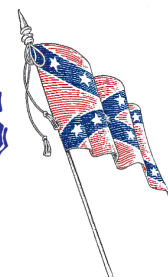


THE OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE ROBERT E. LEE CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE OF CENTRAL NJ



OCTOBER 7, 2019 MEETING

Woodbridge Public Library, 7 pm

GENERAL JOHN BUFORD

Speaker: Michael Smith

John Buford Jr. was born in Versailles, Kentucky March 4, 1826 (near Lexington). The family moved to Rock Island, Illinois in 1836 when John was 10 years old. He graduated West Point Class of 1848, 16th of 38. Frontier service was in both the 1st and 2nd Dragoons. Took part in the Utah Expedition in 1858-1859. At the onset of hostilities in 1861, he was captain of Company B in the 2nd Dragoons in Utah.

Buford was promoted to major in the Inspector General's office and then Brigadier General of Volunteers in July 1862. After 2nd Bull Run, he became Chief of Cavalry and served as such through Antietam and Fredericksburg. In the Spring of 1863, he returned to field command with the Reserve Brigade. Buford took part in Stoneman's diversionary raid towards Richmond while the battle of Chancellorsville was waged in the Wilderness. In June 1863, he took command of the First Division, Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac and commanded the division in the Battle of Brandy Station, June 9, the largest cavalry battle in North American history. He led the division during the Loudoun Valley phase of the Gettysburg campaign, trying to penetrate Jeb Stuart's screen of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia in its march to Pennsylvania.

The First Division (with only two of three brigades) arrived in Gettysburg on June 30. The afternoon and evening were spent in determining the location of the various Confederate forces and in making arrangements for entertaining those forces the next day. On July 1, 1863, his boys did just that and were successful in delaying Henry Heth's division of A.P. Hill's corps west of Gettysburg until the Union I Corps came to their relief. Following the Battle of Gettysburg, the First Division unsuccessfully tried to interdict Lee's retreat back to Virginia in the area of Falling Waters and Williamsport, Maryland.

John Buford closed out the 1863 campaign season in northern Virginia in ill health, having suffered from rheumatism, exhaustion and finally he contracted typhoid in November. He left the field the third week of November for Washington, DC, never to return. He was promoted to Major General of Volunteers on December 16 for distinguished and meritorious service at the Battle of Gettysburg and died the same day at the age of 37. General Buford is buried at West Point Military Academy.

Our speaker this month is Michael Smith, who will portray John Buford. For years, Michael moved around the country and world, until 1997 found him settling down in his home on the scene of the first morning's battle at Gettysburg. The locale contributed to a never-ending quest to understand and convey the actions and character of John Buford, professional soldier, family man, and father figure to his "boys."

Son of a career Air Force master sergeant, Mike had an interest in military history that started at age 11 while living in Ankara, Turkey and has never stopped.

As Mike reviewed the little personal information available about the late General John Buford (not to be mistaken for his half-brother Napoleon or his cousin Abraham (CSA)), he found that in personality, he and John were quite similar. Also, similar to West Point cadets of the era, Mike has an undergraduate degree in mechanical engineering with the addition of an MBA in finance and international business (both degrees from Penn State University). Twenty years of continuing research has allowed Mike to develop insights into John Buford that have helped to explain the general's actions and his frustrations with the inaction and lack of commitment to the objective of some others.

Part of Mike's learning experience has been as a cavalry trooper in Civil War re-enactments while still a neophyte horseman. As a consequence, when he speaks of the training of troopers, it is from firsthand experience where quite literally that experience was gained by the seat of the pants.

His wife, Diane, portrays Martha McDowell Duke Buford and the two of them are active in Victorian Era dancing.

NEWS AND NOTES

* **DUES ARE DUE!** Attached is the 2019-2020 dues flyer.

* We want to hear from you! Any member who has recently taken an interesting Civil War related trip, or has read a good Civil War book should consider sharing the information with the rest of the RE Lee CWRT members. You can e-mail the information to newsletter editor Chris Luzhak at CJLuzhak@gmail.com or you can mail it in to the Round Table at R.E. Lee CWRT, 1162 St. George Avenue, Suite 194, Avenel, NJ 07001.

