

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

October 13, 2016

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



“Captain Percival Drayton, United States Navy”

Join us at **7:15 PM** on **Thursday, October 13th**, at **Camden County College** in the **Connector Building, Room 101**. This month's topic is **"Captain Percival Drayton, United States Navy"**

Percival Drayton was the son of South Carolina Congressman William Drayton. He entered the US Navy as a midshipman in 1827, and served continuously up to the Civil War, being posted to stations that included the Mediterranean, the Pacific off the coast of Brazil, Paraguay, and at the Naval Observatory, Washington, DC. His older brother, Thomas Fenwick Drayton, was a West Point graduate and a US Army officer who remained loyal to the South and became a Confederate Brigadier General. When the Civil War began Percival was stationed at the Philadelphia Naval Yard, but was soon given command of the warship "USS Pocahontas." He commanded the vessel in the successful Union Naval assault on Port Royal, South Carolina in November 1861. In that action, he fired upon troops and positions commanded by his brother Thomas who was commanding Confederate troops on shore in a literal, classic instance of the "BROTHER AGAINST BROTHER" phrase often used to describe the American Civil War.

He was promoted to Captain, US Navy in July 1862, and was assigned to Admiral David Farragut's West Gulf Squadron, and commanded Farragut's flagship USS Hartford in

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

the celebrated Naval assault and capture of Mobile Bay, Alabama in August 1864. Percival died August 4, 1865 and was buried in St. John's Church in Washington, DC, however his remains were exhumed three months later and he was re-buried at Laurel Hill Cemetery next to his father, William Drayton.

Jack P. Lieberman, a native of Cheltenham Township, PA, obtained a B.S. in Economics in 1965 from Villanova University. Following graduation, he was commissioned an Ensign in the U.S. Navy and served as Gunnery Officer/Nuclear Weapons Officer aboard USS San Marcos (LSD-25). Subsequently, he served in Aviation and Surface Units and on the Readiness Commander (REDCOM FOUR) Inspector General's Staff. Upon attaining the rank of Captain, he was appointed Commanding Officer of several Military Sealift Command units and Chief of Staff Officer during Exercise Rainbow Reef at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, a convoy training exercise, preceding Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm in 1991.

Jack retired from the Naval Reserve, after having served twenty-eight years. His military decorations include National Defense Service Medal with Gold Star, Armed Forces Reserve Medal with Hour Glass Device, Expert Rifle Medal and Expert Pistol Medals, Navy and Marine Corps Overseas Service Ribbon and the Navy Recruiting Service Ribbon. Jack is a Life Member of the Naval Reserve Association, Reserve Officers Association, U.S. Navy League, Military Order of the World Wars (MOWW), U.S. Naval Institute, Military Officers Association of America (MOAA), Naval War College Foundation and the American Legion.

He is married to the former Carol Cooper of Wyndmoor, PA. They have one son, David, who is a graduate student at West Chester University.

Notes from the President...

As we enter the tenth month of the year, we are busy with Round Table activities. The Book Award event was a grand success. Thank you to the Book Award Committee for their effort in selecting a very worthy recipient. Old Baldy was represented at the Base Ball Exhibition at the Navy Yard last month. By the day we meet, the Mullica Hill event will have past. Thank you to all who came out to assist Bob

Continued on page 2

in staffing our table. The week after the meeting is the screening of **Joe Wilson's** new film on the 20th and our "New Jersey in the Civil War" Symposium on the 22nd. On the near horizon is our 40th anniversary luncheon on January 21st.

Last month due to unforeseen circumstances our scheduled presenter did not arrive. We will attempt to reschedule him for next year. Thank you to **Bill Hughes** and **Harry Jenkins** for stepping in to share some of their own stories. They enlightened us and make the night rewarding. This month **Captain Percival Drayton, USN** will visit us, through **Jack Lieberman**, to tell his story and adventures during the war. Join us for dinner with Jack and Carol before the meeting.

Welcome to our new members. You have joined us at a good time; get involved in the fun soon. Many of our members have been working hard on putting together our upcoming Symposium. Be sure to thank them after you experience it on the 22nd. There is still time to get registrations submitted, invite friends and family to join us.

Be sure to read **Kathy Clark's** articles on the MAC Book Award and September meeting. When you see her, be sure to ask about her recent trip to Springfield. The Nominating Committee will be announced this month. Do consider getting involved in the leadership of our group. The slate will be announced on November, with elections in December. Let **Dietrich Preston** know how you would like to assist with our luncheon in January.

As we go through this hectic period of events this Fall, step back, take a breath and enjoy the fun we are having.

Thank you for moving our Round Table forward as it continues to shine in Southern New Jersey. See you all on the 13th. Travel safe.

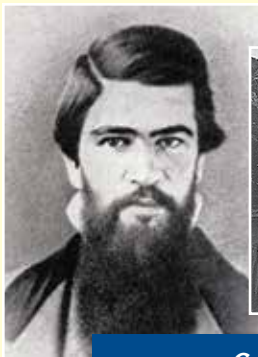
Rich Jankowski, President

Today in Civil War History

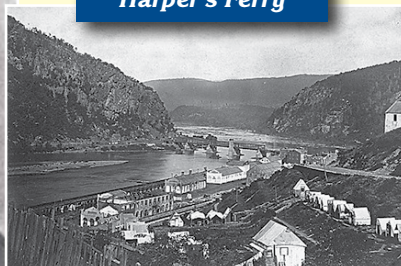
1861 Sunday, October 13

Eastern Theater

Confederate raiders under the command of noted cavalryman Turner Ashby make a daring assault on Harper's Ferry from their base at Charlestown in the Shenandoah Valley. Although of little value, the raid is a foretaste of the actions of Confederate cavalrymen later in the war.



**Colonel
Turner Ashby, Jr.**



Harper's Ferry

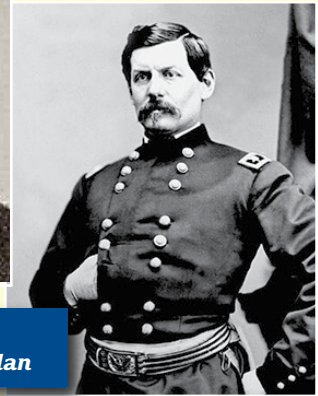
1862 Monday, October 13

Eastern Theater

The president again writes to McClellan, urging him on. ". . . You remember my speaking to you of what I called your over-cautiousness. Are you not over-cautious when you assume that you cannot do what the enemy is constantly doing? Should you not claim to be at least his equal in prowess, and act upon that claim?"



