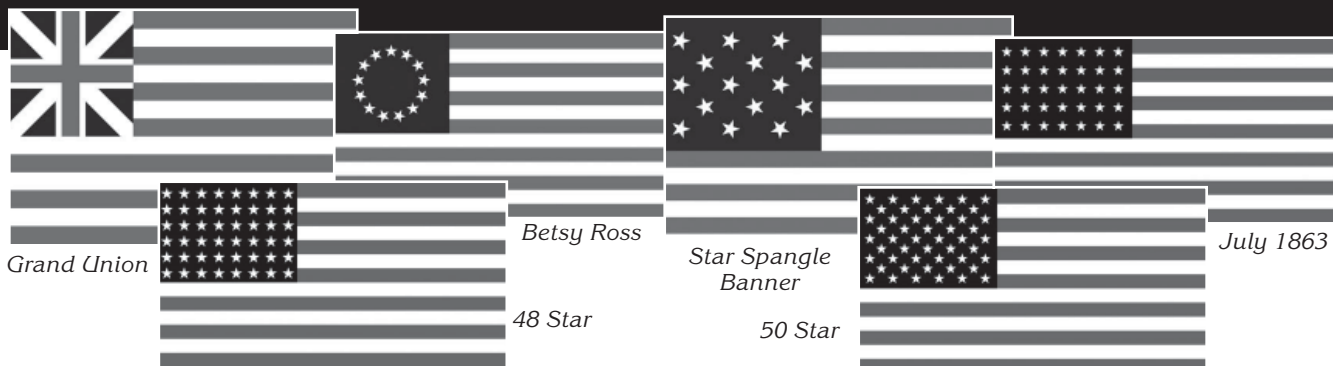


# Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



June 12, 2014, The One Hundred and Fiftieth Year of the Civil War

## “A Salute to Old Glory: The Story of the American Flag”



Join us on **Thursday, June 12th at 7:15 PM at Camden County College, Blackwood Campus, Connector Building - Room 101** when we shall have the privilege of a presentation by **Kerry Bryan** on “*A Salute to Old Glory: The Story of the American Flag*”

Having needed some 40 years to recover from the effects of a really BAD high school history teacher, Kerry Bryan did not discover a love of historical research until she was a candidate for a Master of Liberal Arts degree at the University of Pennsylvania. Kerry has been a member of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table since July 2009, and she belongs to numerous other local historical institutions and societies. She is also an associate member of American Legion Post 405 - the Benjamin Franklin Post, which meets at the Union League of Philadelphia.

At the June 12th Old Baldy meeting, which falls just two days before Flag Day, Kerry will offer a reprise of her Power-Point program, “*A Salute to Old Glory: The Story of the American Flag*,” which some round table members may have seen in 2012 when she presented it at the Union League. The 2014 program will include some updates. Come join us on June 12 when we learn

not only about the history of the American flag, but also about that of our national anthem, the Pledge of Allegiance, Flag Day, and more.



Kerry Bryan

### Notes from the President...

Hope everyone had a safe and memorable Memorial Day weekend. Thank you to all who joined us at the wreath laying event at General Hancock’s grave, especially **Bill Holdsworth**. We will be sending the rest of the funds we raised for the roof replacement soon. To learn more about OBCWRT and the Hancock tomb, go to our web page and reference the July 2012 newsletter in which **Mike Cavanaugh** explains the connection. The New Jersey History Fair was a success and we expect to see some new local visitors at our meetings. Thank you to **Joe Wilson** and **Gerri Hughes** for displaying the artifacts and to all who came to visit our table. Be sure to read **Bob Russo's** article on the event in this newsletter.

Last month, **David O. Steward** presented an overview of the Lincoln Assassination, the Booth Conspiracy and what led him to write his book, tempting those present to get the book and learn its secret. All present at the May meeting enjoyed the documents **Bill Sia** and **Ed Komczyk** shared with members after the meeting. This month our own **Kerry Bryan** will share her research on our National Flag, its evolution in design and how it became the patriotic symbol for the Union. Bring a friend on the 12th for an informative and entertaining presentation.

As mentioned at the May meeting, **Blair** and **Carol Thron** had to resigned from our Board, I am pleased to report

*Continued on page 2*

**Please join us at  
7:15 p.m. on Thursday, June 12th,  
at Camden County College, Blackwood Campus,  
Connector Building - Room 101.**

**Rosemary Viggiano** has agreed to fill one of their positions for the rest of this year. She already has done much research on locations for our luncheon in January. The committee is making progress on the luncheon and more details will be announced at the meeting. We hope to send out save the date notices for January 17th soon after it.

