

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

February 11, 2016

The Civil War: April 12, 1861 - May 9, 1865

“Return to Iwo Jima”



Join us at **7:15 PM** on **Thursday, February 11th**, at **Camden County College** in the **Connector Building, Room 105 (Large Lecture Hall)**. This month's topic is **"Return to Iwo Jima"**

On February 19, 1945, the first of an eventual 70,000 U. S. Marines landed on the Pacific island of Iwo Jima, to face over 20,000 determined Imperial Japanese defenders. By the time it was over thirty-six days later, Americans had suffered over 26,000 casualties, of which more than 6,800 were killed. Japanese losses were staggering: of the nearly 21,000 defenders, only 216 were captured alive.

In March 2015, as part of the joint American-Japanese 70th anniversary "Reunion of Honor" ceremonies, independent historians **Steven J. Wright** and **William C. Holdsworth** visited the island with more than fifty veterans of the battle - including one Japanese survivor, **Tsuruji Akikusa** - and the last surviving Iwo Jima Medal of Honor recipient **Hershel "Woody" Williams**. Holdsworth and Wright will present their experience in the program: **"Return to Iwo Jima"**.

Steven J. Wright has authored 2 books and over 300 articles and reviews on the American Civil War. He holds advanced degrees in American History and American Indian Studies, and Library and Information Science. He is a member of the faculty of the Civil War Institute of Manor College, and is a member and past President of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia.

William C. Holdsworth attended Montgomery County Community College, and has made a successful career in Sales & Marketing in the record business, working for RCA Records, PolyGram Records, and the Universal Music Group. He and his wife have three sons, one of whom is a U. S. Marine. Bill is a member and former Vice President of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia.

Notes from the President...

Hope everyone survived the blizzard and the snow dump. Welcome to the month of Lincoln and Fort Donelson. Thank you to all who have paid their dues to sustain our mission. If you have not done so yet, please do so soon. Old Baldy CWRT has another exciting year ahead and we want you along for the journey.

The **Family Military Heritage** event last month was a success as all in attendance enjoyed learning about the ancestors of our members. Some members were not able to share their story. Do not fret, **Dave Gilson** is looking to schedule another in the future, watch for it. We will welcome many guests to our meeting this month for our special event, the presentation by our own **Bill Holdsworth** and **Steve Wright** about their visit to Iwo Jima. Be sure to tell everyone you know about it. It will be in the large lecture hall next to our regular meeting room. If you can come early to help pass flyers and newsletter to our guest it would be appreciated.

The **Book Award Team** is busy reading and evaluating manuscripts for our first award. Plans continue to develop for our October 22nd Symposium. Let us know how you would like to assist in making this a grand event for the Round Table and the South Jersey Civil War Community. Our Board will meet later this month to discuss our actions

**Join us at 7:15 p.m. on Thursday,
February 11th, at Camden County College,
Blackwood Campus, Connector Building,
Room 105.**

for the coming months. If you have something for consideration please let a Board Member know about it. Look for a report in the next newsletter. We are always seeking contributions from our members to continue to spread our message and move our group forward in South Jersey.

There are several Civil War related events this month and next, including local Lincoln Day and Catto events. Check this newsletter for details. Next month the Abraham Lincoln Institute will hold its 19th annual Symposium at Ford's Theater on the 19th. Register for tickets if you are interested.

Stay warm, travel safe and join us at the Lamp Post at 5 before the meeting if you can.

Rich Jankowski, President

from Harry...

I'm attending the March 12 Symposium at the **Seminary Ridge Museum in Gettysburg**, and want to know if anyone else is attending or interested. The topics are **Teaching Confederate History, Confederate Memory, and the Confederate Flag**. Hot issues in today's "politically correct" environment, our history — all of it — should be taught and remembered in truth and fact. Information and details can be found at

www.seminaryridgemuseum.org
then click on "2016 Symposium".

I can be contacted at home, 302-834-3289,
or email at hj3bama@verizon.net.

Thanks. Harry Jenkins



from the Treasurer's Desk – 2016 Dues

Our round table has just completed a banner year that featured outstanding speakers on a wide variety of topics. Of course, all members will continue to receive our truly superb monthly Old Baldy newsletter. More importantly, the round table has continued to flourish in South Jersey. Our membership has steadily increased, and it is anticipated that your continued membership and participation will allow Old Baldy to continue as the premier Civil War round table in this area.

Thanks to all members who are attending our monthly meetings. The Program Committee has already been hard at work lining up a great list of speakers and programs for next year.

Remember, it is your round table.

Let us know of your interests and how Old Baldy CWRT can best provide you with education, friendship and an enjoyable evening.

As we enter 2016, your annual dues are due. We

have some really great programs and discussions planned and we hope that you will remain a member of our renowned round table.

Dues remain only \$25.00 (\$35.00 for the entire family). If you wish to continue to have our outstanding newsletter sent by USPS, please add a donation of \$10.00 for the year, in addition to your dues.

Please bring your dues to the next meeting, or mail your dues your dues payable to:

**"OLD BALDY CWRT"
Herb Kaufman, Treasurer
2601 Bonnie Lane
Huntingdon Valley, PA 19006.**

We hope that everyone will come out to a meeting and join in the discussions. It's a great night out with friends who share your interests and enthusiasm for this era.

All the best for the coming year,

Herb



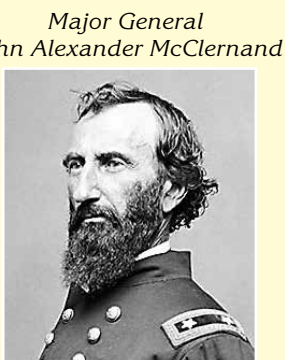
At our January meeting, our Vice President, **Bob Russo**, was awarded the Old Baldy CWRT President Award for his dedicated service to our Round Table. Bob was elected to his current office in absence, while attending training. When he joined he jumped right in, to assist. He used his people skills to unite the team and help move the Round Table forward. He stepped up to do what was needed, such as coordinating the fundraising for the Hancock roof; serving as Master of Ceremony at our luncheon, hosting the Board Meetings, copying flyers and making the name tags. He has served as a sounding board, has mentored the youth and chaired the By-Laws Review Committee. He gathered the items to assemble our public display and scheduled our appearances at events. These included the New Jersey History Day, Cold Springs, Neshaminy and Mullica Hill. In the off season he redesigned and improved on those items. He has also organized our trips to the GAR Museum and Woodland Cemetery. He has been a critical cog in getting us to where we currently are and on the journey to where we will be going. By "giving unselfishly of [his] time and energy," he has made us all better members of Old Baldy and better citizens in our communities. While he does not like recognition, on this night he could not avoid it. Be sure to congratulate him the next time you see him.

February 11th - This day in Civil War History

1862 Tuesday, February 11

Western Theater

McClelland's division begins to move the 12 miles from Fort Henry to Fort Donelson. General Grant and his superior, General Halleck, both know the virtues of speedy movement, but the six days' delay has been necessary both to replenish the army (which had set off from Cairo with only three days' rations) and to allow more gunboats to arrive to replace the ones damaged in exchanges with the guns of Fort Henry. Even as the first division moves, Federal gunboats are entering the Cumberland River and moving upstream to Fort Donelson.



1863 Wednesday, February 11

Eastern Theater

The reorganization of the Army of the Potomac continues. The problem of desertion is taken into hand, with disloyal officers being weeded from command, and furloughs being much more tightly controlled. The living conditions of the army itself also receive attention. Comfortable winter huts are built, and the regular issue of fresh bread and fresh vegetables is instituted. Results are rapid; desertions almost cease, absentees return to their regiments, and the proportion of the army unfit through illness drops from 10 percent to under 5 percent.

Naval Operations

Porter is the next major commander to voice his opinions on the supply situation. His large fleet needs a constant supply of coal, so he asks for 160,000 bushels to be sent to the Yazoo River, plus a monthly supply of 70,000 bushels. Some 40,000 are needed at White River plus 20,000 at Memphis. Keeping up with these demands is a nightmare as never before have such large forces existed and been concentrated in one area.



