

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

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

May 9, 2019 The Civil War: April 12, 1861 - August 20, 1866

“Washington Roebling, Civil War Engineer”



Second Lieutenant
Washington Augustus Roebling



Martha Moore

Join us at **7:15 PM** on **Thursday, May 9th**, at **Camden County College** in the **Connector Building, Room 101**. This month's topic is **“Washington Roebling, Civil War Engineer”**

Martha Moore on: "Washington Roebling, Civil War Engineer" covers Col. Washington Roebling's service in the 6th N.Y. Independent Battery, his work building wire suspension bridges in Virginia, mapmaking, battlefield redoubt construction, aerial surveillance and his role at Gettysburg under Gen. Gouverneur Warren.

Martha Moore is a founding trustee of the Roebling Museum, located in the former company town of Roebling, New Jersey. The museum's mission is to document and interpret the engineering innovations of John A. Roebling, the company he founded, and the social history of the Roebling workforce and company town. In the decade-plus since the Museum's founding Martha has been involved in research, exhibit development, fundraising and governance of the Museum. She was for many years a national reporter for USA TODAY and is now a writer for Columbia Law School. She lives in New York and is a descendant of John A. Roebling.

Notes from the President...

Spring has sprung, the Phillies are in first place and Sixers are hanging tough. Hard to believe it has been a year since **Harry Jenkins** shared his entertaining presentation on Military music. A shout out to all who keep our Round Table moving forward. Thank you to all members who have renewed their dues. We welcomed two new members last month. Keep spreading our message around the area. Thank to **Karl Pusch** for writing the book review, you can enjoy, in this newsletter.

Several important battles in the Vicksburg Campaign will celebrate their 156th commemoration this month. In April, **Bill Vosseler** visited with his wife Peg, and told us about the career of Major George H. Thomas. The members enjoyed the informative presentation. This month **Martha Moore**, a descendent of John A. Roebling, will join us to tell our members about "Washington Roebling, Civil War Engineer." Come learn about Roebling's service in the 6th N. Y. Independent Battery.

Thank you to all who joined us on our Vineland tour. Special thanks to **Bill Hughes** and **Dave Gilson** for organizing and planning the tour. For those unable to attend, watch for information on our next trip. **Flat Old Baldy** enjoyed several adventures in the last few weeks, including visits to several colleges and making new friends. Follow him on our Facebook Page and tell your friends to like our page.

Our Board will be convening soon to advance our plans. We will be finalizing our membership benefits and donation policy. Let a Board member know if you have any issues to consider. Your feedback is important to our continued success. Our updated Information flyer will be available at the May meeting to pick up and distribute in your community. Copies of the new *Camden County Historical Alliance* will also be available.

May 11th is "Built in Camden County Day" at eleven sites, pick up a flyer with more information at the meeting. Join us at 11 AM on May 25th at Montgomery Cemetery for the **Memorial Day** event at the *General Winfield Scott*

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Hancock tomb. Let us know if you are interested in carpooling to the event. Mark your calendars for the *South Jersey History Fair* on June 8th at the Gabreil Daveis Tavern in Glendora. Many organizations and sites will be present. Visit the Old Baldy display.

Join us at the *Lamp Post Diner* for pre-meeting meal and discussion at 5:30

Rich Jankowski, President

Today in Civil War History

1861 Thursday, May 9

Naval Operations

The Federal gunboat *Yankee*, on blockade duty off Virginia, exchanges shots with Confederate guns on Gloucester Point. The Naval Academy is moved north from Annapolis, due to the uncertain nature of Maryland's allegiance.

1862 Friday, May 9

Eastern Theater

President Lincoln confers with McClellan. The advance of the Army of the Potomac forces the Confederates to abandon the important navy yards at Norfolk, leaving much of their stores and equipment intact to fall into Federal hands.

Western Theater

A company of the 37th Indiana Regiment is worsted at Elkton Station, near Athens, Alabama. Five troopers are killed and 43 are captured, against a Confederate loss of 13 dead.

1863 Saturday, May 9

Eastern Theater

Lee reorganizes the Army of Northern Virginia into three corps instead of two.

Western Theater

Grant continues to threaten Vicksburg, the key to the Mississippi. An anguished President Davis promises Pemberton every support.

1864 Monday, May 9

Eastern Theater

The Army of the Potomac concentrates against Lee's defenses between the Ny and Po rivers. There are no major assaultstoday but sporadic firing continues along the line of Confederate entrenchments. The Union suffers a serious loss when the popular Major General John Sedgwick, the Commander of VI Corps, goes forward to supervise the deployment of his infantry. Chiding his troops for going to ground under sniper fire, he says, "I'm ashamed of you

dodging that way. They couldn't hit an elephant at this distance." Seconds later he is shot in the face and killed instantly.

Western Theater

Sherman's troops probe Johnston's defenses at Buward Roost near Dalton, McPherson moves through Snake Creek Gap but does not attack the strong Confederate position he finds at Resaca. In fact, the Confederate defenses here are held by only a single 4000-strong brigade, but they make a bold front.

Trans-Mississippi

The dam across the Alexandria rapids is finished. Lexington leads the way through and the Federal warships are saved.

1865 Tuesday, May 9

Eastern Theater

President Davis parts company from the five weak infantry brigades which have been accompanying him. The men are told they can go home but they initially separate in formed bodies, marching on divergent roads to confuse the Federal cavalry as to the where abouts of the Confederate leaders. Davis now travels with a handful of picked cavalry with the declared intention of slipping across the south to the Trans-Mississippi theater. But he does not quicken his pace, resigned perhaps to capture now that the sands have run out for the Confederate States of America.

The Bridge Builder Washington Augustus Roebling

Washington Augustus Roebling (May 26, 1837 - July 21, 1926) was an American civil engineer best known for supervising the construction of the Brooklyn Bridge, which was initially designed by his father John A. Roebling. He served in the Union Army during the American Civil War as an officer and was present at the Battle of Gettysburg.



**Second Lieutenant
Washington Augustus Roebling**

Education and military service

The oldest son of John Roebling, Washington was born in Saxonburg, Pennsylvania, a town co-founded by his father and his uncle, Carl Roebling. His early schooling consisted of tutoring by Riedel and under Henne in Pittsburgh. He was also sent to stay with Professor Lemuel Stephens of the Western University of Pennsylvania (now

known as the University of Pittsburgh) where Roebling also attended some classes. He eventually attended the Trenton Academy and acquired further education at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York, from 1854 to 1857, where he wrote a thesis titled "Design for a Suspension Aqueduct." Following his graduation as civil engineer (C.E.), he joined his father to work as a bridge builder. From 1858 to 1860, he assisted his father on the Allegheny Bridge project, living in a boarding house on Penn



**Washington Augustus Roebling
Portrait in the
Brooklyn Art Museum**

Street. Following the completion of the bridge, he returned to Trenton to work in his father's wire mill.

On April 16, 1861, during the American Civil War, Roebling enlisted as a private in the New Jersey Militia. Seeking more than garrison duty, he resigned after two months and re-enlisted in a New York artillery battery, 2nd Lieut. Company K, 83rd NY Volunteers performing staff duty engaged in the erection of suspension bridges. He rose steadily in rank and was soon commissioned as an officer.

