

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

Kevin M. Hale Award
for
best Historical Newsletter
in New Jersey

September 13, 2018 The Civil War: April 12, 1861 - May 9, 1865

“Women in the US Military”

Join us at **7:15 PM** on **Thursday, September 13th**, at **Camden County College** in the **Connector Building, Room 101**. This month's topic is **“Women in the US Military”**

“If you really want to do something, go for it...even if it doesn't come to fruition, when you're in that rocking chair on the porch, you'll be like, 'I don't have any regrets. I went after it.'”

—Admiral Michelle Howard

On July 1, 2014, Admiral Michelle Howard became the first female four-star Admiral in the United States Navy's history. She assumed her new rank at the Women in Military Service for America Memorial at Arlington National Cemetery. With this rank also came assignment as Vice Chief of Naval Operations, making her the number two officer in the naval service. She is not only the first woman to hold the job, but also the first African-American to do so. Why was this day so long in the making? Who are some of the trailblazing military women that helped pave the way for her throughout our nation's history? And just who is Michelle Howard, the woman who earned this remarkable distinction? While there have been short, popular media articles written about Admiral Howard, and she is mentioned in several compilation volumes on notable military leaders, African Americans, and women, this talk is based on will be the first in-depth, scholarly piece dedicated to her biography and her place in history.

Melissa Ziobro is currently the Specialist Professor of Public History at Monmouth University in West Long Branch, NJ, teaching courses to include Introduction to Public History, Oral History, and Museums and Archives Management. Her service to the University includes coordinating the Monmouth Memories Oral History Program and her Department's social media and newsletter. Melissa serves on the Executive Board of Oral History in the Mid-Atlantic Region; as a Trustee of the Parker Homestead in Little Silver, NJ; and as the editor for New Jersey Studies: An Interdisciplinary Journal, a joint venture of the NJ Historical Commission, Rutgers University Libraries, and Monmouth University. She has worked with public history

Melissa Ziobro



Notes from the President...

Hope everyone had an enjoyable and cool Labor Day weekend. We cruised down to the Shenandoah Valley to revisit and learn more about the happenings there. September moves us into final third of a fast-moving year and edges us closer to our big event next month. Please spread the word so everyone you know may join us and enjoy what will be an outstanding occasion. August was the long-awaited debut of **Flat Old Baldy**. You can follow his adventures on our Facebook page. He has already met several known Civil War folks and visited various places.

Our Round Table lost long-term member **Craig Schoeller** in July. He spoke to the Round Table seven years ago this month about surviving the Battle of the Bulge. You can read more about Craig on our website in the member profile section under the About us tab. He was an ardent supporter of our Round Table.

Last month **Chuck Veit** gave a superb presentation on “How the Navy won the War,” over Skype. It was well received by all in our room, whetting our appetites for the Symposium in October. This may allow us to bring other distant presenters to our members at a reasonable rate. This month **Melissa Ziobro** will tell us about “Women in the Military” and the contributions they have made to the nation in keeping it safe. Encourage your friends and family to come by to hear Melissa.

Our Leadership team was busy in advancing the Old Baldy message in August. Our Round Table was represented at the Emerging Civil War Symposium on “Turning Points of the War,” down at Stevenson Ridge. Later in the month several members of our Board participated in the second Civil War Round Table Congress at the National Civil War Museum in Harrisburg. As you will learn in next month's newsletter Old Baldy CWRT had a grand day. Our Social Media program will be expanding this month to spread our message. If you have not liked our Facebook page yet please do so and remind your friends and family to also do it.

This newsletter features the first Member Spotlight on a long-time member few have met. Thank you to **Steve Peters** for preparing it. If you would like to assist doing a Spotlight so we can learn about more of our members, let Steve or me know. We welcome **Arlene Schnaare** back to the Membership Team after her brief sabbatical. As our membership grows, she will need your support. Our Board will soon have a list of other projects for our Round Table. Watch for future announcements.

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organizations such as the Monmouth County Park System, InfoAge Science History Learning Center and Museum, Monmouth County Park System, Monmouth County Historical Association, Monmouth County Historical Commission, Middlesex County Office of Culture and Heritage, National Guard Militia Museum of NJ, and more. She served as a command historian at the U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command, Fort Monmouth, NJ from 2004-2011.

Today in Civil War History

1861 Friday, September 13

Eastern Theater

After the battles in Western Virginia, Lee and Wise are recalled to Richmond, leaving the much less effective Floyd in command. Floyd immediately goes in winter quarters. Cheat Mountain costs the Union nine killed and 12 wounded, while Confederate casualties total between 80 and 100. Trans-Mississippi Missouri Home Guards kill 12 Confederates and wound 30 at Booneville, sustaining only one dead and four wounded in the process.

1862 Saturday, September 13

Eastern Theater

Fortune smiles on George McClellan: two soldiers from Indiana find some cigars wrapped in paper on the site of Lee's encampment. The paper is a missing copy of Special Order 191. On a fair and sunny morning McClellan receives a hero's welcome in Frederick before closeting with Burnside and his staff to join their attack.

1863 Sunday, September 13

Eastern Theater

Weakened by the loss of Longstreet's troops, Lee withdraws across the Rapidan. Meade advances from the Rappahannock to the Rapidan, occupying Culpeper Court House. Western Theater Rosecrans realizes that Bragg is not retiring and rushes to concentrate his forces. McCook's XX Corps, his southern-most wing, is ordered to hasten north. So begins a 57-mile epic march that will save the Union Army.

1864 Tuesday, September 13

Eastern Theater

Skirmishing continues in the Shenandoah, with actions at Bunker Hill at the two fords over Opequon Creek.

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

At our meeting this month will be information about our participation in the Military Weekend at Fort Mott on the last weekend of September and the Mullica Hill Civil War weekend next month. Assist us in getting our message out if you have some time on those weekends. Our Symposium is at the end of Camden County History Week, watch for the other activities in the County on October 13-21.

Join us for a pre-meeting meal at the Lamp Post Diner for good conversation and food. Travel safe.

Rich Jankowski, President

The League of Historical Societies Fall Meeting

Saturday, June 9, 2018

By Kathy Clark, Member OBCWRT

This meeting was a much-anticipated gathering for Old Baldy CWRT. Sending Old Baldy's Newsletter to the society at the end of the year with the thoughts of winning best newsletter was one of the important items on the agenda. Rich already knew that we would win and take first prize without any second thoughts. Yes, I had to agree, compared with the other newsletters that were being judged we could not be beat. Could this be the day the Round table and Don Wiles gets the recognition it desired? We had to wait and see!

After arriving at the Van Horne House in Somerville, NJ at 9am for registration, breakfast and a meet and greet we settled into a welcome from President Jane McNeil, greetings from Mayor Dan Hayes and Freeholder Brian Gallenger. Then it was time for the business meeting! We listened to plans the league has made for future meetings, treasurer's report, minutes of the last meeting, and the usual discussion of business items. Then it was time for the awards. The booklets were first with three well deserved recognitions and award. Rich sat there smiling for he knew what was next, the newsletters. Finally getting to the first prize award, "Old Baldy Civil War Round Table" won for its outstanding newsletter. OLD BALDY HAD WON!!!! Rich and I were thrilled not only for the Round table but for Don who works very hard to bring us history, news, events, and what ever else he can find to make this newsletter a special edition every month. Congratulation to Old Baldy who can now say it has an award-winning newsletter and award-winning Editor.

