

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

August 11, 2016

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

"Your Family Military History II"



Join us at **7:15 PM** on **Thursday, August 11th**, at **Camden County College** in the **Connector Building, Room 101**. This month's topic is **"Your Family Military History II"**

Back by popular demand, this month will feature an encore Round Table presentation by Old Baldy members on their family military heritage—no matter what particular time of our country's history, from the French and Indian War to the servicemen and women of today.

Notes from the President...

Hope you are enjoying the hot, rainy season with which we have been blessed. I know you are out and about sharing our message with those you encounter. We have a busy Fall ahead, please review the article about opportunities to assist the Round Table and let us know of your interest.

Last month, our own **Jim Heenehan** shared his research on "The Court Martial and Acquittal of Colonel Ira Grover" with us last month and we are wiser for it. It was good to meet Carolyn; hope to see her at the luncheon. This month is part II of "Your Family Military Heritage" for the members who did not get the opportunity to present in January. This program will be just as interesting, so bring a friend to experience it.

At our Board meeting last month, our plans for the Fall were settled, improvements to our 'welcoming' process

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Blackwood Campus, Connector Building,
Room 101.**

and newsletter were discussed; and decisions made on the Symposium and luncheon. Visit our web page to see updates to it and look for a revised roster. More profiles on our member will be published soon. Elections are coming in December; consider getting involved in planning the course of our Round Table.

The first **Michael A. Cavanaugh Book Award** will be presented on September 24th in our meeting room.

Our **40th anniversary luncheon** will be on January 21st at the Adelphia Restaurant in Deptford. **Charlie Zahm** will be sharing his Civil War music with us. More details will follow in the coming months. Sign up to staff our table at the Mullica Hill Civil War weekend on October 8-9. Pick up a packet of sponsorship material for the program book at the Symposium to help raise the funds for this great event. Be sure to register for it too.

If you are unable to join us on the 11th, have a safe and enjoyable Labor Day holiday. Return to us next month ready for a fun Fall. Do a short write up of your adventures and send it to Don for a future newsletter.

Come early if you can and join us at the Lamp Post Diner just after 5:30 to share some good food and conversation.

Rich Jankowski, President

Opportunities to Serve and Grow

In the coming months there are several opportunities to assist in promoting the Old Baldy CWRT and spreading our message to the public. Review the prospects and let us know at the meeting or in an email of your interest. All of us working together on successful events will improve the Round Table.

At the Book Award event on September 24th, we need members to staff the Old Baldy table and the Iwo Jima Print raffle sale table. The Civil War event at Mullica Hill event will be on October 8-9, members will staff our table to promote our Round Table, the Symposium and the Iwo Jima print raffle. Our own Joe Wilson will be screening

Continued on page 2

another film at the college on October 20th. The Round Table will have tables to be staffed there also.

As you may have heard our newsletter editor Don Wiles is relocating to Florida. He has agreed to continue producing our fabulous monthly treasure. However, he cannot take photos or write up our great presentations. Thus we need members to do these tasks and forward the results to Don. Kathy Clark has volunteered to take the pictures, but we need a back up to cover all sessions and several members to write a synopsis of the meetings. We also need a member to print the certificate we give to the presenters each month with their Old Baldy glass. Don will prepare it, and email it. We need someone to print, frame and bring it to the meeting.

Our "New Jersey in the Civil War" Symposium will be October 22nd. Harry Jenkins needs assistance on the Program Booklet in three areas: to coordinate the sponsorship ads; to collect one-line Memorial messages into one document; and to gather/assemble information content to be in booklet [schedule, biographies, etc.]. Pick up a packet at the next meeting for sponsorships. On the day of the event we will need volunteers to staff the Registration, Old Baldy, and Iwo Jima Print tables.

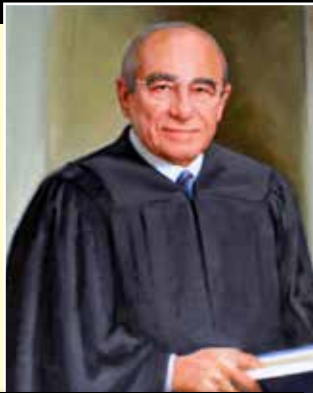
Our 40th anniversary luncheon will be January 21st. We need someone to contact members of Old Baldy from the last 40 years and invite them to the luncheon. If you would like to assist Dietrich Preston in planning the luncheon, let him know. We will be having an election of officers in December. If you would like to run for a position or serve with Pricilla on the Nominating Committee let us know.

These opportunities will permit our members to use their skills and connections to move our Round Table closer to being the premier Round Table in Southern New Jersey.

Rich Jankowski

Long Time Member

Alex Bonavitacola, 85, of Haverford, a Philadelphia Common Pleas Court judge for 28 years, who was hailed for clearing a staggering backlog of cases in the 1990s, died Friday, July 29, of heart failure at Beaumont at Bryn Mawr. He retired from the bench in 2005.



President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas Alex Bonavitacola

Judge Bonavitacola was also the recipient of numerous awards over the course of his esteemed career. In 1996, he received the Justice William J. Brennan Jr. Distinguished Jurist Award from the Philadelphia Bar Association. In December of 2001, he was again recognized by the Philadelphia Bar As-

sociation when he was presented with the prestigious Bar Award for his lifelong commitment to the bench, the bar, and the cause of justice. Also in 2001, the Law Library of the First Judicial District, located on the sixth floor of Philadelphia's City Hall, was dedicated to Judge Bonavitacola.

Rich Jankowski to Receive Merit Award

By Herb Kaufman

It is with distinct pleasure that I can advise the members of the Old Baldy CWRT that President Rich Jankowski has been selected as the Delaware Valley CWRT 2016 winner of the Merit Award.

Begun by the round table in 1993, the Merit Award is given annually to the person or organization in the Civil War community who best exemplifies a personal commitment and dedication to educating and enlightening others in our American and Civil War history.

After the MOLLUS Civil War Museum in Philadelphia closed in October 2008, the Union League generously opened their doors to allow the Old Baldy CWRT to continue to meet there.

While they were most supportive and the meeting place was historic, attendance continued to plummet. A meeting of the board of Old Baldy was held and it was also learned that the round table had but \$5.04 in its treasury.

The outlook seemed bleak. However, one member, Rich Jankowski, stepped forward and presented the idea of moving to a location in South Jersey. Rich began to plan, contacted Camden County College, and through his personal zeal recruited others to assist him in making this move a reality.

Rich Jankowski exemplifies hard work, perseverance, and enthusiasm. In recognition of his dedication to education and history, the Delaware Valley CWRT is pleased to make Rich the 2016 Merit Award recipient.