Roebling saw action in numerous battles: Manassas Junction (Second Bull Run), Antietam, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, Siege of Petersburg, and most notably Battle of Gettysburg. Soon after Chancellorsville, he was perhaps the first to note the movement of Robert E. Lee's Confederate Army toward the northwest while conducting air balloon reconnaissance.

On July 2, 1863, during Gettysburg, Roebling was one of the initial officers on Little Round Top. Observing signs of Confederate troops approaching, he hurried down the hill to report to Brig. Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, for whom Roebling was aide-de-camp. General Warren and Roebling then descended the hill to find troops to secure this important tactical position. Roebling assisted in hoisting artillery up the hill, while Warren sent two of his aides, one of whom was Lt. Ranald S. Mackenzie, searching for infantry support. The two aides were able to secure a brigade from the Union V Corps. This brigade was commanded by Col. Strong Vincent whose brigade immediately occupied the hill and defended the left flank of the Army of the Potomac against repeated Confederate attacks. As Vincent's brigade began moving into position, Warren and Roebling had left the hill and Roebling was able to send the 140th New York Volunteers to the hill, not knowing that Vincent's brigade was already engaging advancing Confederate troops. However, the 140th New York provided much needed reinforcements.

Roebling was brevetted lieutenant colonel in December 1864 for gallant service, ending his service brevetted to colonel. After the war, he became a veteran companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Roebling's most passionate hobby was collecting rocks and minerals. His collection of over 16,000 specimens was donated by his son, John A. Roebling II, to the Smithsonian Institution and became an important part of its mineral and gem collection.

Many of his manuscripts, photographs, and publications, can be found in the Roebling collections at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York. He died in 1926, after being bedridden for two months, at age 89.

WALT WHITMAN AND THE CIVIL WAR *presented by Joseph Wilson*



*by Kathy Clark,
Member OBCWRT*

Walt Whitman, born May 31, 1819, second of nine children to parents Walter and Louisa Van Velsor Whitman. He grew up in Brooklyn, New

York. As Walt grew into adulthood, he had many jobs in the newspaper business. Even with all his experience, he used that knowledge to start writing poetry. By the end of June, 1855, Walt had written "Leaves of Grass" the first of many edits, revisions, and republished copies during his lifetime.

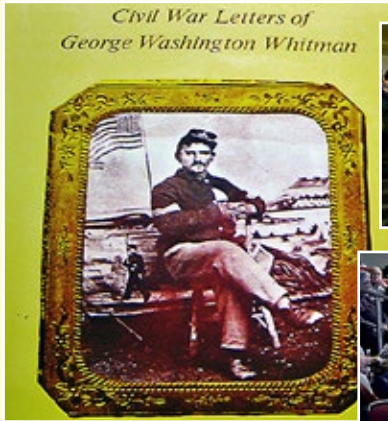
Walt loved his mother, but not as fond of his father, admiring her temperate which was like the flowers of the garden. Despite his positive thoughts toward his mother, he still suffered from depression most of his life. Walt's work in the



Joseph Wilson

hospitals and visiting with the wounded soldiers brought him a new perspective on life and actually saved him.

For three years in Washington, DC, Walt took care of hospitalized soldiers. He even went with the wounded soldiers as



they were moved by train to hospitals to better take care of their wounds. The train's deplorable conditions for carrying wounded soldiers made Walt become an outspoken advocate for the wounded soldier that were transported like cattle. As Walt visited the Armory Square Hospital, he saw the worst cases, as well as, at Campbell Hospital in Washington, DC. He could always be seen with his haversack over his shoulder filled with candy, paper, pens and other items the soldier needed. For all of this he used his own money or help from friends. The soldiers loved him for bringing such precious gifts.

Walt was not a nurse, but called himself the "soldiers missionary". Walt did change dressings (the soldiers asked for him) and he held their hand for hours or days as long as the soldiers needed him. He wrote letters home for the men and tried making them as comfortable as possible. Conditions in the hospitals were appalling and told his Mother how hospitals were dangerous places. Walt went to the 6th Street Wharf in Washington DC where wounded came in from all areas of fighting. Again, Walt was distressed at the condition of the soldiers as they arrived at the Wharf. On December 16, 1862 the "New York Tribune" had a list of fallen and wounded soldiers and Walt found his brother, George, on that list. After looking in various hospitals in the area, Walt found him in Fredericksburg, VA as part of the 51st New York with a wound on his chin. Walt lived in George's tent and got to see how soldiers were living at the campsite. Lacey Mansion, the Union Headquarters, also a hospital, was another place that Walt visited and may have had the pleasure of meeting Clara Barton. As Walt is helping the men, he saw that space was limited inside the building thus soldiers were laid on the cold, frozen ground outside. Piles of amputated limbs were laying near the wounded. After seeing all these conditions, Walt decided to stay in Washington, DC and not return to New York and continue to help the men.

As the war continued into 1864, George was captured by Confederate forces in Virginia. Luckily George was eventually released from prison. Again, Walt felt that the Federal government had abandoned their troops who were in these prisons under deplorable conditions. Walt found his brother in Annapolis, Maryland. Seeing all the casualties, the wounded, being with the soldiers and helping with their needs, Walt experienced a nervous breakdown and was left with PDST like many of the soldiers who were part of the combat of war. This was part of Walt's mind and body for the rest of his life.

Walt was devastated when President Lincoln was assassination, and even though he never met Lincoln, he admired him. He missed the Funeral train but did write a poem to his hero. "When Lilacs Bloom: The Dust Was Once the Man". Walt's encounter with lilacs in bloom in his mother's yard became the flowers bound to the memory of Lincoln's death. Walt used the Hermit Thrush, a falling star, and lilacs as symbols of Lincoln and death.

The Civil War finally came to an end and Walt decided to move in with his brother, George, at 431 Stevens Street, in Camden, New Jersey. He remained with his brother until he decided to buy his own home in 1884, at 328 Mickle Street also in Camden. Walt spent a good portion of his life in the summer in Laurel Springs (1876-1884) and used one of the Stafford Farm Buildings as his summer home. Walt said that Laurel

Lake was "the prettiest lake in: either America or Europe". Finally finishing "Leaves of Grass" this became the final edition. Walt prepared for his death with the construction of a granite mausoleum at Harleigh Cemetery in Camden. Later the remains of Whitman's parents and two of his brother and families were moved to the mausoleum.

Thank You, Joe Wilson, for letting us into the life of Walt Whitman, especially during his Civil War experiences, finding his brother, and being part of the life of so many wounded soldiers. The people who attended filled the Civic Hall to almost its capacity and the presentation was a history making experience. Civil War History is alive and the public continues to learn from Joe's presentations. The compassion that Walt gave to the soldiers as they lay sick or dying is the one aspect of Walt's self which cannot be forgotten. Along with the many poems and reflections he made Walt's contribution to the Civil War is priceless and one that has to be part of Civil War history. We praise this quiet, compassionate, selfless man, who did so much for the wounded and dying young soldiers who were so far away from home, alone and scared.

White Roses... Civil War Nurses

Each Month I would like you to meet some of these heroic women.

Nurses were not part of the Armies, There was no Nursing Corps. These were women who went off to contribute their efforts to helping the wounded, dying and ill. They helped in Hospitals, Battlefields and Camps. There are very few records and photographs of these brave women so the accounts are few.