The meeting continued with Marguerite Chandler, founder of the Heritage Trail Association. The Heritage Trail started on November, 1993 with the idea of historical tours in the Somerville-Bridgewater area. Marguerite and associates worked very hard, without very little resources, to develop

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Lending Library by Frank Barletta
A "Lending Library" of the books written by the speakers will continue at this month's meeting.
Please return books checked out so other members can check one out.

tours that were interesting and that would bring people to this area to learn some Revolutionary history. Then the Van Horne House was deeded to Somerset County in 1998 and in 2000 the Somerset County Freeholders transferred the deed to The Heritage trail Association. The association wanted to renovate the property and incorporate all other Revolutionary sites that were in this area of New Jersey. The concept of the Crossroads of American Revolution National Heritage Area had its beginning through the U.S. Department of the Interior. Ownership was then given back to Somerset County for the Van Horne House and in 2006, The Crossroads of the American Revolution NHA legislation went into law by President George W. Bush. Through this legislation many American Revolutionary sites are now open to the public. History is alive in the Somerville-Bridgewater area! Hurrah!



**David Lang
Town Crier**

Next on the agenda was a talk by David Lang (town crier) on "The Battle of Bound Brook—I was there". Sunday, April 13, 1777 a surprise attack by British and Hessian Forces led by Cornwallis attacked a garrison of about 500 commanded by General Benjamin Lincoln (his first command) in the town of Bound Brook. The Van Horne House was used as headquarters for Cornwallis, Lee, Sterling and now General Lincoln. This outpost at Bound Brook was to patrol three bridges across the Raritan. The Continental Army would make their Winter Quarters in Morristown, NJ and would continually harass the British and German outposts until the British had enough. Cornwallis decided to march from New Brunswick to Bound Brook with two commanders Major General James Grant and Hessian Colonel Carl von Donop making a surprise attack. They were hoping to capture Patriot officers staying at the Van Horn House and by daybreak the post was surrounded but the Americans began to get away. General Lincoln abandons the post and escaped into the hills, "clad only in his breeches" according to one account. He was almost captured and retreats back to Morristown. General Greene takes over the post and is invited to come into the house and have dinner with Cornwallis. This was all happening while the Hessians plundered the town. It was General Greene who reported to his wife "The British Generals breakfasted and dined at the same house that day." (The Van Horne House)

The British troops captured three American cannons on the front lawn of the house after the battle was over. Although there were conflicting reports it was said that many people of the town abandoned their homes after the attack. It was not until June, 1777 that the Americans could regroup with Lord Sterling, William Alexander (close friend of George Washington) and win at the Battle of Short Hills. It was said that General Lincoln lost 60 soldiers and Cornwallis lost 40 but that may have been an estimate on both sides during the Bound Brook attacks.

After lunch we were given maps of Historic Register sites

in Somerville and Bridgewater. We choose to visit the Abraham Staats House, the Wallace House and Old Dutch Parsonage.

Our first stop on our driving tour was the Parsonage, built in 1751, moved in 1913, now located in Somerville, NJ. This home was the Parsonage of the first ministers of the First Dutch Reformed Churches in the area. Rev. John Frelinghuysen was the first occupant of the house who tutored seminarians preparing them for the seminary while his son, Frederick, was a Captain in the Continental Army. After Frelinghuysen's death in 1754, Jacob Rutsen Hardenbergh occupied the home. He was also a seminarian. Hardenbergh helped establish Queens College and Seminary, now Rutgers University and The New Brunswick Theological Seminary in 1766 and in 1785 became the first president. He moved from the house in 1781 but it continued to be a parsonage until 1810. In 1931 the Parsonage was moved adjacent to the Wallace House. The Old Dutch Personage Burial Ground, located behind the house contains notable burials Harmanus Barkeloo II (1745-1788) and John Waldron (1737-1790). Harmanus Barkeloo II was a resident of Somerville. His tombstone reads, Mr. Harmanus Barkeloo, "who died on the 8t of November 1788 from smallpox on his way from Philadelphia to his place of residence, age 43 years". John Walden died on September 19, 1790 at the age of 53. Although we did not go inside the property it does need some work to improve its outside appearance and restoration on the interior. The big problem is funding

which slows everything down.

The second stop was the Wallace House, called "Hope Farm", was completed by John Wallace in the autumn of



Wallace House Front

1776. It is located on the banks of the Raritan River. John Wallace was the son of The Reverend Mr. John Wallace Sr., a Presbyterian Minister in Scotland with his wife Christian Murray. John was born in 1717, living in Newport, RI and then Philadelphia. John Wallace Jr., while in Philadelphia became a wealthy fabric importer of textiles and dry goods. When his parents died, John, Jr. inherited the property. In the Winter of 1779, General George Washington and his army stayed in Middlebrook near the Watchung Mountains, within six miles of Hope Farm. This was the largest house in the area as a result Washington asked the Wallace family to share their home so Washington could have his headquarters nearby for the next six months. Although it was an inconvenience to have Washington and his staff share the house, John felt it was his duty to accommodate the General. There were two adults and three children besides Washington and staff so it did become a very crowded home. It was at the Wallace House that Washington and his staff planned the successful 1779 campaign against the Iroquois League, fierce allies of the British. When Washington and his staff left the home, George Washington paid John Wallace \$1000.00 for the use of his home and furniture. In 1947 the property became part of the State of New Jersey. Important visitors to

the home included James Monroe, General Knox, Benedict Arnold, Alexander Hamilton, Baron Von Steuben and Lord and Lady Stirling.

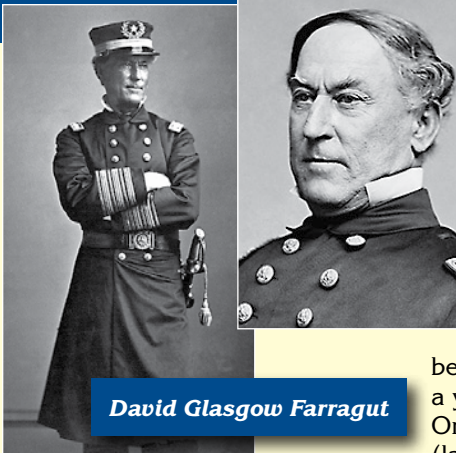
The third stop on our driving tour was The Abraham Staats House occupied by the family during the Revolutionary War.



Abraham Staats was a landowner, farmer, teacher, tax and toll collector. He called himself a "patriot" for when the British occupied New Brunswick, Staats hid a merchant's valuables under the floor boards in the barn. A slave called "Tory Jack" helped by spying on the British Forces and then relayed back all he knew to the Revolutionary army. As result of various activities by Abraham Staats against the British he was called a "Traitor". Staats along with two

other neighbors became enemies of the King and if caught they would have been hung. They were never caught! The house was built by Hendrick Staats on 305-acre property, purchased in 1738. The house was passed on to Abraham after he got married to Margaret DuBois. During the Revolutionary War the house was the headquarters of General Baron von Steuben from March until June of 1779. The General spent the time training and drilling his troops. After the war the family continued to farm the property until Abraham's death in May 4, 1821. The Staats descendants continued to live in the house for the next 200 years. It was sold in 1935 and was privately owned until 1999 when it was acquired by the Borough of South Bound Brook and the South Bound Brook Historic Preservation Commission. Rich and I spent a very informative day of history with the story of the Battle at Bound Brook and the history of the Van Horne House. Most of all was the League of Historical Societies meeting and the wonderful acknowledgment of Don's work on the Old Baldy Newsletter. When we did the driving tour I found places that are on my event list from this area. Especially the Abraham Staats House with its many different events throughout the year. It was a great day full of new historical facts, surprises and special events!