**President
Abraham Lincoln**



**Major General
George Brinton McClellan**

1863 Tuesday, October 13



Clement Laird Vallandigham

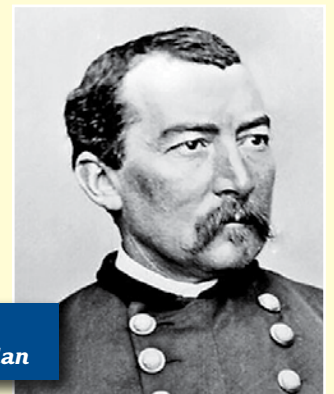
The North Republican Union candidates win a series of state elections. Clement Vallandigham, who has run his campaign from exile in Canada, is defeated in Ohio.

1864 Thursday, October 13

The North Maryland votes to adopt a new constitution which includes the abolition of slavery, but only by a hair's breadth: the vote is 30,174 in favor and 29,799 against—a majority of just 375.

Eastern Theater

Early's Confederates are at their old position on Fisher's Hill while Sheridan advances to Cedar Creek. Mosby's raiders are active behind him, taking up the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-

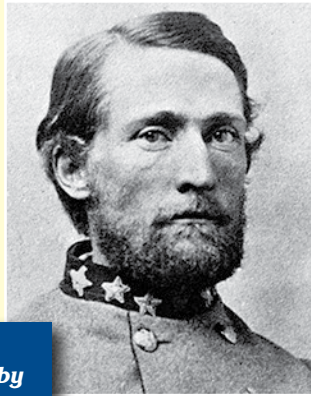


**Major General
Philip Henry Sheridan**

road west of Harper's Ferry and wrecking a train. They also take \$173,000 from two US Army paymasters.

Western Theater

Hood threatens Resaca, Georgia, but declines to attack, preferring to destroy the railroad for 20 miles and capture the Federal garrison at Dalton.



Colonel John Singleton Mosby

"Susan and Mike Cavanaugh"

Book Selection Committee



President Rich Jankowski

Camden County College Bookstore Representative



Jim Heenehan presenting the First Book Award



History. Doreen took the simplicity of the word and revealed to all of us his character, intelligence as well as his perseverance to unite the country.

Doreen is committed to writing about people's struggles against oppression - it has become her dream. She shows us young and old that no person in history or living today has a perfect life. It is the way we deal with the struggles of today that makes us an important and better person for ourselves and others. Old Baldy CWRT was very proud to give this book award to Doreen Rappaport as she continues to strive to bring the events of the Civil War and our American History to young children. Children need to learn our history and it is through authors like Doreen Rappaport that will make this history come alive for all to see and hear!

Thank You Doreen for continuing this important work for the next generations. We were honored to have the Award namesake in attendance with his lovely wife Susan. Thanks to the Camden County College Bookstore for having copies of Doreen's book available for sale.

Member Profile:

We will try to provide a profile of each of the fine members of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table. Their Contributions, accomplishments and interests.

Harry P. Jenkins

Having spent about six years as Program Chair at Old Baldy, I've done a fair amount of writing about our programs and presenters, including their biographical information. But now, I find it odd that I'm writing about myself.

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table Michael A. Cavanaugh Book Award

"I want to write stories that empower kids to know that other people empowered themselves. If I have a mission, that's my mission."

Doreen Rappaport



On Saturday, September 24, 2016, Doreen Rappaport received the first ever Michael A. Cavanaugh Book Award from the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table for her book, "Abe's Honest Words: The Life of Abraham Lincoln", illustrated by Kader Nelson. The audience had the privilege to talk with, listen to and ask questions of Doreen in her own office at her Copake Falls, New York home via SKYPE. Doreen

has written over 50 books and received many awards. The New York Public Library voted "Abe's Honest Words" as its book of the year. She draws on important events along with historical figures using their own words in the text. Topics vary from a girl's professional baseball league, women's rights, Emancipation, the Holocaust, slave resistance and American Indians. She also writes about historical figures including Teddy Roosevelt, Eleanor Roosevelt, Martin Lither King, Helen Keller, and many more.

Doreen became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln starting at five years of age. As she advanced in her education she memorized the Gettysburg Address and to this day still has those stirring words in her heart. Before writing the book about Abraham Lincoln she researched, reading and rereading many books, letters, speeches and newspaper interviews. She has brought out to children and adults the compassionate and elegant words of this man who was governing the nation during a very tragic time in American



Harry P. Jenkins

I've heard it said that no man ever looks as good as he does in his own resume'. So with that uncomfortable feeling, I'll tell you a little about my background, and my life-long interest and involvement in history — particularly our American Civil War.

I've been a member of our Round Table since 1989, serving on the Board of Directors and as Program Chair. I also

continue to do presentations at CWRTs, other History and Community groups, Scout Troops, etc., covering various topics, with my main focus on "Drums, Drumming, & Drummer Boys" of the Civil War era. So with interests in both drumming and the Civil War, this has become a perfect marriage of several life-long endeavors.

In my distant recollection of being a first-grader at Solis-Cohen Elementary School in northeast Philadelphia, I can remember the times when our teacher, Mrs. Friedlander, would hand out the assortment of kazoo-like horns and rhythm instruments — including one drum — and we would march around the classroom in single-file. I'm not about to analyze it here, but I guess it was to give us 6-year-olds a little taste and inspiration in music and performance. I'm sure the cacophony produced was painful to the ear. Every time we did it, each of us got to play a different instrument, and I can still remember how I so wanted that drum! My day did come, and I was thrilled — even numbed at the joyful experience! Little did I know then that it was just the start. Over the years — from that day to this — I have never tired of strapping on the drum and playing away, as much for my own enjoyment as for any audience it was my privilege to have.

At the age of ten, at my parents' urging and with a few friends, we looked around for a Scout Troop to join. We visited a handful in the neighborhood, but my clear choice was Troop 554 at the Rhawnhurst American Legion Post. Why? Because along with the usual Scout activities of hiking and camping, they had a Drum & Bugle Corps! I remember walking into my first Scout meeting there, and they were parading around the Legion Hall with a snap and a flare like nothing I'd ever seen, and with a sound that cut through me to my very bones. I was hooked! At our week-long summer camps, with troops attending from throughout the Philadelphia area, we would perform every evening for "Dress Parade" and "Call to Colors" before dinner. We would also march in the local Memorial Day and July 4th parades. But yet again, little did I know where this would lead. It was in those same parades that our Scout Troop would find ourselves incredibly out-classed by such elite Drum & Bugle Corps as the Rising Sun Cadets and the Yearsley Blackhawks Junior Corps, and National Champion Senior Corps like the Archer-Epler Musketeers, and the world famous Reilly Raiders.