Our Board met last month to discuss the issues and opportunities available to the Round Table. The Fall lectures and Spring classes are being investigated by Board members. Look for details as plans are settled. The Member Profiles will resume in our newsletter and website. Bob will be polling the membership on their interest in activities and events. Expect to hear more "behind the scenes" information at upcoming meetings.

Upcoming events include the "1864 Turning Point" lecture by **Dr. David Martin** at 7:30 on June 18th in Civic Hall at the College; the 150th events at Monocacy on July 5th and the Summer session of classes at Manor College. Travel safely in your adventures, continue to spread the Old Baldy message and write a blurb for the newsletter when you return.

See you on the 12th.

*Thank you for helping our Round Table prosper.  
Rich Jankowski, President*

## 2014 New Jersey History Fair

On May 10 the threatening weather forecast caused some concern for the 2014 Spirit of the Jerseys State History Fair at Washington Crossing State Park. However, it didn't spoil the 10th anniversary of the Fair or the 350th birthday for New Jersey and the many thousands of people who came out despite the weather concerns had a great day. If anything the weather was a little too warm and the sun a bit bright at times. Despite the one person whom I met who seemed to be hoping for rain, that rain held off, and all enjoyed a great day.

About 185 exhibitors were scheduled to appear at the Fair

99. The big draw to our area was the incredible artifacts display set up by Joe Wilson. His artifacts along with his knowledge of those relics and his personal experience with Andersonville Prison allowed many people to walk away from our location with a bit of a "wow" factor in their mindset. That was pretty special and something I enjoyed hearing and watching throughout the day! Joe's help and that of Gerri Hughes, who also worked very hard all day, were critical to the success of the day. Thank you Joe and Gerri.

It seems that every event has a Rich Jankowski sighting and this was no different. Once again, Rich was working his magic to bring people to our table. Rich's son Joe was with us again this year. Just like last year I thoroughly enjoyed my conversations with Joe. He is a great pleasure to be around and he had me laughing early and often. Thank you Rich and Joe. Also Don Forsyth and Kathy Clark came by the table to support, visit and share the Old Baldy message with visitors.

We spoke to many hundreds of visitors throughout the day. Many people were captivated by the story of our namesake and his history. That opened the door for us to continue conversations and extend invitations to come out and meet us at a future meeting or to check out our website. We did talk with quite a few visitors from Burlington, Gloucester and Camden Counties.

Once again, Don Wiles foam board display and his beautifully designed brochures, found their way into many hands. The display did take a direct hit from a sudden burst of wind and I will be making some repairs to it in the near future. At various moments throughout the day the sound of drums, bugles and musket fire boomed across the fields.

During the day visitors were also able to meet, Walt Whitman, Abraham Lincoln, Sojourner Truth, Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, and Molly Pitcher, along with many others. We had the extra-added attraction of the Libby Prison Minstrels being set up right across from us. Hearing their music was enjoyable.

*Continued on page 8*



with over 800 volunteers working the displays. Although it appeared that a few exhibitors did not show up, most did. Old Baldy Civil War proudly exhibited our Civil War passions from location number



*Photos of the the Old Baldy Display at the New Jersey History Fair  
Photos by Gerri*

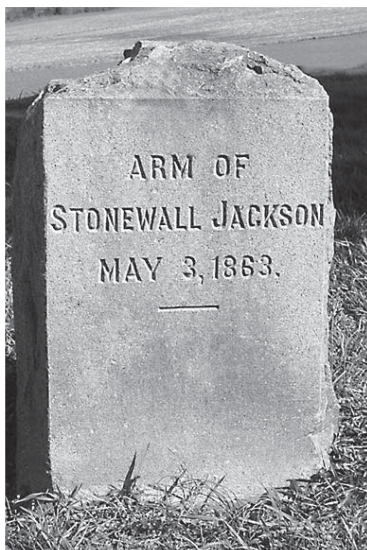
# Here Lies Stonewall Jackson's Arm

On May 2, 1863 when Confederate General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson was returning from a nighttime reconnaissance ride near Chancellorsville, Virginia, he was mistakenly shot by his own camp's picket guards. During the night Jackson's left arm was amputated. On May 3 Jackson's chaplain, Beverley Tucker Lacy, spotted a small bundle outside the tent: Jackson's arm, swaddled in cloth by doctors who had set it aside for burial in an unmarked ditch, along with thousands of other severed limbs. Lacy believed that Jackson's arm didn't deserve such an ignoble end, so he took it with him across the fields to Ellwood, the plantation owned by his brother James, a mile from the field hospital. The Lacey's buried Jackson's arm in their family cemetery. Just a year later, on May 6, 1864, in the midst of the Battle

