

# Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



March 13, 2014, The One Hundred and Fiftieth Year of the Civil War

## “H. L. Hunley”



**Bill Jenkins**

Join us on **Thursday, March 13th at 7:15 PM at Camden County College, Blackwood Campus, Connector Building - Room 101** when we shall have the privilege of a visit and discussion on the H. L. Hunley

**Bill Jenkins** will present a program about the world's first successful combat submarine. Learn about the history of the **H.L. Hunley**, the Civil War Confederacy's secret weapon and the first submarine in history to sink an enemy ship. Jenkins will bring a model of the Hunley hull that spent over 130 years on the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean near Charleston, South Carolina.

*H.L. Hunley (Naval History and Heritage Command)*  
H. L. Hunley was a submarine of the Confederate States of America that played a small part in the American Civil War, but a large role in the history of naval warfare. Hunley demonstrated both the advantages and the dangers of undersea warfare. She was the first combat submarine to sink an enemy warship, although Hunley was not completely submerged and was lost at some point following her successful attack. The Confederacy lost 21 crewmen in three sinkings of Hunley during her short career. The submarine was named for her inventor, Horace Lawson Hunley, shortly after she was taken into service under the control of the Confederate Army at Charleston, South Carolina.

Hunley, nearly 40 feet long, was built at Mobile, Alabama, and launched in July 1863. She was then shipped by rail on August 12, 1863, to Charleston, South Carolina. Hunley (then called Fish Boat) sank on August 29, 1863, during a

*Continued on page 2*

### **Notes from the President...**

Let us hope when we meet on the 13th, the cold and snow is in the past. Last month, the weather did cooperate to allow **Robert Branch** to visit us in the person of **Octavius Catto** and give an outstanding presentation on this much overlooked local hero. Thank you to those who supported the presentation. This month we welcome **Bill Jenkins**, a Friend of the Hunley, to tell us about the First Submarine to Sink an Enemy Ship. Bring a friend to this informative evening to see and hear about this development in naval history.

Thank you to everyone who has been sharing our flyers when they visit a new location. Getting the word out will grow and strengthen our group. We will visit the Wilmington Round Table let them know of our move to Southern New Jersey. Continue to promote our superb webpage to potential members. **Bob Russo** will have name tags for everyone at our meeting. We are set for a display at the New Jersey History Fair on May 10. Plan on visiting us there.

The Abraham Lincoln Institute Symposium is March 22 in Washington; our Round Table will be represented there by a small group of scholars. Let us know if you will be joining us. If you are unable to get to Washington there is a presentation that day at the National Guard Museum in Sea Girt. Look for the details in this newsletter. The Center for Civil Leadership and Responsibility program on Civil War Generals begins the end of the month at the Cherry Hill location. The GAR Museum Luncheon is on March 29th at Cannstatters.

At the meeting we will have details on our upcoming picnic, the trip to Woodland Cemetery and our presence at Neshaminy in April. Check the back of the newsletter for upcoming courses at Manor College.

*Looking forward to seeing everyone on the 13th for the Hunley presentation.*

*Rich Jankowski, President*

**Please join us at  
7:15 p.m. on Thursday, March 13th,  
at Camden County College, Blackwood Campus,  
Connector Building - Room 101.**

Continued from page 1 - "Bill Jenkins-H.L. Hunley"

training exercise, killing five members of her crew. She sank again on October 15, 1863, killing all eight of her second crew, including Horace Hunley himself, who was aboard at the time, even though he was not enlisted in the Confederate armed forces. Both times Hunley was raised and returned to service. On February 17, 1864, Hunley attacked and sank the 1240-short ton screw sloop USS Housatonic on Union blockade duty in Charleston's outer harbor. Soon after, Hunley sank, killing all eight of her third crew. This time, the innovative ship was lost.

Finally located in 1995, Hunley was recovered in 2000 and is on display in Charleston. Examination in 2012 of recovered Hunley artifacts suggests that the submarine was as close as 20 feet to her target, Housatonic, when her deployed torpedo exploded, which eventually caused the sub's own demise. (Description courtesy of Wikipedia.)

Bill Jenkins is a member of the Friends of the Hunley and is also a special member of the 26th North Carolina Regiment, a Confederate re-enactor unit.

Bill worked for Texaco in Westville, NJ, for 32 years before retiring in 1985. He and his wife Rosie now live in Elsinboro, which is located on the Delaware River in Salem County.