Well that was it. I told my dad I wanted to join the Rising Sun Cadets at the Rising Sun VFW Post in the Lawncrest section of Philadelphia, only a few miles from our home. He said, "No; you're already in a Drum & Bugle Corps", referring of course to Troop 554. Since he was an active

parent with the Troop, that's where he drew the line, and he was totally unfamiliar with anything about Drum Corps beyond what he saw and heard at the Scout Troop. As disappointed as I was, I knew without a doubt that drumming and drum corps was in my future, and in my 13-year-old mind, I was going to find a way. So, I found myself hopping on my bicycle a couple times a week, drum sticks in my back pocket, peddling off to the Rising Sun VFW Post, or to the parking lot of the old Sears & Roebuck store on the Roosevelt Boulevard, where the Corps members learned their drill and practiced for drum corps competitions that took place on weekends in the summer. But without a parent's knowledge and consent, how is a 13-year-old going to bring home a uniform and a drum, and go off on weekends to travel and perform with the Corps? My hopes were dashed — at least for a while. All of that was my start in drumming.

So now, let's back up a little....

When I was 8-years-old, my dad took us on a family trip to Gettysburg. Like many others among us, I'm sure, that was my introduction to the Civil War. An interest was stirred in my young mind which, much like the drum, is still with me today. I started reading books about the Civil War, and about the heroes and the legends. And as the 1960s and the Centennial came along, I was further inspired by TV shows with a Civil War theme. My mother showed me a newspaper article with photos about a Civil War re-enacting group called Hampton's Legion. I wrote to the group, telling them of my interest in the Civil War, and seeing if there was any possibility they might need a drummer boy. They wrote back and invited me to an event held on a farm near Doylestown, PA. By now I was about 14, and some trusted Junior Leaders from the Scout Troop who were old enough to drive took a bunch of us up to watch it. Well, I could hardly contain myself. What could be a more perfect marriage than to have two great loves come together as one?! I could play my drum and be a Civil War re-enactor at the same time!

Now, jumping back to today....

My Drum & Bugle Corps days didn't end back in my 13th year either. At the age of 16, now with my parent's permission, I moved up in the ranks of competitive Drum Corps, eventually being a member and later on the staff of the State and National Champion Blue Rock Drum & Bugle Corps based in Wilmington, Delaware, from 1966 through 1974. My folks started coming to our shows, and it didn't take long before my dad recognized the vast difference between the old Scout Troop and the quality and professionalism of the top-notch Drum Corps, becoming one of our most ardent fans. I moved to Arizona in 1976, and was director and instructor for several new Junior Corps in the Phoenix area, and was a Competition Judge of Bands, Color Guards, and Drum Corps throughout the western states. Over later years, I also marched and played in the drumlines of some famous Senior Corps, including the Golden Knights of Union, NJ, the Yankee Rebels Corps sponsored by the old Hamilton American Legion in Baltimore, MD, and Philadelphia's world renowned Reilly Raiders. In 2005, I returned to the more purist roots of drumming and the music of fife & drum from the American Revolution and the Civil War, and I am happy to be a member and participant in both the Company of Fifers & Drummers, and the United States Association of Rudimental Drummers.

Through the 1990s and up to 2014, I rejoined the ranks of Civil War re-enacting, first as a Private, and then as Lieutenant of the 3rd Alabama Regiment, Co. D, "Southern Rifles", a unit of the 10th Battalion, ANV. Not surprisingly, there were many times when I strapped on my drum at Civil War re-enactments, joining other drummers and fifers in the spirited music and jollity.

I am also happy to be a 27-year member of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia, and a member and supporter of The Friends of Gettysburg Foundation, an early member of the former APCWS and its' successor, the Civil War Trust. I am also an on-going supporter of the National Constitution Center, the Museum of the American Revolution, the National World War II Museum, and the Wounded Warrior Project, as well as several other veterans' organizations.

Recently, Priscilla Pagabosh has taken on the role of urging and interviewing people to prepare their "Member Profile" for our Newsletters. When she approached me, I told her Rich Jankowski and Don Wiles have been pushing me gen-

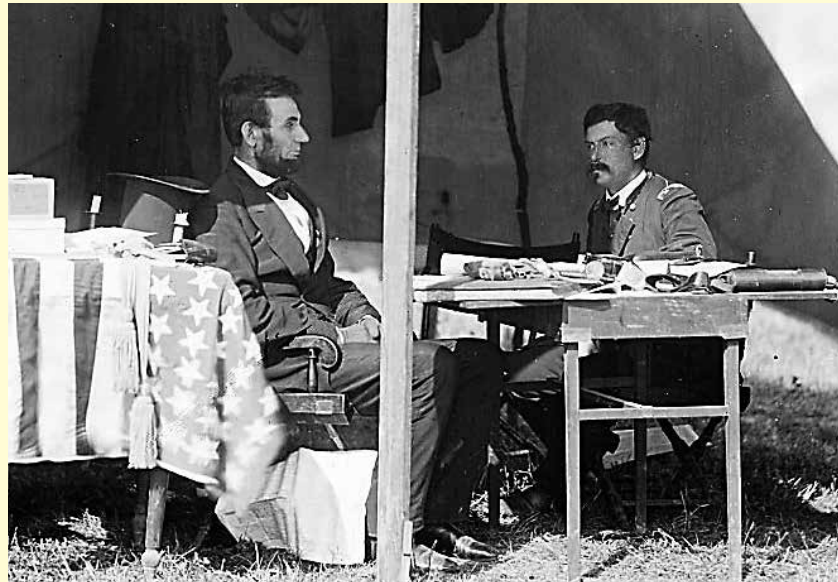
tly for some time to get me to prepare mine, so I was close to having it ready. She was fine with that, but said there was something she wanted me to add; tell people something about yourself that they don't already know. Well, not to pass up the opportunity, here goes....

- Studied Architecture & Construction at Temple University and Arizona State.
- Project Manager on numerous government buildings, historic restorations, schools, and healthcare facilities.
- After 35 years of marriage, I'm still in love with Bobbie — my "darlin".
- Our son Clayton, a graduate of George Washington University, is the Head Brewer at Maui Brewing Company in Hawaii.
- My "work-in-progress" is an HO train layout, with an early-steam Civil War era theme, of course.
- I'm a pretty good cook, and like to try lots of different recipes.

*Thank you for your kind attention.
Harry P. Jenkins*

Lincoln's Letter to McClellan

George Brinton McClellan was appointed the Commander of the Army of the Potomac in 1861 and then General-in-Chief later that year. In March of 1862, he was removed as the General-in-Chief while he was away from Washington as part of the Peninsula Campaign. Then, on November 5, 1862, he was removed as Commander of the Army of the Potomac. Although McClellan was popular with the troops under his command, who called him "Little Mac," he had vocal critics in the Republican-controlled Congress and President Lincoln had become increasingly frustrated with McClellan's delays in pursuing the enemy. This letter from October 13, 1862, less than a month after the Union victory at Antietam (Sharpsburg), clearly illustrates that frustration. (By Susan Segal)



Lincoln and McClellan at Antietam, October 1862

Railroad from Harper's Ferry to that point be put in working order. But the enemy does now subsist his army at Winchester at a distance nearly twice as great from railroad transportation as you would have to do without the railroad last named. He now wagens from Culpepper C.H. which is just about twice as far as you would have to do from

Harper's Ferry. He is certainly not more than half as well provided with wagons as you are. I certainly should be pleased for you to have the advantage of the Railroad from Harper's Ferry to Winchester, but it wastes all the remainder of autumn to give it to you; and, in fact ignores the question of time, which can not, and must not be ignored.