President's Column

Thank you, Allen Thompson, for your presentation about Samuel R. Johnston and his supposedly flawed reconnaissance at Gettysburg. Your insights and analysis gave us a new perspective on the purpose and goals on Johnston's actions and may have redeemed his reputation in the eyes of some historians.



September speaker Allen Thompson

Our raffle for the Don Troiani print *The Irish Brigade at Gettysburg* is underway. Tickets are \$10 each and when all 50 tickets are sold, we will pull the ticket for the lucky winner.

We are soliciting suggestions for next year's field trip. If you have a particular Civil War site you would like us to consider, drop your proposal in the suggestion box or let me know at one of our meetings. The Executive Board of our Civil War Round Table will consider all suggestions and we will get back to our membership in a timely fashion once we have decided on our destination.

We are entering the 30th year as a Round Table and are looking for a way we can mark this auspicious occasion in a special way. Any ideas you may have would be greatly appreciated. Please keep in mind that as a 501(c)3 charitable/educational organization, we have limited resources and cannot do anything too extravagant.

Congratulations to our September book winners: Mike Lawrence (*Civil War Dictionary*); Andrew Mazurek (*Great Maps of the Civil War* and *Soul of the Lion: the Biography of Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain*); Daniel Davidson (*Not War But Murder: Cold Harbor 1864*); Paul Knepper (*Battle Cry of Freedom*); Kelly McVey (*Encyclopedia of the Civil War*); and Greg Varga (Civil War DVD Set from the History Channel).

Our next meeting will be Monday, November 4 at 7 pm at the Woodbridge Main Branch Library. Our featured speaker will be Paul Martin. Until then enjoy Columbus Day and a Happy Halloween to all!

—Tom Kuzma

Reporting from Gettysburg

By Bruce Form

On March 21, 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt in his address to the Congress on Unemployment Relief proposed, among other New Deal initiatives, the creation of a Civilian Conservation Corps. The CCC (or “Cs”) was a major part of President Roosevelt’s New Deal that provided unskilled manual labor jobs related to the conservation and development of natural resources in rural lands owned by federal, state, and local governments. The CCC was designed to provide jobs for young men who had difficulty finding jobs and to provide some financial relief to their families during the Great Depression in the United States.



Crest of the CCC

It was President Roosevelt’s belief that the Civilian Conservation Corps members could be used in complex work, that would not interfere with normal employment, and CCC members would be confined to work in forestry, the prevention of soil erosion, flood control, and similar projects. He strongly stated that this type of work is of definite practical value, not only through the prevention of great present financial loss to families, but also as a means of creating future national wealth.

On April 5, 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, with an executive order, established the Civilian Conservation Corps. The CCC was now officially part of his New Deal programs, combating high unemployment during the Great Depression by putting hundreds of thousands of young men between the ages of 18 and 25 (later changed to ages 17 to 28) from every state to work on environmental conservation projects throughout the country.



Roosevelt Park Monument, Edison, NJ, erected by Middlesex County in 1933. CCC Company 1209 was trained by the US Army in forestry operations and worked in Raritan Township (now Edison Township) on CCC Project P-67 beginning August 8, 1935. Photo courtesy of Zev Form.

4 The Official Records

Each CCC camp was located in the area of particular conservation work to be performed and organized around a complement of up to 200 civilian enrollees in a designated numbered “company” unit. The CCC camp was a temporary community in itself, structured to have barracks (initially Army tents) for 50 enrollees each, officer/technical staff quarters, medical dispensary, mess hall, recreation hall, educational building, lavatory and showers, technical/administrative offices, tool room/blacksmith shop and motor pool garages.

