner* claimed the 2016 award for Narrative Non-fiction from the Independent Publishers of New England, and *Yankee Expedition* won awards in both the Perennial Seller category and Book of the Year in 2017.

As President of the Navy & Marine Living History Association, Chuck has presented naval history at living history events, lectures, and conferences including NOAA's Maritime Heritage Education Conference, the 2012 Civil War Navy Conference at the Mariners' Museum, the Naval War College, and the Naval Order of the United States at Jacksonville. As a freelance graphic designer, Chuck has taught Graphic Design at the university level and in a corporate environment. He holds a Bachelor's in Studio Art and Historical Linguistics, and a Masters in Historical Linguistics from Clark University.

Notes from the President

We have much to be thankful for this month in our thriving organization. This includes our new members, the great programs we have had this year, meeting our goals for the *Boscov's Friends Helping Friends* campaign, raising the funds to erect the *Civil War Trails* sign in Williamsburg, our monthly award-winning newsletters and the fine folks who are members of the round table.

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Meeting Notice

Join us at 7:15 PM on Thursday, November 9, at Camden County College William G. Rohrer Center 1889 Marlton Pike East Cherry Hill, NJ 08003

The program will also be simulcast on Zoom for the benefit of those members and friends who are unable to attend. Please email oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net at least 24 hours prior to request Zoom access.

Continued from page 1 - "President's Notes"

OBCWRT Awards

The Society For Women
and the Civil War
for Service to the Society
presented to OBCWRT

Civil War Roundtable Congress
The Wallace L. Rueckel
Innovation Award
presented to OBCWRT (2022)

American Battlefield Trust
for 25 Year Service to the Trust
presented to OBCWRT

Civil War Roundtable Congress
Sustainability Challenge
presented to OBCWRT
(2023)

Kevin M. Hale Award
for best Historical
Newsletter in New Jersey
(2017, 2022)

Thank you to **Paul Prentiss** and his team for completing and submitting the *Camden County History Partnership Grant* application. Thank you to **Dave Gilson** for getting our display out to public events to share our message with the community, especially recently at the *Glassboro Train Station* event. Thank you to everyone who sold Boscov coupons and staffed our tables at three stores to aid us in meeting our goal.

Last month **Carole Adrienne** gave us a fine presentation on her book, *Healing a Divided Nation*. As a documentary film maker Carole appreciated the attentive, informed audience we provided for her presentation. She was very grateful for the Old Baldy mementos she received. This month **Chuck Veit** and his wife **Lori** will visit us to tell us about the "*Monitor's Unknown Mission: The Navy Raid on the Petersburg Bridges*." Plan on joining us in person or on Zoom for the always informative presentations provided by Chuck Veit. Next month we will have our annual social gathering to catch up with members and discuss plans for next year. Contact **Paul Prentiss** to tell him what you will be bringing to the event.

Let **Frank Barletta** know of your interest in joining the Round Table for the trip in May to dedicate our new *Civil War Trails sign in Williamsburg*. Learn about **Michael Kalichak** in this month's member profile. Send a write-up of your recent activities to **Don Wiles** for a future newsletter. Our crew in sick bay continues to heal. Three years from January we will be celebrating our 50th anniversary. Next year we will be forming a team to begin planning our events for 2027. Help us get to 100 by the end of the year by letting your friends and associates know if they join our round table in November, their membership is good until January 2025.

Sign up on their website (<https://www.wreathsacrossamerica.org/>) to lay wreaths at noon on December 16th for *Wreaths Across America*. The round table has sponsored ten wreaths for the event. Watch for information about judging *New Jersey History Day* at Rutgers Camden on February 24, 2023. Visit the website of our sister CWRT **Inland Empire** <https://www.inlandempirecwrt.org/home> to view their meeting recordings, read their soon to be awarded and always entertaining newsletter, and check out **Mike Hoover's** Road Trip videos.

If you are unable to join us on the 9th, have a safe and enjoyable Thanksgiving celebration with family and friends. With the Holiday Season soon upon us, Old Baldy Blue bags and South Jersey Civil War maps make great gift ideas. Be sure to take flyers and rack cards when you are out shopping.

Meet us at the Kettle & Grill (Crispin Square Shopping Center) Marlton at 5:30 for a pre-meeting meal.

Rich Jankowski, President



Rich Jankowski
President, OBCWRT



Mike Kalichak

by Kim Weaver
Member, OBCWRT

Member Profile - Mike Kalichak

Mike Kalichak was born in Chester, Pennsylvania in December of 1947. He grew up in the same area as an only child and went to St. James Catholic High School. After graduating in 1965, he attended Widener University, which is also in Chester. From 1970 to 1975, he served in the U.S. Navy and the Navy Reserve, where he performed sea duty and was deployed overseas in 1971 and 1972. Following his military service, he studied law at Villanova Law School and began working for the federal government as a Staff Attorney for the Social Security Administration. He retired from this job in 1999, and in 2001 he became a part-time employee at the Fort Mifflin Historic Site as a tour guide. He continues to work there to this day, and the pictures provided are of

him as a tour guide there.

Mike has been interested in the Civil War since he was 13 years old when in 1961 his family took a trip to Gettysburg. Also, he became interested in the media about the Civil War that was being shared during the hundred year anniversary of the war from 1961 to 1965. Multiple television programs pertaining to the Civil War were aired in the spring and summer of 1961, and he watched them when they came out. He also read about the Civil War in the Philadelphia Inquirer when it published a section about it in April 1961. Another interest of Mike's is model trains, which he also started to enjoy when he was 13 years old. He currently has a H.O. scale model train layout in his attic.



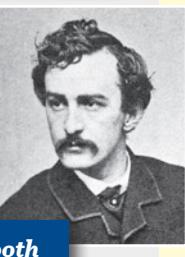
Before the Old Baldy Round Table meetings moved to New Jersey, he was a member and attended meetings at the Civil War museum on Pine Street in Philadelphia. He lost contact when that museum closed, but was able to get back in touch and rejoin about seven years ago when the meetings moved to Camden County Community College. He enjoys listening to the lectures provided by Old Baldy and discussing the Civil War with other members. As well as Old Baldy, he is a member of the Brandywine Civil War Round Table, which is based in West Chester, Pennsylvania. He also participates in Vietnam Veterans of America as Secretary of Delaware County 67 and American Legion Post 546 as Treasurer.



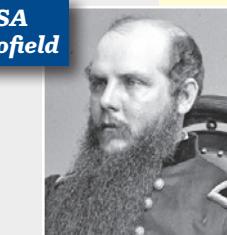
**Brigadier General, CSA
Felix Kirk Zollicoffer**



**Major General, USA
Ambrose Everett Burnside**



John Wilkes Booth



**Major General, USA
John McAllister Schofield**

Today in Civil War History

1861 Saturday, November 9

Western Theater

A pro-Union uprising by the independent mountain men of eastern Kentucky forces Confederate general Felix Zollicoffer to send for reinforcements. At Piketown five Union regiments rout a Confederate force, capturing 200 rebels in the process.

1862 Sunday, November 9

Eastern Theater

General Ambrose E. Burnside officially takes command of the Army of the Potomac at Warrenton. A Union reconnaissance patrol, consisting of 54 cavalrymen, enter Fredericksburg and take 34 Confederate prisoners.

1863 Monday, November 9

The North

President Lincoln goes to the theater to see a play called *The Marble Heart*. It stars the actor John Wilkes Booth.

Eastern Theater

Federal troops from Williamsburg probe toward New Kent Court House, east of Richmond. Heavy snow falls early in Virginia as President Davis returns to the Confederate capital.

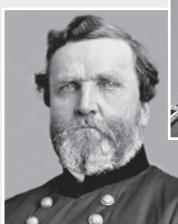
Far West

There is a skirmish between Union troops and Indians in the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory.

