

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

August 13, 2015 The One Hundred and Fiftieth Year of the Civil War

"Frankly my dear: Hollywood and the Civil War"



Join us on **Thursday, August 13th at 7:15 PM at Camden County College, Blackwood Campus, Connector Building - Room 101** for a presentation on **"Frankly my dear: Hollywood and the Civil War"** by **Herb Kaufman**

Clark Gable, John Wayne, Errol Flynn, Matthew Broderick, Morgan Freeman, Olivia de Havilland, and Sally Field are but a few of the countless notable Hollywood stars who appeared in motion pictures that

have the Civil War as their narrative. Some of the films were frivolous (only Hollywood could make a Civil War comedy); others were based on actual experiences and events; many were based on historical novels; and all are designed to entertain.

While no Civil War film captures the breadth and depth of the full experience of the war, there are some notable Civil War films that teach about the war and others are noteworthy for absurdity, and simply for sugar-coating reality.

This program presents many of the notable, interesting and more remarkable films that capture different perspectives about the Civil War. It examines the writers, novels, and the films, many of which have become iconic depictions of this historic era.

Notes from the President...

As August arrives, hope you are cool and enjoying the summer. It is a good time to be a member of this Round Table as we continue to expand and establish ourselves in South Jersey. Our Board met last month to set a plan going forward. You will hear about it here and in the near future. Thanks to everyone who is stepping up to assist. Thanks to

The History of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table - Part 2 by Mike Cavanaugh... page 8

Mike Cavanaugh for continuing his writing on the history of our Round Table.

In July, **John Jorgensen** enlightened us on "Unionism in the Seceding States." He enjoyed his time here and we learned more about this element of the War. This month **Herb Kaufman** will lead us in a discussion of Civil War movies with film clips. Come prepared to comment on "Hollywood and the Civil War." Be sure to bring a friend or two for this fun topic. Next month **John Zinn** will be here to tell us about Baseball during the Civil War.

Bob Russo will be passing a sign-up sheet to staff the table at the Mullica Hill event on October 10-11. Please plan on joining us there, to help spread the Old Baldy message to folks in our own backyard. The National Park Service will be holding a funeral service for the thirteen thousand who died at Andersonville on September 19th along with a Memorial Illumination the night before. Check at the meeting for members who plan on attending this event. Mark your calendar and let others know about our World War II Iwo Jima event in February. **Dave Gilson** will have more details on the 13th.

News from the Board: our visit to Woodland Cemetery has led to the Round Table establishing a fund to collect funds to repair Civil War tombstones there. Talk to **Frank Barletta** to learn more. For those who could not attend another trip is in the works. We are still seeking a member to publicize our events, if you know someone let us know. It was decided to move forward on planning the Symposium for next year. A committee is being formed of interested parties. **Frank Barletta** is co-piloting the venture. More information will be available as it develops. Our **40th anniversary** luncheon is on the horizon at the start of 2017. The **Book Award committee** is planning a meeting before our meeting on the 13th and will have news for us in the Fall.

Join us at the Lamp Post Diner, before the meeting if you can.

Rich Jankowski, President

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

Today in Civil War History

Tuesday August 13, 1861 Mallory Makes Maritime Modifications

Confederate Secretary of the Navy Stephen R. Mallory had a problem in his department. He had a good number of sailors and captains, including veterans and Naval Academy graduates. What he was short of was suitable ships of war for them to work on. He had sent a representative, Cmdr. James D. Bulloch, to England to try to buy more. Bulloch wrote today that there were two sorts of British ships available: wooden, which was not exactly state of the art, and ironclad. Unfortunately, the latter were: "...staunch enough for voyages of traffic, [but] too thin in the plates and light in the deck.. to carry guns of much weight." He placed orders with two contractors to build new ones to his specifications.

Wednesday August 13, 1862 Potomac Perilous To Peabody And Point

The Potomac River, at least as far upstream as Washington, D.C., is by and large a wide and easily navigable river. It was not, however, accustomed to the level of traffic it was carrying these days, and it was not wide enough for two Union steamers today. The George Peabody and the West Point managed to run into each other on the river today in

a most unpleasant manner. Both were carrying wounded men from Burnside's corps, who had recovered enough to go to a convalescent hospital. The death toll in the collision was 73.

Thursday August 13, 1863 Confederate Chaplain Confides Catastrophes

An unknown chaplain with the Confederate service in the Western Theater wrote to President Jefferson Davis today. He was not a happy man, as few were since the fall of Vicksburg. "I beseech of you to relieve us of these drones and pigmies," he said, specifically mentioning the names of Gen John C Pemberton and Theophilus H. Holmes. "Every disaster than has befallen us in the West has grown out of the fact that weak and inefficient men have been kept in power." Holmes would not be replaced until the following March.

Saturday August 13, 1864 Fierce Federal Flotilla Feint Fails

Starting today a fearsome group of Union gunboats began steaming around the James River east of Richmond. They sailed around Fussell's Mill, Deep Bottom, Gravel Hill, and White Tavern. They roamed short distances up Four-Mile, Dutch and Bailey's Creeks. Charles' City Road and New Market Road received attention too. They were trying to distract Lee's attention from Petersburg and force him to divert some troops. The project lasted a week, and didn't work.

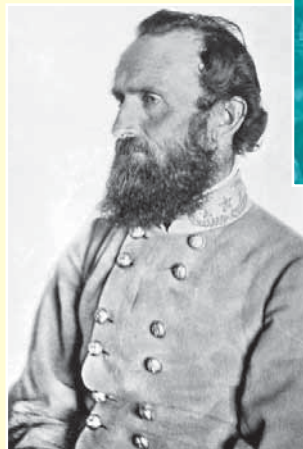
www.civilwarinteractive.com

Book Review by Mike Cavanaugh, OBCWRT Member

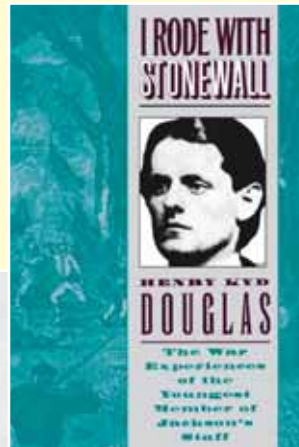
I Rode With Stonewall

I Rode with Stonewall. By Henry Kyd Douglas. Edited by Fletcher M. Green. Illustrations, maps, notes, index. 414 pp., 2013. University of North Carolina Press. www.uncpress.unc.edu \$25.00 soft cover.

The term "**Classic**" is widely used in describing Civil War literature. Some deserved, most not. Henry Kyd Douglas's ***I Rode with Stonewall*** is, I believe, in the "deserved" column. As the youngest member of Stonewall Jackson's staff, Douglas kept numerous firsthand diaries and notes literally on the battlefield. His connection with Jackson began in June 1862 after he was made Assistant Inspector General of the brigade and soon after assigned to the general's staff. Douglas rode Jackson in the battles in the Shenandoah Valley, at Cedar Mountain and 2nd Manassas. Born and raised across the Potomac from Shepherdstown his knowledge of the area was of great value to the general in the battle of Antietam. Douglas left Jackson's staff in October when he was appointed captain of Co. C, 2nd Virginia Infantry. He fought with the 2nd at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. It was Chancellorsville, of course, where Douglas,



Lieutenant General
Thomas Jonathan Jackson
"Stonewall"



like the entire Confederacy, was devastated by the death of Stonewall Jackson.