Sophronia Bucklin

Sophronia Bucklin was born in New York State. She, like Fannie Beers, is a virtual unknown prior to the Civil War. In July 1863, Sophronia wrote a letter to her sister in New York stating, "It seemed impossible to tread the



Sophronia Bucklin

streets without walking over maimed men. They lay like trees uprooted by a tornado... everywhere the grass was stained with blood."

Sophronia worked in a five hundred bed tent hospital near Gettysburg. She again wrote her sister, describing how "[nurses] washed faces, combed out matted hair, bandaged slight wounds, and administered drinks of raspberry vinegar and lemon syrup." With the exception of the few letters

to Sophronia's sister in New York City, little is known prior to or after the Civil War about Sophronia except that she did some nursing for the North.

Cloe Annette Buckel

Cloe was born in Warsaw, New York on August 25, 1833. Her parents died while she was still an infant and she was raised by her two disciplinarian aunts. At the age of fourteen, Cloe taught school in rural New York and in Canada, earning one dollar and twenty-five cents a week. While in her late teens, Cloe decided she did not want to teach forever and she began to study medicine.



Cloe Annette Buckel

She entered Pennsylvania Women's Medical College of Philadelphia in 1856. Two years later, she received her physician's degree. She did one year of postgraduate work at New York's Infirmary for Women and Children under Dr. Marie E. Zakrzewska. In December

1859, Cloe founded a hospital in Chicago much like the New York facility where she had studied.

The urgent call for nurses to care for the Civil War wounded pulled Dr. Buckel into the war. General Grant directed Cloe to set up field hospitals. She had established six when the Federal Surgeon General assigned her to the United States General Hospital in the Southwest for the purpose of recruiting nurses in December 1863.

One year later, Dorothea Dix's organization recruited Cloe to select and commission nurses for the United States Sanitary Commission. She held this position for only two months, then took an assignment at the Jefferson General Hospital in Jeffersonville, Indiana as chief nurse. Cloe held this office until the war was over.

In September 1866 Cloe rejoined Dr. Zakrzewska at the New England Hospital for Women and Children. She worked tirelessly for six years after which her health began to deteriorate. In 1872, Cloe was forced to take a two year leave of absence due to her continued ill health. She traveled to Europe to recuperate, but her health did not improve and she moved to California in 1877. The warm salt air healed Cloe's health and her spirits as a year later, she became the first

woman to be admitted to the Alameda County Medical Association.

In her later years, she worked on nutrition and sanitary problems in poverty-stricken children. She died of arteriosclerosis at the age of seventy-eight on August 17, 1912. Her body was cremated and her estate was left in a trust for the care of mentally deficient children.

Mary Phinney von Olnhhausen

Mary was born in Lexington, Massachusetts on February 3, 1818. She was educated at Kite End Primary School, Lexington Academy, and Smith's Academy at Waltham. Her family were farmers, and Mary wore a bloomer-type attire when she worked in the fields.

In 1849 Mary's father died. Mary helped support the

family by designing textile patterns while working in Dover and Manchester, New Hampshire. She met German immigrant Baron Gustave A. von Olnhhausen while working in Manchester, and they were married in May of 1858. von Olnhhausen died two years later.



Mary Phinney Von Olnhhausen

Mary volunteered for Dix's Army Nursing Corps because it paid her a wage. She was assigned

to Mansion House Hospital in Alexandria, Virginia, where Dix personally oversaw her training. The ladies met open hostility from surgeons and ward masters. Surgeons wanted to make Mary's life miserable at Mansion House Hospital. Unfairly reprimanded for misconduct, gossiped about and ignored by the other women, her tenacity persevered: "I speak to no one ...get what [food] I can, and buy the rest," she wrote home. The hospital lacked organization, adequate equipment, and a properly trained staff. Dix and Mary won the war; the surgeons were forced to accept other highly trained Dix nurses, and conditions gradually improved.

After serving in Dix's army, Mary moved to California where she resided until 1870 when she sailed for Europe. She spent several years traveling about England, Germany, and France. While in Europe, Mary served with the ambulance units in the Franco-Prussian War. She nursed at Vendome until May 30, 1871.

**Welcome to the new recruits
Martin J. McIntyre · Whiting, Nj
Ronald Vogel · Southampton, NJ**

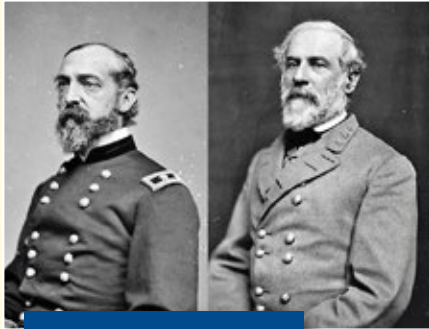


A Golden Bridge

Lee's Williamsport defense lines and his escape across the Potomac

By Kent Masterson Brown *North/South*, August, 1999

Since July 4 his bloodied and weary Army, led by a ten-mile-long ambulance and baggage train and 5,000



Meade and Lee

head of cattle, and protecting some 5,000 Union prisoners-of-war, had marched through driving rains from Gettysburg to Fairfield, over Monterey Gap in the South Mountain range, to Waynesboro,

Leitersburg, and Hagerstown.

The movement of the vast army and its ordnance, supply, and ambulance trains and cattle had turned the roads into a sea of mud that was ankle deep with every step!

While Lee's Army had been on the march, General John D. Imboden and his independent command of Virginia cavalry, artillery, and partisan rangers, along with seventeen additional artillery pieces from various batteries in the army, had been protecting a seventeen-mile-long ambulance train, carrying nearly 10,000 wounded, along a route somewhat parallel to that of the main army, from Gettysburg through the Casstown Pass in the South Mountain range, to New Franklin, Marion, Greencastle, Cunningham's Crossroad and Williamsport on the Potomac River. Imboden's ambulance trains had been attacked twice. Late on July 7 all of Lee's army had reached Hagerstown, and all of Imboden's ambulance trains and cavalry and artillery supports, together with the army's baggage trains and cattle, had reached Williamsport.

While on the march, Lee had learned that the army's pontoon bridge, left behind at Falling Waters, three miles below Williamsport, with inexplicably little protection during the invasion, had been destroyed on July 4 by a Union cavalry command from Frederick, Maryland. The incessant rains had caused the Potomac River to swell, rendering the ford at Williamsport useless. The destruction of the pontoon bridge had made Lee's situation north of the Potomac nothing short of perilous.

By July 6 the river had risen to nearly thirteen and one-half feet at the Williamsport ford, the site where virtually all of Lee's men had waded across the river only two weeks before. Imboden, nevertheless, had opened up communications with Virginia and had been moving dispatches, prisoners—of-war and ambulances loaded with wounded across the river by means of the two rafts of Lemen's Ferry which were secured by overhead cables and polled across the swift currents of the river. Return trips on the afternoon of July 6 had brought over a wagon train of ammunition, as well as some infantry reinforcements from Winchester. The rafts had been at work twenty-four hours-a-day since July 5.

Already two serious attempts had been made by the Union cavalry divisions of Judson Kilpatrick and John Buford to attack Lee's baggage and ambulance trains at Hagerstown and Williamsport on the afternoon of July 6. With all of General George G. Meade's Union Army of the Potomac east of the South Mountain range but moving toward Middletown and Turner Pass, and all routes of escape for Lee's army cut off by the swollen river, Lee had been preparing for what he believed would be the decisive engagement north of the Potomac.