Admiral
David Dixon Porter

Great Britain

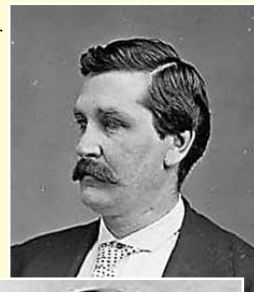
In Great Britain, Confederate envoy James Mason addressed a Lord Mayor's banquet in London to push for British assistance.

Confederate Envoy
James Murray Mason



1864 Thursday, February 11

Major
Harry W. Gillmor



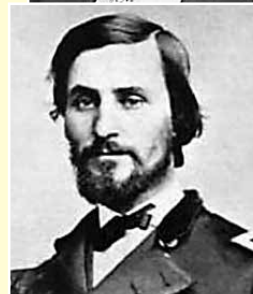
Eastern Theater

Confederate guerrillas under Major Harry W. Gillmore derail a train in West Virginia, then rob the passengers.

Western Theater

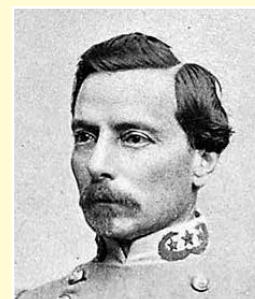
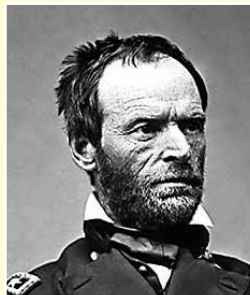
General Sooy Smith finally begins his long awaited cavalry raid, one day after he was supposed to link up with Sherman's infantry. Heavy rains continue to hamper movement.

Major General
William Sooy Smith



1865 Saturday, February 11

Major General
William Tecumseh Sherman



General
Pierre Gustave Toutant-Beauregard

Eastern Theater

Sherman's army cuts the Augusta-Georgia railroad, dividing the Confederates assembling at Augusta, Georgia, and the forces at Charleston, South Carolina. Beauregard urges the evacuation of Charleston to avoid one of the South's few remaining armies being besieged.

Richmond

Confederate Secretary of State Judah P. Benjamin wrote to General Robert E. Lee to urge him to come out publicly in support of Negro troops for the Confederacy.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Richmond, February 11, 1865.

General-in-Chief ROBERT E. LEE:

MY DEAR SIR: You may perhaps have seen that at the



Confederate Secretary of State
Judah Philip Benjamin

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

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public meeting on Thursday I spoke of the necessity of instant re-enforcement for your army. In order to disarm opposition as far as possible and to produce prompt action, I proposed that those slaves only who might volunteer to fight for their freedom should be at once sent to the trenches. From what I can learn, this would add promptly many thousand men to your force. Now, although this proposal seemed to meet with decided favor from the meeting, some of the opponents of the measure are producing a strong impression against it by asserting that it would disband the army by reason of the violent aversion of the troops to have negroes in the field with them. It occurs to me that if we could get from the army an expression of its desire to be

re-enforced by such negroes as for the boon of freedom will volunteer to go to the front, the measure will pass without further delay, and we may yet be able to give you such a force as will enable you to assume the offensive when you think it best to do so. If this suggestion meets your approval the different divisions ought at once to make themselves heard, and there will be no further effective opposition in any of our legislative bodies, State or Confederate.

With very great regard I am, yours, very truly,

J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State

1400 Days, LOC, WalterCoffey.com

January 14th Meeting

"Your Family Military History"

Don Wiles: Great Great Grandfather, Private Jesse W. Hyder (1839-1914) from Hagerstown, Maryland was a member of the Union 7th Maryland, Co B. He had twelve children. He is buried in Hagerstown, Maryland but never had a headstone at his grave. Don was able to get a headstone, supplied and installed, free of charge, from the Federal Government. He also had a Maryland Reenacting group attend a service at the graveside to dedicate the stone. They fired a musket salute and played Taps. Jesse served with two brothers, Daniel Mertz Hyder and James Washington Hyder.

Walt Lafty: Ancestor, Louis Murray from the 9th New Jersey, served from September 1861 until July 1865. The 9th NJ spent much time fighting in North Carolina and Walt was concerned that since the North Carolina battles don't get the big press they are not well known but that doesn't make the fighting any less violent.

The 9th NJ fought at the Second Battle of Drewry's Bluff in May 1864. Louis had two brothers who also served in the Union Army, one served in the 12th NJ.

Mike Bassett: Mike's Great Great Grandfather, Howard Haines served in the 149th OH, Co F. He served with only a 100-day enlistment. He enlisted in May 1864 and was 21 years old when he joined that army. Mike had some photos and other memorabilia associated with his ancestor's Civil War service.

Dietrich Preston: Dietrich's ancestor Hugh McCoy Cox (1837-1923) served in the 15th OH, Co A and was 24 years old when he enlisted. Cox served from 1861 to 1863.

Harry Jenkins: Harry's Dad, Harry P. Jenkins served during World War II and was part of Operation Overlord, the D-Day Invasion. PFC Jenkins landed at Utah Beach with the 4th Div., 22 Reg., D Co. He was an ammunition handler on a 81mm mortar squad. PFC Jenkins was one of the 2,876,000 plus people who participated in the invasion. He was 28 years old during the invasion and found

himself surrounded by much younger men in his regiment. Because he was older he became known as, "Pappy," a name that stuck with him over the years with some of his friends. The regiment worked their way into Belgium as the invasion moved forward. PFC Jenkins received training at Fort McClellan in Alabama and also at Fort Dix in New Jersey. Harry had with him the uniform his Dad wore when he served along with other memorabilia from the war.



October 22, 2016
New Jersey Symposium
The Old Baldy Civil War Round Table
and Camp Olden Civil War Round
Table Civil War Symposium
at Camden County College
Blackwood, New Jersey
9:00 AM to 4:00 PM
Presentations by Noted Civil War
Historians, exhibits, period musical
entertainment.
For Information: oldbaldycwrt.org

"Unconditional Surrender" Grant

The Battle of Fort Donelson was fought from February 11 to 16, 1862, in the Western Theater of the American Civil War. The Union capture of the Confederate fort near the Tennessee–Kentucky border opened the Cumberland River, an important avenue for the invasion of the South. The Union's success also elevated Brig. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant from an obscure and largely unproven leader to the rank of major general, and earned him the nickname of "Unconditional Surrender" Grant.

The battle followed the Union capture of Fort Henry on February 6. Grant moved his army 12 miles (19 km) overland to Fort Donelson on February 12 and 13 and conducted several small probing attacks. (Although the name was not yet in use, the troops serving under Grant were the nucleus of the Union's Army of the Tennessee.) On February 14, Union gunboats under Flag Officer Andrew H. Foote attempted to reduce the fort with gunfire, but were forced to withdraw after sustaining heavy damage from Fort Donelson's water batteries.

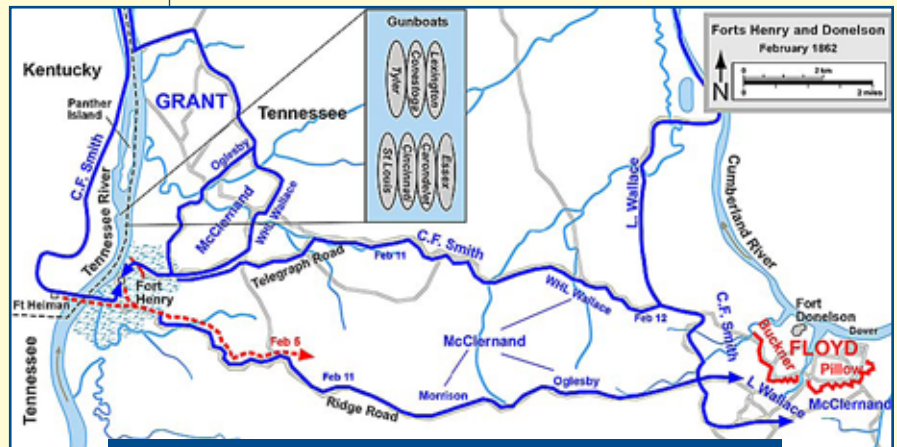
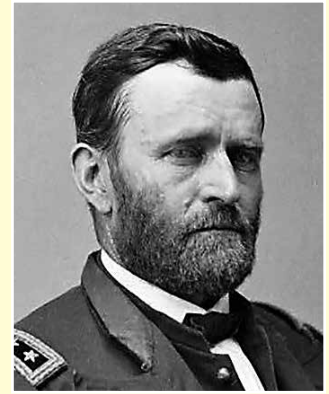
On February 15, with the fort surrounded, the Confederates, commanded by Brig. Gen. John B. Floyd, launched a surprise attack against Grant's army in an attempt to open an escape route to Nashville, Tennessee. Grant, who was away from the battlefield at the start of the attack, arrived to rally his men and counterattack. Despite achieving partial success and opening the way for a retreat, Floyd lost his nerve and ordered his men back to the fort. The following morning, Floyd and his second-in-command, Brig. Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, relinquished command to Brig. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner (later Governor of Kentucky), who agreed to accept Grant's terms of unconditional surrender.