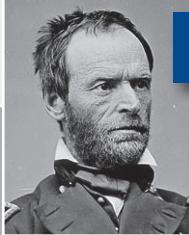
1864 Wednesday, November 9

Western Theater

Major-General J.M. Schofield's 10,000-strong XXIII Corps passes through



Brigadier General, USA
George Henry Thomas



Major General, USA
William Tecumseh Sherman

Nashville en route for Pulaski to join Thomas. At Kingston, Georgia, Sherman issues the orders for a resumption of the advance into Georgia. He has collected substantial quantities of supplies in Atlanta, where four corps and one cavalry division—a total of 60,000 men—are poised to strike with 65 guns. Sherman recognizes that once the armies of Lee and Hood have been destroyed, the Confederacy is at an end. Leaving Thomas to tackle Hood, Sherman plans to march to the Eastern Theater of operations to join Grant against Lee. The siege of Petersburg is 1000 miles away, too far for a single march, so Sherman elects to head for the Atlantic coast to establish a new base at Savannah, 300 miles distant.

Old Baldy's October Meeting Review

"Healing a Divided Nation: How the American Civil War Revolutionized Western Medicine"

By Carole Adrienne

**By Kathy Clark,
Vice President,
OBCWRT**



Carole Adrienne



Carole Adrienne explained that when writing her book, it became a bigger topic than expected with very ordinary people who did not give up even under unending horror. Carole introduced Old Baldy as one of our most important Civil War horses who was wounded 14 times and passed away at age 30. That was a few years after Meade had already passed. Old Baldy is symbolic of over one million casualties of horses and mules who were killed during the many battles of the Civil War.

The Springfield Smoothbore Musket of 1842 was the first musket used that fired a musket ball wrapped in fabric so it would not bounce and Minie' Balls one round a minute. Springfield Model 1861 would produce three rounds a minute and the Spencer Repeating Rifle would produce 20 rounds a minute. In 1862 Richard Gatling patented a multiple barrel gun which in a couple of years could produce 200 rounds. Dr. Gatling thought he could end the war with his gun. Claude – Etienne Minie' introduced the minie' ball which had disastrous results on impact. The Gatling Gun became the forerunner of the machine gun.

Dr. Julian John Chisolm established a way to deliver anesthesia to wounded patients. He got his formal education at the Medical College of SC in 1850. Dr. Chisolm traveled to Europe to observe the medical care provided to victims of different conflicts aboard. In 1861 he was called to duty as an army surgeon for the Confederacy. Later in his surgical career developed a small applicator to deliver anesthesia directly into the nasal passages of the patients. This device increased the efficiency and effect of the chloroform and used less anesthesia per patient. Most effective for the Confederate wounded surgical patient using less supplies.

Common diseases of the Civil War were pneumonia, smallpox, diarrhea, along with the many limb amputations. Quince and opium along with ether and chloroform as anesthesia were used. Ether was very effective but could be flammable and sudden death could happen using chloroform. In the beginning of the war there was no ambulance service, using supply wagons to get the bodies off the battlefield. It was not until Major Jonathan Letterman went to the Federal government to get ambulance service. Congress introduced an ambulance corps. During the battle of Bull Run there were no hospitals established. They used churches as a hospital putting wood planks over the pews for the wounded. The rotunda of the Capitol in 1861 was also used as a hospital and had a bakery for the patients in the basement. At the beginning of the fighting tents were installed in areas around Washington D.C. The US patent office was also used as a hospital. As fighting continued and more and

more men were wounded more permanent buildings were needed to house the sick men. One of the first hospital was Roberts Hospital, Richmond, VA that was set up by nurse philanthropist Captain Sallie Tompkins. The building had 22 beds serving meals and medicine. Sallie continued to nurse her patients for the enter war.

As more wounded and deaths were part of this war, we needed larger

hospitals. They were called "pavilion hospitals "with long narrow geometrical patterns like spokes in a wheel which now

**Raffle Book Winners - Martin "Marty" Wilensky OBCWRT
John Sarna Arkansas CWRT, Mike Bassett OBCWRT**

had large windows for more ventilation. Many were run by women nurses who got involved with the hospital business and organized training for skilled nurses. Chimborazo Hospital in Richmond, VA was one of the newer hospitals with 8000 beds. Satterlee Hospital in the North had 3519 beds and Mower with 2100 beds. Charity work was a large religious tradition as women volunteered. There were 90 doctors in the Union army and 25 in the Confederacy.

Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell first female doctor and Louisa Lee Schuyler doing chartable work organized women to make clothing, bandages, and food. They supplied nurses for the soldiers of the Union army. The US Sanitary Commission was formed to provide services that the government could not supply. One of the main purposes for the commission was to maintain the sanitary conditions and hygiene of the troops. In 1862 and 1864 the commission provided hospital ships using two nuns and five women, the first female nurses on these vessels. The ship was the USS Red River. Ships are used today to bring medical help to remote areas.

Dr. Samuel D. Gross wrote "A Manual of Military Surgery" which described common wounds received in battle. Soldiers kept it with them in the field as a reference. Dr. Alexander Thomas Augusta who received medical training in Toronto, offered his services to the US Army to work with the "colored regiments". He was given a presidential commission in 1862 as surgeon for the African American troops. He later became the first head of Howard University Faculty and first to be interred in Arlington National Cemetery.



Surgeon General Samuel Preston Moore of the Confederate States of America transferred the medical corps of the Confederate Army into the most efficient and effective divisions of the Southern military. Surgeon General William Alexander Hammond encouraged the creation of the ambulance corps, keeping the medical records, the Army Medical Museum, and the American Neurological Association.



There was no nurses training for any woman who wanted to help in the hospital or on the battlefield. It was European Florence Nightingale, English social reformer, statistician, and founder of modern nursing. She got women into the hospital to be nurses and Nuns who worked with the other nurses in hospitals, treating all kinds of wounded. The Nuns were a little afraid at first but went into the hospitals and treated the wounded becoming the beloved angels of the war. Dorothea L. Dix was superintendent for nurses for the Union army in the Civil War. Over the course of the war, she appointed more than 3,000 nurses, about 15% of all Union army nurses who served. Mary Ann Ball Bickerdyke, Civil War nurse and agent for the US Sanitary Commission was beloved by the soldiers. She cared for the wounded men on 19 battlefields and established almost 300 hospitals.

As a result of the development of Civil War medical science there was a difference in the way patients are treated. Now hospitals are no longer for indigent or dying people. When a person is injured, he or she is transported by ambulance to the hospital for emergency care. Doctors now pass an oral and written exam and graduates are not all MD's, some doctors have specialties. Disease, infection, germs, have all become part of a doctor's knowledge on how to treat patients without jeopardizing their health. All this and more because of the legacy of the Civil War.

Thank you, Carole Adrienne, for a very interesting presentation on the improvement of medical conditions during and after the Civil War. By the end of the war there were many innovating procedures that have made our medical service so much healthier and safer for every one of us. Your book is so interesting and one that should be in everyone's Civil War library.

Flat Old Baldy visits Octavious V. Catto Event at the Philadelphia City Hall



**Mark
Thursday
December
14th**

*By Paul Prentiss,
Member, OBCWRT*

Mark Thursday December 14th with a bold red circle as we are conducting OBCWRT annual holiday “business” meeting in our regular room at the CCC William G. Rohrer Center. Join us at our December meeting at to celebrate the end of the year and take a break from the holiday frenzy. Round Table members, family and friends are all invited to join together for the last time in 2023 and discuss the past year, our upcoming exciting trip in May to Williamsburg, share stories, drink a little non-alcoholic cheer and nibble on delicious treats. Some lucky folks will even walk away with presents too boot!

Please look for the Holiday Party Planning email later this month and of course more information will be communicated at our upcoming November meeting.

If you dare to volunteer prior to knowing anything more or you just happen to be the Party Planner extraordinaire, send Paul an email at

pprentissfamily@gmail.com.



