

Old Baldy

Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



August 15, 2013, The One Hundred and Fiftieth Year of the Civil War

"West vs East"

"Where was the most important field of battle?"



The meeting on **Thursday, August 15**, will take place at **Camden County College** at **7:15 PM** in the **Connector Building - Room 101 Forum, Civic Hall, Atrium.**

The Civil War was fought over a vast area of the continent and on the sea as well, at the meeting this month we will discuss some of the events during the war and how they influenced the war and the Nation. This includes politically, on the populations of the opposing areas, strategically in directing the war and to the soldiers fighting the war. How did rivers and different geographies change plans, actions and results? Points to consider: the role of the press in

reporting the war, the effect of the home front, the support of States on each side and which events did make a difference in the outcome of the war. It will be a lively discussion that could go in various directions. Plan on being there and taking part in it.

Please join us for a special "Round Table" discussion at 7:15 p.m. on Thursday, August 15th, at Camden County College, Blackwood Campus, Connector Building - Room 101.

"Honor the General"

Hello, Bill and fellow members,

I hope everyone is having a nice summer.

I am attaching a photo of the wreath that we laid at **Hancock's Mausoleum** in **Montgomery Cemetery, Norristown, PA** on Memorial Day Weekend. Once again it was a privilege and honor for me to help represent our Round Table and to honor the General. The folks from the Historical

Continued on page 2

Notes from the President...

August already! The year is flying by and our Round Table continues to improve. We had a good showing at New Jersey at Gettysburg Day (see the article on it), our plans continue to develop and our membership is growing. Thank you to everyone involved in making these things happen. Plan on being at our meeting this month as much will be happening. As I said at the last meeting, special thanks to **Don Wiles** for the great coverage he had in the July and August newsletters of the Vicksburg Campaign.

Arlene Harris was very good last month sharing her vast knowledge about **John Reynolds** with us. Those in attendance appreciated her in-depth research and commitment to an undervalued treasure of the war. At our gathering this month, everyone will get the opportunity to share the knowledge they have gained studying in the last two months when we debate the War in the East and the War in the West. It will be a fun and informative evening.

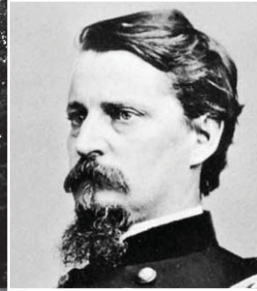
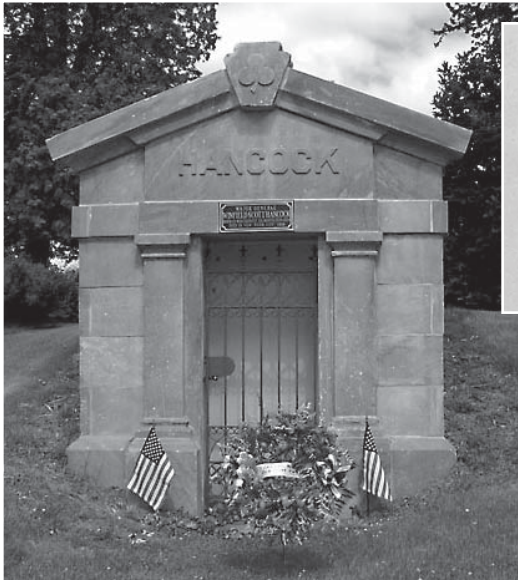
Other activities at the meeting will be voting on the revised By-laws our committee has updated. We have a firm date of October 19th for our Fall trip to visit **Old Baldy** at the GAR museum in Philadelphia, additional details will be available at the meeting. Thanks to the suggestion of our long time member and dedicated Hancock tomb wreath layer, **Bill Holdsworth**, the Round Table will be conducting a campaign to raise funds to assist with the repair of the roof on the tomb. Plans are also moving forward on an event to commemorate General Hancock's 200th birthday in February. Vice President **Bob Russo** will have copies of our flyer available to pick up to be distributed at events you attend in the area to let folks know about the growth of Old Baldy in South Jersey, as well as invite them to join us on a Thursday evening at the College.

