

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

July 9, 2015 The One Hundred and Fiftieth Year of the Civil War

"The Southern War Against the Confederacy: Unionism in the Seceding States"



Join us on **Thursday, July 9th at 7:15 PM** at **Camden County College, Blackwood Campus, Connector Building - Room 101** for a presentation on "**The Southern War against the Confederacy: Unionism in the Seceding States**" by **John Jorgensen**

The American Civil War is remembered primarily as a contest between North and South; however, the reality of wartime identity politics was far more complex than this regional narrative admits. As many as one Southern soldier in ten served in the "Northern" army (and this number excludes as many as two hundred thousand ex-slaves who swelled the Federal ranks!). The Union Navy's highest ranking officer was a Southerner. Four Confederate states (not counting West Virginia) elected pro-Union governors during the conflict, and on the last day of the war, the President of the United States was a man who called a Confederate city home.

Join us on July 9th, when we will examine the diversity of Southern opinion on the issues which lay at the heart of the war. We will take a broad look at some of the many ways in which Unionists in the South contributed to the Federal war effort, politically and militarily. And we will begin to answer the question, How did the war come to be remembered as North versus South in spite of all this?

The son of a noted Gettysburg scholar, John Jorgensen is a history teacher from Woodbridge, NJ. He holds a BA in Political Science from Fairfield University and a Masters in Social Studies Education from Rutgers University. In one way or another, the American Civil War has been a lifelong passion for him.

Part 2 - Mike Cavanaugh's History of Old Baldy CWRT will be in the August issue.

Notes from the President...

Hope your Independence weekend celebrations went well. I was on the left coast exploring nature and capitals while taking in a few ball games. Thanks to **Bob Russo** for holding down the fort in my absence. The Sierra Nevada are awesome and worth seeing.

Last month **Jane Peter Estes** told us about the women of Gettysburg. All present were inspired. This month History teacher, **John Jorgensen** will enlighten us on Unionism in the South. Bring a friend to hear this fine presentation. Start watching Civil War movies so you are ready for our discussion in August.

The trip to Woodland Cemetery was very good as the weather was not too hot and **Jim Mundy** gave a great tour. **Dave Gilson** will be scheduling him to present to us next year. We may be doing some fund raising to repair some of Woodland's headstones. There may be another tour in the Fall for those who were unable to join us on the 13th. Take time to read **Kathy Clark's** article on the event. Thanks to all who attended both far and near.

Our reorganized Book Award committee will report out next month. The Membership team will check one more time for updates before Emailing the roster to members so we can better communicate. Let us know if you want to assist with the symposium for next year as plans are developing. If you did not hear at the last meeting the Jersey Shore Civil War Round Table is up and growing. They are looking to work with us on events and happenings in the future. **Bob Russo** is securing a table for us at the Civil War event in Mullica Hill. Stay tuned for more details. Be sure to ask Bob about his training with the Park Service when you see him. The Board will meet the week after the regular meeting if you have any issues to be considered, please pass them to a Board member.

Look forward to meeting the new folks you met at recent historical events and invited to our meeting. If you can, join us at the Lamp Post Diner for a pre-meeting meal. Travel safe and stay cool.

Travel safe and stay cool.

Rich Jankowski, President

Join us at 7:15 p.m. on Thursday, July 9th, at Camden County College, Blackwood Campus, Connector Building, Room 101.

Today in Civil War History

Tuesday July 9, 1861 Brigades Bunch Beyond Buckhannon

There was little military action conducted today, but that didn't mean that things weren't in the works. McClellan was moving brigades around, with three at Buckhannon and one at Philippi, in preparation for a planned action against Robert S. Garnett. As usual, McClellan greatly outnumbered his opponent; as usual he didn't believe it and waited until more forces could be gathered. The attack was to be aimed in the direction of Laurel Hill and Rich Mountain.

Wednesday July 9, 1862 Mounted Morgan Makes Military Maneuver

John Hunt Morgan had had a varied career. The native Kentuckian had been expelled from college, then joined the Army and served in the Mexican War, then bought a hemp factory and raised a militia group. Today he was leading his cavalry forces against the Union, and doing so very effectively. In fact he routed the Yankees, and captured the town of Tompkinsville, KY.

Thursday July 9, 1863 Mississippi Mildness Mostly Mirage

With the formal surrender of General Gardner's forces at Port Hudson today, the official re-conquest of the Mississippi River was complete. Even more than Vicksburg, Port Hudson's location and elevation made it a perfect chokepoint for hostile shipping. The hostility was still around in full force, however. Guerillas, irregulars, and even occasional Confederate regulars on both sides of the river would persist in their efforts for the rest of the war. Sniping, sabotage and occasional mortar fire was never entirely suppressed.

Saturday July 9, 1864 Fumbling Federal Forces Face Fearsome Foe

It wasn't really the fault of the men in Blue that they did poorly at the Monocacy River in Maryland today. Raw recruits, short-term enlistees, a few veterans on leave. It was a rag-tag force of 6000 defenders that General Lew Wallace cobbled together to oppose the 18,000 Confederates of Jubal Early who were marching on Washington. Losing a third of their force, including 1200 missing or captured, they nevertheless delayed Early's march for a day. A part of the regular army's Sixth Corps was rushing up from City Point, Va. to assist in Early's ouster.

www.civilwarinteractive.com

Kathy Clark OBCWRT Member

Old Baldy CWRT's trip to Woodland Cemetery

It was a warm, summer like day with a saving breeze as we met Jim Mundy in the Hamilton Mansion at the Woodland Cemetery on Saturday, June 13. We had a very informative tour and history of the Hamilton mansion before stepping outside to walk the cemetery.

In 1770 William Hamilton, educated at the University of Penn and developing a love of plants and gardens, decided to build his own home with a two-storied columned portico for the best views of the Schuylkill River. That was the start of his love of gardening. After visiting England in 1784 he returned to Philadelphia to redesign and enlarge the building with rounded bays in the Federalist style like the work of Scottish architect Robert Adams. Hamilton laid out the grounds in an English landscape style of the period. Not only was he a landscape gardener but also did agricultural experiments

along with his passion for botany similar to what Bartram was doing at the



Jim Mundy

time. He has the largest collection of native and imported plants in America, over 9,000 species. At the height of the glory of the estate it was over 600 acres. Friends with Thomas Jefferson, he planted and tended the harvested seeds of Louis and Clark. Hamilton gave America the Ginkgo, the Lombardy Poplar, Norway Maple, and English Elm. Hamilton was a man interested in

Photos: Kathy Clark, Bob Fallon, Rich Jankowski

Continued on page 3

Nature's production capacity, invested in it, and wanted to preserve it.

In 1840, the property (house and gardens) was purchased by the Woodland Cemetery Co. of Philadelphia. The cemetery continues to be laid out



Drexel Mausoleum



Hamilton Mansion

in the rural country style, similar to what is found in

England and France, with meandering walkways and ornate monuments.

Jim started his talk by giving us some history of the area and then showed a model of the mansion, explaining how the building went from a small home to one with rounded porticos similar to the design of the oval office in Washington D.C. The interesting thing about the building was an underground tunnel where the servants could walk from one end of the house to the other without being seen from outside. In the house there were two stairways one for the family and one hidden for the servants. We then took a tour of the mansion on the main floor and got a chance to tour the basement where the kitchen was located. That is the area where the servants could enter and exit without anyone noticing them.