By Frank Barletta,
Member, OBCWRT

A Big Win... Win

We just completed our most successful Boscov's **FRIENDS HELPING FRIENDS** campaign. Our goal was to reach \$1,000., selling in store "25% OFF Shopping Passes, which we reached and exceeded. This was more than \$600. than we had raised in previous years. A special thanks has to go out to our instore sales teams. For the first time we added a third Boscov's store in Deptford manned by **Michael Bassett** and **Michael DiPaolo**. They were joined by Rich Jankowski in the Voorhees store and **Frank Barletta** in the Moorestown store. And of course a special thanks goes out to all our members, who sold/ purchased the passes, with a big

shout-out to **Lorraine Gancher**, who as always, sold the most. Great job everyone.

Why is this a win - win? The board had earmarked these funds to be used as a donation to the American Battlefield Trust Fund. By reaching this goal and making this sizable donation, we will again, be qualified for the Trust Funds *Color Bearer* status. This continues to put The Old Baldy Round Table in a very favorable light.

Our Sister Round Table *Inland Empire Upcoming events*

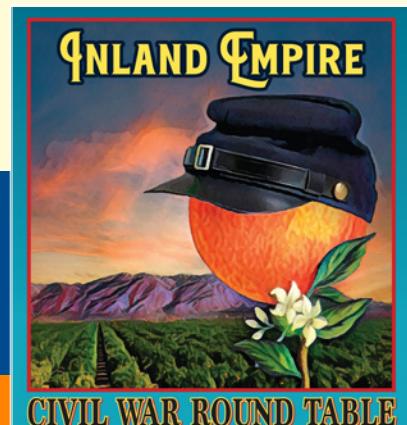
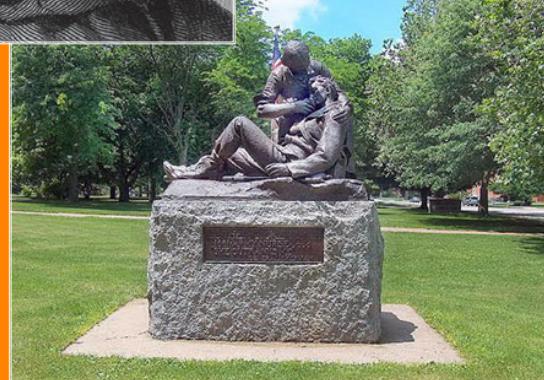
**November 15, In-Person & Zoom:
'Mother' Mary Bickerdyke visits
the IECWRT**

**December 6, Zoom:
Author, Robert May, Ph.D.
William Seward and Slavery's
Expansion in the 'Other' Direction**

**Information available on website:
<https://www.inlandempirecwrt.org/>**



"Mother" Mary



Gettysburg National Cemetery

July 1-3, November 19, 1863

By Don Wiles,
Member, OBCWRT

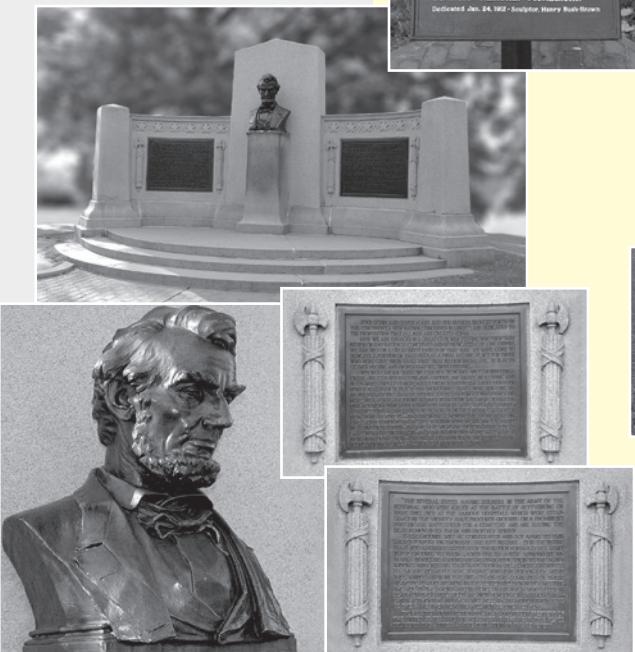
Soldiers' National Cemetery
Interpretive NPS Marker
giving a brief description of the
Cemetery and a map of the Cemetery
and Annex.

1A



Lincoln Address Memorial
A memorial to Lincoln's Address in
dedication of the Cemetery
November 19, 1863.
Dedicated: January 1912

2



Gettysburg Address and Lincoln's Invitation to Speak



Sickles' Act Plaque
An Act submitted to Congress
by Major General Daniel Sickles
to establish the
Gettysburg National Military Park.
The Act was approved
in February 1865.

3

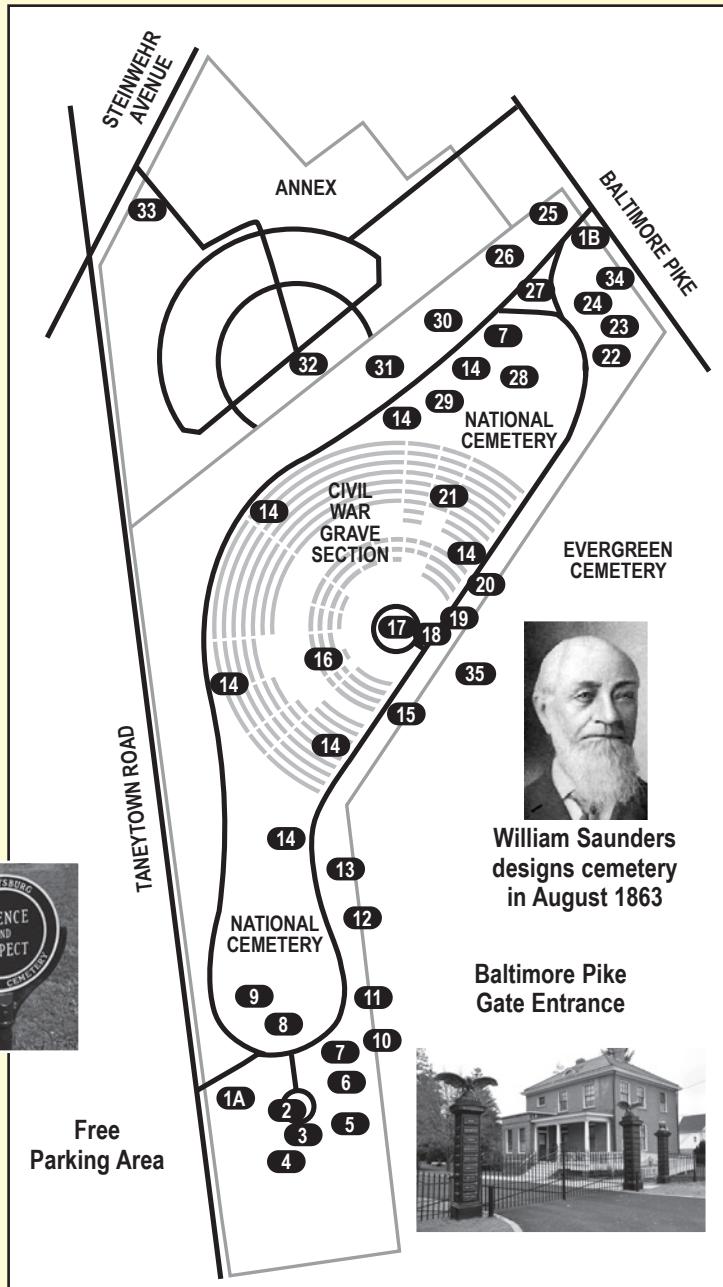


Taneytown Road Gate Entrance
(Free Parking Area Nearby)



Location of Signal Corps station
on Cemetery Hill

4



Old Tipton Photo
Showing "Summer
House" in area where
the Lincoln Gettysburg
Address Memorial is now
located.