Background

The battle of Fort Donelson, which began on February 12, took place shortly after the surrender of Fort Henry, Tennessee, on February 6, 1862. Fort Henry had been a key position in the center of a line defending Tennessee, and the capture of the fort now opened the Tennessee River to Union troop and supply movements. About 2,500 of Fort Henry's Confederate defenders escaped before its surrender by marching the 12 miles (19 km) east to Fort Donelson. In the days following the surrender at Fort Henry, Union troops cut the railroad lines south of the fort, restricting the Confederates' lateral mobility to move reinforcements into the area to defend against the larger Union forces.

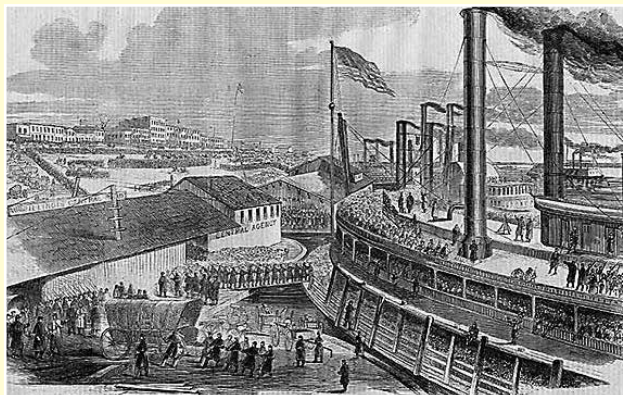
With the surrender of Fort Henry, the Confederates faced some difficult choices. Grant's army now divided Confederate Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston's two main forces: P.G.T. Beauregard at Columbus, Kentucky, with 12,000 men, and William J. Hardee at Bowling Green, Kentucky, with 22,000 men. Fort Donelson had only about 5,000 men. Union forces might attack Columbus; they might attack Fort Donelson and thereby threaten Nashville, Tennessee; or Grant and Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell, who was quar-

tered in Louisville with 45,000 men, might attack Johnston head-on, with Grant following behind Buell. Johnston was apprehensive about the ease with which Union gunboats defeated Fort Henry (not comprehending that the rising waters of the Tennessee River



February 14th Troop positions at Fort Donelson

Embarkation of Union troops from Cairo

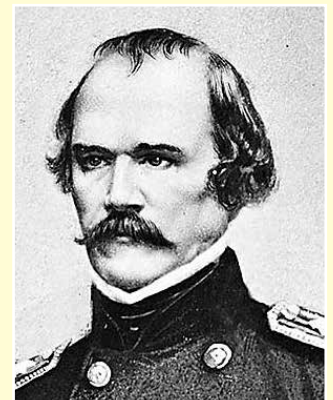


played a crucial role by inundating the fort). He was more concerned about the threat from Buell than he was from Grant, and suspected the river operations might simply be a diversion.

Johnston decided upon a course of action that forfeited the initiative across most of his defensive line,

tacitly admitting that the Confederate defensive strategy for Tennessee was a sham. On February 7, at a council of war held in the Covington Hotel at Bowling Green, he decided to abandon western Kentucky by withdrawing Beauregard from Columbus, evacuating Bowling Green, and moving his forces south of the Cumberland River at Nashville.

General
Albert Sidney Johnston, CSA



Continued from page 5 - "U... S... Grant"

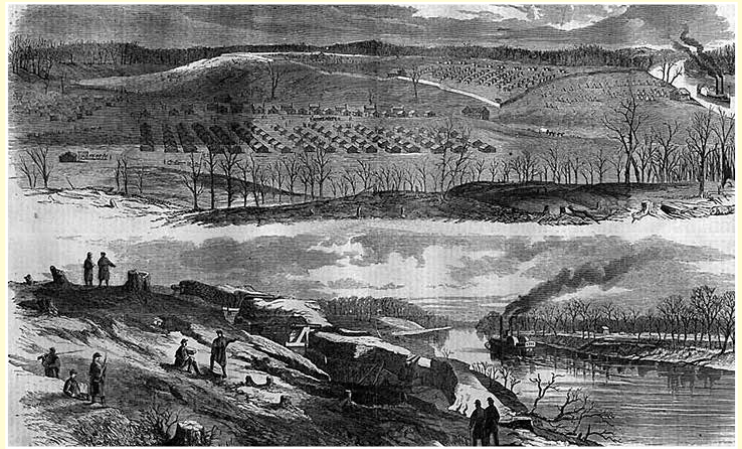
Johnston wanted to give command of Fort Donelson to Beauregard, who had performed ably at Bull Run, but the latter declined because of a throat ailment. Instead, the responsibility went to Brig. Gen. John B. Floyd, who had just arrived following an unsuccessful assignment under Robert E. Lee in western Virginia. Floyd was a wanted man in the North for alleged graft and secessionist activities when he was Secretary of War in the James Buchanan administration. Floyd's background was political, not military, but he was nevertheless the senior brigadier general on the Cumberland River.

On the Union side, Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck, Grant's superior as commander of the Department of the Missouri, was also apprehensive. Halleck had authorized Grant to capture Fort Henry, but now he felt that continuing to Fort Donelson was risky. Despite Grant's success to date, Halleck had little confidence in him, considering Grant to be reckless. Halleck attempted to convince his own rival, Don Carlos Buell, to take command of the campaign to get his additional forces engaged. Despite Johnston's high regard for Buell, the Union general was as passive as Grant was aggressive. Grant never suspected his superiors were considering relieving him, but he was well aware that any delay or reversal might be an opportunity for Halleck to lose his nerve and cancel the operation.

On February 6, Grant wired Halleck: "Fort Henry is ours. ... I shall take and destroy Fort Donelson on the 8th and return to Fort Henry." This self-imposed deadline was overly optimistic due to three factors: miserable road conditions on the twelve-mile march to Donelson, the need for troops to carry supplies away from the rising flood waters (by February 8, Fort Henry was completely submerged), and the damage that had been sustained by Foote's Western Gunboat Flotilla in the artillery duel at Fort Henry. If Grant had been able to move quickly, he might have taken Fort Donelson on February 8. Early in the morning of February 11, Grant held a council of war in which all of his generals supported his plans for an attack on Fort Donelson, with the exception of Brig. Gen. John A. McClernand, who had some reservations. This council in early 1862 was the last one that Grant held for the remainder of the Civil War.

Preliminary movements and attacks (February 12–13)

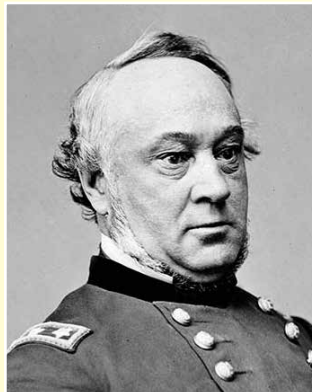
On February 12, most of the Union troops departed Fort Henry, where they were waiting for the return of Union gunboats and the arrival of additional troops that would increase the Union forces to about 25,000 men. The Union forces proceeded about 5 miles (8 km) on the two main roads leading between the two forts. They were delayed most of the day by a cavalry screen commanded by Nathan Bedford Forrest. Forrest's troops, sent out by Buckner, spotted a detachment from McClernand's division and opened fire against them.