After a very informative Mansion tour Jim and our group started the tour of the cemetery with the Drexel Mausoleum. Frances Martin Drexel – (1792-1863) opened the Drexel Bank which helped fund the Mexican-American War in 1846. Frances Anthony Drexel – (1826-1893) was founder of Drexel University and father to Saint Katherine Drexel. George Washington Childs Drexel – (1868-1944) publisher and editor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger. He continued the family tradition of finance.

Shown are some of the other notable grave sites we saw on our tour:

Robert Beath – (1839-1914) Lieutenant Colonial who commanded the African-American union troops during the civil war. He was the founder of the Grand Army Post #5 and wrote the "History of the Grand Army of the Republic".

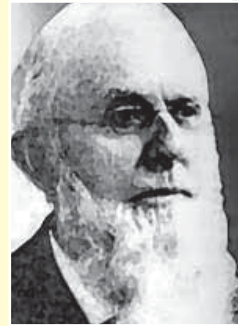
Frances Fontaine Maury, M.D. – (1840-1879) Commissioned as acting Assistant Surgeon for the Union Army during the

civil war. In 1865 he became chief surgeon at the Philadelphia Hospital.

Ann Bartram-Carr – (1779-1858) Ann was the granddaughter of J. Bartram. She and her husband Robert Carr – (1778-1866) owned and operated Bartram's gardens from 1813 to 1850. They introduced the poinsettia to the gardening world in 1829.

Joseph Campbell – (1817-1900) business man who bought and owned Campbell Soup Company.

Thomas Eakins – (1844-1916) One of America's foremost realist painters. He had a strong interest in anatomy and in 1862 enrolled in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Later in his life he taught at the academy becoming director in 1882. Susan MacDowell



Joseph Campbell Sketch



Joseph Campbell Grave



Thomas Eakins Self Portrait

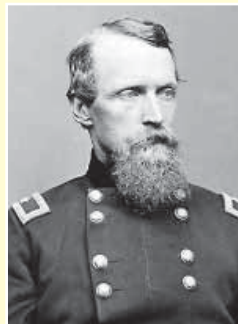


Eakins Family Graves

Eakins – (1851-1938) Eakins's wife was a talented artist as well. After her marriage she devoted much of her time to helping promote her husband's career. She did paint avidly during the last 20 years of her life.

Emily Bliss Souder – (1814-1886) Thanks to our June speaker, Jane Peters Estes we were very interested in seeing where Emily was buried. In 1995 the 28th Pennsylvania Association erected the monumental on her grave. She was one of many women, who volunteered as nurses following the battle of Gettysburg in July, 1863.

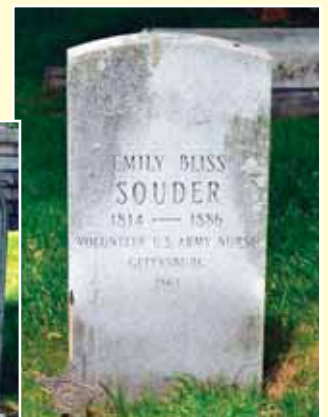
Major General David Bell Birney – (1825-1864) He was a lawyer and son of the abolitionist James G. Birney. At the start of the civil war, David Birney's regiment



Major General David Bell Birney



David Bell Birney Grave



Emily Souder Grave

became the 23rd Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. In 1862 he was promoted to Brigadier General of the Army of the Potomac. He died October 18, 1864 when he contracted malaria. His word, "Boys, keep your eyes on that flag!"

Samuel David Gross, M.D. – (1805-1884) During the civil war Dr. Gross served as a surgical consultant for the US Surgeon General, preparing a small handbook on Military medicine. In 1875 he was the subject of Eakins's painting "The Gross Clinic".



The Gross Clinic

Admiral David Dixon Porter – (1813-1891) At the outbreak of the civil war he commanded a flotilla of mortar boats at the capitol of New Orleans.



Porter Grave Sites



Admiral David Porter

Advanced to the rank of Rear Admiral in command of the Mississippi River Squadron during the Vicksburg Campaign under General Ulysses S. Grant. In 1864, he became admiral when David Farragut retired.

Advanced to the rank of Rear Admiral in command of the Mississippi River Squadron during the Vicksburg Campaign under General Ulysses S. Grant. In 1864, he became admiral when David Farragut retired.

Asa Whitney – (1791-1874) Asa invented the cast iron railroad wheel. He was a partner with Matthias Baldwin, locomotive builder, and set up a factory in Philadelphia. From 1847 to 1848, he obtained three patents and organized the firm of Asa Whitney and Sons of Philadelphia. The Whitney works became the largest in the US.

William W. Keen Jr., M.D. – (1837-1932) He is an acclaimed neurosurgeon and medical teacher in the US. During the civil war he served as acting assistant surgeon at the Turner's Lane Hospital in Philadelphia. He was known for his innovation in surgical treatment of disorders of the nervous system. Charles Barton Keen – (1868-1931) Charles was William's son who became a well known architect in Philadelphia. He worked in the new development of Pelham, Ogontz Park, and Glenside as well as on the mainline.

Jacob Mendez DaCosta, M.D. – (1833-1900) He was an assistant surgeon during the civil war, where he completed one of the early studies of anxiety disorders among soldiers called "Irritable Heart" or DaCosta's Syndrome".

John Joseph Abercrombie – (1798-1877) He was a decorated Civil War Brigadier General. In 1861, John was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, serving at Falling Waters, Seven Pines, and other Virginia sites. He later worked to command depots around Fredericksburg and the Washington Heights. John retired in 1865.



The Gross Clinic

Sylvester Bonnaffon – (1844-1922) He is a Civil War Medal of Honor recipient. He served the 99th regiment of the Pennsylvania Infantry. Sylvester participated in the fight against Confederate forces at the Boydton Plank Road, Virginia, in 1864. Seriously wounded at the battle and for his bravery he was awarded

the Medal of Honor.

Thomas Cripps – (1840-1906) He was Quarter Master in the US Navy, awarded the Medal of Honor for his bravery during the civil war. He manned a gun on the US Richmond during the battle of Mobile Bay, Alabama.

Paul Philippe Cret – (1876-1945) French who became a well known Philadelphia architect. He is best known for designing the 34th Street Bridge, the Ben Franklin Bridge, the Rodin Museum, aspects of the Ben Franklin Parkway, and the gatehouses of the Woodland Cemetery.

Hartmon Bache – (1797-1872) He was the great-grandson of Ben Franklin, graduated from West Point in 1818, and served in the Corps of Engineers. He worked for 47 years on numerous engineering projects, including the Brandywine Breakwater in Delaware Bay and Pacific Coast lighthouses. In 1865, he was promoted to Brevet Brigadier General, highest grade in the Corps of Engineers for service during the Civil War.

The men and women buried in this beautiful cemetery were civilians, politicians, Civil War heroes, Medal of Honor winners, artist, businessmen, Naval heroes, writers,

nurses, inventors, and ordinary citizens who gave their lives for the common cause of keeping us safe and protected during trying times. They must never be



*Caucasian Zelkova
The branches reach upward instead of outward and grow around each other around the tree's control trunk.*



Ginkgo Tree

forgotten and by touring these wonderful, glorious cemeteries we honor and continue to remember what they did for all of us.