As early as July 6 Lee had sent his staff engineers along with Colonel E. Porter Alexander, ahead of the marching columns to locate a suitable defense line north of the Potomac. Scouring the area south of Hagerstown, the engineers had "patched together" positions using a long and dominant, but very broken, ridgeline known locally as Salisbury Ridge. High, with very long, undulating and rocky slopes, Salisbury Ridge commanded the boggy lowlands drained by the Antietam Creek from Hagerstown to just south of Funkstown, and by a stream known as Marsh Creek from just north of the Williamsport-Boonsboro Road to the Potomac River. Any assault against the ridgeline by the Army of the Potomac would necessitate it cresting undulating fields and then struggling through muddy bottomlands before ascending forward slopes that extended nearly a quarter of a mile before they reached the crest. No position ever held by Lee's army, save for Marye's Heights at Fredericksburg, was more formidable.



Lee's Defense Lines

Salisbury Ridge had been turned into a long, military bastion. Engineers and crews of laborers dug entrenchments for infantrymen and gun emplacements for artillery. Between July 7 and 10 the work had continued around-the-clock. The defense works were extended north and south more than nine miles from heights just west of Hagerstown all the way to Downsville on the Potomac River.

Period illustrations by Edwin Forbes, together with written accounts of observers, reveal that the defense lines were thoroughly engineered even though hastily constructed. The gun emplacements were deep, with six-foot wide parapets made from fence rails and rocks packed with earth. According to one Union artillery officer, any enemy approaching Lee's defense lines would have been "swept" by artillery fire during the long advance and caught in a "perfect crossfire" if it entered the vales where the ridges were broken. Where Salisbury Ridge was broken by Marsh Creek, just west of the site of the College of St. James, and by the Williamsport-Boonsboro Road, Lee, concurring with the judgment of Colonel Alexander, directed the heaviest concentration of artillery.

The infantry works consisted of two parallel lines of entrenchments. The front line, it seems, was relatively weak. Positioned along the forward slopes of the broken ridge, the front line consisted of trenches with forward bastions made

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of packed earth and, at places, wheat sheaves covered with earth, built up behind a long ditch. In the rear, near the summit of the ridgeline, were stronger earthworks constructed with fence rails, rocks and packed earth, described by one eyewitness as a "very strong line of gopher holes and rifle pits."

Lee's defense lines had some significant military advantages beyond height and construction. Behind them was a network of roads. The National Road extended through the extreme left flank of the lines to the Valley Road. The Hagerstown-Williamsport Turnpike, along which Lee's field headquarters was located, provided the means by which the troops holding the left flank of the defenses could be supplied from Williamsport, and could evacuate the lines in order to reach the Williamsport ford. The Williamsport-Boonsboro Road enabled the center of the defense lines to be readily supplied and evacuated. The Downsville Road supported the right flank similarly. Those roads radiated from Williamsport to the defense lines like the spokes of a wheel from its hub. A road running north and south between the Hagerstown Turnpike and Downsville, just west of the Salisbury Ridge defense lines, provided a ready communications linkage between the flanks of the defenses, and a means by which troops could be moved from one position to another completely out of view of the enemy.



Lee's Retreat



While the defense lines were under construction, so was a new pontoon bridge at Falling Waters behind them. Ten of the pontoons from the original bridge had been salvaged along the river banks. Under the direction of Major John A. Harman, "Stonewall" Jackson's logistical genius and the Chief Quartermaster of Ewell's Corps, all the barns, warves and sheds along the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal on the north bank of the river had been dismantled and the boards, along with those taken from a Williamsport lumberyard, had been used to reconstruct the sixteen pontoons which had been burned on July 4. Pitch and tar, some taken from the roofs of buildings, had been prepared in "borrowed" wash kettles in Williamsport and had been used to waterproof the pontoons. By July 10 Major Harman had nearly completed his task. The next day the

makeshift pontoons would be floated three miles downstream from Williamsport to Falling Waters to complete the new bridge.

Connecting Falling Waters on the Potomac with the nine-mile-long defense lines was the east-west Falling Waters Road. Although the river was beginning to fall by July 10, it would be many days before the full army and its artillery, baggage and ambulance trains could actually ford the river. If the army was to cross the river during the next few days, as Lee knew it must, it would have to do so by means of the bridge at Falling Waters. The terrain on the north bank of the Potomac was extremely hilly. About one and one-half miles east of the bridge site, along a dominating ridge, Lee's engineers established an interior defense line, complete with gun emplacements, to protect any crossing at Falling Waters once all of the Salisbury Ridge defense lines had been evacuated. Connecting the bridge at Falling Waters with Williamsport was the well-used towpath of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. Thus Lee, in less than four days, had established not only an imposing defense line with an intricate road system to its rear for supply, communications, and withdrawal, but a means by which his army could escape across the swollen Potomac.

So well planned and engineered were the defenses in front of Williamsport that Lee could have held them against the Army of the Potomac for weeks. Lee's concerns, however, did not extend only to the Army of the Potomac. By July 10 intelligence was being received of the movement of two more Union armies. Moving south from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, toward Lee were elements of Major General Darius N. Couch's Department of the Susquehanna, nearly 26,000 strong, but consisting mostly of very raw three-month emergency regiments from Pennsylvania and New York, organized in response to the invasion. Moving east toward Lee from Cumberland, Maryland, was Brigadier General Benjamin F. Kelley's Army of West Virginia, with around 4,500 men. With the 80,000-man Army of the Potomac pressing westward through Turner Pass, Lee, on July 10, had a very narrow window of opportunity, three days at most, to cross the Potomac.

By the early morning of July 10 the defense lines and the Falling Waters bridge were nearing completion. It was



Lee's Retreat

none too soon. General Meade's Union forces were crowding into Middletown and pushing west toward Boonsboro. Already, the Union Second, Fifth, Sixth and Twelfth Corps had passed through and around Boonesboro and were approaching Beaver Creek and Rohersville behind Generals Buford's and Kilpatrick's cavalry divisions.

For Lee it was a race against time. He had to move his

three corps into positions along the defense lines under construction before Meade could get his forces into a position to deny him the opportunity. All day long, July 10, General J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry fought for time. Augmented by three infantry brigades of Longstreet's Corps east of Funkstown in the afternoon, Stuart held back fierce attacks by Buford and elements of the Sixth Corps, buying Lee additional hours of daylight.