## Light the Way Home

A lantern that may have helped give birth to one of the greatest maritime legends of the 19th century has finally finished a complicated, multi-year conservation process. The small tin-plate artifact was found inside the Hunley's crew compartment. The last time it looked in such good shape was during the waning days of the Civil War when it may have been used to give the Hunley captain's last communication to land before he and his crew vanished into the depths of the sea.

### The Birth of a Legend

A blue light has long been a central event in the unsolved mystery of the Hunley disappearance. Hunley lore and historical records indicate that the crew of the experimental submarine was to signal to shore with a blue light if they achieved their mission to take down one of the Union ships blockading Charleston harbor. Confederates on land would then light a fire to help guide the Hunley safely back to shore.

The evening of February 17th, 1864, the Hunley hit her target and became the first successful combat submarine in world history with the sinking of the USS Housatonic. Afterwards, first-person accounts from both Union and Confederate sides of the conflict note seeing a light-possibly a signal-that night.

One of the survivors of the Housatonic mentioned seeing a blue light on the water shortly after the attack. A Confederate on land also wrote to his superior that he saw the success signal from the Hunley and waited for their return, an event that tragically did not occur. These testimonies have helped give birth to one of the greatest maritime mysteries of the 19th century.

A popular theory to explain the Hunley's demise is that the explosion that sank the Housatonic also fatally

damaged the Hunley. If the Hunley crew displayed a success signal, that means they did not die during the actual attack. This opens an entirely new category of questions and speculation. What stopped them from returning home? Had the submarine suffered irreparable damage? Or did some other unforeseen occurrence prevent their survival?

The signal has confounded those working to discover and chronicle the events of that night. The lantern found near the Captain's station seems to be a logical choice to have been used to display the famous signal; however, the scientific and historical evidence is as murky as the waters that were the submarine's resting place for over a century.

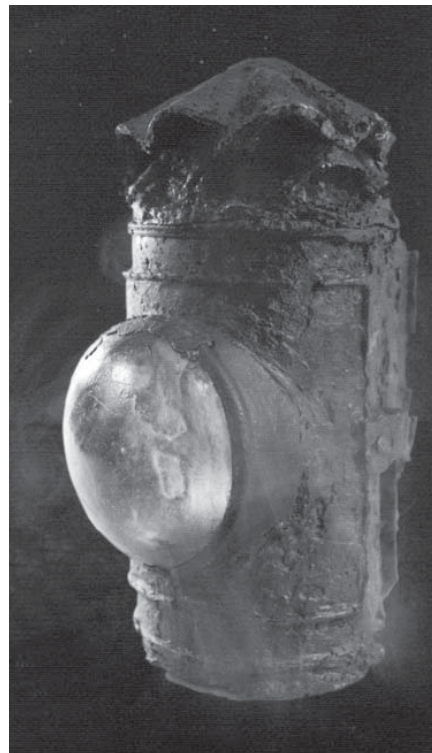
### Another Hunley Mystery

With its preservation completed, the hand-held lantern has now joined one of the many lingering questions surrounding the events that led to the submarine's disappearance. It could be the famous Hunley signal of naval history, except there's one problem: scientists aren't quite sure how it would have displayed a blue light. They're not even sure a signal would have been sent to shore that early by the Hunley crew.

Maria Jacobsen, head Hunley



Replica



Original

archaeologist who is leading the investigation into the events of that night, says that while the crew certainly would have needed directional help to get back to their rendezvous at Breach Inlet, she doubts they would have displayed any light until they were a safe distance from

the blockade. During the chaos that followed the sinking of the Housatonic, many Union ships quickly came on the scene to help the survivors. "if they displayed a signal that early, they would have in essence been giving the enemy their exact location. They were smarter than that. This was a stealth mission. Their survival depended on remaining undetected."

A closer look at the historical records shows that a pre-arranged signal was agreed upon between Lt. George Dixon, commander of the Hunley, and Lt. Colonel O.M. Dant-

zler, commanding Battery Marshall at Sullivan's Island. A letter Dantzler wrote days after the Hunley disappeared does not specifically say what the signal was to be, only that it was "observed" Unfortunately, Dantzler died only a few months after Dixon perished on the Hunley, so he never was able to give further details about his role in that historic night.

Further complicating the subject is the study of the artifact itself. It has not proven very illuminating and, as is often the case with the Hunley, is not yielding any clear answers.