Thanks to Jim Mundy for a very enlightening tour. Some of us did stay beyond the time to visit more of the cemetery but will have to

come back on another occasion to visit again. The Old Baldy group had a chance to visit a very important cemetery and really did enjoy the day. I hope when we do another tour with our civil war group that more will come out to honor our fallen heroes. It was a GRAND day! Next time come out and join us! We enjoyed each other's company, toured some new areas, learned a few new facts, and had a great adventure.

Waterloo... 200th Anniversary June 18, 2015

Jim Heenehan OBCWRT Member

With today (June 18) being the 200th anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo, I thought the Old Baldy group might like to see some pictures of the diorama of the battle I did last week. The photos here show an overview of D'Erlon's attack on Wellington's center along the ridge (also visible is the fortified farmhouse of La Haye Sainte held by the King's German Legion); a cuirassier attack on the British (N. Irish) Inniskilling cavalry; a section of Wellington's line held by the Scots (Gordon Highlander's on the right, Black Watch on the left, with the Scots Greys charging out in the foreground); and Napoleon with some of the Old Guard behind him. When La Haye Sainte fell at 6pm, Christopher Plummer as Wellington in the movie Waterloo shouts, "Give me night or give me Blucher!" (in fact, his less prosaic statement was "Night or Blucher must come."). But Blucher had arrived and the battle for the village of Plancenoit caused Napoleon to redirect his forces to hold off the Prussians before he could turn his attention back to the British. By the time Napoleon



D'Erlon's attack on Wellington's center along the ridge, visible is the fortified farmhouse of La Haye Sainte held by the King's German Legion.

Cuirasseurs attack on the British Inniskilling cavalry.



Wellington's line held by Gordon Highlander's on the right, Black Watch on the left, the Scots Greys charging in the foreground.



casualties. It is hard to fathom the level of carnage at Waterloo which eclipses anything seen in the Civil War. At least Wellington and Blucher finally stopped Napoleon once and for all.

Napoleon with some of the Old Guard behind him.

Unionist

Southern Unionist

In the United States, Southern Unionists were people living in the Confederate States of America, opposed to secession, and against the Civil War. These people are also referred to as Southern Loyalists, Union Loyalists and Lincoln Loyalists. During reconstruction these terms were replaced by "scalawag", which covered all Southern whites who supported the Republican Party. Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia (which West Virginia still formed part of) were home to the largest populations of loyalists, thousands of whom volunteered for Union military service.

What was a Southern Unionist?

The term Southern Unionist, and its variations, incorporate a spectrum of beliefs and actions. Some, such as Texas



Sam Houston

governor Sam Houston, were vocal in their support of Southern interests, but believed that those interests could best be maintained by remaining in the Union as it existed. Some Unionists opposed secession, but afterwards either actively served and fought with the Confederate armies, or supported the Confederacy in other ways. Others refused to fight, went North or stayed North to enlist in the Union Armies, or fought informally as partisans in the South. Some remained in the South and tried to stay neutral. The term

could also be used of any Southerner who worked with the Republican Party or Union government in any capacity after the war ended in 1865.

A study of Southern Unionists in Alabama who continued to support the Union during the war found that they were typically "old fashioned" or "Jackson" conservative Democrats, or former Whigs, who viewed the federal government as worthy of defending because it had provided economic and political security. They saw secession as dangerous, illegitimate, and contrary to the intentions of the Founding Fathers, and believed that the Confederacy could not improve on the United States government. The desire for security was a motivation for Unionist slaveholders, who feared that secession would cause a conflict that would result in the loss of their slaves; however, some stated that they would rather give up slavery than dissolve the union. The Southern ideals of honor, family, and duty were as important to Unionists as to their pro-secession neighbors. They believed, however, that rebelling against the United States, which many of their ancestors had fought for in 1776 and 1812, was the unmanly and dishonorable act.

James A. Baggett profiled 742 Southern Unionists, comparing them to 666 Redeemers who opposed and eventually replaced them. He compares three regions, the Upper South, the Southeast, and the Southwest. Baggett follows the life of each Southern Unionist before, during, and after the war, with respect to birthplace, occupation, value of estate, slave ownership, education, party activity, stand on secession, war politics, and postwar politics.

Baggett thus looked at 1400 political activists across the South, and gave each a score:

Score	Activity
1	Antisecessionist Breckinridge supporter in 1860 election
2	Bell or Douglas supporter in 1860 election
3	1860–61 opponent of secession
4	passive wartime unionist
5	peace party advocate
6	active wartime unionist
7	postwar Union party supporter

Baggett found the higher the score the more likely the person was a Southern Unionist. Of course, depending on the definition, all of these activities make one as a Southern Unionist by definition.

Before the war there was widespread belief in the North that the states that had not yet seceded might be persuaded to stay within the Union. This idea was predicated on

the fact that many believed that the newly elected President Lincoln would declare a relaxed policy toward the South that would ease tensions. Given the fact that there were a good number of Southern Unionists known to be found in the South it was hoped that this deliberate policy of non-provocation would subvert extremists from irreversible action. Admirable though their sentiments might have been the claims of these Northerners were greatly embellished. In fact there were fewer Unionists in the South than many Northerners believed, and they tended to be concentrated in areas such as West Virginia, Eastern Tennessee, and parts of North Carolina where slave owners and slaves themselves were few. Furthermore in the states that had already seceded irreversible action had already taken place, federal buildings, mints, and courthouses had been seized.

Many southern soldiers remained loyal when their states seceded; 40% of Virginian officers in the United States military,

State	White soldiers serving in the Union Army branches unlisted
Alabama	3,000
Arkansas	10,000
Florida	3,500
Georgia	400
Louisiana	7,000
Mississippi	545
North Carolina	25,000
Tennessee	42,000
Texas	2,200
Virginia and West Virginia	22,000

for example, stayed with the Union. During the war, many Southern Unionists went North and joined the Union armies. Others joined when Union armies entered their hometowns in Tennessee, Virginia, Arkansas, Louisiana and elsewhere. Over 100,000 Southern Unionists served in the Union Army during the Civil War, and every Southern state, except South Carolina, raised at least a battalion.

The Southern Unionists were referred to in Henry Clay Work's song *Marching Through Georgia*:

*Yes and there were Union men who wept with joyful tears,
When they saw the honored flag they had not seen for years;
Hardly could they be restrained from breaking forth in cheers,
While we were marching through Georgia.*

Southern Unionists were extensively used as anti-guerrilla forces and as occupation troops in areas of the Confederacy occupied by the Union. Ulysses S. Grant noted "We had many regiments of brave and loyal men who volunteered



Emerson Etheridge

Elizabeth Van Lew

Francis Lieber

Francis H. Pierpont

John Minor Botts

under great difficulty from the twelve million belonging to the South." (*Personal Memoirs of Ulysses S. Grant, 1885, vol 2. chapt. 68, p. 636*).

Scalawag

In United States history, scalawags were Southern whites who supported Reconstruction and the Republican Party, after the American Civil War.

Like similar terms such as "carpetbagger," the word has a long history of use as a slur against Southerners considered by other conservative or pro-federation Southerners to betray the region's values by supporting policies considered "Northern," such as desegregation and racial integration. The term is commonly used in historical studies as a neutral descriptor of Southern white Republicans, although some historians have discarded the term due to its history of pejorative connotations.