Douglas was wounded and captured at the battle of Gettysburg and sent to Johnson's Island, Ohio. He was exchanged in March 1864. Rejoining the army he was assigned as a staff officer to Generals Early and Gordon. Douglas saw action in the Overland and Petersburg Campaigns. At Appomattox Court House he surrendered

commanding a brigade.

There were few soldiers of the South as close to General Jackson and very few who wrote extensively on the day-by-day activities of the general and his command. Douglas, of course, was a great admirer of Jackson, but he did take note of any criticisms of the general and he gives his take on both sides of the issue. He is at his best showing the human side of Jackson. Some comments on the greatness of the general are a little over the top but that is to be expected. Douglas does not only dwell on his relationship with Jackson and the high command of the Army of Northern Virginia, his coverage of the day-to-day trials and tribulations of a Confederate soldier in the field are rife with in-depth observations. Douglas's recollections begin with the John Brown Raid at Harper's

Continued on page 3

Ferry in 1859 (As a boy he actually knew Brown) to the hanging of Mary Surratt in 1865. This is an incredible story in itself. When the shooting stopped Douglas did not have the opportunity to shake hands with the Yankee victors and make his way home with his horse and gun. He was arrested and accused of treason. He was actually housed in a cell next to Mrs. Mary Surratt. The charges never went anywhere and Douglas was released. When that ordeal was over, he went home and began the practice of law. He was also very active in Veterans' affairs. Douglas ran for office in the Maryland senate and the U. S. Congress but was unsuccessful. Henry Kyd Douglas died in 1903.



Colonel
Henry Kyd Douglas

I Rode with Stonewall is not perfect. Many modern historians consider it a somewhat unreliable source. To soften this criticism credit must be given to Mr. Fletcher M. Green, a professor of history at the University of North Carolina. In 1940 he gathered together all of Douglas's papers and letters, along with a massive three volume war diary which covered material written by Douglas between 1862 and 1866. Green skillfully compiles it all by adding end-notes that greatly enhances the work. He also makes corrections where needed.

For those who never read ***I Rode with Stonewall*** they should put this book on their must read list. For those – like this reviewer – who read it many years ago, they will enjoy visiting it again.

Mike Cavanaugh, Bethlehem, PA.
Courtesy of Civil War News

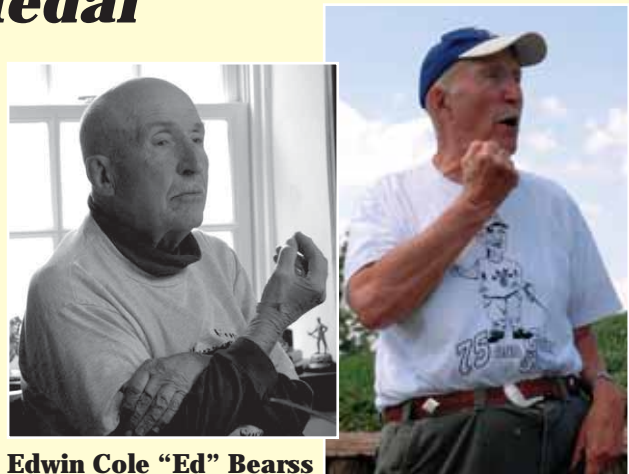
Congressional Gold Medal

114th CONGRESS
1st Session
H. R. 2059
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
April 28, 2015

Mr. Connolly (for himself, Mr. Meadows, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Gosar, Ms. Kelly of Illinois, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Wittman, Ms. Michelle Lujan Grisham of New Mexico, Mr. Hurt of Virginia, Ms. Duckworth, Mr. Welch, Mr. Brendan F. Boyle of Pennsylvania, Mr. Vargas, Mr. Cleaver, Mr. Chabot, Mr. Israel, Mr. Crowley, Mr. Kind, Ms. Hahn, Mr. Kennedy, Mrs. Watson Coleman, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Ted Lieu of California, Mr. Gowdy, Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. DeSaulnier, Mr. Carter of Georgia, Mrs. Carolyn B. Maloney of New York, Mr. Deutch, Mr. Cicilline, Mr. Lowenthal, Mr. Bera, Ms. Gabbard, Mr. Meeks, Mr. Royce, Mr. Engel, Mr. Yoho, Mr. Perry, Ms. Frankel of Florida, Mr. Himes, Mr. Foster, Mrs. Davis of California, Ms. Sinema, Mr. Upton, Mr. Pierluisi, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Castro of Texas, Ms. Esty, Mr. Aguilar, Mrs. Capps, Mr. Peters, Ms. Sewell of Alabama, Ms. DelBene, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Heck of Washington, Mr. Huffman, Mr. Ashford, Mr. Becerra, Mr. Schrader, Mr. Sires, Ms. Graham, Ms. Slaughter, Mr. Carney, Mr. Turner, Mrs. Bustos, Mr. Garamendi, Mr. Hanna, Mr. Loebsack, Mr. Walberg, Ms. Tsongas, Mr. Smith of Nebraska, Mr. Schiff, Mr. Rohrabacher, Mr. Hoyer, Mr. Renacci, Ms. Kaptur, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Payne, Mr. Rooney of Florida, Ms. Clarke of New York, Mr. McCaul, Mr. Costa, Mr. Kilmer, Mr. Quigley, Ms. Pingree, Mr. Rogers of Alabama, Mr. Sam Johnson of Texas, Mr. Hurd of Texas, Mr. Price of North Carolina, Mr. Beyer, Mr. Scott of Virginia, and Mrs. Comstock) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Financial Services

A BILL

To award a Congressional Gold Medal to **Edwin Cole "Ed" Bearss**, in recognition of his contributions to preservation of American Civil War history and continued efforts to bring our nation's history alive for new generations through his interpretive storytelling.



Edwin Cole "Ed" Bearss

1. Findings

Congress finds the following:

- (1) Edwin Cole "Ed" Bearss was born June 26, 1923, in Billings, Montana, to Omar and Virginia Bearss.
- (2) During a 40-year career with the National Park Service, Mr. Bearss distinguished himself as one of America's pre-eminent historians, particularly in the field of the Civil War, not only through his work to preserve the places in which our nation's history was forged but also through his captivating interpretive storytelling about the people and events that shaped those places.
- (3) His own family traces its genealogy to the Mayflower on his mother's side and to 1636 on his father's side.
- (4) Mr. Bearss' lifelong love affair with the Civil War was kindled during his youth when he read a biography of Confederate cavalry commander J.E.B. Stuart. Even at an early age, Mr. Bearss demonstrated a knack for committing facts to memory, a skill that helped him win school contests in history, current events, and geography.
- (5) He graduated high school in May 1941 and the following year joined the U.S. Marine Corps, serving with the 3rd Marine Raider Battalion during the invasion of Guadalcanal

and the Russell Islands. He was badly wounded in gunfire at "Suicide Creek", Cape Gloucester, New Britain, while serving with the 7th Regiment, 1st Marine Division.

(6) Upon returning home, Mr. Bearss attended Georgetown University, obtaining a bachelor's degree in Foreign Service studies, and later attended Indiana University, earning a master's degree in history.

(7) It was during a fortuitous visit to the Shiloh National Military Park in Tennessee, on a tour with the park historian, where the seeds were planted for Mr. Bearss' future career with the National Park Service.

(8) In 1955, he landed a job as park historian at the National Battlefield Park in Vicksburg, Mississippi, where his research helped fill in missing pieces of Civil War history. None were more significant than the discovery of the U.S.S. Cairo, a long-lost Union ironclad gunboat sunk by Confederate submarine torpedoes in 1862 that was buried in the mud of the Yazoo River. Mr. Bearss later authored a book on the "sinking and salvage" of the ironclad.