All members of the Old Baldy CWRT are cordially invited to attend the November 15, 2016 meeting of the Delaware Valley CWRT to participate in this award evening. The meeting is held at 7:30 PM, at the Radisson Hotel in Trevese, PA, at U. S. 1 (Roosevelt Blvd.) and Old Lincoln Highway. (2400 Old Lincoln Highway, Trevese, PA 19053.)

For additional information please feel free to contact me at shkaufman2@comcast.net.

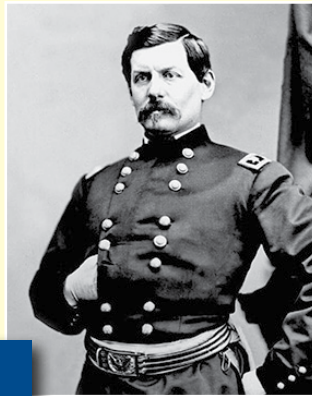
Today in Civil War History

1861 Sunday, August 11

Eastern Theater

General George B. McClellan is well into the task of reorganizing a Union Army disrupted by defeat at Manassas. In a memo requested by the president immediately after Bull Run, and considered and written over the next few weeks, he outlines his ideas. The main tenor of his argument is that the war is not like normal wars, where the aim is usual-

ly to gain a strong enough hand to win an advantageous peace settlement. In this case, it is necessary to crush an intelligent and warlike population numerous enough to constitute a nation. He urges the formation of the massive military force necessary for the prompt and irresistible actions which would end the war quickly.



**Major General
George Brinton McClellan**

1862 Monday, August 11

Eastern Theater

A brief exchange of fire occurs at Wyoming Court House, West Virginia.

Western Theater

General Ulysses S. Grant makes it clear that fugitive slaves will be employed by the military under his jurisdiction.

Trans-Mississippi

The 7th Missouri Volunteers are badly beaten by Confederates in an action at Independence, Missouri. Further to the south, there is a skirmish at Helena, in Arkansas.

1863 Tuesday, August 11

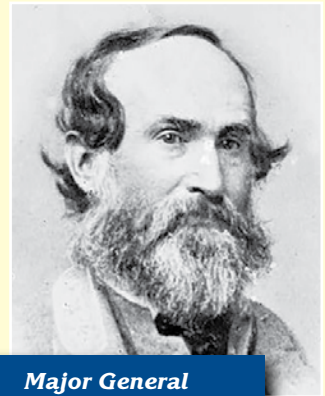
Eastern Theater

The defenders of Battery Wagner bombard the Union lines, supported by the remaining guns of Fort Sumter.

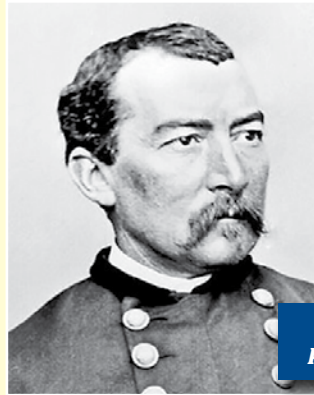
1864 Thursday, August 11

Eastern Theater

Early withdraws from Winchester and heads south toward Cedar Creek as Sheridan's troops advance.



**Major General
Jubal Anderson Early**



**Major General
Philip Henry Sheridan**

The Cost of Smuggling Cotton...

The Union blockade seriously limited the Confederacy's ability to ship cotton to the North or to foreign markets. By some estimates, during the approximately 50 months of war total shipments of cotton from the South amounted to fewer than 2 million bales, less than the region's annual cotton exports in the last years of peace; and whereas in prewar years most of the cotton was shipped to Europe, during the war about two-thirds of it was actually sent to the North, as unscrupulous folks on both sides evaded regulations about trading with the enemy.

Getting cotton to Europe was hard, as ships had to elude the Union naval blockade. But it was possible to avoid the blockade if one could ship the cotton from Texas across the Rio Grande to Mexico, and thence to Europe. Still, costs piled up rapidly, making the final price very high, as these estimates suggest.

- The Cost of Smuggling a Pound of Cotton From Texas, 1864
- Procurement \$0.06
- Waggonage to Mexico \$0.03
- Confederate Export Permit 0.05
- Mexican Tariffs and Duties \$0.07
- Shipment from Matamoros to Havana \$0.14

Shipment from Havana to Liverpool \$0.20
Delivery Costs to Liverpool \$0.55

Of course, if one were closer to the Atlantic Coast, one might try to run the cotton directly through the blockade, as the cost of shipping the cotton would be a good deal lower. For one thing, you could probably ship the cotton to a port by rail, saving a bit per pound (no rail links in Texas). You'd still have to pay for the export permit, but would naturally avoid Mexican duties and shipment costs to Havana. So the delivery costs to Liverpool would likely run around 30-35 cents a pound, though the attendant risks of trying to run the blockade might make delivery rather iffy; during 1864 about half of all vessels trying to run the blockade didn't make it.

North&South

Cotton Bales in New Orleans



**Confederates
Burning Cotton**

An Improvised Passover...

On July 13, 1861, 19-year-old Joseph A. Joel of Cleveland, Ohio (who had been born in England and brought to America as a young child with his immigrant family) enlisted as a private in Company F of the 23rd Ohio. The 23rd Ohio had some unusual distinctions. The regiment included several men who would later attain considerable fame, notably two future presidents (Major Rutherford B. Hayes and Private William McKinley) and its commander Colonel William S. Rosecrans, who would reach the edge of glory as a major general. The regiment also included a number of Jewish personnel, one of whom was Private Joel.

At the time of the Civil War, the Jewish population of the United States was quite small, perhaps 150,000, of whom some 8,500-10,000 served in Blue, and perhaps 2,000-2,500 in Gray.

The 23rd Ohio went into the field early and spent most of the war in what is now West Virginia. Though engaging in numerous small operations and combats, its first real view of the elephant was at South Mountain and Antietam. From the early winter of 1861 through the spring of 1862, by which time Joel had been transferred to Company A, the regiment was stationed in Fayette County, in what is now West Virginia.

Now with spring comes Passover, the Jewish celebration of the Exodus from Egypt. In 1862 the holy days began on the evening of April 14th. Joel and his co-religionists decided to observe the festival as best they could under the circumstances. First they approached Colonel Eliakim P. Scammon (an Old Army man who would later rise to brigadier general) for permission to observe the holiday. Then, chipping in their pay, they arranged for the regimental sutler to travel to Cincinnati to buy matzos, the unleavened “bread” that is a centerpiece of the Seder—the ritual meal—that characterizes the observances (and which forms an important role in Christianity on the occasion of “The Last Supper”). While the sutler went about this task, Joel and his comrades collected other necessary items, including a lamb, several chickens, and some eggs (symbolizing spring) to provide the festive meal that is traditional among the German Jews who settled in Ohio.