Interior of Fort Donelson

A brief skirmish ensued until orders from Buckner arrived to fall back within the entrenchments. After this withdrawal of Forrest's cavalry, the Union troops moved closer to the Confederate defense line while trying to cover any possible Confederate escape routes. McClernand's division made up the right of Grant's army with C.F. Smith's division forming the left. USS Carondelet was the first gunboat to arrive up the river, and she promptly fired numerous shells into the fort, testing its defenses before retiring. Grant arrived on February 12 and established his headquarters near the left side of the front of the line, at the Widow Crisp's house.

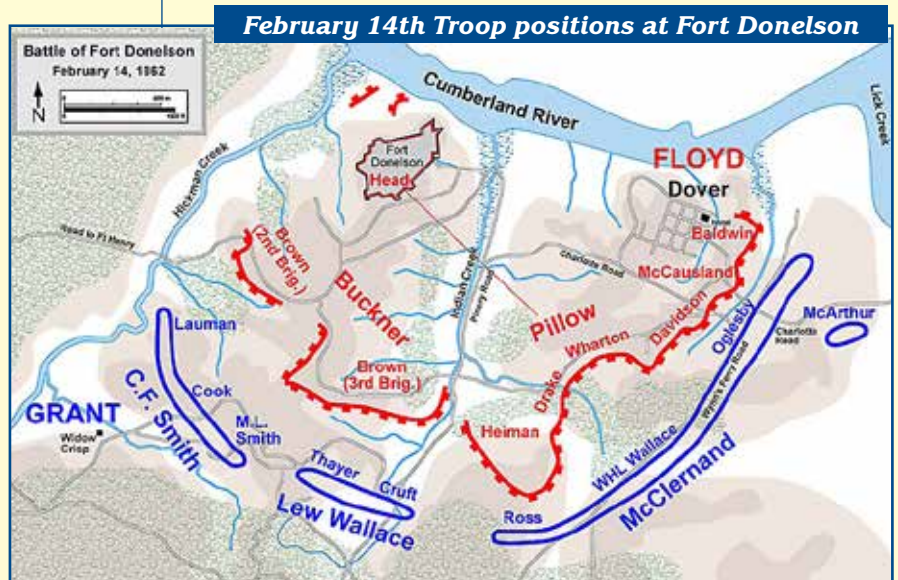
On February 11, Buckner relayed orders to Pillow from Floyd to release Floyd's and Buckner's troops to operate south of the river, near Cumberland City, where they would be able to attack the Union supply lines while keeping a clear path back to Nashville. However, this would leave the Confederate forces at Fort Donelson heavily outnumbered. Pillow left early on the morning of February 12 to argue these orders with General



Major General Henry W. Halleck, USA



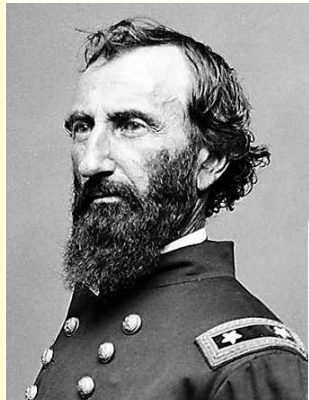
Brigadier General John B. Floyd, CSA



Floyd himself leaving Buckner in charge of the fort. After hearing sounds of artillery fire, Pillow returned to Fort Donelson to resume command. After the events of the day, Buckner remained at Fort Donelson to command the Confederate right. With the arrival of Grant's army, General Johnston ordered Floyd to take any troops remaining in Clarksville to aid in the defense of Fort Donelson.

On February 13, several small probing attacks were carried out against the Confederate defenses, essentially ignoring orders from Grant that no general engagement be provoked. On the Union left, C. F. Smith sent two of his four brigades (under Cols. Jacob Lauman and John Cook) to test the defenses along his front. The attack suffered light casualties and made no gains, but Smith was able to keep up a harassing fire throughout the night. On the right, McClelland also ordered an unauthorized attack. Two regiments of Col. William R. Morrison's brigade, along with one regiment, the 48th Illinois, from Col. W.H.L. Wallace's brigade, were ordered to seize a battery ("Redan Number 2") that had been plaguing their position. Isham N. Haynie, colonel of the 48th Illinois, was senior in rank to Colonel Morrison. Although rightfully in command of two of the three regiments, Morrison volunteered to turn over command once the attack was under way; however, when the attack began, Morrison was wounded, eliminating any leadership ambiguity. For unknown reasons Haynie never fully took control and the attack was repulsed. Some wounded men caught between the lines burned to death in grass fires ignited by the artillery.

General Grant had Commander Henry Walke bring the Carondelet up the Cumberland River to create a diversion by opening fire on the fort. The Confederates responded with shots from their long-range guns and eventually hit the gunboat. Walke retreated several miles below the fort, but soon returned and continued shelling the water batteries. General McClelland, in the meantime, had been attempting to stretch his men toward the river but ran into difficulties with a Confederate battery of guns. McClelland ultimately decided that he did not have enough men to stretch all the way to the river, so Grant decided to call



Brigadier General John A. McClelland, USA

on more troops. He sent orders to General Wallace, who had been left behind at Fort Henry, to bring his men to Fort Donelson.

With Floyd's arrival to take command of Fort Donelson, Pillow took over leading the Confederate left. Feeling overwhelmed, Floyd left most of the actual command to Pillow and Buckner. At the end of the day, there had been several skirmishes, but the positions of each side were essentially the same. The night progressed with both sides fighting the cold weather.

Although the weather had been mostly rainy up to this point in the campaign, a snow storm arrived the night of February 13, with strong winds

that brought temperatures down to 10-12 °F (-12 °C) and deposited 3 inches (8 cm) of snow by morning. Guns and wagons were frozen to the earth. Because of the proximity of the enemy lines and the active sharpshooters, the soldiers could not light campfires for warmth or cooking, and both sides were miserable that night, many having arrived without blankets or overcoats.

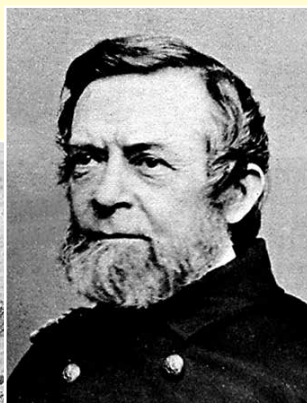
Reinforcements and naval battle (February 14)

At 1:00 a.m. on February 14, Floyd held a council of war in his headquarters at the Dover Hotel. There was general agreement that Fort Donelson was probably untenable. General Pillow was designated to lead a breakout attempt, evacuate the fort, and march to Nashville. Troops were moved behind the lines and the assault readied, but at the last minute a Union sharpshooter killed one of Pillow's aides. Pillow, normally quite aggressive in battle, was unnerved and announced that since their movement had been detected, the breakout had to be postponed. Floyd was furious at this change of plans, but by then it was too late in the day to proceed.

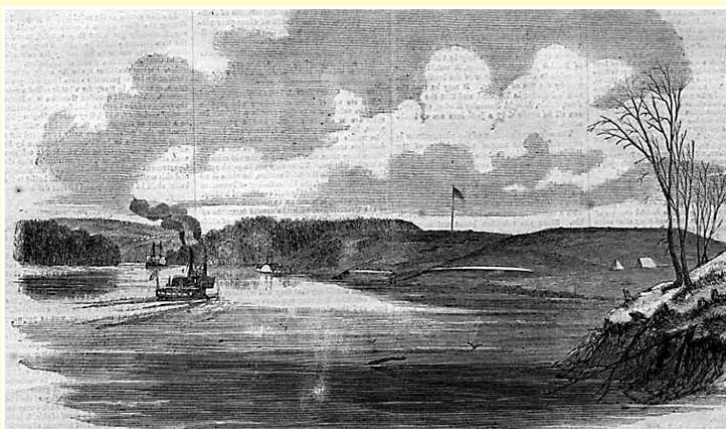


Brigadier General Gideon E. Pillow, CSA

On February 14, General Lew Wallace's brigade arrived from Fort Henry around noon, and Foote's flotilla arrived on the Cumberland River in mid-afternoon, bringing six gunboats and another 10,000 Union reinforcements on twelve transport ships. Wallace assembled these new troops into a third division of two brigades, under Cols. John M. Thayer and Charles Cruft, and occupied the center



Flag Officer Andrew H. Foote, USA



Naval Operations



of the line facing the Confederate trenches. This provided sufficient troops to extend McClernand's right flank to be anchored on Lick Creek, by moving Col. John McArthur's brigade of Smith's division from the reserve to a position from which they intended to plug the 400 yards (370 m) gap at dawn the next morning.



