

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



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

“Civil War Artifacts: The Story Behind the Relics”



Joe Wilson



Join us on **Thursday, November 13th at 7:15 PM at Camden County College, Blackwood Campus, Connector Building - Room 101** to hear **Joe Wilson** on “*Civil War Artifacts: The Story Behind the Relics*”

Old Baldy C.W.R.T. member **Joe Wilson** will be discussing some of his most interesting relics that have a solid history and are often identified to a soldier. An identified relic opens the door and sheds light on the path of the relic through its storied history. Included in the presentation will be the personal Bible of Joe's great-great-grandfather, Corporal George Garman of the 36th PA Volunteers, which came into Joe's possession by a series of strange coincidences after a visit to Greenwood Cemetery in Northeast Philadelphia. Glued to the back cover of the Bible, Joe found a photo of Corporal Garman taken upon his release from Andersonville Prison. This image lent a face to an ancestor he had been researching for many years.

Joe Wilson is an avid Civil War relic collector. A retired plumber, in addition to belonging to Old Baldy, he is a member of the General George Meade Society and the Civil War Trust. He is currently working on a book entitled *In Line of Battle: The Pennsylvania Reserves*.

Notes from the President...

The weather has turn cooler and the dark comes sooner, but Old Baldy CWRT continues to progress. The Lecture Series was a success, thank you to all who participated and kudos to Harry Jenkins for setting it up and running

it. Your feedback is important, please let Harry know your comments. The Board recently met to move the planning of the Luncheon along, discuss our clothing line and other issues of the Round Table. Details will be presented at our meeting on the 13th. Look for more Membership Profiles in the next year; we are planning on one every two months. The pre-meeting meals at the Lamp Post Diner have re-ignited a long OB tradition, come by around 5:30 on a meeting night for some social interaction.

Joe Bilby gave a good presentation last month on the colored units from New Jersey, everyone in attendance enjoyed it. This month our own **Joe Wilson** will share some of his vast artifact collection with us explaining items and telling stories. Bring a friend for this interesting exhibit. After the updates at the meeting, we will be voting on the By-law change to move our election to December. The Nominating Committee has been contacting members to assemble a slate. Thank you to **Fred Barletta** and **Priscilla Gabosch** for working on this task for the Round Table. There is still time to consider serving next year; nominations will be accepted from the floor.

Tickets are on sale for our January 17th luncheon to honor **Mike Cavanaugh**. You can purchase them at the meeting or send your order to **Bob Russo** using the attached flyer. Tickets for the raffle will also be available at the meeting. Plan on attending what will be a grand event.

Events on the horizon include the 2015 Virginia Signature Conference on April 18th and to end the 150th celebration a Civil War Concert of various types music will be held on May 16th at the Monmouth County Library. Please share any events you know about, so we can include in future newsletter.

Happy Thanksgiving to you and your families. Enjoy the time together. See you on the 13th at the Lamp Post or Joe's exhibit.

Rich Jankowski, President

**Join us at 7:15 p.m. on Thursday, November 13th,
at Camden County College,
Blackwood Campus, Connector Building
Room 101.**

Today in Civil War History

Wednesday November 13, 1861 McClellan Makes Major Marriage Mistake

No, Gen. George McClellan, newly appointed head of the Army of the Potomac, didn't get married today, but he did go the wedding of somebody else. The commander in chief who had just named "Little Mac" to the top job came to call while McClellan was out, and assuming he would be home shortly, Lincoln, his secretary John Hays, and Secretary of War Seward decided to wait for him. McClellan returned after about an hour, was told he had guests waiting, and went to his room. After waiting another half hour, a servant went to get McClellan and discovered that he had gone to bed. After this, when Lincoln wanted a meeting, he scheduled it for the White House.

Thursday November 13, 1862 Several Skirmishes Sorely Suffered

The presence or absence of a railroad, like an interstate highway connection today, could make or break a town in the 1860's. To have a rail intersection, where two or more lines passed through the same city, made it of considerable military importance, too. It was this factor that inspired a skirmish in the otherwise little-known hamlet of Holly Springs, Mississippi today. Federal troops wound up in possession of the town, rail connections and all. Other minor actions took place in Sulphur Springs, Va., near Nashville, Tenn., and along the coast of Georgia. Bragg decided to relocate the Army of Tennessee from Chattanooga north towards Murfreesboro, which would allow him to link up with Breckinridge.