Mark your calendars for the special events coming next month: On September 7th is the "Germans and the Civil War" Symposium at the German Society of Pennsylvania; September 15th is the World War II Symposium at West Laurel Hill Cemetery; and September 15th (just nine days after **Jim Paradis** speaks to us) is the celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the founding of Camp William Penn at La Mott. Details on these events are available in the newsletter and at the meeting.

Thank you again for telling others about our Round Table, please continue to do it. See you on the 15th and bring a friend.

Rich Jankowski, President

Thursday, August 15, 2013 - 7:15 PM - Blackwood Campus - Camden County College



Major General Winfield Scott Hancock's Grave .

Society of Montgomery County – the owners and caretakers of the cemetery – are pleased and honored to have us participate in their event.

I'd like to mention that the Historical Society is undertaking a complete restoration of the roof of the Hancock Mausoleum. It's in need of a major repair – has been for some time. I quote from the HSMC's recent newsletter...."Plans for the restoration of the roof on General Hancock's mausoleum are progressing. The preservation engineer and architectural firm, S. Harris LTD has completed their analysis of the tomb, prepared documents and drawings, and bids are being sought from qualified prospective contractors.

The roof will be made of Virginia Mist granite that will compliment the rest of the tomb. This restoration should eliminate the need to replace the roof every 20 years as has been its fate, and provide long-lasting protection."

Our organization over the years has done much to honor the General and care for his Mausoleum – putting up a chain link fence around the tomb to protect it from vandals; cutting grass, cleaning up; laying wreaths; our record is stellar. We're fortunate to have such a distinguished Civil War leader entombed literally in our backyard. On Memorial Day weekend Rich made a comment or maybe it was a suggestion that we do something to honor the General for his birthday, which happens to be February 14th – Valentine's Day.

I propose that we use this opportunity to take up a collection amongst our members and make a contribution in the name of our Roundtable – whatever it might amount to – towards the restoration of the roof. I'd be happy to be first to pledge a contribution to the fund.

I cannot easily attend meetings, thus the reason for my broaching the subject here. If this idea is agreeable, let me know. I'll help in any way possible.

Rich – I can put you in touch with the Executive Director of the HSMC – Karen Wolfe – if you'd like to communicate directly.

Of course, if others have any other ideas on this subject, let's consider them.

My kindest regards to all,

Bill H

"New Jersey Day" Gettysburg July 20, 2013



Before going to Gettysburg for New Jersey Day, my son Joe and I were in Washington DC. On the way to the Naval Heritage Museum behind the Navy Memorial, we visited the monument to General Winfield Scott Hancock at 7th Street and Pennsylvania Ave Northwest. It was commissioned on March 2, 1889 and dedicated on May 12, 1896 by president Grover Cleveland. The equestrian statue was by Henry Jackson Ellicott with assistance from architect Paul J. Pelz at a cost of \$50,000.

As you will hear at the meeting, thanks to the suggestion

from Bill Holdsworth, Old Baldy CWRT is raising funds to replace/repair the roof on the tomb. Vice President Bob Russo is also working with Bill and Steve Wright on an event to commemorate General Hancock's 200th birthday in February. If you are interested in aiding the project, please contact Bob.

On the road with Rich...



Old Baldy was well represented at New Jersey at Gettysburg Day Those there include Bob Russo, Don Wiles, Joe Jankowski, myself and friends of Old Baldy [soon to be members] Joe Wilson and Gerri Hughes. Although the day was hot the ceremony was dignified. Following the Pledge of Allegiance and Benediction, Bruce Sirak as Governor Charles Olden read a letter from the State's current Governor. Tom Burke presented the State Assembly's Resolution declaring July 20, 2013 New Jersey Day at Gettysburg. John Zinn, Chairperson of NJ 150th Committee provided some remarks and Dr. David Martin reviewed the actions of New Jersey troops at Gettysburg. Bob Costello as President Abraham Lincoln gave the Gettysburg Address. Jari Villanue-

Welcome new members...

**Joe Ferrari
Faith & Mark Hintzen
Carolyn Bausinger**

va ended the event with Taps. All in attendance received a pin with a ribbon commemorating the event. In the afternoon monument tours were presented by Dr. Martin and Jim Lamason to the 5th and 11th NJ at Klingle Farm, the 7th NJ and Battery B, 1st NJ Artillery, the 6th NJ north of Devil's Den, the 8th South of Stony Hill, Battery A, 1st NJ Artillery and the 13th NJ on lower Culp's Hill.

