

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



October 6 2004, The One Hundred and Forty-Third Year of the Civil War

Reminder:

Note the date change for this meeting
Wednesday October 6, 2004

October 6th Wednesday Meeting

The October 6th Meeting of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table will start at 7:30 pm on Wednesday at the Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum at 1805 Pine Street in Philadelphia. The speaker will be **Richard M. McMurry**. Richard's topic will be "**Faults of the Atlanta Campaign.**" Richard M. McMurry is a retired professor of history who has written several books on the war in the west.

Titles include "*Two Great Rebel Armies,*" "*John Bell Hood and the War for Southern Independence*" and "*The Road Past Kennesaw: The Atlanta Campaign of 1864.*" He is very popular of the lecture circuit and as a guide on the western battlefields His programs are insightful with a welcome touch of humor. Dr. McMurry has visited Old Baldy on several occasions and his presentations were always well received.

. . We are sharing the cost of Dr. McMurry with the CWRT of Eastern PA. (Allentown).

"Philadelphia's Civil War Monuments"

The September 9th Program was **Herb Kaufman**. Herb gave a fine presentation on "*Philadelphia's Civil War Monuments*". His presentation consisted of slides of the Monuments and stories of how the Monuments came about and the people he met on doing his research. Some of the monuments were well known and some were not. Herb has always done a fantastic job of research and presentation. He has probably caused many of us to now search out and visit these monuments and appreciate them even more.

The President's Letter

Hi Folks!

Summer's over and we now come to the busiest time of the year with holidays to look forward to. Old Baldy's year will be winding down in a few months as well as my term as president. But we still have a few more terrific speakers to come out and listen to this

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Herb Khaufman

Bring a friend, neighbor and another Civil War buff to enjoy a fascinating subject and to support our speakers at Old Baldy.

year. This month we have a change in our regular schedule. Our meeting will be on Wednesday night, October 6th. Our speaker will be Dr. Richard McMurry who will speak on The Faults of the Atlanta Campaign. Last month, board member Herb Kaufman shared some little known facts about the Civil War monuments right here in Philadelphia. Herb is one of our members who is a terrific source of knowledge and information and it's always a pleasure to hear him speak. Thanks, Herb!

And thanks also to any of the Old Baldy members who braved the wind and rain of hurricane Ivan to attend the ceremonies last weekend in Antietam. The 90th PA monument which was the dream of the late Jim Durkin was finally dedicated on Sept. 18th. I'm sure Jim would be happy to see it finished.

Also for anyone who might be interested, there is a new Civil War talk radio show. The first program featured James McPherson. Here is a link for more information:

<http://www.worldtalkradio.com/show.asp?sid=150>

So don't forget the date change and come on out on October 6th for another great meeting with the Old Baldy Roundtable!

Hope to see you there!!

Nancy Caldwell
President



William Clarke Quantrill



*Birth: Jul. 3, 1837
Death: Jun. 6, 1865
Confederate Cemetery
Higginsville, Missouri*

Today in Civil War History

October 6, 1863 William Quantrill attacks Baxter Springs, Kansas

Confederate guerilla leader William Clarke Quantrill continues his bloody rampage through Kansas when he attacks Baxter Springs. Although he failed to capture the stronghold, his men massacred a Union detachment that happened to be traveling nearby.

Some of the bloodiest chapters of the Civil War were written in Kansas and Missouri, where irregular combatants fought. In August 1863, Quantrill and 450 Confederate partisans sacked the abolitionist town of Lawrence, Kansas. They murdered 150 men and set the town on fire before escaping the pursuing Union cavalry. After destroying Lawrence, Quantrill and his

men noticed that the area around northwestern Missouri and northeastern Kansas was becoming more crowded with Yankee troops. Quantrill started to drift south, intent on wintering within the friendly confines of Confederate Texas.

On October 6, Quantrill and his men happened upon a Federal post at Baxter Springs, near the Missouri and Indiana Territory borders. Defending the post were parts of the 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry and the 2nd Kansas Colored Infantry. Quantrill attacked suddenly, surprising the Yankees, who suffered heavy casualties before barricading themselves inside the earth-and-timber fortress. While Quantrill's men debated the merits of another attack on the post, another Union force appeared from the north. It was General James G. Blunt, commander of the forces in Kansas, who was in the process of moving his headquarters from Fort Scott, Kansas, to Fort Smith, Arkansas. Blunt spotted Quantrill's men but mistook them for Union troops because many were dressed in captured Yankee uniforms. Many of Blunt's 100 men were clerks and office staffers. Quantrill attacked, and the scene turned into a massacre. The Yankees quickly scattered, and Quantrill's partisans hunted them down.