(9) It was during his tenure at Shiloh that he met his wife, Margie, a teacher who shared Mr. Bearss' love of history. They had three children, Sara, Cole, and Jenny.

(10) Mr. Bearss became the National Park Service's chief historian in 1981. Following his retirement in 1994, he was recognized with the title Chief Historian Emeritus, a fitting title as his research and recounting of our nation's history continues to this day.

(11) He still travels throughout the year to our nation's Civil War battlefields. He once said, "You can't describe a battlefield unless you walk it." Anyone who has spent time with Mr. Bearss touring a battlefield, sometimes braving the elements, enthralled by his prodigious tales regards him as a National Treasure. His unique chronicling of our nation's history has been described as a "transcendental experience" of "Homeric monologues" punctuated by "colorful, vivid images". Mr. Bearss himself has been described as a cross between "a good-natured platoon sergeant and Walter Cronkite". He lectures with his eye closed, so he can "see" the history better, he once said.

(12) Mr. Bearss has received multiple honors for his contributions to the preservation of our nation's history: the Harry S. Truman Award in 1961 for Meritorious Service in the field of Civil War history, Man of the Year at Vicksburg in 1963, inducted a member of the Company of Military Historians in 1964, the Nevins-Freeman Award from the Chicago Civil War Roundtable in 1980, the Department of the Interior's Distinguished Service Award in 1983, and a commendation from the Secretary of the Army in 1985. The Secretary of the Interior at the time, James Watt,



called Mr. Bearss "unquestionably the most productive historian in the history of the National Park Service".

(13) To this day, Mr. Bearss continues to tour the country visiting battlefields and Civil War organizations, keeping America's history fresh in the minds of future generations.

2. Congressional gold medal

(a) Presentation authorized
The Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements for the presentation, on behalf of the

Congress, of a gold medal of appropriate design to Edwin Cole "Ed" Bearss, in recognition of his contributions to preservation of American Civil War history and continued efforts to bring our nation's history alive for new generations through his interpretive storytelling.

(b) Design and striking

For purposes of the presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Secretary.

3. Duplicate medals

The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in bronze of the gold medal struck pursuant to section 2 under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, at a price sufficient to cover the cost thereof, including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses, and the cost of the gold medal.

4. Status of medals

The medals struck pursuant to this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code.

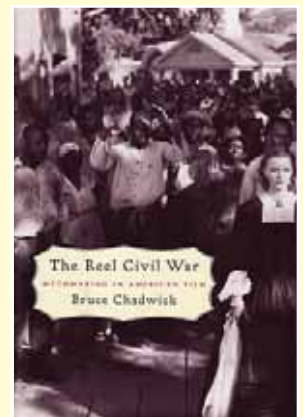
Editor's Note: These are some edited excerpts of book reviews on books that are on the subject of Civil War films.

The Reel Civil War

**THE REEL CIVIL WAR:
Mythmaking in American
Film**

By Bruce Chadwick.
Paperback · 384 pages
Publisher Vintage
ISBN: 0375708324

"In learning history, nothing



beats a good Hollywood film." So stated the classroom study guide to the Civil War movie "Shenandoah," made in 1965. Although the film told the story of a family in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley, it was shot in Oregon, to the outrage of many Virginians. When challenged about this location, the director declared, "There is no place that looks more like Virginia than Oregon."

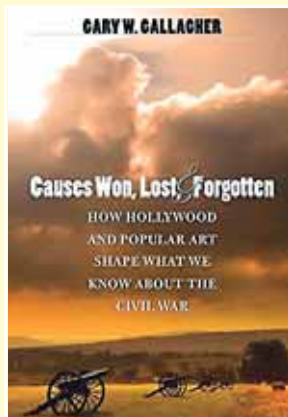
In "The Reel Civil War," Chadwick, a lecturer on history and film at Rutgers, analyzes Hollywood's treatment of the Civil War at length. He makes a strong case for "The Birth of a Nation" as the quintessential example of how movies perpetuated myths about the conflict until at least the 1960's: showing a moonlight-and-magnolia South of white-columned mansions, beautiful women, gentle men and happy slaves that was destroyed by a war in which Southern whites lost all save honor but struggled heroically to overcome postwar despoliation by carpetbaggers and their ignorant black pawns. A generation later, "Gone With the Wind" became the second great example of Hollywood's romanticized version of the South.

"The Birth of a Nation" was one of the greatest box-office successes of all time, seen by 200 million people in the United States and abroad from 1915 to 1946. Chadwick scarcely exaggerates in describing it as "a blatantly racist film that egregiously slandered American blacks and helped to create a racial divide that would last for generations."

One-third of "The Reel Civil War" concentrates on these two movies. Given their prominence, that seems a reasonable balance, and Chadwick's dissection of the myths they helped to foster is superb. His chapters on the early silent films and on movies about Abraham Lincoln are also outstanding. But his thesis that many films depicting Lincoln contained a subtle pro-Southern bias, because Lincoln "was the single greatest catalyst in reunion movies," seems a bit forced.

The book's final chapters on the decades since "Gone With the Wind" tend to lose focus. Television shows and miniseries receive as much attention as movies, sometimes more. Even a 1999 Broadway musical, "The Civil War," gets greater space than, for example, a genuine Civil War movie like "Friendly Persuasion," which Chadwick describes as "one of the finest films of the period" but then virtually ignores. Other post-World War II films, like "The Horse Soldiers," are discussed in only a few sentences. One of the finest films, "Red Badge of Courage," receives but two paragraphs, while "Roots," which was neither a movie nor primarily about the Civil War, gets a whole chapter. To be sure, "Roots" helped overturn the victimized-South myth, and Chadwick implies that it paved the road to "Glory," which does receive extensive treatment. One suspects, however, that "Glory" would have been made even if the "Roots" phenomenon had never occurred.

Causes Won, Lost, and Forgotten: How Hollywood and Popular Art Shape What We Know About the Civil War
by Gallagher, Gary W.



Publisher University of North Carolina Press
Paperback · 288 pages
ISBN: 9780807832066

Picturing the Civil War

Gary W. Gallagher has done his fair share of shaping what historians know about the Civil War. In his latest book, *Causes Won, Lost and Forgotten*, he investigates how modern film and artworks determine what the American public knows about the conflict. In so doing, he identifies four different but interrelated interpretive traditions that have appeared in these popular media over time: the Lost Cause, the Union Cause, the Emancipation Cause, and the Reconciliation Cause. All four of these narratives are most likely familiar to scholars of Civil War memory but several of Gallagher's arguments in this context are new: Hollywood has increasingly shunned the Lost Cause narrative while Civil War artists have increasingly embraced it; and in recent popular culture, Americans "have lost sight of nationalism [the Union cause] as a motivating force" during the war.

Gallagher begins by presenting thumbnail sketches of these four interpretive traditions in the first chapter and then moves on to analyze the Confederate tradition in film in chapter two. His argument here is that while early films like *Birth of a Nation* (1915) and *Gone with the Wind* (1939) introduced millions of Americans to the Lost Cause, the trend in Hollywood has been increasingly critical of Confederate romanticism. *Shenandoah* (1965) began the assault and the post-Glory films of the 1990s (*Pharaoh's Army*, *Andersonville*, and *Ride with the Devil*, especially) reveal that Lost Cause themes fell out of favor during this period, probably due to the rise of multiculturalism and national trends "regarding public displays of Confederate symbols".

