

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

October 14, 2021

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

"Ends of War: The Unfinished Fight of Lee's Army after Appomattox"



Dr. Caroline E. Janney

Join us at 7:15 PM on Thursday, October 14, for an online web conference. Members will receive **ZOOM** dial-in instructions via email. This month's topic is "**Ends of War: The Unfinished Fight of Lee's Army after Appomattox**"

The Army of Northern Virginia's chaotic dispersal began even before Lee and Grant met at Appomattox Court House. As the Confederates had pushed west at a relentless pace for nearly a week, thousands of wounded and exhausted men fell out of the ranks. When word spread that Lee planned to surrender, most remaining troops stacked their arms and accepted paroles allowing them to return home, even as they lamented the loss of their country and cause. But others broke south and west, hoping to continue the fight.

In this dramatic new history of the weeks and months after Appomattox, Caroline E. Janney reveals that Lee's surrender was less an ending than the start of an interregnum marked by military and political uncertainty, legal and logistical confusion, and continued outbursts of violence. Janney takes readers from the deliberations of government and military authorities to the ground-level experiences of common soldiers. Ultimately, what unfolds is the messy birth narrative of the Lost Cause, laying the groundwork for the defiant resilience of rebellion in the years that followed.

Dr. Janney is the John L. Nau III Professor of the American Civil War and Director of the John L. Nau Center for Civil War History at the University of Virginia. She is the author of *"Burying the Dead but Not the Past: Ladies' Memorial Associations and the Lost Cause"* (2008) and *"Remembering the Civil War: Reunion and the Limits of Reconciliation"* (2013). She co-edited with Gary W.

Meeting Notice

Beginning on October 14, 2021 we invite you to join us as **we resume in-person meetings** at Camden County College in Blackwood, NJ in the Connector Building Room 101 at 7:15 PM. We will continue to simulcast the programs on **Zoom** for the benefit of those members and friends who are unable to attend. Health and safety protocol at the College will require that masks be worn in all indoor public spaces regardless of vaccination status. We plan to meet at the Lamp Post Diner at 5:30 before the meeting for dinner and fellowship. The raffle of the presenter's book to a member and the regular raffle for attendees will continue for the rest of this calendar year.

Gallagher *"Cold Harbor to the Crater: The End of the Overland Campaign"* (2015) and edited *"Petersburg to Appomattox: The End of the War in Virginia"* (2018). She serves as a co-editor of the University of North Carolina Press's Civil War America Series and is the past president of the Society of Civil War Historians.

Notes from the President...

Welcome back to in-person gatherings and our first hybrid meeting. Hope to see you there if you can make it or on-line if you will not be in the area. Fall is in the air as we wind down an interesting year of great programs and learning. Watch for our plans for next year to be revealed soon. Share your suggestions and feedback so we may improve your membership experience.

Last month **Herb Kaufman** shared a stimulating presentation on Little Round Top with an enthusiastic crowd. He has provided answers, in this newsletter, to the questions raised last month that he was unable to respond to then. Herb Kaufman is first presenter to pose with certificate since **Paul Prentiss** in March 2020. This month we will

Continued on page 2

Today in Civil War History Page 2 • New Members Page 2 • A Tribute Page 3 • Member Profile Page 3
Book Review Page 4 • White Roses Page 5 • We Were Cut Off Page 6
September Meeting Page 7 • Little Round Top Page 8 • Holding the Right Page 10
Symposium 2022 Page 14 • 2021 Speaker Schedule Page 14

be joined over Zoom by **Dr. Caroline E. Janney** to tell us about the **“Ends of War: The Unfinished Fight of Lee’s Army after Appomattox.”** Join us to hear about the soldiers of the Army of Northern Virginia returning to a new life at the War’s end in a reunited nation.

Our round table mourns the loss of **Bob Costello** (New Jersey’s President Lincoln). See our tribute to him in this newsletter. Thank you, **Bob Sparks**, for the book review. Additional ones are welcome. Thank you to the **GAR Museum** for their donation of books to our round table. Some will be used for our Symposium, while other will be available at our book raffle.

Who needs **Boscov’s coupons**? For \$5 the coupon entitles the bearer to 25% off their total order on October 20th. We are about half way to our sales goal. They will be available at the meeting or for delivery if requested.

The book raffle will continue for the next two months as we have done it this year. A new process will be introduced in January that will allow remote members and visitors to purchase a ticket for the raffle. Look for an explanation in a future newsletter. The presenter’s book to a paid member raffle will also continue. Be sure to enjoy the various events across Camden County during History Month in October. Check the History Alliance website for details.

<https://www.cchsnj.org/history-week>. You will be able to obtain copies of the past two Alliance magazines at the meeting.

We will have our display set up at the **Civil War History Day** at the West Jersey Depot in Glassboro on Sunday October 24th from 1 to 4 in the afternoon. Stop by and say hello if you are in the area. We still need two volunteers to assist with our 45th anniversary luncheon on January 15th at Adelphia. Let us know soon if you are interested so we can post in the next newsletter. Planning on our **Western Theater Symposium** is ramping up this month, reach out to **Tom Scurria** or **Sean Glisson** to learn how you can assist. It will be an opportunity to showcase our round table and the region. It has been three years since our last event. The South Jersey Regional session of **New Jersey History Day** will be March 5th and judges will be needed. Watch for the link to register.

Stay safe and enjoy the changing leaves and reduced temperatures.

For the first time since March 2020: Join us for premeeting conversation and fellowship at the Lamp Post Diner at 5:30 on the 14th.

Rich Jankowski, President

Today in Civil War History

1861 Monday, October 14

The North

President Lincoln reluctantly suspends the writ of habeas corpus, this curtailment of civil rights being thought necessary as a war measure.

Trans-Mississippi

Jeff Thompson, the Virginia-born secessionist former mayor of St Louis, announces his intentions of ridding the southeastern corner of Missouri of Northern “invaders.”



Welcome to a new recruit

Jerry Jennings
Narberth, PA.



Jerry Jennings

Award to a Five Year Veteran

Walt Lafty



Walt Lafty

1862 Tuesday, October 14

Western Theater

Theater Although the Confederate drive into Kentucky has been a military failure, the booty acquired in four weeks has been considerable. According to the Richmond Examiner, “the wagon train of supplies brought out of Kentucky by Kirby Smith is 40 miles long, containing a million yards of jeans, a large amount of clothing and boots, together with two hundred wagon loads of bacon, six thousand barrels of pork, fifteen hundred horses and mules, eight thousand cattle, and a large lot of swine.”

1863 Wednesday, October 14

Eastern Theater

Lee endeavors to cut off Meade’s withdrawal. A.P. Hill attacks Warren’s V Corps at Bristoe Station, but a day of maneuver in close country fails to produce any decisive result. Union losses are 51 dead and 329 wounded; the Confederates sustain 750 killed and wounded, plus 450 missing.