Honorable Discharge
from the
Civilian Conservation Corps

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to Certify That* GEORGE FORM CCC-515783
a member of the CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS, who was enrolled
July 6, 1937 at Fort Dix, N.J., is hereby
HONORABLY DISCHARGED therefrom, by reason of**
S.T.S. - Not desiring to reenroll

Said George Form was born in Newark
in the State of New Jersey. When enrolled he was 17 years
of age and by occupation a Typist. He had Brown eyes,
Brown hair, Ruddy complexion, and was 5 feet
6 1/2 inches in height. His color was White

Given under my hand at San Girt, New Jersey, this Twenty-fourth day
of December, one thousand nine hundred and Forty

Robert W. ...
Robert W. ... Subaltern

* Insert name, as "John J. Doe,"
if given reason for discharge.
C. C. Form No. 2
April 1, 1937

CCC discharge papers of George Form, father of Bruce Form

Initially CCC camps were open to all and members worked together. However, at this time in our nation’s history racial discrimination was still an approved social practice and by July of 1935 African Americans and Native Americans who were in the “Cs” did not, as a rule, work or live in the same CCC camp as white members.



CCC Statue in Roosevelt Park, Edison, NJ commemorating the work of the Civil Conservation Corps. Photo courtesy of Zev Form.

In Gettysburg, Pennsylvania there were two CCC Camps, designated as MP-1-PA and MP-2-PA and later changed to NP-1 and NP-2 (MP = Military Park; NP = National Park). NP-1 was called Camp Renaissance located in Pitzer’s Wood and NP-2 called Camp McMillan Woods, later referred to as just Camp McMillan, was located in McMillan Woods, both on the National Military Park Battlefield grounds. NP-1 was for the White CCC members and NP-2 was for African American members.



CCC enrollees arriving by train for MP-2 Camp McMillan Woods, at Gettysburg Train Station, 1935

From its initial planning in September of 1933, Camp McMillan was to be located near Camp Renaissance. Captain Francis J. Morgan was transferred from Camp Renaissance to NP-2 as its commander in October 1933. Camp McMillan built and opened a new recreation hall in 1934 and members of NP-2 provided manpower for building the Veterans Camp for the 1938 Gettysburg Reunion, where on July 3 the Eternal Light Peace Monument on the Gettysburg Battlefield was dedicated by President Roosevelt. Additionally, CCC members served as aides to unaccompanied veterans. During the reunion, Camp McMillan was also used as Headquarters for Company F of the 34th Infantry.



CCC Enrollees resetting gravestones in the Soldiers' National Cemetery

In 1939, NP-2, CCC Camp McMillan became the first camp under an “all colored staff.” “NEGRO OFFICERS TAKE CHARGE OF CCC CAMP HERE,” Gettysburg Times (Gettysburg, PA), August 8, 1936. This occurred when the white supervisory staff was transferred to another CCC camp location. During this time, the members of NP-2 worked on Jones’s Battalion Avenue (located northeast of Gettysburg and east of Old Harrisburg Road) and constructed a new walkway on Big Round Top.

With the entry of the United States into World War II, the extended future of the Civilian Conservation Corps began to lessen. In 1942, the congress discontinued the funding for the CCC. And in March of that year NP-2 Camp McMillan Woods was ordered to be abandoned.

In 1944-1945 Camp McMillan became a WWII Prisoner of War Camp.

Both CCC camps NP-1 and NP-2 were used and designated as Camp Sharpe which was a World War II military installation on the Gettysburg Battlefield that trained soldiers from Camp Richie for psychological operations in the European Theater of Operations. Adjacent to Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp NP-2 in McMillan Woods, Camp Sharpe was located “in a muddy hollow at the bottom of a slanting road” as it was referred to by its new residents from Camp Richie in Maryland (for further information on Camp Sharpe read *Camp Sharpe Psycho Boys: From Gettysburg to Germany* by Beverly Driver Eddy).

Park Ranger, Casimer Rosiecki, stated in the National Military Park Magazine article of March 25, 2015, on the CCC in Gettysburg stated, “The memory of the CCC at Gettysburg continues to live on through their work that still stands on the battlefield – though many of their contributions go unnoticed to visitors today. The enrollees installed or improved park roads such as Jones’ Battalion Avenue, Sykes Avenue, and Wheatfield Road. They installed or improved trails on Little Round Top, Big Round Top, and at Devil’s Den. They landscaped around the West and South End Guide Stations, at Little Round Top, and around the Alabama Monument. They cleaned various monuments such as the High-Water Mark Memorial, the Vermont State Monument, and the monument to the 155th Pennsylvania Volunteers. They widened the gateway to the National Cemetery from Baltimore Pike and reset the gravestones inside the National Cemetery. They removed, installed, or relocated stone walls and various types of fences, such as the stone wall along Granite School House Lane, the stone wall facing the parking lot on Little Round Top, and the iron picket fence separating the National Cemetery and Evergreen Cemetery. They constructed the parking lots on Culp’s Hill, Devils Den, and Steven’s Knoll. The Gettysburg battlefield that so many Americans know and cherish was shaped by the black enrollees of companies 385-C and 1355-C (Camp McMillan Woods).

