

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



January 13, 2005, The One Hundred and Forty-Fourth Year of the Civil War

January 13th Thursday Meeting

The January 13th Meeting of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table will start at 7:30 pm on Thursday at the Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum at 1805 Pine Street in Philadelphia. **Edward Colimore** Edward Colimore is a reporter for the Philadelphia Inquirer and has been a long time supporter of the Old Baldy CWRT and the Civil War Library and Museum for many years. Ed's reviews of Civil War books may be seen in the Inquirer book section from time to time. He has written "*The Philadelphia Inquirer's Guide to Historic Philadelphia*" and, his latest, "*Eyewitness Reports: The Inquirer's Live Coverage of the American Civil War.*" Ed will be talking about his latest book.

"*Tempest at Ox Hill*"

The December 9th Program was **David A. Welker**. Dave gave a fine and detailed presentation on "*Tempest at Ox Hill, The Battle of Chantilly (September 1, 1862)*". His presentation consisted of slides and a great detailed talk on how the battle came about and ended. How the two Union Generals (Kearny and Stevens) saw and fought the battle to stop Lee and his possible advance to Washington. His detailed presentation has given us a more informative look at this small battle that has become more important in saving the Federal army and

Washington and also showed us the importance of battle-field preservation.

The President's Letter

Hello Everyone!

I hope everyone had a terrific holiday and I wish everyone a happy and healthy New Year.

Our January 13th speaker will be Mr. Edward Colimore who is an author and a reporter for the Philadelphia Inquirer. His presentation will be based on his new book "*Eyewitness Reports: The Inquirer's Live Coverage of the American Civil War*".

This will be my last president's letter since I am stepping down as my term ends this month. I know you will be happy with your new Old Baldy president. It was good meeting and talking to some of the members that I had never met before and I thank all of you for your suggestions and words of confidence. I wish I could have done more to expand our roundtable's horizons but as they say, things will get better I am sure.

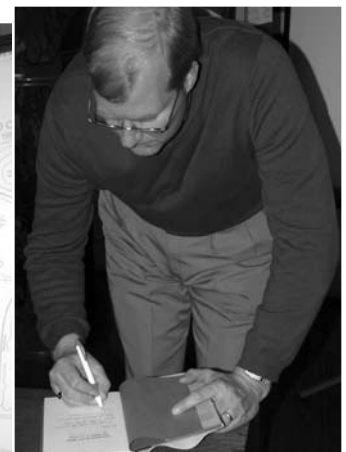
Hope to see you at the next meeting and thanks again to all!

Take care,

Nancy Caldwell
President



David Welker



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

Today in Civil War History

1807 Napoleon Bonaparte Buford is born

Union General Napoleon Bonaparte Buford is born in Woodford, Kentucky. Buford held many commands in the west and was a hero at the Battle of Belmont early in the war.

Buford attended West Point and graduated in 1827, sixth out of 38 in his class. After a stint with the frontier military, he was given leave to study law at Harvard. He taught at West Point before leaving the service to become a businessman. He was an engineer and banker in Illinois during the 1840s and 1850s.

When the war began, the 54-year-old Buford raised his own regiment, the 27th Illinois. He was commissioned as a colonel, and his unit was sent to Cairo, Illinois, and placed in General Ulysses S. Grant's army. On November 7, 1861, Grant attacked a Confederate camp at Belmont, Missouri, and quickly drove the Rebels away. But Grant's men became preoccupied with plundering the area, and a Confederate counterattack nearly turned to disaster for the Yankees. Buford's regiment was nearly cut off from the main Union force. He rallied his men and they fought their way out of the Confederate trap. Buford was commended for his bravery

After Belmont, Buford participated in the capture of Island No. 10, a Confederate stronghold in the Mississippi River, and Buford was left in command after its capture. Buford and his regiment fought at Corinth in October 1862, but the colonel fell seriously ill from sunstroke. He left field command and sat on the court martial of General Fitz John Porter in Washington.

Buford returned to the west and was promoted to Brigadier General in charge of the District of Eastern Arkansas. He remained there for the remainder of the war, although his main military action came in chasing off Confederate raiders in the area. Buford generated controversy in his dealings with black troops. He had drawn earlier criticism for not helping refugee slaves, and now he proclaimed his preference for commanding white troops. He justified it by saying that black troops were not as well trained and they were more likely to fall prey to drawn attention from southern bushwackers. He silenced some of the criticism by implementing programs for freed slaves in Arkansas that generally succeeded in taking care of their immediate needs. Poor health forced his resignation in March 1865, just before the end of the war. He was brevetted to major general following his retirement. He worked in a variety of businesses after the war and died in Chicago in 1883.