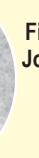
Signal Corps Officers at this Site



First Lieutenant
Norman H. Camp
(1st Corps)



Captain
Thomas R. Clarke.
(11th Corps)



First Lieutenant
John C. Wiggins
(1st Corps)



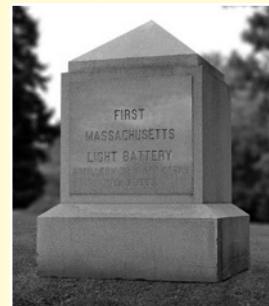
Captain
Paul Babcock, Jr.
(11th Corps)

Continued on page 9

Gettysburg National Cemetery July 1-3, November 19, 1863

**2nd Maine Light Artillery
(Battery B)**
(Position Marker July 2, 1863)
First Corps - Third Division
Artillery Brigade
Captain James A. Hall
(6 - 3" Rifles)
Engaged: 117 Casualties: 18
Dedicated: October 1889

5



**An Act to Establish
and to Protect
National Cemeteries**
Approved February 22, 1867
Section 3

7



**1st Massachusetts Light Artillery
(Battery A)**
Sixth Corps - Third Division
Artillery Brigade
Captain William H. McCartney
(6 - Napoleons)
Engaged: 135 Casualties: 0
Dedicated: October 1885

6



**1st New Hampshire
Light Artillery
(1st Battery)
Reserve Artillery**
Third Volunteer Brigade
Captain Frederick M. Edgell
(4 - 3" Rifles)
Engaged: 86 Casualties: 3
Dedicated: July 1912

9

Was constructed in 1879 to be used for different memorial programs during the year. Several Presidents and notable individuals have spoken from here.

8



Honey Locust Witness Tree
The only tree that heard Lincoln's Address in the Cemetery. The tree was hit by lighting in 2009, but it has survived.

10



**1st Ohio Light Artillery
(Battery H)
"Huntington's"
Reserve Artillery**
Third Volunteer Brigade
Lieutenant George W. Norton
(6 - 3" Rifles)
Engaged: 99 Casualties: 7
Dedicated: September 1887

11



1st Ohio Light Artillery (Battery H)
Left and Right Flank Markers

**Captain
James F. Huntington**



**Third Volunteer Brigade
Artillery Reserve - USA**
Captain James F. Huntington
New Hampshire Artillery, 1st Battery
1st Ohio Artillery, Battery H
1st Pennsylvania Artillery, Batteries F and G
West Virginia Artillery, Battery C
Engaged: 431 Casualties: 37
Erected: 1912

12



**West Virginia Artillery
(Battery C)
"Pierpont Battery"
Reserve Artillery**
Third Volunteer Brigade
Captain Wallace Hill
(4 - 10-pdr Parrots)
Engaged: 100 Casualties: 4
Dedicated: September 1898

13



"Bivouac of the Dead"

There are seven plaques mounted throughout the Cemetery walk that have stanzas of the poem "Bivouac of the Dead" on them. The poem was written by Theodore O'Hara to honor the dead of the Mexican War of 1847. O'Hara became a Confederate officer during the Civil War. 17 plaques were originally installed in 1882 but only these survived.

14

Gettysburg National Cemetery July 1-3, November 19, 1863

1st United States Artillery

(Battery H)
"Randol's"

Artillery Reserve
First Regular Brigade
Lieutenant Chandler P. Eakin (W)
Lieutenant Philip D. Mason
(6 - Napoleons)
Engaged: 129 Casualties: 10
Dedicated: May 1909

15



"Revere" Cannon

Showing dent on tube of this Napoleon from a Confederate shell. The Tube is mounted upside down as the dent appears on the under side of the tube. The Tube was manufactured by the Revere Copper Company as shown on the face of the tube.



1st Minnesota Infantry "First Volunteers" (Memorial Urn)

This is the first monument placed on the battlefield. This regiment lost 82% of its men in the three days of fighting (The highest loss of any regiment).

Second Corps - USA
Second Division - First Brigade
Colonel William Colvill Jr. (W)
Captain Nathan S. Messick
Captain Henry C. Coates
Engaged: 330 Casualties: 224
Dedicated: 1867

16



Kentucky State Memorial
Kentucky had no troops fighting at Gettysburg. The State of Kentucky honors its native son and the speech he gave here to dedicate this cemetery - Abraham Lincoln, Dedicated: November 1975

18

4th United States Artillery

(Battery G)
"Howe's"

Eleventh Corps - Third Division
Artillery Brigade
Lieutenant Bayard Wilkeson (K)
Lieutenant Eugene A. Bancroft
(6 - Napoleons)
Engaged: 115 Casualties: 17
Dedicated: May 1909

20



Laying
Corner Stone
July 4, 1865



Construction of the
Memorial in 1869

Rifled Napoleon

The tube of this 12-pdr Napoleon has a bore of 4.62 inches with 10 rifled grooves. There are six of these cannons on the field. It is believed that these cannons were with one battery and were an experiment and may have never seen combat.



Memorial Bench

Memorial to the Grand Army of the Republic - Dedicated June 23, 1941. Presented By Pennsylvania Department Auxiliary to the sons of Union veterans of the Civil War.
Dedicated: June 1941

21

The Gettysburg Address
Interpretive NPS Marker
giving a description of the dedication
of the Cemetery and the speech.
(The actual speech location was in
Evergreen Cemetery)

19



10

Gettysburg National Cemetery July 1-3, November 19, 1863



**1st Ohio Light Artillery
(Battery I)**
Eleventh Corps - Third Division
Artillery Brigade
Captain Hubert Dilger
(6 - Napoleons)
Engaged: 127 Casualties: 13
Dedicated: September 1887

23



**American Legion
(Peace with Honor)**

This marker has been placed by the American Legion for all mankind for the Trinity of Religious, Political and Social Freedom Won In The American Revolution, Preserved in the Civil War, Protected in the Spanish-American War and Defended in the Great Wars and in the Korean Conflict.
Dedicated: November 1955

24



Soldiers' National Cemetery
Interpretive NPS Marker giving a brief description of the Cemetery and a map of the Cemetery and Annex.

1B

**82nd Ohio Infantry
(Position July 2, 3, 1863)**
Left and Right Flank Markers



**5th New York Light Artillery
(10th New York Independent Artillery Personnel (27) Attached
"First Excelsior Light Artillery"
Reserve Artillery
Second Volunteer Brigade
Captain Elijah D. Taft
(6 - 20-pdr Parrots)
Engaged: 146 Casualties: 3
Dedicated: 1889**

22



Original Gate Posts, Iron Fences and Stone Wall



**5th New York Light Artillery
Left and Right Flank Markers**

**Modern Gate house, Maintenance Buildings
Facilities for the operation and preservation of the Gettysburg National Cemetery and Annex.**

25

Original Lodge or Keeper's house



**75th Pennsylvania Infantry
"40th Pennsylvania Volunteers"
(9 Companies)
Eleventh Corps - USA
Third Division - Second Brigade
Colonel Francis Mahler (K)
Major August Ledig
Engaged: 208 Casualties: 111
Dedicated: October 1888**

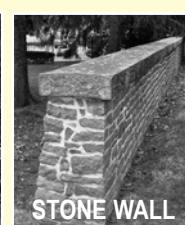
26



LAFAYETTE FENCE



OLD PIPE FENCE

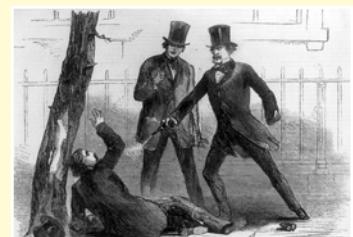


STONE WALL

Daniel Sickles married Teresa Bagioli (a 15 year old) in 1852. In 1859 Sickles shot and killed Phillip Key, son of Francis Scott Key, for having an affair with his wife Teresa.

The Lafayette Square Fence

An Iron fence that surrounded Lafayette Square in front of the White House was moved by Act of Congress (by the efforts of Daniel Sickles) to enclose two sides of East Cemetery Hill in 1888. The original separation between the Evergreen Cemetery and the National Cemetery was a Natural Fence (Hedge). This did not work out, so the iron fence that enclosed Cemetery Hill was moved and installed in 1933 to separate the two cemeteries. At one section of this fence (no one knows), Daniel Sickles shot and killed Francis Scott Keys' son Phillip in a fit of jealous rage. The trial was the first use of a plea of temporary insanity by a criminal defendant. Sickles was acquitted.