Presentation of the Colors; Co. A, 7th NJV, **Pledge of Allegiance & Opening Remarks;** Tom Burke, **Benediction;** Fr. David Moreno, **Governor's Letter;** Bruce Sirak (as Gov. Charles Olden), **NJ State Assembly Resolution;** Tom Burke, **NJ Civil War 150th Committee Remark;** John Zinn, **New Jersey at Gettysburg Overview;** Dr. David Martin, **Appreciation Award;** Jim Madden, **President Lincoln Introduction;** Tom Burke, **The Gettysburg Address;** Bob Costello (as Pres. Abraham Lincoln), **Taps;** Jari Villanueva

Gettysburg Monument Tour: 1:30 PM; 12th New Jersey Marker at the Bliss Farm, Long Lane; Paul Lader, **2:00 PM;** 5th & 11th New Jersey Monuments at the Klingle Farm (Emmitsburg Road); Jim Lamason, **2:45 PM;** 7th New Jersey & Battery B, 1st NJ Artillery Monuments at the intersection of Wheatfield Road & Sickles Avenue Dr. David Martin, **3:15 PM;** 6th New Jersey Monument, Just north of Devils Den; Dr. David Martin, **3:45 PM;** 8th New Jersey Monument, Southwest of the Wheatfield, South of the Stony Hill; Jim Lamason, **4:15 PM;** Battery A, 1st New Jersey Artillery Monument at the Pennsylvania Monument; Dr. David Martin, **4:30 PM;** 13th New Jersey Monument, Lower Culp's Hill, southeast of Spangler's Spring; Dr. David Martin.

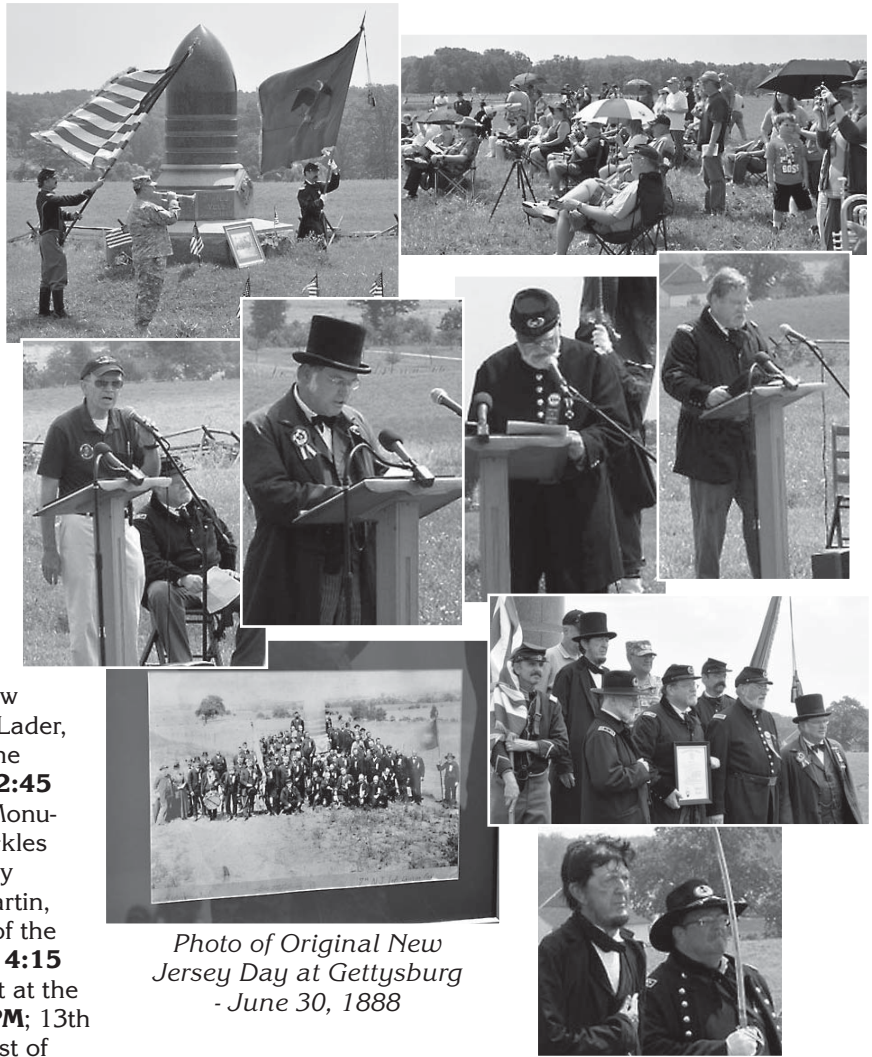


Photo of Original New Jersey Day at Gettysburg - June 30, 1888

Vicksburg Campaign

Continued from July Issue

Battle of Champion Hill (May 16)