The lantern's glass lens which is completely intact appears to be white and has no evidence of blue tinting. This find, though interesting, by no means rules out the possibility the lantern was used to display a blue light. Most likely, the fuel source used to light the wick would have dictated the color of the flame and therefore the hue of the light the lantern emitted. Also, based on a preliminary review of the lantern's design, its intended function was for general-use lighting. Perhaps it wasn't used to signal but instead for the simple, but critical purpose of helping the crew board and operate the vessel in the darkness of night.

Only more research will answer whether the lantern was used for the legendary signal, if we are ever to know. Either way, the little 19th century lantern adds yet another layer of complexity to the difficult task of uncovering the truth about the night of the Hunley's historic mission.

*The Blue Light  
Friends of the Hunley*

## Today in Civil War History

### Thursday, March 13, 1862 Consequential Corps Commander Conference

Gen. George McClellan held today his first full meeting with his newly-appointed commanders of the various corps of the Army of the Potomac. The corps structure was a replacement for the previous method of organization of the army into just three Grand Divisions. These had proved extremely difficult to maneuver on account of their size. It was hoped that the smaller corps would turn out to be more manageable. Lincoln was pressuring hard for some sort of action in the east, preferably an attack on Richmond, barely 90 miles away. The debate was whether to move to Urbanna, Va., at the mouth of the Rappahannock, and attack from there, or to move via the Peninsula. In a fateful decision, the latter was chosen.

### Friday, March 13, 1863 Pemberton Pounding Proves Pointless

The fort built of dirt and cotton bales, named Fort Pemberton, was the target of a second day's worth of shelling by Federal troops and gunboats. Constructed in just a few days by W. W. Loring at Pemberton's orders on the Yalobusha River near Greenwood, Miss., and armed with just a few cannon, it had the added difficulty of being on partly flooded ground. Despite these disadvantages, it was well-placed to fire on the Federal vessels, and difficult to hit in return. As long as the cannon could be kept from sinking into the swamp, that is.

### Sunday, March 13, 1864 Red River Rubble Ruinously Reduced

The Red River Expedition got seriously underway today as the ships of Admiral D. D. Porter landed Union troops at Simmesport. With the sun barely up, they began to sweep Confederate defenders before them. Simultaneously, gunboats under Phelps got as far up the Red River as the obstructions laid in the water so as to render the waterway impassable. The Union sailors cleared it that same day, and proceeded to bomb Ft. DeRussy.

### Monday, March 13, 1865 Unlikely Uniformed Units Used

Gen. Robert E. Lee had been lobbying for the measure for quite some time. Other Confederate generals had likewise supported it as the manpower shortage became ever more severe. Inexplicably, President Davis and the Confederate Congress were disinclined to support it until now. However, today the plan was adopted, and these newly recruited troops were soon seen in the streets of Richmond. Their army uniforms were grey—but the troopers were black. Negroes were never quite accepted into the Confederate Army. On the other hand, despite the tremendous bravery of such units as the 54th Mass., blacks were never wholeheartedly accepted into the Union Army either, being required to serve under white officers for the duration of the Civil War.

[www.civilwarinteractive.com](http://www.civilwarinteractive.com)

## A Brief History of the Colored Troops in the American Civil War



*Unknown USCT Soldier*

*Continued from the February Newsletter*

### Corps d'Afrique

#### Units included

4 Regiments of Louisiana Native Guards (renamed the 1st-4th Corps d'Afrique Infantry, later made into the 73rd-76th US Colored Infantry on April 4, 1864).

1st and 2nd Brigade Marching Bands, Corps d'Afrique (later made into Nos. 1 and 2 Bands, USCT).

1 Regiment of Cavalry (1st Corps d'Afrique Cavalry, later made into the 4th US Colored Cavalry).

22 Regiments of Infantry (1st-20th, 22nd, and 26th Corps d'Afrique Infantry, later converted into the 77th-79th, 80th-83rd, 84th-88th, and 89th-93rd US Colored Infantry on April 4, 1864).

5 Regiments of Engineers (1st-5th Corps d'Afrique Engineers, later converted into the 95th-99th US Colored Infantry regiments on April 4, 1864).

1 Regiment of Heavy Artillery (later converted into the 10th US Colored (Heavy) Artillery on May 21, 1864).  
Right Wing, XVI Corps (1864)

Colored troops served as laborers in the 16th Army Corps' Quartermaster's Department and Pioneer Corps. Detachment, Quartermaster's Department.  
Pioneer Corps, 1st Division (Mower), 16th Army Corps.  
Pioneer Corps, Cavalry Division (Grierson), 16th Army Corps.