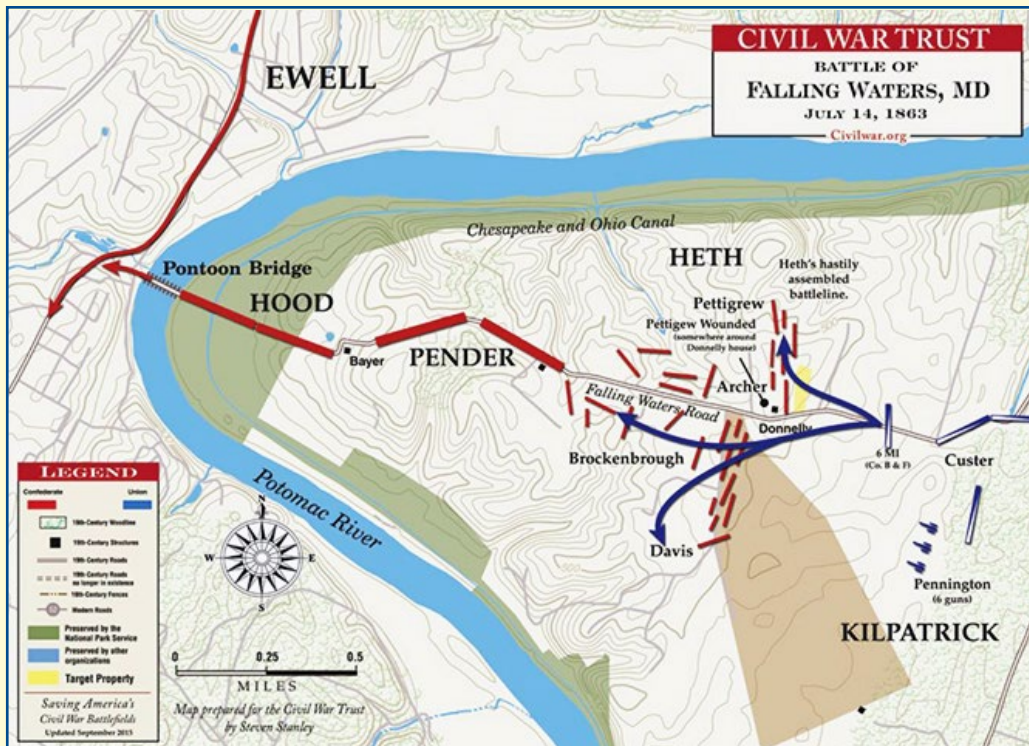
During the night of July 10 and the wee hours of July 11 the Army of Northern Virginia moved into the defense lines. First, two of Longstreet's divisions, those of Major General John Bell Hood (commanded by General E.M. Law), and General Lafayette McLaws, marched south toward Downsville, filling the right flank of the defense lines, with Hood's Division on the extreme right, extending almost to the river, and McLaws's Division extending the line north to the Williamsport-Boonsboro Road. Those two divisions were placed into the defense lines under the personal direction of Lee. Major General George E. Pickett's Division of Longstreet's Corps had been previously directed to Williamsport; it had been guarding the Union prisoners-of-war on the march and would continue to do so until all of them were on Virginia soil. Hill's Corps was directed to hold the center of the defense lines. Major General Richard H. Anderson's Division of Hill's Corps was positioned west of the College of St. James, connecting with the left flank of McLaws's Division. To the left of Anderson, in front of the Brick School House, was directed the division of Major General Henry Heth, and to Heth's left was Major General

the National Road. Rodes formed the extreme left flank of the army. The cavalry of Fitzhugh Lee and John R. Chambliss screened the left flank to the west, all the way to the Conococheague Creek.

Even as the Army of Northern Virginia moved into the defense lines, the Army of the Potomac pressed forward. By July 11, General Meade had moved all seven of his corps across the South Mountain range, mostly through Turner's Pass onto the undulating ground South of Hagerstown and east of Lee's imposing Salisbury Ridge defense lines. Meade pressured Lee's movement by moving into Hagerstown. Union cavalry pressed up the Williamsport-Boonsboro Road. By day's end, though, Lee's army lay behind its newly-completed works, and Meade was content to align the Army of the Potomac along the Hagerstown-Sharpsburg Turnpike and the ridgelines nearby parallel to, and little more than one mile from, the Salisbury Ridge defense lines. Howard's Eleventh Corps anchored the Union right flank between Hagerstown and Funkstown. To Howard's left was John Newton's First Corps and to Newton's left was Sedgwick's Sixth Corps, just south of Funkstown. To Sedgwick's left was George Sykes's Fifth Corps and to Sykes's left was William Hays' Second Corps extending, down to the Williamsport-Boonsboro Road. Across the Williamsport-Boonsboro Road, along a high ridge, was Henry Slocum's Twelfth Corps, forming the left flank. The troops were ordered to construct breastworks.

As Couch's and Kelley's armies neared, and with the Army of the Potomac a little more than one mile away, Lee planned an escape. The bridge of Falling Waters was completed, but the entire army would not be able to cross it quickly enough to avoid being attacked. Lee would have to wait for the river to recede. It was reported to Lee that by July 13 the river would be around four feet deep at the Williamsport ford, provided no additional heavy and continuous rains occurred over the next two days. In the meantime, most of the ambulances waiting to cross the river on the rafts were directed down the canal tow path to cross at the bridge. So great was the number of ambulances still at Williamsport that the movement would take nearly two days to complete.

Plans were drawn up for the evacuation. Ewell's Corps would abandon its defense lines on July 13 and march to Williamsport. There the infantrymen of the Corps, along with the army's cavalry, would cross the Potomac by wading at the ford. Unfortunately, the shallowest part of the river was off a point on the west bank of the deep Conococheague Creek. To get there, Ewell's men would have to wade through the waters of the aqueduct of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal which spanned the creek before descending a steep bank into the river. The artillery battalions and ordnance trains of Ewell's Corps would cross by means of rafts.



William D. Pender's Division, commanded by Heth himself. The left flank of the defense line was held by Ewell's Corps. Brigadier General Edward "Allegheny" Johnson's Division of Ewell's Corps extended the line from Pender's left, northward, across the Williamsport-Hagerstown Turnpike. To Johnson's left was placed the division of Major General Jubal A. Early, and to Early's left was Major General Robert E. Rodes' Division, which straddled, and extended north of,

Longstreet's and Hill's Corps would cross the Potomac at Falling Waters on July 13 and 14. Longstreet's Corps, on the right nearest to the river, would evacuate the defense lines first. Hill would follow with Anderson's Division, followed by Pender's. Heth's Division would serve as the rear guard of the army. Artillery battalions and their ordnance trains would move across the bridge with the divisions to which they were attached.

Under pressure from President Abraham Lincoln and the War Department to follow up his "glorious result" at Gettysburg, Meade probed for an opening. Lee's position, though, was simply too formidable. Nothing Meade could have done would have prevented Lee from winning the race to what became the Williamsport defense lines. Meade called a council of war at his headquarters near Jones' Crossroads on July 12. In attendance were all seven of his corps commanders as well as his chief of staff, chief engineer, and the commander of the cavalry. Meade expressed his desire to attack Lee frontally the next morning. Four of his chief lieutenants were in agreement. General Sedgewick, and four others, however, were emphatically against attacking. The corps commanders voted seven-to-two against an attack. Meade finally stated that he would not take the responsibility of provoking an engagement against the advice of so many of his commanders.

That decision was all that Lee needed to make his escape. July 13 saw only sporadic gunfire along the skirmish lines between the two contending armies. Lee's men were readied for the movement. As afternoon turned into the evening Ewell's Corps began the evacuation of the left flank and the march toward Williamsport. As Ewell's men entered the town his artillery battalions were directed down the canal towpath toward the bridge at Falling Waters by Lee's staff officers after delay and confusion reigned while the columns of artillery waited to board the two inadequate rafts. Ewell's infantrymen were ordered to hold their cartridge boxes above their heads and wade through the aqueduct of the canal over the Conococheague Creek. They then descended the riverbank into the water between two lines of infantrymen standing in the river holding hands to prevent those wading the river from being swept downstream or being struck by objects descending the river. The Virginia shore was ablaze with torchlight.