Napoleon Bonaparte Buford was the older half-brother of John Buford, a Union General who commanded the Union force that first engaged the Confederates at Gettysburg in 1863.

HistoryChannel

An Open Invitation...

Some of the best programs we have had is the Show and Tell nights. It was always a treat to hear the talks on the subjects that each one of you had to tell. So this is an invitation to have you put your Civil War interests into type in our Newsletter. You can Email your articles to: cwwiles@comcast.net or call Don Wiles at 856.231.0269

Proposed Slate of New Officers

President - Mike Cavanaugh
Vice-President - Herb Kaufman
Secretary - Tina Newberry
Treasurer - Bill George

Nominations will be accepted at the January meeting or by e-mail to Mike Cavanaugh - chief96pbi@juno.com



Eli T. Green - Pennsylvania Section, Row D, Number 61



Thomas J. Graves - Pennsylvania Section, Row D, Number 30



John T. Johnson - Massachusetts Section, Row C, Number 1



Ninon F. Knott - Maryland Section, Row A, Number 4

Confederates in Gettysburg's Soldiers' National Cemetery

by Steve Wright

Undoubtedly nearly every visitor to Gettysburg has taken a moment or two to walk through the Soldiers' National Cemetery to reflect on Lincoln's "few appropriate remarks" and the human cost of all wars. Of course the cemetery was dedicated on November 19, 1863, conceived to be a final and appropriate resting place for the Union casualties of the battle of Gettysburg. What many visitors to the cemetery may not know is that there are a number of Confederate soldiers who are interred in the burial ground.

Eli T. Green enlisted in the 14th Virginia Infantry on May 12, 1861. He was 22 years old; his home was Mecklinberg, Virginia. On July 3rd, the 14th Virginia, which was part of Armistead's Brigade of Pickett's Division, assaulted the stone wall near the Angle. Sometime during the assault Private Green suffered a gunshot wound that shattered his right arm below the elbow. The wound proved fatal. Somehow, Green ended up being buried in the Soldiers' National Cemetery in the Pennsylvania Section, Row D, Grave #61 - listed as a Union soldier! Exactly how Green was mistakenly buried in the Pennsylvania plot is unknown, but one can easily speculate: his body was discovered wearing some parts of a Federal uniform, which was quite common for

Confederates in 1863; or his body was marked with a headboard that was misread "PA" instead of "VA."

Private Green is not alone. There are at least ten Confederates buried in the Soldiers' National Cemetery most of whom are there likely the result of cases of mistaken identity. Among them is Private Ninon F. Knott of Company F, 1st Maryland Infantry Battalion, CSA who rests forever as M.F. Knott of the 1st Maryland Infantry, US. Private John T. Johnson, of Company K, 11th Mississippi Infantry is buried as Private John Johnson, Company D. 11th Massachusetts. All ranks are represented as Sergeant Thomas J. Graves of the 21st Georgia is buried as J. Graves, Company C, 1st Pennsylvania and Lieutenant Sidney Carter, of the 14th South Carolina, is listed simply as S. Carter of Company A, of the 15th Connecticut. Other known Confederates in the Soldiers' National Cemetery include Corporal David Williams of the 20th North Carolina, N.B. Hindman of the 13th Mississippi, James Akers of the 2nd Mississippi, and Gresham Williams of the 3rd Georgia.

A unique case is that of Confederate Major Benjamin Watkins Leigh, who served as Adjutant General on the staff of Confederate General Edward Johnson. Leigh is buried in the "Unknown" section of the cemetery as "B. Laigh." (Leigh is buried in the "Unknown" section because even though he was identified by name, his unit designation obviously remained mystery.) It seems that G.H. Byrd, of Baltimore, paid John R. Warner to specifically bury the identified remains of Major Watkins in August of 1863. He was buried near fifteen Union soldiers, and it is possible that because he was a staff officer and had no regimental designation, he was later mistaken for one of the nearby Federals and was mistakenly reburied with them in the Soldiers' National Cemetery.

In his report to the State of Pennsylvania (yes, it is listed as State, not Commonwealth...) Samuel Weaver, who was responsible for the reburial of Federal soldiers from the battlefield to the Soldiers' National Cemetery noted: "I here most conscientiously assert, that I firmly believe that there had not been a single mistake made in the removal of the soldiers to the cemetery by the taking of a rebel body for a Union soldier." Considering that he reburied 3,512 remains, he was pretty accurate in his assessment.