Lieutenant General  
Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson



of the Wilderness, Union Colonel Charles Phelps of the 7th Maryland Infantry noted in his diary that several men had "dug up" Jackson's arm and then reburied it. Also buried in the Lacey cemetery were Confederate Captain Keith Bowell, an engineer on Jackson's staff who was killed by the same volley that wounded Jackson, and Major Joshua Stover of the 10th Virginia. In 1903 a former member of Jackson's staff, James Power Smith, who married into the Lacey family, erected a granite marker which reads:



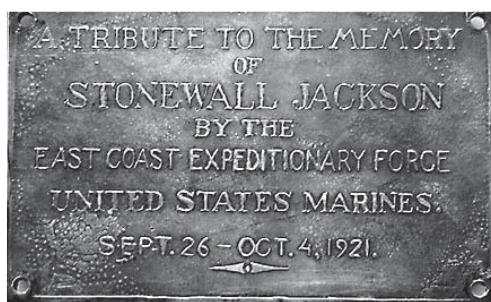
Marker for  
Stonewall's Arm

**ARM OF  
STONEWALL JACKSON  
MAY 3, 1863**

In 1921, the U.S. Marines, under the command of Major General Smedley Butler, came to the Wilderness battlefield to conduct "the most gigantic mimic war and maneuvers ever staged." President Warren G. Harding and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt attended the exercises. The president and his wife stayed in a large canvas tent near Ellwood. Mrs. Harding upon finding out

about the grave of Jackson's arm decided she would visit it. Ellwood had been sold to local attorney Hugh Evander Willis. Willis told General Butler about the grave. Butler ordered that the arm be dug up. An arm bone was found a few feet down. Butler ordered it reburied and a bronze plaque placed on the stone.

It is unclear if the bone was buried in a box or in cloth. An effort years later, using a metal detector, failed to find the arm. Though Butler "supposedly made a full report of the incident," NPS historians have never found it. A 1998 archaeological work, using metal detectors, didn't turn up anything either. The 5-by-8-inch bronze plaque which had



Bronze Plaque

fallen off the marker due to erosion is in the park's curatorial collection. No records exist of when the plaque was attached to the monument or when it fell off. It is

not known if Smith intended to mark the grave itself, or if he intended simply to commemorate the burial in the cemetery. In all likelihood, Stonewall Jackson's missing arm is still there in the Ellwood family cemetery.

Union General Daniel E. Sickles lost a leg to amputation during the Battle of Gettysburg after it was nearly tom off by a cannon ball. Sickles chose to have his own limb preserved and put on display at the Army Medical Museum in Washington, D.C., where he visited it thereafter every year on the anniversary of Gettysburg.

The Illinois National Guard captured Santa Anna's cork artificial leg at the April 1847 Battle of Cerro Gordo in the Mexican War. It is on display at Camp Lincoln's Illinois State Military Museum in Springfield.

*From an article by Chris Mackowski in the April 2013 issue of The Civil War Times.*

## Today in Civil War History

### Wednesday June 12, 1862 Missouri Militia Mostly Mobilized

There were some states that were solidly for or against secession—and then there were the border states where the issue could easily have gone either way. In Missouri a meeting had been held yesterday between the governor, Claiborne Jackson, and the head of Federal forces in the state, Nathaniel Lyon. Lyon declared that Jackson would have no say in the disposition of his men. Jackson broke off the conference and headed home for Jefferson City. Today he issued a call for 50,000 militia, saying that the Federals were trying to take over the state.

### Thursday June 12, 1862 Ponies Perambulate Potomac Personnel

One of the classic maneuvers of the early war began today as the cavalry of Gen. J.E.B. Stuart set forth on

their march around the Army of the Potomac. Setting out at 2 a.m. from their camp near Port Republic, Va., with 1200 men, Stuart actually accomplished little of a military nature, but did succeed in hugely humiliating the Union commander, Gen. George McClellan, and his force. It also reinforced the idea that the Southern cavalry was inherently superior to that of the North.