At the same time, Longstreet's Corps withdrew from its defense lines and marched due west on the Falling Waters road toward the pontoon bridge. The movement was marked by some confusion and countless halts in the marches. Torches and burning piles of fence rails lighted the roads. McLaws' Division was the first to reach the bridge, but it had to wait until all the remaining ambulances and all of Ewell's artillery had crossed. It was nearing daylight, July 14, before Hood's Division reached the bridge."

General Heth's division was ordered to abandon the defense lines north of St. James College and in front of the Brick School House at night on July 13. Heth's was the last division to leave and served as the rear guard. The column followed the Downsville Road to Falling Waters. As was the case with all the divisions of the army, skirmish details were left behind in the outer trenches, their officers instructed that they would be relieved by cavalry during the night. Once relieved, the skirmishers would follow the division to the river.

The night of Heth's evacuation of the Williamsport defenses was terribly dark and rainy. The Downsville and Falling Waters Roads had become "ankle-deep" in mud due to the incessant movement of Longstreet's and Hill's troops. Heth's men made very slow progress. The command halted every few minutes to allow artillery and wagons to pass on to the pontoon bridge. One such halt lasted nearly two hours. In all it took twelve hours for the division to march the seven miles to Falling Waters."

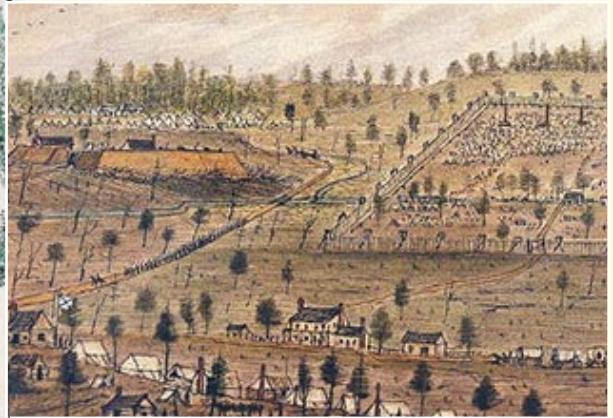
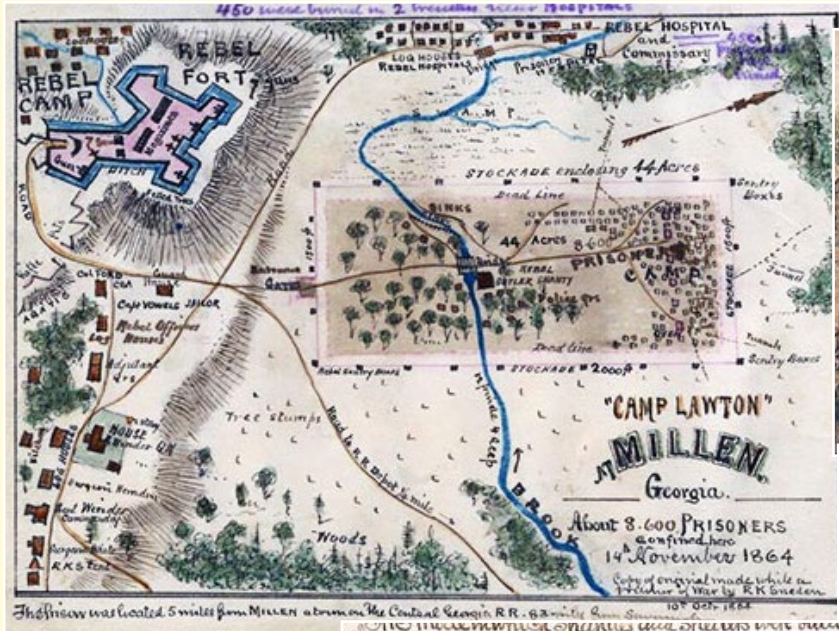
Early in the morning of July 14 Heth's Division reached the elevated ridge about one and one-half miles in front of the river crossing along which the army's engineers had prepared defense works. General Hill, who had been over-seeing his corps as it crossed the pontoon bridge, rode up the hill to locate Heth. Heth was directed by him to place his division in line of battle on either side of the road extending across the ridge. Engineers had constructed gun emplacements for artillery, but Hill could not afford to give Heth's Division the guns to fill them. All of the Corps artillery was crossing the Potomac. Heth expressed regret that there was no artillery support. Brigadier General Pettigrew turned to Heth and asked, "Did you ever hear of a rear guard of a retreating army without artillery?"

General Heth ordered his brigade commanders to form a line-of-battle. On the left of the road Pettigrew, then in command of his own brigade of North Carolinians and the remnants of Brigadier General James I. Archer's brigade of Tennesseans and Alabamians, formed his commands on the left of the road facing north. The right flank of Pettigrew's line was held by the Tennesseans and Alabamians. They took up positions in front of the red brick, two-story farm house owned by I. M. Downey. The right was held by the 1st Tennessee Infantry, its front extending from the slab fence corner of farmer Downey's vegetable garden along the road and just behind the house to the right of the 13th Alabama. The 7th and 14th Tennessee and 5th Alabama Battalion extended the line in front of Downey's apple orchard to the left. To the left of the Tennesseans and Alabamians was Pettigrew's own brigade, which formed the left flank of the rear guard, extending the line all the way to the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. To the right of the road, in front of the houses of two brothers, J. and H. Snyder, was positioned Colonel J. M. Brockenbrough's Virginia brigade, and to Brockenbrough's right, Brigadier General Joseph R. Davis's brigade, which held the right flank extending to the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal. Heth directed Pender's Division to form in reserve along the low-lying ground on either side of the road behind and below Heth's Division. Along the road between Pettigrew's right (the 1st Tennessee) and Brockenbrough's left, endless streams of the division baggage wagons and stragglers continued their movement toward the river crossing below.

Continue in June Issue

**Join us at 7:15 p.m. on Thursday,
May 9th, at Camden County College,
Blackwood Campus, Connector Building,
Room 101.**

Georgia's Camp Lawton



Camp Lawton or the Millen Prison was a stockade which held Union soldiers who been taken as prisoners-of-war during the American Civil War. It opened in October 1864 near Millen, Georgia, in Jenkins County and had to be evacuated within six weeks, due to the advance of Sherman's army through Georgia. With an area of 42 acres (17 ha) and holding over 10,000 of a planned 40,000 men, it was said to be the largest prison in the world at that time.

The area of Magnolia Springs State Park that now comprises the day-use area was used as the prison. The park still houses remnants of the earthen fort that guarded the 10,000-prisoner camp. Two huge timbers, possibly from the prison but more likely from work done by the Civilian Conservation Corps between 1938 and 1942, were recovered. The park's new History Center currently displays some of the first artifacts excavated by the archaeology team from Georgia Southern University. Georgia Southern's Sociology/Anthropology Department has been conducting surveys and excavations for a number of years at the park, serving as a partner in revealing and interpreting the history of Camp Lawton.

History

Camp Lawton was established during the Civil War in the fall of 1864 by the Confederate Army to house Union prisoners of war. The Magnolia Springs site was selected to take advantage of the abundant water supply. Built by slave labor and a group of Union prisoners of pine timber harvested on site, the walls measured 12 to 15 feet (3.7 to 4.6 m) high. The stockade began receiving the first of at



least 10,299 prisoners in early October. The post was abandoned by the end of November when threatened by Sherman's drive on Savannah.