**USCT Regiments**

- 6 Regiments of Cavalry [1st-6th USC Cavalry]
- 1 Regiment of Light Artillery [2nd USC (Light Artillery)]
- 1 Independent USC (Heavy) Artillery Battery
- 13 Heavy Artillery Regiments [1st and 3rd-14th USC (Heavy) Artillery]
- 1 unassigned Company of Infantry [Company A, US Colored Infantry]
- 1 Independent USC Company of Infantry [Southard's Independent Company, Pennsylvania (Colored) Infantry]
- 1 Independent USC Regiment of Infantry [Powell's Regiment, US Colored Infantry]
- 135 Regiments of Infantry [1st-138th USC Infantry] (The 94th, 105th, and 126th USC Infantry regiments were never fully formed)

**Notes**

The 2nd USC (Light) Artillery Regiment (2nd USCA) was made up of 9 separate batteries grouped into 3 nominal battalions of three batteries each. The batteries were usually detached.

- I Battalion: A, B & C Batteries.
- II Battalion: D, E & F Batteries.
- III Battalion: G, H & I Batteries.

The second raising of the 11th USC Infantry (USCI) was created by converting the 7th USC (Heavy) Artillery into an infantry unit.  
The second raising of the 79th USC Infantry (USCI) was formed from the 1st Kansas Colored Infantry.  
The second raising of the 83rd USC Infantry (USCI) was formed from the 2nd Kansas Colored Infantry.  
The second raising of the 87th USCI was formed from merging the first raisings of the 87th and 96th USCI.



*Battle of Olustee*

The second raising of the 113th USCI was formed by merging the first raisings of the 11th, 112th, and 113th USCI.

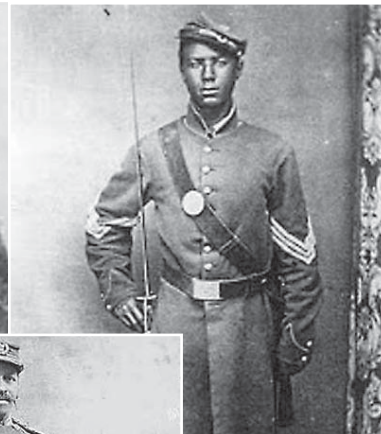
**Notable actions**

U.S. Colored Troops Medal issued by General Benjamin Butler.

*Sergeant  
William Harvey Carney*



*Corporal  
Andrew Jackson Smith*



*Sergeant Major  
Christian Fleetwood*

USCT regiments fought in all theaters of the war, but mainly served as garrison troops in rear areas. The most famous USCT action took place at the Battle of the Crater during the Siege of Petersburg. Regiments of USCT suffered heavy casualties attempting to break through Confederate lines. Other notable engagements include Fort Wagner, one of their first major tests, and the Battle of Nashville.

USCT soldiers suffered extra violence at the hands of Confederate soldiers. They were victims of battlefield massacres and atrocities, most notably at Fort Pillow in Tennessee. They were at risk for murder by Confederate soldiers, rather than being held as prisoners of war.

The prisoner exchange protocol broke down over the Confederacy's position on black prisoners of war. The Confederacy had passed a law stating that blacks captured in uniform would be tried as slave insurrectionists in civil courts—a capital offense with automatic sentence of death. USCT soldiers were often murdered by Confederate troops without being taken to court. The law became a stumbling block for prisoner exchange.

USCT soldiers were among the first Union forces to enter Richmond, Virginia, after its fall in April 1865. The 41st USCT regiment was among those present at the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox. Following the war, USCT regiments served among the occupation troops in former Confederate states.

**Awards**

Soldiers who fought in the Army of the James were eligible for the Butler Medal, commissioned by that army's commander, Maj. Gen. Benjamin Butler. In 1861 at Fort Monroe in Virginia, Butler was the first to declare refugee slaves as contraband and refused to return them to slaveholders. This became a policy throughout the Union Army. It started when a few slaves escaped to Butler's lines in 1861 - their owner, a Confederate colonel, came to Butler under a flag of truce and demanded that they be returned to him under the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 - Butler informed him that since Virginia claimed to have left the Union, the Fugitive Slave Law no longer applied, and later Butler kept them, declaring the slaves contraband of war.