Editor's note: This is the first of a series of articles by Steve that will appear in each issue of the newsletter.

This Month in Civil War History

January 1861 - The South Secedes

When Abraham Lincoln, a known opponent of slavery, was elected president, the South Carolina legislature perceived a threat. Calling a state convention, the delegates voted to remove the state of South Carolina from the union known as the United States of America. The Secession of South Carolina was followed by the secession of six more states – Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas – and the threat of Secession by four more – Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina. These eleven states eventually formed the Confederate States of America. Ordinances of Secession

January 7 - Speech of Tennessee Governor Isham G. Harris

January 9 - Mississippi seceded from the Union

January 10 - Florida seceded from the Union

January 11 - Alabama seceded from the Union.

Speech of E.S. Dargan

January 19 - Georgia seceded from the Union

January 26 - Louisiana seceded from the Union

January 29 - Kansas admitted to the Union

January 1862

Abraham Lincoln Takes Action

On January 27, President Lincoln issued a war order authorizing the Union to launch a unified aggressive action against the Confederacy. General McClellan ignored the order.

January 3 - Cockpit Point/Freestone Point

January 5/6 - Hancock/Romney Campaign

January 8 - Roan's Tan Yard/Silver Creek

January 10 - Middle Creek

January 19 - Mill Springs/Logan's Cross-Roads/Fishing Creek

January 1863

Emancipation Proclamation

In an effort to placate the slave-holding border states, Lincoln resisted the demands of radical Republicans for complete abolition. Yet some Union generals, such as General B. F. Butler, declared slaves escaping to their lines "contraband of war," not to be returned to their masters. Other generals decreed that the slaves of men rebelling against the Union were to be considered free. Congress, too, had been moving toward abolition. In 1861, Congress had passed an act stating that all slaves employed against the Union were to be considered free. In 1862, another act stated that all slaves of men who supported the Confederacy were to be considered free. Lincoln, aware of the public's growing support of abolition, issued the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863, declaring that all slaves in areas still in rebellion were, in the eyes of the federal government, free.

January 1 - Galveston

Maj. Gen. John B. Magruder, who became the Confederate commander of military forces in Texas on November 29, 1862, gave the recapture of Galveston top priority. At 3:00 am on New Year's Day, 1863, four Confederate gunboats appeared, coming down the bay toward Galveston. Soon afterward, the Rebels commenced a land attack. The Union forces in Galveston were three companies of the 42nd Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment under the command of Col. Isaac S. Burrell. The Confederates captured or killed all of them except for the regiment's adjutant. They also took Harriet Lane, by boarding her, and two barks and a schooner. Cdr. W.B. Renshaw's flagship, U.S.S. Westfield, ran aground when trying to help Harriet Lane and, at 10:00 am, she was blown up to prevent her capture by the Confederates. Galveston was in Confederate hands again although the Union blockade would limit commerce in and out of the harbor. Galveston. Soon afterward, the Rebels commenced a land attack.

January 8 - Springfield

January 9/11 - Hartville

January 9/11 - 1863 Arkansas Post/Fort Hindman

January 29 - Bear River/Massacre at Boa Ogoi

January 1864

continued on page 4

January 17 - Dandridge

January 26 - Athens/Alabama

Confederate force fails in its attempt to take Athens, Alabama. Confederate cavalry, numbering about 600 men, attacked Athens, held by about 100 Union troops, around 4:00 am on the morning of January 26, 1864. After a two-hour battle, the Confederates retreated. Union forces, although greatly outnumbered and without fortifications, repulsed the attackers.

January 27 - Fair Garden

January 1865

The Fall of the Confederacy

Transportation problems and successful blockades caused severe shortages of food and supplies in the South. Starving soldiers began to desert Lee's forces, and although President Jefferson Davis approved the arming of slaves as a means of augmenting the shrinking army, the measure was never put into effect.

January 13/15 - Fort Fisher

After Admiral David D. Porter's squadron of warships had subjected Fort Fisher to a terrific bombardment, General Alfred H. Terry's troops took it by storm on January 15, and Wilmington, North Carolina, the last resort of the blockade-runners, was sealed off. americancivilwar.com

Sixty Ninth Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment

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

COLONEL JOSHUA T. OWEN to November 29th, 1862
COLONEL DENNIS O'KANE to July 3rd, 1863.
LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM DAVIS to July 1st, 1865.
Total Enrollment, 1,715 Officers and Men.