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**61st Ohio Infantry
(Position July 2, 3, 1863)
Left and Right Flank Markers**



**74th Pennsylvania Infantry
(Position July 2, 3, 1863)
Right Flank Marker**

Continued on page 12

Gettysburg National Cemetery July 1-3, November 19, 1863



New York State Monument
The New York State Monument was placed here in honor of the dead soldiers buried in the cemetery. It is located as to allow the female figure to look tearfully down on the New York graves. The bronze panels depict scenes of Gettysburg.
Dedicated: July 1893

28



Death of Reynolds



Wounding of Sickles



Wounding of Hancock



Slocum's Council of War

Major General John Fulton Reynolds Memorial

One of the finest examples of Civil War sculpture on or off the battlefield. It was the first bronze sculpture to be placed on the Gettysburg Battlefield. It was designed and sculpted by John Quincy Adams Ward and was cast from Bronze Cannons from Pennsylvania. The place that was selected for the monument was the National Cemetery. It portrays John Reynolds overlooking the field of battle that he gave up his life to defend. There are five memorials to General Reynolds on the battlefield.

Dedicated: 1872

27

Captain Henry N. Minnigh Company K

30th Pennsylvania Infantry. He led the company that was referred to as "The boys who fought at home". It was made up of soldiers from Gettysburg and Adams County.

30

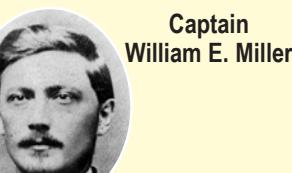


Company K and Captain Henry Minnigh



Unknown Remains
In 1996 the partial remains of a soldier were found in the Railroad Cut on the battlefield. The remains were impossible to identify. The park had the remains buried in this grave with full military honors.

29



Captain William E. Miller
Company H, 3rd Pennsylvania Cavalry

Miller is the only Medal of Honor recipient of the battle to be buried here. He received his medal during the cavalry fighting on July 3rd at the East Cavalry Field.

31

Medal Of Honor
3rd Pennsylvania Cavalry
Captain William E. Miller - Company H

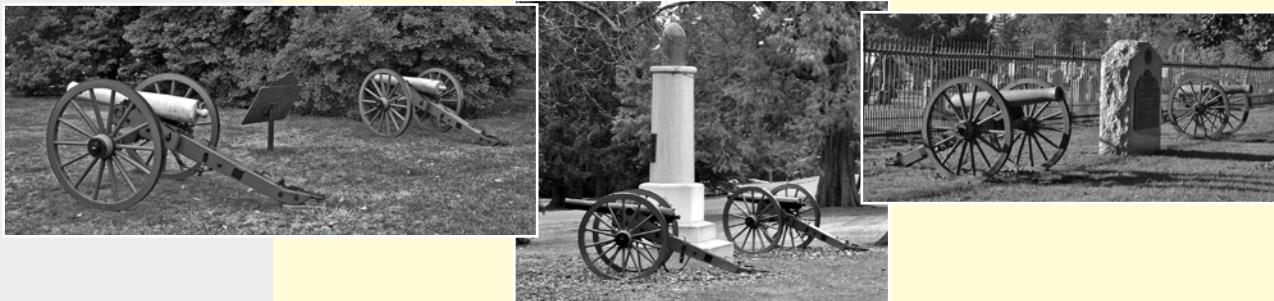
Non Civil War Graves

Other sections of the cemetery have soldiers buried from the Spanish American War, World War I, World War II, Korea and Vietnam.



Gettysburg National Cemetery July 1-3, November 19, 1863

Some Battery positions in the Cemetery



Friend To Friend (Masonic Memorial)

On July 3, 1863 Brigadier General Lewis Armistead led his Virginians in the great charge against the Union Line on Cemetery Ridge. Armistead was wounded when he breached the wall and coming to his aid was Captain Henry Bingham. A Masonic greeting was passed by each man. Armistead is shown giving his watch with the Masonic emblem on his watch fob and asking Bingham to give it to his long time friend Major General Winfield Hancock who was also wounded by this time.

Dedicated: August 1993

32



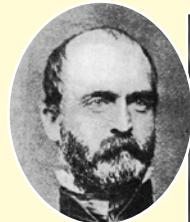
Continuing a Tradition:
Freemasonry at Gettysburg
Interpretive NPS Marker
giving a brief description
of the Freemasonry at the battle
of Gettysburg and of the
memorializing afterwards.

33

Details of "Crow's Nest"
These photos show some detail
of the flagstaff and "Crow's
Nest". The flagstaff was replaced
in 1892 due to storm damage. A
newer one of steel and half the
height and no "Crow's Nest" was
erected in 1928.

Gettysburg National Cemetery Annex

Brigadier General
Lewis Addison Armistead



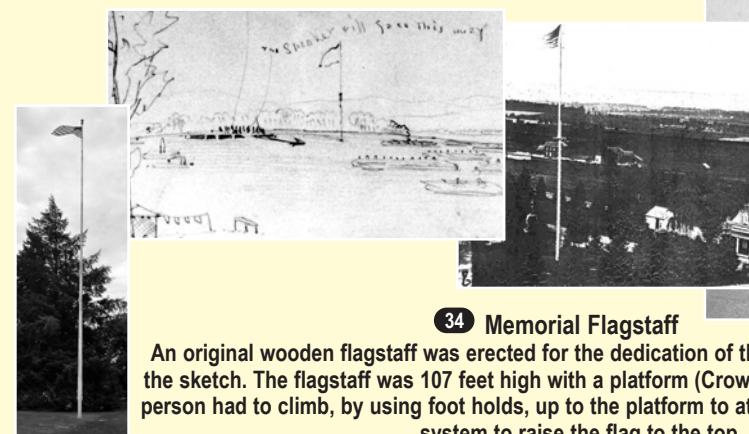
Captain
Henry Harrison Bingham



Medal Of Honor
140th Pennsylvania Infantry
Captain Henry H. Bingham -
Company G
Battle of the Wilderness - 1864



Gettysburg National Cemetery

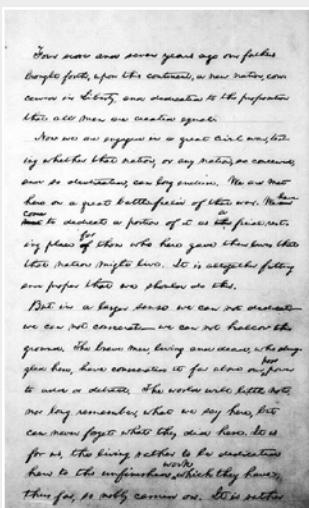


34 Memorial Flagstaff

An original wooden flagstaff was erected for the dedication of the National Cemetery as per the sketch. The flagstaff was 107 feet high with a platform (Crow's Nest) about half way up. A person had to climb, by using foot holds, up to the platform to attach the flag to a rope pulley system to raise the flag to the top.

Continued on page 14

Gettysburg National Cemetery November 19, 1863



for us to be here dedicated to the great
task remaining before us from those
brave men who fell here, that their
last full measure of devotion that
they have highly resolved that those whom
they shall have given shall not perish
but shall have drawn on us, that the nation
shall have a new birth of freedom
and that this government of the people by
the people for the people, shall not perish
from the earth.

