



# The Regimental Bulletin

*Phil Kearny Civil War Round Table of Northern New Jersey*

**\*\*\* NEXT MEETING \*\*\***

**Wednesday, Jan 19 - 7PM - Online Zoom Presentation**

## **Pettigrew's Charge at Gettysburg**

**Speaker: Eric Lindblade**

**ONLINE: Wednesday, January 19th at 7:00pm**

**See Details Below to Join In**

Volume 18 Issue 1

**Jan 19, 2022**

Hasbrouck Heights  
Municipal Building  
320 Boulevard  
Hasbrouck Heights, NJ

### **Officers of the Phil Kearny CWRT**

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*CSA General James J. Pettigrew*

Our speaker this month is **Gettysburg Licensed Battlefield Guide Eric Lindblade**, who has guided the PKCWRT at Gettysburg and spoke to us last year on Union General Burnside's North Carolina Campaign of 1862.

This month we follow the path of Trimble's and Pettigrew's men as they make Pickett's Charge at the Battle of Gettysburg July 1863. Eric will discuss the leadership decisions made under extreme conditions and explore the dramatic consequences and the leaders of Gettysburg...misbehaving and leading poorly with a look at the mistakes and poor leadership displayed July 1-3, 1863 as well as the life of North Carolina's **CSA General James Johnston Pettigrew** and his death at Falling Waters, just following Gettysburg.

Pettigrew was an American author, lawyer, and soldier who served in the army of the Confederate States of America, fighting in the 1862 Peninsula Campaign and played a prominent role in the Battle of Gettysburg. Despite starting the Gettysburg Campaign commanding a brigade, Pettigrew took over command of his division after the division's original commander Henry Heth was wounded. In this role, Pettigrew was one of three division commanders in the disastrous assault known as Pickett's Charge on the final day of Gettysburg. He was badly wounded during the assault and was later mortally wounded during a Union attack while the Confederates retreated to Virginia near Falling Waters, West Virginia, dying several days later.

Our speaker, **Eric Lindblade** was born and raised in North Carolina, and began his study of the Civil War after a trip to Gettysburg at the age of six and has been a Licensed Battlefield Guide since 2016.

He attended East Carolina University and is the author of **"Fight As Long As Possible: The Battle of Newport Barracks"** and is currently finishing up work on a regimental history of the 26th North Carolina.

Eric is a frequent speaker on topics pertaining to Gettysburg and his research specialty, North Carolina and the Civil War. He is also the co-host of **"The Battle of Gettysburg Podcast"** with LBG Jim Hessler.



**Your membership  
and  
continued support  
is always appreciated  
as it assists with  
our programs  
and tours**

**Send your dues to:  
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## The Long Awaited General Philip Kearny Bio by Bill Style is ready for pre-order on Amazon

Author William B. Style has completed his 880 page biography of Union General Phil Kearny, and the namesake of our Civil War Round Table. Bill spoke to us on many occasions, the last time at our Annual Holiday Party in Dec 2019 about this upcoming book. It's been a labor of love and 50 years in the making. published by Bellegrove Publishing, this hardcover book is due out March 20, 2022 and can be pre-ordered on Amazon for \$45.00 by clicking this link: <https://www.amazon.com/General-Philip-Kearny-Very-God/dp/1883926165>

### General Philip Kearny, A Very God of War; The Life & Letters of General Philip Kearny

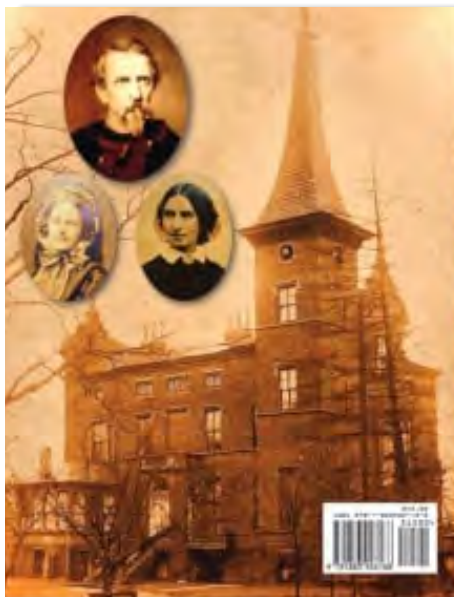
The culmination of fifty years of research by Award-winning author and historian William B. Style, presenting the definitive life-story of Major General Philip Kearny a Battle Soldier of Five Wars.

Phil Kearny was an ideal soldier. The military spirit was born in him, and it was cultivated. He was a man of dash and of daring, a leader whose presence inspired courage. Trained to the law, equipped with a large share of worldly goods, he preferred a fighting career to one of peaceful pursuits.

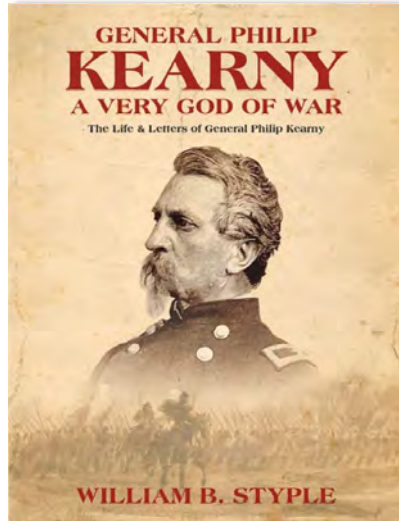
Upon inheriting a fortune at age 21, Kearny forgoes a life of ease to enlist in the 1st U. S. Dragoons serving in the American West. Sent to France to study the art of war in 1839, Kearny served with the famed Chasseurs d'Afrique in Algeria, and later campaigned with the French in Italy in 1859.