The battle at Fort Donelson

As soon as Foote arrived, Grant urged him to attack the fort's river batteries. Although Foote was reluctant to proceed before adequate reconnaissance, he moved his gunboats close to the shore by 3:00 p.m. and opened fire, just as he had done at Fort Henry. Confederate gunners waited until the gunboats were within 400 yards (370 m) to return fire. The Confederate artillery pummeled the fleet and the assault was over by 4:30 p.m. Foote was wounded (coincidentally in his foot). The wheelhouse of his flagship, USS St. Louis, was carried away, and she floated helplessly downriver. USS Louisville was also disabled and the Pittsburg began to take on water. The damage to the fleet was significant and it retreated downriver. Of the 500 Confederate shots fired, St. Louis was hit 59 times, Carondelet 54, Louisville 36, and Pittsburg 20 times. Foote had miscalculated the assault. Historian Kendall Gott suggested that it would have been more prudent to stay as far downriver as possible, and use the fleet's longer-range guns to reduce the fort. An alternative might have been to overrun the batteries, probably at night as would be done successfully in the 1863 Vicksburg Campaign. Once past the fixed river batteries, Fort Donelson would have been defenseless.

Eight Union sailors were killed and 44 were wounded while the Confederates lost none. (Captain Joseph Dixon of the river batteries had been killed the previous day during Carondelet's bombardment.) On land the well-armed Union soldiers surrounded the Confederates, while the Union boats, although damaged, still controlled the river. Grant realized that any success at Fort Donelson would have to be carried by the army without strong naval support, and he wired Halleck that he might have to resort to a siege.

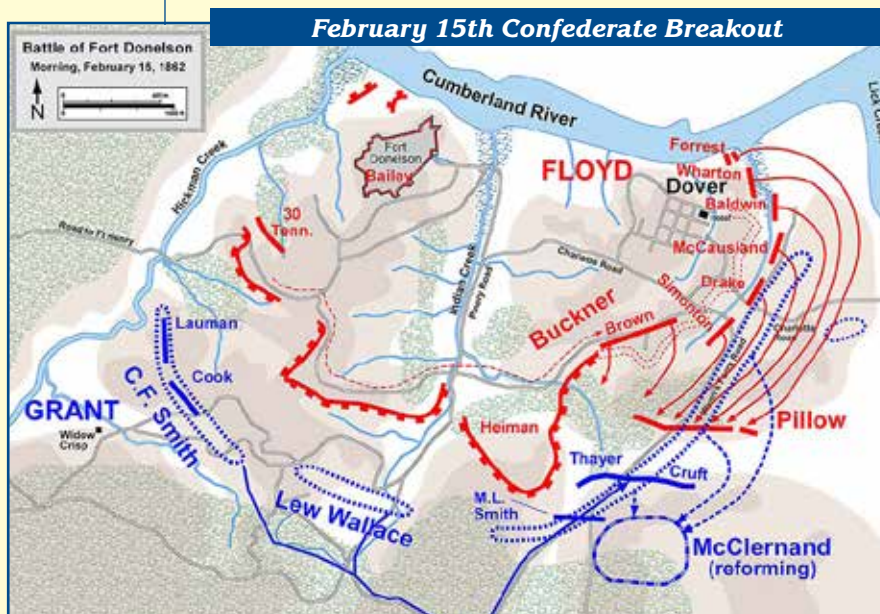
Breakout attempt (February 15)

Despite their unexpected naval success, the Confederate generals were still skeptical about their chances in the fort and held another late-night council of war, where they decided to retry their aborted escape plan. At dawn on February 15, the Confederates launched an assault led by Pillow against McClernand's division on the unprotected right flank of the Union line. The Union troops, unable to sleep in the cold

weather, were not caught entirely by surprise, but Grant was. Not expecting a land assault from the Confederates, he was up before dawn and had headed off to visit Flag Officer Foote on his flagship downriver. Grant left orders that none of his generals was to initiate an engagement and no one was designated as second-in-command during his absence.

The Confederate plan was for Pillow to push McClernand away and take control of Wynn's Ferry and Forge Roads, the main routes to Nashville.[17] Buckner

was to move his division across Wynn's Ferry Road and act as rear guard for the remainder of the army as it withdrew from Fort Donelson and moved east. A lone regiment from Buckner's division—the 30th Tennessee—was designated to stay in the trenches and prevent a Federal pursuit. The attack started well, and after two hours of heavy fighting,



Pillow's men pushed McClernand's line back and opened the escape route. It was in this attack that Union troops in the West first heard the famous, unnerving rebel yell.

The attack was primarily successful because of the inexperience and poor positioning of McClernand's troops and a flanking attack from the Confederate cavalry under Forrest. The Union brigades of Cols. Richard Oglesby and John McArthur were hit hardest; they withdrew in a generally orderly manner to the rear for regrouping and resupply.

Around 8:00 a.m. McClernand sent a message requesting assistance from Lew Wallace, but Wallace had no orders from Grant, who was still absent, to respond to an attack on a fellow officer and declined the initial request. Wallace, who was hesitant to disobey orders, sent an aide to Grant's headquarters for further instructions. In the meantime, McClernand's ammunition was running out, but his withdrawal was not yet a rout. (The army of former quartermaster Ulysses S. Grant had not yet learned to organize reserve ammunition and supplies near the frontline brigades.) A second mes-



Brigadier General Bushrod Johnson, CSA

senger arrived at Wallace's camp in tears, crying, "Our right flank is turned! ... The whole army is in danger!" This time Wallace sent a brigade, under Col.

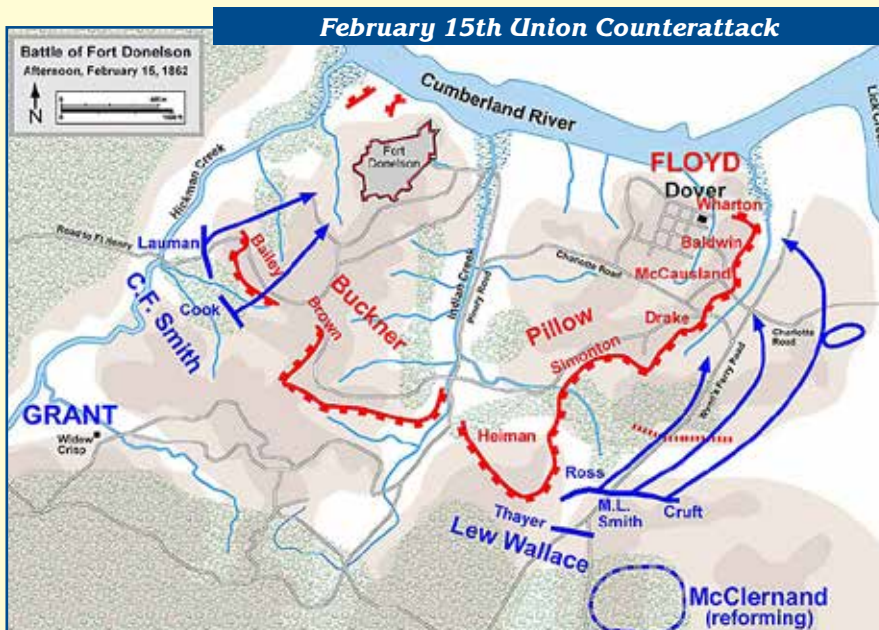
Charles Cruft, to aid McClernand. Cruft's brigade was sent in to replace Oglesby's and McArthur's brigades, but when they realized they had run into Pillow's Confederates and were being flanked, they too began to fall back.