David Glasgow Farragut



David Glasgow Farragut

David Glasgow Farragut (Born July 5, 1801 - Died August 14, 1870). Born near Knoxville, Tennessee.

Farragut was befriended as a youth in New Orleans by Captain (later Commodore)

David Porter (of the U.S. Navy), who adopted him after the death of his mother. Farragut served under Porter aboard the frigate Essex in the War of 1812; this vessel captured so many British whaling vessels that Farragut, then age 12, was put in charge of one of the prize ships. By the age of 20 he was already an accomplished ship's officer. In 1823 he served under Porter in a squadron that suppressed pirates in the Caribbean. He was given his first independent command in 1824.

He served in the Mexican-American War under the command of Matthew C. Perry, participating in the blockade of Tuxpan. After the war, he oversaw the construction of the Mare Island Naval Shipyard, the first U.S. Navy base established on the Pacific Ocean.

In December 1861, after many years of routine service, Farragut was assigned to command the Union blockading squadron in the western Gulf of Mexico with orders to enter the Mississippi River and capture New Orleans, a port through which the South was receiving much of its war supplies from abroad. Although the War Department had recommended that he first reduce the two forts that

lay some distance downstream of the city by mortar fire, he successfully carried out his own, bolder plan of running past them with guns blazing in the dark (April 24, 1862). His naval force then destroyed most of the Confederate river squadron that was stationed just upstream of the forts. Troops from Union transports could then land almost under Farragut's protecting batteries, resulting in the surrender of both forts and city.

The following year, when General Ulysses S. Grant was advancing toward Vicksburg, Miss., Farragut greatly aided him by passing the heavy defensive works at Port Hudson below the Red River and stopping Confederate traffic below that tributary. Vicksburg fell in July 1863, and the entire Mississippi River was soon in Federal control.

USS Hartford



Farragut next turned his attention to Mobile Bay, Ala., which was defended by several forts, the largest of which was Fort Morgan. A line of mines ("torpedoes") on one side of the bay's channel obliged any attacking ships to pass close to Fort Morgan on the other side of the channel, and the Confederate ironclad Tennessee was also stationed in the bay. Farragut's force entered the bay in two columns (Aug. 5, 1864), with armoured monitors leading and a fleet of wooden frigates following. When the lead monitor Tecumseh was demolished by a

mine, the leading wooden ship Brooklyn stopped in alarm, and the whole line of ships drifted in confusion under the very guns of Fort Morgan. As disaster seemed imminent,



David Farragut on US Postage Stamps, Money and the Stained Glass Window in the Annapolis Chapel.

David Glasgow Farragut Guided Missile Destroyer

Farragut shouted his famous words, **"Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead!"** to the hesitating Brooklyn. He swung his own ship, the Hartford, clear and headed across the mines, which failed to explode. The rest of the fleet followed and anchored above the forts. Then the Tennessee emerged from the shelter of the fort and, after a hard fight during which it was repeatedly rammed, surrendered. The forts were now isolated and surrendered one by one, with Fort Morgan the last to do so. This battle was the capstone of Farragut's career, but poor health precluded further active service. Having become a rear admiral in 1862 and a vice admiral in 1864, he was made a full admiral in 1866. He went the next year to Europe and paid ceremonial visits to the seaports of the great powers.

History.com

Farragut's First Fight

One day in 1811, ten-year-old Mid-shipman David G. Farragut, was waiting at dockside at the foot of Market

Street, in Norfolk, Virginia, with Captain David Porter's gig. As was their wont, some waterfront toughs were hanging about on the dock. Spotting the young officer in his resplendent new uniform, one of them leaned over and emptied a bucket of dirty water over Farragut's head. One of Farragut's men promptly snagged the malefactor with a boathook, to drag him off the dock and into the gig, where the rest of the crew proceeded to pummel the man mightily. From the dock, the man's associates began shouting curses and threats. Spoiling for a fight, Farragut's men swarmed onto the dock and a donnybrook ensued. Like a good officer, Farragut directed the battle, jumping onto the dock, he waved his dirk—a ceremonial dagger once worn by middies as a sign of rank—and urged the men on with shouts and gestures, leading them in routing the rowdies, whom they then pursued up Market Street.

NorthSouth, April 99

Fort Davis

by Rich Jankowski, OBCWRT Member

During our (Debbie and I) trip to West Texas/New Mexico to attend ballgames in the Pecos League and El Paso, we visited Fort Davis National Historic Site. It is one of the best remaining examples of a frontier military post. Twenty-four restored historic buildings and over 100 ruins and foundations are part of the site. The town of Fort Davis south of the NHS has food, accommodations and stores.

The fort was established on the eastern side of the Davis Mountains, in a box canyon, where wood, water and grass were plentiful. From 1854 until 1891, troops stationed at the post protected emigrants, freighters, mail coaches, and travelers on the San Antonio-El Paso road. Today, Fort Davis is a reminder of the significant role the military played in the settlement and development of the western frontier.

The Fort was named after Secretary of War Jefferson Davis. It was first garrisoned by six companies of the Eighth US Infantry. From 1854 to 1861, the troops pursued Comanches, Kiowas, and Apaches who attacked travelers and mail stations. When the Civil War began and Texas seceded from the Union, the Federal government evacuated Fort Davis. Confederate troops occupied the fort from Spring 1861 until the summer of 1862 when Union forces took possession. They soon abandoned the post and Fort Davis was deserted for the next five years.

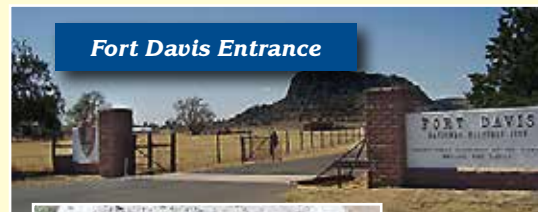
Few of the fort's structure remained when four companies

of the newly organized Ninth US Cavalry reoccupied Fort Davis in June 1867. The building of a new post, just east of the original site, began immediately. By the end of 1869, a number of officers' quarters, two enlisted men's barracks,

a guard-house, temporary hospital, and store-houses had been erected.

Construction continued through the 1880s when Fort Davis became a major installation with over 100 structures and quarters for over 400 soldiers.

Fort Davis's main role was protecting the west Texas frontier against the Comanches and Apaches until 1881. Soldiers regularly patrolled the San Antonio-El Paso Road





Fort Davis Housing and some displays in the Museum



and furnished escorts for wagon trains and coaches. After the Indian Wars ended in west Texas, garrison life became routine. Soldiers escorted railroad survey parties, repaired roads and telegraph lines and pursued bandits. In June 1891, with the army's effort to consolidate its frontier garrisons, Fort Davis was abandoned, having "outlived its usefulness."