Early on the morning of May 16, 1863, General Grant received news that Confederate forces were at Edwards Station preparing to march east. Ordering his columns forward, his army marched westward from Bolton and Raymond, the blueclad soldiers slogging over rapidly drying roads in three parallel columns. About 7 a.m., the southernmost column made contact with Confederate pickets near the Davis Plantation and shots rang out. The battle of Champion Hill — the most decisive engagement of the Vicksburg campaign — had begun.



CSA Fort at Grand Gulf

Once contact had been made, Confederate commander, Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton, quickly deployed his three divisions. The Confederate battle line, three miles in length, ran from southwest to northeast along the military

crest of a ridge overlooking Jackson Creek. The crest of Champion Hill, on the left of the line, was picketed as a security measure. Pemberton's position was suited for defense and was especially formidable against attacks via the Middle and Raymond roads. He was unaware, however, that a strong Union force was pushing down the Jackson Road toward his unprotected left flank. If unchecked, these Federals would capture Edwards and cut the Confederates off from their base of operations — Vicksburg.

Shortly after 9 a.m., a courier brought warning of the Federal advance along the Jackson Road. Confederate troops were shifted to the left to cover Champion Hill and protect the vital Crossroads. As the Southern troops hastened into position on the crest of Champion Hill, Union soldiers near the Champion House swung from a column into a double line of battle. Artillery was wheeled into position and unlimbered. The bloodshed began in earnest when the guns roared into action.



Champion Hill Monument

Grant arrived near the Champion House around 10 a.m. After surveying the situation, he ordered the attack. Two Union divisions —10,000 men in battle array — moved forward in magnificent style with flags flying. The long blue lines extended westward beyond the Confederate flank. To meet this threat, Confederate troops shifted farther to the west, creating a gap between the forces defending the Crossroads and those defending the Raymond Road.

By 11:30 a.m., the Northerners closed in on the Confederate main line of resistance. Cheering loudly, they stormed the position. Fighting was intense as the battle raged on Champion Hill, with the lines swaying back and forth as charge and countercharge were made. But the strength of numbers prevailed, and the blue tide swept over the crest of Champion Hill shortly after 1 p.m.

The Confederates to the Jackson Road in disarray, followed closely by the hard-charging Federals. The powerful Union drive captured the Cross-



Grant's Canal

roads, thereby severing the Jackson Road escape route on the right. Confronted by disaster, Pemberton ordered his two remaining divisions to counterattack. Leaving one brigade to guard the Raymond Road, the Southerners marched from their right along the Ratliff Road toward the Crossroads. With characteristic abandon the 4,500 soldiers of Brigadier General John S. Bowen's division attacked, hitting the Federals with fury and determination near the Crossroads. At the point of bayonet, they drove the blue-clad troops back three-quarters of a mile, regaining control of Champion Hill. Insufficient numbers, however, caused the attack to falter just short of the Champion House.

To prevent a breakthrough of his lines, Grant ordered up fresh troops to drive back the Confederates. Additionally, Federals along the Middle and Raymond roads intensified their drive. All morning they had operated under instructions to "move cautiously," but now threw themselves forward into battle. In a matter of moments, Confederate resistance was shattered, and Pemberton ordered his army from the field.

With only one avenue of escape open to them, the Confederates fled toward the Raymond Road crossing of Bakers Creek. Brigadier General Lloyd Tilghman's Brigade, acting as the rear guard for the Confederate army, was ordered to hold its ground at all cost. In so doing, General Tilghman was killed. His brigade, along with the rest of Major General William W. Loring's division, was cut off from Edwards and eventually made its way to Jackson by a circuitous route.