THE basis of this regiment was a body of Irish-American militia known as the Second Regiment, Second Brigade, First Division Pennsylvania Militia, out of which the 24th Regiment was formed for the three months enlistment, under Col. Joshua T. Owen.* At the conclusion of this service Col. Owen speedily organized a new regiment of ten companies which was accepted by the Government and mustered in by Col. Edward D. Baker as the "Second California" Regiment, August 19th, 1861. Subsequently, two companies of Zouaves known as the "Baker Guards" were added to the command.

The regiment was located at Camp Owen, Haddington, until September 17th, when it proceeded to Washington, where the men were promptly placed at work upon construction of defences on Virginia soil.

The "69th," now with Sumner's Second Corps, placed its first battle upon its flag at Yorktown, and to that "Fair Oaks" was added a few weeks later.

In the McClellan movement around Richmond, following the battle of Games' Mill, the "69th" won fame by a spirited onslaught upon the Confederate line at Glendale, in support of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, an action pronounced by Gen. Hooker, who directed it, to have been "the first successful bayonet charge of the war." Ofttimes, on other fields, the "69th" demonstrated its Celtic superiority in the use of the bayonet. At Antietam the regiment lost heavily. In November, 1862, Col. Owen became



The 69th Pennsylvania Infantry Monument and the Company Markers at Gettysburg

brigade commander and Lieut.-Col. Dennis O'Kane was promoted to the colonelcy. At Fredericksburg, in December, the "69th" was in the thick of the fight, losing fifty-one officers and men killed, wounded or captured. At Chancellorsville the "69th" assisted in covering the retreat. The Philadelphia Brigade marched with the Second Corps from Uniontown, Maryland, to Gettysburg, a distance of twenty miles, arriving upon the field late on July 1st.

Here the brigade was placed in the Union center upon Cemetery Ridge. At this point, on the evening of July 2nd, a charge of the Confederate line, following Sickles' fight, was handsomely repulsed. The assault upon Rickett's guns at the right, occurring at about the same hour, resulting in the bloody repulse of the "Louisiana Tigers," has attracted far more historic attention. All day, July 3d, the "69th" with the "71st" and "72nd" Regiments and two companies of the "106th" lay upon the battle line while the artillery fought its Titanic duel. Here, at the "copse of trees" was the center of the storm. At three o'clock the long, gray line of Pickett's men was seen advancing across the valley. The "flying wedge" of this heroic force headed straight for the stone wall. From the awful melee around the guns of Wheeler and Cushing the Philadelphia Brigade wrested victory.

Out of two hundred and fifty-eight officers and men in this scene of carnage the "69th" lost six officers and thirty-six men killed, seven officers and seventy-six men wounded, two officers and sixteen men taken prisoners. Among the

*Joshua Thomas Owen was a native of Wales. He graduated in and practiced law in Philadelphia and established with his brother the Chestnut Hill School for Boys. He served as a private of the First Troop, P. C. C., in the three months' campaign, following which he helped to organize the 69th Regiment Infantry. He was promoted as brigadier-general for gallant conduct at the battle of Glendale, June 30th, 1862. After the war he became a legal publisher. Died November 7th, 1887.

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers for Winter/Spring 2004/2005

January 13, 2005 - Thursday

Edward Colimore

Reporter Philadelphia Inquirer, Author.

Topic: His new book *"Eyewitness Reports: The Inquirer's Live Coverage of the American Civil War"*

February 10, 2005 - Thursday

Pat Caldwell

Board Member of the Del-Val and Old Baldy CWRT, Del-Val Newsletter Editor.

Topic: *Brigadier General John Curtis Caldwell*

March 10, 2005 - Thursday

Troy D. Harman

Author, NPS Ranger at Gettysburg.

Topic: His book, *"Lee's Real Plan at Gettysburg"*

March 19, 2005 - Saturday

World War II Seminar

1945 - Sixty Years After. Details to follow.

April 14, 2005 - Thursday

Lee Quinn

Long time member of the Old Baldy CWRT, Past member of the Board of Governors Civil War Library and Museum.

Topic: *Confederate Engineers*

May 12, 2005 - Thursday

Steven Wright

Irish Brigade author, Past President of the Old Baldy CWRT.