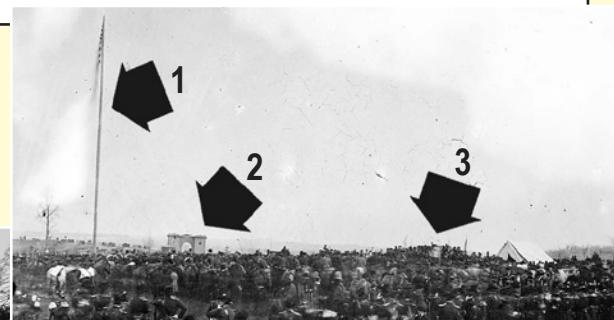
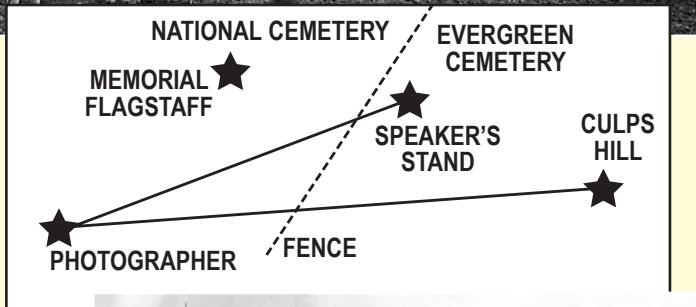
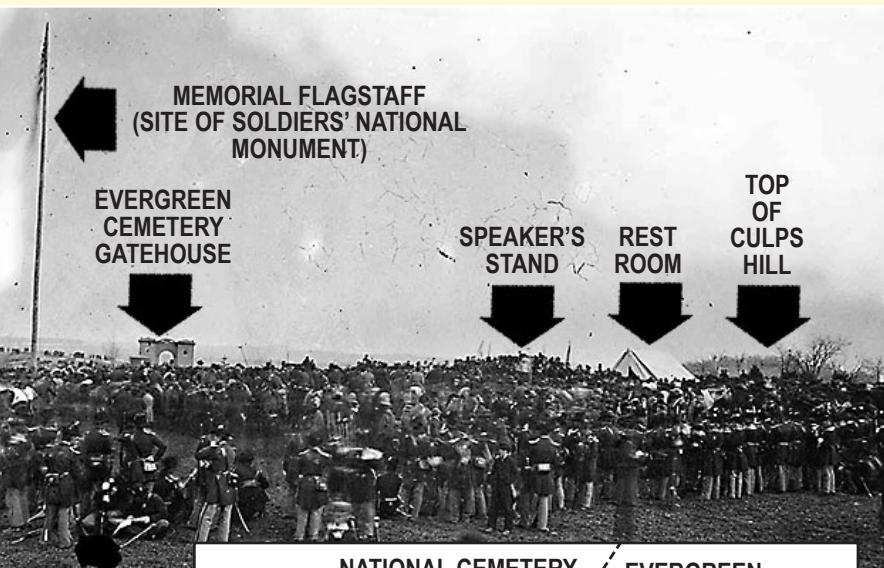
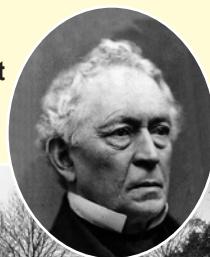
President
Abraham Lincoln



Gettysburg Address (Hay Draft)

Lincoln's first copy he recorded after returning from Gettysburg and giving the speech. He gave this copy to his aid John Hay. There are five known copies in his handwriting of his speech.

Orator
Edward Everett



Approximate Location of Speakers' Stand
The modern photo shows the approximate location selected by historians as the site of the speakers' stand (Evergreen Cemetery) where Lincoln gave the Gettysburg Address to dedicate the new National Cemetery.

- 1 - Flagpole (location of the Soldiers Monument)
- 2 - Gatehouse
- 3 - Speakers' stand

35

To be continued next issue with the Civil War Grave Section of the Cemetery

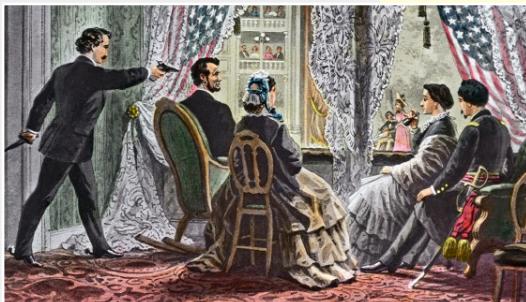
John Wilkes Booth's Other Victims

By Benjamin T. Arrington,
April 2015, We're History

Nearly every American knows that John Wilkes Booth murdered President Abraham Lincoln at Ford's Theater on April 14, 1865. Seeking to avenge the South for the Confederacy's imminent defeat in the Civil War, Booth crept into the presidential box, shot Lincoln in the head, and leapt to the stage to make his escape. Lincoln never regained consciousness and died about nine hours later.

Continued on page 15

Was Abraham Lincoln the only casualty that night? First Lady Mary Lincoln, seated next to her husband when he was shot, experienced bouts of manic depression and erratic behavior after her husband's murder. But the Lincolns were not alone in the presidential box that night. They invited several different couples to attend that evening's performance of *Our American Cousin*, but all declined in favor of others plans. Finally, U.S. Army Major Henry Rathbone and his fiancée, Clara Harris, accepted the invitation to see the play with President and Mrs. Lincoln. It was a decision that would haunt them both for the rest of their lives. They became John Wilkes Booth's victims just as surely as if Booth had shot them along with the President.



Henry Rathbone had seen combat at Fredericksburg and Antietam before taking a Washington, D.C. staff job in the war's later days. Clara Harris was the daughter of U.S. Senator Ira Harris of New York. Harris's first wife had died young, and around 1848 he married a widow named Pauline Rathbone. Harris brought one son and three daughters, including Clara, to his second marriage. His new wife had two sons, Henry and Jared. For about seventeen years before that fateful night at Ford's Theater, Henry Rathbone and Clara Harris had been step-siblings. Around 1863, they were engaged to be married.

Clara Harris became friendly with Mary Lincoln during the war and regularly attended the opera and theater with the First Lady. On April 14, 1865, after General and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant politely declined the Lincolns' invitation to Ford's Theater, Mrs. Lincoln asked Clara Harris and her fiancée to come instead. They accepted, and when John Wilkes Booth struck during the third act of *Our American Cousin*, Major Rathbone attempted to subdue him. Rathbone later explained, "I instantly sprang toward him, and seized him. He wrested himself from my grasp." Booth produced a long knife and slashed Rathbone's left arm nearly to the bone, barely missing two major blood vessels. Clara Harris cried out, "Stop that man! The President is shot!" as Booth jumped onto the stage to make his escape.



**Major, USA
Henry Reed Rathbone**



Clara Hamilton Harris

Rathbone's physical injuries healed, and he and Clara Harris married in 1867. They eventually had three children, the eldest born on Lincoln's birthday – February 12 – in 1870. Though Rathbone stayed in the Army for a time and seemed to have an ideal life, many, including his wife, agreed that he was never quite the same after the traumatic events of Lincoln's murder. He regularly suffered from a host of strange medical problems, which one doctor described as "attacks of neuralgia of the head and face and in the region of the heart attended by palpitations and at times difficulty breathing." He retired from the Army in 1870, and with the wealth that came to him from both his mother and his stepfather was under no financial pressure to find a new career. In 1877, he unsuccessfully sought a diplomatic appointment in Denmark from the new Rutherford B. Hayes administration. According to friends and later newspaper reports, Rathbone's life became increasingly tumultuous, and he became obsessed with the idea that his wife and children were about to leave him. Perhaps in an attempt to calm him down and thinking that a change of scenery would help, the Rathbones – Henry, Clara, and their three children, along with Clara's sister Louise – left the United States and took up temporary residence in Hanover, Germany in 1883.

Things only got worse. Rathbone's behavior became more bizarre and erratic. He lost weight and claimed to have hallucinations. He refused to allow his wife to sit by the window or be alone as his fears about her desire to leave him increased. On December 24, 1883, Rathbone forced his way into Clara's room, shot her several times, and then stabbed her in the chest, killing her. He turned the knife on himself, causing injuries so severe that many reported him mortally wounded.

Clara Harris Rathbone was buried in a German cemetery four days after her death. Henry Rathbone, clearly insane, was never tried and was instead confined to a German mental institution for the remainder of his life. He lived another twenty-eight years, dying at age 73 on August 14, 1911. He was interred next to his wife. Decades later, in accordance with a German policy

on graves considered “abandoned,” the Rathbones were disinterred and cremated.