But some items were unobtainable. For wine they had to substitute two kegs of cider. For the bitter herbs (intended to remind the participants of the bitterness of slavery) in lieu of unobtainable horseradish, they found a weed “whose bitterness exceeded anything our forefathers enjoyed.” They were unable to make haroset (sometimes spelled charoset), a cake made of wine, crushed apples, almonds or walnuts and cinnamon, which symbolized the bricks without straw that their ancestors had been forced to make in Egypt. But a little Yankee ingenuity prevailed. As Joel put it, “We got a brick, which was rather hard to digest, but by looking at it reminded us for what purpose it was intended.”

They now had everything except the most essential ingredient of the Passover, the matzo. As Joel put it, “We were anxiously awaiting to receive our matzos and about the middle of the morning, erev Pesach [Passover eve], a supply train arrived in the camp with, to our delight, sev-

en barrels of matzos.”
Crowning the

**Private
Joseph A. Joel**

moment, upon opening one of the barrels, they found that the sutler had managed to secure two copies of the Haggadah (the traditional Passover order of service) and several Hebrew prayer books.

So, although the only “fully legitimate ingredient” was the matzos, the Jewish personnel of the 23rd Ohio had an excellent Passover, though they did discover that the hard cider that they had procured was rather more potent than the traditional wine.

Wounded at South Mountain, September 14, 1862, Joel was discharged for disability

on January 22, 1863. Returning to civilian life, Joel apparently worked as a builder and architect. He was active in veterans’ affairs, a friend to Rutherford B. Hayes, and also wrote a number of articles on the Civil War for newspapers and popular magazines. With Louis R. Stegman he co-authored Rifle Shots and Bugle Notes, or, The National Military Album: Sketches of the Principal Battles, Marches, Picket Duty, Camp Fires, Love Adventures, and Poems Connected with The Late War (New York: Grand Army Gazette Publishing, 1884).

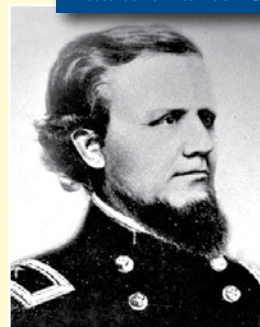
Joel eventually married, moved to Staten Island, and became an editor and publisher. He never forgot the kindness of the commander who had granted his request to observe the celebration of Passover during the Civil War. He and Rutherford B. Hayes remained lifelong friends. In 1871, Joel wrote to Hayes, announcing the birth of his second daughter. Using the online Diary and Letters of Rutherford B. Hayes, you can read Hayes' reply. A year later, Joel wrote again, informing Hayes that his wife had given birth to their first son, whom he had named Rutherford B. Hayes Joel.

Joseph A. Joel died in 1906.

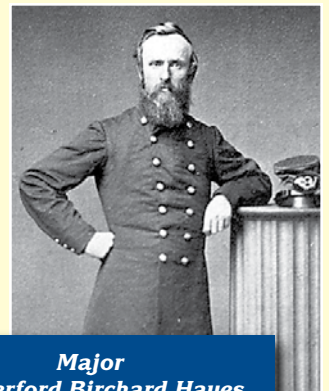
North&South



**Colonel
Eliakim Parker Scammon**



**Major
Rutherford Birchard Hayes**



War and Muses

The Charge of the Mule Brigade

The Charge of the Mule Brigade In the aftermath of the crushing Confederate victory at Chickamauga (September 19, 1863), Union forces fell back on Chattanooga, where they endured a partial siege, sustained only by a very tenuous supply line known as the "Cracker Line," because about the only thing that could be gotten through in sufficient amounts to feed the troops was hardtack. The Confederates, of course, pressed the investment vigorously, and even tried to sever the Cracker Line. The principal Confederate force threatening the line was Lieutenant General James Longstreet's corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. Transferred west in September, the corps had been instrumental in effecting the victory at Chickamauga. In response, two army corps had been dispatched from the Army of the Potomac under Major General Joseph Hooker.

For weeks, while the troops in Chattanooga survived on slender rations, Union and Confederate troops maneuvered against each other, the former to maintain and expand the line of supply, the latter to close it off. By late October Hooker's troops had pried the door open a little, capturing Wauhatchie, a small town west of Chattanooga on a bend in the Tennessee River. Hooker's control of Wauhatchie permitted Union steamers to reach the besieged town. This set the stage for the Battle of Wauhatchie, as Longstreet sought to eject Hooker's men.

Wauhatchie was defended by a division under Brigadier General John W. Geary. Very late on October 28th Confederate brigadier general Micah Jenkins' South Carolina Brigade attacked Geary's lines. The surprise night attack, a rare occurrence in the Civil War, bent Geary's flanks back, but they held.

Meanwhile, some three miles away at Brown's Ferry on the Tennessee, Hooker acted on the sounds of the battle, dispatching two divisions to support Geary. Ma-

Major General Carl Schurz's division, in the lead, took a wrong turn and got

lost in a swamp. While Geary's men fought desperately, Schurz's troops finally managed to extricate themselves from the swamp, only to run into Confederate brigadier general Evander M. Law's brigade of Alabamans, thoughtfully positioned by Longstreet on a convenient hill overlooking the Brown's Ferry/Wauhatchie road. Schurz attacked, and

although outnumbered, Law's men were able to take advantage of the naturally strong position to beat off several advances. But then a second Union division came up, under Major General Adolph von Steinwehr. The two Union divisions drove Law's men off the hill at the point of the bayonet and pressed on to Wauhatchie.

Realizing that the game was up, Jenkins ordered

his men to withdraw, and the battle ended at about 4:00 a.m. The Confederates had lost thirty-four men killed, 305 wounded, and sixty-nine missing, the Union, seventy-eight killed, 327 wounded, and fifteen missing.

Toward the end of the battle, a curious incident had occurred. Because Wauhatchie was a way station on the Cracker Line, it contained a depot where wagons could change mules. As the battle drew to a close, several hundred mules panicked, broke out of their enclosures, and fled, some of them plunging into the Confederate lines. A rumor soon spread that the stampeding mules had led the rebels to believe that they were under attack by Union cavalry, causing them to fall back. Although U.S. Grant repeated the tale in his memoirs, in truth the "Mule charge" seems to have had no effect on the battle. But it made for a great folktale, and some wags even proposed brevetting the mules as horses. The incident also prompted an anonymous poet to pen the mock-heroic "The Charge of the Mule Brigade," in imitation of Alfred Lord Tennyson's famous "The Charge of the Light Brigade."