Friday November 13, 1863 Hungry Horses Hinder Heroics

Gen. Robert E. Lee and his men had had a rough summer. Heavy action in the spring, constant movement, finally the desperate move into Maryland and Pennsylvania culminating in the three days of Gettysburg. Even after that, movement if not active battle had been constant. This had been hard on the men of the Army of Northern Virginia, harder on their supplies and equipment. It had, however, been hardest of all on the members of the army least able to protest: the horses and other beasts of burden. Gen. Lee sent a telegram from Orange Court House, Va., to Jefferson Davis in Richmond today, imploring him to find a supply of food for the animals, saying that they had had only three pounds of corn per day per horse for the last five days. Davis ordered other supplies delayed until corn could be shipped in.

Sunday November 13, 1864 Early's Expedition Ending Early

Gen. Jubal Early and his force had been detached from the siege of Petersburg five months ago and sent North on a mission: scare the bejeebers out of the Yankees, particularly the ones living in or near Washington, D.C. The hope was that these alarmed people would put pressure on the fellow living at 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. to bring some troops home to protect them. Neither Lincoln nor General of the Armies U.S. Grant was inclined to oblige him, and now Early's men were beginning to be brought back to Richmond for the defense effort. Early and company had marched nearly 1700 miles and fought 72 battles in this five months, but to no avail. The Shenandoah Valley now pretty well belonged to Phil Sheridan and his Yankee cavalry.

www.civilwarinteractive

Move the Meade Statue...

I need the help of the Civil War community. As some of you know, there are two major statues in Pennsylvania honoring Gen. George Meade. One is in Gettysburg, and is placed in a highly visible and appropriate location. The other is in Philadelphia, in a section of the city's vast Fairmount Park that is rarely viewed.

It is an equestrian statue of the General and his horse, Old Baldy, designed by Alexander Milne Calder. Right now it stands on Lansdowne Drive behind Memorial Hall and stares out into a grove of trees. The drive that goes past it is rarely used.

If you ask local citizens, nobody knows where it is located. The park administration doesn't even know where it is, and some do not know who General Meade is.

Nevertheless, attempts by the General George Meade Society in Philadelphia, and other Civil War enthusiasts, to move the statue out of isolation, have been rebuffed by the city. These attempts have been going on for 100 years.

The City of Philadelphia's Parkpersonnel's reply is that this location was the original desire of the Meade family. However, the original location was selected so that horse

General George Meade stands alone in Fairmount Park on a remote road behind Memorial Hall - staring at the trees.



Continued on page 3

carriages and their occupants would pass by through the park on this once popular drive, and also that the statue would look out over Laurel Hill Cemetery, where Gen. Meade is buried with his family.

Now Landsdowne Drive is rarely used and a grove of trees has grown up to block the vista to the cemetery. Now the statue looks ridiculous, with no purpose, rarely viewed. Even aside from history, the statue is a magnificent work of art.

Besides Meade's involvement in the Civil War, he was also the first Fairmount Park Commissioner. This park is the largest land mass urban park in the country. After the Civil War, Meade would ride through the park every day on Baldy, and speak with those strolling by.

He was instrumental in the design and creation of the park. And yet, the park administration doesn't know who he is? Meade was a remarkable engineer, which was his profession.

The Meade family has expressed the desire to move the statue. A location has been selected at the head of the parkway, which would be a highly visible and resplendent representation of Philadelphia's involvement in the Civil War.

There have been statues moved before. The response from the City has been less than vague and has no credibility. As we approach the last year of the Sesquicentennial, how wonderful it would be to place the Meade statue in a place where it can be seen - where Philadelphia's place in Civil War history can be considered by all.

Please contact Michael DiBerardinis, Deputy Mayor of Philadelphia's Parks & Recreation, and ask him to honor the history of Gettysburg and our Civil War, and move the statue to Love Park.

Beverly Rolfsmeyer
Philadelphia, PA

"The Battles of Iuka, Corinth and Hatchie's Bridge (Davis Bridge)"

Continued from October issue.

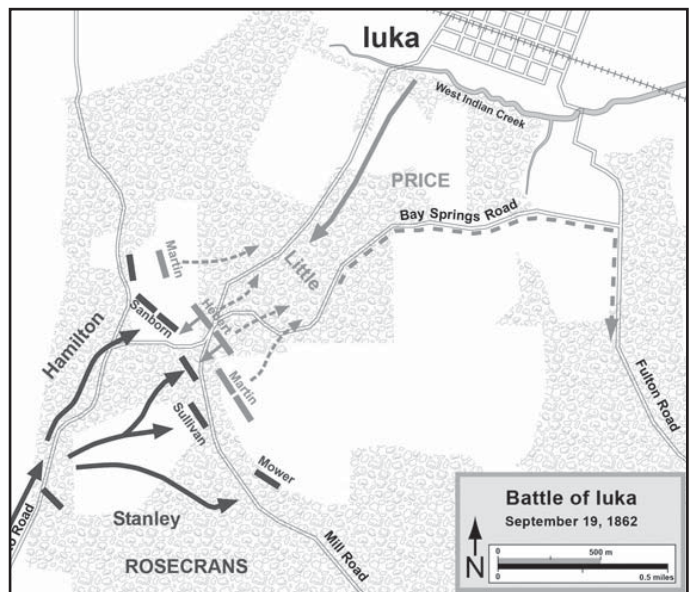
The Battle of Iuka...

