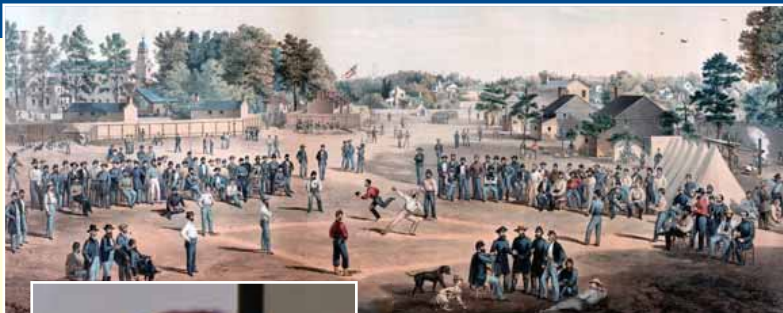


Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

September 10, 2015 The One Hundred and Fiftieth Year of the Civil War

"New Jersey Base Ball during the Civil War Era"



Join us on **Thursday, September 10th at 7:15 PM at Camden County College, Blackwood Campus, Connector Building - Room 101** for a presentation on "**New Jersey Base Ball during the Civil War**" by **John Zinn**.

"The lecture will trace the game's origins in New Jersey and

Philadelphia and point out prominent early teams and players. It will also touch on the impact of the war on the game's development in New Jersey and how the state's soldiers brought the game to the battlefield. There will also be a description of how the early game differed from today's game, especially regarding rules and equipment."

John Zinn is an independent historian with special interest in the history of baseball as well as the Civil War. He is the chairman of the board of the New Jersey Historical Society and was the chair of New Jersey's Committee on the Sesquicentennial of the Civil War. John is the author of three books including two about the Brooklyn Dodgers as well as numerous essays and articles. He is currently working on a biography of Charles Ebbets, longtime owner of the Brooklyn Dodgers. John also writes a blog on base ball history entitled "A Manly Pastime." He holds BA and MBA degrees from Rutgers University and is Vietnam veteran. John is the score keeper for the Flemington Neshanock vintage base ball team. John lives in Verona, N.J. with his wife Carol.

Notes from the President...

As Summer winds down and with Fall around the corner, we are grateful for the joys in our lives and appreciate the great fellowship we have in Old Baldy CWRT. Thank you for all you have done and continue to do to improve and grow our Round Table. Be sure to let others know what we are doing so they can be part of the experience. Hope your Labor Day weekend was safe and enjoyable.

Share your summer escapades in a future newsletter.

Speaking of great, if you have not yet seen the results of **Harry Jenkins** interview with **Matt Borowick** in the most recent Civil War News, please read it on pages 3 and 4 of this newsletter. Let's keep it going. Take a minute to welcome **Arlene Schnaare** back and let her know we missed her last month. Look for a distribution of the membership roster soon. Ask **Frank Barletta** about our campaign to raise funds to repair the tombstones at Woodland Cemetery.

Last month **Herb Kaufman** did a superb job telling us all about Civil War movies with good discussion from those present. If you missed it, he will be presenting it at the October 20th Del Val meeting. This month is the long awaited visit from **John Zinn** on Baseball during the Civil War. John plays in a league that uses the rules from back then and is very knowledgeable on this topic. Be sure to invite anyone you know who may be interested in it.

A year ago we were preparing to launch our Fall lectures series, now we planning new adventures. On September 21st Chief Warrant Officer **Hershel Woodrow "Woody" Williams**, the last surviving Medal of Honor recipient from the Battle of Iwo Jima, will be speaking at the Benjamin Franklin Post of the American Legion at the Union League at 6 pm. Sign up to assist **Bob Russo** with our display at the Civil War event in Mullica Hill on October 10-11th. **Joe Wilson's** documentary on Civil War Prisons will debut on October 26th at the college, plan on being there to view it. Check at the meeting for a possible recruiting appearance at the County Fair on September 19th.

Join us at the Lamp Post Diner, before the meeting if you can.

Rich Jankowski, President

Join us at 7:15 p.m. on Thursday, September 10th, at Camden County College, Blackwood Campus, Connector Building, Room 101.

Today in Civil War History

Tuesday September 10, 1861 Confederates Counter Carnifex Conflict

Carnifex Ferry was a small water transportation system in western Virginia of negligible military significance, but it was fought over today anyway. Brig. Gen. John B. Floyd was set in a good defensive position to face the attack of the Federals under Gen. William Rosecrans. In fact, his men refused to budge despite repeated attacks. After nightfall though, Floyd determined that he was sufficiently outnumbered that he could not hold out forever, so he withdrew towards Dogwood Gap. Further west, Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston was appointed head of a Confederate department which included Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas and Kentucky.

Wednesday September 10, 1862 McClellan Makes Mass March

Gen. George McClellan was sure of only two things: his country was being invaded, and he had no good information as to where the invaders were. He was starting to get indications, though: reports from cavalry scouts today informed him that the Army of Northern Virginia had departed from the area of the Monocacy River, and were heading away from Frederick, Maryland. The picture was becoming clear enough that McClellan made the decision to speed up the progress of his Army of the Potomac, which up to now had been more or less milling around Washington, DC to protect the capital.

Thursday September 10, 1863 Raleigh Rioters Run Rampant

These were tough days to be in the newspaper business in Raleigh, N.C. The editor of the Raleigh "Standard" had been printing editorials advocating peace and rejoining the Union, a stand which so angered Confederate troops that they went to his office and tore it apart. Gov. Vance spoke soothingly to them and they dispersed without burning the building. Then a mob of residents of the town decided that they were vexed with the Raleigh "Journal" for having an editor who was just as rabid in his editorials, even if they were pro-secessionist, and they went and ripped up the offices of that paper in turn. Gov. Vance was obliged to come out and speak soothingly again. Farther west, Confederate troops evacuated from Little Rock, Arkansas.

Saturday September 10, 1864 Fawn Fiasco Forces Futile Fumbling

The Fawn was an inoffensive little boat, engaged yesterday in the hauling of mail on the Albermarle and Chesapeake Canal. Today she did so no longer, because she had been seized and burned by a force of Confederates. An extremely irate Lt. Cmdr. Earl English, of the USS Wyalusing, landed in nearby Elizabeth City, N.C., determined to locate and punish whoever had committed this act. He went to far as to round up and detain 29 leading citizens of the town for interrogation and possible detention as hostages against repetition of such misdeeds. He was reluctantly persuaded to release them when they were able to convince him that the mail boat had in fact been burned by men from the CSS Albermarle and that no resident of the town had been involved or benefited by the act.

www.civilwarinteractive

Carnifex Ferry - September 10, 1861

General William S. Rosecrans had taken over as Union Commander in West Virginia upon McClellan's recall to Washington. General Jacob Cox held a fortified post at



Troops at Carnifex Ferry

Gauley Bridge and patrolled the area. The Confederates, following Lee's plan, hoped to regain the Kanawha Valley, but the continuing quarrel between General Wise and General John Floyd, both ex-governors of Virginia and political

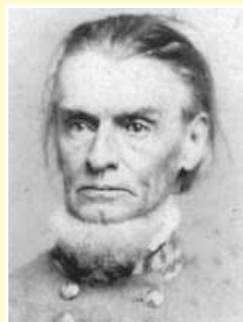
antagonists, kept the army from being united. Floyd was overall commander in the area because of his earlier commission date, but Wise kept burdening Lee with criticisms of Floyd.