THE CHARGE OF THE MULE BRIGADE

*Half a mile, half a mile,
Half a mile onward,
Right through the Georgia troops
Broke the two hundred.
"Forward the Mule Brigade!
Charge for the Rebs," they neighed.
Straight for the Georgia troops
Broke the two hundred.*



*"Forward the Mule Brigade!"
Was there a mule dismayed?
Not when their long ears felt
All their ropes sundered.
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to make Rebs fly,
On! to the Georgia troops
Broke the two hundred.*

*Mules to the right of them,
Mules to the left of them,
Mules behind them
Pawed, neighed, and thundered.
Breaking their own confines
Breaking through Longstreet's lines
Into the Georgia troops
Stormed the two hundred.*

*Wild all their eyes did glare,
Whisked all their tails in air
Scattering the chivalry there,
While all the world wondered.
Not a mule back bestraddled,
Yet how they all skedaddled—
Fled every Georgian,
Unsabred, unsaddled,
Scattered and sundered!
How they were routed there
By the two hundred!*

*Mules to the right of them,
Mules to the left of them,
Mules behind them
Pawed, neighed, and thundered;
Followed by hoof and head
Full many a hero fled,
Fain in the last ditch dead,
Back from an ass's jaw
All that was left of them,—
Left by the two hundred.*

*When can their glory fade?
Oh, what a wild charge they made!
All the world wondered.
Honor the charge they made!
Honor the Mule Brigade,
Long-eared two hundred!*

The Mule Bomb

During the winter of 1862 Confederate forces began pressing up the Rio Grande from El Paso, intent on seizing the vast New Mexico Territory for the South. The principal Federal post in their path was Fort Craig, on the west side of the Rio Grande about thirty miles south of the present-day Socorro, which was commanded by Colonel Edward R. S. Canby.

The commander of the Confederate offensive, Brigadier General Henry H. Sibley—an officer overly fond of the bottle—had decided to bypass the fort, pressing on to cut its lines of communication, thereby forcing the Union garrison to emerge from its defenses and fight in the open. By mid-February Sibley's forces, mostly Texans, were in the vicinity of Fort Craig, and there were almost daily skirmishes between them and Canby's troops.



Early in the campaign, Union Captain James "Paddy" Graydon, who commanded a "spy" company—what we would today call a "reconnaissance" company—operating out of Fort Craig, came up with an idea for a special operation that he hoped would spark panic among the Confederate troops.

On the night of February 20, 1862, Graydon secured two old mules. He had wooden frames fitted to their backs, which he filled with howitzer shells. With a small detail, he took the mules across the Rio Grande under cover of darkness and quietly approached the Confederate picket lines. When they reached the proximity of the Confederate camp, Graydon ordered the fuzes on the howitzer shells lit, and then his men drove the mules in the direction of the Confederate camp. As the mules trotted off, Graydon and his men promptly headed in the opposite direction.

Unfortunately, after a few minutes, the mules noticed that Graydon and his party were missing, so they turned around and tried to catch up. As Graydon and his men picked up speed, the mules did so as well. Fortunately for Graydon's party—though not for the mules—the fuzes on the howitzer shells burned down before the mules could reach them, resulting in an impressive explosion that killed the two mules and roused the entire Confederate army.

So if Graydon had failed to spark panic in the Confederate ranks—indeed had almost been hoist by his own petard—he had at least deprived Sibley's troops of a good night's rest.

North&South

Washingtonians in the Service of the Confederacy

During the "Secession Winter" of 1860-1861 there was considerable covert military activity in the District of Columbia. Slavery was legal in the district, which had about 75,000 residents. Of these, about 11,000 were African-Americans, most of whom—nearly eighty percent—were free. As

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in many of the "Border States," sentiments among D.C. residents were divided, some being for the Union and others for secession. The secessionist elements were very influential, and were probably predominant in the district militia, which numbered about five hundred men. Acting carefully, and primarily behind the scenes, General-in-Chief Winfield Scott managed to disarm most of the secessionist militia, while strengthening—or creating—Unionist units. Thus, by the time the secession crisis erupted into civil war in mid-April 1861, the government could count upon about a thousand regulars and marines, plus several hundred Unionist militiamen. Most of the secessionist militiamen fled to Virginia to join the Confederacy. The Confederate government welcomed these men. Believing that most Washingtonians were pro-slavery, the Confederacy laid plans to raise a regiment from their ranks, to be known as the 1st Washington Volunteers, P.A.C.S. But this proved overly optimistic. So few Washingtonians actually joined the Confederacy that they barely formed three companies. These were: - Company A, 1st Washington. Formed on April 22, 1861, at Alexandria, Virginia, from Washingtonians and Marylanders. Many of the men had served in the "National Volunteers," a Washington militia unit that had been formed by supporters of John C. Breckenridge's 1860 presidential bid. Commanded by Captain Charles K. Sherman, the company was assigned as Company E, 1st Virginia Infantry, on June 22, 1861. The company fought at Blackburn's Ford (July 18, 1861) and Bull Run (July 21, 1861). During the opening stages of McClellan's Peninsular Campaign in the spring of 1862, the company did a turn with its regiment in the Yorktown lines. On April 26, 1862, the company was disbanded and the following day the troops were enrolled in Company H, 7th Virginia. - C0. B, 1st Washington. Also formed at Alexandria from former members of the "National Volunteers," plus some men from Maryland. On May 8, 1861, this company, under Captain Reuben Cleary, was incorporated into the 7th Virginia as Company H. It too served at Blackburn's Ford, Bull Run, and in the opening stages of the Peninsula Campaign, during which it was reinforced by men transferred from the former Company E, 1st Virginia. Thus reinforced, the company saw action only once more, during the Battle of Williamsburg (May 5, 1862), where it lost two killed and three wounded. On May 16 the entire company was discharged by order of General Joseph E. Johnston on the grounds that the men, as non-citizens of the Confederacy, were not eligible for military service. - "Beauregard Rifles." Formed at Alexandria, Virginia, by Captain Francis B. Schaeffer from men who had formerly been in the "National Rifles," a Washington militia company that had also been commanded by Schaeffer, as well as volunteers from Maryland and Virginia. The company formed part of a provisional battalion under Schaeffer's command during the Bull Run Campaign, and on June 22, the day after the battle, was incorporated into the 1st Virginia as Company F. The company seems to have been rather ill-disciplined, and was soon reassigned as Company C, 1st Virginia Artillery. On November 13, 1861, the company was mustered out, by which time it was under the acting command of First Lieutenant John Pelham. After their discharges, many of the men reenlisted in the Confederate army. Indeed, some of them were still in uniform at the end of the war. The most no-table was Captain Cleary, formerly of Company B, 1st

Washington, who served as a staff officer in the Army of Northern Virginia until Appomattox. So secessionist Washingtonians continued to make a contribution to the Confederacy, though in fewer numbers than had been expected.

North&South

Some Unsung Casualties of the War

It is well known that on September 17, 1862, Union and Confederate forces fought it out along Antietam Creek in western Maryland, one result of which was that some 5,000 troops were killed, both sides combined. But they weren't the only Americans to die violently that day. While Antietam was the bloodiest event of that late-summer day in 1862—and indeed in all of American history—the second bloodiest occurred about 185 miles to the northwest, in the Lawrenceville district of Pittsburgh.