Battle

Ord advanced toward Iuka on the night of September 18 and skirmishing ensued between his reconnaissance patrol and Confederate pickets, about six miles (10 km) from Iuka, before nightfall. Rosecrans was late, having farther to march over roads mired in mud; furthermore, one of his divisions took a wrong turn and had to countermarch to the correct road. On the night of September 18, he notified Grant that he was 20 miles away, but planned to start marching again at 4:30 a.m. and should reach Iuka by midafternoon on September 19. Considering this delay, Grant ordered Ord to move within 4 miles of the town, but to await the sound of fighting between Rosecrans and Price before engaging the Confederates. Ord demanded that the Confederates surrender, but Price refused. Price received dispatches from Van Dorn suggesting that their two armies rendezvous at Rienzi for attacks on the Union Army forces in the area, so Price ordered his men to prepare for a march the next day. Rosecrans's army marched early on September 19, but instead of using two roads as originally planned—the Jacinto and Fulton Roads, approaching Iuka from the southwest and southeast—it followed only the Jacinto Road. Rosecrans was concerned that if he used both roads, the halves of his divided force could not realistically support each other if the Confederates attacked.

Battle of Iuka

Rosecrans was within two miles (3 km) of the town on September 19, pushing back Confederate pickets, when his lead element, Sanborn's brigade, was struck suddenly by Little's Confederate division at 4:30 p.m., on the Mill Road, near the forks of the Jacinto Road and the crossroads leading from it to Fulton (sometimes referred to as the Bay Springs Road). Hamilton deployed his force to the best advantage, hisartil-



lery being posted on the only suitable ground. Col. Mizner with a battalion of the 3rd Michigan Cavalry was sent out on the right and the 10th Iowa Infantry and a section of the 11th Ohio Battery formed the left.

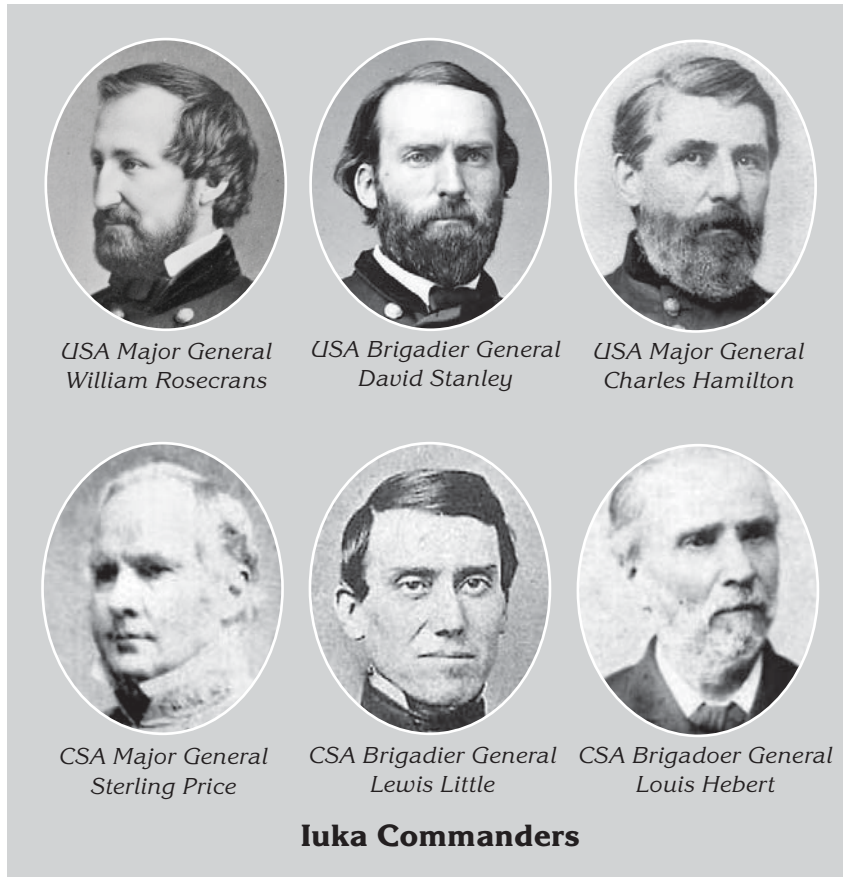
Hébert's brigade (five infantry regiments, supported by cavalry) moved forward on the Ohio battery around 5:15 p.m., and although met by a volley from the entire Federal line at 100 yards (91 m), it succeeded in reaching the battery before being repulsed twice. On the third attempt the Confederates drove off the gunners and compelled the 48th Indiana to fall back upon the 4th Minnesota. (The 11th Ohio lost 46 of their 54 gunners and three of their four officers. Although the Confederates had captured all six guns of the battery, they were unable to take advantage of them, because all of the horses had been killed in the