### **Friday June 12, 1863 Incredible Inertia Infests Infantry**

With the corps of Gen. James Ewell still in the lead, the entire Army of Northern Virginia was on the move-northwards. They were passing behind the Blue Ridge Mountains, and approaching the fords and bridges of the Potomac River. Minor skirmishing occurred in Cedarville, Middletown and Newtown. Larger fighting did not occur because, incredibly, Army of the Potomac commander Gen. Joseph Hooker had not yet bestirred his men to pursue.

### **Sunday June 12, 1864 Petersburg Pontoon Passage Perfected**

The Army of the Potomac appeared to give up after several days of bloody but inconclusive fighting at Cold Harbor, Va. They had a very slick surprise in mind, though. After pulling back in apparent dejection, they went on a very fast march towards the James River. There, in an operation long planned, they immediately crossed the bridgeless river on pontoons which had been previously placed. The entire army, except for Warren's corps which was covering the movement, was soon in place near Petersburg.

*www.civilwarinteractive*

## **1864 as the Turning Point of the Civil War**

A lecture is being held at Camden County College on June 18, 2014 at 7:30 p.m. Location: Forum, inside The Connector building, Blackwood campus.

Historians have argued for years about when the Civil war reached its turning point. Many say that it was July 1863, when the North won the critical battles of Gettysburg and Vicksburg. Some argue that it was early 1862 (when the South lost its major cities of Nashville, Memphis and New Orleans), while others offer fall 1862 (when Southern invasions were turned back at Antietam and Perryville). One noted historian even argues that every campaign and battle was a turning point.

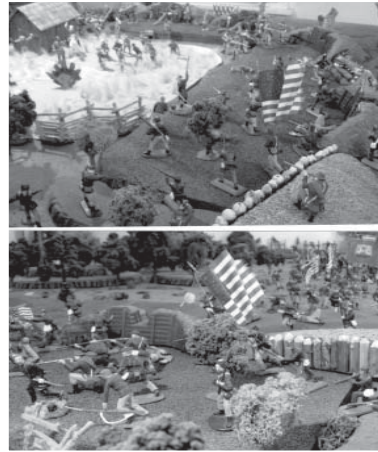
Dr. David Martin sees 1864 as the turning point of the Civil War because of two critical points: the military tide of the war finally shifted fully in the North's favor, and President Lincoln succeeded in his reelection bid. Dr. Martin will discuss why he believes 1864 was the real turning point of the war, based on analysis of military, political, economic and geographic considerations.

Dr. David Martin is the author of over twenty-five books on the Civil War and Revolution, including Confederate Monuments at Gettysburg, The Philadelphia Campaign, and the award winning Gettysburg, July 1, which was a primary selection of the Military Book Club in 1995. He has also written regimental histories of the 41st New York Infantry, 14th New Jersey Infantry, and Fluvanna (Va.) Artillery. His book New Jersey at Gettysburg Guidebook was recently honored as best New Jersey reference book

of the year by the New Jersey Studies Academic Alliance. He is Past Commander of the New Jersey Department of the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, President of the Friends of Monmouth Battlefield, and Vice President of the New Jersey Civil War Heritage Association, besides serving on the state's Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission and Civil War Sesquicentennial Committee. He is head editor of Longstreet House Publishers and is a teacher and administrator at the Peddie School in Hightstown, New Jersey.

## **Spotsylvania Diorama**

A couple of sets of diorama photos from Grant's May 12 assault on the Mule Shoe at Spotsylvania. The first two show Hancock's II Corps breakthrough that morning (Lee and Gordon are near the McCoull house). The third picture has Hancock observing the action near the Landrum house. The final photo is a close-up of the "Lee to the rear" incident with Gordon convincing Lee to stay behind as Gordon leads his counterattack. As the Crater will be



too hard to make a diorama of so my next set of photos will probably be of Globe Tavern that August. And jumping from miniatures to real life, I'll be down in Virginia the week of May 19 on a Gordon Rhea Overland Campaign tour.