After the Confederate victory at Cross Lanes, General Floyd established his command on the bluffs overlooking Carnifex Ferry and named it "Camp Gauley" The ferry was at a strategic crossing of the River, one of the few places where a large force could cross the river.

With the Confederates now controlling communications between the Kanawha Valley and Clarksburg, General



*Brigadier General, CSA
John Buchanan Floyd*



*Major General, CSA
Henry Alexander Wise*

Rosecrans was determined to drive the enemy from the area and he advanced on "Camp Gauley".

To protect his position, Floyd had extensive entrenchments constructed, extending across a rugged jutting strip of land formed by a bend in the Gauley River. He considered these fortifications a formidable obstacle to any Union advance.

Floyd had about 2,000 troops at "Camp Gauley" total of 6,200 scattered in the area. An additional 1,600 men were on the way from the east to reinforce him.

Wise was ordered to bring his troops up from the Gauley Bridge area where he was putting pressure on the Union troops there. Due to transportation problems and his own obstinacy, only part of his command arrived in time for the battle.

The Union forces advanced south from Clarksburg on August 31 to relieve

Continued on page 3

pressure on the Kanawha Valley and attack the Confederate force. Over 6,000 troops marched down the Gauley Bridge-Weston Turnpike toward "Camp Gauley," and attacked the enemy position on September 10.

The battle lasted all day with the superior Union force failing to dislodge the Confederates. That night, Floyd decided to abandon the fight and "Camp Gauley" to the larger enemy force. His command made an orderly retreat down the road to the ferry and escaped south to Meadow Bluff in Greenbrier County where General Lee was waiting for them.

General Wise was ordered to retreat from the west and marched along the James River and Kanawha Turnpike to the summit of Big Sewell Mountain which he proceeded to fortify.

The battle resulted in 158 Union and 20 Confederate casualties. It was important in that it kept control of the Kanawha Valley and much of western Virginia firmly in Union hands.

On September 22 Lee arrived at Sewell Mountain but could not get much information on the enemy use of the lack of cavalry and the constant battle between the two Confederate commanders. Wise was finally ordered back to Rich-

Major General, USA
William Starke Rosecrans



mond and by September 29 most of the Confederate force had been consolidated with Lee's troops at Sewell. Meanwhile, the Union forces had taken up positions facing Lee and for two weeks the forces opposed each other with no decisive results. With no results forthcoming Rosecrans withdrew from his positions on October 5. A threatened attack west of Staunton and the cold weather kept Lee from taking advantage of the withdrawal. On October 20 Lee gave up further offensive movements and ordered troops to withdraw toward Lewisburg, Greenbrier County. Lee was recalled to Virginia and thus the Trans-Allegheny Virginia area was not secured for the South.

General Lee had been shown a horse at his camp at the summit of Big Sewell Mountain. It was born and raised near Blue Sulphur Springs and was four years old in 1861. Lee purchased the horse from Major Thomas Broun later in the year and it was delivered to him in December at his new post in South Carolina. It cost him \$200 and he named it "Traveller." The horse was to carry him throughout the war and outlived him by many years.



Patterson House - Major site of Battle

The Civil War in West Virginia

"Let Us Cross Over the River"

**Civil War News
Round Table Review
September 2015**

Round tables have tried many things to increase membership. Some use social media. Others reach out to schools. Still others provide family discounts.

But one round table moved, not only to a different location, but to a whole new state. To find out more, we spoke with Harry Jenkins, who is on the governing board of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia.



Matthew Borowick

From its start in 1977, Old Baldy CWRT met at the Civil War Library and Museum on Pine Street in Philadelphia. The "Old Baldy" name comes from Gen. George Meade's faithful horse, whose head was mounted and displayed prominently in the museum.

One of the round table's founders is Michael Cavanaugh, who also founded the Civil War Book Exchange in 1974, which was acquired by Pete and Kay Jorgensen, later becoming today's Civil War News.

As for the museum, the old building that housed it since its founding in 1888 was in desperate need of repairs. Plans were launched in 2007 to move the museum's artifacts to a new location near Independence Hall. Unfortunately, due to the economy's downturn, government funding to accomplish this never materialized. The museum closed its doors

by Matthew Borowick

in August 2008. **Old Baldy**

Most of the collection is still in secure storage, with some items on display at other institutions. The head of Old Baldy is now on exhibit at the GAR Museum & Library in the Frankford section of Philadelphia.



So, after 30 years, the Old Baldy CWRT had to find a new home. Fortunately, due to the kindness of another venerable Philadelphia institution, the round table moved its meetings to the Union League on Broad Street, right in the city's center.

The Union League provided a classic and beautiful old building with a rich history and its own vast collection of Civil War artifacts, books and artwork.

Yet, things began to slide for Old Baldy. As Harry says, "In some ways, you couldn't ask for a better meeting venue than the Union League. Unfortunately, we found our membership dropping and attendance low, sometimes with less than 10 people at a meeting."

The round table's leadership studied the situation. Several issues came to light. The Union League's heart-of-the-city location meant navigating rush hour traffic. Parking was costly. Some disliked the Union League's dress code.

"Whatever the reasons for the drop in membership and

attendance, it was apparent changes were in order," says Harry.

"Some consideration was even given to calling it quits. But there was much resistance. The search for a new location became a priority."

A membership review revealed that most meeting attendees were from New Jersey. In May 2012 the group was invited to Camden County College. "It is in Blackwood, N.J., 16 miles from downtown Philadelphia, with easy freeway access and plenty of free parking," says Harry.

Old Baldy has seen a tremendous renaissance. Membership is up to 60 and growing, with anywhere from 25 to 35 attendees at most meetings. They meet in a lecture hall which includes state-of-the-art audiovisual technology. Just as we saw in the last column about Delaware Valley CWRT and Manor College, working with an academic institution opens myriad doors. The same is true for Old Baldy. Harry says, "We are very happy with the location and mutually beneficial relationship we have with the college." It offers history courses and special lectures for the community.

Non-CWRT members who attend learn about the round table, providing a valuable source of recruitment. Under the direction of Dr. Jack Pesda, who directs the college's Center for Civic Leadership and Responsibility, Old Baldy developed a Civil War lecture series. Five free talks were offered last fall in the series called "Beyond Gettysburg: The Fiery Trial Continues."

Harry says the series was well received and well attended.

The round table and college are both served by "working hand-in-hand."

"It helps to cement a cooperative relationship that we trust will carry on for many years to come," Harry says. Addressing declines in membership is never easy. But Old Baldy did it, and has revived one of the nation's most respected Civil War round tables.

The group even considered removing "Philadelphia" from its name. The membership voted to retain the full name "out of respect for all those whose dedication and hard work brought it from its start in 1977 to where it is today, and proudly carrying on into the future."

It is not easy to have a discussion about any major change, especially a major geographic change. A move may alienate some existing members. Leadership is important. Old Baldy was fortunate.

"We have a core of dedicated, hard-working members, starting with President Rich Jankowski," says Harry. "Rich is the kind of person who is behind you pushing, maybe even when you don't want to be pushed. But that's OK, because at the same time he is also in front of us, pulling us all in the same direction - forward."