Overall, *Causes Won, Lost, and Forgotten* contains many significant arguments and several new ideas of use to scholars of Civil War culture and memory; Gallagher's point that Civil War artists influence one another is an especially valuable contribution. This book illuminates the ways that film and art both depict and erase the motivations for and reactions to America's most convulsive national event.

Shooting the Civil War: Cinema, History and American National Identity

by Jenny Barrett
Publisher I. B. Tauris
Paperback · 220 pages
ISBN 184511776X

No fewer than seven hundred Civil War films have been made by Hollywood from early silent days to the present, from the epoch-making *Birth of a Nation*, through *The Red Badge of Courage* and *Gone With the Wind* to the recent *Glory*, *Ride with the Devil* and *Cold Mountain*. This readable and innovative book on the American Civil War as presented in Hollywood cinema goes deep into the best of these films, arguing that rather than belonging to a single genre, Civil War films are to be found across genres, as domestic melodramas, Westerns or combat films for example. As such, they have



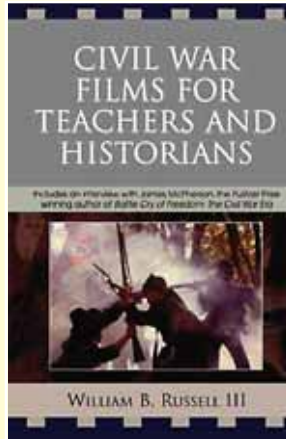
fresh insights to give into the war and into America's sense of itself. Shooting the Civil War shows how these films create an American ancestor who is blameless and undertakes a process of reinscription into the American historical family. It also makes the remarkable revelation that no Civil War film yet made has had a central black character who survives the war, fathers the children of the future, and can stand as representative of the whole American people. To this extent, the book is saying, the Civil War remains a work in progress.

Civil War Films for Teachers and Historians

by William B. Russell
 Publisher University Press of America
 Paperback · 71 pages
 ISBN 0761839143

Civil War Films for Teachers and Historians discusses teaching the Civil War through film. The book is comprised of four chapters that examine various topics surrounding effective methods in teaching the Civil War through the use of film.

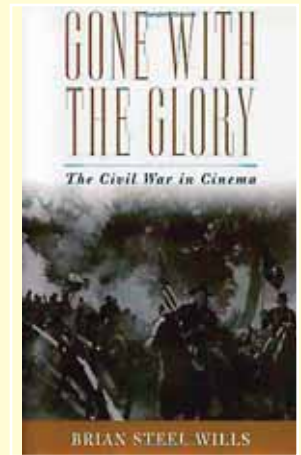
Topics in this book include the appropriate method for incorporating film into the curriculum, relevant legal issues surrounding film use, educational benefits of film use, and



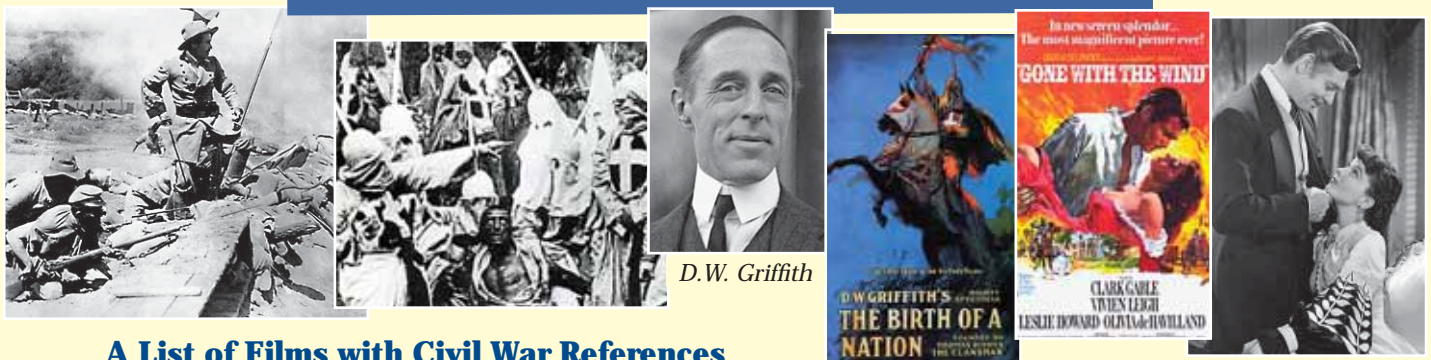
a brief history of the Civil War on film. The heart of the book includes a detailed filmography of nearly 100 movies that pertain to the Civil War. In addition, the book includes a detailed interview with James McPherson, the Pulitzer Prize winning author of Battle Cry Freedom: The Civil War Era.

Gone with the Glory: The Civil War in Cinema

by Brian Steel Wills
 Publisher Rowman & Littlefield
 Publ Grou
 Paperback · 239 pages
 ISBN 0742545261



From Birth of a Nation to Cold Mountain, hundreds of directors, actors, and screenwriters have used the Civil War to create compelling cinema. However, each generation of moviemakers has resolved the tug of war between entertainment value and historical accuracy differently. Historian Brian Steel Wills takes readers on a journey through the portrayal of the war in film, exploring what Hollywood got right and wrong, how the films influenced each other, and, ultimately, how the movies reflect America's changing understandings of the conflict and of the nation.



A List of Films with Civil War References

Before 1920

- Barbara Frietchie: The Story of a Patriotic American Woman (1908)
- The Guerrilla (1908)
- The Fugitive (1910)
- The House with Closed Shutters (1910)
- In the Border States (1910)
- The Battle (1911)
- His Trust Fulfilled (1911)
- Railroad Raiders of '62 (1911)
- Swords and Hearts (1911)
- For Her Sake (1911)
- Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight (1912)
- The Informer (1912)
- The Lie (1912)
- The Seventh Son (1912)
- The Battle of Gettysburg (1913)
- The Battle of Shiloh (1913)
- The Price of Victory (1913)
- The Seed of the Fathers (1913)
- Dan (1914)
- The Sleeping Sentinel (1914)
- Barbara Frietchie (1915)

- The Birth of a Nation (1915), also known as The Clansmen
- Colonel Carter of Cartersville (1915)
- The Coward (1915)
- According to the Code (1916)
- Her Father's Son (1916)
- Naked Hearts (1916)
- The Sting of Victory (1916)
- The Blood of His Fathers (1917)
- The Field of Honor (1917)
- The Lincoln Cycle (1917)
- The Spreading Dawn (1917)
- Hearts of Love (1918)
- The Last Rebel (1918)
- Morgan's Raiders (1918)
- The Scarlet Drop (1918)
- The Son of Democracy (1918)
- Miss Dulcie from Dixie (1918)
- Hay Foot, Straw Foot (1919)
- 1920s**
- The Copperhead (1920)
- Held by the Enemy (1920)
- Hitchin' Posts (1920)
- The Kentucky Colonel (1920)

- The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come (1920)
- The Highest Law (1921)
- Johnny Ring and the Captain's Sword (1921)
- Grandma's Boy (1922)
- Barbara Frietchie (1924)
- The Dramatic Life of Abraham Lincoln (1924)
- The Warrens of Virginia (1924)
- Hands Up! (1926)
- The General (1927)
- The Heart of Maryland (1927)
- Court-Martial (1928)
- Morgan's Last Raid (1929)
- The Overland Telegraph (1929)
- 1930s**
- Only the Brave (1930)
- Abraham Lincoln (1930)
- Secret Service (1931)
- Little Women (1933, 1949, 1978, 1994)
- Operator 13 (1934)
- The Littlest Rebel (1935)
- So Red the Rose (1935)