1864 Friday, October 14

Trans-Mississippi

Sterling Price issues a public call for recruits in Missouri. He subsequently claims that in his 1434-mile march his ill-equipped army was joined by 5000 men, but it took a dedicated Southerner to join the Confederate armies in the fall of 1864.

A Tribute to New Jersey's Abraham Lincoln... Robert Costello



The Old Baldy Civil War Round Table extends condolences to the family of Robert "Bob" Costello aka. New Jersey's President Abraham Lincoln. Bob was a true gentleman and will be missed by all who knew him. He served New Jersey as Lincoln for several decades. He appeared at Civil War events and visited schools as Mr. Lincoln. He joined us at our 2016 Symposium at Camden County College, greeting all who were there including 3rd USCT Troops and the Audubon choir who sang at the event. In Trenton, during a break, when he was portraying Lincoln's speech to the New Jersey Assembly on his way Washington, President Lincoln paused for some modern conveniences (a cell phone and a bottle of water). Our round table and its members appreciate all Bob did for the Civil War community and will remember him fondly. Here is the link to a tribute video of Bob as Lincoln... <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IHCaAiskZw>



Member Profile - John Galie

By Talon Lauriello, Member OBCWRT



John Galie was born in Pittsburgh Pennsylvania in 1955. At the age of 5, he and his family moved to Heritage Village in Marlton New Jersey which is where he grew up. He attended Saint Joan of Arc elementary school and he was in the first graduating class. He then went to Holy Cross in Delran for high school and John told me that it was painful. There was a far distance between his house and the high school with only one bus traveling between the two once a day. Because of this, he didn't participate in many after-school activities. He did however find some solace with the photography club since we could complete his assignments in and around his home.

John quickly realized that he wanted to become a mechanic so during high school he worked at small local repair shops specializing in lawn mower repairs. He learned a lot there and worked hard. His father's philosophy was that if you want something you have to earn it and John took that to heart. He even worked as a janitor at his old elementary school for some extra money in order to buy his own tools.

After graduating high school his father wanted him to go to college, so John chose to attend Drexel University in Philadelphia to become a Mechanical Engineer. His career path would forever change after his co-op program year with the National Weather Service in Washington DC. There he was exposed to a computer for the first time and it blew his mind. Right then and there he decided to change his major to Electrical Engineering and continued at Drexel for two more years.

During his 3rd year at Drexel, he met a girl while on his Co-Op assignment in Washington, D.C. named Patricia, who was a senior at Penn State. They were married during his junior year and moved to Flint Michigan, where Pat took a job with A.C. Spark Plug. This move required changing schools so John transferred to the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. He had to drive 50 miles to and from school which left no time for extracurriculars. The tedium of traffic and the annoyance of never attending a football game at this school was all worth it though when John graduated

Magna Cum Laude and got a great job at IBM.

His job involved developing semiconductors and processing technologies in East Fishkill, New York. In 1986 IBM reorganized and asked employees to volunteer to switch into different branches of the company. John volunteered to switch from the manufacturing side to the technical sales force. Over the years, John's various account responsibilities included State and Local Governments, Casinos in Atlantic City, and finally the U. S. Army.

This sales position took John and his family to Cherry Hill, New Jersey which is where he currently resides. He and his wife have been married for 45 years and they have four children that all became engineers. John has been involved with several volunteer opportunities such as being a Cub Scout leader for his son, Little League Coach, as well as being a Big Brother. John served on the Cherry Hill Board of Education for 12 years which enabled him to present all four of his children with their high school diplomas. Now his children are grown, and he enjoys spending time with his eight grandchildren. John retired from IBM in 2008 after 30 years of service.

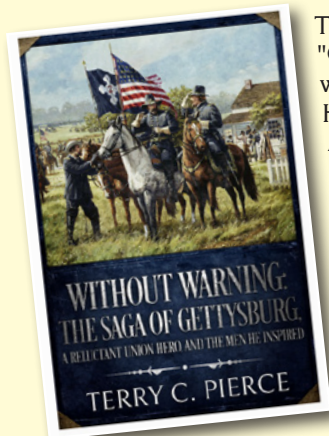
Johns interest in history started at an early age, when one cold November morning, his father woke him and his brother at four AM and said "get up, you two are coming with me". His father had business that day in Washington, DC and afterwards took the boys to Arlington National Cemetery. It was Tuesday November 26th, 1963, the day after JFK was buried. His parents both served in the U.S. Army Signal Corps during World War 2. His father was a radio intercept operator-(German)-stationed in Europe and his mother was a high-speed radio operator in the Women's Axillary Corp (WAC), stationed at Vint Hill Farms, Va. What really ignited his spark of interest in Civil War history was his first visit to Gettysburg with his good friend Bob Russo. After which he started looking into his family history and discovered that his grandfather served in World War I and his great grandfather served in the Civil War, 12th VA Co G. John went to Old Baldy meetings off and on for a few years until eventually deciding to join the organization. He has been a member for five years now and thoroughly enjoys it. John is currently a volunteer battlefield interpreter at the Monterey Pass Battlefield, Blue Ridge Summit, PA where he conducts weekend tours on a monthly basis.

Book Review

Without Warning: The Saga of Gettysburg A Reluctant Union Hero, And the Men He Inspired

by Terry C. Pierce

By Bob Sparks, Member OBCWRT

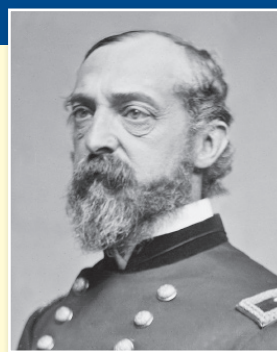


This is the story of the "Gettysburg" campaign from when Meade takes over from Hooker as commander of the Army of the Potomac on June 27, 1863 through the last day of the battle on July 3, 1863.

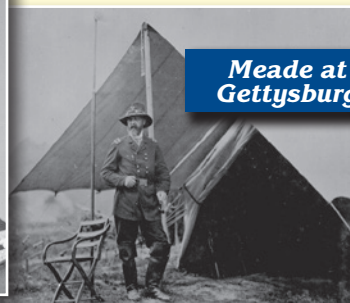
I enjoyed this book a lot. Even though it's a thick book, I whipped right through it. It's historical fiction, which I usually find entertaining. It may be fiction, since the author wasn't actually

there to observe and overhear conversations, but it appears to be very well researched as all the action is logged to the minute or half-hour with the correct units and leaders involved. The writer's task is to supply dialogue and detailed descriptions of the activity of men and units as well as the imagined emotions and thoughts of several principal characters. There is a real feel for being a spectator of the marching, the fighting, orders and conversations in most of the major actions.

Meade is portrayed as reluctantly taking on the appointment, expecting to be relieved by someone else after he gets defeated by Lee. What else could happen when he is given the commanding position right in the middle of an emergency, without having time to organize his staff, not knowing exactly where his corps are, not



Meade at Gettysburg



"Old Baldy"
Meade's War Horse



knowing where Lee's army is, nor Lee's intentions, and wondering what Lee's scheme is with Stuart's cavalry on the other side of Meade's forces? He decides he must try to win and what he needs to begin doing: bring his corps within supporting distances, march them all north as rapidly as possible, and disrupt Lee's plans. As the narrative progresses, there is a real feel of the 'fog of war' and how plans are continually disrupted and revised by new information.