fighting.) At this time Stanley's division was brought into the action. The 11th Missouri was placed to the right and rear of the 5th Iowa, where it repulsed a last desperate attack of two Mississippi brigades. Fighting, which Price later stated he had "never seen surpassed," continued until after dark. A fresh north wind, blowing from Ord's position in the direction of Iuka, caused an acoustic shadow that prevented the sound of the guns from reaching him, and he and Grant knew nothing of the engagement until after it was over. Ord's troops stood idly while the fighting raged only a few miles away.

Aftermath

During the night both Rosecrans and Ord deployed their forces in the expectation of a renewal of the engagement at daylight, but the Confederate forces had withdrawn. Price had been planning this move since September 18 and Rosecrans's attack merely delayed his departure. The Confederates used the Fulton Road, which the Union army had not blocked, protecting its rear with a heavy rearguard and meeting up with Van Dorn's army in Ripley five days later. The Confederates combined with Van Dorn for the Second Battle of Corinth, October 3-4. Stanley shelled the town, driving out a number of stragglers. He and Rosecrans's cavalry pushed on in pursuit of Price for 15 miles, but owing to the exhausted condition of his troops, his column was outrun and he gave up the pursuit.

The Union casualties at Iuka were 790 (144 killed, 598 wounded, 40 captured or missing); the Confederates lost 1,516 (263 killed, 692 wounded, 561 captured or missing). The most senior casualty was Confederate general Little, who was struck in the eye by a bullet while accompanying Price. Among the ordnance stores abandoned by the Confederates were 1,629 stand of arms, a large stock of quartermaster and commissary stores, and 13,000 rounds of ammunition. Grant had partially accomplished his objective—Price was not able to link up with Bragg in Kentucky, but Rosecrans had not been



USA Major General William Rosecrans

USA Brigadier General David Stanley

USA Major General Charles Hamilton

CSA Major General Sterling Price

CSA Brigadier General Lewis Little

CSA Brigadoer General Louis Hebert

Iuka Commanders

able to destroy the Confederate army or prevent it from linking up with Van Dorn and threatening the critical railroad junction at Corinth.

The Battle of Iuka marked the beginning of a long professional enmity between Rosecrans and Grant. The

The Second Battle of Corinth...

The Second Battle of Corinth (which, in the context of the American Civil War, is usually referred to as the Battle of Corinth, to differentiate it from the Siege of Corinth earlier the same year) was fought October 3-4, 1862, in Corinth, Mississippi. For the second time in the

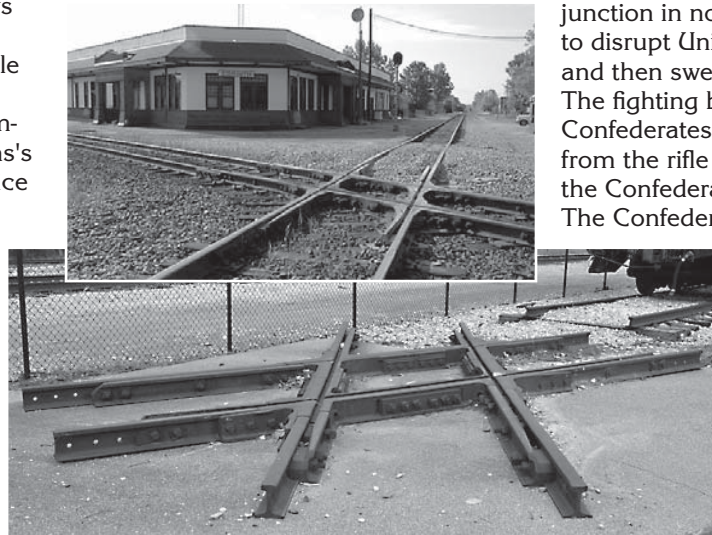
Iuka-Corinth Campaign, Union Maj. Gen. William Rosecrans defeated a Confederate army, this time one under Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn.