Seventy Union troops were killed, but Blunt escaped to the safety of Fort Smith. However, he was removed from command shortly thereafter. Quantrill and his men continued south to Texas, raiding homesteads and attacking Native American communities along the way.

eHistory.com

Civil War Washington, DC

The **Civil War Round Table of Eastern Pennsylvania** (Allentown) will be touring Civil War Washington, DC on Saturday and Sunday November 6 and 7, 2004. Their guide will be Joan Chaconas of the Surratt Society. On Saturday November 6th, the group will be visiting such sights as the Old Soldier's Home, Lincoln's summer residence; Fort Stevens; the Congressional Cemetery; the U. S. Army Medical Museum; plus many other interesting sites. Sunday, the 7th, will be free time with stops at the Arlington National Cemetery and the National Mall. Great chance to visit the new World War II Memorial and the Museum of the American Indian. Members of the Old Baldy CWRT are welcome to join the Allentown group. No need to drive to Allentown to meet the bus there will be a pick up at the Lansdale exit of the Northeast extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike.

So mark down these dates: Saturday and Sunday November 6 and 7th, 2004. The charge is \$195.00 for a double room and \$230.00 for a single room. This includes everything except lunch on Sunday afternoon.

You may hold your spot on the bus by sending a deposit check for \$25.00 to the CWRT of Eastern PA., P. O. Box 333, Allentown, PA. 18105, Atten. Jack Minnich.

For further information or any questions call or write Mike Cavanaugh at (215) 725-3602
E-Mail: chief96pbi@juno.com

Atlanta Depot showing troops on boxcars



Allatoona Pass



Sherman and staff

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers for Summer/Fall/Winter 2004

October 6 - Wednesday
Note Meeting Night Change
Dr. Richard McMurry

Professor of History, Author, Expert on the War in the West

Topic: *Faults of the Atlanta Campaign*

November 11 - Thursday
The Civil War Preservation Trust

Topic: Battlefield Preservation. Very important night for everyone concerned about the state and future of our Civil War Battlefields. Speakers from the CWPT will conduct the evening's program.

December 9 - Thursday
David A. Welker

Author

Topic: His book, *"Tempest at Ox Hill, The Battle of Chantilly (September 1, 1862)"*

All meetings, unless otherwise noted, begin at 7:30 PM at the

Civil War Library and Underground Railroad Museum, 1805 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Questions to Mike Cavanaugh at 215.725.3602 or chief96pbi@juno.com

Members go out to a local restaurant for dinner between 5:30 & 6 P.M.

You're Welcome to Join Us!

The Atlanta Campaign

Events during the Atlanta Campaign:

December 16, 1863

General Joseph E. Johnston is ordered to Dalton, Georgia (city history) to replace Braxton Bragg as commander of the Army of Tennessee.

April 24

Scouts begin to probe Rebel strength south of Ringgold, Georgia. This is the first activity that can be directly associated with the Atlanta Campaign

April 27

This is the earliest generally accepted date for the start of the Atlanta Campaign. Rear echelon troop movement begins for the Army of the Tennessee (General John B. McPherson). Union scouts probe troop strength at Tunnel Hill.

May 1

Skirmish at the old Stone Church, east of Ringgold, Georgia. This date is the "official" date of the start of the Atlanta Campaign, listed as such in the Official Records.

May 2

Skirmish at Lee's Crossroads, near Tunnel Hill and near Ringgold Gap.

May 3

Skirmishes at Catoosa Springs and Red Clay.

May 4

This is one of the generally accepted dates for the start of the Atlanta Campaign. General George Thomas (Army of the Cumberland) [US] begins to move slowly east along the Western and Atlantic Railroad from Ringgold. Union troops in all departments begin to move into position for what will be the final summer of war. Skirmish at Varnell (Prater's Mill)

May 6

Skirmish at Tunnel Hill.

May 7

This is the latest date for the start of the Atlanta Campaign. Army of the Tennessee [US] moves south from Lee and Gordon's Mill along Taylor Ridge, using it to cover McPherson's flanking movement. A division of the Army of the Cumberland [US] attacks Rebel skirmishers at Tunnel Hill.

May 8

Fighting commences along Rocky Face Ridge west of Dalton, specifically at Mill Creek and Dug Gap.

Fighting along this spine of high mountains will continue until May 11.