- Uncivil Warriors (1935)
- The Prisoner of Shark Island (1936)
- General Spanky (1936)
- Hearts in Bondage (1936)
- Trailin' West (1936)
- Under Southern Stars (1937)
- Western Gold (1937)
- John Ericsson - segraren vid Hampton Roads (1937)
- Strange Glory (1938)
- Lincoln in the White House (1939)
- The Arizona Kid (1939)
- Gone with the Wind (1939)
- Young Mr. Lincoln (1939)
- 1940s**
- Colorado (1940)
- Dark Command (1940)
- Santa Fe Trail (1940)
- Swanee River (1940)
- Belle Starr (1941)
- They Died With Their Boots On (1941)
- Oklahoma Raiders (1944)
- Raiders of Ghost City (1944)
- Uncivil War Birds (1946)

Mourning Becomes Electra (1947)
 A Southern Yankee (1948)
 Tap Roots (1948)
1950s
 The Outriders (1950)
 Rocky Mountain (1950)
 Two Flags West (1950)
 The Last Outpost (1951)
 The Red Badge of Courage (1951)
 Red Mountain (1951)
 The Redhead and the Cowboy (1951)
 Silver Canyon (1951)
 I Dream of Jeanie (1952)
 Springfield Rifle (1952)
 Escape from Fort Bravo (1953)
 Kansas Pacific (1953)
 Rebel City (1953)
 The Raid (1954)
 A Time Out of War (1954)
 The Battle of Gettysburg (1955)
 Five Guns West (1955)
 Yellowneck (1955)

Friendly Persuasion (1956)
 The Great Locomotive Chase (1956)
 Band of Angels (1957)
 Raintree County (1957)
 The True Story of the Civil War (1957)
 The Horse Soldiers (1959)
 The Jayhawkers! (1959)
1960s
 Mysterious Island (1961)
 How the West Was Won (1962)
 An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge (1962)
 Au cœur de la vie (1963)
 Johnny Shiloh (TV) (1963)
 Major Dundee (1965)
 Shenandoah (1965)
 Alvarez Kelly (1966)
 The Good, the Bad and the Ugly (1966)
 A Time for Killing (1967)
 Journey to Shiloh (1968)
 The Undeclared (1969)
1970s

The Andersonville Trial (TV) (1971)
 The Beguiled (1971)
 The Outlaw Josey Wales (1976)
1980s and 1990s
 The Shadow Riders (1982)
 Glory (1989)
 Across Five Aprils (1990)
 Dances With Wolves (1990)
 Ironclads (1991)
 Gettysburg (1993)
 Ghost Brigade (1993)
 Sommersby (1993)
 Ozarks: Legacy and Legend (1995)
 Pharaoh's Army (1995)
 Andersonville (1996)
 Amistad (1997)
 The Tempest (1998)
 The Hunley (TV) (1999)
 Ride with the Devil (1999)
2000s
 Wicked Spring (2002)
 Gangs of New York (2002)

The Miracle Men (2002)
 Gods and Generals (2003)
 Cold Mountain (2003)
 C.S.A.: The Confederate States of America (2004)
 Dead Birds (2004)
 The Colt (2005)
 Prairie Rose (2006)
 Freedom (2007)
 The Last Confederate: The Story of Robert Adams (2007)
 Sons of Virginia (2007)
 Dog Jack (2009)
2010s
 The Conspirator (2010)
 Lincoln (2012)
 War Flowers (2012)
 Copperhead (2013)
 Saving Lincoln (2013)
 The Keeping Room (2014)
 Field of Lost Shoes

The Crash Of The West Point And The George Peabody August 13, 1862

One of the Civil War's more senseless losses of life occurred far from the battlefield. On the night of August 13, 1862, two Union steamers, the West Point and the George Peabody, collided as they tried to pass each other in the Potomac River, near Aquia Creek. The crash was likely the result of poor judgment by the West Point's crew, and in the hours that followed, approximately 75 people lost their lives. Those killed included men from the 21st and 28th Mass Infantry Regiments and a Massachusetts doctor who showed great courage until the end.

The West Point was sailing up the Potomac from Newport News, Virginia to Alexandria and Washington, D.C. with 279 people on board. Almost all were soldiers from General Ambrose Burnside's 9th Army Corps on their way to convalescent hospitals. However, there were also three women and one young boy—all family members of officers with the 6th New Hampshire. The George Peabody was on its way south to Fortress Monroe. The steamers came upon each other at 8:30 p.m. Due to a communication mishap on the West Point, the captain turned the wheel starboard instead of port and crashed into the George Peabody. The West Point's bow was crushed and she began to sink.

Sergeant C. L. Parker of the 6th New Hampshire described the scene: "All of a sudden, about nine o'clock in the evening we were startled by a fearful crash and shock. The men rushed from their state-rooms, and all was confusion." According to Parker's report, the captain, pilot, and much of the West Point's crew climbed into one of the lifeboats and pulled away. Several of the passengers immediately tried to help the women and the child, including Sergeant

USS George Peabody



USS West Point



Parker and Dr. James Newell, a surgeon attached to the 9th Army Corps.

Newell was born in New Hampshire but spent most his life in Worcester, Massachusetts,

finally settling in Sutton to practice medicine. In May of 1862, he began serving as a contract surgeon with Burnside's corps. When the corps left Newport News to join the Army of the Potomac, Newell stayed behind to care for the recuperating soldiers. He boarded the West Point on a short furlough, heading to Massachusetts to see his wife.

Newell and the other soldiers made heroic efforts to save the women and the boy. They first tried to get them into lifeboats, but in the chaos of other leaping into the boats, they had no success. They then lifted the women to the hurricane deck and stayed with them as the water rose. Eventually, with the increasing weight of passengers escaping the water, the deck collapsed and they were swept away. Many grabbed pieces of the wreck to float on, and others were picked up by rescue boats, but Newell, the women, and the child did not survive.

In Civil War Medicine, Jim Schmidt recounts several of the reports of Newell's efforts. One wrote that Newell was "last seen on the upper deck of the West Point... standing nearly up to his waist in the water holding the little boy in his arms, while the ladies were standing by him and clinging to him for protection... exhorting them to be calm." Another reported that if he had been less chivalric, he might have survived. Newell's body washed ashore in Virginia with the body of one of them women clasped to him. They were buried together, as it was assumed that they were husband and wife.

Once the crew of the George Peabody got their engine working again, they were able to help, as did other passing

boats. In the end they were able to save most of the passengers, but approximately 75 people died (accounts vary). In the view of many of the men on board, the crew of West Point was entirely to blame. Some even claimed that they were Confederates who deliberately caused the wreck. Regardless of their loyalties, it was clear that they abandoned the passengers, and according to Parker of the 6th New Hampshire, if they had stayed on board and run the boat ashore, many more of the passengers would have survived. In spite of these accounts, the court of inquiry that investigated the accident did not choose to punish the captain and pilot and the case ended there.

<https://ma150.org/day-by-day/1862-08-13/crash-west-point-and-george-peabody>

History of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table - Part 2

By Mike Cavanaugh

Since the last issue of the newsletter I found two past members of our round table who may have been founding members:

Tom Bowman: Who now lives in South Carolina, was very active in Camp 200 and the GAR Museum as far back as early 1977, the same year Old Baldy was founded. I spoke with him recently and he was pretty sure he attended all the meetings of Old Baldy that were held at Camp 200 until the move to Pine Street.