18 African-American soldiers won the Medal of Honor, the nation's highest award, for service in the war:

Sergeant William Harvey Carney of the 54th Massachusetts (Colored) Volunteer Infantry was awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions at the Battle of Fort Wagner in July 1863. During the advance, Carney was wounded but still went on. When the color-bearer was shot, Carney grabbed the flagstaff and planted it in the parapet, while the rest of

Continued from page 4 - "USCT"

his regiment stormed the fortification. When his regiment was forced to retreat, he was wounded two more times while he carried the colors back to Union lines. He did not relinquish it until he handed it to another soldier of the 54th. Carney did not receive his medal until 37 years later.

13 African-American soldiers, including Sergeant Major Christian Fleetwood and Sergeant Alfred B. Hilton (mortally wounded) of the 4th USCT, were awarded the Medal of Honor for their actions at the Battle of Chaffin's Farm in September 1864, during the campaign to take Petersburg.

Corporal Andrew Jackson Smith of the 55th Massachusetts (Colored) Volunteer Infantry was recommended for the Medal of Honor for his actions at the Battle of Honey Hill in November 1864. Smith prevented the regimental colors from falling into enemy hands after the color sergeant was killed. Due to a lack of official records, was not awarded the medal until 2001.

### Postbellum

The USCT was disbanded in the fall of 1865. In 1867 the Regular Army was set at 10 regiments of cavalry and 45 regiments of infantry. The Army was authorized to raise two regiments of black cavalry (the 9th and 10th (Colored) Cavalry) and four regiments of black infantry (the 38th, 39th, 40th, and 41st (Colored) Infantry), who were mostly drawn from USCT veterans. In 1869 the Regular Army was kept at 10 regiments of cavalry but cut to 25 regiments of Infantry, reducing the black complement to two regiments (the 24th and 25th (Colored) Infantry).

### Legacy

Company E, 4th US Colored Troops at Fort Lincoln, November 17th, 1865. Library of Congress link at The history of the USCT's wartime contribution was kept alive within the black community by historians such as W. E. B. Du Bois. Since the 1970s and the expansion of historical coverage of minorities, the units and their contributions have been the subject of more books and movies.

During the war years, the men had difficulty gaining de-



Major  
Martin Robison Delany  
First Colored Field Officer in  
the United States Army



Soldiers of the 33rd USCT

served official recognition for achievement and valor. Often recommendations for decorations were filed away and ignored. Another problem was that the government would mail the award certificate and medal to the recipient, who had to pay the postage due (whether he was white or black). Most former USCT recipients had to return the medals for lack of funds to redeem them.

The motion picture *Glory*, starring Denzel Washington, Morgan Freeman and Matthew Broderick, portrayed the African-American soldiers of the 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment. It showed their training and participation in several battles, including the second assault on Fort Wagner on July 18, 1863.[14] Although the 54th was not a USCT regiment, but a state volunteer regiment originally raised from free blacks in Boston, similar to the 1st and 2nd Kansas Colored Infantry, the film portrays the experiences and hardships of African-American troops during the Civil War.

### Legacy and honors

In September 1996, a national celebration in commemoration of the service of the United States Colored Troops was held.

The African American Civil War Memorial (1997), featuring *Spirit of Freedom* by sculptor Ed Hamilton, was erected at the corner of Vermont Avenue and U Street, NW in the capital, Washington, DC. It is administered by the National Park Service.

In 1999 the African American Civil War Museum opened nearby.

In July 2011, it celebrated a grand opening of its new museum facility at 1925 Vermont Avenue, just across from the Memorial. It plans four years of related events during the 150th anniversary of the Civil War and the 50th anniversary of the Civil Rights Movement, to commemorate African-American contributions under the theme: "From the Civil War to Civil Rights".

## The Story of a Rock on the Gettysburg Battlefield

The short-edited story of Gallant and Brave men who fought and died to preserve the country they served.

The is about the soldiers of the 64th New York Regiment of the Fourth Brigade of the First Division of the Second Corps. Colonel John Rutter Brooke's boys in the "Wheatfield" at Gettysburg. Being attacked and pushed from the field by Brigadier General George Tige Anderson's Georgia Brigade.

One of those veteran officers was twenty-four year old Henry Fuller who had just received his Captain straps as a result of the disastrous Federal

The Rock is located at the George Weikert Farm at the intersection of United States Avenue, Sedgwick Avenue and Hancock Avenue



Continued from page 5 - "Rock"

campaign at Chancellorsville in May. With three vacancies at the Captain's level in the 64th New York, Colonel Bingham submitted the brave young man's name for promotion and it was just as easily commissioned. Fuller had been through the thickest of every engagement in which his regiment had been a part up to this point in the war and he was not about to shrink from the hot spot in which he found himself on this day.