Again, one of the standard maxims of war, as you know, is "to operate upon the enemy's communications as much as possible without exposing your own." You seem to act as if this applies against you, but can not apply in your favor. Change positions with the enemy, and think you not he would break your communication with Richmond within the next twentyfour hours? You

Executive Mansion, Washington, Oct. 13, 1862. Major General McClellan

My dear Sir

You remember my speaking to you of what I called your over-cautiousness. Are you not over-cautious when you assume that you can not do what the enemy is constantly doing? Should you not claim to be at least his equal in prowess, and act upon the claim?

As I understand, you telegraph Gen. Halleck that you can not subsist your army at Winchester unless the

dread his going into Pennsylvania. But if he does so in full force, he gives up his communications to you absolutely, and you have nothing to do but to follow, and ruin him; if he does so with less than full force, fall upon, and beat what is left behind all the easier.

Exclusive of the water line, you are now nearer Richmond than the enemy is by the route that you can, and he must take. Why can you not reach there before him, unless you admit that he is more than your equal on a march. His route is the arc of a circle, while yours is the chord. The roads are as good on yours as on his.

You know I desired, but did not order, you to cross the Potomac below, instead of above the Shenandoah and Blue Ridge. My idea was that this would at once menace the enemies' communications, which I would seize if he would permit. If he should move Northward I would follow him closely, holding his communications. If he should prevent our seizing his communications, and move towards Richmond, I would press closely to him, fight him if a favorable opportunity should present, and, at least, try to beat him to Richmond on the inside track. I say "try"; if we never try, we shall never succeed. If he make a stand at Winchester, moving neither North or South, I would fight him there, on the idea that if we can not beat him when he bears the wastage of coming to us, we never can when we bear the wastage of going to him. This proposition is a simple truth, and is too important to be lost sight of for a moment. In coming to us, he tenders us an advantage which we should not waive. We should not so operate as to merely drive him away. As we must beat him somewhere, or fail finally, we can do it, if at all, easier near to us, than far away. If we can not beat the enemy where he now is, we never can, he again being within the entrenchments of Richmond.

Recurring to the idea of going to Richmond on the inside track, the facility of supplying from the side away from the enemy is remarkable--as it were, by the different spokes of a wheel extending from the hub towards the rim--and this whether you move directly by the chord, or on the inside arc, hugging the Blue Ridge more closely. The chord-line, as you see, carries you by Aldie, Hay-Market, and Fredericksburg; and you see how turn-pikes, railroads, and finally, the Potomac by Acquia Creek, meet you at all points from Washington. The same, only the lines lengthened a little, if you press closer to the Blue Ridge part of the way. The gaps through the Blue Ridge I understand to be about the following distances from Harper's Ferry, to wit: Vestal's five miles; Gregorie's, thirteen, Snicker's eighteen, Ashby's, twenty-eight, Mannassas, thirty-eight, Chester fortyfive, and Thornton's fiftythree. I should think it preferable to take the route nearest the enemy, disabling him to make an important move without your knowledge, and compelling him to keep his forces together, for dread of you. The gaps would enable you to attack if you should wish. For a great part of the way, you would be practically between the enemy and both Washington and Richmond, enabling us to spare you the greatest number of troops from here. When at length, running for Richmond ahead of him enables him to move this way; if he does so, turn and attack him in rear. But I think he should be engaged long before such point is reached. It is all easy if our troops march as well as the enemy; and it is unmanly to say they can not do it.

This letter is in no sense an order.

Yours truly
A. LINCOLN

The Great Snowball Battle

Great Snowball Fight of 1864: Dalton, GA

Occasionally the unpredictable March weather broke routine of camp life and interrupted the training schedule. On rare occasions it snowed and like children released from school, the troops treated any snowfall as an occasion for play. On March 22 dawn revealed a fresh 5 inches of new snow, and a spontaneous snowball fight broke out all across the camp. The men threw themselves into the fracas with enthusiasm. One Arkansas soldier recalled, "Such pounding and thumping, and rolling over in the snow, and washing of faces and cramming snow in mouths and in ears and mixing up in great wriggling piles together." (*Stephenson, Civil War Memoir*)

In Cleburne's Div., Lucius Polk's Brigade attacked Govan's Brigade, pitting Arkansas against Arkansas, and Cleburne could not resist getting involved. He placed himself at the



head of his old brigade and led the attack on Govan's campsite. The snowballs flew thick and fast, and Govan's men were getting the worst of it when they decided to launch

a counterattack. They charged forward, no doubt yelling for all they were worth and Cleburne suddenly found himself a prisoner of war. After some tongue-in-cheek deliberation, his captors decided to patrol their commander, and Cleburne was released.

The snowball fight continued and Cleburne once again entered the fray. Atlas he was captured a 2nd time.. and this time his captors confronted him with mock solemnity about his violation of parole. According to one veteran, "Some

called for a drummed court martial; others demanded a sound ducking in the nearby creek. Still others mindful of Cleburne's reputation as a stern disciplinarian, insisted that the general be meted out his own customary punishment. The idea caught on and soon the whole brigade took up the familiar order: 'Arrest that soldier and make him carry a fence rail!' " Cooler heads prevailed, with Cleburne's defenders arguing that after all this was the 1st occasion on which he had been known to break his word and once again his captors granted him parole. When it was all over, Cleburne authorized a ration of whiskey to the troops, and they stood around great bonfires singing and yelling "at the top of their lungs" {*Steve Davis "The Great Snow Battle of 1864" CWTI (June 1976) }*

More snow fell on the 23rd of March, provoking yet another snowball fight and rain and snow continued through the rest of the month. On the 31st a more serious sham battle occurred when Joe Johnston organized a mock engagement involving Hardee's Corps. Cleburne's and Bates's Div. Squared off against those of Cheatam and Walker. It was a fine weather for a charge, and the troops entered the spirit of the drill, firing off a blank cartridges each, thrilling the small audiences of ladies who had driven out from Dalton to watch. One veteran recalled, "The noise was terrific and the excitement intense, but nobody was hurt. . . except perhaps one of the cavalry men who was dismounted while charging a square of infantry." That night, back in camp, it was peaches and cornbread again for dinner. (*John S. Jackson Diary of A Confederate Soldier*)

Maryland Constitution of 1864

The Maryland Constitution of 1864 was the third of the four constitutions which have governed the U.S. state of Maryland. A controversial product of the Civil War and in effect only until 1867, when the state's present constitution was adopted, the 1864 document was short-lived.