The victorious Federals gained control of the Bakers Creek bridge late in the afternoon, entering Edwards about 8 p.m. This smashing victory cost Grant 410 killed, 1,844 wounded, and 187 missing, out of 32,000 men. But the victory at Champion Hill foreshadowed the ultimate success of his campaign.

May 16, 1863, was a disastrous day for Pemberton. His army lost 381 killed, 1,018 wounded, and 2,441 missing out of the 23,000 men he led into battle, coupled with the loss of 27 vital artillery pieces.

Battle of Big Black River Bridge (May 17)

Pemberton ordered Bowen's division, and a fresh brigade commanded by Brigadier General John Vaughn, to hold the bridges across Big Black River long enough for General Loring to cross. Unbeknownst to Pemberton, however, Loring was not marching toward the river, but instead north-east, to join with the forces of General Johnston. Federal troops appeared early in the morning and prepared to storm the defenses, with McClelland's XIII Corps quickly deploying along the road and Union artillery opening on the Confederate fortifications with solid shot and shell.

The Confederate line was naturally strong, and formed an arc with its left flank resting on Big Black River and the right flank on Gin Lake. A bayou of waist-deep water fronted a portion of the line, and 18 cannon were placed to sweep the flat open ground to the east. As both sides prepared for battle, Union troops took advantage of terrain features and Brigadier General Mike Lawler, on the Federal right, deployed his men in a meander scar not far from the Southern line of defense.

Believing that his men could cover the intervening ground quickly, and with little loss, Lawler boldly ordered his troops to fix bayonets and charge. With a mighty cheer the Federals swept across the open ground, through the bayou, and over the parapets. From beginning to end, the charge lasted three minutes.

Overwhelmed by the charge, Confederate soldiers threw down their rifle-muskets and ran toward the bridges across the river. In the panic and confusion of defeat, many Confederate soldiers attempted to swim across the river and drowned. Luckily, Pemberton's chief engineer, Major Samuel Lockett, set the bridges on fire, effectively cutting off pursuit by the victorious Union army. Badly shaken, the Confederates staggered back into the Vicksburg defenses and prepared to resist the Union onslaught.

Confederate losses at the Big Black River Bridge were not accurately reported, but 1,751 men, 18 cannon, and 5 battleflags were captured by the Federals. Union casualties totaled only 279 men, of whom 39 were killed, 237 wounded, and 3 missing. Grant's forces bridged the river at three locations and, flushed with victory, pushed hard toward Vicksburg on May 18.

First Assault on the Vicksburg Defenses (May 19)

Anxious for a quick victory, Grant made a hasty reconnaissance of the Vicksburg defenses and ordered an assault. Of his three corps, however, only one was in proper position to make the attack — Sherman's corps along the Graveyard Road, northeast of Vicksburg. Early on the morning of May 19, Union artillery opened fire and bombarded the Confederate works with solid shot and shell.

With lines neatly dressed and their battle flags blowing in the breeze above them, Sherman's troops surged across the rugged terrain at 2:00 p.m., through abatis (obstructions of felled trees) laid out by the Confederates, toward Stockade Redan. Although the men of the 1st Battalion, 13th United States Infantry, planted their colors on the exterior slope of Stockade Redan (a powerful Confederate fort which guarded the road), the attack was repulsed with Federal losses numbering 1,000 men.

Second Assault on the Vicksburg Defenses (May 22)

Undaunted by his failure on the 19th, but realizing that he

had been too hasty, Grant made a more thorough reconnaissance of the Vicksburg defenses prior to ordering another assault. Early on the morning of May 22, Union artillery opened fire, and for four hours bombarded the city's defenses. Then, at 10:00 a.m. the guns fell silent along the entire Federal, and Union infantry was thrown forward along a three-mile front. Sherman attacked once again down the Graveyard Road, McPherson in the center along the Jackson Road, and McClernand on the south along the Baldwin Ferry Road and each side of the Southern Railroad of Mississippi. Although flags of all three corps were planted at different points along the exterior slopes of the Confederate fortifications, and McClernand's troops were able to make a short-lived penetration at Railroad Redoubt, the Federals were again driven back, sustaining losses in excess of 3,000 men.