After the Battle of Iuka, Maj. Gen. Sterling Price marched his army to meet with Van Dorn's. The combined force, under the command of the more senior Van Dorn, moved in the direction of Corinth, a critical rail junction in northern Mississippi, hoping to disrupt Union lines of communications and then sweep into Middle Tennessee. The fighting began on October 3 as the Confederates pushed the Federal army from the rifle pits originally constructed by the Confederates for the Siege of Corinth. The Confederates exploited a gap in the

Union line and continued to press the Union troops until they fell back to an inner line of fortifications.

On the second day of battle, the Confederates moved forward to meet heavy Union artillery fire, storming Battery Powell and Battery Robinett, where desperate hand-to-hand fighting occurred.

A brief incursion into the town of Corinth was repulsed. After a Federal counterattack recaptured Battery Powell, Van Dorn ordered a general retreat. Rosecrans did not pursue immediately and the Confederates escaped destruction.



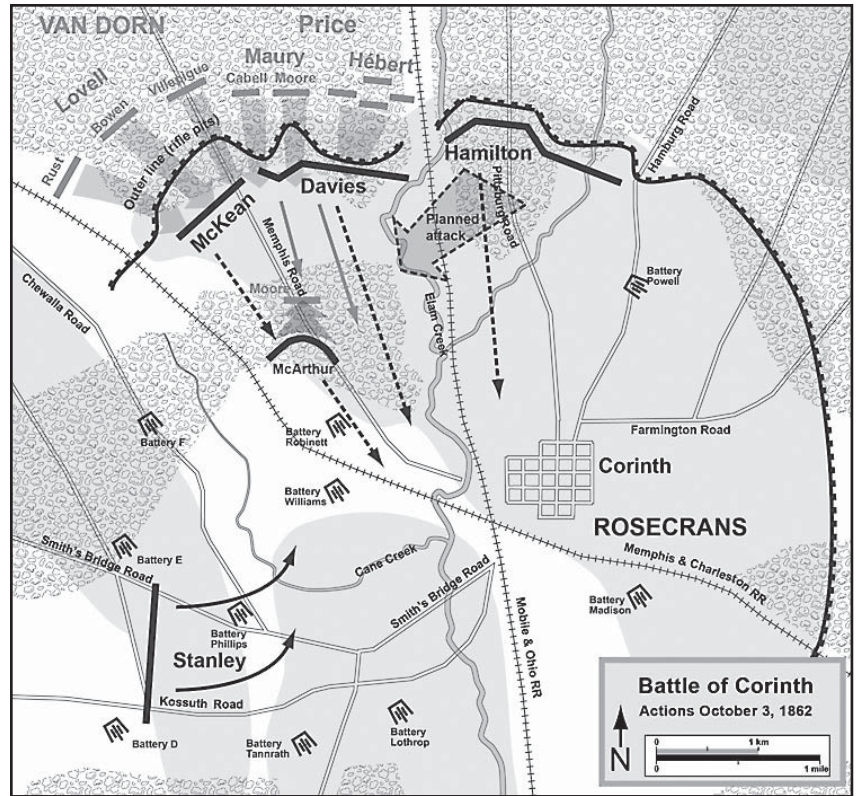
Corinth Railroad Intersection Crossroads (Rails North-South and East-West)

Background

As Confederate General Braxton Bragg moved north from Tennessee into Kentucky in September 1862, Union Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell pursued him from Nashville with his Army of the Ohio. Confederate forces under Van Dorn and Price in northern Mississippi were expected to advance into Middle Tennessee to support Bragg's effort, but the Confederates also needed to prevent Buell from being reinforced by Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's Army of the Tennessee. Since the conclusion of the Siege of Corinth that summer, Grant's army had been engaged in protecting supply lines in western Tennessee and northern Mississippi. At the Battle of Iuka on September 19, Maj. Gen. Sterling Price's Confederate Army of the West was defeated by forces under Grant's overall command, but tactically under Rosecrans, the commander of the Army of the Mississippi. (Grant's second column approaching Iuka, commanded by Maj. Gen. Edward Ord, did not participate in the battle as planned. An acoustic shadow apparently prevented Grant and Ord from hearing the sounds of the battle starting.) Price had hoped to combine his small army with Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn's Army of West Tennessee and disrupt Grant's communications, but Rosecrans struck first, causing Price to retreat from Iuka. Rosecrans's pursuit of Price was ineffectual.