Another young, but experienced officer was nineteen year old Lieutenant Willis Babcock of Company G. He also had experienced the trials and tribulations of the Virginia Peninsula, Fredericksburg and the horrors of Chancellorsville. Both of his brothers were also serving the Union in different regiments that were not present at Gettysburg (Willoughby - 75th NY and Lucious - 9th MN). Their father Samuel did not want any of his three boys to enlist. He had just lost his wife and fourth son in 1859 and could not bear to lose another.

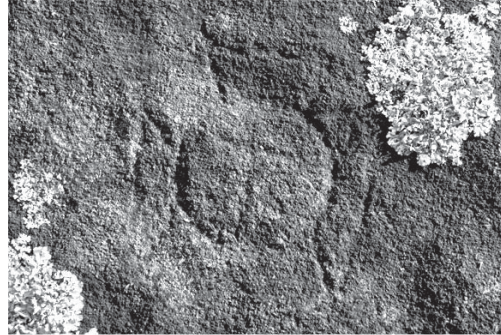
The 64th New York was facing a very severe threat on its left. The center of the brigade (53rd PA) received the orders to retreat first, followed shortly thereafter by the melting flanks. As the 2nd Delaware started its withdrawal from the left, the 64th was exposed to the same enfilading heat that forced their Delaware brothers off the battle line. This fire was concentrated on the New Yorkers in a large part by Brigadier General George Tige Anderson's Georgia Brigade.

*In the 64th New York, Private Whipple recalled Capt. Henry Fuller, lying slightly in advance, was firing at "some Rebel colors when the order came..." to fall back. Fuller looked over his shoulder in disbelief and asked who gave the order. Nobody seemed to know. Suddenly an aide, possibly Lieutenant Wilson rode along the line calling out to "fall back" and "get out." Now convinced, Fuller rose to his feet, but was quickly hit in the leg and fell. Whipple grabbed Fuller's left arm and another man the right, and thus "we made several rods to the rear followed by the enemy..." Suddenly a bullet struck Fuller in the back and exited his body just under Whipple's arm. As the other man abandoned them, Whipple dropped his rifle-musket and carried, then dragged his captain toward Rose Run. When they neared the stream Fuller told Whipple to lay him down as he was fatally wounded. Whipple recalled how Fuller "looked up and said, 'George, keep up good courage.'" It was a look he would never forget. Confederates soon appeared around him, demanding his surrender. Denying the request to stay with Fuller a moment longer, the Confederates shouted, "Go to the rear you damned Yankee son of a bitch." As Whipple was taken away he recalled it being "the saddest moment I have ever seen....It seemed as if I were leaving the last friend that I had..."*

Captain Henry Fuller



Lieutenant Willis Babcock



The Rock Carving locating their Graves

The worst was not yet over for the men of the 64th New York and other parts of Brooke's Brigade. They continued their retreat just the way they had come onto the field, with Georgians hot on their heels. After crossing Rose Run, it was time to once more cross that deadly whirlpool that we know today simply as 'The Wheatfield.' For Lieutenant Willis Babcock, the fight thus far had been a trying one. Although he had led his company bravely through

the heat of the advance, and helped them back off the hill, he knew there was little aide he could provide his men now that it was time to cross that deadly open space. It was every man for himself and at the most, small mixed bands of resistance fighting. Ever the brave leader by example, the regiment's Major Lemman Bradley, explained the fate of Willis in a letter to the young lieutenant's father written on July 5, 1863.

*"Yesterday was a sad day to us -- We burried our dead. Your brave son Lt. Willis G. Babcock has fought his last battle. He sleeps by the side of a great rock covered by a running vine, just in front of our breastworks. He was killed in battle July 2nd. He was in the thickest of the fight, and to the very front in our charge. The last position of the enemy that we took, was a rocky ledgey wood. During the time we held the ledge, I saw Willis very active in directing the men how and were to shoot.*

*I saw him standing by the side of Sargeant Peterson of his own Co. tearing cartridges for the Sargeant. We had to abandon our advanced position, and were followed up by the rebels under cover of a wood, and lost way. Willis was shot while we were falling back through a wheat field. He was shot through the right breast by a rifle ball. he fell about six A.M. [should be P.M.] That night the enemy held the field, and the next day their sharp shooters kept us back. On the morning of the 4th I sent Capt Faport out with a detail to look for the wounded and dead. Soon after Lieut. Orrin C. Burdick of the 27th Conn. came to me and informed me that he had found the body of Willis. On his breast was an envelop pinned, on which was written in strange hand Lt. W. G. Babcock 64th N.Y.V. His sword memorandum book and purse were gone, but his clothing had not been disturbed.*