May 9

McPherson's Army of the Tennessee runs into stiffer than expected Rebel resistance as he moves towards the Western and Atlantic railroad bridge near Resaca. In hostile territory, the general decides to dig in and await reinforcements. Sherman spends the night at the Clisby-Austin house in Tunnel Hill. Moving south after disembarking at the Red Clay depot, Schofield's Army of the Ohio encounters Joseph Wheeler's Confederate Cavalry near Varnell.

May 11

Carter Stevenson awakes to silence. He communicates that his men can find no soldiers immediately west of Rocky Face to Johnston, who orders a cavalry sweep of the area. Wheeler's cavalry find almost no Union soldiers.

May 12

Outflanked, with superior numbers to his rear, Johnston withdraws to Resaca.

May 14

Battle of Resaca, Day 1 - Almost 100,000 men poured out of Snake Creek Gap west of the tiny Georgia town of Resaca. Fighting occurred along the entire line although the heaviest fighting occurred to the north of the city.

May 15

Battle of Resaca, Day 2 - Engagements continued along lines around Resaca. Hood's Corps [CS] and "Fighting Joe"

Hooker's XX Corps [US] bore the brunt of today's fighting, north of the city. Reports of Union troops at Lay's Ferry (Oostanaula River) force Johnston to withdraw.

May 17

Rome falls. After a small skirmish at Adairsville Johnston sets up at Cassville. Sherman mistakenly ends up at Kingston.

May 18

General John B. McPherson spends the night at a present-day Georgia landmark, Barnsley Gardens

May 19

Johnston withdraws to the Allatoona Mountains south of the Etowah River after an attack at Cassville, Georgia is cancelled. Sherman decides to regroup in Kingston.

May 23

Sherman leaves the Western and Atlantic and heads south from Kingston. In 1844 the General visited the Etowah Indian Mounds near Cartersville, Georgia. The W&A cuts through Allatoona Pass east of Cartersville, which Sherman remembered and avoided.

May 25

Battle of New Hope Church– Johnston, forced by Sherman to abandon his stronghold in the Allatoona Mountains, moves to block the Union advance on Atlanta meeting Sherman's Army at a small church some 25 miles northwest of Atlanta.

May 27

Spreading their respective lines east from New Hope Church, Sherman and Johnston battle at Pickett's Mill.

May 28

After 2 defeats in three days Sherman realized that fighting here was a mistake and moves east towards the railroad. Johnston tries to take advantage of this move by testing Sherman's right flank. Confederate General William Bates runs headlong into McPherson's regulars at Dallas after misunderstanding a signal from his cavalry.

June 1

General George Stoneman's cavalry captures Allatoona Pass. Realizing the mistake he made, Sherman orders his men to return to the railroad in Acworth.

June 4

Johnston takes a position on Lost Mountain and Pine Top and moves to Brush Mountain to protect the railroad.

June 8

U. S. President Lincoln nominated for second term.

June 14

Leonidas Polk dies during fighting at Pine Mountain.

June 18

The advances made by Sherman force Johnston to withdraw and reform a line at Kennesaw Mountain.

June 19

Fighting begins at Kennesaw Mountain.

June 22

Hood attacks at Kolb Farm, halting Sherman's attempt to bypass Kennesaw.

June 27

Battle of Kennesaw Mountain. General George Thomas is repulsed in a bloody attack on the center of the Rebel line.

July 2

After McPherson moves to outflank Johnston, the Confederate General withdraws to Smyrna.

July 4

Intense fighting at Ruff's Mill turns Johnston's left flank. Johnston pulls back to the so-called Chattahoochee Line starting late today.

July 10

Johnston withdraws to the gates of Atlanta, carefully destroying all bridges over the Chattahoochee River. Skirmish in Alpharetta. Braxton Bragg is traveling to Atlanta to meet with Johnston as a representative of President Davis

July 11

Davis informs Robert E. Lee of his decision to remove Johnston, asks Lee about his feelings on Hood as a replacement.

July 16

Moving east from Marietta, Georgia, Sherman's forces spread across the open land north of Atlanta. Replying to an inquiry about his plans made by President Davis, Johnston says, "As the enemy has double our number, we must be on the defensive. My plan of operations, therefore, must depend upon that of the enemy."

July 17

President Davis relieves Johnston of command and places John Bell Hood in charge. In a meeting with his men two days later Sherman instructs them to expect an attack at any moment, given Hood's aggressive nature. Sherman had found out about the change in command thanks to the Atlanta newspapers.