I wonder if 'Snapping Turtle' Meade was really as 'snappy' as he is portrayed and whether Sickles was really as egotistical, and almost malevolent, as he is presented. But I did feel like I was on the scene and learned a lot of details about Meade's difficulties and the battle. And Meade's horse, 'Baldy', is mentioned many times!

“Those White Roses”

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.

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

Debbie Hughes

A carriage filled with jellies and other delicacies bumped along a country road outside Philadelphia one November morning in 1861. It was headed on a relief mission for sick soldiers at nearby Camp Wayne, a Union training and recruitment center.

Inside sat the woman who organized the expedition, Debbie Hughes, who lived a few miles up the road in Charlestown. She happened to be on furlough from her regular duties as a nurse in the nation’s capital.

Her sister nurses in Washington would probably not have been surprised to learn that Debbie used part of her break to help those in need. One admirer noted, “When the dark cloud of war hovered over our country, and the call came for noble, self-sacrificing women to volunteer as nurses to our ‘Grand Army,’ she was among the first to answer it—among the first to give her services; and heroically, faithfully has she labored ever since for the poor soldier.”

Debbie was overqualified for the job. Five years earlier, she had earned a medical degree from the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania. Founded in 1850 to establish a career path for women as doctors, it was the second such institution in the country. The first, in New England, had been founded in 1848.

Debbie submitted her thesis on cancer in January 1856. Her Dissertation on Carcinoma reveals a keen sense of observation, and a passion for critical study and problem solving.

After she arrived in Washington in 1861, Debbie impressed many with her skills as she treated the war’s first sick and wounded soldiers. Among this number was the hard-to-please Dorothea Dix, who superintended army nurses in the city. According to one writer, Debbie “was one of the most devoted nurses here, and was a great favorite with



Debbie Hughes

Miss Dix and those with whom she was thrown in contact in her labor of love.”

Debbie was assigned to Columbian College Hospital, where a fellow nurse recalled, “I shall ever remember her dear, pale, interesting face, (which I had a fine opportunity of studying as she sat opposite me at the table.)”

The furlough she received in the autumn of 1861 provided her with an opportunity to visit family in Charlestown. When she got wind of suffering soldiers at Camp Wayne, she characteristically took action.

On the morning of November 11, she started out on her relief mission with a sister, Hannah, in a wagon driven by William Williams, a teenager from town.

They never made it to their destination.

According to news reports, as the carriage approached a railroad crossing, an approaching train spooked the horse. The vehicle careened towards the tracks, slammed into the engine and was dragged some 20 feet before breaking loose. Hannah was thrown from the carriage on impact and landed beneath the locomotive. She was crushed to death. William and Debbie, caught up in the leather harnesses and other trimmings, were dragged along with the rest of the carriage. They were found clear of the tracks. William suffered severe injuries that required the amputation of a leg. He died the same day.

The doctors who examined Debbie found cuts, bruises and internal injuries. Despite the serious nature of her injuries, they offered an upbeat assessment of her condition with hope of a full recovery. As a precaution, Debbie made her last will and testament the same day as the accident.

Their initial optimism soon faded, for tetanus set in and she succumbed to the infection a week later. Debbie was 39.

News of her death left many mourners—family, friends, former patients and fellow nurses. One newspaper summed up her loss when it reported, “The nurse corps of the Army have lost in her one of its most accomplished and kind-hearted members.”

Library of Congress By, Ronald S. Coddington, Historian and Editor of the magazine, Military Images.

Sybil Jones

A woman driven to service by the love of her religion and her family, Sybil Jones was one of few Quaker nurses working at the Civil War’s battlefield hospitals. Jones was born in 1808, in Brunswick, Maine, to Ephraim and Susanna Jones, and was descended from prominent Quaker families. She married in 1833 to Eli Jones, a Quaker and distant relative.

Before the Civil War began, the Society of Friends was almost uniformly opposed to the institution of slavery, but also to the outbreak of a violent war. The Quakers’ longstanding commitment to goodwill and the equality of all humanity created a frustrating dissonance between their peace-oriented values and the violence of war – a dissonance Sybil and her husband found themselves

personally trapped within. Though the Joneses were educators by trade, Sybil and Eli left these positions in the early 1860s first to missionize in Europe, and then to help with the ongoing Civil War in America.

It is estimated that Sybil joined the war cause in 1864, shortly after her son enlisted and died in battle. Sybil was primarily stationed in Philadelphia and Washington, D.C., where she aided and ministered to wounded soldiers and provided religious counsel for politicians. Despite her Quakerish distaste for the war and her family's allegiance to the North, Sybil was said to have tended to approximately 30,000 soldiers, prisoners, and affiliates from the Union and the Confederacy. She took it on as her Christian duty to guide any and all wandering souls – regardless of their wartime affiliation – down the path toward "Christ's invisible kingdom."

It is unclear whether Sybil's role as a "nurse" included the wide range of medical duties traditionally associated with the position. Scholars write that she was primarily viewed as a preacher of Quaker gospel for the soldiers, and her services were always described in the context of ministerial blessings and sermons. To Sybil, Christian worship was equally as necessary to a soldier's healing



Sybil Jones

as was physical treatment. Indeed, when a doctor attempted to bar Sybil from sermonizing to severely wounded patients, she responded, "Our services never disturb."

By 1867, Sybil departed with her husband to complete missionary work overseas. She never engaged in any formal "nursing" after the war's conclusion, but she returned to her roots as an educator by founding an all-girls school in Ramallah, Syria. Sybil died of complications from dysentery in 1873, less than a decade after finishing her nursing services in the Civil War.

Library of Congress, By Elizabeth Lindqwister,

2019 Liljenquist Fellow, Prints & Photographs Division.

"We Were Cut Off!"

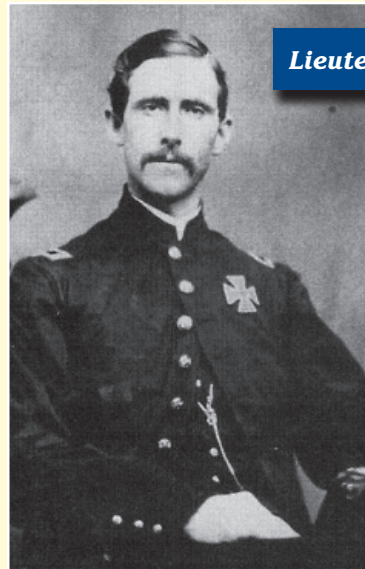
by Lieutenant Holman S. Melcher,
CWTI, December 1969

In the heavy fighting in The Wilderness, a young lieutenant and his company were trapped behind enemy lines and forced to fight their way back through to safety... Not content with this, they captured several prisoners and played havoc with a Confederate line in the process. In a memoir this lad of the 20th Maine tells how. . .