Drafting

The 1864 constitution was largely the product of strong Unionists, who had control of the state at the time. The document outlawed slavery, disenfranchised Southern sympathizers, and reapportioned the General Assembly based upon the number of white inhabitants. This provision further diminished the power of the small counties where the majority of the state's large former slave population lived. One of the framers' goals was to reduce the influence of Southern sympathizers, who had almost caused the state to secede in 1861.

Ratification

The convention which drafted the document convened on April 27, 1864 and completed their work by September 6. The constitution was then submitted to the people for ratification on October 13, 1864. It was approved by a vote of 30,174 to 29,799 (50.31% to 49.69%). This was a very controversial result, since the state, though part of the Union, still had many Confederate ties and sympathies. The tally of those voting at their usual polling places was opposed to this Constitution by 29,536 to 27,541. However, the constitution secured ratification after the soldiers' votes were tallied. Soldiers from Maryland serving in the Union Army voted overwhelmingly in favor, 2,633 to 263.

Notable features

By design, the constitution disenfranchised those Marylanders who had left the state to fight for or live in the Confederacy or who had given it "any aid, comfort, countenance, or support." It also made it difficult for them to regain the full rights of citizenship and required office-holders to take a new oath of allegiance to support the state and union and to repudiate the rebellion.

Furthermore, the influence of the small counties which had large slave populations, and tended to have supported secession and to have opposed Union efforts during the war, was reduced by basing representation solely on white population. The constitution did emancipate the slaves, but this did not mean equality. The franchise was restricted to "white" males. Additionally, the Maryland legislature refused to ratify both the 14th Amendment, which conferred citizenship rights on former slaves, and the 15th Amendment, which gave the vote to African Americans.

Maryland's 1864 constitution created for the first time the position of Lieutenant Governor. The office was held by only one person, Christopher C. Cox, until a 1971 amendment to the 1867 constitution re-created the position.

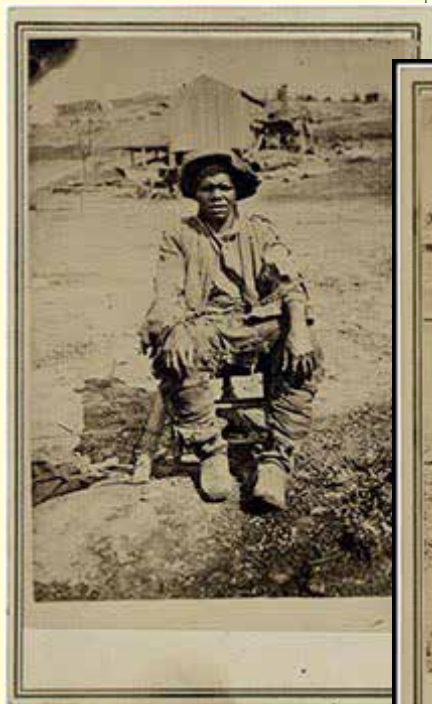
October 13, 1864 Capture Of Dalton, GA

The first major contact between the soldiers of the Army of Tennessee and USCT troops. After the fall of Atlanta, Hood began a northward movement in an attempt to force Sherman to abandon Atlanta. Hood struck at Sherman's supply line, the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and there were a number of small battles fought with Union garrisons along the way, the most notable being the Battle of Allatoona Pass on October 5th. Hood arrived in front of Dalton on October 13th, which was then garrisoned by a large detachment of the 44th USCT and a few companies of white troops totaling about 750 men, all under the command of the 44th's colonel, Lewis Johnson.

The town was surrounded by Hood and artillery placed on a ridge that overlooked the town and its garrison. Hood sent in a demand for unconditional surrender or risk the whole garrison be put to the sword, as his infantry prepared to attack, Pvt. William Bevins of the 1st Arkansas remembered, "While the artillery made ready the Texans passed the word down the line as though it came from General Cheatham, 'Kill every damn one of them,' which would have been carrying out their own threat of 'no quarter.'" Given the odds Johnson surrendered. The USCTs were separated from their officers and soon forced to work tearing up the railroad, several incidents occurred where at least six USCTs were shot down for refusing.

With the railroad broken again, Hood moved westward to the community of Villanow, along the way, Bevins recalled, "That evening the Texas command moved over to us. We heard them yelling and singing but did not know what had happened. They were guarding the negro prisoners, and were calling to us, 'Here are your "no quarter" negroes, come and kill them!" The poor negroes, with eyes popped out nearly two inches, begged, prayed, and made all sorts

of promises for the future. They soon moved on out of sight....". At Villanow a pen was erected to house the 44th, and a call was sent out to locals to claim any of them who might have been run-aways and the USCT officers were paroled and sent to Chattanooga. The stay at Villanow was short though and Hood continued moving westward. Over the next couple of weeks Hood would continue westward with the USCTs in tow. What remains a mystery is what happened to the majority of them, 350 would make it to the end of Hood's march to Florence, Ala, where they were sent work rebuilding railroads in Mississippi, Rev. Charles Quintard would recall seeing them, "I saw a number of Negroes captured at Dalton-some in the most distressing condition-evidently dying."



Hubbard Pryor as a slave and as a Private in the 44th USCT

A few made their escapes and made it back to what remained of the 44th at Chattanooga. Still others would have been claimed by their former owners, or those who said they were their owners. Still others died along the route, the exact numbers are lost to history.

One of the most haunting images of the Civil War comes from one member that would survive the whole ordeal, Hubbard Pryor. Pryor was a run-away from North Georgia who had joined the 44th in March of 1864, at which time two photographs were made of him, one in uniform and the

other displaying the condition he arrived in.