After Iuka, Grant established his headquarters at Jackson, Tennessee, a central location to communicate with his commands at Corinth and Memphis. Rosecrans returned to Corinth. Ord's three divisions of Grant's Army of the Tennessee moved to Bolivar, Tennessee, northwest of Corinth, to join with Maj. Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut. Thus, Grant's forces in the immediate vicinity consisted of 12,000 men at Bolivar, Rosecrans's 23,000 at Corinth, Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman's 7,000 at Memphis, and another 6,000 as a general reserve at Jackson.

Price's army marched to Ripley where it joined Van Dorn on September 28. Van Dorn was the senior officer and took command of the combined force, numbering about 22,000 men. They marched on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad to Pocahtonas, Tennessee, on October 1. From this point they had a number of opportunities for further moves and Grant was uncertain about their intentions. When they bivouacked on October 2 at Chewalla, Grant became certain that Corinth was the target. The Confederates hoped to seize Corinth from an unexpected direction, isolating Rosecrans from reinforcements, and then sweep into Middle Tennessee. Grant sent word to Rosecrans to be prepared for an attack, at the same time directing Hurlbut to keep an eye on the enemy and strike him on the flank if a favorable opportunity offered. Despite the warning from Grant, Rosecrans was not convinced that Corinth was necessarily the target of Van Dorn's advance. He believed that the Confederate commander would not be foolhardy enough to attack the fortified town and might



well instead choose to strike the Mobile and Ohio railroad and maneuver the Federals out of their position.

Along the north and east sides of Corinth, about two miles from the town, was a line of entrenchments, extending from the Chewalla Road on the northwest to the Mobile and

Continued on page 6



USA Brigadier General
Thomas McKean



USA Brigadier General
Thomas Davies



USA Brigadier General
John McArthur



CSA Major General
Earl Van Dorn



CSA Major General
Mansfield Lovell



CSA Brigadoer General
Dabney Maury

Additional Commanders for Corinth

Continued from page 5 - "Iuka, Corinth, Hatchie's Bridge"

Ohio Railroad on the south, that had been constructed by Confederate General P.G.T. Beauregard's army before it evacuated the town in May. These lines were too extensive for Rosecrans's 23,000 men to defend, so with the approval of Grant, Rosecrans modified the lines to emphasize the defense of the town and the ammunition magazines near the junction of the two railroads. The inner line of redoubts, closer to the town, called the Halleck Line, was much more substantial. A number of formidable named batteries, guns positioned in strong earthwork defenses, were part of the inner line: Batteries Robinett, Williams, Phillips, Tannrath, and Lothrop, in the area known as College Hill. They were connected by breastworks, and during the last four days of September these works had been strengthened, and the trees in the vicinity of the centrally placed Battery Robinett had been felled to form an abatis. Rosecrans's plan was to absorb the expected Confederate advance with a skirmish line at the old Confederate entrenchments and to then meet the bulk of the Confederate attack with his main force along the Halleck Line, about a mile from the center of town. His final stand would be made around the batteries on College Hill. His men were provided with three days' rations and 100 rounds of ammunition. Van Dorn was not aware of the strength of his opponent, who had prudently called in two reinforcing divisions from the Army of the Tennessee to deal with the difficulty of assaulting these prepared positions.

Union

Rosecrans's Army of the Mississippi was organized as follows:

Division of Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley included the brigades of Cols. John W. Fuller and Joseph A. Mower.

Division of Brig. Gen. Charles S. Hamilton included the brigades of Brig. Gens. Napoleon B. Buford and Jeremiah C. Sullivan.

Cavalry division of Col. John K. Mizner included the brigades of Cols. Edward Hatch and Albert L. Lee.

A division on loan from the Army of the Tennessee, commanded by Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Davies, included the brigades of Brig. Gens. Pleasant A. Hackleman and Richard J. Oglesby, and Col. Silas D. Baldwin.

A second division on loan, commanded by Brig. Gen. Thomas J. McKean, included the brigades of Brig. Gen. John McArthur and Cols. John M. Oliver and Marcellus M. Crocker.

Confederate

Van Dorn's combined Confederate Army of West Tennessee was organized as follows:

Price's Corps, also known as the Army of the West, with two divisions commanded by Brig. Gen. Louis Hébert (brigades of Brig. Gen. Martin E. Green and Colonels Elijah Gates, W. Bruce Colbert, and John D. Martin) and Brig. Gen. Dabney H. Maury (brigades of Brig. Gens. John C. Moore and William L. Cabell, and Col. Charles W. Phifer). The 1st Division of the District of the Mississippi, commanded by Maj. Gen. Mansfield Lovell, with the brigades of Brig. Gens. Albert Rust, John B. Villepigue, John S. Bowen, and a cavalry brigade commanded by Col. William H. Jackson, and Major St. L. Dupiere's Louisiana Zouave battalion.