Not everything was going well with the Confederate advance. By 9:30 a.m., as the lead Union brigades were falling back, Nathan Bedford Forrest urged Bushrod Johnson to launch an all-out attack on the disorganized troops. Johnson was too cautious to approve of a general assault, but he did agree to keep the infantry moving slowly forward. Two hours into the battle, Gen. Pillow realized that Buckner's wing was not attacking alongside his. After a confrontation between the two generals, Buckner's troops moved out and, combined with the right flank of Pillow's wing, hit W. H. L. Wallace's brigade. The Confederates took control of Forge Road and a key section of Wynn's Ferry Road, opening a route to Nashville, but Buckner's delay provided time for Lew Wallace's men to reinforce McClernand's retreating forces before they were completely routed. Despite Grant's earlier orders, Wallace's units moved to the right with Thayer's brigade, giving McClernand's men time to regroup and gather ammunition from Wallace's supplies. The 68th Ohio was left behind to protect the rear.

The Confederate offensive ended around 12:30 p.m., when Wallace's and Thayer's Union troops formed a defensive line on a ridge astride Wynn's Ferry Road. The Confederates assaulted them three times, but were unsuccessful and withdrew to a ridge .5 miles (0.80 km) away. Nevertheless, they had had a good morning. The Confederates had pushed the Union defenders back one to two miles (2-3 km) and had opened their escape route.

"Gentlemen, the position on the right must be retaken." Ulysses S. Grant

Grant, who was apparently unaware of the battle, was notified by an aide and returned to his troops in the early



afternoon. Grant first visited C. F. Smith on the Union left, where Grant ordered the 8th Missouri and the 11th Indiana to the Union right, then rode 7 miles (11 km) over icy roads to find McClernand and Wallace. Grant was dismayed at the confusion and a lack of organized leadership. McClernand grumbled "This army wants a head." Grant replied, "It seems so. Gentlemen, the position on the right must be retaken."

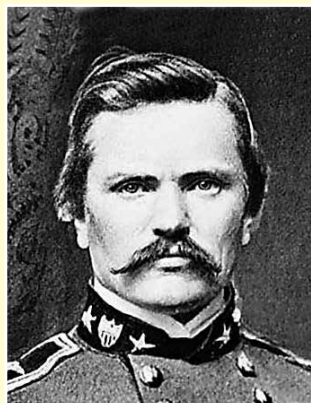
True to his nature, Grant did not panic at the Confederate assault. As Grant rode back from the river, he heard the sounds of guns and sent word to Foote to begin a demonstration of naval gunfire, assuming that his troops would be demoralized and could use the encouragement. Grant observed

that some of the Confederates (Buckner's) were fighting with knapsacks filled with three days of rations, which implied to him that they were attempting to escape, not pressing for a combat victory. He told an aide, "The one who attacks first now will be victorious. The enemy will have to be in a hurry if he gets ahead of me."



Brigadier General Charles F. Smith, USA

Despite the successful morning attack, access to an open escape route, and to the amazement of Floyd and Buckner, Pillow ordered his men back to their trenches by 1:30 p.m. Buckner confronted Pillow, and Floyd intended to countermand the order, but Pillow argued that his men needed to regroup and resupply before evacuating the fort. Pillow won the argument. Floyd also believed that C. F. Smith's division was being heavily reinforced, so the entire Confederate force was ordered back inside the lines of Fort Donelson, giving up the ground they gained earlier that day.

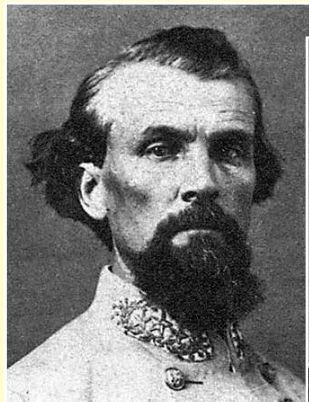


Brigadier General Simon Bolivar Buckner, CSA

Grant moved quickly to exploit the opening and told Smith, "All has failed on our right—you must take Fort Donelson." Smith replied, "I will do it." Smith formed his two remaining brigades to make an attack. Lauman's brigade would be the main attack, spearheaded by Col. James Tuttle's 2nd Iowa Infantry. Cook's brigade would be in support to the right and rear and act as a feint to draw fire away from Lauman's brigade. Smith's two-brigade counterattack quickly seized the outer line of entrenchments on the Confederate right from the 30th Tennessee, commanded by Col. John W. Head, who had been left behind from Buckner's division. Despite two hours of repeated counterattacks, the Confederates could not repel Smith from the captured earthworks. The Union was now poised to seize Fort Donelson and its river batteries when light returned the next morning.

In the meantime, on the Union right, Lew Wallace formed an attacking column with three brigades—one from his own division, one from McClernand's, and one from Smith's—to

try and regain control of ground lost in the battle that morning. Wallace's old brigade, the 11th Indiana, now commanded by Col. Morgan L. Smith, the 8th Missouri, and others from McClelland's and Wallace's divisions were chosen to lead the attack. The brigades of Cruft (Wallace's Division) and Leonard F. Ross (McClelland's Division) were placed in support on the flanks. Wallace ordered the attack forward. Smith, the 8th Missouri, and the 11th Indiana advanced a short distance up the hill using Zouave tactics, where the men repeatedly rushed and then fell to the ground in a prone position. By 5:30 p.m. Wallace's troops had succeeded in retaking the ground lost that morning, and by nightfall, the Confederate troops had been driven back to their original positions. Grant began plans to resume his assault in the morning, although neglecting to close the escape route that Pillow had opened.



Lieutenant Colonel
Nathan Bedford Forrest,
CSA



Brigadier General
Lew Wallace, USA

the night, Pillow escaped by small boat across the Cumberland. Floyd left the next morning on the only steamer available, taking his two regiments of Virginia infantry. Disgusted at the show of cowardice, a furious Nathan Bedford Forrest announced, "I did not come here to surrender my command." He stormed out of the meeting and led about seven hundred of his cavalymen on their escape from the fort. Forrest's horsemen rode toward Nashville through the shallow, icy waters of Lick Creek, encountering no enemy and confirming that many more could have escaped by the same route, if Buckner had not posted guards to prevent any such attempts.

Surrender (February 16)

Nearly 1,000 soldiers on both sides had been killed, with about 3,000 wounded still on the field; some froze to death in the snowstorm, many Union soldiers having thrown away their blankets and coats.

Inexplicably, Generals Floyd and Pillow were upbeat about the day's performance and wired General Johnston at



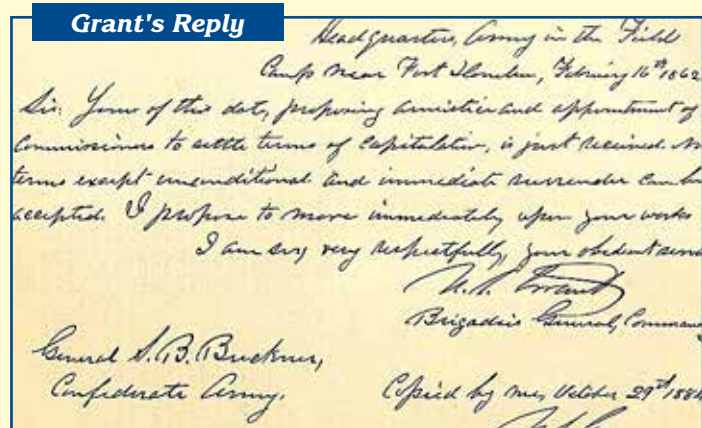
The Surrender at Fort Donelson

Nashville that they had won a great victory. Buckner, however, argued that they were in a desperate position that was getting worse with the arrival of Union reinforcements. At their final council of war in the Dover Hotel at 1:30 a.m. on February 16, Buckner stated that if C.F.

Smith attacked again, he could only hold for thirty minutes, and he estimated that the cost of defending the fort would be as high as a seventy-five percent casualty rate. Buckner's position finally carried the meeting. Any large-scale escape would be difficult. Most of the river transports were currently transporting wounded men to Nashville and would not return in time to evacuate the command.