The 20th Maine, one of the more famous fighting regiments of the Civil War, suffered heavy losses at Gettysburg. The vacancies were afterwards partly filled by recruits, but the hard core of the unit, pitifully reduced in numbers, had to do most of the fighting in the subsequent campaign. The Battle of The Wilderness opened on May 5 with a heavy attack by Warren's V Corps westward along the Orange Turnpike, an attack opposed by Griffin, the key division commander, by Warren, and probably by Meade, army commander. However, Grant insisted that it be made. The Federals lost heavily, and were repulsed by Ewell's corps, although Bartlett's brigade of Griffin's division did break through the Confederate center. The following vignette describes the adventures of a small unit in this brigade, as told by the company commander. This was originally a paper read before the Maine Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Continued from last issue - September

Quick as a flash my man jumped forward and plunged his bayonet into his antagonist's breast, and throwing him backward pinned him to the ground. This was only one of many such scenes I saw enacted around me, in that fearful struggle. How I wished my sword had been ground to the sharpness of a razor; but the point was keen and I used it to the full strength of my arm.



Lieutenant Holman S. Melcher

I saw a tall, lank Rebel, only a few paces from me, about to fire at one of my men. I sprang forward and struck him with all my strength, intending to split his head open. But so anxious was I that my blow should fall on him before he could fire, that I struck before I got near enough for the sword to fall upon his head. The point cut the scalp on the back of his head and split his coat all the way down

the back. The blow hurt and startled him so much that he dropped his musket without firing, and surrendered. We marched him out with the other prisoners.

In less time than it has taken me to tell this we had scattered the line of battle and the way was open for us to escape. Two of our little band lay dead on the ground where we had fought, and several more were wounded,

but these latter we kept with us and saved them from capture. By spreading out our little company rather thin we were able to surround thirty-two prisoners we had captured in the melee and started them along on the double-quick, or as near to it as we could and keep the wounded along with us.

The Confederate line soon rallied and began to fire at us; but as there were many more of the Gray than the Blue in our ranks, they hesitated to do much firing, as they saw they would be more likely to kill friends than foe.

When our prisoners discovered how few were their captors and how near their many friends, they slackened their pace, refusing to double-quick, and seemed inclined to turn on us. I drew my revolver, and I have always regretted I did not have it in my hand instead of my sword during the struggle we had just been through; but it served me a good purpose now, as its seven barrels were loaded. Halting the squad and cocking my revolver I said, "The first man who does not keep up in his place will be instantly shot." As this little speech was made in as fierce and emphatic a manner as a boy could do it, they appeared to think that my threat might be carried out. When I shouted, "Forward, double-quick!" they trotted alongright lively.

One of our prisoners was a captain, who was badly wounded in the side. Though we made the other prisoners take turns in helping him along, it was painful to him to be moved at the rate we were marching. Therefore when we were well away from the enemy's line, and had come to one of our own regiments, I asked the commander to take this wounded captain off our hands until we could get our prisoners to a place of safety. I left another prisoner to take care of him while we pushed on with the others. Then after turning over our prisoners to the division provost marshal, we went back to take out the two we had left behind. But that regiment had changed its position and we did not find it, and so we did not get credit for all the prisoners we had captured.

In taking our prisoners out we struck our main line some distance to the left of the place where we had thrown up the works in the morning. Finding ourselves safely in our own lines we marched directly to our division headquarters where we delivered our prisoners. Then we made our way to the point in our line from which we had moved out to make the charge, where we found the survivors of our regiment already comfortably established in the works. There we were greeted with much surprise and joy, for they supposed we had all been killed or captured.

Old Baldy's presentation: September 9th Meeting "Little Round Top: Another Look – Was it really the key to the Battle of Gettysburg?"

Presentation by Herb Kaufman

By Kathy Clark, Member OBCWRT

Many books and publications have been written about the Battle of Gettysburg but in 1974 with the Michael Shaara's "Killer Angels" and then the 1993 movie "Gettysburg" the focus of the battle changed. Then Little Round Top became the focus of the entire battle and heroic action by Chamberlain's brigade also became a part of this new conclusion of the battle. Now Herb is asking the question, "Was Little Round Top the key to this 3-day battle?" In his presentation he tries to investigate this very important question.



Herb Kaufman

Lee explained as they crossed the river that Ewell should stay on the right of Stuart. He rode east but by July 2 no one knew where Stuart and his men had gone.

On June 28th – Meade assumed command of the Army of the Potomac. On June 30 Pettigrew and his brigade were not sure where the soldiers were located but saw other blue uniformed soldiers and became forced into a battle they did not expect. Meade and Lee were not planning on fighting in Gettysburg. As a result, this battle was an accidental battle. On July 1, Lee focused on

attacking Culps Hill but never mentioned Little Round Top as the site of any ongoing activities.

Captain Samuel Johnston (another of Lee's engineers) rode to the top of Little Round looking for Union soldiers and found none. When Lee heard the report, he believed that Meade's left flank and Union lines were unanchored. According to Captain Johnston's report the Union flank was left at the Emmetsburg Road. Although Lee did not have enough soldiers the 3rd Corps advanced to the Emmetsburg Road and Barlow came with his troops to collapse the Union line. Beginning with divisions of Hood and McLaws (nev-

er talked about attacking Little Round Top) and both knew that Little Round Top and Big Round Top were not an area they want to attack for the forested Western side was useless for battle. Colonel William Oates and his two regiments decided to go up Big Round Top and discovered they had to march down the hill in the direction of Little Round Top away from the forested areas to get down the mountain.



Colonel - USA
Strong Vincent

General Meade ordered General John Geary and two of his brigades to build breastworks but because of the lack of enough soldiers they could not complete the job. It was the Confederate army that was trying to break the Union right flank but capturing Little Round Top would not have accomplished that goal. If the Confederate army had decided to take Cemetery Hill, the Union troops could use the Baltimore Pike as an escape route. By 7:30PM, General Ewell and two Confederate brigades did not get any reinforcements but if they had and were on Cemetery Hill, they would have had clear access to the Union line. That was the objective of the battle on July 2-3, but Lee knew even if there was a breakthrough on Cemetery Hill the possession of Little Round Top would not have changed the outcome of the battle.

Lee continued to try to get up Cemetery Hill, so his troops were behind Union lines. Culp's Hill was another area where troops could go behind Union lines, but the problem was the troops had to filter down the hill, get their lines in order but had no time or space. The troops went down the hill rather than up the hill to attack. Attacking down the hill and then scattering was not the way any battle was usually fought.

Herb gives us four reasons about Little Round Top and its effects on the Battle of Gettysburg that he thinks are important to discuss and contemplate with fellow Civil War members.

1: Western face of Little Round Top was heavily forested. The presence of the thick wooded areas made military maneuvers for an advancing



Colonel - CSA
William Oates

column next to impossible.