Battle of Corinth, October 3, 1862

On the morning of October 3, three of Rosecrans's divisions advanced into the old Confederate rifle pits north and northwest of town: McKean on the left, Davies in the

center, and Hamilton on the right. Stanley's division was held in reserve south of town. Van Dorn began his assault at 10 a.m. with Lovell's division attacking McArthur's brigade (McKean's division, on the Union left) from three sides. Van Dorn's plan was a double envelopment, in which Lovell would open the fight, in the hope that Rosecrans would weaken his right to reinforce McKean, at which time Price would make the main assault against the Federal right and enter the works. Lovell made a determined attack on Oliver and as soon as he became engaged Maury opened the fight with Davies's left. McArthur quickly moved four regiments to Oliver's support and at the same time Davies advanced his line to the entrenchments. These movements left a gap between Davies and McKean, through which the Confederates forced their way about 1:30 p.m., and the whole Union line fell back to within half a mile of the redoubts, leaving two pieces of artillery in the hands of the Confederates.

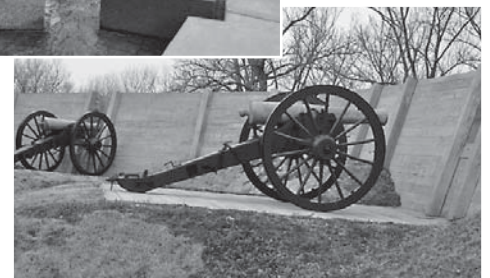
During this part of the action Gen. Hackleman was killed and Gen. Oglesby (the future governor of Illinois) seriously wounded, shot through the lungs. About 3 p.m. Hamilton was ordered to change front and attack the Confederates on the left flank, but through a misunderstanding of the order and the unmasking of a force on Buford's front, so much time was lost that it was sunset before the division was in position for the movement, and it had to be abandoned. Van Dorn in his report says: "One hour more of daylight and victory would have soothed our grief for the loss of the gallant dead who sleep on that lost but not dishonored field." But one hour more of daylight would have hurled Hamilton's as-yet unengaged brigades on the Confederate's left and rear, which would in all probability have driven Van Dorn from the field and made the second day's battle unnecessary.

Article: Wikipedia - Maps: Hal Jespersen

Continued in next couple of issues for the Battles of Iuka, Corinth and Hatchie's Bridge



*Vistor's Center
at Corinth,
Mississippi*



Camden County College/Old Baldy Civil War Round Table Fall Lecture Series a Great Success

The first lecture Series presented by the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table and Camden County College. The five talks were arranged by **Harry Jenkins** of Old Baldy and **Jack Pesda** of Camden County College. The lectures were well attended and hopefully helped educate the public on the Civil War.

Old Baldy would like to congratulate **Harry Jenkins** for organizing and getting such fine speakers for the lectures. (and bringing the project in under budget).... **Great Job Harry**



Camden County College's,
Jack Pesda



OBCWRT Lecture Coordinator,
Harry Jenkins



Jay Jorgenson, Speaker



Dr. Gregory J. W. Urwin,
Speaker



Joseph Wilson,
Speaker



Matt Borowick, Speaker, and
OBCWRT President, Rich
Jankowski

Steven Wright, Speaker, and OBCWRT
President, Rich Jankowski



Cedar Creek Diorama Jim Heenehan

Some shots of my Cedar Creek diorama in honor of its 150th. One (1) is of the Rebels breaking the Union center and right. Even so, hungry soldier drop out to ransack captured Union supplies as seen in picture two (2). A third (3) is of the final unbroken Union division - Getty's - repulsing an attack on Cemetery Hill. The final shot (4) is of Sheridan rallying the troops during his ride.

I have most of the soldiers from the original 1960 Civil War set and incorporate them into the dioramas (they are partially painted but not the original blue and gray colors). One Confederate can be seen on the right of picture #3 climbing up the hill. Another Marx original is the Union flag bearer in the Sheridan Ride picture.

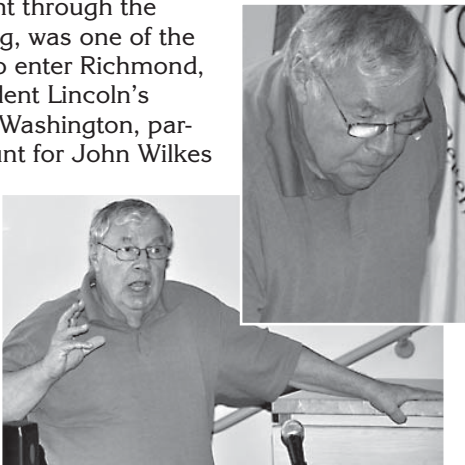


Two good meetings coming up - November with Joe Wilson showing and discussing his collection of CW artifacts and the influence they had on the life of the Soldier.