Fort Davis became the Regimental Headquarters for the four Buffalo Soldier regiments that served in the region. Troopers of the Ninth Cavalry arrived in 1867, they were soon joined by the Twenty-fourth Infantry and then the Twenty-fifth Infantry in July 1870 and the Tenth Cavalry later. At the Fort, the Buffalo Soldiers amassed a notable record of accomplishments. Arriving when western Texas as open to attack by raiding Indians, peace prevailed when they departed. The success of these soldiers had civil rights implications for years to come. Second Lieutenant Henry O. Flipper, the first black graduate of West Point, served with the Tenth US Cavalry at Fort Davis in 1880-1881.

In one of those "wonder what happened to him after the war", we were surprised to run into Colonel Benjamin Henry Grierson as a commander at Fort Davis. The music teacher known for his successful raid through Mississippi during General Grant's Vicksburg Campaign in the Spring of 1863, came to Fort Davis with the Tenth US Cavalry. He

led the Buffalo Soldiers in campaigns against Apache chief Vuitorio.

Fort Davis was regarded by a majority of the men stationed there as one of the most pleasant posts in the West. A temperate climate and impressive landscape made living at this remote fort relatively enjoyable. Popular pastimes included hunting, fishing, picnics and baseball games.

The visitor center, originally an enlisted men's barracks, has a bookstore, exhibits and artifacts. Adjacent is a museum and auditorium offering an orientation video. Other buildings on the tour include the Commissary, Officer's Kitchen and Servant's Quarters, the Post Hospital, the Commanding Officer's Quarters and the Shared Lieutenants' Quarters. Living history demonstrations occur during the summer. Because of the heat, it is recommended to have water when touring the site.

The Park is open daily 8 AM to 5 PM central time. Allow one to two hours to see the fort. The MacDonald Observatory is 17 miles up the mountain.

Graig Schoeller

Graig Schoeller passed away on Monday July 23, 2018. He was 93 years of age. Graig was a World War II Vet and loved to tell the story of his service. He has been a great member of Old Baldy. He requested that donations be made to the Wounded Warrior Project.

Graig Schoeller became interested in the Civil War at the time of the Centennial (1961-1965) when he read all of Bruce Catton's books. In following years he visited most of the battlefields from Gettysburg, Antietam, Chickamauga and to Atlanta. Later he set foot at Shiloh, Vicksburg and Post Hudson.

With the passage of time he became less interested in battle details and more attracted to human interest and people's actions and interactions.

He is also interested in World War II and had served in the U.S. Army. He went overseas as an infantry replacement



and joined the 35th Division of the Third Army just before the Ardennes battle.

His unit attacked from 12 miles Southeast of

Bastogne and after a few miles was hit by heavy 88mm fire. Advancing into woods they were met by small

arms fire and mortars. There were a lot of casualties. Graig helped assist a medic attend his best friend who was hit in the chest and both legs. Graig was also hit with in the right thigh by two pieces of shrapnel. After being pinned down by heavy machine gun fire, he crawled away. Upon returning to their line of defense it was too dark and dangerous

to attempt to reach the aid station, so he tried digging a foxhole in the snow covered, frozen and rocky ground. He dug all night and by dawn was only down about three and one half feet -- enough to save him from a heavy mortar barrage.

When it let up, he started to crawl, dragging his wounded leg. After about 150 yards, by luck the Captain came along in a jeep and took him back to the aid station, which came under heavy artillery fire.

The pieces of shrapnel which lodged next to the bone were removed at a field hospital in Longuy, France. From there he went by hospital train to a hospital in Commercy, France. When the hospital cleared out of walking wounded in January 1945 he left with a bandage and a limp.

He rejoined his unit along the Roer River. His leg had become so weak that he had difficulty keeping up with the column and gradually drifted to the rear. Then he would get a jeep or truck lift to the front of the column and the process would be repeated. It took a while to regain the strength back in his leg.

Of the 180 men who left Metz in late December 1944 he could only recognize a third of them. The rest of the ranks were filled with replacements and returned wounded. He was the only surviving member of his squad.

Craig was captured near the Rhine River on March 6, 1945. His tank column with infantry riding ran into an ambush and was cut off. During the capture we were under fire by our own 105's and 155's, being bombed by British Mosquito Bombers on the banks of the Rhine, bombed by P47's, and B17's in Osanbruck, Germany, he arrived at Stalag 118 located between Bremen and Hannover, Germany.

It was a tough two months and he was happy to be liberated by the British 7th Armored Division, veterans of El Alemien, the "Desert Rats". He flew to Brussels, Belgium on an RCAF C-47, then by train to Namur, Belgium and G.I. hands. It was then to Camp "Lucky Strike" and ship transport home. He was sent to Fort Bragg for more training - the invasion of Japan. The war ended as they were still in training and he spent the rest of his Army days as an Administrative NCO at Fort Dix.

He completed his college education earning his Bachelor and Master degrees in Mechanical Engineering. His career was with a company that manufactured industrial drying and heat process equipment. He spent 35 years in Engineering, Sales, Management and Marketing.

We will miss him...

Member Profile

Nancy Bowker

by Steve Peters, Member OBCWRT

A visit to the Civil War Museum of Philadelphia on Pine Street in the early 1990's and viewing the preserved bust of Old Baldy by a self-described horse and history nut influenced Nancy Bowker to join the OBCWRT to learn more about Old Baldy.

Growing up in Riverton, NJ, Nancy's artist father took her

and her brother and sister to many museums to do research for his paintings of soldiers of the American Revolution. Nancy's mother was a librarian and it must have had an influence on her literary skills as Nancy is the author of two horse related books and is co-author of a third. She has also had articles published in several trade horse magazines. Nancy's education includes Palmyra High School, college in Vermont and Burlington County, NJ, a year at The Sterling School in Craftbury Commons, Vermont and a year in Horsemanship School in Chester Springs, PA.

It was research for her second book about horse trainer John S. Rarey that peaked her interest in the Civil War. Rarey was a world famous "horse whisperer" and was an important figure in the rehabilitation of abused and vicious horses during the 1850's. Nancy's research on Mr. Rarey showed he was present as an observer in Thaddeus Lowe's balloon during the Battle of Fredericksburg in 1862, even drawing Confederate fire. In order to gain more information on Mr. Rarey Nancy did more research on the battle and as she puts it, "became hooked."

Nancy lives on a New Jersey farm with her husband Russ, two rescue horses that are smart, funny and noble; m and old mellow Golden Retriever and two cats. Her daughter Jessica is a social worker who also has a horse and is an ardent animal lover. Her background besides writing about horses includes working in horse stables, working at racing stables, a horse and carriage wedding service and volunteering with a therapeutic riding program. She currently works as a book seller at Barnes & Noble.

Overall Nancy is very interested in the cavalry aspects of the war. She enjoys studying the use of horses and mules, she also has interest in the generals Meade, Grant, and Sheridan. She has worked on a children's book on Meade's Old Baldy and is working to get it published.

She has traveled to various Civil War sites. It is not surprising that Nancy has visited Brandy Station, along with The Wilderness, Fredricksburg, City Point, Richmond, and Gettysburg. Besides the actual battlefields, she has enjoyed visiting the GAR Museum, The Smith Memorial in Fairmount Park and the stature of General Meade and Old Baldy behind Centennial Hall.