Tom Naville: I have been unable to contact Tom but I do remember several years ago we held an Old Baldy anniversary dinner and we attempted to invite all the past presidents and founding members. Tom was positive that he was a founding member. Hopefully future information will surface that will confirm Tom Bowman and Tom Naville as founding members. Anybody who can supply any information on Bowman and Naville or even the early years of Old Baldy please contact me at chief96pbi@rcn.com

In this issue, I cover three early members who were major players in the history of our round table; Dave Charles, Blake Magner and Lee Quinn. All gone but surely not forgotten!

David Wise Charles: A World War II veteran of the 8th Armored Division. After the war he was an over-the-road salesman on the east coast. Being an avid Civil War buff – his grandfather fought with the 2nd New York Heavy Artillery – over the years he visited many of the east coast battlefields numerous times. Dave was a collector of those little pictures called CDVs (calling cards).



David Charles



His collection was probably one of the finest in the country.

In the mid 1970s, the camp received a letter from college student Brian Pohanka (who became a highly regarded historian and preservationist). He reported that the tomb of Major General Winfield Hancock in Norristown was being vandalized and was in danger of being completely destroyed. He

hoped Camp 200 and the Old Baldy CWRT would take on the task of stopping the destruction and restore and protect the tomb. Brian would do all he could to help us, he added. A group got together to check out the situation. It was worse than we imagined. The entrance gate was ripped off and two of the



Brian Pohanka



Hancock Tomb

burial compartments were in the process of being broken. The floor was littered with dirt and trash and the area around the tomb was literally a dump complete with an abandoned above-ground swimming pool. It was apparent to all something had to be done and done right away! The burial compartments had to be protected first along with the tomb itself. To do this the tomb entrance was sealed with cinder block. Next plans were made to form a committee to not only save the general's final resting place but make it fit for a great soldier and a man who almost became president of the United States. Noted historian and tour guide Ed Beards called General Winfield Scott Hancock the finest corps commander in either army in the Civil War.

A national drive to raise money to restore the tomb was crated. Donations were received from all over the country. One letter of support we received was from Mr. David Charles. With a generous donation, he asked if there was anything else he could do. Not to miss a chance to pull in a volunteer, I invited Dave to the next meeting of Camp 200 and the Old Baldy CWRT. He accepted the invitation and

I happily introduced him to the membership as the new chairman of the Hancock Tomb Committee! Dave never let me forget this, but he still wanted to help. I informed him I was just "delegating authority." The campaign began with mass mailings, ads in the *Civil War Book Exchange* and other Civil War periodicals. Many historic organizations were contacted along with Civil War reenactment units. Information tables were set up at Civil War shows and reenactment events. These were very successful and a lot of fun.

At one show Dave and I were manning a table in Winchester. A gentleman in full Confederate uniform walked in with his son – about 8 years of age - also in full Confederate uniform. They were a sight to behold. The man moved on but the youngster slowly walked over to check out our table. Dave said "Son would you like some material on General Hancock?" Backing off, he replied "**My Pappy taught me not to truck with no Yankees!**" Mark that one down as a maybe. The shows were a great experience and most attending spoke quite favorably of the general. Hancock had a very good reputation in the South after the war. Half of the donations received were from the south.

One of the most moving stories came when we received a letter with a five dollar bill enclosed from a Mr. Winfield Scott Port. The very shaky hand-written letter said he was named for the general and offered his support. His father was a Civil War veteran who was a member of the famed Pennsylvania Buck Tails. Calling his home number we spoke to his daughter. She told us her father was in his late eighties and almost blind. We asked if it would be possible to visit him someday. She replied that would be wonderful, her father would love to meet us. On arrival he was anxious to tell us stories that his father told him about his service with the Buck Tails. Mr. Port told us how happy he was that we were attempting to save the general's tomb. He wished he was able to donate more. Before leaving we presented him with a kepi with a buck tail attached. Running his hand over the buck tail he talked about when his father took him to the Gettysburg reunion. Dave Charles told him his father also took him to the 1938 reunion. "No, we went to the 1913 reunion," Mr. Port replied. "and I shook hands with General Sickles!" We were in awe.

To this day, those present could always proudly proclaim, "I shook the hand of a man who shook the hand of General Dan Sickles!"

Blake Magner: Joined our round table in the early eighties. He was very active from the beginning giving programs, participating in field trips, helping our round table whenever he could. Blake also served as president in the mid-1980s. He was very passionate about his views on the war and especially Gettysburg which was his first love.



Mike, Blake, Terry Jones, sculptor, Sen Vince Fumo, Russ Pritchard, John Reilly - Dedicated July 3, 1988

Blake was actually thrown off the Gettysburg "Chat Line" twice. His most important contribution to the history of the Old Baldy CWRT was his chairmanship of the General John Gibbon statue project on the Gettysburg battlefield.

In 1986, Old Baldy member John Reilly, the District Attorney of Delaware County, contacted the membership and informed us that there were funds available to erect a statue of General John Gibbon

at Gettysburg. In the early 1900s, the State of Pennsylvania made available funds to erect statues of every Pennsylvania general that fought at Gettysburg. When it came to John Gibbon and Samuel Crawford the funds ran out. Through John Reilly and state officials the funds were restored and made available to erect the



Gibbon Model and Final Monument

statues of the last two generals. Each project would receive \$75,000. A committee was formed from the membership of Old Baldy and the Civil War Library and Museum and it was decided to erect a stature of General John Gibbon. Blake Magner was elected chairman and yours truly treasurer. Right off the bat strong supporters of the project would be the Union League of Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Commandry of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States (MOLLUS). Terry Jones was named the sculpture and project manager. His fee was \$75,000 just to produce the statue. This meant we had to raise at least \$6,000 for incidentals and find a base to complete the project. Major players and average Civil War buffs came forward and more than \$8,000 was raised. The balance of over \$2,000 was given to the Gettysburg NMP for maintenance. The base of the statue came from the MOLLUS plot at Mt Marah Cemetery in West Philadelphia. It was the base for the Silent Sentry bronze statue that was stolen and recovered several years back. It now stands in a place of honor in the Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia. Using this base saved us over \$25,000! The project moved along nicely and it was ready for dedication on July 2, 1988, the 125th anniversary of the battle. After a very moving and well attended dedication ceremony, Blake Magner and the committee gathered behind the General and toasted the event with a bottle of Don Perrion.

Over the years Blake had the ritual of setting next to the general in his folding chair smoking a cigar on the anniver-



Blake Magner

sary of the dedication. One year a van load of Japanese tourist passed, stopped, and backed up. The occupants jumped out and began snapping pictures. Blake Magner was in his glory!

Lee Quinn: was an active member of Camp 200 and Old Baldy right after the formation of the round table. He was an exceptional researcher who could dig up obscure information on any Civil War subject. It seemed like every time I saw Lee he would hand me some new material related to my research on the Battle of the Crater. As an Old Baldy volunteer at the Civil War Library and Museum, Lee was extremely helpful in assisting visitors with their research. When Lee's mother passed away he donated close to \$80,000 in stock to the Library. This kept the doors open

for more than a year. As a member of the Library Board of Directors, Lee's input was valuable in moving the Civil War Library and Museum forward. He was a life-long member of the Civil Air Patrol and attended many of our events in full uniform. One way Lee stood out from the rest was his term as round table treasurer. Old Baldy has been blessed over the years with a long line of ruthless treasurers (not you Herb Kaufman!). You always knew when your dues were due. One time I received a Christmas card from Lee. "A Very Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year - by the way your dues are due!" But Lee Quinn was just a real nice guy who loved to talk about history in general the Civil War in particular - and he always had a picture of his latest cat.