*Jim Heenehan*



### **Gettysburg Bus Trip**

**Sponsored by  
The Cape May Civil War Round Table**

**Trip will be leaving from Cape May Court House AMCE parking lot at 7 AM on September 20th, 2014.**

**If enough people sign up, a second pick up could be arranged at a location in route to accommodate them.**

**There is a lunch at General Pickett's Buffet along with a 2-3 hour battle field guide tour. We hope to be back in Court House some time around 8 PM**

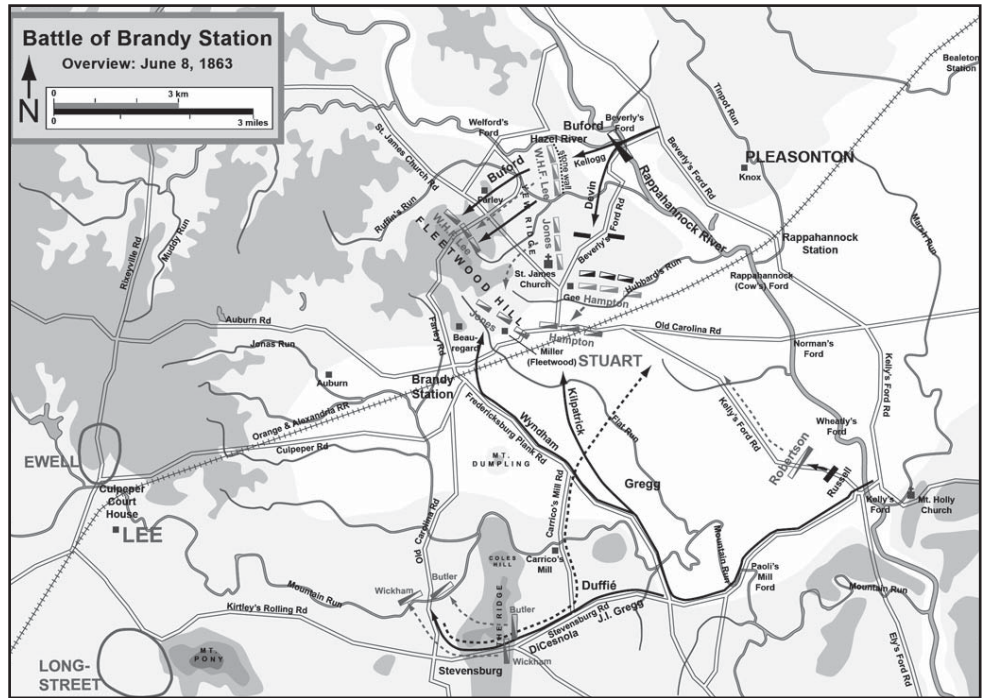
**The price is \$65.00 per person  
For Information Contact:  
Cape May County Civil War Round Table  
jim@jimocnj.com.**

# Brandy Station

The **Battle of Brandy Station**, also called the **Battle of Fleetwood Hill**, was the largest predominantly cavalry engagement of the American Civil War, as well as the largest ever to take place on American soil. It was fought at the beginning of the Gettysburg Campaign by the Union cavalry under Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton against Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's Confederate cavalry on June 9, 1863.

Pleasanton launched a surprise dawn attack on Stuart's cavalry at Brandy Station, Virginia. After an all-day fight in which fortunes changed repeatedly, the Federals retired without discovering Gen. Robert E. Lee's infantry camped near Culpeper. This battle marked the end of the Confederate cavalry's lopsided dominance in the East. From this point in the war, the Federal cavalry gained strength and confidence.

The Confederate Army of Northern Virginia streamed into Culpeper County, Virginia, after its victory at Chancellorsville in May 1863. Under the leadership of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the troops massed around Culpeper preparing to carry the war north into Pennsylvania. The Confederate army was suffering from hunger and their equipment was poor. Lee was determined to strike north to capture horses, equipment, and food for his men. His army could also threaten Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and encourage the growing peace movement in the North. By June 5, two infantry corps under Lt. Gens. James Longstreet and Richard S. Ewell were camped in and around Culpeper. Six miles northeast of Culpeper, holding the line of the Rappahannock River, Stuart bivouacked his cavalry troopers, screening the Confederate Army against surprise by the enemy. Most of the Southern cavalry was camped near Brandy Station. Stuart, befitting his reputation as a "dashing cavalier" or beau sabreur, requested a full field review of his troops by Gen. Lee. This grand review on June 5 included nearly 9,000 mounted troopers and 4 batteries of horse artillery, charging in simulated battle at Inlet Station, about two miles (3 km) southwest of Brandy Station. (The review field currently remains much as it was



Map of Brandy Station by Hal Jespersen

in 1863, except that a Virginia police station occupies part of it.)