Vicksburg Fortifications

Siege of Vicksburg (May 26-July 3)

Defense and Siege Lines Around Vicksburg
Following the failure of the May 22 assault, Grant realized Vicksburg could not be taken by force, and decided to lay siege to the city. Slowly his army established a line of works around the beleaguered city and cut off all supplies and communications from the outside world. Commencing May 26, Union forces constructed thirteen approaches along their front aimed at different points along the Confederate defense line. Their objective was to dig up to the Confederate works, then tunnel underneath them, plant charges of black powder, and destroy the fortifications. Union troops would then be able to surge through the breaches and gain entrance to Vicksburg.

Throughout the month of June, Union troops expanded their approaches slowly toward the Confederate defenses. Protected by the fire of sharpshooters and artillery, Grant's fatigue parties neared their objectives by late June. On June 25, along the Jackson Road, a mine was detonated beneath the Third Louisiana Redan, and Federal soldiers swarmed into the crater attempting to exploit the breach in the city's defenses.

The struggle raged for 26 hours during which clubbed muskets and bayonets were freely used, as the Confederates fought with grim determination to deny their enemy access to Vicksburg. The troops in blue were finally driven back at the point of bayonet and the breach sealed. On July 1, a second mine was detonated but not followed by an infantry assault.

Throughout June the gallant, but weary, defenders of Vicksburg suffered from reduced rations, exposure to the elements, and constant bombardment of enemy guns. Reduced in number by sickness and



Texas Monument



Grant's Monument

battle casualties, the garrison of Vicksburg was spread dangerously thin. Soldiers and citizens alike began to despair that help would ever come. At Jackson and Canton, General

Johnston gathered a relief force, which finally took up the line of march toward Vicksburg on July 1. But by then it was too late, as time had run out for the fortress on the Mississippi River.

Surrender (July 4)

On the hot afternoon of July 3, 1863, a cavalcade of horsemen in gray rode out from the city along the Jackson Road. Soon white flags appeared on the city's defenses as General Pemberton rode beyond the works to meet with his adversary — General Grant. The two officers dismounted between the lines, not far from the Third Louisiana Redan, and sat in the shade of a stunted oak tree to discuss surrender terms. Unable to reach an agreement, the two men returned to their respective headquarters. Telling Pemberton he would have his final terms by 10 p.m., Grant was true to his word, and his final amended terms were forwarded to Pemberton that night. Instead of an unconditional surrender of the city and garrison, Grant offered parole to the valiant defenders of Vicksburg. Pemberton and his generals agreed that these were the best terms that could be had, and in the quiet of his headquarters on Crawford Street, the decision was made to surrender the city.

At 10 a.m., on July 4, white flags were again displayed from the Confederate works, and the brave men in gray marched out of their entrenchments, stacked their arms, removed their accouterments, and furled their flags. The victorious Union army now marched in and took possession the city.

When informed of the fall of Vicksburg, President Lincoln exclaimed, "*The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea.*"

The fall of Vicksburg, coupled with the defeat of Confederate General Robert E. Lee in the battle of Gettysburg fought over July 1-3, 1863, marked the turning point of the Civil War.

Surrender Interview Site

Pemberton and Grant at the Surrender Interview Site



Tilghman's Monument

By the end of June, General Pemberton realized his situation was desperate. The hope of relief by General Johnston's army had quickly disappeared. Over 10,000 soldiers in Pemberton's Army of Vicksburg were incapacitated due to illness, wounds, and malnutrition. His supplies and

munitions were at critically low levels. He learned that Grant was preparing for another massive assault on the Confederate works in early July.

After a meeting with his division commanders, Pemberton concluded that surrender was inevitable. On the morning of July 3, 1863, he gave orders to display a white flag of truce, and sent representatives to deliver a message to General Grant proposing a meeting to discuss surrender terms. Grant agreed and at 3:00 p.m., Generals Grant and Pemberton met under the shade of an oak tree midway between the opposing lines.

The commanders could not reach an agreement, but discussions among subordinate officers, and an exchange of notes between Grant and Pemberton late in the day, brought about agreement for final terms of surrender.

The next morning, July 4, the Confederate defenders marched out of their trenches, stacked their arms, and were paroled. After 47 days, the siege of Vicksburg was over.

The last 'wallpaper' edition of the Vicksburg Citizen, still set on the presses when Grant's troops entered the city, stated:

"Ulysses must get into the city before he dines in it. The way to cook a rabbit is 'first to catch the rabbit, &c..."