She has read many books on the Civil War. Favorites include *The Passing of the Armies* by Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, the three book series on the Union Cavalry by Stephen Z. Starr, and books by Bruce Catton, Eric Wittenberg, Ed Longacre, and our own Dr. Andy Waskie. Her favorite Civil War movies are *Gettysburg* and *The Colt*. Other favorite movies are *The Black Stallion*, *Field of Dreams*, *The Patriot* and *Funny Farm*.



Besides OBCWRT Nancy is a member of The General Meade Society and the Civil War Trust. She is a member of the following; The Author's Guild, Society of Children Book Writers and Illustrators, and the Hooved Animal Humane Society. Nancy loves music and enjoys attending concerts, The Philadelphia Art Museum, The Metropolitan Art Museum in New York City. She enjoys going to plays and horse events with her daughter.

Flat Old Baldy



At the Beach



John Bamberg



Wayne Mott

drilling troops. The, in July 1861 he was commissioned a colonel of volunteers.

Shortly jumped to brigadier general, Grant began to prove himself a capable commander. His star began to rise. Soon his name was heard in connection with places such as Belmont, at Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, and Shiloh.

On June 17, 1862, in the wake of all the favorable publicity, Congress passed "An Act for the Relief of Lt. Ulysses S. Grant." After thirteen years, Grant was no longer in debt to the Federal government.

NorthSouth, January 2000

New Jersey Slaves

Although generally regarded as a "free state," New Jersey was actually a "slave state" until the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment on December 18, 1865. The Census of 1860 listed eighteen people as slaves in New Jersey. This apparent anomaly was a consequence of something called "gradual emancipation." In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, several states, including New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, adopted this policy. Gradual emancipation was an attempt to put an end to slavery with a minimum of social and financial dislocation. States adopting this policy enacted legislation to halt all trading in human beings and then made provision for the freeing of all slaves upon attainment of a particular age, such as twenty five. Most of the states that adopted gradual emancipation added provisions that permitted a slave to refuse freedom under certain circumstances, such as advanced age. As a result, there were still small numbers of slaves in several northern states, including New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, into the 1850s. By 1860 only New Jersey still had some slaves, eighteen elderly people living essentially as pensioners of their former masters. As a result, New Jersey was technically a slave state for some time after slavery had been abolished in most of the erstwhile Confederacy under the terms of the Emancipation Proclamation. Not until the enactment of the Thirteenth Amendment was the last New Jersey slave freed, the only living survivor of the eighteen people who had been listed in the Census of 1860. Gradual emancipation was a way to get rid of slavery without dealing a potentially fatal financial blow to slave holders—no one seems to have wondered about the rights, financial or otherwise, of the slaves—and without throwing elderly slaves out into the street. But gradual emancipation was stoutly resisted in the heavily slave-holding regions, and, as time went on, by the increasingly radical Abolitionists as well, who had at first seen it as a practical and reasonable solution to the problem. Gradual emancipation seems to have been a notion uppermost in Lincoln's mind during the political crisis between his election and the firing on Fort Sumter. However, things had gone much too far long before then for such a policy to have worked.

NorthSouth, January 2000

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

War Debt



During the final months of occupation duty in Mexico City, 1st Lieutenant Ulysses S. Grant was serving as the quartermaster of the 4th Infantry. One of his duties was to see to the security of the regimental funds. Not having a safe or a secure trunk, he prevailed upon one of his comrades, Captain John

Gore, to store \$1,000 in silver in his trunk, which was stoutly built and had a good lock.

Unfortunately, during the withdrawal from Mexico City Captain Gore's trunk was stolen. Grant promptly reported this to his commanding officer. As per Army Regulations, a court of inquiry was convened to determine responsibility for the missing funds. The court cleared Grant of culpability, but held him still responsible for the money, which was something like a year's pay for a lieutenant. In short, it was an impossible sum.

Over the next few years several members of Congress introduced bills to expunge the debt. But none of the bills ever made it out of committee. Mean while, of course, Grant served in various routine assignments, and was eventually posted to the Pacific northwest. He found service in that isolated region onerous and in 1852 resigned from the Army, by tradition in consequence of alcohol abuse, but more probably because opportunities for advancement seemed dim and he missed his wife.

Grant embarked upon a series of increasingly disastrous business ventures, demonstrating that he was incapable even of selling firewood in the winter. The outbreak of the Civil War found him working as a clerk in his brother's leather goods store.

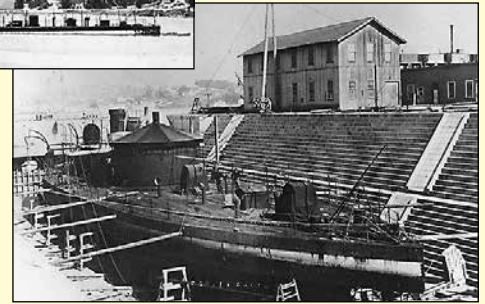
Despite a reputation for being overly fond of drink, Grant was a West Point graduate, and trained military personnel were in short supply. The governor of Illinois appointed him an officer in the state militia, and he was soon

The Ship that was Commissioned After it Sank

The success of the innovative U.S.S. Monitor in her fight with the C.S.S. Virginia at Hampton Roads in March 1862 led the U.S. Navy to order additional vessels on the same basic pattern, including ten units of the Passaic Class. These were about twice the size of the original Monitor (nearly 1,900 tons to her almost 1,000), better protected and better ventilated. Laid down in the spring and summer of 1862, the ten ships were built quickly, and were all launched by April 1863. All, that is, save one. When the U.S.S. Camanche, built in Jersey City, New Jersey, was ready to be launched, she was disassembled on the shipway and put aboard the transport Aquila for shipment to San Francisco. There she was to be reassembled and put into service protecting the West Coast from the threat of Confederate raiders. And so while her sisters gained some distinction supporting Union operations against the Confederacy, Camanche undertook the long, tedious, and dangerous voyage around Cape Horn. Aquila arrived at San Francisco in November 1863. She had taken a considerable pounding during her 18,000 mile voyage from Jersey City to California. As a result, shortly after



she arrived, and before her precious cargo could be off-loaded, Aquila foundered in San Francisco Bay. A massive salvage job



ensued. Gradually the disassembled sections of Camanche were brought to the surface. Section by section the pieces of the ship were slowly fished out of the water. Camanche was reassembled on a shipway, and on November 14, 1864, was launched, more than two years later than any of her sisters. Camanche was commissioned on May 24, 1865, some eighteen months after she had sunk.

NorthSouth, May 2012

The Y.M.C.A. Goes to War

The Y.M.C.A. was founded in London in 1844. Americans and Canadians traveling to England learned of it, particularly after the World's Fair there in 1854, and introduced the "Y" and its scriptural concept "That all may be one" (John 17:21) to the U.S. and Canada. The first North American convention of the Confederation of Associations was held in 1854, and conventions continued to be held for the next six years. During those years, the Y grew, but also began to tear itself apart over the issue of slavery, as did the rest of the country.

Abolition-minded associates petitioned for the Association to issue anti-slavery statements. Their attempts were blocked. The Confederation sought a religious neutrality in all political issues. However, sectional bickering became so intense that Canadian Ys withdrew from the Confederation in 1858 to form their own organization.

By 1861, with the national convention scheduled for St. Louis, there were over 25,000 Y.M.C.A. associates active in one hundred and fifty Ys. But then came secession and the firing on Ft. Sumter, which shattered the concept of "all being one."