By Lee White

General "Daisy"

Brigadier General Alfred Thomas Archimedes Torbert (1833-1880) had a unique nickname, not to mention a unique place in the history of the Civil War. The Delaware-born general commanded the First New Jersey Brigade at Second Bull Run, led a charge at Antietam, was present at Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, and later fought in the Shenandoah Valley, where he commanded Phil Sheridan's cavalry. A career officer and West Point graduate (1855), before the war Torbert had fought in the Seminole War and gone on the Utah expedition. Because of his foppish manner—and certainly to his embarrassment—Torbert's West Point classmates (among whom were Union generals Godfrey Weitzel, David McM. Gregg, Alexander S. Webb, William W. Averell; Confederate general Francis R. T. Nicholls; and the artist James A. Whistler, who dropped out in 1854) nicknamed him "Daisy." Despite this wimpy appellations, the men of the First New Jersey Brigade considered Torbert a martinet. But what, if anything, Torbert is remembered for today has to do with something quite different than his unusual nickname, imperious ways, or lengthy—if not brilliant—military career; Torbert is one of a handful of officers in the Civil War who held commissions in both the Union and the Confederate armies. It happened like this: At the beginning of the war, the Confederate War Department assumed Torbert, a native of a slave state, would be loyal to their cause, and thus issued him a commission as a lieutenant in the army. Torbert, however, surprised the South by turning down its offer and remaining loyal to the Union. He fought for the Union as a colonel

before being promoted to brigadier general in November 1862. A man of many—albeit limited—talents, Torbert held both cavalry and infantry commands in the eastern theatre during the war. His career was far from remarkable, however. Some of his superiors considered him too easily distracted from the task at hand, and Sheridan criticized him for taking too many leaves. William Averill, his West Point classmate, and a friend, said of Torbert, "I don't think he was distinguished in any particular branch of the army."

Contributed by Chuck Lyons



Brigadier General
Alfred Thomas Archimedes Torbert

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

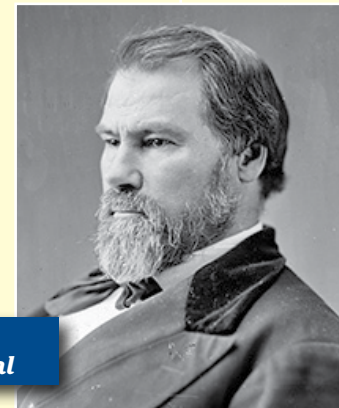
Jefferson Davis Postage Stamps

Once, while on an evening stroll in Richmond with his wife Varina, Confederate President Jefferson Davis was accosted by a man who asked, "Are you Jefferson Davis?" Something about the fellow made Davis cautious. Reportedly, he took a good grip on his walking stick, and carefully replied, "Why do you ask?" "Well, you look just like the man on the Confederate postage stamp." Which was true, of course. On October 16, 1861, the Confederacy had issued its first regular postage stamps. One of them was a green five center featuring Davis, who also later appeared on a ten center and some others, including local issues. This led to one other amusing moment in the war. Resting on Mary Chestnut's veranda in Columbia, South Carolina, on October 11, 1864, Davis was accosted by a troupe of small boys who began shouting "There's a man on Mrs. Chestnut's porch who looks just like Jeff Davis on a postage stamp," making such a fuss that the President shortly had to go inside. The only living person ever depicted on an American-U.S. or C.S. postage stamp, Jefferson Davis' postal portraits today sell for as much as \$125 for the 5-center, particularly if it's cancelled, but the 10-centers go for only about \$65.



Jefferson Davis Stamps

Patriotic Envelope Cover

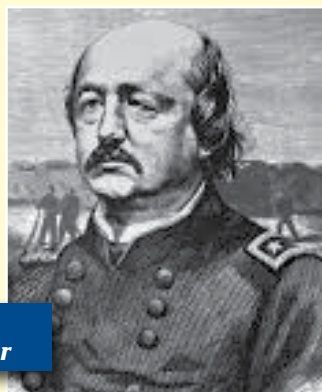


**John H. Reagan
CSA Postmaster General**

General Butler Captures the Naval Academy

Although a prominent pro-Southern Democrat, Massachusetts politician Ben Butler promptly volunteered to fight for the Union after the firing on Fort Sumter. As a brigadier general in the Massachusetts militia, he took command of the 8th Massachusetts and headed for Washington by rail on April 18. Arriving at Philadelphia late on the 19th, Butler learned that earlier that day a secessionist mob had attacked the 6th Massachusetts in Baltimore, leading to considerable bloodshed. The next morning, even as the 7th New York arrived aboard the steamer Boston, Butler learned that secessionists had burned the railroad bridges between Baltimore and Philadelphia, thus isolating Washington from the North. Showing remarkable resourcefulness—in cooperation with Captain Samuel Francis Du Pont of the U.S. Navy and President S.M. Pelton of the Philadelphia, Washington, and Baltimore Railroad (P, W, 81 B)—Butler put the 8th Massachusetts on a train for Peryville, Maryland, at the head of the Chesapeake Bay. With rumors of secessionist activity rife, Butler detained his men short of Peryville. Deploying them into a skirmish line, he moved them into the town, but found no resistance. Butler then put his troops aboard the P,W, 8: B rail ferry Maryland and headed for Annapolis, which they reached just before

**Major General
Benjamin Franklin Butler**



midnight. At Annapolis Lieutenant George Rodgers, U.S. Navy, came aboard. As commander of the U.S.S. Constitution, moored in the Severn River off the Naval Academy,

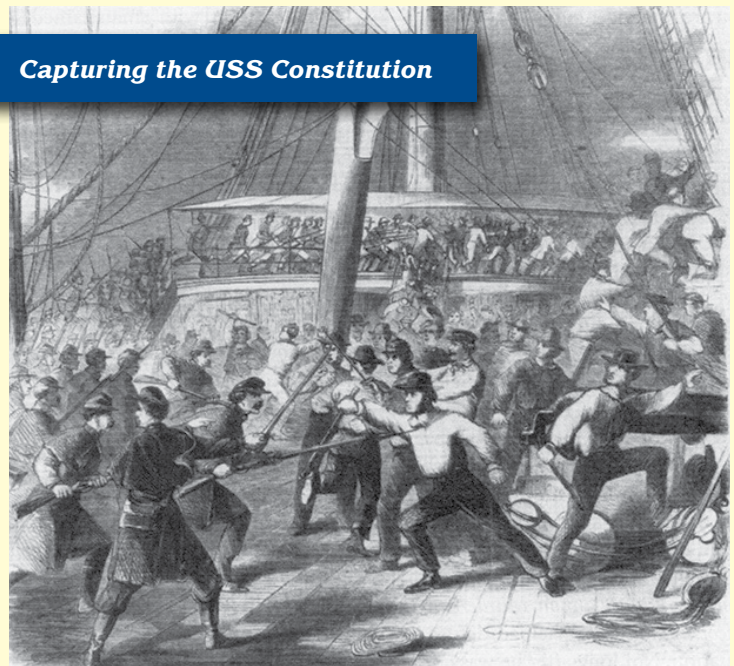
Rodgers feared that the famed old frigate was at risk of being seized by secessionists, and asked for assistance. Butler acceded to the request, and with his troops still aboard, had Maryland tow the "Old Ironsides" into the Chesapeake Bay, where a skeleton crew cleared her for action. This done, Butler held his men aboard the rail steamer, awaiting reinforcements. Late on the 22nd, the 7th New York having arrived from Philadelphia aboard the steamer Boston, Butler began to occupy Annapolis. The next day his

men took the Annapolis 8: Elk Ridge Railroad. Although the company's secessionist management had attempted sabotage, some of Butler's Massachusetts men were railroad workers, and quickly repaired a locomotive and several wagons. They then began moving up the line, re-laying track as they went. Meanwhile, other elements of the 8th Massachusetts and the 7th New York moved overland to Washington.