What exactly happened to Henry Rathbone’s mental state after the events of April 14, 1865? According to many who knew him, he was obsessed until his dying day with his inability to stop John Wilkes Booth and save Abraham Lincoln’s life. Was his mental decline precipitated by something akin to post-traumatic stress disorder from the twin horrors of Civil War combat and watching Booth murder Lincoln? Some historians and psychiatrists have speculated that Rathbone suffered from schizophrenia or a related malady. His lawyer and friend, G. W. Pope, said: “He was never thoroughly himself after that night...I have no hesitation in affirming that the dreaded tragedy, which preyed upon his nervous and impressionable temperament for many years, laid the seeds of that homicidal mania.”

Regardless of what exactly plagued Rathbone’s mind, it is clear that being unable to prevent Lincoln’s death was a tipping point for him. While few ever consider what happened to the others sitting in the presidential box at Ford’s Theater that night, Henry Rathbone and Clara Harris Rathbone (and Mary Lincoln, for that matter) should be thought of as additional victims of John Wilkes Booth. Both suffered immeasurably for having been there that night. Booth may not have pointed his pistol at them and pulled the trigger, but his actions doomed the Rathbones to lives forever scarred by violence, mental illness, and murder.

Benjamin T. Arrington is a career National Park Service historian, park ranger, and manager. He has worked in national parks in his home state of Pennsylvania and in Nebraska and Ohio. He is currently posted to James A. Garfield National Historic Site in Mentor, Ohio. (All views expressed here are personal and do not reflect views, opinions, or policies of the National Park Service.) Arrington holds a Ph.D. in history from the University of Nebraska-Lincoln and is particularly interested in the Civil War, Reconstruction, and the history of the Republican Party. The University Press of Kansas published his book "The Last Lincoln Republican: The Presidential Election of 1880," in 2020.



John Wilkes Booth's Dagger

“Construction, Fighting Career and Destruction of the CSS Albemarle”

**By Virgil Carrington Jones,
June 1962, CWTI**



**Lieutenant, USA
William Barker Cushing**

Built in a Cornfield Under a Teenager’s Direction, This Mighty Confederate Ram Threatened Union Control of the North Carolina Sounds Until a Daredevil Naval Officer Found a Way to Destroy Her.

Continued from the October Issue

In July, 1864 Lieutenant Cushing was called to Washington for a conference. Modest, reserved, with light hair falling to his shoulders, he seemed a hero to all he met. While at the Capital, he convinced the authorities that he could sink the Albemarle by stealing up to her in two small-engined steam launches, each armed with a torpedo and howitzer. Without further ado he was ordered to New York to supervise the construction of the boats he had in mind.

During August the ironclad came down the Roanoke and approached the fleet blockading the mouth of the river, but she could not be enticed out into the sound where the Federals estimated they would have a better chance against her. She remained for a few hours and then returned to her mooring at Plymouth. This routine she repeated several times in the weeks following.

By October Cushing had his boats ready. Each screw-propelled craft was 40-odd feet long, nine and a half feet in beam, with a draft of 40 to 42 inches. Each was fitted with a 14-foot boom for the torpedo that swung by a gooseneck hinge to the bluff of the bow, and was so arranged that it could be detached and placed out of view in the front of the boat. Around the middle of the month he started south with them, having great success until one of them was swamped and lost in Chesapeake Bay.

Continued on page 17



**CSS Albemarle
(Ironclad Ram)**

Several reconnaissances in the neighborhood of Plymouth were made by the Federals as the date for Cushing's attempt neared. All of them resulted in a report that the Albemarle was still anchored there, inside its boom of logs.

On the night of October 26 Cushing started up the Roanoke, but his launch soon grounded and so delayed him that he determined to delay the attempt. At 11:28 o'clock the following night he started out again, with 14 men. Ahead lay eight miles of river to the ironclad. It was dark and stormy, with occasional heavy down pours.

As Cushing moved upstream at low speed, running cautiously under the trees on the right bank, little noise could be heard above that of the swirling water. A heavy tarpaulin covered the engine, damping out its sound. The exhaust was below surface, further deadening the noise of the engine.

It was Cushing's intention to land below the ram, board her from the wharf, and, after overpowering her crew, to bring her down the river. If they were discovered before this was accomplished, he then planned to use the torpedo.

After the first mile or two, complete silence was maintained. One o'clock passed. Two o'clock. Shortly before three they rounded a bend in the river below Plymouth. A small open fire burning on shore pointed out to them the wharf. They headed straight toward it.

The distance to the landing decreased steadily. Their hopes rose with every turn of the screw. But suddenly the situation changed. A dog barked. A sentry, abruptly aroused, glanced out over the water, discovered the boat, and hailed. Receiving no answer, he hailed again. In a flash Cushing changed his approach. He called in a loud voice, "Ahead fast!" The launch was steered toward the dim outline of the Albemarle, approaching on the port bow. All at once a large bonfire flamed up on shore, pointing out to him the boom of logs. He saw instantly his boat was too near to rise over them at the sharp angle of their approach, and he directed that it sheer off, circle and come in obliquely.

The alarm along the bank and on the Albemarle now became general. Rattles were sprung, bells were rung, and bullets flew about, kicking up silvery splashes in the yellow glow from the fire. Three bullets ripped through Cushing's clothing, but his skin was not touched.

Out into the river on a wide sweep ran the launch, its engine at full speed. As it came around, it straightened, and headed bows on for the Albemarle.

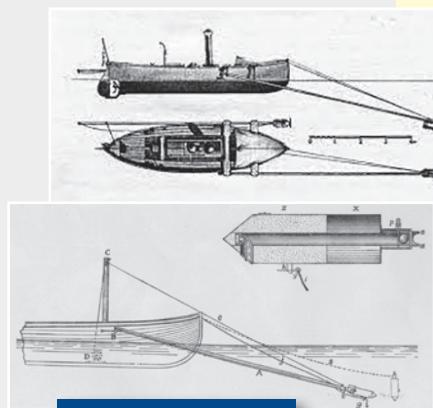
Cushing shouted at the top of his voice: "Leave the ram, or I'll blow you to pieces!"

The signal was given for the howitzer on the launch to be fired, and a charge of canister rattled against the side of the ram. Confederate riflemen up in her shield singled out Cushing. A burst of buckshot tore off the tail of his coat, a bullet ripped into the sole of his shoe. Another struck him in the left hand just as he jerked on the control cords.

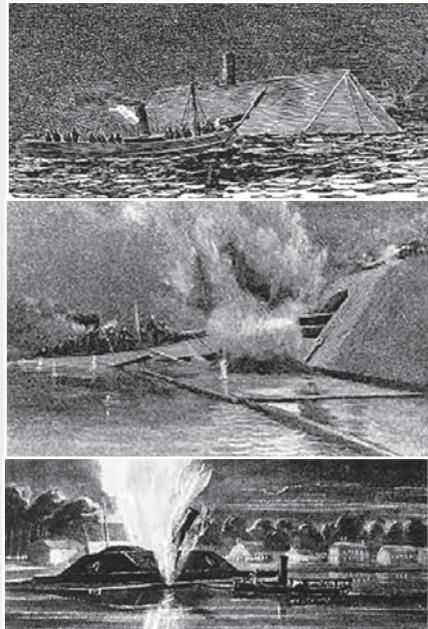
An instant later the launch struck the logs. The torpedo boom was lowered, the torpedo loosened, and straight toward the side of the ram it went. Just at that moment a shot from the ironclad tore through the launch, swamping it. Then a terrific explosion shook the Albemarle and sent water flying into the air.

Cushing's voice sounded above the confusion: "Men, save yourselves!"

At 10:15 O'Clock the following night, sailors on board the U.S.S. Valley City at the mouth of the Roanoke heard someone shouting. "Ship ahoy! Send a boat!" They sent a boat, with an armed crew, and soon it was back, bringing Cushing. He had swum away from the Albemarle after the explosion and had managed to escape to a swamp below Plymouth. There, lying in a covering of grass after daylight, he heard passing Confederates say that the ironclad had been sunk. Encouraged by this news of his success, he managed to steal a skiff from enemy pickets and, lying in it, headed downstream.