Research using ground-penetrating radar (GPR) conducted in December 2009 by the Lamar Institute of Technology revealed a possible location for the southwest corner of the prison stockade. In 2010 Georgia Southern University undertook archaeological investigations to "ground truth" the results of the GPR survey. In August of that year several Georgia Southern archaeology students uncovered the stockade and around 200 Civil War artifacts. The students had used watercolors by an imprisoned private to locate the site. A fence has been erected to keep people away from the archeological dig near the park's aquarium.



Book Review

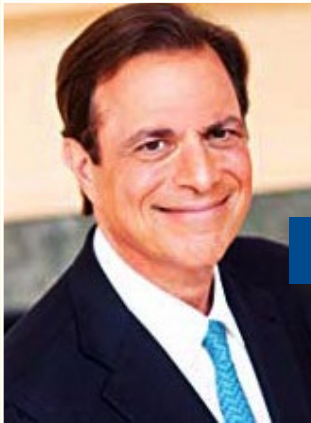
by Karl Pusch, Member OBCWRT

“Presidents of War”

by Michael Beschloss
Crown Publishing Group, 2018; 740 pages

In this work presidential historian Michael Beschloss describes how the war-making power has evolved since the founding of the Republic.

The Constitution vests the power to request a declaration of war with the executive, and the power to declare war with the Congress, thus insuring the declaration would need wide support and not be entered into lightly.



Yet, as Beschloss writes, from the beginning presidents have

Michael Beschloss

chipped away at the Founders’ intentions; almost always with the acquiescence of Congress.

Starting with Madison Beschloss chronicles how each of the war presidents: Polk, Lincoln, McKinley, Wilson, Roosevelt, Truman, and Johnson managed to involve the nation in war.

In Madison’s case, the president took an unprepared nation to war against the British Empire. Luckily, Britain was preoccupied with Napoleon and treated this American war as a mere sideshow. Yet they still managed to blockade American ports, and invade the country at two points simultaneously. Despite some minor successes the invasion of Canada was a failure; and the most important battle of the war was fought at New Orleans after the peace treaty had been signed.

Polk fabricated a pretext for war by sending American troops into disputed territory to provoke a border incident with Mexico. Polk had his eye on the vast lands to the West that he intended to make American. Invoking executive privilege he denied Congress documents relating to the incident and paid Mexico \$15 million of “conscience money” for what became the American Southwest.

Lincoln, who opposed the Mexican war, led the nation into its most costly war by pure executive fiat. Perhaps it was the only way to fight the Civil War, but Beschloss gives Lincoln a pass on the following: raising an army, suspending habeas corpus, blockading Southern ports, censorship of the press, arresting political opponents, and substituting military tribunals for functioning federal courts. No declaration of war was ever even contemplated, for this would have implied that the Confederacy was a nation, not merely states in insurrection. Lincoln, in effect, trampled on the Constitution to wage his war.

In 1898, McKinley resisted the rush to war, even after the

Maine incident. A “yellow journalism” press, plus a Navy cover up of the truth of the Maine’s explosion, and some deft over-reaching by Asst. Sec. of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt finally led McKinley to ask for a declaration of war. He would later expand the war aims to annex the Hawaiian Islands and “liberate” the Philippines and Puerto Rico.

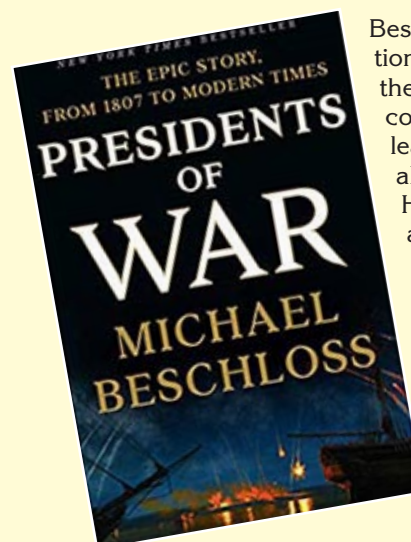
In Wilson’s case, Beschloss is unsparing in his examination of Wilson’s actions...his attempts to keep the US out of World War I, and his subsequent actions once war was declared. Soon came loyalty tests, press censorship, espionage and sedition laws, and attacks on unions which opposed the war. Then came Wilson’s stroke, yet he would brook no opposition; and his failure to compromise on the League of Nations kept the US out of that organization. The “war to end wars” would produce a Second World War within twenty years.

Beschloss praises the wartime leadership of FDR but goes on to describe his use of extra-constitutional means to wage his war: illegal wiretaps, violation of the Neutrality Act, use of the IRS to punish political opponents, and the Japanese internment camps.

Presidents Truman and Johnson would both launch costly and controversial wars without a declaration of war, Korea and Vietnam, which would result in their political demise.

In Truman’s case, the necessity of responding to a full-scale surprise attack gave Truman the ability to respond to the attack as an agent of the United Nations, in what he termed a “police action”. Then came a series of events that were unforeseen, despite warnings: the Red Chinese intervention, the insubordination and relief of MacArthur, and the stalemate along the 38th parallel.

Vietnam was an entirely different ball game. Beschloss gives an excellent rendering of how, step by step, Johnson was sucked into the quagmire of Vietnam. What has always been puzzling is the fact that Johnson was at the meeting in 1954 when the French asked for an air strike to relieve Dien Bien Phu. Being told that such action would involve the US in the Indochina War, Johnson and other Congressional leaders urged caution; eventually, Eisenhower would decide against intervention. Yet, ten years later, Johnson would use a false pretext, the Gulf of Tonkin Incident, to involve the US in what was essentially a domestic civil war.



Beschloss takes the position that, beginning with the Korean war, Congress compliantly followed the lead of the president in all subsequent conflicts. He laments that, in the age of nuclear weapons, war often rests on the whim of the president alone.

“Major General George H. Thomas-Time And History Will Do Me Justice”

by Kathy Clark, Member OBCWRT

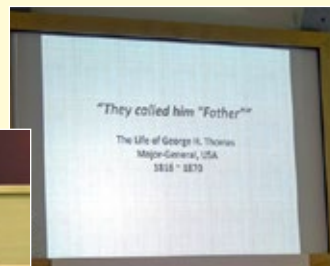
The soldiers called Mayor-General George H. Thomas: “Father”. This was one of many nicknames he would be given throughout the Civil War. Thomas was born into a slave-holding family on a Virginia plantation in North Carolina in 1816. Life was good for the Thomas family until the Nat Turner rebellion in 1831 when they questioned their safety. They heard the alarming voice of their neighbor James Gurley shouting, “Get out! Take your family and run! Now!”

with a beautiful sword.

In 1852, Thomas applied to West Point for a teaching position as artillery instructor. Lt. Colonel Robert E. Lee, superintendent of the academy, was impressed by Thomas as a conscientious and up right person. Thomas was a cavalry instructor at West Point, getting another nickname, “Old Slow Trot” trying to impress the cadets to slow down



Bill Vosseler



The Thomas family along with their slave, who drove the wagon, and other neighbors did eventually escape from Turner and his gang. That is not to say all southern plantation owners got away for 55 white people were killed. After this rebellion, white people were afraid for their lives all the time. Their lives would never be the same again.