Lawrenceville was the site of the Union's Allegheny Arsenal, a major munitions factory that employed 186 civilians, 156 of whom were women and girls, who worked at making .54 and .71 caliber musket cartridges and filling 10-pounder and 12-pounder cannon shells.

September 17 was payday at the arsenal, and the workers reported to the paymaster in teams throughout the day. At about 2:00 p.m. the workers from Room 14 lined up to draw their wages, ample diversion from their daily routine that ultimately would save their lives. Just then an explosion tore through Building 1, the main arsenal structure. Some workers fled, while others, including the plant supervisor,



Women filling the cartridges

Alexander McBride, rushed toward Building 1 even before the debris had settled. A second explosion soon followed, followed by a third, devastating still more of the arsenal, including Building 2. Altogether seventy-eight were known to have been killed, many of them burned or mangled beyond recognition; the actual death toll may well have been higher, as records were incomplete and some bodies likely were not recovered. Of the recovered dead, seventy-two were women and teenage girls, and six men and boys. Among those killed was Katie McBride, the fifteen-year-old daughter of the superintendent, who himself was injured by the second blast. Many of the victims were similarly related. Several mothers and fathers died with their daughters, and some sisters died together as well.

The victims of the explosion were buried nearby, mostly in Allegheny Cemetery, where their grave is marked by a monument that was erected in 1928 (which replaced an older marker). It bears the following inscription:

Tread softly, this is consecrated dust, forty-five pure patriotic victims lie here. A sacrifice to freedom and civil liberty, a horrid memento of a most wicked rebellion. Patriots! these are patriots' graves, friends of humble, honest toil, these were your peers. Fervent affection kindled these hearts, honest industry employed these hands, widows' and orphans' tears have watered the ground. Female beauty and manhood's vigor mingle here. Identified by man, known by Him who is the resurrection and the life, to be made known and loved again when the morning cometh.



Allegheny Arsenal

The blast at the Allegheny Arsenal was the worst industrial accident of the Civil War, but it was only one of several such explosions that occurred during the conflict. Among the others, the worst were:

November 5, 1862: the Mississippi Arsenal, Jackson, Mississippi—at least fifty killed, and an unknown number injured.

March 13, 1863: the Confederate States Laboratory, Brown's Island, in the James River at Richmond, Virginia—about fifty dead, including several girls under fourteen, and about twenty-five injured.

June 17, 1864: the United States Arsenal, Washington, D.C.—at least twenty-one dead and many injured.

There were a number of reasons for the high proportion of women and girls among munitions workers during the Civil War, both North and South. Most basic was the phenomenon of women moving into traditionally male positions during wartime, when large numbers of men are withdrawn from the job market to serve in the military. But there was also another reason. Before the advent of metallic casings, musket cartridges consisted of folded paper cylinders, about two inches in length, that enclosed the ball and powder. These were made by hand, and women and girls, who usually possessed smaller hands and greater dexterity than men, were preferred as workers.

Naturally, the work of a cartridge maker was dangerous. After the paper cartridges were folded, they had to be filled with powder and ball, and then closed by further folding. Sometimes they were secured with a light string (another task at which women were usually better than men). Other times they were fastened by being dipped into a pan of

melted wax, a process that also provided some waterproofing. Of course, the wax to be used was kept liquid by a lamp or candle, which meant that there was an open flame in proximity to all that gunpowder. Although it was never proven, a wax burner was suspected of being the cause of the Mississippi Arsenal explosion.

As for the Allegheny Arsenal explosion, several weeks after the disaster, a coroner's jury concluded that it was the result of negligence by Colonel John Symington, commander of the arsenal, and his subordinates. The process of making ammunition resulted in a good deal of powder spilling onto the floors and into the road outside the arsenal. Although young boys had been hired to sweep the premises and the roadway carefully, with instructions to recycle any usable powder and safely discard any that was spoiled (i. e., mixed with soil or horse droppings), supervision of their work had been careless, and particles of gunpowder had accumulated in the cracks between the stones and roadway outside the laboratory. An errant spark, possibly supplied by a horseshoe, or perhaps from the pick ax wielded by one of the men who were working on the paving that day, was most likely the culprit; several witnesses reported seeing flames racing across the ground toward a wagon loaded with powder, which ignited and blew up Building 1, in turn



Browns Island Arsenal

setting off the secondary explosions that spread the destruction to the arsenal's other principal structure. Despite this evidence, a later board of inquiry exonerated Symington and ruled that the cause of the explosion could not be determined.

The Brown's Island incident appears to have occurred when a worker, one Mary Ryan, tried to free a friction primer that had become stuck in a board by banging another board against it; the resulting explosion blew her clear of the main blast, and she lived long enough to describe what she had done, testimony that was corroborated by other victims. Supervision at this installation appears to have been particularly careless. In some rooms women making new cartridges were working side-by-side with others who were breaking up old or damaged cartridges and friction primers so as to recover the explosives for re-processing. Even by the standards of the Civil War years, this was improper procedure.

The total number of workers killed in war-related industrial accidents during these years will never be known. But certainly the casualties among munitions workers were easily over two hundred, most of whom were women and girls.

North&South

Confederate Commerce Raiders

IMPRESSED BY THE SUCCESS of American commerce raiders during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, on 17 April 1861, within days of the outbreak of the Civil War, Confederate President Jefferson Davis authorized the issuance of “letters of marque and reprisal,” licenses for private vessels to raid American shipping. Historically, privateering had been considered a legitimate part of naval warfare. However, in 1854 the two principal naval powers, Great Britain and France, had convened what would today be termed a “disarmament” conference in London to enact a ban on privateering, a proposal which received the nearly unanimous support of all the participating powers. The U.S. had taken part in the conference, but had dawdled over ratification of the London Convention. About a week after Davis’ proclamation, the U.S. hastily notified the other contracting parties as to its willingness to accede to the convention.

The British and the other parties to the agreement rejected this belated effort to ratify the convention, on the grounds that it could not be applicable to an existing state of belligerency.

Almost as soon as Davis issued his proclamation, privateers began going out to sea, and within weeks perhaps a score of U.S. merchant ships had been taken. Despite this, privateering never materialized as a significant factor in the war against Northern maritime commerce. The U.S. Navy was surprisingly prompt in imposing a fairly effective blockade on Southern ports, and few privateers were capable of outfighting even improvised blockading warships. Moreover, the profits from privateering were not nearly so great as those from blockade running, while the risks were greater. So the burden of the Confederacy’s war on Union merchant shipping was largely borne by a handful of raiders sent to sea by the Confederate Navy. The Confederate Navy sent nearly a score of raiders to sea, between those built or converted in the Confederacy, those procured illegally in Britain, and a couple of prizes pressed into service by their captors. Of the numerous raiders that went to sea wearing the Confederate flag, whether as privateers or units of the Confederate Navy, ten vessels accounted for 238 of the American flag vessels taken by Rebel raiders, fully 70% of the 263 ships taken.