**Cushing Boats
with Torpedos**



**The End
of the Albemarle**



**Acting Master's Mate
USA**
John Woodman's Grave



**Albemarle
Smoke Stack**

Deeds of Honor

*By W. F. Beyer,
O. F. Keydel
1907, Medal of Honor*



Charles. F. Hopkins
Private, Co. I
1st New Jersey Vols.
Born at Hope, New Jersey,
May 16, 1842.



Charles F. Hopkins touches briefly upon his rescue of a wounded comrade in his description on the action at Gaines Mills, Va., but he was reported and highly praised for this act.

"Our regiment, the First New Jersey Volunteers, was ordered from the south side of the Chickahominy River to support Fitz John Porter, who was attacked at that place, by 'Stonewall' Jackson and Longstreet, determined to crush our Right wing. We reached the field about 1 P. M., and were sent in to relieve the Fourteenth Regulars. The First Michigan's right was turned, and they were swept from the field for a short time. This left an opening by which the Fourth New York Volunteers were taken prisoners, only about ninety escaping, our regiment being compelled to retire its right. A similar movement was taking place on the left, leaving our company in the apex of the angle, thus made. On the 27th of June the Fifth Corps, with about 25,000 men, was attacked by a rebel force of 70,000, on Gaines Hills Heights, and made a firm stand until the cavalry was repulsed, falling back in disorder on the lines. The enemy, pursuing their advantage, had almost accomplished the destruction of the corps when darkness enabled the Federals to cross the river.

On the 28th the general retreat began, during which occurred the engagements of Savage Station, Glendale (Charles City Cross Roads), Peach Orchard, Chickahominy, White Oak Swamp, and Malvern Hill.

At the last-named place, on July 1, the Second, Third, and Sixth Corps occupied a strong position, protected by gunboats on the river. The enemy's attack was defeated and the rebel force rendered incapable of further pursuit. The Union loss during the Seven Days' Battle is estimated at 15,249 ; the Confederate at 17,583.

"The order to retire, keeping up the fire, was given by our captain. Not hearing the order, or unconscious of the dangerous position, the company did not retire promptly, and the enemy poured a terrific fire on us from every point but our immediate rear, and even that was not exempt until we reached a point parallel with the line of battle.

"A comrade and myself were laggards in retiring, but were keeping up the fire. Having been twice wounded, I was looking for shelter to cover by backward movement, and, while moving from one place to another among the bushes, came across Sergeant Richard Donnelly of our company, who was badly wounded in the right leg. I told him I would take him out, and we could both chance the awful fire from all quarters. I got him on my back, and through that gauntlet of flame and bullets, made my way to the rear in safety.

"I was badly wounded in the hand twenty minutes after leaving him, and was left for dead on the field, but recovered, and was taken prisoner the next morning, being released five hours later with a large number of wounded who were able to walk."

“Connecting the Public”

For many years the Grand Army of the Republic Museum and Archive has been an esteemed resource for researching American history. Whether in-person, via email or by mail, the Museum's volunteers continue to help all who seek knowledge of the Civil War era using the Museum's collections.

The Museum does not have an electronically searchable catalog of its holdings that include primary source documents, artifacts, books and files. We have paper indexes and inventories of all our collections. The database can be searched to show what we have and the location.

This would greatly increase search efficiency and save time.

Improving access to the Museum's collections is extremely important. We need to purchase database software for an online catalog. One that will allow multiple users access to unlimited records.

Save the Date!

The 24th Conference on Women and the Civil War
will be held July 26 - 28, 2024
in Atlanta, Georgia



Call for Presentations

The Society invites proposals for presentations examining the lives and contributions of Civil War-era women at local, regional and national levels. Proposals for presentations regarding all relevant topics which further our knowledge and understanding of these women, to include the life-styles, milieu, material culture, arts and skills of the mid-nineteenth century, will be welcomed for consideration. Topics which address the lives of women - Confederate, Unionist and/or neutral - in the Atlanta area and the South are particularly welcome for this conference.

A synopsis of the presentation, of at least one (1) page, but not more than three (3) pages. The synopsis must indicate why the presentation is relevant to the conference. It must also include a description of visual and physical aids used to illustrate and highlight the presentation, and specify the technology required to use the aids.

A bibliography of the sources used, with an emphasis on the primary sources.

A personal biography of not more than two (2) pages, including a listing of credentials, prior presentations (if any), publications (if any), and contact information. Links to online presentations made previously are considered quite useful. This should not be construed to discourage amateur historians or first-time presenters.

Please send submissions, and any questions or inquiries, to:

swcw1865@gmail.com

ATTN: 2024 Conference Speaker Proposals

All submissions must be RECEIVED
by November 1, 2023

The cost of the software is \$6,000. The funds will come from the Museum's “Connecting the Public” campaign that begins today.

Abraham Lincoln once said, “The best thing about the future is that it comes one day at a time.” However, time and tide wait for no one.

Help us to continue to be a special public American history institution.

GAR Civil War Museum and Archive “Connecting the Public” Donation

Checks to “Connecting the Public” should be payable to
GAR Museum

**Grand Army of the Republic
Civil War Museum and Archive
Lewis-Pattison House
8110 Frankford Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19136**

Williamsburg Trail Sign Dedication Trip



**Save the Date...
May 4 - 5, 2024**

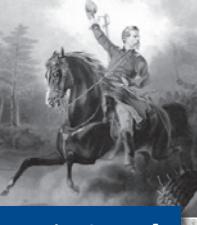
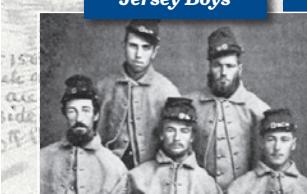
Williamsburg Dedication Trip Schedule

Saturday, May 4, 2024

- 6:00 Bus Departs From Cherry Hill / Box Lunch to be served on Bus
- 12:00 Arrive Williamsburg
- 12:30 - 5:00 Tours of Williamsburg Battlefield, Fort Magruder & Redoubt Park
- 5:30 Check in Best Western Williamsburg Hotel
- 6:30 - 9:00 Dinner with speaker

Sunday, May 5, 2024

- 6:30 - 8:30 Breakfast at Hotel Included
- 8:30 Check-out of Hotel
- 9:00 - 10:00 Dedication of Civil War Trail Sign at Location
- 10:00 - 1:00 Tour of Lee Hall Mansion
- 1:00 Board Bus for return trip Box Lunch to be served on bus.
- 7:00 Arrive Cherry Hill



**Major General
Philip Kearny Jr.**

The cost for this exciting week end will be \$175.00 per person, exclusive of hotel rooms.

To secure your seat on the bus, please submit a deposit of \$50.00 Checks should be made out to Old Baldy Civil War Round Table and forward to

Frank Barletta,
44 Morning Glory Drive,
Marlton, NJ 08053

Send Questions to
frank.barletta@comcast.net

Help Wanted:

Volunteer to edit Zoom mp4 recordings. Edit for duration, add Intro and Outro text. 1 hour per month. Must have access to video editing software (Adobe Premiere or similar). Please contact Dave Gilson if interested.

dgilson404@gmail.com



New Member

William H. Eldridge, III
Voorhees, NJ

Members with Flat Old Baldy

Members with Old Baldy



*FOB and
David Zia*



*FOB and
Marty McIntyre*

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2023/2024

December 14, 2023 - Thursday
“General Business Meeting and Social Night”

January 11, 2024 - Thursday
Michael Kirschner
“The 2nd Wisconsin at Gettysburg”

February 8, 2024 - Thursday
Drew Gruber
“Decimus Et Ultimus Barziza”

March 14, 2024 - Thursday
John Reeves
“Soldier of Destiny: Slavery, Secession, and the
Redemption of Ulysses S. Grant”

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

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia
Camden County College
William G. Rohrer Center
1889 Marlton Pike East
Cherry Hill, NJ
oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net
Founded January 1977

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Editor: Don Wiles - cwwiles@comcast.net

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