Origins of the term

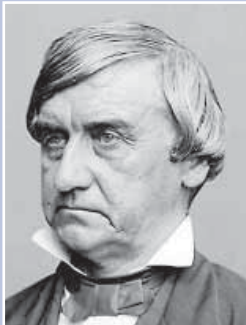
The term was originally a derogatory epithet but is used by many historians as a useful shorthand, as in Wiggins (1991), Baggett (2003), Rubin (2006) and Wetta (2012). The word "scalawag", originally referring to low-grade farm animals, was adopted by their opponents to refer to Southern whites who formed a Republican coalition with



Scalawag/Carpetbagger

Prominent Southern Unionists

- John Bell, but after the Battle of Fort Sumter he supported the Confederacy
- John Minor Botts
- Thomas E. Bramlette
- Robert Jefferson Breckinridge
- William Gannaway Brownlow
- William Cannon
- William Crutchfield
- Thomas H. DuVal
- Emerson Etheridge
- Andrew Jackson Hamilton
- Joshua Hill
- William Woods Holden
- Joseph Holt
- Sam Houston
- Fielding Hurst
- Andrew Johnson
- Newton Knight
- Francis Lieber
- Montgomery C. Meigs
- Isaac Murphy
- Thomas Amos Rogers Nelson
- James L. Petigru
- Francis Harrison Pierpont
- Joseph G. Sanders
- Winfield Scott
- James Speed and Joshua Fry Speed
- George Henry Thomas
- Elizabeth Van Lew
- James Madison Wells



Joseph Holt



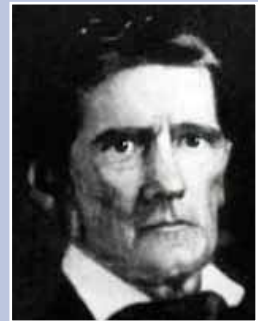
James Madison Wells



James L. Petigru



William G. Brownlow



Robert J. Breckinridge

black freedmen and Northern newcomers (called carpet-baggers) to take control of their state and local governments. Among the earliest uses in this new meaning were references in Alabama and Georgia newspapers in the summer of 1867, first referring to all southern Republicans, then later restricting it to only White ones.

Historian Ted Tunnel writes that Reference works such as Joseph E. Worcester's 1860 Dictionary of the English Language defined scalawag as "A low worthless fellow; a scapegrace." Scalawag was also a word for low-grade farm animals. In early 1868 a Mississippi editor observed that scalawag "has been used from time immemorial to designate inferior milch cows in the cattle markets of Virginia and Kentucky." That June the Richmond Enquirer concurred; scalawag had heretofore "applied to all of the mean, lean, mangy, hidebound skiny [sic], worthless cattle in every particular drove." Only in recent months,

the Richmond paper remarked, had the term taken on political meaning.

During the 1868-69 session of Judge "Greasy" Sam Watts court in Haywood County, North Carolina, Dr. William Closs, D.D. testified that a scalawag was "a Native born Southern white man who says he is no better than a Negro and tells the truth when he says it." Some accounts record his testimony as "a native Southern white man, who says that a Negro is as good as he is, and tells the truth when he says so."

By October 1868 a Mississippi newspaper was defining the expression scathingly in terms of Redemption politics. The term continued to be used as a pejorative by conservative pro-segregationist southerners well into the 20th century. But historians commonly use the term to refer to the group of historical actors with no pejorative meaning intended.

Wikipedia

The Siege/Battle of Port Hudson July 9, 1863

The **Siege of Port Hudson**, Louisiana (May 22 – July 9, 1863), was the final engagement in the Union campaign to liberate the Mississippi in the American Civil War.

While Union General Ulysses Grant was besieging Vicksburg upriver, General Nathaniel Banks was ordered to capture the Confederate stronghold of Port Hudson, in order to go to Grant's aid. When his assault failed, Banks settled into a 48-day siege, the longest ever on US soil. A second attack also failed, and it was only after the fall of Vicksburg that the Confederate commander, General Franklin Gardner surrendered the port. This left the Mississippi open to Union navigation from its source to the Gulf of Mexico.

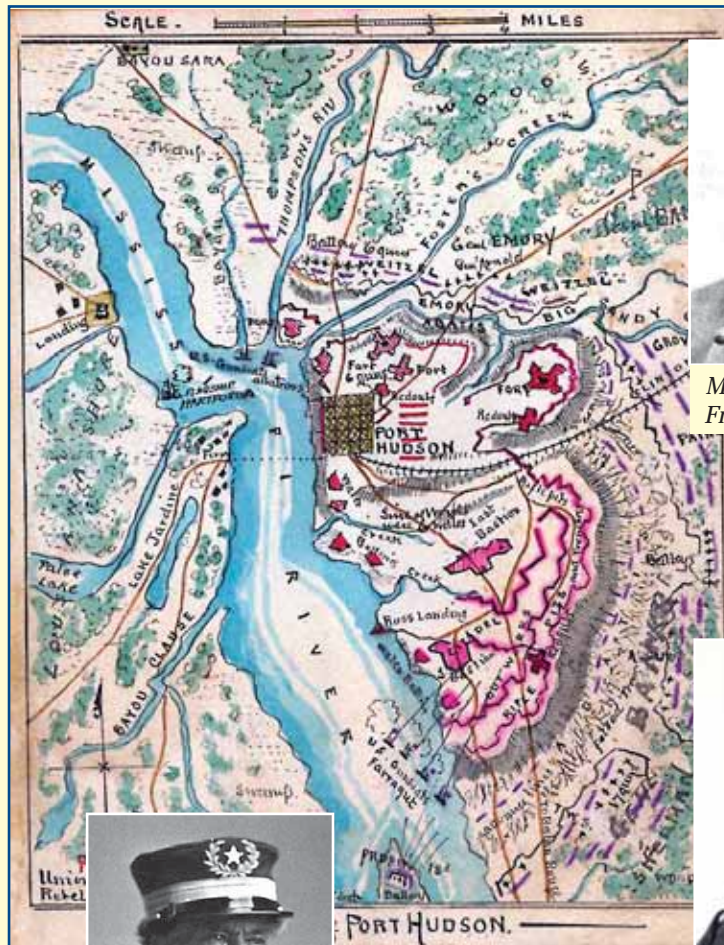
Background

Strategy/politics on the Mississippi

From the time the American Civil War started in April 1861, both the North and South made controlling the Mississippi River a major part of their strategy. The Confederacy wanted to keep using the river to transport needed supplies; the Union wanted to stop this supply route and drive a wedge that would divide Confederate states and territories. Particularly important to the South was the stretch of the Mississippi that included the mouth of the Red River. The Red was the Confederacy's primary route for moving vital supplies between east and west: salt, cattle, and horses traveled downstream from the Trans-Mississippi West; in the opposite direction flowed men and munitions from the east.

In the spring and early summer of 1862, the Union advanced their control of the Mississippi from both the north and the south. From the mouth of the river, a fleet commanded by Flag Officer David G. Farragut fought its way through Confederate fortifications in the Battle of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, resulting in the Capture of New Orleans. A second Union fleet commanded by Charles H. Davis occupied Memphis, Tennessee, after defeating Confederate riverine forces in Battle of Memphis. To make sure it could continue to use the middle section of the river, the South fortified positions at both Vicksburg, and Port Hudson.