*We burried him on the farm of George Weikert back of his stone house. He lies to the right of Capt Fuller of the 64th. At the head of Capt F's grave I cut this mark + in the rock. We put up head boards to each grave, cutting the name Lieut. W.G. Babcock, 64th N.Y. on the head board of Willis. We made the best coffin we could of boards, and rolled him in his blanket. On top of his box coffin I placed a bent bayonet.*

*We today built a fence around the two graves. Mr. Weikert's Post Office address is Gettysburgh, Adams Co.*

Continued on page 7

Continued from page 6 - "Rock"

Pa. He lives about two miles south of the village. He will protect the graves. We are under marching orders. I have written resting the paper on my knee, and have been so interrupted as not to be able to give as clear and connected an account as I wish."

A Marker is located in the Rose Woods at the edge of the Wheatfield to mark the location where Henry Fuller was killed.



The article is from "Their Stories" a blog on the WEB by Britt Isenberg. The site is really well done and go to it and read the whole story. The site is:

<http://theirstoriescw.blogspot.com>



### A Superlatively WOW Moment!

I helped take down the 1863 exhibit at the Heritage Center at the Union League of Philadelphia. One of the highlights of the exhibit had been the lectern from the speakers' platform used at Gettysburg on November 19, 1863. Removed from its vitrine, I had the opportunity to place my hands where Lincoln would have as he intoned, "Four score and seven years ago..."

### New Jersey History Fair

## Needed... a few volunteers

The New Jersey History Fair at Washington's Crossing, NJ is set for May 10 and we are registered. I will need a few volunteers for the day. That is Mother's Day weekend which may pose some problems with people's availability. However, if you love history...**this is a great day.**

Thanks,  
Bob Russo

#### Trivia

**When did "In God We Trust" first appear in U.S. coins.**

**After an Act Of Congress April 22, 1864**

**Where did General Lee hold a Council of War in the town of Gettysburg on July 2?**

**County Prison on East High Street**

## February 6th Meeting...

### "Forgotten Hero of Philadelphia - Octavius Catto"

Robert Branch introduced us to one of the most inspirational leaders of all time - Octavius Catto. His presentation as an historic interpreter, and storyteller informed us of the life of this man and his fight for equality. Robert's knowledge of the life of Catto was very inspiring. How the information of Catto could lie virtually hidden for years in the history of Philadelphia and the US. He explained how his ideals and drive affected the Negro participation in education, elections and the military. The state issued a military medal and the city is now putting up a statue to Catto.



Robert Branch



## Funding shortage threatens Monitor preservation

January 10, 2014

Lacking federal funding to preserve artifacts from the USS Monitor, The Mariners' Museum is closing part of its conservation lab.

If the money doesn't resurface, the famous revolving turret from the ironclad vessel that fought in the Battle of Hampton Roads, helping to make wooden battleships obsolete and hastening the end of the Civil War, could languish in its giant tub of treated water for several more decades than planned.

That would be another 40 to 50 years, instead of 15 to 20, said Anna Holloway, curator of the museum's USS Monitor Center.

By midday Monday, and perhaps sooner, visitors to the center won't be able to see the turret in its tank or any other artifact undergoing conservation. The tanks will be tarped over and the lights turned off.

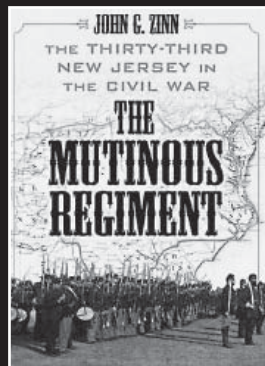
The federal government owns the artifacts that have come up with portions of the ship, including the 120-ton turret, which was brought up in 2002 from the wreckage site off the coast of North Carolina.