The work performed by the black enrollees on the battlefield can be easily measured. By June 1935, two years into the program, MP-1 and MP-2 had removed fire hazards from over 800 acres and

performed general cleanup to 1,163 acres of battlefield land. MP-1 had repaired 19 wells and water holes, performed 11,154 square yards worth of fine grading, and installed 700 linear feet of pipe lines and conduits. MP-2 installed 6,023 cubic yards of guard rails and stone walls, performed 32,848 square yards worth of fine grading, and reset 786 gravestones in the National Cemetery. This was just the beginning for a program that would exist for seven more years at Gettysburg. What cannot be easily measured, however, is the impact the CCC had on the individual enrollees of companies 385-C and 1355-C, or even the influence of Gettysburg's national significance on those young men.

*In this graveyard one can see,
The graves of the boys of sixty-three.
Only a few remember the day,
When these brave heroes were laid away.*

*The soldiers fought to set us free,
And we, the boys of the C.C.C.,
Pay our respect to the boys in blue,
Who nobly fell for a cause so true.*

*We care for the plot where their bodies rest,
And with reverent hearts we do our best.
To keep their final resting place,
A thing of beauty and of grace*

"Writes Poem on National Cemetery," *Gettysburg Times* (Gettysburg, PA), December 30, 1935. Written by an African American member of Camp McMillan.

The presence of the CCC program and African American enrollees at Gettysburg left an indelible legacy on the community and the battlefield. The work performed by companies 385-C and 1355-C serve as a living testimony to their contributions to their own and future generations of Americans. Through their energies on the Gettysburg battlefield, and the prejudice they faced, the black enrollees dedicated themselves to the "unfinished work" that was "so nobly advanced" on the nation's Civil War battlefields. The service by the enrollees to themselves and their nation contributed in an immeasurable way to fulfilling President Abraham Lincoln's hope for a "new birth of freedom."

Today, the buildings are all gone and parallel rows of pine trees are now present. The old flagpole is the only vestige of the wartime Camp Sharpe or the CCC camp NP-2, Camp McMillan Woods. The campground's headquarters sits on the site of the commander's headquarters.

Special thank you to the following sources for the content and photographs contained in this article:

- Gettysburg National Military Park article entitled, Fighting Today for a Better Tomorrow: The Civilian Conservation Corps at Gettysburg, March 25, 2015*
- Wikipedia, McMillan Woods CCC Camp*
- Adams County Historical Society*
- Civilian Conservation Corps Society*
- Zev Form*
- The Form Family Archives*

This Month in Civil War

- 10/21/61:** Battle of Ball's Bluff
- 10/3-4/62:** Battle of Corinth, Mississippi
- 10/9-22/63:** Bristoe Station Campaign
- 10/19/64:** Battle of Cedar Creek

GRAVE OF THE MONTH

The White Slave Children of New Orleans

By Judith Breistein

In 1855, Senator Charles Sumner helped to free an eight-year-old slave girl. He had helped her father, a freed slave, purchase her. Mary Mildred Botts did not look like a slave for she appeared to be “perfectly white.”



Mildred Botts

“I think her presence among us (in Boston) will be a great deal more effective than any speech I could make,” wrote Sumner. The color of the girl’s skin brought up images of non-consensual sex and the vulnerability of any enslaved woman.

Lighter skinned slave women were most often assigned to work in the plantation home. Their chores were less arduous than those of their darker skinned sisters toiling in the fields, the rice paddies or the hemp factories, but they were on duty 24 hours a day. They were also more accessible to the master and his sons.