Floyd, who believed if he was captured, he would be indicted for alleged corruption during his service in President James Buchanan's cabinet before the war, promptly turned over his command to Pillow, who also feared Northern reprisals. In turn, Pillow passed the command to Buckner, who agreed to remain behind and surrender the army. During

On the morning of February 16, Buckner sent a note to Grant requesting a truce and asking for terms of surrender. The note first reached General Smith, who exclaimed, "No terms to the damned Rebels!" When the note reached Grant, Smith urged him to offer no terms. Buckner had hoped that Grant would offer generous terms because of their earlier friendship. (In 1854 Grant was removed from command at a U.S. Army post in California, allegedly because of alcoholism. Buckner, a fellow U.S. Army officer at that time, loaned Grant money to return home to Illinois after Grant had been forced to resign his commission.) To Buckner's dismay, Grant showed no mercy towards men he considered to be



rebelling against the federal government. Grant's brusque reply became one of the most famous quotes of the war, earning him the nickname of "Unconditional Surrender":

Grant's reply

Sir: Yours of this date proposing Armistice, and appointment of Commissioners, to settle terms of Capitulation is just received. No terms except unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works. I am Sir: very respectfully Your obt. servt. U.S. Grant Brig. Gen.

Grant was not bluffing. Smith was now in a good position to move on the fort, having captured the outer lines of its fortifications, and was under orders to launch an attack with the support of other divisions the following day. Grant believed his position allowed him to forego a planned siege

and successfully storm the fort.[52] Buckner responded to Grant's demand:

SIR:—The distribution of the forces under my command, incident to an unexpected change of commanders, and the overwhelming force under your command, compel me, notwithstanding the brilliant success of the Confederate arms yesterday, to accept the ungenerous and unchivalrous terms which you propose.

Grant, who was courteous to Buckner following the surrender, offered to loan him money to see him through his impending imprisonment, but Buckner declined. The surrender was a personal humiliation for Buckner and a strategic defeat for the Confederacy, which lost more than 12,000 men, 48 artillery pieces, much of their equipment, and con-

trol of the Cumberland River, which led to the evacuation of Nashville. This was the first of three Confederate armies that Grant would capture during the war. (The second was John C. Pemberton's at the Siege of Vicksburg and the third Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox). Buckner also turned over considerable military equipment and provisions, which Grant's troops badly needed. More than 7,000 Confederate prisoners of war were eventually transported from Fort Donelson to Camp Douglas in Chicago, Camp Morton in Indianapolis, and other prison camps elsewhere in the North. Buckner was held as a prisoner at Fort Warren in Boston until he was exchanged in August 1862.

Wikipedia, Harpers Weekly, LOC, Maps: Hal Jespersen

WINTER PLUS EVENTS

Upcoming Winter/ Spring Lectures:

Trent House Museum, 15 Market Street, Trenton, NJ; adjacent to the Hughes Justice Complex.

February 13: "The Story of Shrewsbury, 1665-2016"

March 26: "From Point Breeze to the Trent House: Bonaparte's Paintings"

April 16: "Proud Heritage: African American History in the Sourlands and Hopewell Valley"

May 14: Dave Hart - "John Hart: Portrait of a Patriot"

For information: www.williamtrent-house.org or 609-989-3027

February 5 – 14

Opera Philadelphia and the Academy of Music presents "Cold Mountain". This production is based on Charles Frazier's award winning novel. Various dates and times. Friday, 2/5; 8pm: Sunday, 2/7; 2:30pm: Wednesday, 2/10; 7:30pm: Friday, 2/12; 8pm: Sunday, 2/14; 2:30pm. For information call 215-893-3600 or hello@operaphila.org

Saturday, February 6; 11am-4pm

Lummis Library located at 981 Ye Greate Street, Greenwich, NJ 08323 will be presenting "A Day of Family Discovery: Exploring Genealogy". Open to the public. Seating is limited and reservations are being accepted first come, first served basis. Boxed lunch and refreshments included. \$15 payable to the Cumberland County Historic Society; mail to CCHS, PO Box 16, Greenwich, NJ 08323. Information call 856-455-8580

Sunday, February 7; 2pm-4pm

First Sunday at Peachfield, 180 Burrs Road, Westampton, NJ 08060. Alisa Dupuy's depiction of Martha Washington, she will share stories of her life as wife of the president and her participation in the Revolutionary War. \$10/person, prepaid reservations are required; 609-267-6996 or colonialdamesnj@comcast.net

Thursday, February 11; 7:14pm

North Jersey American Revolution Round Table Meeting presents John Burkhalter: "Practitioners of Musick: A Program of Period Music". Washington's Headquarters Museum Great Hall, 30 Washington Place, Morristown, NJ. Free

Friday, February 12; 11am

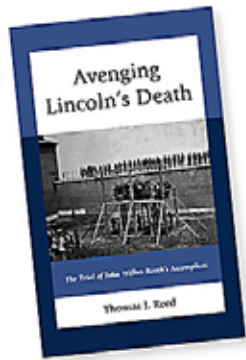
Annual Abraham Lincoln Birthday Celebrate Parade and Ceremonies sponsored by the Union League of Philadelphia.

Civil War Military units, civilians, and heritage groups are welcome to march in the parade through Philadelphia to Independence Hall. Gather in the McMichael Room of the Union League, 140 South Broad Street by 11am. Free parking for participants near the Union League prior to 10am: RSVP required. Pick up a ticket at Samson Street garage. A complimentary lunch for participants at noon. After the parade all are invited to return to the Union League via coach for refreshments and entertainment in the historic Meredith Café'. Contact: Dr. Andy Waskie, 215-204-5452 or andy.waskie@temple.edu

Saturday, February 13; 6pm

Lincoln Birthday and Valentine's Day Ball at the Union League of Philadelphia, 140 South Board Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103. Hors d' oeuvres and cocktails at 6pm, dinner at 7pm, followed by period dancing; period music by the Philadelphia Brigade Band; Dance Masters Briant and Karen Boehlke. Dinner is being held in the Lincoln Ballroom at the 1865 Union League House. Period attire is encouraged; Black tie or formal attire welcomed. To reserve Mary O'Brien, Activities Office; 215-587-5565 or activites@unionleague.org

You're Invited to a
Book Signing, Roundtable Discussion, & CLE Opportunity
 Sponsored by *Barnes & Thornburg LLP and Widener University Delaware Law School*



Avenging Lincoln's Death: The Trial of John Wilkes Booth's Alleged Accomplices
 Thomas J. Reed, Author
 Professor Emeritus, Widener University Delaware Law School

Lincoln's Birthday, Friday, February 12, 2016
 1:00 p.m.–4:00 p.m.

Widener University Delaware Law School
 4601 Concord Pike, Wilmington, Delaware 19803

Approved for three CLE credits (no ethics) in Delaware & Pennsylvania.

Delaware Law School

Monday, February 15; noon

Dr. Andrew J. O'Shaughnessy, "The Men Who Lost America", Annual President's day Luncheon, Washington Association of NJ; Madison Hotel, Convent Station. \$55/members, \$65/non-members; information: Mistress Francine A. Becker 973-292-1874

Continued on page 13

Return to Iwo Jima



**Thursday, February 11, 2016
7 p.m.
Large Lecture Hall-Room 105,
Connector building,
Blackwood Campus
Camden County College**

Steven Wright (l) and Bill Holdsworth (r) on Mount Suribachi, Iwo Jima - flanking their friend, and Iwo Jima survivor, Carl DeHaven. Mr. DeHaven (of League City, TX) served with the Fifth Marines on Iwo Jima and Guam.

On February 19, 1945, the first of an eventual 70,000 U. S. Marines landed on the Pacific island of Iwo Jima, to face over 20,000 determined Imperial Japanese defenders. By the time it was over thirty-six days later, Americans had suffered over 26,000 casualties, of which more than 6,800 were killed. Japanese losses were staggering: of the nearly 21,000 defenders, only 216 were captured alive.