Continued on page 10

Even as these troops headed for the capital, additional soldiers began to arrive at Annapolis. Soon the grounds of the Naval Academy had been turned into an army camp, enlisted men tenting on the parade ground, while their officers occupied the quarters normally assigned to midshipmen. Needless to say, this greatly disrupted the Academy's routine, already somewhat in disarray due to the resignation of some midshipmen and officers who desired to "go South." Since there seemed little chance for a return to peace any time soon, on April 24 Superintendent Captain George S. Blake wrote Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles suggesting that the Academy be relocated. The secretary concurred, and ordered both the Academy and "Old Ironsides" to Newport, Rhode Island, thereby killing two birds with one stone, for the middies provided the crew that took the ship and themselves safely away from any possible secessionist threat. The Academy would remain in Newport until shortly after Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox.

Meanwhile, Ben Butler, having reopened communications between Washington and the North, went on to greater things.



Some Civil War Veterans Who Didn't Make it into the White House

The penchant for the American people to send veterans into the White House was pretty well established by the outbreak of the Civil War; of the first sixteen presidents of the United States, twelve had seen some sort of military service prior to their election, and a non-veteran had defeated a veteran in the presidential sweepstakes on only two occasions.* This pattern prevailed in the decades following the Civil War as well, for the war produced seven veterans who ended up in the White House; Andrew Johnson, Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, Chester A. Arthur, Benjamin Harrison, and William McKinley.** In addition, the war produced a lot of also-rans.

1864: George B. McClellan, the erstwhile General-in-Chief and commander of the Army of the Potomac, carried the Democratic banner to crushing defeat at the hands of Lincoln.

1880: This was the big year for Civil War veterans who aspired to the White House, with a field of four. Winfield Scott Hancock, a highly successful major general and corps commander in the Army of the Potomac, ran as a Democrat and was narrowly defeated by James A. Garfield in a race which also saw former Union Brigadier General John W. Phelps on the Anti-Masonic line and former Union Brigadier General Neal Down on the Prohibition ticket, who garnered all of 10,000 votes.

1884: Major General Benjamin Butler, one of the most prominent "political generals" in the war, however, ran on the Greenback ticket and was never heard from again. It was in this year that General William Tecumseh Sherman, annoyed at incessant pressure to run, declared "If nominated, I will not run, if elected, I will not serve."

Capturing the USS Constitution

1888: Union Brigadier General Clinton B. Fiske tried his luck on the Prohibition line.

1896: John McC. Palmer, a former Union major general, ran on the so-called "Gold Democrat" ticket with former Confederate Lieutenant General Simon Bolivar Buckner as his running mate, thereby helping to defeat Democrat William Jennings Bryan's "Free Silver" campaign and elect Brevet Major William McKinley.

* Of the 42 presidents, including the victory in the Election of 2000, at least 30 have had some military experience. And a non-veteran has defeated a veteran on only seven occasions, all but one in three-way races.

** There is also a little evidence that Grover Cleveland arranged to take some informal military training during the "Secession Winter" of 1860-1861, but the matter is very unclear.

A message from the Editor

I would like to start out by apologizing for the newsletter screw ups these past two months do to my move to Florida and then a hurricane to welcome me back. I would like to thank all the members of Old Baldy over the years for their friendship. Over the years of my working life I had received several awards for the work I did, but none meant as much to me as the award you gave to me in August. Never did I have people stand up and give talks on how much they appreciated the newsletter and any CW information I could help with. I also appreciated over the years the comments made by members about how much they enjoyed a certain article that they learned something from. Civil War History is my first hobby and research is my second. To be able to share that information has been a great satisfaction to me and to know that the members at Old Baldy and friends around the CW community appreciate it makes it all worth while... Don

Center for Civic Leadership and Responsibility Camden
County College
www.camdencc.edu/civiccenter

A new documentary film



Remarkable Tales of the Civil War

Features seldom told and fascinating stories of the soldiers whose tales have been relegated to the dustbin of history.

Heroes and heartache come alive in this documentary produced by the same team that collaborated on the 2015 documentary "Civil War Prisons - An American Tragedy."

Come hear the tale of an escaped prisoner, a runaway slave, an unlikely railroad tragedy and a disaster at sea.

Written and produced by Joseph F. Wilson. Music by Mike Wilson. Edited by Rich Mendoza. Narrated by Scott R. Pollak.

Documentary runs for 53 minutes.



REMARKABLE TALES of the CIVIL WAR

(2016)
(NR)

Thursday, October 20, 2016, 6:30 p.m.
CIVIC HALL • CAMDEN COUNTY COLLEGE • BLACKWOOD, N.J. • FREE

On the Trail with Old Baldy



Thursday, January 12, 2017

For our next Round Table Discussion Night, we invite members to present an interesting Historical Site that you've visited. Plan to show the history, pictures, learnings, etc. Share your interests and enlighten us with your experience!

To ensure the best use of everyone's time, participation in this month's program will be limited to 3 topics of about 15 minutes each. The participation schedule will be confirmed no later than our December 8th Round Table meeting.

If you would like to share your historical travel experience, please contact:

Dave
ddsghh@comcast.net
or
Harry hj3bama@verizon.net

September 8th Meeting

The September meeting of Old Baldy Civil War Round Table's original topic about the life and military career of Major-General George Henry Thomas to be presented by William S. Vossler was changed unexpectedly. Our own secretary, Bill Hughes, stepped up and became our speaker. He shared with us the story of his and his wife's family in military service as early as the Revolutionary War. On the home front Bill's side of the family including his father and brother who were doing civilian jobs in defense and developing helicopters. While his wife's father was employed by RCA during this time. Another family member on his wife's side was an uncle in the Army who was on the beaches on D-Day +6 and who saw Patton twice during his service. One interesting story Bill told was about, Ray Reagan, another

family member who was a B17 engineer & top gunner (11 missions). His plane was forced down in Switzerland and they were held captive. The Swiss thought at the time Germany was going to win. While in Switzerland he was asked to be a part in a movie with roles for allied airman downed in Italy. As a result, "Last Chance" was produced and given an award at the Cannes Film Festival after the war. Bill also included his Mother's brother in the Battle of the Bulge, grandfather's brother WW I, Great Great Grandfather (a Musician), Great Great Grandfather fighting at Antietam, Chancellorsville and worked in Old Capitol Prison as Military Superintendent. Also a Gr-Gr-Gr Grandfather as Brevet Brig Gen of New York national guard for his recruiting work during the Civil War. A Gr-Gr-Gr-Gr Grandfather as a Sur-



Harry Jenkins



Bill Hughes

geon during the war of 1812. And a Gr-Gr-Gr-Gr-Grandfather fought at Bunker Hill during the Revolutionary War.