The initial idea of fortifying the heights of Port Hudson came from the south's master of fixed defenses, General Pierre G.T. Beauregard, Commander, Army of the Mississippi. Writing to Major General Mansfield Lovell, Commander of the lower Mississippi in March 1862, Beauregard recommended, "...the fortification of Port Hudson as a measure of precaution against the fall of our defenses north



Major General, CSA
Franklin K. Gardner



Major General, USA
Nathaniel P. Banks



Admiral, USA
David G. Farragut

of Memphis." In June 1862, Major General Earl Van Dorn wrote Jefferson Davis: "I want Baton Rouge and Port Hudson" A few days after the fall of Baton Rouge to the Union, Confederate General John C. Breckinridge with 4,000 men, carried out

the wishes of General Van Dorn by occupying Port Hudson, situated between Baton Rouge and Bayou Sara, with troops under the command of General Daniel Ruggles. Soldiers of the 4th Louisiana Infantry arrived at the site on August 15, 1862.

According to historian John D. Winters, "Port Hudson, unlike Baton Rouge, was one of the strongest points on the river, and batteries placed upon the bluffs could command the entire river front." It was a position similar to that of Quebec City in the French and Indian War.

The political momentum behind the Union actions against Port Hudson came from the elections of November 1862. The Republican base, centered in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, had been shaken by embarrassing Democratic victories. A dramatic letter from Indiana Governor Oliver P. Morton to Lincoln claimed "The fate of the North-West is trembling in the balance." His implication was that unless the independent trade of Union states along the Ohio River was restored by Union control of the entire Mississippi, further breakup of the Union was possible. Morton believed the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois were in danger of breaking away from the Northeast to join the Confederacy, which was increasingly becoming the more lucrative opportunity.

The threatening political fractures galvanized the Lincoln administration into action. Major General Nathaniel Banks was diverted from a possible expedition to Texas and given Benjamin Butler's command of the Department of the Gulf. The Union commander of all armies, Henry Wager Halleck stated to Banks that President Lincoln "regards the opening of the Mississippi River as the first and most important of all our military and naval operations, and it is hoped that you will not lose a moment in accomplishing it." On December 4, 1862, Banks and his expedition put to sea for New Orleans.

In May 1863, Union land and naval forces began a campaign they hoped would give them control of the full length of the Mississippi River. One army under Maj. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant commenced operations against the Confederacy's fortified position at Vicksburg at the northern end of the stretch of the river still in Southern hands while another army under Maj. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks simultaneously attacked Port Hudson, which stood at the southern end.

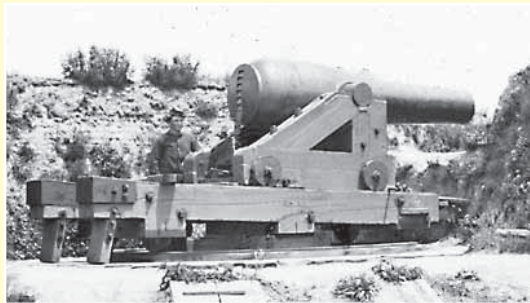
Foundation of a fortress

Port Hudson was sited on an 80 feet (24 m) bluff on the east bank above a hairpin turn in the Mississippi River 25 miles (40 km) upriver from Baton Rouge. The hills and ridges in the area of the town represented extremely rough terrain, a maze of deep, thickly forested ravines, swamps, and cane brakes giving the effect of a natural fortress. The town was a port for shipping cotton and sugar down river from the surrounding area. Despite its importance, the city consisted of a few buildings and 200 people by the start of the war. The river had shifted south and the docks had been moved a .5 miles (0.80 km) south.

Three different layouts for earthworks were considered.

The first option was rejected because it was thought it would concentrate the positions armament into too small a target, and thus be too vulnerable to bombardment. The third option was rejected because a siege was considered unlikely, and the task of building such extensive works too ambitious since the circumference of the ring would have been eight miles (13 km) and required 35,000 men and 70 pieces of artillery to defend it. This left the line of lunettes as the best plan for the defense of the Port Hudson heights, and construction started on a line of seven of them fronting the river.

General Breckinridge was soon ordered to take most of his troops to Kentucky however, and on August 18 he left, leaving only 1,500 men to work on the fortifications under Ruggles' command. Ruggles did have a forty-two-pounder smoothbore cannon, which he mounted immediately, manned by the sailors of the CSS Arkansas which had been destroyed in the Battle of Baton Rouge. Two thirty-two-pounders were shortly added from the abandoned wreck of the USS Sumter.

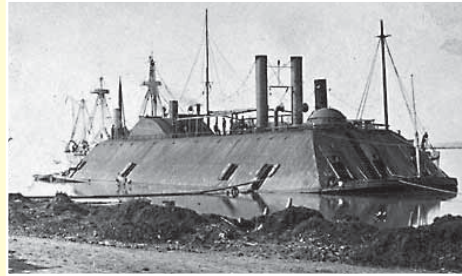


A Confederate 10-inch (254 mm) columbiad on a center pivot mount, similar to the "Demoralizer" in Battery Four at Port Hudson.

The Union Navy assesses the defenses

General Ruggles was ordered to turn over command of Port Hudson to Brigadier General William Nelson Rector Beall on August 29, 1862, and take some of his troops to Mississippi. This was also the day the Union Navy began to contest the guns of Port Hudson for control of the Mississippi.

The improvised Union gunboat USS Anglo-American, a wooden side-wheel steamboat, passed Port Hudson moving upriver to join with Commander David Dixon Porter's fleet at Vicksburg. It was struck many times by shot from Port Hudson but was unable to return fire due to wet cartridges and an ammunition shortage.



The USS Essex burst two of its guns and suffered 14 hits in a short battle with the guns of Port Hudson, September 7, 1862.

The Anglo-American joined Porter's fleet and reported the fortifications at Port Hudson.

Porter responded to the new threat by bombarding the

Rebel position with the USS Essex and the Anglo-American on September 7. The Union fleet did little damage to Port Hudson, but the Essex received significant damage and Porter reported 35-40 heavy guns at Port Hudson, a considerable exaggeration. During the lull in action resulting from the formidable reputation of the Port Hudson

batteries, Beall slowly expanded the fortifications, delayed by Union possession of the river, and the inadequate rail and road system supporting his position. Confederate President Jefferson Davis had by this time realized that linking the Port Hudson and Clinton railway to Jackson Mississippi would be invaluable in allowing reserves to be switched between Vicksburg and Port Hudson, depending upon which was most threatened. A desperate shortage of iron and transport within the Confederacy made this move impossible. Beall had also sent a request to Davis to impose martial law in the region of Port Hudson for the purpose of commandeering more resources for construction, but Davis denied this also.

Beall was able to set up a hospital at Centenary College at Jackson Louisiana for invalided troops from Port Hudson and Clinton, but the space proved inadequate. Confederate bureaucracy had made it difficult for Garrison Provost Marshal John C. Miller to construct a logistical system of warehouses and transports to supply the garrison with food, medical supplies, barracks, bedding and other material necessary for their health. The use of earthworks for fortification, which required unending labor to maintain and were unhealthful to live in, also contributed to the poor health of the garrison.