A 'Note' added by the Federal forces which entered Vicks-



Original Surrender Monument



Illinois Monument

burg on the 4th continued:

"Two days bring about great changes. The banner of the Union floats over Vicksburg. General Grant has 'caught the rabbit.' He has dined in Vicksburg and he did bring his dinner with him..." NPS

Today in Civil War History

Thursday August 15, 1861 Cumberland Command Changes Confirmed

Robert Anderson had been a major when he was ordered to Fort Sumter. Although he did little there except endure a bombardment and then surrender his command to open the active part of the War of Southern Rebellion, he was promptly promoted to Brigadier General. Today he got his new assignment: command of the Department of the Cumberland. This consisted of Kentucky, Anderson's native state, and Tennessee. Due to somewhat unsettled conditions in both places, Anderson established his headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio

Friday August 15, 1862 Commodore Covers Chickahominy Crossing

In the aftermath of the Seven Days' battles on the Peninsula, both sides had been preoccupied with tending the wounded and burying the dead. Movement was finally beginning, and took the usual form of this stage of the war: a Union withdrawal. Even this was not without hazard. Commodore Wilkes sent three gunboats, the USS Galena, Satellite and Port Royal, up the James River to the Chickahominy. Their assignment was to cover the withdrawal of McClellan's left wing as it crossed the waterway.

Saturday August 15, 1863 Boat Betrays Beauregard's Boasts

A very odd seagoing vessel was delivered by two covered railroad flatcars to Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard today. Commander of the defenses of Charleston Harbor, Beauregard had decided this contraption was his secret weapon against the Union fleet. The former boiler was now the CSS Hunley, one of the first submarines to be used for war. Propelled by seven men turning a crank to drive her propeller, and steered by a eighth, the Hunley had so far proved far more lethal to her crews than to Union warships. She killed nearly everyone who set foot in her, including H.L. Hunley, the financier who had put up the money for her construction and may have contributed some ideas for the design.

Monday August 15, 1864 Wood Wreaks Watery Woes

While Raphael Semmes may have been the most famous of the Confederate commerce raiders, he was far from the only one. Commodore John Taylor Wood was in the middle of a reign of terror off the coast of New England. Today his CSS Tallahassee took six ships. He burned five after loading all personnel onto the sixth, which he released on bond. The New York insurance industry was furious at the toll being taken on their profits and deluged Navy Secretary Gideon Welles with requests to abate the nuisance.

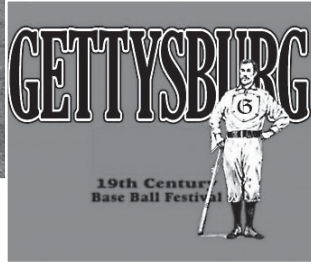
www.civilwarinteractive

July 17th Meeting... John F. Reynolds: "Duty - Honor - Sacrifice"

Arlene Harris gave us a great presentation on the fascinating facts about John Fulton Reynolds. Highest ranking General killed at Gettysburg. Arlene spoke in first-person format as **Catherine ("Kate") Reynolds Landis**, the sister that **John F. Reynolds** was closest to throughout his life. Presenting information based on Reynolds' family letters, as well as military records, "Kate" reviewed her brother's life. Arlene is a very fine lady and always welcome at Old Baldy.



Arlene Harris



My son, Joe, and I observed the Vintage 1864 baseball games that were being placed on Schrodgers Farm (formerly the Yingling Farm). Teams were represented from Washington DC, Long Island, Columbus, OH, Saginaw, MI, Flemington, NJ, Brooklyn, Bay City, MI, Talbot, MD, New York City and Philadelphia. Several of the teams wore woolen uniforms, while others had bibs with their team's letters. It was entertaining to watch the games played with old rules where the catcher stands five feet behind the striker (batter) and the umpire is off to the side. Since they do not use gloves, catching a ball on one bounce is a hand (out). Another rule I found interesting was if a runner is on second base when the striker walks, the runner advances to third base. The umpire issues warnings to the striker if he does not swing at a good pitch and to the pitcher for pitches out of the zone. The games moved at a good pace and the competition was gentlemanly. While the teams played to win, the players had fun on the warm afternoon. More information is available at <http://gettysburgbaseballfestival.com/>

The gent is John Zinn, Chairman of the NJ 150th Committee. He is the score keeper for the Flemington team.