Gen. Lee was not able to attend the review, however, so it was repeated in his presence on June 8, although the repeated performance was limited to a simple parade without battle simulations. Despite the lower level of activity, some of the cavalymen and the newspaper reporters at the scene complained that all Stuart was doing was feeding his ego and exhausting the horses. Lee ordered Stuart to cross the Rappahannock River the next day and raid Union forward positions, screening the Confederate Army from observation or interference as it moved north. Anticipating this imminent offensive action, Stuart ordered his tired troopers back into bivouac around Brandy Station.

## Opposing forces and Pleasanton's plan

Around Brandy Station, Stuart's force of about 9,500 men consisted of five cavalry brigades, commanded by Brig. Gens. Wade Hampton, W.H.F. "Rooney" Lee, Beverly H. Robertson, and William E. "Grumble" Jones, and Colonel Thomas T. Munford (commanding Brig. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's brigade while Lee was stricken with a bout of rheumatism), plus the six-battery Stuart Horse Artillery, commanded by Major Robert F. Beckham.

Unknown to the Confederates, 11,000 Union men had massed on the other side of the Rappahannock River. Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton, commanding the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, had organized his combined-armed forces into two "wings," under Brig. Gens. John Buford and David McMurtre Gregg, augmented by infantry brigades from the V Corps.[10] Buford's wing, accompanied by Pleasanton, consisted of his own 1st Cavalry Division, a Reserve Brigade led by Major Charles J. Whiting, and an infantry brigade of 3,000 men under Brig. Gen. Adelbert Ames. Gregg's wing was the 2nd Cavalry Division, led by Col. Alfred N. Duffié, the 3rd Cavalry Division, led by Gregg, and an infantry brigade under Brig. Gen. David A. Russell.

The commander of the Army of the Potomac, Maj. Gen.



CSA Major General  
J.E.B. Stuart



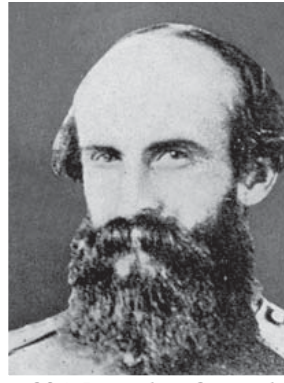
USA Major General  
Alfred Pleasonton



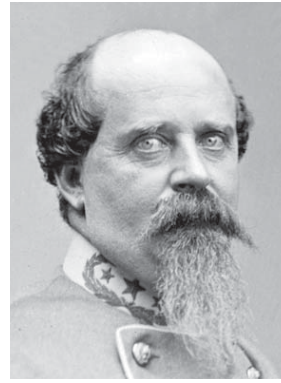
CSA Brigadier General  
J.E.B. Stuart



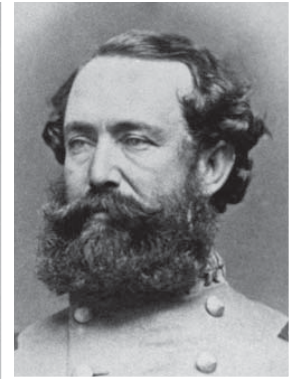
CSA Colonel  
Thomas Munford



CSA Brigadier General  
William "Grumble" Jones



CSA Brigadier General  
Beverly Robertson



CSA Brigadier General  
Wade Hampton

Joseph Hooker, interpreted the enemy's cavalry presence around Culpeper to be indicative of preparations for a raid of his army's supply lines. In reaction to this, he ordered Pleasonton's force on a "spoiling raid," to "disperse and destroy" the Confederates. Pleasonton's attack plan called for a two-pronged thrust at the enemy. Buford's wing would cross the river at Beverly's Ford, two miles (3 km) northeast of Brandy Station; at the same time, Gregg's would cross at Kelly's Ford, six miles (10 km) downstream to the southeast. Pleasonton anticipated that the Southern cavalry would be caught in a double envelopment, surprised, outnumbered, and beaten. He was, however, unaware of the precise disposition of the enemy and he incorrectly assumed that his force was substantially larger than the Confederates he faced.