Isolated plantation owners admitted that they never rested easy in their beds, afraid that their human possessions would slit their throats while they slept in retribution for harsh treatment. Many unexplained, sudden deaths of whites were attributed to poisoning by their slaves. Masters and mistresses felt there was less to fear in the way of reprisals if a servant looked “more like us.”

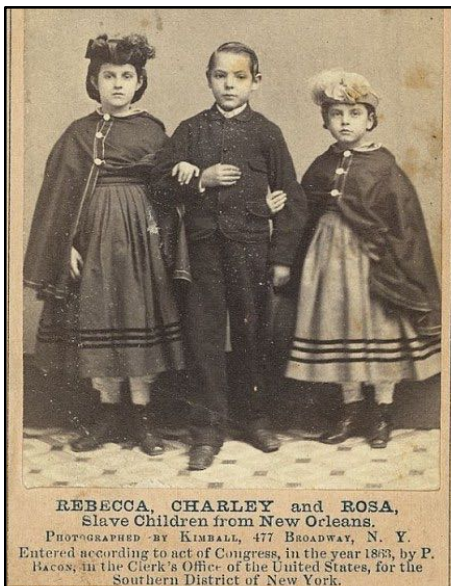
The majority of free blacks in the United States descended from slaves who were manumitted after fighting for the colonies during the American Revolution. The majority of free black women were lighter skinned than the men as a result of generations of forced sex.

By 1863, there were 95 schools open for freedmen and their children in Union controlled Louisiana, with enrollment of about 9,500. The slave owners fled when General Benjamin Butler entered New Orleans. Butler, a leading abolitionist, became enraged when some of the freed children were revealed to be the slaves of their own fathers. It was said that he would shut himself in his office until he could calm down.

The Union Military Department of the Gulf joined with the American Missionary Association and the National Freedmen’s Association, to arrange for a series of photographs of freed slaves. The revenue from the pictures would fund new schools for the recently emancipated people. Most of the children pictured had European features with no hint of black ancestry. The pictures were sold as *carte des visites*, placed in magazines or used in posters advertising lectures. All the children were dressed in clothing that the average middle class child would wear, making them relatable to the readers. The pictures were mass produced and designed to tug at the heart strings of Northerners. The larger ones sold for one dollar, the smaller ones for 25 cents.

The children most often featured were Rebecca Huger, Charley Taylor, Rosa (Rosina) Downs, Augusta Boujey and Fannie Virginia Casseopia Lawrence. This period of their lives is well-documented. Almost nothing is known of what happened to them after their days in the spotlight were over. Harper’s Weekly commented that they looked to be “the offspring of white fathers through two or three generations. They are as white, as intelligent, as docile, as most of our own children.”

There has been nothing written showing that these children received better treatment than any other slave owned by their fathers.



Rebecca, Charlie, and Rosa

Slave children who were born “white” were either sold immediately if the mistress of the house had her say or simply kept at home and their skin color ignored. Mary Chesnut famously wrote, “Like the patriarchs of old our men live all in one house with their wives and concubines, and the mulattoes one sees in every family exactly resemble the white children. Every lady tells you who is the father of all the mulatto children in everyone’s household, but those in her own she seems to think drop from the clouds...” The plight of girls with light skin and “white hair” was deemed especially dire. Many would find themselves sold as “fancy girls” to the bordellos in New Orleans where they fetched large sums of money.

Mr. Philip Bacon had traveled with the Army and was the Assistant Superintendent of Freedmen’s Schools. He established the first school in Louisiana for emancipated slaves. It was decided that he would select the “whitest” of these children and travel north on a fund-raising publicity tour. Dark skinned children traveled with them for “contrast.” The sponsors felt that the children would appeal to the sentimentality of the Victorian public. Purse strings would be loosened; abolition would be furthered and consciences assuaged. Though it was

the middle of the war, with thousands of lives already lost in the fight for emancipation, sponsors knew that black faces would not elicit the sympathy or the philanthropy that they sought.

Within a few hours of registering at The St. Lawrence Hotel on Chestnut Street in Philadelphia, the concierge approached Bacon and told him that he and his small entourage would have to leave. The children’s history had preceded them and the hotel religiously adhered to the “one drop” rule. Bacon moved to The Continental Hotel.