December gives us Bill Sia and his discussion on the "Reconstruction" of a split nation and the effect it will have on that nation than and now... this will lead into our first meeting of 2015. A real Round Table discussion on "Victory and/or Defeat"... did Grant win and did Lee loose... should be a great discussion.

October 9th Meeting... "New Jersey's African-American Civil War Soldiers"

Joe Bilby gave us a great presentation on how the New Jersey African-Americans served their country. How they were recruited, trained and then sent off to fight. He discussed the most famous of these regiments was the 22nd United States Colored Infantry, a unit that broke the Confederate line at Petersburg in June, 1864, fought through the siege of Petersburg, was one of the first Union units to enter Richmond, marched in President Lincoln's funeral parade in Washington, participated in the hunt for John Wilkes Booth. A great presentation enjoyed by all.



Joe Bilby



Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2014

November 13 – Thursday
"Civil War Artifacts"
Joe Wilson
(Historian/Collector)

December 11 – Thursday
"Reconstruction"
Bill Sia
(Historian/Teacher/Scholar)

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

You're Welcome to Join Us!

Area Civil War Round Table Meetings in the Fall 2014:

Camp Olden	Nov 6	Dec 4
Cape May	Nov 20	
Wilmington	Nov 5	Dec 3
Del Val	Nov 18	
Brandywine	Nov 5	Dec 3
Robert E. Lee	Nov 3	Dec 8
Eastern PA	Nov 4	Dec 2
Phil Kearny	Nov 19	Dec 7

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

Email: oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net

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

Face Book: Old Baldy Civil War Round Table

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

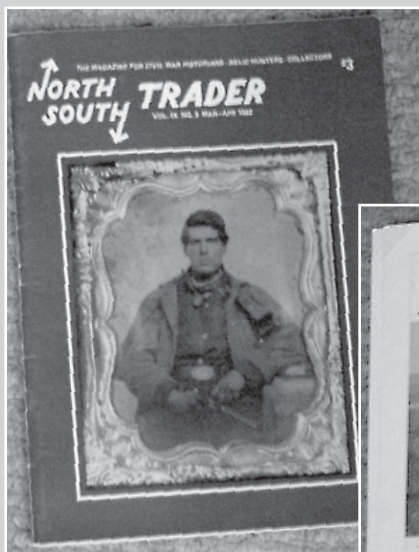
Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia Cavanaugh Luncheon Raffle



**Highwater Mark
Framed Mort Kuntsler Print**



**New York Times
Complete Civil War Book**



**Signed article
by Mike Cavanaugh about
Old Baldy in March/April
1982 North-South Trader**



**Tickets: \$2 each or 3 for \$5
To be drawn at the Old Baldy Luncheon on
January 17, 2015**



Old Baldy

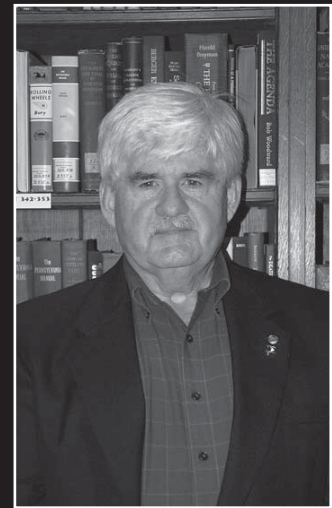
Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

Honor Luncheon

A Luncheon to Recognize and Honor

Michael Cavanaugh

Round Table Founder
Civil War Scholar
Book Exchange Founder
(Civil War News)



January 17, 2015 11:30 AM
Adelphia Restaurant
1750 Clements Bridge Road
Deptford, NJ 08096

Presentation by Dr. Randall Miller Saint Joseph University Professor
"Armed for Freedom: Black Soldiers and Emancipation"

Full course buffet lunch with soup, salad, entrees, vegetables and dessert.
Cash Bar, Door Prizes and Raffle.

Tickets Available \$40.00 Each or 2 for \$75.00
Rich Jankowski - 856.904.5481
Rosemary Viggiano - 856.924.0718

Make check payable to: Old Baldy CWRT and send to: OBCWRT/Bob Russo, 15 Lakeview Place, Cherry Hill, NJ 08003

NAME _____ PHONE _____

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