Anyone looking for more information about the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia can email oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net or go to www.oldbaldycwrt.org

Matthew Borowick has spoken to numerous round tables about the Court-Martial of Fitz John Porter. His "The Civil War Round Table Handbook" is available at Amazon.com. He may be reached at mbwick@comcast.net

US Mail Boat "Fawn" - September 10,

**Under Both Flags
Tales of the Civil War as Told by the Veterans
FRANK P. O'BRIEN Confederate Soldier**

The troops were to move on Newbern as soon as the "Albemarle" had reached Croatan Sound. The result of the engagement in Albemarle Sound between the sturdy old Confederate ram, with nine of the largest double-enders in the Federal navy, on May 5, 1864, will never be forgotten by those who to-day are able to describe it. The "Merrimac" engagement in Hampton Roads is often referred to as the greatest naval engagement of the nineteenth century, and comparatively little has ever been written of the engagement of the 5th of May. As a member of the famous old 3d Alabama, I witnessed the "Merrimac" fight from Sewell's Point, but I participated in the latter as a volunteer, and in my judgment the "Merrimac" engagement compares to the "Albemarle" fight as a skirmish to a pitched battle. But to my story:

During one of my scouting trips over on the Chowan and in and around Elizabeth, I learned that two mail-boats made regular semi-weekly trips between Roanoke Island and Norfolk, and that on a certain (lay the United States paymaster would go to Roanoke Island from Norfolk on the mail-boat "Fawn." I returned to Plymouth and reported my information, which was perfectly reliable, to Captain John Maffitt, of "Florida" fame, who, soon after the engagement of May 5th, had



*Commander, CSA
John Newland Maffitt*

relieved Captain Cooke of the command of the "Albemarle." Captain Maffitt organized a crew to carry out my idea of capturing the boat. Master's Mate James H. Long was placed in command, but on the eve of leaving he was ordered not to go, as he had but recently recovered from a severe spell of sickness. Mr. Shelley, sailing-master, took his place. My plan was to go to the draw-bridge on the road leading from Windsor, in Bertie county, capture the draw-bridge keeper, force him to respond to the signal of the "Fawn" as she approached, and when within a short distance to close the bridge. Orders were given to the men that at a given signal, which was to be the firing of a pistol, the men who were concealed in the bushes on both sides of the canal were to rush forward and board the vessel. This was easily done, as in many places along the bank a man could step from the shore to the boat.

Everything was carried out to the point of opening the bridge. Engineer Disher was detailed from the "Albemarle" to take charge of the prize when captured. His orders were to run her from the canal into Pasquotank River, thence to the Sound, across to Roanoke River,

thence to Plymouth. Engineer Disher, becoming greatly excited, discharged his pistol too soon. This gave the alarm, and precipitated the attack. All our men boarded the boat immediately. If there was a paymaster's mail on board the "Fawn," it was the first thing to be destroyed, for when we boarded her we found that the crew had thrown a number of mail and other bags into the furnace. Among those captured, to my great astonishment, I found Major John H. Burnham, of the 16th Connecticut, whom I had assisted in capturing at Plymouth. This brave officer had been exchanged, and had reported at Norfolk for duty. On account of bad health he was given a furlough, but before leaving for home he decided to go to Roanoke Island on the "Fawn," and see his old comrades who were on duty at that place, but, unfortunately for him, the boat was captured, as set forth in the foregoing. Just here came a struggle between duty to country and sympathy for the unfortunate soldier, broken in health caused by confinement in prison, who had been looking forward to a speedy reunion with loved ones whom he had not seen in over two years. I would gladly have liberated him, but duty forbade, and poor Burnham was again an inmate of a Confederate prison.

Nothing of moment occurred for several weeks after the destruction of the "Fawn." I made frequent trips to Edenton and Chowan county, bringing back such information as I could gather of interest.

The last trip I made was October 20th. This time I entered the little town of Edenton. I was the bearer of several letters from parties on the outside. I was informed by a Mr. Gregory that he had information of a movement of some kind that was on foot for the capture of Plymouth. I returned to the garrison and reported to Colonel George H. Wortham, who was in command of the point. On the night of the 27th, the culmination of the plan of attack was reached by the daring feat of Lieutenant W. B. Cushing in the blowing up of the "Albemarle" and the capture of Plymouth after eight hours of hard fighting.

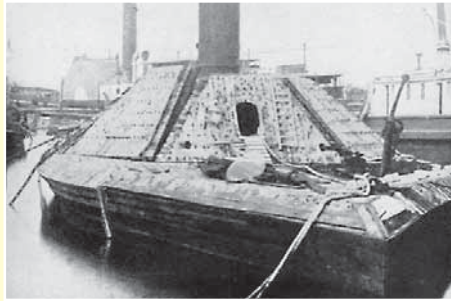
A Union Report

SEPTEMBER 9, 1864 - Capture of Steamer Fawn and skirmish at Currituck Bridge, Va.
Report of Colonel David W. Wardrop, Ninety-ninth New York Infantry, commanding Sub-District of Albemarle.

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF ALBEMARLE,

On board Steamer Trumpeter, September 10, 1864,

Sir: I regret to inform you that the steamer Fawn was captured and burned by the enemy at Currituck Bridge yesterday at 6 p. m. I have examined and passed the wreck; she is completely destroyed. At Currituck Bridge I found the body of Charles H. Gibson, D Company, Twenty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, killed; Charles Fox, I Company, same regiment, seriously wounded. He informed me that 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 2 Majors, and 1 first lieutenant (I have ascertained to be Lieutenant J. M. Wilson, One hundred and third Pennsylvania Volunteers), 8 enlisted men, all of the Twenty-third Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers,



CSS Albemarle

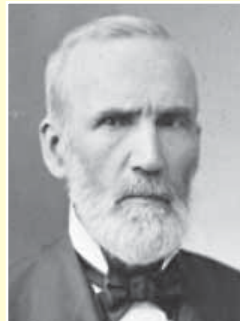
some civilians (2 of whom are wounded) together with the crew, are all prisoners. Mr. Simmons, a resident at the bridge, was a passenger on the boat, and states that the enemy numbered about thirty-five men, and were commanded by one Hopkins, formerly a packet-master on the canal and a resident of Norfolk, now an officer on the

rebel ram Albemarle, and that the expedition was gotten up expressly to capture the mail boat on this route. He thinks that they over-looked the baggage and mails, as he saw what property they took away, and they were not among it. Please advise me what steps will be taken to keep this route open. I will send a boat on Monday to meet the boat from Norfolk if you send one.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant

D. W. WARDROP,
Colonel Ninety-ninth New York Volunteers, Commanding.
Brigadier General G. F. SHFPLEY,
Commanding District of Eastern Virginia, Norfolk, Va.

A Short Side Story



Congressman
Indiana, USA
George W. Julian

U.S. Congressman George W. Julian of Indiana, a Republican member of the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, took the mail boat Fawn to Roanoke Island to find out whether sutlers there were price-gouging the soldiers to whom they sold goods. On February 9, 1864, on the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal, Confederates attacked the ship, killed or wounded 7 people, captured 29 passengers including Julian, and burned the Fawn. Julian was soon released at Elizabeth City and continued to Roanoke Island.

**Two Hundredth Anniversary Dinner
To Remember & Honor
General George Gordon Meade**

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 2015 at 6:00 PM

The Meade Room at the Union League of Philadelphia. The evening will include featured speakers MG Wesley E. Craig, former Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, and National Park Service Historian Emeritus, the incomparable Ed Bearss, other honored guests, testimonials to General Meade, a buffet dinner, (wine included) awards, favors, and fellowship. \$75. per person; cash bar - Co-sponsored by: General Meade Society of Philadelphia; American Legion Post 405; Armed Services Council of the Union League; Abraham Lincoln Foundation of the Union League; Major Maceuen Civil War Round Table; and the Loyal Legion.