At the time the pictures were taken, Rebecca Huger was about 11 years old. She was one of 17 slaves in her father’s household and cared for a girl slightly older than herself.

Charley Taylor was around eight years old. His father, Alexander Withers of Virginia, was his owner. Withers sold Charley to a slave trader in New Orleans. Charley was freed when his next owner fled at the approach of the Union Army.

Rosa Downs was about seven when her picture was taken to use for propoganda. Her father/master was serving in the Confederate Army.

Augusta Boujey was nine. She was owned by her white half-brother, Solamon. Two of her siblings were still enslaved.



Bottom row left to right: Charlie Taylor, Augusta Boujey, Isaac White, Rebecca Huger, and Rosa Downs

Fannie Fletcher's father, Charles Rufus Ayres, was the owner of a plantation and had been murdered by a neighbor. Catherine Lawrence, a nurse tending Union soldiers, found five-year-old Fannie filthy and abandoned. Adopted by Mrs. Lawrence, the Reverend Henry Beecher baptized Fannie with a new name, Fannie Virginia Casseopia Lawrence. In her teens, Fannie ran away, married, had two children and died in 1895. It is assumed that she is buried somewhere in New York.



Fannie Virginia Casseopia Lawrence

In New York and Philadelphia, the children were coached to smile and curtsy. They garnered sympathy and the money came rolling in.

And after that...they seemed to disappear.

Had they "passed" into white society? Were they aided by fond adoptive parents? Perhaps a census taker carelessly jotted down **W** (white) instead of **C** (colored) or **M** (mulatto), officially making them white and giving them a chance to change their names and move to where nary a soul knew them. Did they marry and reveal their secret to their spouse or choose celibacy to make sure their secret was never outed? Or did they move back to live in poor post-Civil War African American communities, die and be buried in graves marked with their old slave names and the word "Colored?"

No record of any of the burial places of these children can be found.

An English visitor to the United States admitted, "I have seen slaves, men and women, sold at New Orleans who were very nearly as white as myself...although it is not actually worse to buy and sell a man or woman who is nearly white, than it is to sell one some shades darker, yet there is something in it more revolting to one's feelings."

Even after emancipation, that would have been the prevailing feeling in this country. One can only hope that the children found safety, love and happiness in whatever world they chose to live in.

Who Am I?

Before his name became synonymous with greatness, before his election to the exalted position of President of the United States, and before his brutal murder at the hands of the assassin, John Wilkes Booth, I counted myself as one of Abraham Lincoln's closest friends.

I met him in 1855 and we had become fast friends. Except for Lincoln's time on the circuit, I was constantly with him. As I was uneducated and had no desire to learn anything more than what I already knew, the townspeople could not fathom what drew us together. Maybe because much like him, I had ragged edges. Perhaps it was because I was one of the few in Springfield who actually liked his children. Lincoln's partner, William Herndon, detested them and hated when Abraham would bring them to his office. I had always found their youthful antics charming. Neither was I afraid of his wife, like most of the town was. Although Mary complained that I dragged mud into the house with my big feet and was worse to clean up after than her two rambunctious sons, she frequently invited me to stay for dinner.

I would often accompany Lincoln on his chores around town. We even went to Billy's Barbershop together. I would sit on a bench outside, watching the neighborhood children tumble and play, while Lincoln discussed politics inside.

When Abraham ran for president, the house started to become mobbed with strangers, holders-on, seeking his favors. I didn't like the crowds or the noise. When he won, cannons were fired in town to celebrate. The sound almost made me hide under the couch. Before I could even think of begging to be taken to Washington, I could tell Lincoln had already decided against it. How could I ask for a position in his entourage? What did I know of government? I had back country ways and would embarrass the family. I saw less and less of Lincoln, who was consumed with preparing to take over the presidency, though when we met, he always had a pat on the back for me.

The Lincolns did not forget me after they moved to Washington. I had become attached to the John Roll family, in many of the same ways that I had been attached to the Lincolns. They were kind to me and answered the president's and children's inquiries as to my health. Billy Fleurville, Lincoln's old barber wrote, "Tell Taddy...[he] mostly stays at John Rolls with his Boys who are about the size now that Willie and Tad were when they left for Washington."