CSS Alabama

1. CSS Alabama, under Capt. Rafael Semmes accounted for 70 ships, including the USS Hatteras, a blockading vessel that she greatly outgunned, between August of 1862 and June 1864, when she was sunk off Cherbourg in a duel with the USS Kearsarge, by which she was considerably outgunned.

2. CSS Talahassee made two voyages. Her first was of 20 days in August of 1864, during which she accounted for a remarkable total of 33 prizes. After being renamed Olastee, she made a short second voyage, during which she took six vessels, and then returned to blockade running.

3. CSS Shenandoah commenced her career in October of 1864 under Capt. James Waddell, who took her into the Pacific by way of the Indian Ocean. She accounted for 38 ships, most after the collapse of the Confederacy.

Not learning news of the end of the war until August of 1865, Waddell then took her to Britain, where he surrendered her to the British authorities. Shenandoah holds several distinctions: her crew, which included the last men to join the Confederacy, several seamen from prizes having signed on in June of 1865, were the last Confederates to lay down their arms, and she was also the only



CSS Talahassee



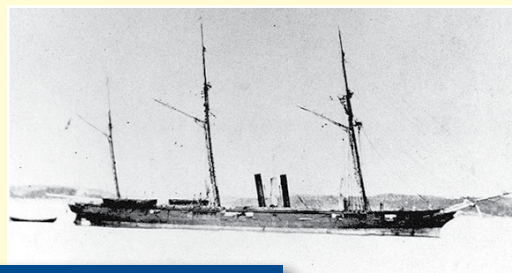
CSS Shenandoah

Confederate vessel to circumnavigate the world.

4. CSS Florida, Capt. John N. Maffitt, took 37 prizes in two long voyages, broken by a four month stay in Mobile, to accomplish which she had to run the Union blockade twice. In October of 1864 she was illegally taken by the USS Wachusett in Brazilian territorial waters. After some international acrimony, the U.S. agreed to return the ship to the Confederacy, but she sank in Hampton Roads after an “accidental” collision.

5. CSS Tacony, a sailing ship, was one of the prizes taken by Florida’s prize Clarence. Commissioned in the Confederate Navy, she took or sank 19 ships. When she captured an even better vessel, the steamer Archer, her crew and armament

were transferred to the new ship and she was burned; Archer had a singularly unsuccessful career, taking only one ship, and that a small blockader, before being taken in turn.



CSS Florida

were transferred to the new ship and she was burned; Archer had a singularly unsuccessful career, taking only one ship, and that a small blockader, before being taken in turn.

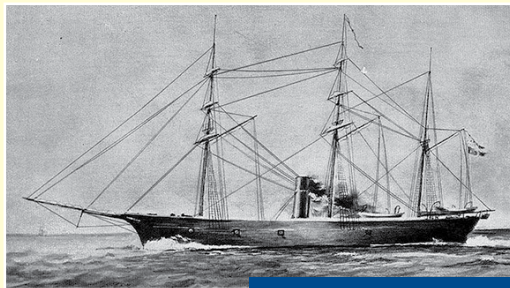
6. CSS Sumter, under Capt. Rafael Semmes took or sank 18 ships from 30 June 61 until January of 1862, when engine troubles caused her to put in at Gibraltar, where she was sold out of service.

7. CSS Georgia made one voyage in mid-1863, accounting for nine prizes, before being relegated to other duties.

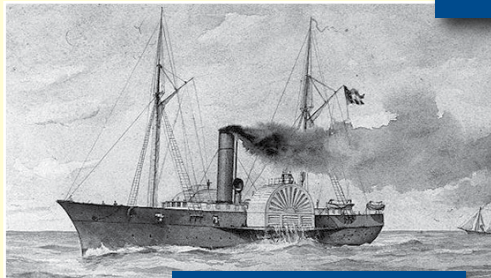
8. CSS Chickamauga made one cruise from mid-October to mid-November of 1864, accounting for three or four prizes. She was scuttled when Wilmington fell to the Union.

9. CSS Clarence, another sailing ship, and also one of Florida's prizes, accounted for five ships before being burned when her skipper decided to transfer to the much better Tacony, which he had just captured.

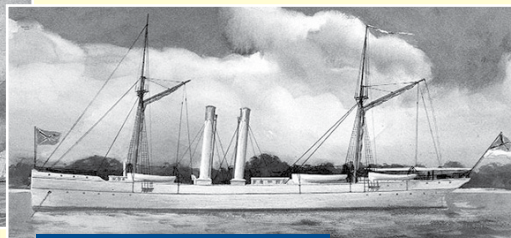
10. CSS Nashville the first Confederate warship to visit Europe, in November of 1861, took two prizes on her single voyage; upon her return to the Confederacy she was



CSS Sumter



CSS Nashville



CSS Chickamauga

relegated to other duties.

DURING THE CIVIL WAR Confederate commerce raiders captured or destroyed only 263 American flag merchant vessels, for a total of 105,000 gross tons. Although this was no more than about 5% of the pre-war merchant fleet, the second largest in the world, it was enough to encourage nervous ship owners to transfer their vessels to foreign flags. As a result, nearly 1000 vessels totaling some 800,000 gross tons, almost 40% of the pre-war fleet switched their flags, a blow from which the U.S. merchant marine was long in recovering.

It is good that war is so terrible - we should grow too fond of it.

**Robert E. Lee, Fredericksburg
13 November 1862**

Rick Marine and **Bill Hughes** at Vineland Historical society open house. He may not appreciate the second one! It was very hot.



On-Going Events

July 4 – August 29: 11:45am

"What the Heck Is That Thing?" is a new theme in 2016-17 for the guided tours of Cape May's 1879 Emlen Physick Estate, 1048 Washington St., Cape May, NJ. Learn about curious gadgets of the Victorian period and how they work and why they are essential for the Victorian's way of life. \$22/adult with trolley tour, \$14/children (3-12). On Mondays children tours (5-10): \$8/person

Now through September 1

The history of Macculloch Hall's Gardens exhibit at the Macculloch Hall Historical Museum from May 15-September 1, 2016. This exhibit includes special tours of the gardens: free admission. Sundays in June, July and August at 2pm. The garden is open daily, free to the public 9am-5pm. Macculloch Hall Historical Museum is open Wed, Thurs, and Sunday from 1pm-4pm. Admission \$8/person: seniors and students \$6/person: children 6-12 \$4/child and free for members.