Please e-mail Blair Thron at bkthron@verizon.net to reserve!

Preview Documentary Screening

Civil War Prisons An American Tragedy



**Monday
October 26, 2015
6:30 P.M.
Free Admission**

A new documentary film, *Civil War Prisons - An American Tragedy* boldly exposes the underbelly of the Civil War that remains to this day one of the greatest and least-covered tragedies in American History. Well over 56,000 abandoned prisoners* perished needlessly due to exposure, starvation, and neglect. Included in the film are stories of many of the Civil War Prisons with emphasis on the suffering and death behind their walls. The failure to exchange prisoners and the historical figures, including politicians and generals on both sides, whose warped strategy favored ideology over humanity come under intense scrutiny in this edgy documentary.

This documentary is written and produced by Joseph F. Wilson an Old Baldy C.W.R.T. member, who will be here to introduce the documentary and be available for a Q & A after. Inspiration for the film came from the writer's Great Great Grandfather, an Andersonville Prison survivor, pictured at left.

Documentary runs for 75 Minutes.

Camden County College - Civic Hall - Connector Building - Blackwood Campur, NJ

The Siege/Battle of Port Hudson July 9, 1863

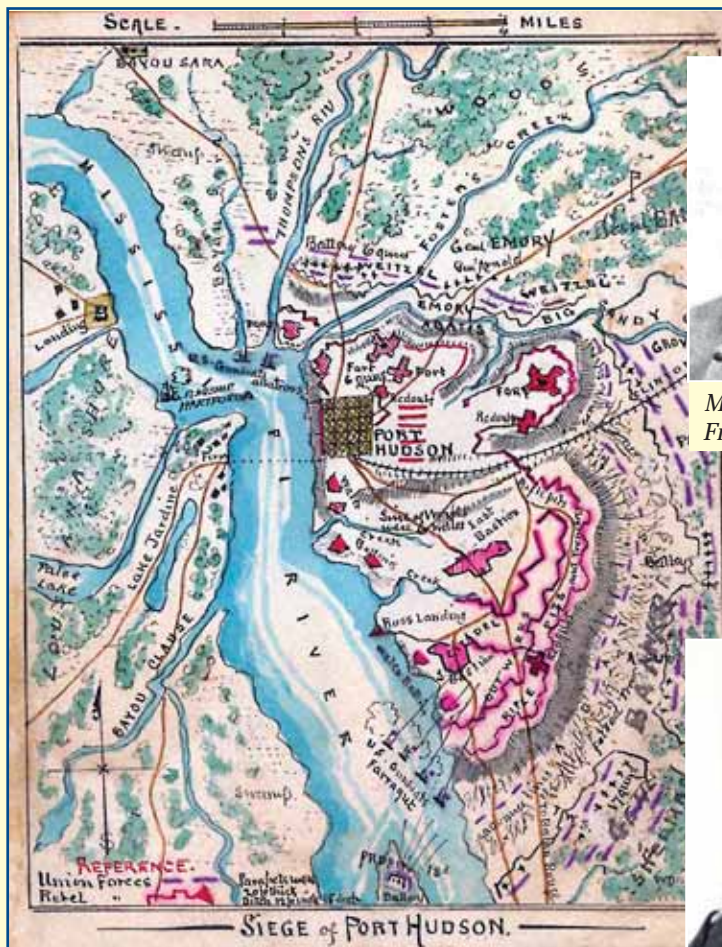
Continued from the August Issue

The **Siege of Port Hudson**, Louisiana (May 22 – July 9, 1863), was the final engagement in the Union campaign to liberate the Mississippi in the American Civil War.

On the Union side, astonishment and chagrin were near universal in reaction to the decisive defeat of the infantry assaults. Banks was determined to continue the siege in view of the fact that his political as well as military career would be destroyed by a withdrawal to Baton Rouge. The resources of his entire command were called into play, and men and material poured into the Union encirclement. Nine additional regiments appeared in the lines by June 1. 89 field guns were brought into action, and naval guns from the USS Richmond were added to the siege guns bearing on the fortress. These six naval guns

were 9-inch (229 mm) Dahlgren smoothbores. The guns were originally intended for a battery at the Head of Passes in the Mississippi Delta. The fact that four were finally emplaced in Battery Number 10, just east of "Fort Desperate" and two in Number 24, gives some idea of the reach and progress of the Union Navy. Each of the Dahlgren guns weighed 9020 pounds and was 9 feet long, capable of firing a 73.5 pound (33.3 kg.) exploding shell.

The second assault began with a sustained shelling of the Confederate works beginning at 11:15 am on June 13, 1863, and lasting an hour. Banks then sent a message to Gardner demanding the surrender of his position. Gardner's reply was, "My duty requires me to defend this position, and therefore I decline to surrender". Banks continued the bombardment for the night, but only gave the order for what was to be a simultaneous three prong infantry attack on 1 am of June 14. The attack finally began at 3:30 am, but the lack of any agreed upon plan, and a heavy fog disordered the attack as it began. Grover's column struck the Confederate line at "Fort Desperate" before the others,



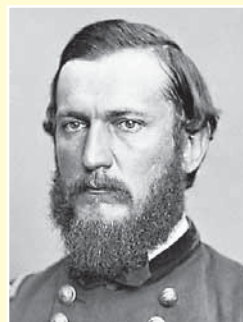
Major General, CSA Franklin K. Gardner



Major General, USA Nathaniel P. Banks



Contemporary Newspaper view of the Union fleet passing Port Hudson published by "Harper's Weekly Newspaper" April 18, 1863.



Major General, USA Gottfried Weitzel

and the same formidable terrain combined with the enhanced Confederate defense stopped the attacks outside the rebel works. Auger's demonstration at the center arrived after the main attack had failed, and the attack on the southern end of the line was made after daylight, and stood little chance as a result. The infantry attack had only resulted in even more dead and wounded soldiers, 1,792 casualties against 47 rebel, including division commander Brig. Gen. Halbert E. Paine. He led the main attack and fell wounded, losing a leg. After this, the actions against Port Hudson were reduced to bombardment and siege.

Last stages of the siege, June 15 to July 9, 1863

The day after the last infantry assault, General Banks assembled some of his troops at the corps headquarters and thanked them for their previous efforts and sacrifices. He also asked for volunteers for a special attack group to be trained intensively to breach the Confederate trench line. His speech generated little enthusiasm, but a unit of 1036 men was formed and removed to a training camp in the rear to prepare for the attack. There they assembled siege ladders and organized into two battalions, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel John B. Van Petten and Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Bickmore. Colonel Henry Warner Birge of the 13th Connecticut Infantry volunteered to lead the special assault regiment.

Regular siege operations were also reorganized under the command of a new chief engineer, Captain John C. Palfrey. He concentrated the efforts of the siege on three areas of the fortifications, Fort Desperate, the Priest Cap (Confederate batteries 14 & 15), and the Citadel, the southernmost bastion of the fortifications, nicknamed by Union forces as "the Devil's Elbow". These efforts did not involve infantry rushing the trenches, but a siege technique called sapping, or constructing a series of zigzag trenches, fortified batteries, and sharpshooter positions intended to isolate and suppress individual defensive bastions. The sharpshooter or sniper positions were described at the time as "trench cavaliers" and were raised mounds of earth, reinforced with timbers or other materials to allow riflemen to overlook the enemy trenches and fire down into them.