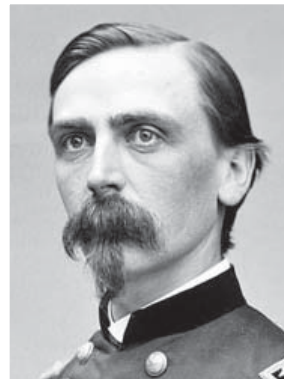


CSA Brigadier General  
W.H.F. "Rooney" Lee



CSA Major  
Robert Beckham

USA Brigadier General  
Adelbert Ames



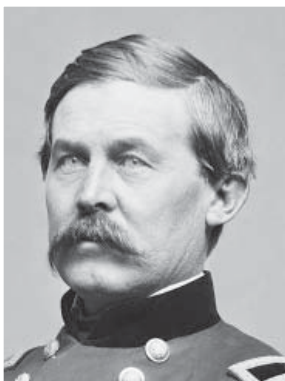
just short of where Stuart's Horse Artillery was camped and was vulnerable to capture. Cannoneers swung one or two guns into position and fired down the road at Buford's men, enabling the other pieces to escape and establish the foundation for the subsequent Confederate line. The artillery unlimbered on two knolls on either side of the Beverly's Ford Road. Most of Jones's command rallied to the left of this Confederate artillery line, while Hampton's brigade formed to the right. The 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry (led by Major Robert Morris, Jr.) unsuccessfully charged the guns at St. James Church, suffering the greatest casualties of any regiment in the battle. Several Confederates later described the 6th's charge as the most "brilliant and glorious" cavalry charge of the war. (In many Civil War battles, cavalrymen typically dismounted once they reached an engagement and fought essentially as infantry. But in this battle, the surprise and chaos led to a mostly mounted fight.)

**Battle**

About 4:30 a.m. on June 9, Buford's column crossed the Rappahannock River in a dense fog, pushing aside the Confederate pickets at Beverly's Ford. Pleasonton's force had achieved its first major surprise of the day. Jones's brigade, awakened by the sound of nearby gunfire, rode to the scene partially dressed and often riding bareback. They struck Buford's leading brigade, commanded by Col. Benjamin F. Davis, near a bend in the Beverly's Ford Road and temporarily checked its progress, and Davis was killed in the ensuing fighting. Davis's brigade had been stopped

Buford tried to turn the Confederate left and dislodge the artillery that was blocking the direct route to Brandy Station. However, Rooney Lee's brigade stood in his way, with

USA Brigadier General  
John Buford



USA Brigadier General  
David McMurtrie Gregg



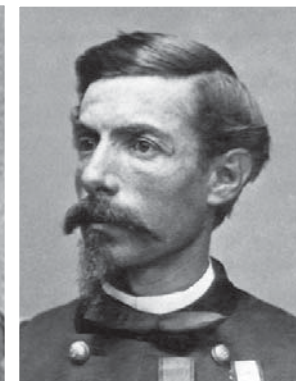
USA Brigadier General  
David Russell



USA Major  
Charles Whiting



USA Colonel  
Alfred Duffié



some troops on Yew Ridge and some dismounted troopers positioned along a stone wall in front. After sustaining heavy losses, the Federals displaced the Confederates from the stone wall. Then, to the amazement of Buford's men, the Confederates began pulling back. They were reacting to the arrival of Gregg's Union cavalry division of about 2,800 men, which was the second major surprise of the day. Gregg had intended to cross at Kelly's Ford at dawn, in concert with Buford's crossing at Beverly's, but assembling the men from dispersed locations and Duffié's division getting lost on the way cost them two hours. They had intended to proceed on roads leading directly into Brandy Station, but discovered the way blocked by Robertson's brigade. Gregg found a more circuitous route that was completely unguarded and, following these roads, his lead brigade under Col. Percy Wyndham arrived in Brandy Station about 11 a.m. Between Gregg and the St. James battle was a prominent ridge called Fleetwood Hill, which had been Stuart's headquarters the previous night. Stuart and most of his staff had departed for the front by this time and the only force on Fleetwood when Gregg arrived was a howitzer, left in the rear because of inadequate ammunition. Major Henry B. McClellan, Stuart's adjutant, called Lt. John W. Carter and his gun crew (of Captain Robert P. Chew's battery) to ascend to the crest of the hill and go into action with the few shells available, as he sent an urgent request to Stuart for reinforcements. Carter's few shots delayed the Union advance as they sent out skirmishers and returned cannon fire. When Wyndham's men charged up the western slope of Fleetwood and neared the crest, the lead elements of Jones's brigade, which had just withdrawn from St. James Church, rode over the crown.