Poor supply lines, starvation, and disease were to remain the constant problems of the Port Hudson position, and overwhelm efforts to improve conditions for the soldiers of the garrison. Louisiana Private Robert D. Patrick wrote: "...never since I have been in the army have I fared so badly and in truth I have been almost starved." At the same time commercial activity between Port Hudson

and areas west of the Mississippi increased, because Port Hudson became the sole remaining link with the Trans-Mississippi. This tended to tie up even more of Port Hudson's limited transport facilities.

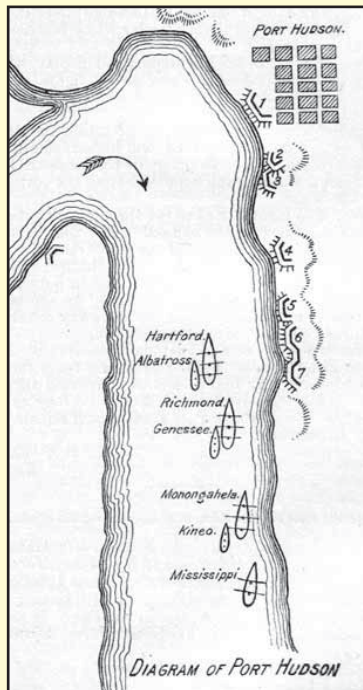
Farragut's fleet defies Port Hudson

Farragut had gathered his attack force by March 13, 1863. This fleet consisted of four principal warships and three gunboats. The principal warships were the sloops-of-war **USS Hartford**, **USS Richmond**, and **USS Monongahela** and the steam paddle frigate **USS Mississippi**. The gunboats were **USS Albatross**, **USS Genesee**, and **USS Kineo**. Farragut commanded this fleet from his flagship, **Hartford**. The first six vessels were lashed together in an attack column of pairs, with **Mississippi** bringing up the rear by herself.

Farragut had made fairly elaborate preparations of the vessels themselves for a night attack resembling the Battle of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip, clearing the ships for action, whitewashing the gun decks to improve visibility for night action, and bringing up mortar boats for support. He also had the anchor chains of the attacking ships lashed to the sides of the attack ships as improvised armor. He did not however, make the systematic survey of defenses and sustained bombardment that supported the battle for the passage of the forts guarding New Orleans.

The Confederate fortress was ready for the attack, having noticed increased naval activity down river, and the ranging shots of the six mortar schooners which covered the advance of the Union fleet near Prophet's Island, three miles (4.3 km) down river from Port Hudson. At this time the Confederates had over 20 cannon covering the river arranged in eleven batteries of artillery, including nine batteries of heavy coastal artillery. Lieutenant Colonel Marshall J. Smith commanded these heavy guns, and had instructed the gun crews of his plans before the battle.

Battery number seven was a heated shot position, using ammunition particularly effective against wooden warships. Other preparations included preparing piles of pine wood to be ignited to illuminate the river for night action, and observation posts near the river to fire rockets to warn of the approach of enemy vessels. The first of these rockets was fired at 11:20 pm on March 14, 1863 at the approach of Farragut's fleet. Instantly an eight-inch (200 mm.) smoothbore shell from battery 9 was fired at **Albatross**, beginning the battle. The Union fleet advanced steadily upriver, beginning a general fire of broadsides as soon as their guns bore on the lower Confederate batteries on the Port Hudson slopes. The heavier Confederate guns, mounted over the walls of the seven lunettes on



Map showing Farragut's passage of Port Hudson, March 14, 1863, 11:20 pm.

the crest of the bluffs, had difficulty aiming at the ships, which were hugging the shorelines of the bluffs in order to avoid shoals on the western shore near the curve of the river north of Port Hudson.

Coarse black powder was the artillery propellant of the period, and produced dense clouds of white smoke when fired from cannon. Combined with the smoke of the pine wood illumination fires, and the darkness of the night attack, the river valley was rapidly obscured. Blinded by the dense smoke, **Hartford** and **Albatross** ran aground on the eastern shore beneath the Rebel batteries. Despite remaining aground for ten minutes, the two lashed-together lead ships had passed the last Confederate gun position by 12:15 am and were out of range of Port Hudson by 12:45 am.

The rest of the fleet was not so lucky. **Genesee** and **Richmond** were next in the column. A trick of the wind cleared the smoke momentarily between the batteries and the ships, and **Richmond** was hammered by Rebel shot and shell. Just as **Richmond** made the turn in the river north of Port Hudson, a 6.4-inch (163 mm) solid conical shot tore through the starboard side, smashing both port and starboard boiler safety valves. This cut power to the engines and filled the ship with clouds of escaping steam. **Genesee** alone did not have enough power to stem the current, and both ships drifted back down river.

Monongahela and **Kineo** were next in the column, and, also blinded by smoke, ran aground on the western shore. The impact separated the two ships. The stress of backing off the shore disabled **Monongahela's** engine, and a thirty-two-pounder (14.5 kg) round shot split **Kineo's** rudder post, disabling her steering. Both ships drifted down river.



The USS Mississippi was completely destroyed by the guns of Port Hudson. Lieutenant George Dewey, later to become an admiral, survived the wreck.

with flames endangering the magazine, Captain Smith ordered her abandoned. The garrison of Port Hudson cheered loudly as the ship went up in flames and drifted loose from the shore and back down river at about 3 am, panicking the remainder of the Union fleet down river at the threat of her magazine exploding. At 5:05 am **Mississippi** disappeared in a terrific explosion, seen in New Orleans nearly 80 miles (129 km) down river.

Though **Hartford** and **Albatross** passed upriver to blockade the Red River, General Gardner and the Port Hudson garrison regarded the battle as a victory. They had sustained only three enlisted men killed and three officers and nineteen men wounded, compared to the 78 killed or missing and 35 wounded on the Union fleet. The blockade of the Red River also had little effect on the strength of the Port Hudson position.

To be continued in August Issue

The Aftermath of Monocacy - July 9, 1864

Wallace's objectives for the battle were simple: keep the road to Washington secure as long as possible and maintain a line of retreat for his men. On July 9, between 9 and 10 a.m., Confederate Maj. Gen. Stephen Dodson Ramseur's division encountered about 3,500 of Rickett's men along the bluffs overlooking the bridge, where the Georgetown Pike crossed the river, while Maj. Gen. Robert E. Rodes' division clashed with Tyler's brigade, who was guarding the Baltimore Pike and its stone bridge across the river. Clendenin's Union cavalry was downstream, watching the river. Prisoners taken during this phase told the Confederates that the entire VI Corps was present, which seemed to have heightened the Confederates' caution and they did not initially press their numerical advantage.

Believing that a frontal attack across the Monocacy would be too costly, Early sent Brig. Gen. John McCausland's cavalry of about 1,100 men down Buckeystown Road to find a ford and outflank the Union line. McCausland crossed the Monocacy below the McKinney-Worthington ford, about a mile downstream from the Georgetown Pike bridge, and attacked Wallace's left flank. Due to the rolling terrain, McCausland's men did not notice that four regiments of Ricketts' veteran troops had taken a position along a fence separating the Worthington and Thomas farms. Consequently, the Union line was able to fire a single volley that destroyed McCausland's front line and panicked the remaining Confederates. McCausland rallied his brigade and launched another attack, but was unable to break the Union line and retreated.