The Citadel was to be reduced by a powerful siege battery constructed on a hill just to the south, Union battery number 24, intended to suppress the Confederate position by superior firepower. Union batteries were also constructed on the west bank of the Mississippi opposite Port Hudson, completely surrounding it with Union artillery batteries. Union forces also made raids on opposing trenches and batteries, to enhance their own trench lines or disable enemy batteries. Some of the 6th Michigan troops opposite the Citadel were armed with the .54 caliber (14 mm) breech-loading Merrill carbine, which gave them a rapid fire edge in trench raids. On June 26, a general bombardment from Union batteries and guns of the Union fleet began, disabling or suppressing what remained of the Confederate artillery. Along with the trenching operations, the Federals also constructed three mines underneath the opposing works, two of them directed against the Priest Cap, and one under the Citadel. After the mines were finished, chambers at the end of the mines would be loaded with powder, and exploded under the Confederate works, destroying them, and blowing gaps in the trench lines. At this point an infantry assault would be launched, hopefully overrunning the entire fortification.

The Confederates responded to the siege techniques with increased efforts of their own. The grist mill at Fort Desperate had been destroyed by shelling. It was replaced by using the locomotive from the defunct railroad to power millstones, providing a steady supply of cornmeal for the garrison.

Expendable rifle and artillery shells were salvaged for reuse by the defense, small arms shot being recast for making new cartridges, artillery rounds refused and distributed to Confederate artillery of the same caliber, or reused as mines and grenades. Additional trench lines, obstacles, mines, and bunkers were added to the threatened bastions, making them more difficult to bombard, infiltrate, or overrun. The Priest Cap bastion had a particularly elaborate defense system, including the use of telegraph wire staked up to a height of 18 inches (460 mm), in order to trip attacking infantry. Additional field artillery and infantry were added to the defense of Fort Desperate, making sapping in that area more costly.

Various raids against Union saps were also conducted. On June 26, the Confederates launched a trench raid by the 16th Arkansas Infantry against the Priest Cap sap, taking seven prisoners, and capturing weapons and supplies. Rebel trench raiders and defenders were adept at constructing and using improvised hand grenades. Raids by Logan's

cavalry were also made against Union positions outside the siege lines. On June 3 an advance by Grierson's Union cavalry against Logan's position at Clinton was repulsed. The 14th New York Cavalry was hit on June 15 near Newport, two miles from Port Hudson. Other raids struck Union foraging parties returning from Jackson, Louisiana, and captured the Union General Neal Dow, who was convalescing at Heath plantation. The biggest raid set fire to the Union supply center at Springfield Landing on July 2. These raids were annoying to Banks, but could not break the siege. On July 3, a countermine was exploded near one of the Federal mines under the Priests Cap. This collapsed the mine,



Capt. Edmund C. Bainbridge's Battery A, 1st U.S. Artillery, at the siege of Port Hudson, Louisiana, 1863.

but surprisingly did not cause any Union casualties. The defenders could not compensate for the constant losses of personnel resulting from starvation, disease, particularly scurvy, dysentery, and malaria, sniping, shell fragments, sunstroke and desertion. The use of mule meat and rats as rations could not maintain the health of the soldiers left standing, and was a further drain on morale.

The siege created hardships and deprivations for both the North and South, but by early July the Confederates were in much worse shape. They had exhausted practically all of their food supplies and ammunition, and fighting and disease had greatly reduced the number of men able to defend the trenches. When Maj. Gen. Gardner learned that Vicksburg had surrendered on July 4, 1863, he realized that his situation was hopeless and that nothing could be gained by continuing. The terms of surrender were negotiated, and on July 9, 1863, the Confederates laid down their weapons, ending 48 days of continuous fighting. It had been the longest siege ever conducted on US soil.

Captain Thornton A. Jenkins accepted the Confederate surrender, as Admiral David Farragut was in New Orleans.

Aftermath

The surrender gave the Union complete control of the Mississippi River and its major tributaries, severing communications and trade between the eastern and western states of the Confederacy.

Both sides had suffered heavy casualties: between 4,700 to 5,200 Union men were casualties, and an additional 4,000 fell prey to disease or sunstroke; Gardner's forces suffered around 900 casualties, from battle losses and disease. Banks granted lenient terms to the Port Hudson garrison. The enlisted men were paroled to their homes, with transport for the sick and lightly wounded. Seriously sick or wounded were placed under Union medical care. 5,935 men and civilian employees of the Confederate Army were officially paroled. 405 officers were not paroled and as prisoners to Memphis and New Orleans, half eventually winding up in Johnson's Island prison camp in Ohio. Since

the terms of the parole were not in agreement with parole conditions acceptable to the Union and Confederate armies then current, the Confederate Army furloughed the returned troops until September 15, 1863, then returned them to duty. This outraged some leaders of the Union army, but General Halleck, in charge of US armies, admitted the paroles were in error.



Soldiers of the Native Guard Regiments at Port Hudson. This squad is in the "Parade Rest" position.

The reputation of black soldiers in Union service was enhanced by the siege. The advance of the Louisiana Guard on May 27 had gained much coverage in northern newspapers. The attack was repulsed, due to its hasty implementation, but was bravely carried out in spite of the hopeless magnitude of opposing conditions. This performance was noted by the army leadership. In a letter home, Captain Robert F. Wilkinson wrote, "One thing I am glad to say, that is that the black troops at P. Hudson fought & acted superbly. The theory of negro inefficiency is, I am very thank-

ful at last thoroughly exploded by facts. We shall shortly have a splendid army of thousands of them." General Banks also noted their performance in his official report, stating, "The severe test to which they were subjected, and the determined manner in which they encountered the enemy, leaves upon my mind no doubt of their ultimate success." These reports had an impact far from Louisiana, or the Union army. On June 11, 1863, an editorial from the influential and widely read New York Times stated, "They were compara-

tively raw troops, and were yet subjected to the most awful ordeal... The men, white or black, who will not flinch from that, will flinch from nothing. It is no longer possible to doubt the bravery and steadiness of the colored race, when rightly led." These observations did much to support abolitionist efforts in the northeast to recruit free blacks for the Union armed services. By the end of the war nearly 200,000 blacks had served in the Union forces.

After the war, a small number of former soldiers were awarded the Medal of Honor for their actions at Port Hudson, including George Mason Lovering of the 4th Massachusetts.

Wikipedia

140-year-old marble Civil War statue is unmarked and deteriorating outside an American Legion post in Beverly, where it used to guard the graves

Article from Courier-Post

BEVERLY – A Civil War soldier of Italian marble is showing his age on the corner of Melbourne Avenue and Cherry Street.

Time has taken a toll on the 140-year-old Union Army of the Potomac sentinel, who once kept watch over the graves of nearly 150 soldiers of the Civil War at nearby Beverly National Cemetery in Edgewater Park.

Numerous cracks have developed on the four sides of the marble on which the almost 10-foot high, caped soldier is perched with his rifle. He is elevated on a makeshift base on the corner property of W.A. Cortright Jr. American Legion Post 115 in Beverly.

Dark streaks mar parts of the statue, which has no markers identifying him or when he was erected. Though worn by weather, the soldier has avoided gouges and loss of limbs.

The Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, New Jersey Department, has long supported the return of the statue to the cemetery, where it was erected June 28, 1875 – 140 years ago Sunday.

David Martin, secretary and past commander of the war veterans' descendants group, said members want to prevent further deterioration of the statue, originally named "Soldier at Rest" but sometimes referred to as "Billy Yank."

"It needs restoration and better attention because it is not getting attention," Martin said.