In March 2015, as part of the joint American-Japanese 70th anniversary "Reunion of Honor" ceremonies, independent historians Steven J. Wright and William C. Holdsworth visited the island with more than fifty veterans of the battle - including one Japanese survivor, Tsuruji Akikusa - and the last surviving Iwo Jima Medal of Honor recipient Hershel "Woody" Williams. Holdsworth and Wright will present their experience in the program: Return to Iwo Jima.

Steven J. Wright has authored 2 books and over 300 articles and reviews on the American Civil War. He holds advanced degrees in American History and American Indian Studies, and Library and Information Science. He is a member of the faculty of the Civil War Institute of Manor College, and is a member and past President of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia.

William C. Holdsworth attended Montgomery County Community College, and has made a successful career in Sales & Marketing in the record business, working for RCA Records, PolyGram Records, and the Universal Music Group. He and his wife have three sons, one of whom is a U. S. Marine. Bill is a member and former Vice President of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia.



Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

No Charge

Abraham Lincoln Institute and Co-Sponsor Ford's Theatre Society
Present

Nineteenth Annual Symposium - March 19, 2016
"The Latest in Lincoln Scholarship"

Sponsored by the Abraham Lincoln Institute, Inc. and the Ford's Theatre Society
with co-sponsor the Illinois State Society of Washington, D.C.
The 2016 Symposium will be held at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C.
<http://www.lincoln-institute.org/symposia/sym2016/index.htm>

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table Clothing Items

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.

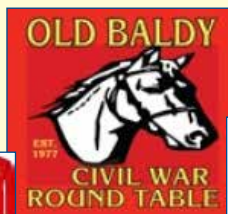
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<https://tuttlemarketing.com/store/products/old-baldy-civil-war-round-table-651>

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



Logo



Continued from page 11

February, 13-15

Cape May celebrates President's Day Weekend with tours and events. Enjoy a 2 day crafts and collectibles show, food and wine events, ghost tours, and trolley tours and more. Sponsored by the Mid-Atlantic Center for the Arts and Humanities (MAC). Expand your knowledge of wine as you learn to discern and appreciate specially selected wines during the Cape May Wine School. The class takes place at the Washington Inn, 801 Washington Street and admission \$40/person.

Thursday, February 18; 7pm

President Lincoln's Great Coat: Reignette Chitto. On April 14, 1865, the Lincoln assassination while attending Ford Theater was wearing the Brooks Brothers coat. What happened to the great coat? Is it an odyssey, a mystery, and a scandal? The Warren Township Library, 42 Mountain Blvd., Warren, NJ

Saturday, February 20; 10am

Annual Major Octavius V. Catto Honor Wreath-laying ceremony. Corner of 6th and Lombard Streets, Philadelphia. Honoring the great Black equal rights and military leader. Pennsylvania National Guard Award Ceremony to follow at 12:30pm in the Union League for the Major Catto Medal Award Ceremony: Information; Dr. Andy Waskie, 215-204-5452 or andy.waskie@temple.edu

Wednesday, February 24; 1pm

Annual Temple University Black History Conference "The Freedman's Bureau and the challenges of Reconstruction". Sponsored by Civil War and Emancipation Studies at Temple University (CWest) Walk Auditorium, Ritter Hall on the 12th Street and Cecil B. Moore Ave. on the main campus of Temple University. Free and open to the public. To register: awaskie@temple.edu or 215-204-5452

Thursday, February 25; 7:14pm

North Jersey Civil War Round Table meeting. Author Edward H. Bonekemper: "The Myth of the Lost Cause". A denunciation of the States Rights argument as to why the Civil War was started, fought, and how the myth still persists. Hagarty Education Center at the Frelinghuysen Arboretum, 353 East Hanover Ave., Morris Township; admission \$5/person: students/free

Continued on page 14



7 - Irish Fluted Glass - \$7.00

Can be used with either Cold or Hot Liquids

Military Organization and the Common Soldier of the Civil War

REGISTER ONLINE
AT WWW.CAMDENCC.EDU/CIVICCENTER
Click Mini Courses and follow the instructions.

COURSE NUMBER: IDY-209-69

INSTRUCTOR: H. Kaufman

LOCATION: ROH 110, the Executive Conference Room

TIME: 4-6:30 p.m.

DAY: Thursdays, no class March 17

NOTE: Class will be held in ROH 212 on March 10. All other classes will be held in ROH 110

Focusing on the soldiers who enlisted in the Union & Confederate armies, this course examines the causes of the war as documented through American political history; military nomenclature, structure, tactics and weapons; the motivation of the soldiers; how innovation affected the conduct of the war; and the impact of the war on American life.

Week 1: 3/10/16 The Causes of the War
As documented through the political and social history of the United States.

Week 2: 3/24/16 Civil War Organization
Examines the validity of statistics, infantry structure, who are the soldiers & what their motivations are; recruiting; and under-standing Civil war military nomenclature & organization.

Week 3 3/31/16 Tactics and Weapons
Military instruction, drills and the effect of West Point on officers; Napoleonic tactics; development of modern weaponry; tactics and utilization of infantry, artillery and cavalry during the war.

Week 4: 4/7/16 Home Life
The changing roles of women; photographing the war; news-papers & their influence; life at home including Thanksgiving, Christmas, baseball, and mourning customs.

Week 5: 4/14/16 In Their Own Words
Civil War glossaries and definitions; and the use of actual soldier correspondence.

Here is a list of Mini Courses that will be coming this Spring, to the Center for Civic Leadership and Responsibility.

Session 1: January 21- February 23, 2016

Blackwood Evenings

The Hitler Phenomenon, R.Voldish - Tuesdays 1/26-2/23, 6:30-9:00pm Madison Hall, room 105

One Percent Better: An Introduction to Nutrition and Fitness Basics, C. Amburg with K. Jackson - Tuesdays 1/26-2/23, 6:30-9:00pm, Madison Hall, room 107

Cherry Hill Evenings

Opera-Passion, Politics, and Power, N. Markellos - Thursdays, 1/21-2/18, 4:00-6:30pm, ROH 110

Marching Through Old Dominion: Battle Ground Virginia, R. Baumgartner - Mondays, 1/25-2/22, 4:00-6:30pm, ROH 110

Cherry Hill Daytime

Discovering New Worlds, J. Okun - Fridays, 1/22-2/19, 10:00am-12:30pm, ROH 106B

Session 2: March 1- April 14, 2016

Blackwood Daytime

The Seventies: Decade of Doubt, J.Pesda - Tuesdays 3/1-4/5, 2:00-4:30pm, Connector 356

Blackwood Evenings

Lies, Damned Lies and Statistics, K. Jackson - Tuesdays 3/1-4/5, 6:30-9:00pm, Madison Hall, room 105

The Gothic Tradition in English and American Literature, R. Lorenzi - Mondays 3/7-4/11, 6:30-9:00pm, Madison Hall, room 105

Cherry Hill Evenings

The Shock of Rock: The Fight for the Souls of Our Youth, 1950-1970, J. Patrick - Tuesdays, 3/1-4/5, 6:30-9:00pm, ROH 110

African American Women Writers: the forgotten souls, big voices of the Harlem Renaissance, T. Malloy - Mondays, 3/7-4/11, 4:00-6:30pm, ROH 110

Military Organization and the Common Soldier of the Civil War, H. Kaufman - Thursdays, 3/10-4/14, 4:00-6:30pm, ROH 110

**Camden County College
Center for Civic Leadership and Responsibility
856-227-2700 x 4333**

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2016

February 11 – Thursday

“Return to Iwo Jima”

Steven J. Wright/William C. Holdsworth
(Historians)

March 10 – Thursday

“The U.S.S. Kearsarge vs. the C.S.S. Alabama”

Robert E. Hanrahan, Jr.
(Historian)

April 14 – Thursday

“Actor, Assassin, Patriot, Pawn;

What you think you know about John Wilkes Booth”

Joanne Hulme
(Booth Descendant, Historian)

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**

856-427-4022 oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net
Founded January 1977

President: Richard Jankowski

Annual Memberships

Students: \$12.50

Individuals: \$25.00

Families: \$35.00

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Treasurer: Herb Kaufman

Secretary: Bill Hughes

Programs: Harry Jenkins

Herb Kaufman

Dave Gilson

Editor: Don Wiles - cwiles@comcast.net