Initially, southern Ys attempted to maintain unity. In May 1861, the Associations of Richmond, Charleston, and New Orleans sent letters to their Northern counterparts, expressing the hope that the St. Louis convention would proceed as scheduled, and stating that they wanted nothing more than continued Christian fellowship and good will. The New Orleans letter emphasized that war would be unnatural, and unrighteous. The Southerners sought peace and the prevention of further friction between Associations North and South. But there was no

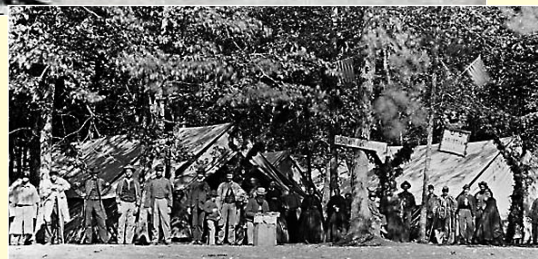
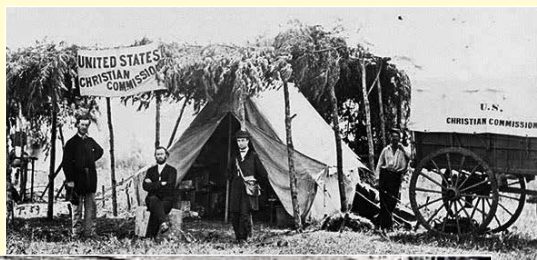
hope that such unity could be preserved.

The Northern Associations reacted bitterly. The New York Y replied that the Southerners had no right to think that, having lost an election, they could secede. The South was destroying the nation. The New York Y told the South,

"Your Christians will meet ours in battle. The 7th Regiment of New York numbers many of our members." The New York Association put their position clearly,

stating, "It is not that we love you less, but that we love our country, our whole country, more." The St. Louis convention was never held.

And so, as civil war spread across the land, Southern Ys began to separate themselves from the Confederation. While the Northern associations



remained united in a centralized movement, however, the Southern Ys reflected regional attitudes toward local autonomy. So while England, Canada, and the United States had their national Confederations, the Confederate States of America did not. Across the South individual associations responded on their own with no centralized control structure. The records show the Richmond and Charleston associations were the most active.

Following First Bull Run, and for the remainder of the war, Richmond became a city of hospitals. The Y converted three private residencies into hospitals, each accommodating up to fifty patients. These were staffed by physicians who were Y.M.C.A. members and worked without charge for nearly four months until the institutions were taken over by the government.

In 1862, the Southern Ys opened a chain of lodging facilities for soldiers in transit. By the end of the year over 4,700 soldiers had found shelter and comfort in them. This sort of effort persisted throughout the war, despite the fact that in the South the Y lost personnel to the war effort and became increasingly strapped for cash. To keep operating Ys across the South had to sell furniture, pianos, and even building fixtures for money.

The Northern Y became the back-bone of the United States Christian Commission. On August 22, 1861, fol-

lowing First Bull Run, those in the Northern Ys called for a convention to develop a coordinating agency to provide religious services and conduct relief work among the troops. Held in New York on November 14, 1861, this convention resulted in the formation of the United States Christian Commission. Through the end of the war, and for a short time afterward, the U.S.C.C. gave 58,308 sermons, held 77,744 prayer sessions, and distributed 1,466,748 bibles. It passed out 296,816 bound books as well as nearly 2,000,000 newspapers. Nor were these services confined to Union troops.

Throughout the war, Northern Ys provided services to Confederate prisoners of war. Captain W. B. Haygood, 44th Georgia, imprisoned on Johnson's Island, Ohio, found the Y.M.C.A. active there. So appreciated was this work that on October 31, 1863, forty-eight Confederate officers held as prisoners of war wrote a letter to their government demanding recognition of the work of the Northern Y.M.C.A., and United States Christian Commission, for their efforts among prisoners of war, and urging that should any Northern Y members of Christian Commission workers fall into Southern hands, they be treated with the utmost kindness, and released as quickly as possible. In the course of the war, forty-three members of the Y.M.C.A., including three women, died of disease and illness.

by Stephen D. Lutz Portage, Michigan NorthSouth, May 2002

Compliments of Bill Hughes

Bridgeport Evening News May 1911



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Face Book: Old Baldy Civil War Round Table

August 9th Meeting

"A Skype Experience with Chuck Velt!"

by Kathy Clark

Old Baldy's August meeting was unique in that our presenter talked to us via SKYPE. Chuck Velt's topic, "How the US Navy Won the Civil War" was very informative. There are four topics in this discussion:

1. Blockade of Southern Ports
2. Blockade itself
3. Choking the South
4. Expansion of the Fleet

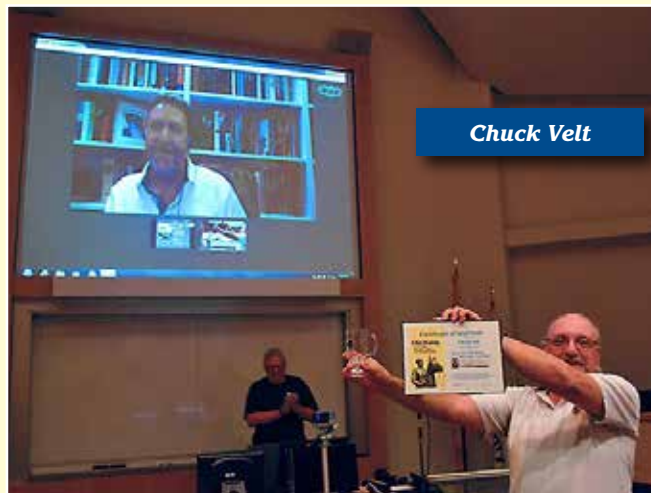
By 1865 the Navy grew to 51,500 sailors and 671 ships which was quite a growth spurt compared with 1861 and the start of the war.

The blockade overall was not effective basically because 80% of the goods got through, 60% of the South's arms and bullet lead weapons and 75% of their guns got through. It was easy for weapons to go out and cotton to come in. At the same time the Blockade was successful thanks to the Upper Class. This class was not willing to give up or change their lifestyles for anyone. All the luxury items they enjoyed were getting through the blockade. As a result, inflation was very high and led to food riots because of food storages or prices that were out of sight for anyone other than the upper class. Despite the Blockade little cotton was captured!

Sherman's March began on the docks at the beginning of 1861. Operating from Paducah, Kentucky Sherman provided support to Grant to capture Fort Henry and then Fort Donelson. In April 6 and 7, 1862 the Battle of Shiloh began with the USS Tyler and USS Lexington nearby in the river. The Confederate assault was furious and the inexperienced Union soldiers fled to the river trying to get onto the ships. The men were pushed off by the sailors because of the weight of the men trying to get on board. The final rebel assault was from the ships sending a shot every 15 minutes to the forces that were approaching the Union line. This saved Grant's men from disaster.

July 1, 1862 was the beginning of the Battle of Malvern Hill: McClellan vs. Lee. We already know that McClellan usually backed away from the fight and this battle was no different. He was so terrified to fight that he stayed on the ship USS Galena the entire battle. It was the cartoonist that had a hay day making fun of McClellan as he hid in the ship. McClellan was accused of being absent from the battlefield, a criticism that haunted him when he ran for president in 1864. While McClellan was hiding on the USS Galena, Brigadier General Fitz John Porter became the de facto commander.