Gregg's next brigade, led by Col. Judson Kilpatrick, swung around east of Brandy Station and attacked up the southern end and the eastern slope of Fleetwood Hill, only to discover that their appearance coincided with the arrival of Hampton's brigade. A series of confusing charges and countercharges swept back and forth across the hill. The Confederates cleared the hill for the final time, capturing



Sketch of Battle of Brandy Station

three guns and inflicting 30 casualties among the 36 men of the 6th New York Light Artillery, which had attempted to give close-range support to the Federal cavalry. Col. Duffié's small 1,200-man division was delayed by two Confederate regiments in the vicinity of Stevensburg and arrived on the field too late to affect the action.

While Jones and Hampton withdrew from their initial positions to fight at Fleetwood Hill, Rooney Lee continued to



Sketch of Battle of Brandy Station

confront Buford, falling back to the northern end of the hill. Reinforced by Fitzhugh Lee's brigade, Rooney Lee launched a counterattack against Buford at the same time as Pleasonton had called for a general withdrawal near sunset, and the ten-hour battle was over.

### Aftermath

*Brandy Station made the Federal cavalry. Up to that time confessedly inferior to the Southern horsemen, they gained on this day that confidence in themselves and in their commanders which enable them to contest so fiercely the subsequent battle-fields ...*

*Major Henry B. McClellan, Stuart's adjutant*

Union casualties were 907 (69 killed, 352 wounded, and 486 missing, primarily captured); Confederate losses totaled 523. Some 20,500 men were engaged in this, the largest predominantly cavalry battle to take place during the war. Among the casualties was Robert E. Lee's son, Rooney, who was seriously wounded in the thigh. He was sent to Hickory Hill, an estate near Hanover Court House, where he was captured on June 26.

Stuart argued that the battle was a Confederate victory since he held the field at the end of the day and had repelled Pleasonton's attack. The Southern press was generally negative about the outcome. The Richmond Enquirer wrote that "Gen. Stuart has suffered no little in public estimation by the late enterprises of the enemy." The Richmond Examiner described Stuart's command as "puffed up cavalry," that suffered the "consequences of negligence and bad management."

Subordinate officers criticized Pleasonton for not aggressively defeating Stuart at Brandy Station. Maj. Gen. Hooker had ordered Pleasonton to "disperse and destroy" the Confederate cavalry near Culpeper, but Pleasonton claimed that he had only been ordered to make a "reconnaissance in force toward Culpeper," thus rationalizing his actions. For the first time in the Civil War, Union cavalry matched the Confederate horsemen in skill and determination. And Stuart's humiliation as the victim of two surprise attacks, the very thing cavalry is supposed to ensure does not happen, foreshadowed other embarrassments ahead for him in the Gettysburg campaign.

*Wikipedia*

### Trivia

**Why did some members of Federal units refuse to fight at First Bull Run?**

**Their ninety-day enlistments expired that day.**

## May 8th Meeting...

### "The Lincoln Deception."

**David O. Stewart** visited Old Baldy CWRT in Blackwood in May to enlighten us on how he came about to write "The Lincoln Deception." He began by providing a summary of events, a review of the characters and actions that occurred before and after the assassination. He explained his development of characters for the book and the need to create a secret to be shared in 1900. He stopped just short of revealing it, peaking the interest of those present. He used his law background when researching the Conspiracy to flush out the details as he did in his other books on the Constitution, Andrew Johnson and Aaron Burr. Members will be discussing the secret at the June meeting.



**Dave Stewart**



*Continued from page 2 - "History Fair"*

Many people who started their Saturday at the Fair never heard of Old Baldy but they surely awoke Sunday morning knowing something about this majestic horse and the round table that carries his name! The members of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table can be proud of that and also proud of the great history of the horse and the long history of our organization. And proud and thankful for the founders and those that carried the organization through the years to get us to this point in our history.

## Old Baldy Places Memorial Wreath at Hancock Tomb

OBCWRT members, Rich Jankowski and Bob Russo place the Memorial Day Wreath at Hancock's Tomb. A twenty plus year tradition for Old Baldy to place this Memorial Wreath. A more detailed article will be in the next issue of the Newsletter.



*Photos: Kerry Bryan*

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

**July 10 – Thursday**  
**"72nd PV at the Angle"**  
Dave Trout  
(Historian)

**August 14 – Thursday**  
**"Favorite Book Night"**  
Everybody and Anybody

Questions to Kerry Bryan at 215-564-4654 or  
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  
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**

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