Next Issue: The Old Baldy CWRT and the Civil War Library and Museum.

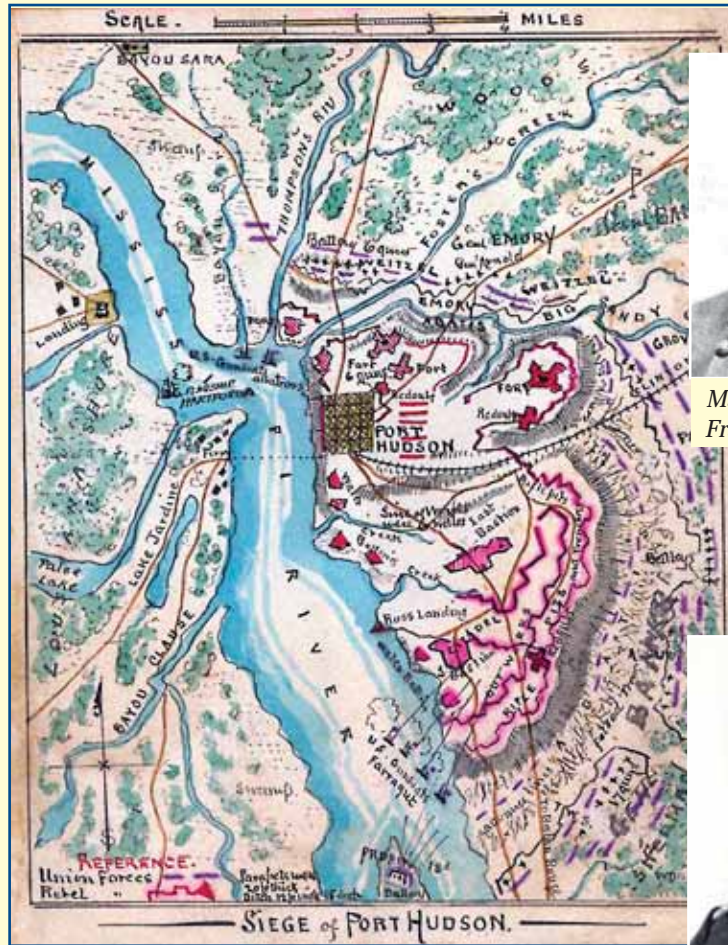
The Siege/Battle of Port Hudson July 9, 1863

Continued from the July Issue

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.

Banks' army moves against the fortress After the naval attack, Banks retreated the 17,000 troops he had intended as a diversion to support Farragut back to Baton Rouge. The lack of an attack against Port Hudson, and a powerful rainstorm endured on the retreat lowered morale in the Union force. Other than sporadic naval bombardments against Port Hudson, Banks busied himself with minor expeditions against Major General Taylor's Confederate forces in western Louisiana. What finally brought him to leading an attack against Port Hudson was the prospect of reinforcements from Grant's army arrayed against Vicksburg, and word that a significant part of the Port Hudson garrison had been sent to Pemberton in Vicksburg.

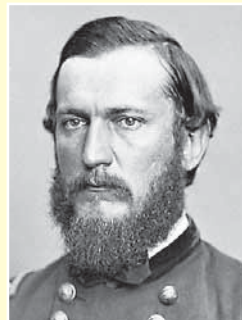
On May 11, 1863 the 3rd Louisiana Native Guards, one of Butler's black regiments, began building bridges to support the movement of Banks' forces against Port Hudson. Leading the advance was the cavalry brigade of Colonel Benjamin Henry Grierson, which had joined Banks' forces on May second after their famous raid through the Rebel lines. The entire advance involved a pincer movement with three army divisions advancing from the northwest from Bayou Sara meeting two divisions advancing from the south from Baton Rouge. The meeting of the two groups would surround Port Hudson.



Major General, CSA
Franklin K. Gardner



Major General, USA
Nathaniel P. Banks



Major General, USA
Godfrey (Gottfried) Weitzel

One of Banks' lead divisions from Baton Rouge encountered Confederates on May 21 at the Battle of Plains Store. The Confederates were driven back, and by May 22, Banks' forces, which increased in strength from 30,000 to 40,000 men as the operation progressed, had completed an investment of the Port Hudson defenses. Banks hoped to overrun the entrenchments quickly, then take his army northward to assist Grant at Vicksburg.

Weitzel's morning attacks

Banks had set up his headquarters at Riley's plantation and planned the attacks with his staff and division commanders. Many were opposed to the idea of trying to overwhelm the fort with a simple assault, but Banks wanted to end the siege as quickly as possible in order to support Grant, and felt that the 30,000 troops available to him would easily force the surrender of the 7,500 troops under Gardner, a four to one advantage. Four different assault groups were organized, under the commands of generals Godfrey Weitzel, Cuvier Grover, Christopher C. Augur, and Thomas W. Sherman (often mistakenly identified as a relative of General William Tecumseh Sherman). Banks did not choose a specific time for his intended simultaneous assault however, ordering his commanders to "...commence at the earliest hour practicable."

The effect of this was to break up the attack, with generals Weitzel and Grover attacking on the north and north-east sides of the fort at dawn, and generals Augur and Sherman attacking on the east and southeast sides at noon. The naval bombardment began the night before the attack, the 13" (330 mm.) mortars firing most of the evening, and the upper and lower fleets beginning firing for an hour after 7 am. The army land batteries also fired an hour bombardment after 5:30 am. Weitzel's two divisions began the attack at 6 am on the north, advancing through the densely forested ravines bordering the valley of Little Sandy Creek. This valley led the assault into a salient formed by a fortified ridge known as the "bull pen" where the defenders slaughtered cattle, and a lunette on a ridge nicknamed "Fort Desperate" which had been hastily improvised to protect the fort's grain mill.

At the end of this ravine between the two was a hill described as "commissary hill" with an artillery battery mounted on it. The union troops were caught in a crossfire from these three positions, and held in place by dense vegetation and obstacles placed by rebel troops that halted their advance. The combination of rugged terrain, a crossfire from three sides, and rebel sharpshooters inflicted many casualties. The Union troops advancing west of the bull pen were made up of Fearing's brigade. These soldiers were caught between the bull pen, which had been reinforced with the 14th, 18th, and 23rd Arkansas regiments from the east side of Port Hudson, and a more western fortified ridge manned by Lieutenant Colonel M. B. Locke's Alabama troops. Once again the combination of steep sided ravines, dense vegetation, and a rebel crossfire from ridge top trenches halted the Union advance. Premature shell bursts from the supporting artillery of the 1st Maine Battery also caused Union casualties.

Seeing that his advance had been stopped, Brigadier General William Dwight ordered the 1st and 3rd Louisiana Native Guard forward into the attack. These troops were not intended to take part in the attack due to the general prejudice against African-American troops on the part of the Union high command. Dwight was determined to break through the Confederate fortifications however, and committed them to the attack at 10 am. Since they had been deployed as pioneers, working on the pontoon bridge over Big Sandy Creek near its junction with the Mississippi, these troops were in the worst possible position for an attack than all the units in Weitzel's northern assault group.

The Guard first had to advance over the pontoon bridge, along Telegraph Road with a fortified ridge to their left manned by William B. Shelby's 39th Mississippi troops supported by a light artillery battery, the Confederate heavy artillery batteries to their front, and the Mississippi river to their immediate left. Despite the heavy crossfire from rifles, field artillery, and heavy coast guns, the Louisiana Native Guards advanced with determination and courage, led by Captain Andre Cailloux, a free black citizen of New Orleans. Giving orders in English and French, Cailloux led the Guard regiments forward until killed by artillery fire. Taking



A Fierce Assault on Port Hudson, Newspaper illustration of the attacks on the fortifications of Port Hudson.