Many different historians feel that the turning point of the Civil War was Gettysburg. Mr. Velt feels that the real turning point was New Orleans the "Jewel in the Crown of the Confederacy"! Many of our Old Baldy members feel the same way. It was home to Leads Iron Foundry, A Major Confederate Naval Base and Blockade Running Port. Sources of salt and beef were part of the New Orleans economy but it was



the Chief Executives who felt the threat from the Union. A Tennessean was given the command to invade New Orleans. Flag Officer David G. Farragut along with Admiral David Porter, commanders of the Union Naval Forces, had 17 war ships. Starting at the Mouth of the Mississippi there were two forts, Jackson and St. Phillip, taken by Farragut. The fighting was brutal and so intense that the Confederates could no longer take the constant bombardment from Farragut's guns. From April 28, 1862 to May 1, 1862 the Union holds the city. The Union lost only one ship and had 83 casualties.

There were Southerners such as Mary Chesnut who wrote that the Confederates realized the significance of their loss. The Confederates wanted to hold together by their use of their iron clad fleet. At the beginning of the war there were a flotilla of various types of river boats in the tributaries of the Mississippi. They have a flat bottom, had a shallow draft, which required very little water to run. They were ideal for river warfare, thus when the war began the Confederates took as many boats as they could for their fleet. Late in the war some of the Confederate fleet were built in England. The Union brings their Navy to the south right to the Confederates back door at the river's edge using their properties to get resources for the North. As a result, the Confederates lack of food, guns, ammo etc. was a result of these Union raids and were slowly outwitting Lee.

There was one sailor for every 26 soldiers. Wonderful narratives from sailors as they were working on their ship were told. When they came home the stories of their adventures continued. The status of the sailor was rated low on the scale as compared to the soldier. The facts remain that without the Navy the war would not have been won. The Southern soldier had the will to succeed but it was the North that had the resources.

Thank you to Chuck Velt for this very informative presentation. This is an excellent example of what we will be hearing when we see Chuck Velt at our Naval Symposium. Along with the other presenters, Chuck Velt's presentation will be a memorable event. Using SKYPE as a way to hear other interesting people from many other areas of the United States is a real plus. Seeing Chuck Velt via SKYPE was a wonderful way to start expanding our Civil War Naval history and a great example of what we are in store for at our Naval Symposium.

EVENTS

Sunday, September 16; 2pm-6pm

5th Annual Shugart's Sunday BBQ and Blues

on the grounds of Historic Sugartown's 1880 General Store. Entertainment by The Dukes of Destiny, BBQ, Hayrides, Water Ice, Beer and Wine included in admission. Lots of family fun and games for all ages. Purchase tickets by September 12 at www.historicsugartown.org. \$40/adult; \$12/children (3-10); up to age 2 free! Pay by check to Historic Sugartown, Inc., Box 1423, Malvern, PA 19355 or by credit card online. Event parking located at 260 Spring Road, Malvern, PA 19355.

Saturday and Sunday, September 29th and 30th, 2018

14th Annual Historic Soldiers Weekend at Fort Mott State Park, Pennsville, NJ. Take a walk-through history with guest speakers Clyde Hoch, Colonel Al Bancroft and Sal Castra. Living History Displays, Weapon demonstration and live Music. Fort Mott State Park, 454 Fort Mott Road, Pennsville, NJ 08070. Information: 856-935-3218 or www.soldiersweekend.com.

Upcoming Events At The Cherry Hill Library

Monday, September 24; 7pm-9pm

History of the Jersey Shore presented by author and photographer Kevin Woyce. Registration is required at info@chpinj.org or www.chpinj.org. Cherry Hill Library, 1100 Kings Highway North, Cherry Hill, NJ 08034. Conference center, lower level. Saturday, September 22; 8am-10am

Book It Wellness Day: the morning features 5k run, 1-mile walk, a 100-yard kids dash and a fun wellness day. The day will feature demonstrations and interactive activities, food, raffles, exercise classes and more. Starting at 9:30am in the Conference Room of the Cherry Hill Library the American Red Cross will be hosting a Blood Drive. Register for the walk at www.runsignup.com.

THE CIVIL WAR INSTITUTE AT MANOR COLLEGE IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE DELAWARE VALLEY CWRT - AND THE BRAND NEW "MILITARY HISTORY INSTITUTE"

The Civil War Institute is a personal enrichment program that brings courses in Civil War History to the Delaware Valley in a non-stress, adult environment at Manor College. All of the courses in the program are taught by instructors who are members of the Delaware Valley Civil War Round Table, many of whom are also members of the GAR Museum & Library

Semesters include multiple-week courses, 2-week courses and 1-night seminars. Classes may be taken individually or as part of a certificate program. Completion of four core courses (each 4 weeks/8 hours), plus any 24 hours of electives will now be required to receive the certificate.

Recently, the Delaware Valley CWRT inserted classes about World War II into the Civil War Institute curriculum. The response was so positive that a brand-new enterprise has been spun off, covering not only World War II but ALL military history. This new enterprise, branded the Military History Institute, goes beyond our own shores and embraces both ancient and modern times to include anything of historical interest.

As students of the Civil War we have long regretted that we will never have the opportunity to hear first-hand accounts of

their experiences. Now, we are in a similar era where each day we lose more and more of the veterans of the "Greatest Generation". We feel it is our duty and our privilege to keep alive their deeds and their memories through our Military History Institute. We would love to have your support. And bring along a friend or colleague!

Meanwhile, the Civil War classes will go forward undiminished and undiluted - with existing classes that have generated interest in the past and new ones that are hoped will spark even more response in the future.

Manor College is located at 700 Fox Chase Road in Jenkintown, PA. You may call (215) 884-2218 to register or online <http://manor.edu/academics/adult-continuing-education/civil-war-institute/>

For those who haven't been at the College for a while, it is worth noting that the Academic Building, also known as the Mother of Perpetual Help Building, is equipped with an elevator. The classrooms are air-conditioned, and the old student desks have been replaced with more comfortable adult chairs, desks and tables. There is also a ramp from the parking lot to the Academic Building.

****Civil War Medicine** - 2 nights (4 hours) - The doctors and nurses who treated sick and wounded soldiers faced a daunting task: Antibiotics and the science of bacteriology didn't exist; crude sanitation and polluted water were deadly. In the Civil War, more soldiers died of disease than of battle wounds. Military doctors had to become medical explorers.

And why were there so many amputations?

Instructor: Herb Kaufman, M.Ed.

Fee: \$55

Mondays, September 17 & 24

****Terrorism in the Civil War** - NEW - 2 nights (4 hours) - The Civil War is often called "the gentleman's war", yet from John Brown's Raid through the end of the war, there are many accounts of terrorism. The terrorists - termed bushwhackers, guerrillas, partisan rangers and scouts - accounted for many incidents of murder, conspiracy, bomb plots and massacres.

Instructors: Herb Kaufman and Hugh Boyle

Fee: \$55

Tuesdays, October 2 & 9

****"River of Death" - The Battle of Chickamauga** - 1 night (2 hours) - Two controversial generals - the contentious Braxton Bragg and the eccentric William Rosecrans - went head to head along the north Georgia creek whose Cherokee name meant "River of Death". The two-day blood-bath was a major Confederate victory, but Virginia-born Union Gen. George Thomas kept the defeat from becoming a disaster and earned the title "Rock of Chickamauga".