The group passed a resolution June 13 supporting the return of the statue to the cemetery and the sending of support letters to the legion post and the federal Veterans Affairs Department's National Cemetery Administration.

A Civil War reenactors group also has advocated the statue's return.

The monument was a gift to the cemetery from the state of New Jersey, which paid \$10,000 for its sculpting to honor Union soldiers who fought and died in the Civil War. It was erected on the 10th anniversary of the end of the Civil War. The cemetery was built in 1864 to bury soldiers who died in the Union Army hospital that was set up in Beverly.

The relocation of the statue and the process that led to it have been contentious issues. In 1995 a Superior Court law-



The Civil War statue once stood in the Beverly cemetery but was moved and is currently outside of the American Legion Post in Beverly.

suit was filed against the legion in an effort to have the statue returned to the cemetery, but the case was dropped by retired teacher and businesswoman Carole Moore of Edgewater Park after an alleged verbal settlement that legion officials denied.

"I would just like to see it returned to stand over the bodies of veterans. There are no bodies where it stands now," Moore said.

The statue is no longer atop an ornate spire that once elevated it to a height of nearly 60 feet above the cemetery nor is it on its original four-sided, stepped granite base. The new base material is not visible because its four white sides, which also have cracks, have been painted or stuccoed white. At one time it was visible brick.

The last Army record of the statue being cleaned was in 1938 when it also was waterproofed.

The spire, condemned as unsafe, was removed, according to a 1951 Army work order for a \$6,650 contract. However, for unknown reasons, the statue was never re-erected atop the stepped base, which somehow was lost after 1951, along with its inscription.

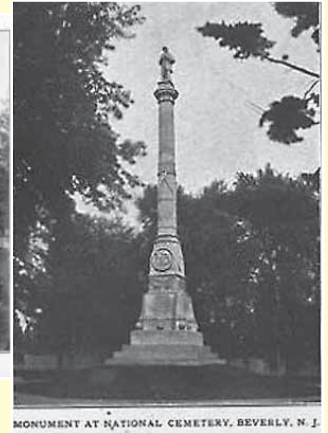
A 1953 update written on that 1951 Army record, which the Courier-Post has obtained, says the Army donated the statue to American Legion Post 115 on May 29 that year. Others say the statue was moved without Army permission and turned up crated in a shed or garage in Beverly.

American Legion Post 115 longtime members like Ralph Ulissi said the legion rescued the statue from a "garage" on a private property in Beverly.

Legion commander Edward Gitto declined com-



Old Post Cards showing the Civil War statue in the Beverly cemetery.



MONUMENT AT NATIONAL CEMETERY, BEVERLY, N. J.

ment on the statue. A request for any ownership documents the legion may possess was denied.

"I think it is obvious it was donated to the legion," said Christopher Erbe, spokesman for the VA's National

Cemetery Administration, which did not assume control of the Beverly cemetery until 1973.

However, he said if the legion would want to donate it, his agency would consider it. "We review a donation on a case by case basis," he said.

Carol Comegno: (856) 486-2473; ccomegno@courier-postonline.com



Beverly resident Carole Moore holds a photograph of a Civil War statue as it once stood in the Beverly National Cemetery and guarded its Civil War dead. The statue was removed and is currently outside of the American Legion Post in Beverly.

August 13th Meeting

"Frankly my dear: Hollywood and the Civil War"



Herb's presentation was on Hollywood's perception of the Civil War and portraying it to the public. Herb's abundance of research into over the hundred of films and his ability to create an interesting presentation on the subject led to a very educational and entertaining discussion. Some of the facts he brought out was how Hollywood supported the Southern cause in its early films. It wasn't until the 1950s that they started to produce films supporting both sides of the War. He discussed several of the well known films; Birth of a Nation, Gone With the Wind, The General, Glory, Gettysburg, Lincoln and so on. Discussed were the dramatic and serious films and the production of the Comedy films. Such as The Three Stooges and

Red Skelton. Also the films that were produced for television. All in all a very interesting and educational evening. Herb is an OBCWRT member and we always welcome his presentations.



Herb Kaufman



The Center for Civic Leadership and Responsibility Fall 2015 Special Events & Mini-Courses

**For a Complete Brochure on all Fall events and Mini Courses contact:
(856) 227-7200, ext. 4333 • www.camdencc.edu/civiccenter**

Two Wars that Changed America: the Civil War and World War II

COURSE NUMBER: IDY-209-71

DAY: Wednesdays, September 16, 30, October 7, 14,
November 4, 11

TIME: 7 p.m.

LOCATION: Civic Hall, Connector Building, Blackwood Campus

The year 2015 marks the 150th anniversary of the end of the Civil War and the 70th anniversary of WWII's conclusion. This series will trace the rise of the U.S. as a world power and the consequences of this process. All six lectures and film screenings are free and open to the public on the Blackwood Campus of Camden County College.

Why the Civil War Mattered

September 16

Steve Hahn, Roy F. and Jeanette P. Nichols Professor of History, University of Pennsylvania, will attempt to assess the impact of the Civil War in a rather unusual way: by imagining what the United States might have looked like if the Civil War had not occurred or ended differently. It will try to suggest how deeply embedded slavery was in antebellum America, how powerful slaveholders were to the very end, and how necessary the slaveholders' military defeat was to many things we value about the modern United States.

Racial Violence After the American Civil War

September 30

William Carrigan, Professor of History, Rowan University, will discuss how one of the most important reasons for the collapse of Reconstruction was guerrilla violence orchestrated by white southerners against the freed people and their allies.

This lecture will explore the causes and characteristics of this political violence, as well as the transformation of racial violence into spectacle lynching in the decades after the end of Reconstruction.

Post Wars and Cold Wars: Ideology and the American Economy After the Civil War and World War II

October 7

Rick Demirjian, Instructor of History, Rutgers University Camden, will discuss how both wars created massive industrial and economic growth while encountering stiff opposition respectively from Southern diehards and Eastern Communists.

The Best Years of Their Lives: The Troubled Homecoming of the 'Greatest Generation'

October 14

Thomas Childers, Professor of History, University of Pennsylvania, will explore the impact of the war on marriage, mental health, the "baby boom," the "divorce boom," the "housing boom," and other social and cultural phenomena during the post war period.

Double V for Victory: Black Americans, World War II, and the Civil Rights Movement

November 4

Jill Oglie Titus, Ph.D., Associate Director, Civil War Institute, Gettysburg College, will discuss how one month after the attack on Pearl Harbor, James Thompson, a cafeteria worker at an aircraft plant in Kansas, wrote a letter to the Pittsburgh Courier calling on black Americans to launch a Double V

campaign linking victory over fascism abroad to victory over segregation and racism at home. This call for using the United States' entry into the war to propel change on the home front proved galvanizing, and the war years ushered in both tremendous gains for civil rights and dangerous backlash from the forces of white supremacy. Moving from army bases and defense plants to courtrooms, buses, and ballot boxes, this talk will explore the impact of the war years, and the important role played by veterans, in shaping the postwar civil rights movement. It will also examine the powerful forces of resistance to wartime change (real or perceived), examining both the gains of the decade and the limitations of 1940s reform.