**The New Jersey Civil War Heritage Association (NJCWHA) will hold its annual membership meeting on March 22, 2014 at 10 AM.**

**Mr. John Zinn, author of The Mutinous Regiment: The Thirty-Third New Jersey in the Civil War, will be speaking on the Thirty-third's service during General William Tecumseh Sherman's "March to the Sea" in late 1864**

**The meeting will be held in the National Guard Militia Museum of New Jersey located in the Sea Girt National Guard Training Center.**

**100% of all proceeds go directly back to the New Jersey Civil War 150 Committee to help fund NJ Civil War Projects**



**The Civil War Institute**

The **Delaware Valley Civil War Round Table** and the Continuing Education Program at **Manor College** have six courses set for the Winter/Spring semester beginning in January – including two **BRAND NEW ELECTIVE CLASSES!!** Tell your family and friends that CW Institute classes make a great gift suggestion!

Classes may be taken as part of the certificate program or individually. Class hours are 6:30 till 8:30 pm, unless otherwise noted. Call (215) 884-2218 to register or for an application for the certificate program. Manor College is located at 700 Fox Chase Road in Jenkintown, PA.

<http://www.manor.edu/coned/civilwar.htm>

\* Indicates Core Course \*\* Indicates Elective Course

**\*\*Sherman's March to Victory - .6 CEUs – 6 Hours**

Follow William T. Sherman in the campaign that captured Atlanta and likely saved Lincoln's presidency. Afterward, Sherman marches to the Atlantic, cutting a 60-mile-wide swath of destruction that has been called the first total-war strategy. Finally, he makes an even more destructive march through South Carolina and forces the surrender of Joseph Johnston in North Carolina.

**Dates:** Mondays, March 10, 17, 24  
**Time:** 6:30 PM – 8:30 PM  
**Sessions:** 3  
**Fee:** \$79  
**Instructor:** Jerry Carrier

**\*The Civil War Overview Series – 1.2 CEUs – 12 Hours**

The Civil War Series is an overview of the events that led to the war, major battles and the after-effects that still impact our nation today. The war will be examined year by year. This is a program for all ages conducted by a team of experts. It is one you will not want to miss!

**Dates:** Wednesdays, March 12, 19, 26; April 2, 9, 16  
**Time:** 6:30 PM – 8:30 PM  
**Sessions:** 6  
**Fee:** \$125  
**Instructor:** Del Val Civil War Round Table

**\*John Brown and Harpers Ferry - .6 CEUs – 6 Hours**

What kind of man was John Brown? What led him to his cru-

sade for freedom that involved acts of lawless violence? This course answers these questions and tells of those who helped, encouraged and supported him. It will show how his hopes to ignite a slave rebellion ended in his death on a gallows. John Brown was an important link in the chain of events that led to the Civil War. The course will reveal the man, his mission and his place in American history.

**Dates:** Mondays, April 7, 14, 21  
**Time:** 6:30 PM – 8:30 PM  
**Sessions:** 3  
**Fee:** \$79  
**Instructor:** Patricia Caldwell, M.A.

**\*\*NEW COURSE - The Overland Campaign of 1864 - .6 CEUs – 6 Hours**

"Wherever Lee goes, there you will go also." This was Gen. Grant's instruction to Gen. Meade in his plan to "hammer continuously against the armed force of the enemy." This course follows the tactics and battles of the Overland Campaign from May 5 to June 16, 1864, beginning in the Wilderness and culminating with the siege of Petersburg.

**Dates:** Thursdays, May 1, 8, 15  
**Time:** 6:30 PM – 8:30 PM  
**Sessions:** 3  
**Fee:** \$79  
**Instructor:** Herb Kaufman, M.Ed.

Be sure to visit the webpage of Manor College for Civil War trivia, book reviews, testimonials, faculty spotlight, a video, and much more. Become a fan of The Civil War Institute at Manor College on Facebook.

**Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2014**

**March 13 – Thursday**

**H.L. HUNLEY: First Submarine to Sink an Enemy Ship**  
 Bill Jenkins  
 (Friends of the Hunley)

**April 10 – Thursday**

**"Elias Wright: Teacher, Military Leader, Surveyor Extraordinaire"**  
 Betsy Carpenter  
 (Historian)

**Questions to Kerry Bryan at 215-564-4654 or [kerrylll@verizon.net](mailto:kerrylll@verizon.net)**

**You're Welcome to Join Us!**

**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](mailto:oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net)  
 Founded January 1977

**President: Richard Jankowski**  
**Vice President: Bob Russo**  
**Treasurer: Herb Kaufman**  
**Secretary: Bill Hughes**  
**Programs: Kerry Bryan**

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

**WEB Site: <http://oldbaldycwrt.org>**

**Email: [oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net](mailto:oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net)**

**Blog: <http://oldbaldycwrt.blogspot.com/>**

**Face Book: Old Baldy Civil War Round Table**