2: When the Federal troops had continued to hold Little Round Top the troops were facing due west toward the Confederate positions. Had the Confederates taken the hill their infantry would also be facing in the same direction, due West, toward the Confederate line. Not one Confederate infantry would have faced the Union lines.

3: Late afternoon of July 2nd, the 20,000 men of the 6th corps began to arrive at Gettysburg and took a position East and South of Little Round Top.

4: While Captain Hazlett heroically man-handled his 10-pound Parrot cannons to the summit, the guns could not suppress their muzzles low enough to combat an infantry assault. On July 3 had the Confederates placed artillery on Little Round Top, the effects of artillery fire north to the Union lines would have been minimal. As a topographical engineer, Lee's real objective for success was the artillery fire toward the Union lines but felt that would not have made any difference for a positive outlook.

Little Round Top was not a military battle but an example of trying to maintain the high ground. All the men fighting on Little Round Top demonstrated heroism, courage, and sacrifice! We honor all the men who fought and died for this cause from the Generals to enlisted men and the many other individuals who sacrificed their lives. Many battle decisions could have been thought through in a better way for the cause and the outcome of the Civil War could have turned out differently.

Thank you, Herb, for a thought-provoking presentation that questions the battle of Gettysburg and how it was fought from a different perspective. At the same time, we are very honored to have Herb as a member of Old Baldy for over 35 years. Herb continues to teach at Manor College and at Camden County College, usually in Cherry Hill. His lectures are well researched and fun to learn new facts about a subject you thought you knew from our history books.

Little Round Top: Was it the Key to the Battle of Gettysburg?

By Herb Kaufman, Member OBCWRT

I wish to thank all the members and friends of the Old Baldy CWRT who participated in my presentation in September. There were numerous questions raised in the discussion about my thesis that it was the Culp's Hill - Cemetery Hill axis that held the key to the battle, not the action at Little Round Top.

One participant quoted the esteemed historian, Harry W. Pfanz that Little Round Top "was the key of the whole position."



Most respectfully, I disagree with Mr. Pfanz.

I have four arguments with regard to the position on Little Round Top:

First: Had the Confederate assault been successful the Confederate infantry would have been facing west, toward their own lines. Not a single Confederate regiment would have faced the Union lines.

Second: Only the west face of Little Round Top had been cleared of woods. The remaining sides continued to be heavily forested. This would have made any Confederate infantry assault difficult if not impossible since the wood lot and boulders would have broken up any eastward advance.

Third: As demonstrated on July 3, only a single Confederate artillery piece would have been able to enfilade the Union lines. Artillery on Little Round Top would have proved useless for an assault.

Fourth: By the afternoon of July 2, the 20,000-man VI Corps had arrived and essentially sealed off Little Round Top along the north and east sides.

Had the Confederate infantry attempted an advance toward the Union rear, their movement would have been disrupted by having to work their way through the woods and boulders to the eastern base of Little Round Top; they would then have had no space to form up and dress their lines since they would have immediately come under fire by the men of the VI Corps.

A number of participants raised the issue of the movement of the VI Corps on July 2. They questioned whether that Corps would have been in place in time to defend and disrupt a Confederate assault into the Union rear. The battle for Little Round Top began around 4:30 pm and lasted about one hour.

The best way to respond to these questions is to read the descriptions of the movement of the VI Corps as judiciously recorded and described on the Government Tablets on the Gettysburg battlefield.

The **Sixth Corps** tablet states as follows:

July 2. Arrived in the afternoon (emphasis added) after a march of over 30 miles. Nevin's Brigade Wheaton's Division, Bartlett's Brigade Wright's Division went into action about sunset on the left centre between the divisions of 5th Corps and assisted in repulsing the Confederate assault. Russell's and Torbert's Brigades Wright's Division was sent to the extreme left of the line east of Round Top. Shaler's Brigade Wheaton's Division was held in reserve near the left centre.

Sixth Corps, Third Division tablet states:

July 2. Arrived about 2 P.M. and late in the day (emphasis added) marched toward the north slope of Little Round Top. Third Brigade with Second Brigade First Division went into action at sunset on the right of First Brigade Third Division Fifth Corps on the northwest slope of Little Round Top and the combined force drove the advancing Confederates back down the slope across Plum Run marsh and a hundred yards up the slope beyond. First and Second Brigades were in reserve on the northeast slope of Little Round Top.

Sixth Corps, Third Division, First Brigade tablet states:

July 2. Arrived about 2 P. M. from Manchester Md. and late in the day moved to the northeast slope of Little Round Top and held in reserve bivouacking for the night near Taneytown Road in rear of Second Brigade.

Sixth Corps, Third Division, Second Brigade tablet states:

July 2. Arrived about 2 P. M. from Manchester Md. and late in the day moved to the northeast slope of Little Round Top and held in reserve. Bivouacked for the night with First Brigade in the rear.

Sixth Corps, Third Division, Third Brigade tablet states:

July 2. Arrived about 2 P. M. and late in the day moved to the north slope of Little Round Top. On the advance of Brig. Gen. Wofford's Brigade and others forcing First and Second Brigades Second Division Fifth Corps across Plum Run and up the west base of Little Round Top the Brigade with First Brigade Third Division Fifth Corps on the left countercharged forcing the Confederates down the hill and across Plum Run and marsh and 100 yards up the slope beyond and remained during the night having recaptured two Napoleon guns.

The **First Division** tablet notes that the division "arrived about 4 P.M. and 6 P. M."

The **Second Division** tablet states "reached Gettysburg at 5 P.M."

What the battlefield tablets clearly and unequivocally acknowledge is that by the time of the Confederate assault, the Third Division of the VI Corps had already reached the battlefield, and was in place to repel any assault. Several brigades "went into action" on July 2. Further, by around 6:00 P. M., the remaining two divisions were also in place, effectively sealing off the eastern base of Little Round Top.

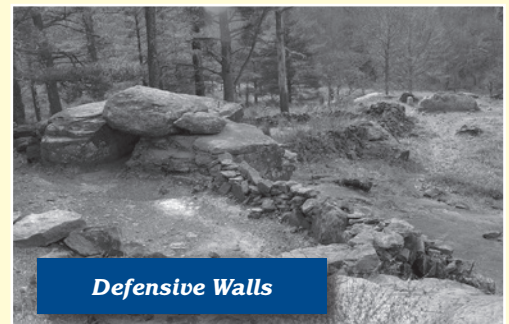
My thesis is also supported by authors Scott Bowden and Bill Ward in their history, "Last Chance for Victory: Robert E. Lee and the Gettysburg Campaign." (Winner of the Douglas Southall Freeman History Award, the Nathan Bedford Forrest History Award, and other significant history awards).

General Lee never ordered an attack on Little Round Top and it "did not figure prominently into Lee's plans." "Unlike Little Round Top, the capture of Cemetery Hill would have completely unhinged Meade's entire line."

When we examine the Culp's Hill - Cemetery Hill axis, we can clearly observe that had the Confederate attacks of July 2 and July 3 broken through, the Federal line would have been cut in two, and the escape and supply route of the Baltimore Pike would have been broken.