Instructor: Jerry Carrier

Fee: \$30

Monday, October 15

****"Angels of the Battlefield" - Nuns in the Civil War** - NEW - 1 night (2 hours) - More than 600 Catholic Nuns tended to the wounded during the Civil War. Representing 12 orders and 22 congregations, they worked as nurses on battlefields as well as in hospitals. They knew no politics, as they served in both the North and the South, and treated all soldiers of either side. This course will focus on their acts of charity, their challenges and sacrifices, and the many honors and testimonials bestowed on them.

Instructor: Walt Lafty

Fee: \$30

Wednesday, October 24



**Blue
Water
Navy**

**Brown
Water
Navy**



Civil War Navy Symposium

Symposium Speakers



Dr. William Fowler, Jr.



Chuck Veit

Dr. Timothy Smith



Dr. Gary Joiner

Under Two Flags: The American Navy in the Civil War... *Dr. William M. Fowler Jr., Northeastern University; Will provide the introduction into the status Navy prior to the Civil War and preparation for conducting Naval Operations. Giving an explanation to the formation of the Blockage Fleet of Southern ports and its overall effectiveness.*

A Dog Before a Soldier... *Chuck Veit, President Navy & Marine Living History Association, Presentation on African Americans in the Union Navy. The experience of black sailor in the navy was very different than the treatment their counterparts received in the Army.*

Grant Invades Tennessee; The 1862 Battles for Forts Henry and Donelson... *Dr. Timothy B Smith, Furnishing an introduction into the builders and construction of the early ironclads. Presentation on their first major engagement in the joint Naval and Army involvement in the Battle for Fort Henry and Donelson.*

Mr. Lincoln's Brown Water Navy: The Mississippi Squadron... *Dr. Gary D. Joiner, Louisiana State University Shreveport, A discussion of the significant Naval activities on the Western rivers with presentations on Vicksburg and the Red River Campaign.*

Charlie Zahm, While Charlie Zahm is one of the most popular singers at Celtic and maritime music events in the Eastern United States, several years ago Charlie's interest in the great collection of music from the War Between the States was sparked when friends in the Civil War community *finally* convinced him that he has a strong Civil War repertoire.

The Jolly Tars, *Jake Laubach, Jake has amassed a respectable repertoire of songs and tunes that span three hundred years and has added the fretless banjo, concertina, mandolin and other folk instruments to his musical arsenal.*

Ken Purcell, Ken performs many genres of music, he has increasingly gravitated toward music of the American Civil War

Symposium Music

Charlie Zahm



Ken Purcell



Jake Laubach

Symposium Living History



USNLP



Farragut



Drayton

Also present will be numerous members of the Navy & Marine Living History Association, including Admiral Farragut and Captain Percival Drayton. Display space has been provided that local Historical Associations to introduce and advance their present to the attendees.

Presented by Old Baldy Civil War Round Table
With the Center for Civic Leadership and Responsibility at Camden County College.
October 20, 2018 • 9:00 AM - 4:30 PM

Symposium to be held on board the Battleship New Jersey in her berth at Camden (Delaware River), New Jersey

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at Camden County College, the officially designated
history agency of the New Jersey Historical Commission



***The Lincoln Assassination** (Core Course) – 4 nights (8 hours) – The assassination of our 16th president will be studied as an historical event. The military, social and legal aspects of 1865 will be analyzed. Special emphasis will be given to the conduct of the military commission that tried the alleged conspirators. Guilty or not guilty? Justice or no justice?

Instructor: Hugh Boyle
Fee: \$105

Wednesdays, November 7, 14, 21 & 28

****WAR! WAR! WAR! 1861, The Awakening** – 1 day (2 hours) – Did anyone really want war? Did anyone really expect it would happen? This class will look at the climate that drove secession, the early stumbling by both sides to get on a war footing, and the realized horror that shocked America out of its naiveté, when the summer of 1861 proved that one fight would not be enough.

Instructor: Pat Caldwell, M.A.
Fee: \$30

Saturday, December 1, 10:00 am to noon – NOTE TIME

****Slavery & Secession: Discussion Seminar** – NEW – 1 day (2 hours) – “States’ Rights, Our Peculiar Institution, Abolition, the Union must and shall be preserved.” Discussion participants confront the political, moral and social issues facing Americans – beginning with the Constitutional Convention, through the firing on Fort Sumter.

Instructor: Herb Kaufman, M. Ed.
Fee: \$30

Saturday, December 8, 10:00 to noon – NOTE TIME

MILITARY HISTORY INSTITUTE FALL SEMESTER CLASSES

From Little Big Horn to Wounded Knee – The Last of the Plains Indian Wars, 1876-1890 – NEW – 1 night (2 hours) – This class will examine the bloody culmination of the Plains Indian Wars from Colonel George Armstrong Custer’s defeat along the banks of the Little Big Horn, the murder of Crazy Horse and death of Sitting Bull, to the outbreak of the Ghost Dance religion and the tragedy of Wounded Knee in 1890.

Instructor: Steve Wright, M.A.
Fee: \$30

Thursday, September 13

“Seeing the Elephant(s)” – Hannibal’s War with Rome – NEW – 1 night (2 hours) – As Rome strengthened its influence over the Italian peninsula, external wars threatened the republic’s dominance. One of her rivals for control of the Mediterranean was the Carthaginian Empire under the Barcid Dynasty, led by Hannibal Barca. This course will examine the history of the hatred between Rome and Carthage, and why Cato the Elder ended every speech in the Roman Senate with the phrase “Carthago delenda est – Carthage must be destroyed.”

Instructor: Pat Caldwell, M.A.
Fee: \$30

Thursday, November 1

A Fox in the Desert – NEW – 2 nights (4 hours) – Beginning with Italy’s invasion of Egypt in September 1940, North Africa was a major theater in World War II, and German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel became “The Desert Fox”. This course follows the fortunes of the Allies and the Axis through December 1942, when Rommel was forced to retreat from El Alamein.

Instructor: Lance Lacey
Fee: \$55

Mondays, November 12 & 19

Generate funding for our Round Table

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Would you like your everyday Amazon purchases benefit Old Baldy CWRT? Amazon has a giving program that donates 0.5% of your purchases to a non-profit of your choice. All you need to do is log into your account via <https://smile.amazon.com/> and make purchases as you regularly do. It is that easy. Remember to add the new link in your favorites and overwrite your amazon.com as you need to enter via the smile portal. You are in smile when the upper left-hand logo indicates amazonsmile.

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3. Type in **Old Baldy** and Select **Old Baldy Civil War Round Table Of Philadelphia** as your new charitable organization to support.

That’s it! Now 0.5% of your Amazon purchases will donated to Old Baldy.

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2018

October 11 – Thursday
Joseph-James Ahern

“The Philadelphia Navy Yard:
Mainstay of the Fleet, 1801–1995”

November 8 – Thursday
Scott Mingus Sr.

“The Second Battle of Winchester”

December 13 – Thursday
Jim Monday

“In the Right Place at the Right Time
– The Tanner Manuscript”

Questions to

Dave Gilson - 856-938-5280 - ddsggh@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

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Dave Gilson

Annual Memberships

Students: \$12.50

Individuals: \$25.00

Families: \$35.00

Editor: Don Wiles - cwwiles@comcast.net