July 20

Hood attacks and loses at Peachtree Creek. From a point northeast of Atlanta along the Decatur Road (at the corner of present-day Dekalb Avenue and Degress St.) the first artillery shells fall on the city.

July 21

A "bald hill" east of the city falls to men under the command of Mortimer Leggett. Renamed Leggett's Hill, this rise offers Sherman an elevated place to fire artillery into the heart of downtown Atlanta. Sherman believes the city will be quickly abandoned. Forward troops report large-scale movement of Confederate forces.

July 22

The large-scale troop movements is not the retreat of the Army of Tennessee, but the movement of Hardee's Corps on a 15-mile circuitous route to attack the Federal left flank in East Atlanta. General McPherson dies. Confederate loses may exceed 10,000 in this battle.

July 26

General George Stoneman leaves for the raid on Macon, Georgia, in an attempt to cut Hood's supply line.

July 28

Concerned with Federal troop movement west of the city, Hood attacks and loses at Ezra Church.

August 4

Slow encirclement of the city of Atlanta continues with Federals crossing Utoy Creek. Over the next several days heavy skirmishing would occur in this area.

August 25

Sherman tires of waiting for Hood to leave Atlanta. Orders go out to six of seven division telling them to begin moving towards the Macon and Western Railroad, the last of the supply lines for Atlanta.

August 30

Forward units of Howard's Army of the Tennessee cross the Flint River and take high ground west of Jonesborough, Georgia.

August 31

Battle of Jonesborough–Day 1. Georgia native, General William "Old Reliable" Hardee moves to Jonesborough to protect the Macon and Western Railroad and launches an attack against Howard. Hood withdraws S. D. Lee from the "diversion."

September 1

Battle of Jonesborough–Day 2. Defending the small city of Jonesborough, Hardee bears the brunt of a massive assault, but Atlanta is about to be abandoned. With his communication and rail line cut, Hood realizes he can no longer hold the city of Atlanta and retreats to Lovejoy Station (now Lovejoy in Clayton County).

September 2

Henry Slocum's XX Corps moves into Atlanta, accepting the surrender of the city from Mayor James Calhoun.

September 3

Sherman wires Washington

"Atlanta is ours, and fairly won..."

The Civil War Institute

Just a reminder that courses for The Civil War Institute will begin again in September 2004 at Manor College in Jenkintown. We have five courses planned for the spring semester. All classes will run from 6:30 till 8:30 pm. All courses are Act 48 Approved. Manor College is located at 700 Fox Chase Road in Jenkintown, PA. It is also accessible by public transportation via SEPTA Bus Route #28.

Course Descriptions

Civilians During the Civil War — What did civilians do during the Civil War? What occupations, services and other duties did they carry out? In this class you will explore the impact of war on the lives of the people. How did they cope with the destruction of war and its aftermath? You will hear about real accounts of day to day living from actual letters and diaries. Join Paula Gidjunis as she presents this course for 2 Mondays, October 18 & 25. \$30.

The Gettysburg Campaign — Two mighty armies engaged by chance in the greatest single battle ever fought in the Western Hemisphere. A detailed examination of events leading up to the battle and each day's activity will be covered. Did the mighty Army of the Potomac finally get the leadership it deserved? Did Robert E. Lee blunder in his strategy? Did his commanders let him down? Would he have prevailed if Jackson were alive? Was James Longstreet, Lee's "War-horse" right in his view of the battle? Find out the answers to these questions as Frank Avato guides you through this Core Course, which lasts for 6 Wednesdays — October 13, 20 & 27, and November 3, 10 & 17. \$70.

Bull Run — Manassas Twice — In July 1861, the newly-formed civilian armies of the North and South face their baptism of fire at Bull Run (Manassas) in the first major battle of the War, and Thomas J. Jackson earns his famous nickname. One year later, the veterans of these same armies meet again on the same battleground, where Jackson again comes to the fore. Learn what brought these armies here in the early days of the war, what brought them back to this place, and why survivors never forgot the name of Manassas. Pat Caldwell will lead this discussion for 3 Mondays, November 1, 8 and 15. \$40.



Philadelphians who served in the Civil War to whom the Medal of Honor has been presented by Congress

*Philadelphia in the Civil War 1861 - 1865
Published 1913*

Corporals/Sergeant

BINDER, RICHARD

Rank and organization: Sergeant, U.S. Marine Corps. Born: 1840, Philadelphia, Pa. Accredited to: Pennsylvania. Citation: On board the U.S.S. Ticonderoga during the attacks on Fort Fisher, 24 and 25 December 1864, and 13 to 15 January 1865. Despite heavy return fire by the enemy and the explosion of the 100-pounder Parrott rifle which killed 8 men and wounded 12 more, Sgt. Binder, as captain of a gun, performed his duties with skill and courage during the first 2 days of battle. As his ship again took position on the 13th, he remained steadfast as the Ticonderoga maintained a well-placed fire upon the batteries on shore, and thereafter, as she materially lessened the power of guns on the mound which had been turned upon our assaulting columns. During this action the flag was planted on one of the strongest fortifications possessed by the rebels.