Had their assault on Little Round Top been successful, they would have held the small hill, but would have gained no military advantage.

I very much appreciate the opportunity to present my thoughts to the round table. Thank you for taking the time to read my thesis and I hope that my thoughts will stimulate further discussion.



Defensive Walls

Holding the Right: The 137th New York Regiment at Gettysburg

Editor's Remarks... by Don Wiles, OBCWRT Member

To add to the support of Herb's analysis of Little Round Top as the Key to Gettysburg. I have done many tours and talks on the Culp's Hill area with many Battlefield Guides and Historians. Read many books and accounts of the action on Culp's Hill and have changed my view on Little Round Top being the key and saving the Union Army at Gettysburg.

If you are interested in this area of the Battlefield and you go to Gettysburg look up one of the "Guides" Sue Boardman, John Archer or "Mister Culp's Hill" Charlie Fennell. You will get a new perspective of this part of the battle.

They say that the history of events is written by the winning survivors. Unlike Colonel Lawrence Chamberlain, Colonel David Ireland died in 1864 and did not get to write or give talks on the actions of the 137th New York.

Some of the High Points of the battle:

The action on Little Round Top was about 1 hour on July 2nd. during daylight hours.

Colonel Strong Vincent's Brigade - 20th Maine, 16th Michigan, 44th New York, 83rd Pennsylvania - Engaged 1336
Casualties Killed 6 Officers, 83 Men; Wounded 17 Officers, 236 Men; Captured Or Missing 11 Men. Total 352.

Confederate Attack - Total 2,027

Robertson's Brigade - 4th, 5th Texas

Law's Brigade - 4th, 5th, 47th Alabama

The action on Culp's Hill was about 12 hours on July 2nd and 3rd. during daylight and during the night..

During the Civil War very few actions were at night due to the fact that soldiers had a vitamin deficiency, vitamin A.

This affected their eyesight. The soldiers could only go by muzzle flashes.

There were also night actions on Cemetery Hill on July 2nd.

Brigadier General George Sears Greene's Brigade - 60th, 78th, 102nd, 137th, and 149th New York - Engaged 1424

Casualties Killed 6 Officers 61 Men. Wounded 10 Officers 202 Men. Captured Or Missing 1 Officers 23 Men. Total 303.

Confederate Attack - Total 6,400

Jones Brigade - 21st, 25th, 42nd, 44th, 48th, 50th Virginia

Nicholl's Brigade - 1st, 2nd, 10th, 14th, 15th Louisiana

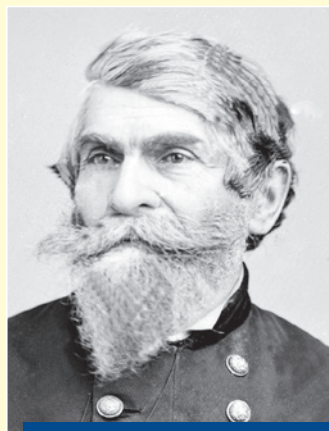
Stuart's Brigade - 1st Maryland Battalion, 1st, 3rd North Carolina, 10th, 23rd, 37th Virginia

This is an excerpt from an article in the Gettysburg Magazine No. 15 by Jay Jorgensen

The men of the 137th New York attempted to make the best of the situation. Even though they had not been engaged in battle on that first day of July, the hard fighting west and north of the town by the First and Eleventh Corps gave little promise other than deadly combat the following day. Some of the men of the regiment boiled coffee, while others attempted to relax and get what sleep they could. Corporal Hyde wandered over to a house looking for something to eat and ended up staying the night. There he was entertained by "a very pretty girl" named Hannah. Hannah's parents were very afraid, but Hyde recalled Hannah as "brave as a lion."

During the evening and early morning hours the Third Corps relieved Brig. Gen. John W. Geary's Second Division, Twelfth Corps. General Slocum ordered Geary to move his division from its position on the Union left over to the Union right, an order that was promptly obeyed. The Third Brigade took up position to the right of, and at right angle with, the First Corps on the crest of Culp's Hill. General Greene provided a good description of his brigade's position:

Rock Creek running past our front at the distance of 200 to 400 yards. Our position and the front were covered with a heavy growth of timber, free from undergrowth, with large



**Brigadier General - USA
George Sears Greene**

ledges of rock projecting above the surface. These rocks and trees offered good cover for marks-men. The surface was very steep on our left, diminishing to a gentle slope on our right.

The regiments of Greene's brigade were facing eastward, with the 60th New York on the left, followed in a southerly direction by the 102nd, 149th, and 137th New in front of the brigade.

Extending Geary's divisional line farther south was Brig. Gen. Thomas L. Kane's

Second Brigade, with Col. Charles Candy's First Brigade forming in rear of Greene's brigade as support. On the right of Kane's brigade the First Division continued the Federal lines, resting ultimately on what Greene referred to as "an impassable mill-pond on Rock Creek.

Once into position, the men of the Twelfth Corps began constructing breastworks. They used all available materials, piling up wood and felled trees, and supported the works

with earth, brush, and rocks. "Head-logs" were placed upon the breastworks as finishing touches. The defense line was completed late in the morning. Greene, a careful engineer, had his New Yorkers construct a traverse line of works running at right angles with the end of his position on the right. This would prove fortuitous in the ensuing fight.

General Lee's plan on July 2, called for an assault upon the Federal left by James Longstreet's First Corps, with Richard Ewell's Second Corps probing the Federal right and attacking in unison with Longstreet's men if the situation warranted it." Shortly after 4 p.m., Maj. Gen. John Bell Hood's division began assaulting the Federals in and around Devil's Den and the Round Tops.

On the Federal right, Maj. Joseph W. Latimer, commanding sixteen artillery pieces, began cannonading Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill. Almost immediately fire was returned by Federal batteries posted on Cemetery Hill, Culp's Hill, Stevens' Knoll, and Power's Hill. For one and one-half hours this deadly firefight continued, causing severe damage to Latimer's cannon. The young Confederate commander withdrew all but four of his guns from Benner's Hill and resumed firing away at the Union positions. The superior Federal firepower soon silenced the Confederate cannoners, and a lull came over the area.

With the heaviest fighting taking place on the Federal left, General Meade began stripping his forces on his right to support the left against Longstreet's attack. General Geary, commanding the Twelfth Corps' Second Division, received orders from Henry Slocum "to move the division by the right flank, and follow the First Division, leaving one brigade to occupy the line of works of the entire corps." The forces left behind to protect the Federal right was Greene's Third Brigade. Greene reported:

The First Division and the First and Second Brigades of the Second Division were ordered from my right, leaving the entrenchments of Kane's Brigade and [Brig. Gen. Alpheus S. Williams' Division unoccupied on the with drawal of those troops. I received orders to occupy the whole of the entrenchments previously occupied by the Twelfth Army Corps with my brigade. The movement was commenced, and the



One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment on my right was moved into the position vacated by Kane's (Second) brigade."