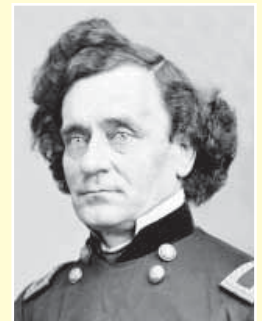
heavy losses, the attackers were forced to retreat to avoid annihilation. This fearless advance did much to dissipate the belief that black troops were unreliable under fire.

In an attempt to support Weitzel's unsuccessful assault, Brigadier

Grover, commanding the northeast attack on the fortress, sent two of his regiments along the road leading northeast from Commissary Hill to assault Fort Desperate. This group had no more success than Weitzel's troops, so Grover sent three more regiments to attack the stubborn 15th Arkansas troops defending the fort. These piecemeal and sporadic efforts were also futile, and the fighting ended on the northern edge of the fortress by noon.

Thomas Sherman's afternoon attacks

While the infantry attacks raged against the northern section of the fortress, Brigadier General Sherman lined up 30 cannon opposite the eastern side of the fortress and conducted a steady bombardment of the rebel works and battery positions, supported by sharpshooters aiming for Confederate artillery crews. This effort had some success, but General Banks, upon hearing no rifle fire from the Union center, visited Sherman's headquarters and threatened to relieve him of command unless he advanced his troops. Sherman then began the attack on the eastern edge of the Port Hudson works at about 2 pm.



*Brigadier General, USA
Thomas West Sherman*

These attacks included the troops of Augur as well as his own, and had less in the way of natural terrain obstacles to contend with, but in this area the Confederates had more time to construct fortifications, and had put more effort and firepower into them. One feature of the earthworks in this region was a dry moat and more abatis or cut down trees in front of the parapet. The Union attackers therefore carried axes, poles, planks, cotton bags and fascines to fill in the ditch. Another feature of the rebel defense was a battery containing two 24-pounder smoothbore (5.82-inch, 148 mm. bore) as canister throwers.

In this case the canister was composed of broken chains, segments of railroad rails, and other scrap iron. Confederate Colonel William R. Miles, commanding the infantry in the sector, had also removed all the rifles from the hospital that had been left by the sick and wounded. He was thus able to equip each of his soldiers with three weapons, greatly increasing their firepower. When the Union infantry closed within 200 yards they were met by a hail of rifle and canister fire, and few made it within 70 yards of the Confederate lines. Union commanders Sherman and Dow were wounded in these attacks, and Lieutenant Colonel James O'Brien, commanding the pioneer group, was killed. At 5 pm the commander of the 159th New York raised a white flag to signal a truce to remove the wounded and dead from the field. This ended the fighting for the day. None of the Union attacks had even made it to the Confederate parapets.



A Union sapper or combat engineer group digs a trench in the direction of an enemy fortification. A gabion provides cover from enemy fire. At Port Hudson a sugar hogshhead stuffed with cotton or a cotton bale would serve the same purpose.

The last infantry attack on the Port Hudson fortifications

The successful defense of their lines brought a renewed confidence to Gardner and his garrison. They felt though a combination of well planned defensive earthworks and the skillful and deliberate reinforcement of threatened areas, the superior numbers of attackers had been repulsed. Learning from his experience, Gardner organized a more methodical system of defense. This involved dividing the fortifications into a network of defense zones, with an engineering officer in charge of strengthening the defense in each area. For the most part this involved once again charting the best cross fire for artillery positions, improving firepower concentrations, and digging protective pits to house artillery when not in use, to protect them from enemy bombardment.

Spent bullets and scrap metal were sewed into shirtsleeves to make up canister casings for the artillery, and the heavy coast guns facing the river that had center pivot mounts were cleared for firing on Union positions on the eastern side of the fortress. Three of these guns were equipped for this, and one 10-inch (250 mm)columbiad in Battery Four was so effective in this that Union troops referred to it as the "Demoralizer." Its fearful reputation spawned the myth that it was mounted on a railroad car, and could fire from any position in the fortifications. Captain

L.J. Girard was placed in charge of the function of the artillery, and despite material shortages, achieved miracles in keeping the artillery functional. Rifles captured from the enemy or taken from hospitalized soldiers were stacked for use by troops in the trench lines.

Positions in front of the lines were land mined with unexploded 13-inch (330 mm)mortar shells, known as "torpedoes" at the time. Sniper positions were also prepared at high points in the trench works for sharpshooters. These methods improved the defense, but could not make up for the fact that the garrison was short of everything except gunpowder. The food shortage was a drag on morale, and resulted in a significant level of desertion to the enemy. This drain on manpower was recorded by Colonel Steedman who wrote, "Our most serious and annoying difficulty is the unreliable character of a portion of our Louisiana troops. Many have deserted to the enemy, giving him information of our real condition; yet in the same regiments we have some of our ablest officers and men." Miles Louisiana Legion was considered the greatest offender.

Editor's Note: Do to trying to have the most interesting amount of articles in the newsletter, I cut short the Port Hudson article and will finish it in the next issue - September 10th.

July 9th Meeting "The Southern War Against the Confederacy: Unionism in the Seceding States"



John's presentation was on the reality of wartime identity politics. As many as one Southern soldier in ten served in the "Union" army. 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.



John Jorgensen



John explained the diversity of Southern opinion on issues which lay at the heart of the war. He took a look at many of the ways which Unionists in the South contributed to the Federal effort, politically and militarily. John's presentation was on a new subject for our Round Table and turned out to be very educational. Well Done!

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.

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>

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")

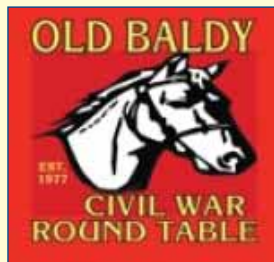
6 - Sandwich Caps - \$20.00

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.



Logo



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

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

August 13th meeting... Get ready for an interesting and informative presentation by Herb Kaufman on *Civil War Films from Hollywood*



**Camden County College
Center For Civic Leadership And Responsibility**

Rohrer Center, RT. 70 & Springfield Rd., Cherry Hill

The Campaign and Battle of Gettysburg

September 17 – October 15, 2015

(Thursday, 4:00 – 6:30)

Instructor: Herb Kaufman

**To Register: www.camdencc.edu/civiccenter
(856-227-7200, ext. 4333)**

This is a new course designed to explore the Campaign and Battle of Gettysburg, and the creation of the National Battlefield Park. The course will focus on the correspondence, communication, orders and memoirs of the citizens, soldiers and politicians of the era. As well as the three days of the Battle of Gettysburg, learn about the Southern viewpoint of the campaign, the response in the North, the biographies and actions of the officers on both sides, controversies of the battle, critical decisions and lesser known actions that affected the outcome of the battle, cavalry actions and controversies, and the history of the creation of the National Battlefield Park.

This course explores contemporary accounts as well as recent historic analysis of aspects of the battle.

**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.

“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.

**Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT
Speakers and Activities for 2015**

August 13 – Thursday

“Frankly my dear:’ Hollywood and the Civil War”

Herb Kaufman

(Historian, Instructor, Re-enactor)

September 10 – Thursday

“New Jersey Base Ball during the Civil War Era”

John Zinn

(Historian, Author)

Questions to

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**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**

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