45 Macculloch Ave., Morristown, NJ 07960: 973-538-2404

Coming Up Events

Saturday, August 13; 2pm-4pm

Native American Indian Local History discussion by John H. Yates. He will discuss where Native American Indians came from, how they lived and interacted with Europeans. What happened to them? Giffordtown Schoolhouse Museum, 35 Leitz Blvd., Little Egg Harbor, 609-294-1547

Saturday, August 13; 10am

The Love Story of Betsy Schuyler and Alexander Hamilton. They were neighbors in Morristown where they met and married in Albany a year later. Pat Sanftner of the Schuyler-Hamilton House, owned by the Morristown D.A.R. will give a presentation on their romance and lives. Sponsored by the Morris County Tourism Bureau: \$15/person. To register: call 973-631-5151 or www.morristourism.

Continued on page 11

Saturday, August 13; 11am-4pm

“Count Down to America’s 250: The Protest and Repeal of the Stamp Act”. One-day event, occurring at Historic New Bridge Landing; will have lectures providing the background, of events leading up to and repeal of the Stamp Act along with the role Liberty Pole, a neighborhood in Englewood, played in the American Revolution. How did the area get its name? As a sign of protest or defiance, a liberty pole was erected in Englewood. The event is capped off by the raising of a new liberty pole at Historic New Bridge Landing. \$10/person, students (6-21 yrs.)/ \$7. Refreshment will be served. New Exhibit: New bridge and Maps of the American Revolution. Seven framed and enlarged copies of historical maps (two in color) showing New Bridge. 1201 Main Street, River Edge, NJ 07661.

Saturday-Sunday, August 13-14; 10am-5pm

Civil War reenactors set up camp at Smithville Village, Smithville, NJ. Explore a working military and civilian camp and watch marching drills and musket-firing competitions. Free Information: 609-652-7777 or www.historicsmithvillenj.com

October 8-9

Civil War Weekend/Pumpkin Festival and Ghost Walk, presented by the 28th Pennsylvania Historical Association and The 28th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Company “C” of Philadelphia. Mullica Hill located at the intersection of Rte. 322 and 45 and easily accessible from I-95 via the Commodore Barry Bridge and Rte. 322; East from exit 22 of I-295; East from exit 2 of the NJ Turnpike; and West from exit 50B of Rte. 55. As the event comes closer to October will be able to give you more info.

Continued on page 12

For more details on the schedules
<http://phillyvintagebaseball.org/2016-navy-yard-exhibition>

ANNOUNCING
**THE PHILADELPHIA 19TH CENTURY
BASE BALL EXHIBITION**
AT
THE NAVY YARD
September 17 & 18, 2016



**OVER TWO DOZEN GAMES OF 1864 BASE BALL!
WOOD BATS! WOOL UNIFORMS! NO GLOVES!**

Matches start at 8:30am and end at 4:30pm

ALL GAMES ARE FREE. VISIT OUR FOOD AND GIFT VENDORS!



WWW.PHILLYVINTAGEBASEBALL.ORG
INFO@PHILLYVINTAGEBASEBALL.ORG
FACEBOOK AND TWITTER: ATHLETICBBC
INSTAGRAM: ATHLETICBASEBALLCLUB

Nineteenth Century Base Ball, or vintage base ball, is a hobby in which players play base ball (it wasn't called "baseball" until the 1900s) as it would've been played in the 1860s a friendly gentleman's game played by affluent amateurs. The most remarkable difference between modern baseball and vintage base ball is that the players don't use gloves they weren't used by any players until the 1880s. This omission leads to amazing displays of athleticism and a high level of energy to every single play. Since base ball was a gentleman's game, there is a level of camaraderie and fun on the field, with some players heckling their teammates or opponents throughout the match.

Sunday 10:15a Picked 9 All Star Match with silk ribbons: we are going to ask each Team Captain to select 2-3 of their best players to send, then we are going to split them up and pit them against each other in a STARS vs STRIPES match. Players will wear a RED ribbon on the Stripes team and a WHITE ribbon on the Stars team. This comes from a traditional practice of exchanging these ribbons on the field in the 19th C. Also the match is in homage to the July 24th 1860 match played at the Camac Woods grounds between the "picked nine" Philly All Stars VS the NY All Stars. (Philly lost to Brooklyn 15-4).

Saturday, August 13; 11am-4pm

“Count Down to America’s 250: The Protest and Repeal of the Stamp Act”. One-day event, occurring at Historic New Bridge Landing; will have lectures providing the background, of events leading up to and repeal of the Stamp Act along with the role Liberty Pole, a neighborhood in Englewood, played in the American Revolution. How did the area get its name? As a sign of protest or defiance, a liberty pole was erected in Englewood. The event is capped off by the raising of a new liberty pole at Historic New Bridge Landing. \$10/person, students (6-21 yrs.)/ \$7. Refreshment will be served. New Exhibit: New bridge and Maps of the American Revolution. Seven framed and enlarged copies of historical maps (two in color) showing New Bridge. 1201 Main Street, River Edge, NJ 07661.

UPCOMING CAMDEN COUNTY COLLEGE CLASSES AND SPECIAL EVENTS

Saturday, September 24; 1:30pm-2:30pm

Connector Building Forum Room 101, Blackwood Campus: Doreen Rappaport will be presented with the Old Baldy Civil War

Round Table inaugural Michael A. Cavanaugh Book Award for her recent book for younger readers “Abe’s Honest Words: The Life of Abraham Lincoln”. Free: Children of all ages welcome and especially grades 2 through 6, will enjoy listening to Ms. Rappaport and asking questions via SKYPE. Books will be available for purchase.

Thursday, October 20; 6:30pm

“Remarkable Tales” features the seldom told and fascinating experiences of countless soldiers captivating stories which have been relegated to the bins of history. Come hear the stories of a runaway slave, railroad tragedy, disaster at sea, and tales of escaped prisoners. This documentary is written by the same team that did the 2015 documentary “Civil War Prisons-An American Tragedy”. Civic Hall; Connector Building, Blackwood Campus, Blackwood, NJ

Monday, September 26-October 27; 6:30pm-9pm

Southern Living: Biographical Sketches of Antebellum Southerners Enables students to examine the lives of five individuals who lived in the south before the Civil War and examine the connections between their lives and the war. 9/26 Mary Chesnut; 10/3 James Henry Hammond; 10/10 April

Continued on page 14

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

4 - Mens Short Sleeve Polo Shirt - \$26.00

Anvil Pique Polo - 100% ring-spun cotton pique. Color: Red, White, Navy, Yellow-Haze Logo embroidered on left Sizes: Mens: S-3XL Chest Size Front: S(19"); M(21"); L(23"); XL(25"); 2XL(27"); 3XL(29")

5 - Fleece Lined Hooded Jacket - \$48.00

Dickies Fleece Lined Nylon Jacket 100% Nylon Shell; 100% Polyester Fleece Lining; Water Repellent Finish Color: Navy or Black Logo Embroidered on Left Chest Size: Adult S-3XL Chest Size: S(34-36"); M(38-40"); L(42-44"); XL(46-48"); 2XL(50-52"); 3XL(54-56")

6 - Sandwich Caps - \$20.00

Lightweight Cotton Sandwich Bill Cap 100% Brushed Cotton; Mid Profile Color: Navy/White or Stone/Navy Adjustable Closure

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

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

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

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

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



Logo



7 - Irish Fluted Glass - \$7.00
Can be used with either Cold or Hot Liquids

Return to Iwo Jima Print

The drawing is a pen and ink rendering of the flag-raising on Mt. Suribachi, Iwo Jima, Japan, on February 23, 1945, during the battle for Iwo Jima.