When Mr. Lincoln's body was brought back to Springfield for burial, I was allowed to come and say my farewell.

A year later I was strolling down a street in Springfield and happened to graze an inebriated soldier, Charles Planck, of Company G, 114th Illinois Infantry Regiment, who had been sitting on the street curb. Raised from his stupor by my touch, he leaped up and drunkenly stabbed me in the stomach. I died instantly. He was never punished.

The Roll family allowed me to be buried on their farmland near their family cemetery. Willie Lincoln never knew of my demise as he had died years before. I don't know if anyone ever told poor lonely Tad about me, perhaps thinking to save him from more loss. Who am I?

—Submitted by Judi Breitstein

Last month's answer: Brigadier General Phillip Kearny, USA

Civil War Quiz

1. What was the first state to ban slavery?
2. What melody of the popular Civil War tune, Aura Lee, was a hit again in the 20th century?
3. Who has the tallest tombstone in Riverview Cemetery in Trenton, NJ?
4. What words were inscribed on the dagger Booth brought to Ford's Theater the night he assassinated Lincoln?
5. Who was the longest serving General in US history?

—Submitted by Judi Breitstein

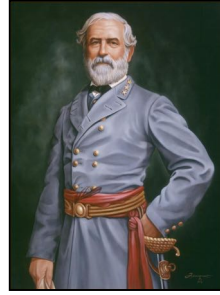
Last month's answers: 1. Jefferson Davis 2. John Tyler, a Virginian, who had voted for secession 3. Robert E. Lee, June 1862 4. Brig. Gen. Irvin McDowell 5. Cheat Mountain in western Virginia (now West Virginia) where Brig. Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds soundly defeated him

Vision Statement

With the Civil War being a defining event in the history of the United States and a continuing influence on our society in general, the Robert E. Lee Civil War Round Table of Central New Jersey is dedicated to preserving and expanding knowledge about — and understanding of — this seminal event.

Mission Statement

Our mission is to serve our members by striving to reach, with resources available, the goals set forward in the Vision Statement. This would be achieved, as finances allow, by: holding meetings, seminars and round tables; offering speakers who are experts in some aspect of the Civil War; encouraging nonpartisan, nonpolitical discussion and dialogue while honoring all those involved in the conflict; contributing toward the preservation of battlefields and important historical sites for future generations; providing eyes-on/hands-on/feet-on first-hand experiences by arranging field trips to battlefields and historical sites and by sponsoring living-history/reenactment events; enhancing communication by publishing a newsletter and maintaining a website; and operating a dedicated library/research center available to members, serious scholars and the general public.



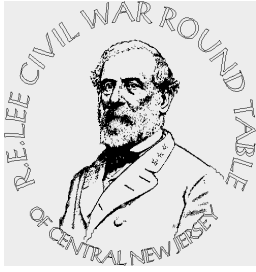
The Official Records is the monthly newsletter of the RE LEE CWRT of Central New Jersey.

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www.RELeeCivilWarRoundTableofCentralNJ.com

SCHEDULE FOR 2019–2020

9-5-19	Allen Thompson: Capt. Johnston's 7/2/63 Reconnaissance
10-7-19	Mike Smith: General John Buford
11-4-19	Paul Martin: TBD
12-2-19	Pat Schuber: The 1862 Sioux Uprising
1-13-20	Bob Jorgensen: Federal River Crossing at Fredericksburg
2-3-20	Rick Trimble: The Curious Life of John C. Frémont
3-2-20	Paul Bretzger: Hancock at Gettysburg
4-6-20	Joel Craig: The Anaconda Plan
5-4-20	Paul Lubrecht: Carl Schurz
6-1-20	TBD
7-2-20	Members' Night
8-6-20	Ed Root: Remember Me!

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Brigade Commander—\$200: includes dues membership for the year, one free book-raffle ticket at each meeting, tour at Gettysburg & Brigade-level gift

Regimental Commander—\$100: includes dues membership for the year, one free book-raffle ticket at each meeting & tour at Gettysburg

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Fill in your info, cut along the line and send in with your dues check to the address below.

-----Cut along this line-----

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Enclosed are my dues of \$_____, plus an optional donation of \$_____ for the
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