When the cavalry could not break the Union flank on its own, Early sent Maj. Gen. John B. Gordon's infantry division across the ford to assist in the attack. Gordon launched a three-pronged attack with three brigades against Ricketts' center and both flanks. Ricketts' right flank was pushed back, allowing the Confederates to fire along the Union line. Pressure from Ramseur's attack on the Union center and Confederate artillery fire from across the river kept Wallace from reinforcing Ricketts' men. Unable to hold the Union line, Wallace ordered a retreat towards Baltimore, leaving Tyler's brigade holding the stone bridge with a small force of men. Clendenin's cavalry remained 5 miles (8.0 km) south on the Georgetown Pike as a rearguard. Rodes' Confederate troops made one final push to capture the stone bridge about 6 p.m., but most of the Union troops were already headed toward Baltimore. At the end of the day, the outnumbered Union forces had withstood five attacks before they were forced to retreat.

Aftermath

By late afternoon on July 9, following the northernmost Confederate victory of the war, the Federals were retreating toward Baltimore, leaving behind more than 1,294 dead, wounded, or captured.

Early's army had won the field at Monocacy, but at the cost of an estimated 700 to 1,000 men killed or wounded and the loss of a day's march. Wallace telegraphed Halleck that his forces fought until 5 p.m., but the Confederate forces, which he estimated at 20,000 men, had overwhelmed them and forced a retreat. One critical objective had been accomplished: the Union troops at Monocacy Junction had delayed Early's advance on Washington by a full day.

After hearing of the retreat, Grant, who was in charge of VIII Corps., put Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord in command of Wallace's troops. (Wallace did not learn that he had been replaced until July 11, after his forces reached Baltimore; however, he

still retained responsibility for the administration of the Middle Department.) When government officials became aware of the

efforts that Wallace and his men had made to save Washington, the situation changed. Wallace was restored to full command of

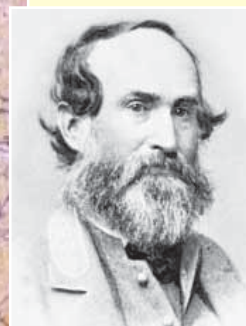
VIII Corps and the Middle Department on July 28.

With Wallace's retreat to Baltimore, the road lay open to Washington. On July 10 the Confederates began the march toward the Union capital. By midday on Monday, July 11, Early arrived at Fort Stevens, where he could see the dome of the U.S. Capitol through his glasses. With his troops straggling behind him, exhausted from the heat and the long march, Early decided to delay the attack on the fort until July 12. Although artillery exchanges and skirmishes occurred on July 11, prior to the full-scale attack, Early was too late. VI Corps, the Union troops that Grant had dispatched to Washington, had already arrived and was prepared to defend the city. The Confederate infantry, reduced to 8,000 men, was unable to continue, and by July 14 Early had crossed the Potomac at White's Ferry into Virginia.

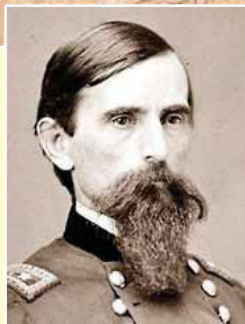
Monocacy cost Early a day's march and his chance to capture Washington. Thwarted in the attempt to take the Union capital, the Confederates retreated into Virginia, ending their last campaign to carry the war into the North. Union forces in the area pursued Early, but due to a divided military command, they were unable to defeat him. In response, Grant formed the Middle Military Division, covering Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, and



Destruction of the Monocacy Railroad Bridge



*Lieutenant General, CSA
Jubal Early*



*Major General, USA
Lew Wallace*

the Shenandoah Valley, to coordinate the offense against Confederate forces in the valley.

General Early wrote in a report of the 1864 campaign: Some of the Northern papers stated that, between Saturday and Monday, I could have entered the city; but on Saturday I was fighting at Monocacy, thirty-five miles from Washington, a force which I could not leave in my rear; and after disposing of that force and moving as rapidly as it was possible for me to move, I did not arrive in front of the fortifications until after noon on Monday, and then my troops were exhausted ...

Grant assessed Wallace's delaying tactics at Monocacy in his memoirs:

If Early had been but one day earlier, he might have

entered the capital before the arrival of the reinforcements I had sent General Wallace contributed on this occasion by the defeat of the troops under him, a greater benefit to the cause than often falls to the lot of a commander of an equal force to render by means of a victory.

In late July, Wallace gave orders to collect the bodies of the dead and bury them on the battlefield. He also proposed a monument to be erected on the site with an inscription that would read: "These men died to save the National Capital, and they did save it." (Wallace's proposed monument was never built, but five others were erected in honor of those who died in the battle.)

Wikipedia

June 11th Meeting "The Battle of Gettysburg: Where Were the Women?"

Jane Peters Estes

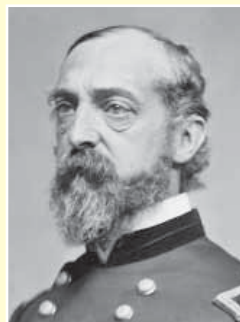
Jane Peters Estes presented a great and informative presentation on some of the Women of Gettysburg who helped nurse and aid after the battle. Her story telling techniques with words from the letters and diaries of those brave women gave us a great insight into the part the women played at Gettysburg. Jane has been a speaker at Old Baldy several times and she always gives us a great insight into the civil war period.



Meade Society Presents its annual Scholarship at the General George G. Meade Elementary School

On Wednesday, June 17, 2015, the General Meade Society of Philadelphia, on behalf of Anthony Waskie, PhD, president, its Board of Directors, and membership presented its 16th Annual Scholarship Award at the General George G. Meade Elementary School, 18th & Oxford Streets in Philadelphia. The award was presented to graduating 8th grader and class valedictorian **Christian Christberg**, Christian, an outstanding student and leader was one of a select group of Meade School graduates that had attended the school since kindergarten.

Jerry McCormick, society treasurer, and Chairman of the Annual Scholarship Committee presented Christian with a facsimile of a \$1000 check, the scholarship award may be claimed upon Christian's graduation from high school, and upon attending an institution of higher learning, Christian told us he will be attending Mastbaum High School, in the city, the General Meade Society of Philadelphia wishes him the very best in his scholastic endeavors.



Major General, USA
George G. Meade

Officiating the graduation ceremonies on Wednesday were Raqueebah Burch, Principle, Meade Elementary School, Jacob White, Dean of Students, and Deborah Hansen, Teacher Lead, in attendance also were distinguished guests, Dr. Sonja Harrison, Assistant Superintendent, the Philadelphia School District, and Charlotte Greer, Legislative Assistant to Hon. Rep. W. Curtis Thomas, House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Representing the society at the ceremonies, in addition to Jerry McCormick, were two Meade School alumni Ken Garson and Albert El. Also attending were Jeanne & Tom O' Toole, and Michael Wunsch.

Thank you all for your continued support of the General Meade Society of Philadelphia, and its mission to 'preserve and promote the life and service' of Major-General George G. Meade, (1815 - 1872).

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table Clothing Items

Items can be seen and ordered from the Old Baldy Web Site or the Manufacturer's Web Site.

1 - Short Sleeve Cotton Tee - \$23.00

Gildan 100% cotton, 6.1oz.