A framed limited edition (1/25) Gyclee print on 100% Acid Free conservator stock, glass is Ultra Violet and Glare-Free.

Signatures include: last surviving Medal of Honor recipient Hershel "Woody" Williams from the battle; Samuel Holiday, a Navajo Code Talker; a Corpsman; Mike "Iron Mike" Mervosh, a Marine Corps legend, the non-commissioned officer's club on Camp Pendleton MCB is named after him- all the signatures are veterans of the battle.

Also included is a portion of Black Sand from the invasion Beach area.

Tickets for the print drawing are \$5.00 each or 5 for \$20.00
Contact information:

Rich Jankowski - Phone: 856-427-6966
jediwarrior11@verizon.net

Mail Ticket Sales

Bob Russo - 856-424-2155
15 Lakeview
Cherry Hill, NJ 08003
RJRUSO58@yahoo.com

Drawing will be held at the
40th Anniversary Luncheon - January 2017.



Civil War Symposium



New Jersey in the Civil War...

Answering Lincoln's Call

Northern Homefront... Dr. Judith Giesberg, Professor of History at Villanova University, describes what life was like for families back home, and the part the citizens of New Jersey and the northern states played in support of the war effort.

Civil War Ballooning... Dr. Jim Green, Director of Planetary Science at NASA, Civil War Trust member and Civil War ballooning authority, describes the important role that hot-air balloons played during the Civil War.

Philadelphia, Arsenal of Defense... Dr. Andy Waskie, Professor of languages at Temple University, Civil War historian, author and researcher specializing in Philadelphia, and a historian of the life and career of General George G. Meade, describes the role the Delaware Valley and New Jersey played in supporting the war with arms, military supplies, troops and training.

New Jersey Generals... Dr. David Martin, A teacher and administrator at the Peddie School, and President of the New Jersey Civil War Heritage Association, he is the author of over 20 books on the Civil War and Revolution, describes the Generals from New Jersey and their role and effect on the war.

**Exhibitors from local Historical Societies, Museums and Civic Organizations
Civil War Music and Door Prizes**

Cost: \$35.00 (Includes Box Lunch)

For Information contact:

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

Face Book: Old Baldy Civil War Round Table

Presented by Old Baldy Civil War Round Table
Co-sponsored with The Grand Army of the Republic Civil War Museum and Library - Through the Center for Civic Leadership and Responsibility at Camden County College.

Camden County College, Blackwood • October 22, 2016 • 9:00 AM - 4:30 PM

July 14th Meeting

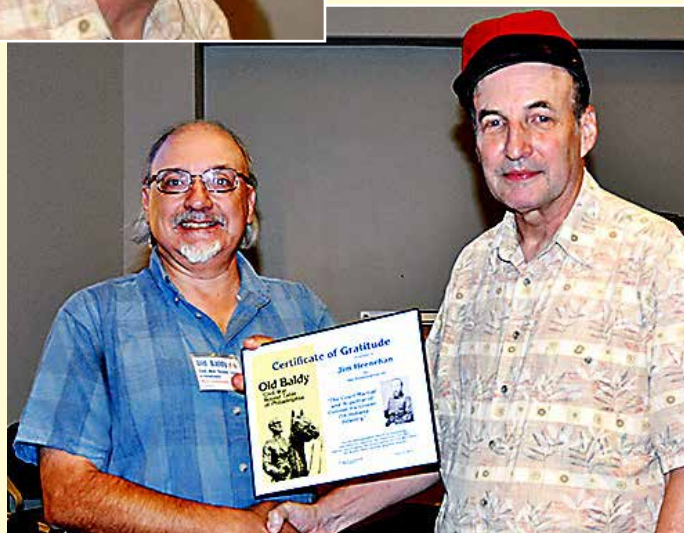
"The Court-Martial and Acquittal of Colonel Ira Grover, 7th Indiana Infantry"

Jim Heenehan gave a great presentation on the understanding of the Court-Martial of Ira Grover. The suspected cause and the politics of the event. The judgment that Ira used at Gettysburg. His fight in the military justice system and how he represented him self to claim victory. Jim's talk explore how historians confuse Grover's court-martial with his July 1st march to Gettysburg, who was Colonel Grover and what was the court-martial really about? Once again we had a very informative and educational presentation by a talented speaker who is also a long time member of Old Baldy.

And Congratulations on Jim's retirement from a very successful career.



Jim Heenehan



Ellison; 10/17 William Henry Parsons; 10/24 Jefferson Davis
Camden County College, Blackwood Campus, Madison Hall 210:
Instructor R. Baumgartner

Thursday, September 29-October 27; 2pm-4:30pm
Desperate Measures: Civil War Extraordinary Occurrences, Controversial Individuals, and Military Medicine.

The course concentrates on a number of controversial personalities, events, and strange and highly unusual incidents that occurred during the four years of the Civil War. It also dispels the myths and explores the reality of Civil War medical practices.
9/29 Duels, Fools, and Scoundrels; 10/6 Civil War terrorism; 10/13 Secrets and Spies; 10/20 Medical Practices of the 1860s; 10/27 The truth about military medical medicine explored.
Camden County College, Cherry Hill Campus, Room 110:
Instructor H. Kaufman

To register for any of the courses offered by the Center for Civic Leadership and Responsibility Camden County College www.camdencc.edu/civcenter or call 856-227-7200, ext. 4333. Mini-courses are \$25/course or \$50/yearly membership, unlimited classes (Sept. 1, 2016 – August 31, 2017).
Camden County College-CCLR Office,
PO Box 200,
Blackwood, NJ 08012

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2016

August 11 – Thursday
"Your Family Military History II"
Roundtable Discussion Night
Share your Family's Military History

September 8 – Thursday
"They Called Him Father"
Bill Vosseler
(Historian)

October 13 – Thursday
"Captain Percival Drayton, United States Navy"
Bill Vosseler
(Historian)

Questions to
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
Vice President: Bob Russo
Treasurer: Herb Kaufman
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Programs: Dave Gilson
Trustees: Harry Jenkins
Kathy Clark
Frank Barletta

Editor: Don Wiles - cwwiles@comcast.net