Capt. Jesse H. Jones of the 60th New York recalled that "the intention was to place the men an arm's-length apart, but, by the time the left of the brigade had fairly doubled files, the enemy was too near to allow of further arrangements being made." In fact, as the Confederates under the commands of Brig. Gen. George Stuart, Col. Jesse M. Williams (Brig. Gen. Francis T. Nicholls' brigade) and Brig. Gen. John M. Jones splashed across Rock Creek at the base of Culp's Hill, Greene's New Yorkers were spread out

very thinly. Each of the regiments stretched to the right to cover twice its original front. The 137th New York sidled to the right, ultimately manning the position held by Col. George A. Cobham's 11th Pennsylvania. Having spread out this far, Greene's brigade had no reserve, resulting in "a 'thin line of separate men' fully a foot apart, a wide interval in a Civil War-period formation that meant a significant loss in firepower?"

The Confederate advance was hindered by the work of skirmishers from the 78th New York, as well as men detailed from the other commands of Greene's brigade, under Lt. Col. John Redington. Included in that skirmish line was Company H, 137th New York, under Capt. C. F. Baragar, who had been sent out by Colonel Ireland at 6 p.m. Soon the sheer number of Rebel soldiers in the area caused the skirmishers to rush for the safety of the breastworks atop Culp's Hill. It was now approximately 7 p.m. and the sun was setting. Soon darkness would spread over the hillside.

The 137th New York had barely finished re-deploying into the entrenchments constructed by the 109th Pennsylvania, 11th Pennsylvania, and 20th Connecticut when Stuart's brigade surged forward. The Confederates were aligned (left to right) as follows: 10th Virginia, 23rd Virginia, 37th Virginia, 1st Maryland, and 3rd North Carolina, with the 1st North Carolina in support, attacked with 2121 men." Greene reacted promptly to the danger.



**Colonel - USA
David Ireland**



**Brigadier General - CSA
George H. Stuart**

As soon as the attack commenced, I sent to [Brig.] General [James S.] Wadsworth, commanding the division of the First Corps on our left and to Major General [Oliver O.] Howard, commanding the Eleventh Corps, posted on the left of the First Corps, for assistance, to which they promptly responded, by sending to my support the Sixth Wisconsin, Colonel [Rufus R.] Dawes; Fourteenth Brooklyn [84th New York], Colonel [Edward B.] Fowler; One Hundred and forty-seventh New York, Major Banta [probably Maj. George Harney] (in all about 355 men), from the First Corps, and the Eighty-second Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel [Edward S.] Salomon; Forty-fifth New York, Colonel [George von] Amsberg; Sixty-first Ohio, Colonel [Stephen J.] McGroarty (in all about 400 men) [and the 157th New York] from the Eleventh corps.

These additional 755 men would help repel Johnson's troops later in the evening, but for the time being the 137th New York had to go it alone on the right of Greene's brigade line. Stuart's two right regiments, the 3rd North Carolina and the 1st Maryland, approached the Federal entrenchments first. Pressing forward in the darkness the North Carolinians soon received fire from the 149th New York, posted to the left of Ireland's regiment. When Ireland ordered his men to open an oblique fire on the 3rd North Carolina, the 1st Maryland attacked the 137th New York, relieving the pressure on fellow Southerners. General Stuart remembered this initial firefight:

The Third North Carolina and First Maryland Battalion, which were now entirely separated from the rest of the brigade, advanced up the hill, however, steadily toward the enemy's breastworks, the enemy falling slowly back. Our loss was heavy, the fire being terrific and in part a cross-fire.

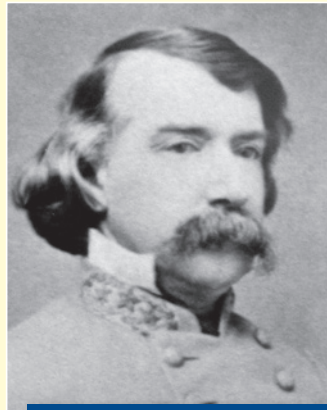
The remaining regiments of Stuart's command came into position south of the 137th New York and prepared to assault."

The advancing Virginia regiments in Stuart's brigade separated from the left flank of the 1st Maryland. In the confusion and roar of battle, Lt. Col. Simeon Walton of the 23rd Virginia did not know what troops were in his front, and Lt. Charles A. Raienes volunteered to go forward to identify them. Raienes advanced to within twenty paces of what turned out to be Ireland's regimental line, identified them as Yankees, fired his pistol at one, and ran back to report his findings to Walton.

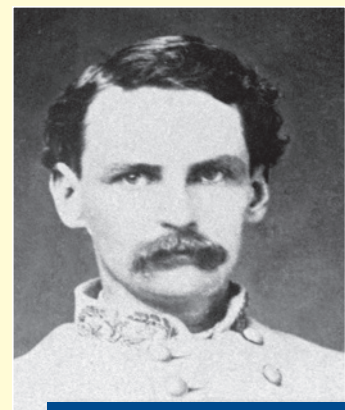
With the Virginians in place to assault the 137th New York, Ireland's men were outnumbered five to one. In addition to the great disparity in numbers, the New Yorkers' position would be difficult to maintain. The men on the right flank were unsupported, and the ground in front of them sloped gently down toward Rock Creek, affording the Southern infantrymen their best line of attack along the otherwise steep slopes of Culp's Hill. Stuart's line surged forward, the second of four attacks they would make between 7 and 10 p.m. that evening.

During this second attack the Confederates discovered the unsupported right flank of the 137th New York and began maneuvering to that open ground. Ireland reacted promptly.

[I] ordered Company A, the right-flank company, to form at right angles with the breastworks, and check the advance of the enemy, and they did for some time, but,



Brigadier General - CSA
John M. Jones



Brigadier General - CSA
Francis R. T. Nicholls

being sorely pressed, they fell back a short distance to a better position.

It was now about 8 p.m., and short-lived support reached the 137th New York. Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, hearing the fighting on Culp's Hill and fearing that Slocum's position had been irreparably weakened by the transfer of the Twelfth Corps troops to the Federal left, directed Brig. Gen. John Gibbon to send troops to reinforce Slocum. Gibbon sent the 71st and 106th Pennsylvania regiments, both from Brig. Gen. Alexander S. Webb's brigade, positioned at the Union center on Cemetery Ridge.

Col. Richard Penn Smith led his 71st Pennsylvania (also known as the "California Regiment") toward Culp's Hill and was met there by Capt. Charles P. Horton, Greene's adjutant. Horton directed the Pennsylvanians to the right of Greene's line, where they went into the position previously held by Company A of the 137th New York. This was along a stone wall to the right-rear of Ireland's position. Smith recalled that Horton "Assur[ed] me that all was safe on either flank." That was not the case, as Smith sent forth a skirmish party of nineteen, which quickly ran into the advancing Confederates of the 10th Virginia.

The Pennsylvanians remained in line for only a few moments, receiving several shots. Then, to the astonishment of Captain Horton, the 71st Pennsylvania: rose up and retreated in line, apparently without panic or disorder. Riding up to the Colonel, I found that he had ordered the retreat, saying that he would not have his men murdered."