Harry Jenkins, a former reenactor of the Third Alabama, brought a bit of levity to the meeting sharing two stories about Alabama troops, one about an African elephant hunt. Ask him about it when you see him.

Bill Hughes, a resident of Vineland, returned to the podium to tell us about a book project he is doing about Vineland Civil War veterans. He is very interested in Vineland people and their history. He currently serves as the President of their Historical Society. Vineland was founded in 1861, the same time the war broke out. At that time Vineland was 69 square miles of woods and swamp. In 1863 with the Civil War raging, President Lincoln needed additional men for the war. Vineland's founder, Charles K Landis, was concerned that if the men who had come to his new town went to war it would affect the development. He borrowed money to pro-

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

2 - Long Sleeve Cotton Tee - \$27.00

Gildan 100% cotton, 6.1oz.
Color Options: Red, White, Navy
Sizes: Adult: S-3XL Adult Sizes: S(34-36); M(38-40); L(42-44); XL(46-48); XXL(50-52); 3XL(54-55)

3 - Ladies Short Sleeve Polo - \$26.00

Anvil Pique Polo - 100% ring-spun cotton pique.
Color: Red, White, Navy, Yellow-Haze
Logo embroidered on left chest
Sizes: Ladies: S-2XL Ladies
Chest Size Front: S(17"); M(19"); L(21"); XL(23"); 2XL(24")

4 - Mens Short Sleeve Polo Shirt - \$26.00

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

5 - Fleece Lined Hooded Jacket - \$48.00

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

6 - Sandwich Caps - \$20.00

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

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

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

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

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

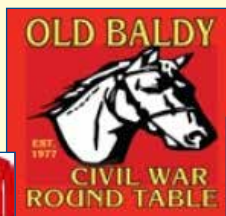


7 - Irish Fluted Glass - \$7.00

Can be used with either Cold or Hot Liquids



Logo



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
jediwarrrior11@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

vide a \$300 bounty for substitutes. He promoted Vineland so well as a healthy place to live, with great farm land and culture. At the end of the war many veterans from all over the north settled here, and became very involved in the growth. Some other interesting facts about Vineland: the three major cemeteries include over 300 Civil War veterans with interesting stories, in addition to which there were another 300 who were here and ended up elsewhere. The town has two soldier statues and 2 cannons. One depicts both a soldier and a sailor. At one time there were two GAR camps in town. Bill is researching biographies of all 600 vets. Vineland over the years has been many things. It started with a vast grape business that gave rise to Welch's Grape Juice. The glass industry is still active and during the 40's and 50's it was the Egg basket of the East. The shoe industry was big and even today military uniforms are made there.

This meeting was very informative. We were quite pleased with Bill and Harry's interesting family and Civil War stories.

Coming Up Events

Saturday, October 22; 1pm

Mt. Hebron Cemetery Tour, founded in 1863, was established on farmland donated by the area's earliest Dutch settlers. The town will highlight interesting grave imagery and notable people interred. Located at 851 Valley Road, Montclair, NJ led by Lisanne Renner/Historian, Friends of Anderson Park and Helen Fallon/Trustee, Montclair Historical Society. Donation: \$5; advanced registration to: mail@montclairhistorical.org or 973-744-1796; www.montclairhistorical.org

Saturday, October 22; 2:30pm

Tea and Confessions-Typhoid Mary, Dinner is Served; Mary Mallon "Typhoid Mary" was identified as a healthy carrier of typhoid fever in early 1900's and over her objections was quarantined. Meet "Typhoid Mary" and hear the story of the most notorious woman in modern history. Afternoon tea at the Carriage House Café and Tearoom at the Emlen Physick Estate, 1048 Washington Street, Cape May, NJ. \$30/person: call 609-884-5404 or 800-275-4278; www.capemaymac.org.

Friday and Saturday, October 28 and 29

The Spirit of Rahway: A Lantern Tour of Rahway Cemetery. Four tours are given each night at 7:30, 8, 8:30 and 9pm: tours last one hour. \$10/person for reservations call the museum office at 732-381-0441

Saturday, October 29; 11am-3pm

Open Hearth Cooking: join the Friends of High Point State Park for a demonstration of open hearth cooking on the Interpretive Center fireplace. Enjoy a sample tasting of soups, meats and desserts. Free, donation \$5

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

Friday, November 18; 6:30pm-9:30pm

Meade Society Co-sponsor Event; The Gettysburg Heritage Center, 297 Steinwehr Ave., Gettysburg, PA 17325. "Gettysburg: The Second Day; Excelling Under Fire": reflections of an engineer, educator and lawyer General Andrew A. Humphreys; Col. Joshua Chamberlain; and Lt. Col. William B. Wooster. Reflect on their personal histories and what led them to play key roles on the second

day of the Battle of Gettysburg, July 2: The Peach Orchard, little round top, and Culp's Hill. Contact: www.gettysburgmuseum.com or Stephanie Lightner at 717-334-6245; slightner@gettysburgmuseum.com

Friday and Saturday, November 18-19

NJ Forum 2016. College of Saint Elizabeth, Morristown, NJ: Changing Attitudes Toward Preserving History and the Environment: A Forum Inspired by the National Park Service Centennial. The event will explore other aspects of the state's rich and diverse history. Two tours of historic Morristown National Historic Park November 18th: drive-by history tour, curatorial behind-the-scenes tour. Reception and Ford Mansion open house tour at 5pm. Pulitzer Prize-Winning Author Dan Fagin will offer the 2016 NJ Forum keynote address on a day filled with informative panels and discussions.

To register for any of the courses offered by the Center for Civic Leadership and Responsibility Camden County College www.camdencc.edu/civiccenter or call 856-227-7200, ext. 4333. Mini-courses are \$25/course or \$50/yearly membership, unlimited classes.

Camden County College-CCLR Office,
PO Box 200,
Blackwood, NJ 08012

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2016

October 13 – Thursday

"Captain Percival Drayton, United States Navy"
Jack Lieberman
(Historian)

November 10 – Thursday

"Amiable Scoundrel: Lincoln's Scandalous Secretary
of War - Simon Cameron"
Paul Kahan
(Historian)

December 8 – Thursday

"The Myth of the Lost Cause"
Edward Bonekemper
(Author, 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

Secretary: Bill Hughes

Programs: Dave Gilson

Trustees: Harry Jenkins

Kathy Clark

Frank Barletta

Annual Memberships

Students: \$12.50

Individuals: \$25.00

Families: \$35.00

Editor: Don Wiles - cwiles@comcast.net