"Bobby" Lee sneaks away from the battlefield to watch a ball game.



Jim's Diorama July 2, 1863

Hope you all enjoyed the Gettysburg 150th celebrations. We went out to Wrightsville for the 150th of the bridge burning. Scott Mingus' talk and book were very helpful getting ready for that weekend.

Enclosed are a couple of sets of photos from my new Gettysburg July 2 diorama. I plan to do Pickett's Charge in September.

The 1st set features the attacks of Joshua Chamberlain and the 20th Maine and also the 140th NY that preserved Little Round Top for the Union (technically the 140th were not yet Zouaves but these figures were sold as the 140th NY). The 2d set features Devil's Den and the Wheatfield.

Jim Heenehan

Civil War Museum Alert!

To those of you with an interest in the Civil War, be advised that the **Museum of the Confederacy** is in financial trouble. Possible merger talks are being had with other museums, and that there is a possibility that it no longer will be a separate entity. If artifacts and paper files are spread out in other locations this would be truly sad.

This could mean the end of the MOC as we know it. Remember what happened to the Civil War Library and Museum of Philadelphia.

Trivia

What three cities did Lincoln call 'the brain, heart, and bowels of the rebellion'?

***Richmond, Virginia
Chattanooga, Tennessee
Vicksburg, Mississippi***

Germans and the Civil War

A Symposium Honoring German-Americans
in the Civil War at the 150th Anniversary

Saturday, September 7, 2013
10am – 4:00pm

German Society of Pennsylvania
611 Spring Garden Street Philadelphia, PA 19123
215-627-2332

The German Society of Pennsylvania teams up with the General Meade Society, the Civil War History Consortium of Philadelphia, the G.A.R. Civil War Museum & Library and the Civil War Round Tables to sponsor this unique Symposium. The Symposium seeks to promote the study of the service of German-Americans in the Civil War. Cost (\$40 per person).

Thank you for joining us for an in depth view of the German Community 150 years ago in the Civil War!

Beate Brockmann Office Manager
The German Society of Pennsylvania
611 Spring Garden Street Philadelphia, PA 19123
(p) 215-627-2332 (f) 215-627-5297
email: info@germansociety.org
www.germansociety.org

**Sunday, October 20: Batsto Country
Living Fair, Historic Batsto Village**
10:00-4:00. Set up time 9:00 AM

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2013

August 15 – Thursday
Roundtable Discussion
(Western Theater vs Eastern Theater)
Rich Jankowski - Moderator

September 12 – Thursday
Camp William Penn
Jim Paradis

October 10 – Thursday
New Jersey Civil War Surgeons
Valerie Josephson

November 14 – Thursday
1863 Program
Paula Gidjunis

December 12 – Thursday
Meade at Fredericksburg
Don Ernsberger

Questions to Kerry Bryan at 215-564-4654 or
kerryll@verizon.net

You're Welcome to Join Us!

Confederate London

Just because you're overseas doesn't mean you can't explore a little American Civil War history. Here are a couple related sites I tracked down in the Mayfair/St. James area of central London. - Douglas Gibboney - HCWRT



Confederate propaganda chief Henry Hotze worked here at the Confederate Commercial Agency, 17 Savile Row. When CS. Secretary of State Judah Benjamin fled to England in 1865, his arrival at this building came as a complete surprise.



Confederate spy Belle Boyd married U.S. Naval Lieutenant Samuel Hardinge at St. James's Church, Piccadilly on August 24, 1864. Rebel propagandist Henry Hotze oversaw the wedding arrangements and orchestrated press coverage.



Centrally located at 94 Piccadilly is the former residence of Lord Palmerston, British Prime Minister during the American conflict. The Confederate envoys were headquartered just down the street at the site of what is now the Park Lane Hotel.



During her 1863-1864 diplomatic mission to France and England, Confederate agent Rose Greenhow rented a room in this house at 34 Sackville Street.

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

Annual Memberships	President: Richard Jankowski
Students: \$12.50	Vice President: Bob Russo
Individuals: \$25.00	Treasurer: Herb Kaufman
Families: \$35.00	Secretary: Bill Hughes
	Programs: Kerry Bryan

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