Ireland only reported that "they remained there [in position] but a short time. They fell back to the line of works constructed by the Third Brigade." Naturally, Col. Smith had a different perspective on his regiment's actions:

Arriving at the front, I became engaged with the enemy on the front. At the same time he attacked me on my right and rear. I immediately ordered my command to retire to the road in my rear, when I returned to camp against orders."

Colonel Ireland had no time to consider the strange actions of Smith's regiment, for the Confederates were in the midst of their third assault upon the New Yorkers. The regiment was receiving heavy fire from three sides. The 10th Virginia had worked its way along the stone wall previously occupied by Company A and the 71st Pennsylvania and was firing at the New Yorkers from the west. The 23rd Virginia fired from the south into the right flank of the

137th New York, and the rest of Steuart's Brigade kept up a steady firefight from the east. The men of the 137th New York were no longer able to hold their position in the saddle area between upper and lower Culp's Hill. Colonel Ireland ordered his men to withdraw northward and take up position behind the traverse Greene had fortuitously thrown up earlier that day. During the withdrawal, Pvt. George Pile of the 37th Virginia captured one man by grabbing hold of the man's knapsack and another man by grabbing his sword belt.

Captain Horton witnessed the initial withdrawal of the 137th New York, led by the right two companies. He commented:

These two companies, attacked in front and flank, fell back behind the traverse in very good order and met the flank attack with such a steady fire that the rebels again fell back, their third attack having failed as had the others. It was now pitch dark. Three attacks of the enemy had been signally repulsed.

From their newly formed position along the traverse, the men of the 137th New York were able to keep up a steady fire against Steuart's Confederates in the saddle area. The threat on the right of the regiment had temporarily been alleviated. Then, too, reinforcements were on their way.

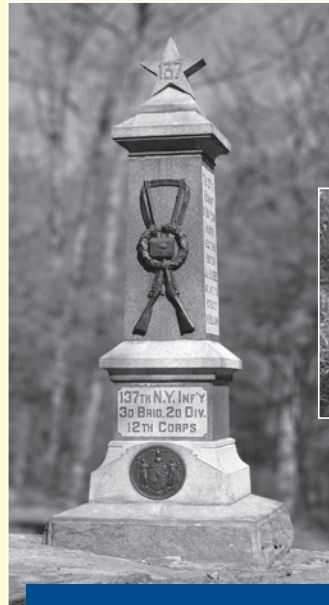
However, before relief arrived, the 137th New York had one more attack to repulse. The Confederates had kept up a harassing fire in the dark against the New Yorkers. One group of the Southerners was particularly effective, and twenty-six-year-old Capt. Joseph H. Gregg of Company I attempted to remedy the situation. Colonel Ireland reported the results: "Captain Gregg, in command of a small squad of men, charged with the bayonet the enemy that were harassing us most, and fell, mortally wounded, leading and cheering on his men." Sergeant Rudy recalled of Gregg: "Our Captain [was] severely wounded in the side and left arm. I helped to carry him off with terrible groans." The officer had his left arm amputated that evening and died the next day from his wounds. The regiment continued to hold its position until after 10 p.m. At that time it was relieved by the 14th Brooklyn and the returning Second Brigade under Kane's command.

During the crucial evening hours of combat on July 2, the 137th New York was conspicuous for its bravery. Colonel Ireland, who left a sickbed against doctor's orders on June 16, 1863, to rejoin his regiment, was particularly effective. General Greene's report commented: "Colonel Ireland was attacked on his flank and rear. He changed his position and maintained his ground with skill and gallantry, his regiment suffering very severely."

Everyone in the regiment contributed to the defense of Culp's Hill, even the regimental band. Chief Musician O.

Bingham recalled that during the fighting he "had his cap shot off his head as he was carrying a wounded sergeant from the line; he lost five men of his drum corps—three wounded and two captured." During the fight for Culp's Hill, Ireland's regiment anchored the right flank of the Army of the

Potomac. Of the 423 men of the regiment engaged in the fighting, 40 were killed, 87 were wounded and 10 were missing, a total of 137 casualties. The 137th New York's



137th New York Regiment at Gettysburg



Left and Right Flank Markers

percentage of loss was 32.4. The regiment that anchored the left flank of the army, and which also conducted a bayonet charge (the 20th

Maine), suffered the same percentage of loss.

The 137th New York performed extremely well on the evening of July 2, 1863. The men's coolness under fire and resolute determination won for them the admiration of their comrades and helped preserve the Army of the Potomac at a crucial moment during the battle of Gettysburg.

Note: If you have an interest in this part of the battle here are some articles and books that may help:

Articles

- Gettysburg Magazine - Issues 7, 9, 10, 15, 40, 49, 65
- Blue & Gray Magazine - Holiday 2002 Issue
- Blue & Gray Magazine - Spring 2006
- North & South Magazine - Volume 1 • Number 5

Books

- Culp's Hill at Gettysburg - by John Archer
- Gettysburg Culp's Hill & Cemetery Hill - by Harry Pfanz
- Stay and Fight it out - by Daniel Davis, Chris Mackowski
- The Battle for the Barb - by Charles Fennell
- The Hour was one of Horror - by John Archer
- Culp's Hill: The Attack and Defense of the Union Flank - by John Cox

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

Boscov's Friends Helping Friends Coupons

Contact Old Baldy to help to distribute them.
856.427.6966

Email: oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net





2022 Western Theater Symposium Information

We are just under one year for the Western Theater Symposium
(Postponed this year due to COVID)

Much work was done late 2019/early 2020 in planning, project lists and many of our members had volunteered.

We will be restarting the efforts and will be reaching out again to our members for support and volunteers.

The speakers, agenda and the facility (Rutgers) will be the same.

The event will be held on April 29 - April 30, 2022

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

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2021, 2022

November 11, 2021 – Thursday
Carol Adams

“Pulling for the Union: The Philadelphia and Reading
Railroad in the Civil War”

December 9, 2021 – Thursday
“Member Social Night”

January 13, 2022 – Thursday
Mike Bunn

“The Assault on Fort Blakeley:
The Thunder and Lightning of Battle”

February 10, 2022 – Thursday
Chris Bagley

“The Horse at Gettysburg:
Prepared for the Day of Battle”

March 10, 2022 – Thursday
Jim Remsen & Brad Upp

“Back From Battle: The Forgotten Story
of Pennsylvania's Camp Discharge”

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

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

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia
Camden County College
Blackwood Campus - Connector Building
Room 101 Forum, Civic Hall, Atrium
oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net
Founded January 1977

President: Richard Jankowski
Vice President: Kathy Clark
Treasurer: Frank Barletta
Secretary: Sean Glisson
Programs: Dave Gilson
Membership: Amy and Dan Hummel

Trustees:
Paul Prentiss
Tom Scurria
Dave Gilson

Editor: Don Wiles - cwwiles@comcast.net