From World War I to Iraq: War and America's Rise (and Decline?) as a Global Super Power

November 11

Michael Adas, Abraham E. Voorhees Professor of History, Rutgers University New Brunswick, will discuss how the two world wars, of the first half of the twentieth century, saw the rise of the United States as the greatest global power in human history. The Great War, gravely weakened its predecessor global hegemon, Great Britain, and devastated its most likely competitor, Germany. The second worldwide conflict left the cities and economies of both its allies and enemies, especially Germany and Japan, in ruins and only Russia as a formidable military adversary. But the economic recovery of prewar rivals and a succession of misguided military interventions have in the decades since 1945 steadily eroded US dominance—despite the collapse of the Soviet Union—and discredited American pretensions that theirs is a historical trajectory that can serve as a model for all humankind and, if necessary, be forcibly imposed upon other nations.

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15-WEEK EVENING COURSE

Wars that Changed the History of the United States 1865-Present

COURSE NUMBER: HIS-127-52

INSTRUCTOR: J. Pesda

LOCATION: Madison Hall, room 210

TIME: 6–8:30 p.m.

DATES: Wednesdays, 9/2 – 12/16

This year marks the 150th anniversary of the end of the Civil War and the 70th anniversary of World War II's conclusion. Both conflicts profoundly changed America often in unintended ways that still resonate today. Lectures, films and documentaries will be used to exam the impact of these conflicts on the emergence of the United States as a world power both economically and politically. It will focus on the struggle of African Americans and other racial minorities, women, immigrants and labor to attain their rightful places in society along with the emergence of the Greatest Generation. The series will conclude with an analysis of America's future prospects.

Note: Registration for this 15-week course includes your registration for the lectures. On the night of a lecture the class will meet at 7 p.m. in Civic Hall in the Connector Building.

**Center for Civic Leadership and Responsibility
Connector Building, room 103**

**Camden County College
PO Box 200, Blackwood, NJ 08012**

**Director: John L. Pesda
www.camdencc.edu/civiccenter**

SEPTEMBER PLUS EVENTS

Assembled by Kathy Clark

Saturday, September 12, 11am-5pm

Civil War at Hagley weekend. Bruce Tucker and other re-enactors from the USS Lehigh Crew Naval Re-enacting Group will provide living history demonstrations. Discover what life was like aboard a Union Vessel. Wilmington, DE, \$14.00 adults, \$10.00 students and seniors, \$5.00 children 6-14. Information www.hagley.org/event/civil-war-hagley

Sunday, September 13 (conflicting programs)

1pm Washington Crossing Revolutionary War Round Table. A guided tour of Monmouth Battlefield by David Martin, meet at the visitor's Center. The park is located on Business Rt. 33 in Manalapan Township.

1:30pm General George G. Meade Day. Open house at the Grand Army of the Republic Museum and Library, 4278 Griscom Street, Philadelphia, PA. Information: www.gramuslib.org. Free.

Friday and Saturday, September 18-19

James Buchanan National Symposium: The world of Thaddeus Stevens and James Buchanan, Race, Gender, and Politics in the Civil War Era. Free: 4:30pm wine and cheese reception and lecture at 6pm. Saturday: 8:30am-3:15pm. Lectures include James Oakes, Matthew Pinsker, and Joan Cashin. Campus of History, Lancaster, PA \$50.00 Information: www.lancasterhistory.org

Saturday-Sunday, September 26 and 27

11th Annual Historic Soldiers Weekend at Fort Mott coastal artillery fort at Pennsville, NJ. French and Indian War through the Vietnam including the Civil War. Living history, speakers, authors and vehicles. Free admission. For information www.solidersweekend.com

Thursday through Sunday, September 24-27

"Lincoln" with Ed Bearss and others, a Chambersburg Civil War Seminars and Tour program from Chambersburg. Bus tours from Gettysburg and John Wilkes Booth Escape route, sessions with Lincoln historians. For information: 717-264-7101; www.CivilWarSeminars.org

Thursday, September 24, 7:14pm

New Jersey Civil War Round Table meeting, Ron Soodalter, "Take That Dammed Battery! John Riley and the San Patrio Battalion". (St. Patrick's Battalion) Haggerty Education Center at the Frelinghuysen Arboretum, 353 East Hanover Avenue, Morris Twp. (opposite the Morris County Library) Donation \$5.00, students - free.

Friday - Sunday, September 11-13

Civil War Weekend at Historic Cold Spring Village living history museum, Cape May. Friday School Program. Living history, medical scenarios, 2pm, village battles both days. For information, Jim Stephens, 609-898-2300 Ext. 17.

GENERAL MEADE SOCIETY NEWS

Saturday-Monday, October 10-12

Meade Society 150th anniversary "Lincoln Assassination and the Pursuit of John Wilkes Booth" tours of assassination sites in Washington D.C. and following the route of conspirators. For information and reservations, Jerry McCormick at gedwinmc@msn.com

Friday, November 6, 6pm

200th Anniversary Dinner for General George G. Meade. Meade Room at the Union League of Philadelphia. The dinner follows the 95th Anniversary of 1910 by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the 140th Anniversary of

the awarding of the 4th Gold Medal of the Union League to General Meade in 1866. \$75.00 per person: cash bar. Make check out to The General George Meade Society and mail to Blair Thron, 1011 Essex Ave., Voorhees, NJ 08043, 856-429-8910

Friday, November 20, 6:30-9:30pm, Gettysburg

General Meade at his 200th Anniversary Symposium at the Gettysburg Heritage Center. Register: www.gettysburg-museum.com/ or contact Stephanie Lightner at 717-334-6245 or slightner@gettysburgmuseum.com

OTHER EVENTS

Burlington County Lyceum of History and Natural Sciences, 307 High Street, Mount Holly, NJ

Saturday, October 24, 1pm

Theorem painting, or painting with the aid of stencils, was a popular form of folk art in the 18th and 19th centuries. Theorem painting is most done on velvet fabric, which gives the painting a soft, lovely depth. Oil paint is presently used as it simulates the look of the antique theorems whose paint was hand mixed. Fruit and floral arrangements are the most popular subjects. Learn about the history of this little known art form of the early Americas and how it was used to decorate the homes of the colonists. Age 9 and up. Registration is required. 609-267-7111

ONGOING EVENTS

The Passaic County Historical Society announces the opening of the newest exhibit, "Can the Kaiser": Patriotism and Propaganda in American Posters from the Great War, 1917-18. The exhibit of original World War I posters from the society's collection will be on display from August 15 until October 4 in the third floor gallery at Lambert Castle at 3 Valley Road, Paterson, NJ (home of the Passaic County Historical Society). Regular museum hours (Wednesday - Sunday), general museum admissions apply. For information call 973-247-0085 or www.lambertcastle.org

Monmouth County Historical Society opens a new exhibition called "Beautiful Childhood: Portraits from the Permanent Collection" at the Monmouth County Historical Association's Museum at 70 Court Street. The exhibition created by Dr. Carol Lowrey, features 19th century portraits of children in various stages of development from toddlers to teenagers. For further information about the exhibition and association call 732-462-1466 or visit www.monmouthhistory.org.

NJ National Guard Museum is open for the summer which tells the history of NJ through the eyes of the military as well as an important state and national historical venue, where governors spent their summers and entertained Teddy Roosevelt, FDR, and Amelia Earhart, among others. The exhibit tells the story of NJ citizen soldiers from colonial days to present. Located in the historic National Guard Training Center at Camp Drive and Sea Girt Avenue, Sea Girt, NJ.

Independence Seaport Museum through December 31, "Titanic Philadelphians", a spotlight on the personal lives of the city residents directly impacted by the Titanic's disastrous fate! The exhibits tell the accounts of 40-plus Philadelphians who sailed on the Titanic during the maiden voyage. Information: www.visitphillyseaport.org or 215-413-8655, 211 South Columbus Blvd. at Walnut Street.