Topic: *Brevet General St. Clair Mulholland, 116th Pennsylvania Infantry*

June 9, 2005 - Thursday

J. Kevin Hensel

Member of the Old Baldy CWRT, Extensive research on General George Gordon Meade.

Topic: *George Gordon Meade and the Bristoe Campaign*

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!

slain were Col. Dennis O'Kane and Lieut.-Col. Martin Tschudy.

The remnant of the "69th" under Capt. William Davis, of Company K, was returned to Virginia, where there was more work to do.

In March, 1864, the survivors re-enlisted, and after a splendid reception at Philadelphia, returned, with Lieut.-Col. William Webb in command, to the old fighting ground, battling, in Hancock's Corps, through the Wilderness, at Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg.

Here the "106th" (originally the "Fifth California") was merged as a separate battalion with the "69th." At Reams Station Lieut.-Col. Davis was wounded and Major Patrick S. Tinen took command.

In February, March and April, 1865, the regiment shared in the battles of the final campaign, and in its last fight, at High Bridge, Virginia, witnessed the death of Gen. Thomas A. Smyth of Philadelphia, the last brigade commander to fall in the course of the war. This gallant officer began his military career as captain of Company H of the old "24th." Soon afterward the men who had re-enlisted and the recruits were transferred to the 183rd Regiment.

The balance of the regiment was mustered out on July 1st, 1865.

Total Losses

Killed or died from wounds	officers 12; men 166
Died from disease	officers 3; men 110
Wounded	officers 31; men 315
Captured or missing	officers 4; men 181

Battles

Yorktown, Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Chantilly, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Kelly's Ford, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plain, Deep Bottom, Reams' Station, Boydton Road, Dabney's Mill, Hatcher's Run, Appomattox Court House.

World War II Seminar 1945 - Sixty Years After

Saturday March 19, 2005

Williamson, Route 611, Horsham, PA.

The Old Baldy and Delaware Valley Civil War Round Tables of Philadelphia, along with the Civil War Round Table of Eastern Pennsylvania (Allentown), will host the second annual World War II seminar entitled 1945 - Sixty Years After on SATURDAY MARCH 19, 2005 at Williamson, Route 611, Horsham, PA. The program will run from 8:45 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. Registration will begin at 8:A.M. There will be four panels consisting of two World War II veterans each representing the infantry, naval and air service personnel from the Pacific and European theatres. The keynote speaker will be noted author and historian Paul Stillwell of the U. S. Naval Institute, Annapolis, MD. He will be speaking on the surrender ceremonies on the USS Missouri in September 1945. A drawing will be held raffling off original World War II art prints. Also, for all those attending, hundreds of dollars in door prizes will be awarded.

Tables will be set up displaying World War II memorabilia along with World War II books and videos for sale. The admission price is \$50.00 for the entire day with a special

continued on page 6

WW II Seminar, c/o Mike Cavanaugh, 603 Robbins St., Philadelphia, PA. 19111

Please send me ____ Tickets (General ____ Student ____ Display ____)

for the World War II Seminar.

I enclosed a check for \$ _____ payable to "Old Baldy CWRT."

I understand that there will be no refunds after Wednesday March 16, 2005.

Name _____ E-Mail _____

Address _____ Phone _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

____ I am a World War II veteran serving with _____

price of \$30.00 for students with proper ID. Admission includes all programs and displays plus a continental breakfast, buffet lunch, and afternoon refreshments.

Proceeds will benefit various World War II programs and organizations including the World War II Lecture Institute - a National Heritage Foundation - of Abington and Doylestown, PA., and their very popular "Veterans in the

Class Room Project." To access their web site: www.WWIIlectureinstitute.com

For addition information or if you have any questions contact Program Director, Mike Cavanaugh at 603 Robbins Street, Philadelphia, PA. 19111 - (215) 725-3602 or e-mail: chief96pbi@juno.com

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

President: Nancy Caldwell	Annual Memberships
Vice President: Pat Caldwell	Students: \$12.50
Treasurer: William George	Individuals: \$25.00
Secretary: Steve Lieberum	Families: \$35.00

E-MAIL Newsletter

A list was made of those who requested their Old Baldy CWRT newsletter by e-mail. You may request their newsletter by e-mail by contacting

Mike Cavanaugh at chief96pbi@juno.com

This will save the round table money on postage and insure your newsletter's quality.

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.

Covering preservation and heritage issues, book reviews, collecting, living history, firearms, coming events, research needs, internet, Plus news stories, letters, features, columns, photos and display and classified ads for a wide variety of Civil War-related products and services.

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