George Thomas attended a local academy and after graduating he began work with his uncle as deputy clerk at the Southampton Court House taking up the study of law. He was a restless fellow and when he got an appointment to West Point from a local congressman, he accepted it. July, 1836, he arrived at West Point and found his roommate William T. Sherman, becoming friendly rivals. While at West Point, Thomas with his calm authority stopped the practice of hazing of fellow cadets thus his second nickname, “Old Tom”.

After graduation Thomas went to Florida to fight in the Seminole Indian Wars. He was in command of a small infantry which gave him the chance to learn the experience of being a soldier and commander. Onto Mexico in 1846 under General Zachary Taylor at the Battle of Monterey, Buena Vista, and then defeating the Mexican General Santa Anna in northern Mexico. As a result of that battle and Thomas’ bravery, Southampton County presented Thomas

while riding their horses. In 1852, Thomas found a bride, Frances Kellogg (New Yorker) tall and strong-minded. They were married in the academy chapel in November, 1852. Leaving his bride, Thomas left for the Southwest and a fight with a Comanche tribe where he received an arrow in his chin which went into his chest. Thomas pulled the arrow out, dressed his wound, and went on fighting. Late in 1860 Thomas was leaving by train to Leesburg and stepped into a hole as he was getting off and injured his back. He thought he could not be a soldier anymore because of this back injury (which was with him all the rest of his life) and tried to get a job. He was not satisfied being out of the action and was asked to lead a brigade into the Shenandoah Valley. Thomas was happy to get this assignment because he really wanted to continue to be part of military service despite the back injury.

As the Civil War progressed, Thomas fought at Shiloh, then Corinth, the Battle of Chickamauga, and Chattanooga. At the Battle of Chickamauga, Thomas told his men to stand fast and hold the line against Confederate assaults which saved the army from destruction as Rosecrans retreated to Chattanooga. Thomas gained another nickname as the

"Rock of Chickamauga". As a result, Rosecrans was fired and Thomas took command of the Army of the Cumberland.

Thomas' troops went into the Atlantic Campaign, then the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain where Sherman almost destroyed the entire army. Thomas was the officer who said, "If there is one more battle like Kennesaw Mountain all war would come to an end for there would be no more men to fight". Onto the Battle of Franklin where the most Confederate generals were killed in battle. At the Battle of Nashville, after a seven-day ice storm that immobilized the troops, Thomas almost destroyed Hood's army. His infantry included two brigades of US Colored Troops with an enthusiastic response "Everything in the battle worked".

As the Civil War ended, there was a Victory Parade in Washington, DC but Thomas had already said his "goodbyes" to his remaining troops. Then Lincoln was assassinated which made the victory of winning the war sad. Thomas went on to help with commanding troops and opposing the Ku Klux Klan and negative politicians. President Johnson wanted to make him a full general but Thomas declined. He did not want to continue his role in government by becoming president of the United States. Grant became President in 1868, Thomas was transferred to San Francisco. Then, 1870 at the age of 53, Thomas suffered a stroke and died. His funeral military parade was the largest to date as the train carried his body to his wife's hometown of Troy, NY.

In 1879, veterans of the Army of the Cumberland dedicated a bronze equestrian statue in Washington's Thomas Circle and bust of Thomas located in Grant's Tomb in NY. It was not until after Thomas died that Grant was able to say he was "one of the greatest heroes of our war". This private man told his wife to take all his papers and destroy them after his death. She did just that and as a result we now have no records of his life during the Civil War and beyond. Thomas was a shy man who did not talk about his personal life but his integrity earned him the undying loyalty of his soldiers. Thomas never lost any military encounter or a Civil War battle.

We were so pleased that William Vosseler presented his story of George H. Thomas to our round table. The life of this military hero was left unsaid far too long. Thomas was considered the greatest general in the line of Virginians from George Washington through Winfield Scott. Why have we not heard about Major General Thomas before? His heroism and skill in battle surpassed many others in the American Civil War and yet we were not aware of his accomplishments. Thank you, William Vosseler for telling Major General George H. Thomas' story.

A Civil War Presentation



Following The Ghost of Corporal George Garman



The Civil War saga of Corporal George Garman and his service in "The Pennsylvania Reserves" are recounted by his great-great-grandson, Joe Wilson. Young George (at left) survived many brutal battles only to suffer captivity in Andersonville Prison.

Known as one of the finest fighting units in the Army of the Potomac, the famed "Pennsylvania Reserves" shed their blood in numerous violent encounters with Lee's Army of Northern Virginia.

PowerPoint by Joseph F. Wilson - joef21@aol.com

FOLLOWING THE GHOST OF CORPORAL GEORGE GARMAN

**Tuesday, September 10th, 2019, 7 P.M. Free
The Center at Camden County College, Blackwood, N.J.**



Award

Lynn Cavill
5 Year Recognition

EVENTS

Saturday, May 18; 2pm

Ladies Social Tea – “A Special Event for Ladies of all Ages” at the First United Methodist Church, 25 Brainerd Street, Mt. Holly, NJ in the Fellowship Hall. Guest speaker Jane Peters Estes presenting “Fashions of the 1860’s: The Era of the Crinoline”. Donation \$10/person. Call the church office to reserve a table, purchase tickets or information, call 609-267-9055

Saturday, June 1; 10am-4pm

The Skirmish! The British Are Coming at the Indian King Tavern, 233 E. Kings Highway, Haddonfield, NJ 08033. Rain date: Sunday, June 2. Skirmish at 1pm with events all day from 10am-4pm. Information: 609-970-8811 or www.indiankingfriends.org

Saturday, June 1; 11am-3pm

Laurel Springs “Walt Fest” Art and Poetry Festival: celebrating the birth of Walt Whitman. Rain date: Saturday, June 8th. Visual arts, poetry, trolleys and food at Walt Whitman Stafford Farmhouse, corner of Stone Road and E. Maple Avenue and Crystal Springs Park-Laurel Lake, corner of W. Elma and Lakeview Avenues, Laurel Springs, NJ. Information: www.laurelsprings-nj.com

Saturday, June 8; 10am-4:30pm

South Jersey History Fair at the Gabriel Davels Tavern Museum House site at 500, 3rd Avenue, Glendora, NJ 08029. Rain date: June 9. Call Frank Criniti at 856-287-0105 or crinitifrank@gmail.com.

Heritage Trail Built in Camden County Day

Saturday, May 11, 2019

Explore the architectural heritage of Camden County, spanning from 1726 to the early 20th century, with beautifully restored historic structures.

For more information, see our facebook page or visit www.CamdenCountyHistoryAlliance.com

Generate funding for our Round Table "Amazon Smile"

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 be donated to Old Baldy.

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2019

June 13 – Thursday

Milt Diggins

**“Stealing Freedom Along the Mason-Dixon Line:
Thomas McCreary, the Notorious Slave Catcher from
Maryland”**

July 11 – Thursday

Sarah Kay Bierle

"From California to Gettysburg - The Hancock Family"

August 8 – Thursday

Jim Mundy

**"In the Right Place at the Right Time - The Tanner
Manuscript"**

Questions to

Dave Gilson - 856-323-6484 - dgilson404@gmail.com.

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

Camden County College

Blackwood Campus - Connector Building

Room 101 Forum, Civic Hall, Atrium

856-427-4022 oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net

Founded January 1977

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