"Disasters on the Delaware: Rescues on the River", a chance to explore the disasters that unfolded as the Delaware developed into the watery highway for trade and commerce while experiencing the misfortunes, the miracles and lessons learned. Through December 31, Independence Seaport Museum, www.phillyseaport.org.

American Legion, Benjamin Franklin - Post #405

Guest Speaker - **Chief Warrant Officer - Hershel Woodrow "Woody" Williams**, United States Marine Corps, Retired. The last of two living United States Marine Corps MEDAL OF HONOR recipients of WWII and the last surviving MEDAL OF HONOR recipient from the Battle of Iwo Jima.

Monday, September 21, 2015 Meeting Time: 6:00 PM

Born in Fairmont, West Virginia, on October 2, 1923, Hershel Williams grew up on a dairy farm. After being turned away once for being too short, he finally was successful and enlisted in the United States Marine Corps in Charleston, West Virginia on May 26, 1943.

Shortly thereafter Williams was shipped to Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego, California for Recruit Training. Upon completion, he was then sent to the Camp Elliott Training Center in San Diego, where he joined the tank training battalion, only the following month to be transferred to the Training Center's infantry battalion for instruction as a demolition man and in the use of flamethrowers.

Williams, now a Corporal, landed on Iwo Jima February 21, 1945. Two days later on February 23 American tanks were trying to open a lane for the infantry when they encountered a network of reinforced Japanese concrete pillboxes, buried mines, and black volcanic sands. Cpl Williams went forward with his 70-pound flamethrower in an attempt to reduce the devastating machine gun fire from the fortified enemy positions. Covered by only four riflemen, he continued this arduous task for four hours under heavy enemy small-arms fire. On multiple occasions he returned to his own lines to prepare demolition charges and obtain more flamethrowers. Once resupplied, he returned to the front lines to wipe out one enemy pillbox after another. On one of these returns to the point of the spear of the battle, a wisp of smoke alerted him to an air vent of a Japanese bunker. He approached this heavily fortified position close enough to put the nozzle of his flamethrower through the vent, killing ALL the occupants inside.

These actions occurred on the same day as the raising of the U.S. flag on the island's Mount Suribachi, . . . In September Cpl Williams returned to the United States and on October 5, 1945 and for having distinguished for his gallantry in fierce battle, Cpl Williams was presented the Medal of Honor by President Harry S. Truman in a ceremony at the White House.

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table Clothing Items

1 - Short Sleeve Cotton Tee - \$23.00

Gildan 100% cotton, 6.1oz.

Color Options: Red, White, Navy, Tan

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

2 - Long Sleeve Cotton Tee - \$27.00

Gildan 100% cotton, 6.1oz.

Color Options: Red, White, Navy

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

3 - Ladies Short Sleeve Polo - \$26.00

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

Color: Red, White, Navy, Yellow-Haze

Logo embroidered on left chest

Sizes: Ladies: S-2XL Ladies

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

4 - Mens Short Sleeve Polo Shirt - \$26.00

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

Color: Red, White, Navy, Yellow-Haze

Logo embroidered on left

Sizes: Mens: S-3XL

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

5 - Fleece Lined Hooded Jacket - \$48.00

Dickies Fleece Lined Nylon Jacket 100% Nylon Shell;

100% Polyester Fleece

Lining; Water Repellent Finish

Color: Navy or Black

Logo Embroidered on Left Chest

Size: Adult S-3XL

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

6 - Sandwich Caps - \$20.00

Lightweight Cotton Sandwich Bill Cap 100% Brushed Cotton;

Mid Profile Color: Navy/White or Stone/Navy

Adjustable Closure

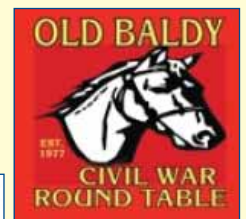
Orders will be shipped 2 weeks after they are placed. All orders will be shipped UPS ground, shipping charges will be incurred. UPS will not ship to PO Boxes, please contact Jeanne Reith if you would like to make other shipping arrangements.

Items are non-returnable due to customization, please contact Jeanne Reith if you have questions on sizing.

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

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



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

September 10th meeting... Get ready for an interesting and informative presentation by John Zinn on *Civil War Base Ball*



**Camden County College
Center For Civic Leadership And Responsibility**

Rohrer Center, RT. 70 & Springfield Rd., Cherry Hill

The Campaign and Battle of Gettysburg

**September 17 – October 15, 2015
(Thursday, 4:00 – 6:30)**

Instructor: Herb Kaufman

**To Register: www.camdencc.edu/civiccenter
(856-227-7200, ext. 4333)**

This is a new course designed to explore the Campaign and Battle of Gettysburg, and the creation of the National Battlefield Park. The course will focus on the correspondence, communication, orders and memoirs of the citizens, soldiers and politicians of the era. As well as the three days of the Battle of Gettysburg, learn about the Southern viewpoint of the campaign, the response in the North, the biographies and actions of the officers on both sides, controversies of the battle, critical decisions and lesser known actions that affected the outcome of the battle, cavalry actions and controversies, and the history of the creation of the National Battlefield Park.

This course explores contemporary accounts as well as recent historic analysis of aspects of the battle.

**Chambersburg Civil War
Seminars & Tours**

Our 2015 seminars are listed below and more information about our seminars can be found at www.civilwarseminars.org. If you would like more information, or are interested in us mailing hard copies of our brochures to your Round Table, please contact me.

“Lincoln”

Sept. 24-27, 2015

Join Ed Bearss, Bob Allen, Dr. Edward Steers, and others with bus tours of Gettysburg, the John Wilkes Booth Escape tour, and sessions by leading Lincoln historians. Based in Chambersburg, PA.

Events at Andersonville in the Fall

Will provide more details as it gets closer. Several members expressed interest in attending the Funeral.

Memorial Illumination

On September 18 & 19, 2015, volunteers will place nearly 13,000 candle luminaries on the prison site; each representing the death of a United States soldier during the fourteen month operation of the prison. On those evenings, the luminaries can be seen by driving the prison loop road after dark.

Funeral for Thirteen Thousand

On September 19, 2015 Andersonville National Cemetery will host a ceremony to remember the nearly 13,000 American soldiers who died while held captive at Andersonville prison, part of the 56,000 Americans who died as prisoners of war during the Civil War. This service will be the funeral they never received.

**Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT
Speakers and Activities for 2015**

September 10 – Thursday

“New Jersey Base Ball during the Civil War Era”

John Zinn
(Historian, Author)

October 8 – Wednesday

**“Straight and Swift to My Wound I Go:
The Reality of Civil War Medicine”**

Dr. Robert Hicks
(Historian)

Questions to

**Harry Jenkins - 302-834-3289 - hj3bama@verizon.net
Herb Kaufman - 215-947-4096 - shkaufman2@yahoo.com
Dave Gilson - 856-547-8130 - ddsghh@comcast.net**

**Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia
Camden County College**

**Blackwood Campus - Connector Building
Room 101 Forum, Civic Hall, Atrium**

**856-427-4022 oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net
Founded January 1977**

President: Richard Jankowski

Vice President: Bob Russo

Treasurer: Herb Kaufman

Secretary: Bill Hughes

Programs: Harry Jenkins

Herb Kaufman

Dave Gilson

Annual Memberships

Students: \$12.50

Individuals: \$25.00

Families: \$35.00

Editor: Don Wiles - cwwiles@comcast.net