FISHER, JOSEPH

Rank and organization: Corporal, Company C, 61st

Pennsylvania Infantry. Place and date: At Petersburg, Va., 2 April 1865. Entered service at: Philadelphia, Pa. Birth: Philadelphia, Pa. Date of issue: 16 January 1894. Citation: Carried the colors 50 yards in advance of his regiment, and after being painfully wounded attempted to crawl into the enemy's works in an endeavor to plant his flag thereon.

JOHNSON, WALLACE W.

Rank and organization: Sergeant, Company G, 6th Pennsylvania Reserves. Place and date: At Gettysburg, Pa., 2 July 1863. Entered service at: Waverly, N.Y. Birth: Newfield, N.Y. Date of issue: 8 August 1900. Citation: With five other volunteers gallantly charged on a number of the enemy's sharpshooters concealed in a log house, captured them, and brought them into the Union lines.

MACKIE, JOHN F.

Rank and organization: Corporal, U.S. Marine Corps. Born: 1836, New York, N.Y. Accredited to: New York. G.O. No.: 17, 10 July 1863. Citation: On board the U.S.S. Calena in the attack on Fort Darling at Drewry's Bluff, James River, on 15 May 1862. As enemy shellfire raked the deck of his ship, Corporal Mackie fearlessly maintained his musket fire against the rifle pits along the shore and, when ordered to fill vacancies at guns caused by men wounded and killed in action, manned the weapon with skill and courage.

McKEEVER, MICHAEL

Rank and organization: Sergeant, Company K, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry. Place and date: At Burnt Ordinary, Va., 19 January 1863. Entered service at: Philadelphia, Pa. Birth: Ireland. Date of issue: 2 August 1897. Citation: Was one of a small scouting party that charged and routed a mounted force of the enemy six

times their number. He led the charge in a most gallant and distinguished manner, going far beyond the call of duty.

ORTH, JACOB G.

Rank and organization: Corporal, Company D, 28th Pennsylvania Infantry. Place and date: At Antietam, Md., 17 September 1862. Entered service at: —. Birth: Philadelphia, Pa. Date of issue: 15 January 1867. Citation: Capture of flag of 7th South Carolina Infantry (C.S.A.), in hand-to-hand encounter, although he was wounded in the shoulder.

STOREY, JOHN H. R.

Rank and organization: Sergeant, Company F, 109th Pennsylvania Infantry. Place and date: At Dallas, Ga., 28 May 1864. Entered service at: —. Birth: Philadelphia, Pa. Date of issue: 29 August 1896. Citation: While bringing in a wounded comrade, under a destructive fire, he was himself wounded in the right leg, which was amputated on the same day.

WILLIAMS, ELWOOD N.

Rank and organization: Private, Company A, 28th Illinois Infantry. Place and date: At Shiloh, Tenn., 6 April 1862. Entered service at: Havanna, Ill. Birth: Philadelphia, Pa. Date of issue: 28 September 1897. Citation: A box of ammunition having been abandoned between the lines, this soldier voluntarily went forward with one companion, under a heavy fire from both armies, secured the box, and delivered it within the

line of his regiment, his companion being mortally wounded.

WRAY, WILLIAM J.

Rank and organization: Sergeant, Company K, 1st Veteran Reserve Corps. Place and date: At Fort Stevens, D.C., 12 July 1864. Entered service at: —. Birth: Philadelphia, Pa. Date of issue: 15 December 1892. Citation: Rallied the company at a critical moment during a change of position under fire.

Other ranks to be in next issues

**Old Baldy
Civil War Round Table
of Philadelphia
1805 Pine Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103
215.735.8196
Founded January 1977**

**President: Nancy Caldwell
Vice President: Pat Caldwell
Treasurer: William George
Secretary: Steve Lieberum**

**Annual Memberships
Students: \$12.50
Individuals: \$25.00
Families: \$35.00**

What's News?

The only way you'll know what's happening is the Civil War today is
by reading

“The Civil War News”

The monthly current events newspaper for people with an interest in the Civil War today.

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