Color Options: Red, White, Navy, Tan

Sizes: Adult: S-3XL Adult Sizes: S(34-36); M(38-40); L(42-44); XL(46-48); XXL(50-52); 3XL(54-55)

2 - Long Sleeve Cotton Tee - \$27.00

Gildan 100% cotton, 6.1oz.

Color Options: Red, White, Navy

Sizes: Adult: S-3XL Adult Sizes: S(34-36); M(38-40); L(42-44); XL(46-48); XXL(50-52); 3XL(54-55)

3 - Ladies Short Sleeve Polo - \$26.00

Anvil Pique Polo - 100% ring-spun cotton pique.

Color: Red, White, Navy, Yellow-Haze

Logo embroidered on left chest

Sizes: Ladies: S-2XL Ladies

Chest Size Front: S(17"); M(19"); L(21"); XL(23"); 2XL(24")

4 - Mens Short Sleeve Polo Shirt - \$26.00

Anvil Pique Polo - 100% ring-spun cotton pique.

Color: Red, White, Navy, Yellow-Haze

Logo embroidered on left

Sizes: Mens: S-3XL

Chest Size Front: S(19"); M(21"); L(23"); XL(25"); 2XL(27"); 3XL(29")

5 - Fleece Lined Hooded Jacket - \$48.00

Dickies Fleece Lined Nylon Jacket 100% Nylon Shell;
100% Polyester Fleece

Lining; Water Repellent Finish

Color: Navy or Black

Logo Embroidered on Left Chest

Size: Adult S-3XL

Chest Size: S(34-36"); M(38-40"); L(42-44"); XL(46-48"); 2XL(50-52"); 3XL(54-56")

6 - Sandwich Caps - \$20.00

Lightweight Cotton Sandwich Bill Cap 100% Brushed Cotton;

Mid Profile Color: Navy/White or Stone/Navy

Adjustable Closure

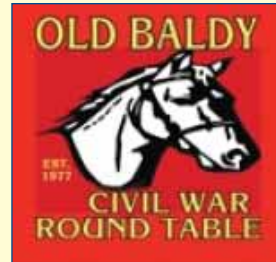
Orders will be shipped 2 weeks after they are placed. All orders will be shipped UPS ground, shipping charges will be incurred. UPS will not ship to PO Boxes, please contact Jeanne Reith if

you would like to make other shipping arrangements.

Items are non-returnable due to customization, please contact Jeanne Reith if you have questions on sizing.

Jeanne Reith Tuttle Marketing Services 1224 Gail Road West Chester, PA 19380 jeanne@tuttlemarketing.com 610-430-7432

<https://tuttlemarketing.com/store/products/old-baldy-civil-war-round-table-651>



Logo



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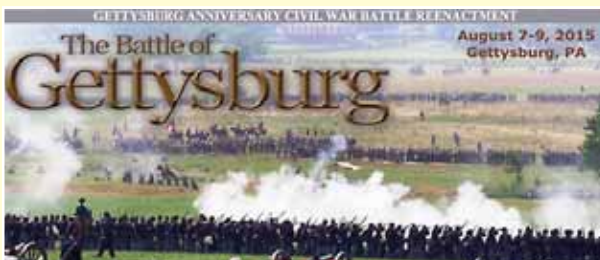
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Battle of Gettysburg Re-enactment Postponed

The 152nd Battle of Gettysburg Battle Re-Enactment will be postponed for **August 7, 8 & 9th, 2015** due to heavy rainfall we've sustained in the recent weeks. Despite the unfortunate and untimely postponement, Gettysburg still offers many excellent anniversary week events and programs for the whole family to enjoy. If you require more information on ordering tickets or assistance with ticket orders please contact E-tix at: support@etix.com or 1-800-514-3849

Gettysburg Anniversary Committee P.O. Box 3482 Gettysburg, PA 17325-3482 www.gettysburgreenactment.com

July 9th meeting... Get ready for an interesting and informative presentation by John Jorgensen on *Unionism in the Seceding States*

New Jersey National Guard Museum

NJ National Guard Museum is open for the summer. The museum tells the history of NJ through the eyes of the military, as well as, an important state and national venue, where governors enjoyed their summers and entertained Teddy Roosevelt, FDR, and Amelia Earhart, among others. The display features the only CW cannon mounted on a carriage in any NJ museum, as well as, photographs, uniforms, weapons, equipment, and other artifacts from the 18th through the 21st centuries illustrating the story of NJ's citizen soldiers from Colonial days to the present, a special NJ at D-Day exhibit and an exterior collection of armored vehicles and aircraft. Located in the historic National Guard Training Center at Camp Drive, Sea Girt Avenue, Sea Girt, NJ

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

Email: oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net

Face Book: Old Baldy Civil War Round Table

Chambersburg Civil War Seminars & Tours

Our 2015 seminars are listed below and more information about our seminars can be found at www.civilwarseminars.org. If you would like more information, or are interested in us mailing hard copies of our brochures to your Round Table, please contact me.

"The End of the War:

Richmond, Petersburg, and Appomattox"

July 22-26, 2015

Join Dr. Richard Sommers, Dr. James "Bud" Robertson, Ed Bearss, Robert E. L. Krick, Lt. Col. Ralph Peters, Chris Calkins, Ted Alexander, and many others as we explore 1864 and 1865 battle sites. Based in Richmond, VA.

"Lincoln"

Sept. 24-27, 2015

Join Ed Bearss, Bob Allen, Dr. Edward Steers, and others with bus tours of Gettysburg, the John Wilkes Booth Escape tour, and sessions by leading Lincoln historians. Based in Chambersburg, PA.

Events at Andersonville in the Fall

Will provide more details as it gets closer. Several members expressed interest in attending the Funeral.

Memorial Illumination

On September 18 & 19, 2015, volunteers will place nearly 13,000 candle luminaries on the prison site; each representing the death of a United States soldier during the fourteen month operation of the prison. On those evenings, the luminaries can be seen by driving the prison loop road after dark.

Funeral for Thirteen Thousand

On September 19, 2015 Andersonville National Cemetery will host a ceremony to remember the nearly 13,000 American soldiers who died while held captive at Andersonville prison, part of the 56,000 Americans who died as prisoners of war during the Civil War. This service will be the funeral they never received.

Upcoming Events

MUSEUM EXHIBITS

Through August 23, 2015 The Civil War Through the Eyes of Thomas Nast. Macculloch Hall Historical Museum 45 Macculloch Avenue, Morristown. Weds, Thur. & Sun 1- 4 PM. And while you are there say Hello to NJCWRT Treasurer, Al Giraldi, who is an archivist at the museum and who may be working somewhere in a windowless subcellar.

Various museum rates.

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2015

July 9 – Thursday

The Southern War Against the Confederacy: Unionism in the Seceding States

John Jorgensen
(Historian, History teacher)

August 13 – Thursday

"Frankly my dear: Hollywood and the Civil War"

Herb Kaufman
(Historian, Instructor, Re-enactor)

Questions to

Harry Jenkins - 302-834-3289 - hj3bama@verizon.net
Herb Kaufman - 215-947-4096 - shkaufman2@yahoo.com
Dave Gilson - 856-547-8130 - ddsghh@comcast.net

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia
Camden County College
Blackwood Campus - Connector Building
Room 101 Forum, Civic Hall, Atrium

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Herb Kaufman
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