Despite the loss of an arm in the War with Mexico, Phil Kearny was one of the first to offer his services when the Civil War broke out; he went to the front as commander of the First New Jersey Brigade. His record in that conflict to the day of his tragic death was one of brilliance and honor.

He won distinction despite the fact that he was assailed by jealous superior officers (West Point Engineers) as a mere "soldier of fortune," a reckless and unsafe leader. Kearny was never a soldier of fortune. He was a soldier with a fortune. His men swore by him. They followed him with cheers when he led them into the thick of the fight. He saved the day on more than one battlefield where the fate of the nation seemed to be at stake.



Kearny was not a man of model morals. He had serious faults but none of them detracted from his right to eminence as a soldier. He knew no fear. He was inspired with liberty. He believed in striking "till the last armed foe expired." His personal magnetism, his military bearing, his record of valor and the marks of the conflict that he bore, all contributed to making him the ideal soldier of his day. He was not a Napoleon, or a Duke of Wellington, or a Scott or a Grant, but as a fighter who forged confidence and encouraged others to deeds of martial valor for their country, he stood in the front ranks of the heroes of the American army. His methods were spectacular, as one admirer wrote, "Kearny afforded an inspiration that equalled a legion in the field."



**Due to Public Safety concerns  
All Meetings & Presentations will be  
via ONLINE - Zoom Calls**

**PKCWRT will re-examine our in  
person meetings after our  
June 15th 2022 Zoom Meeting**

### PKCWRT 2022 Schedule

**Save the dates!**

**Wed, Jan 19 - 7pm**  
**Eric Lindblade, LBG**  
**Pettigrew's Charge at Gettysburg**

**Wed, Feb 16 - 7pm**  
**Fred Wexler**  
**The Tammany Regiment**

**Wed, Mar 23 - 7pm**  
**Brian Kammerer**  
**Civil War Map Making**

**Wed, April - 7pm**  
**Lance Herdeggen**  
**The Iron Brigade**

**Wed, May 20 - 7pm**  
**Peter Miele**  
**Gettysburg - Seminary Ridge**

**Wed, June 15 - 7pm**  
**Vic Vignola**  
**Battle of Fair Oaks**  
**Alms House and Genl Bull Sumner**

### Phil Kearny CWRT

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# ***Phil Kearny Civil War Round Table Holiday Party December 4, 2021***

## ***With Author and Historian Eric Wittenberg***



[The New Jersey Civil War Heritage Association \(NJCWhA\)](#) in conjunction with the NJ State Archives and State Museum have been displaying NJ Civil War Flags in Trenton for over a decade for public viewing. The Civil War Flag Display Gallery rotates six Civil War flags twice a year with a ceremony for every bi-annual flag rotation. A recent flag rotation occurred in Dec 2021 and flags on display were that of the 11th New Jersey Infantry as well as personal items from the 11th NJVI Colonel, Robert McAllister.

Author and historian David Martin, Vice President of NJCWhA has compiled information on those New Jersey Flags in the State Archives and has provide this information on the 11th New Jersey flags which are now on display in the Flag Gallery until June 2022.

NJCWhA was founded in 1998 as a volunteer organization to preserve, protect and enhance New Jersey's rich Civil War history as well as put these long storied regimental flags on display. These flags were stored away in the State Capitol Archives, away from public viewing since the mid 1960s. NJCWhA has undertaken many other worthy New Jersey Civil War projects to preserve and protect many other valuable pieces of our Civil War history. For more information on NJCWhA and the flag rotation, please visit: <http://njcivilwar.com/njcwha.htm>

## **11th New Jersey Infantry Flags**

**By David Martin**

The 11th Regiment was one of five three-years' regiments raised in the summer of 1862 and served the entire war in the Army of the Potomac. The unit began recruiting at Camp Perrine in



Colonel Robert McAllister

Trenton in May 1862 and was mustered in on August 18. It left for the front on August 25, under the command of Colonel Robert McAllister, 979 strong. It was initially assigned to the defenses of Washington, and in November became part of the 1st Brigade, Second Division, Third Corps, Army of the Potomac. The 11th did not see action until the closing scenes of the battle of Fredericksburg in December 1862. It was heavily engaged at Chancellorsville (35 killed) and Gettysburg (40 killed). When the Third Corps was broken up in March 1864, the regiment was reassigned to the First Brigade, Fourth Division of the Second Corps then again in May 1864, was reassigned again to Third Brigade, Third Division of the Second Corp. The Regiment was engaged in the operations from Wilderness to the fall of Petersburg in 1864-1865. Most men of the regiment were mustered out of service outside of Washington D.C. on June 5-6, 1865. Veterans and recruits were transferred to the 12th New Jersey.

A singular act of bravery was exhibited at Gettysburg by Corporal Thomas Johnson near the Klinge House on Emmitsburg Road at about 6:30 PM on July 2, 1863. The regiment was being severely oppressed by Confederate attacks, so Adjutant John Schooner directed Corporal Johnson to advance the colors in front of the regimental line in order to try to deflect enemy fire. Schoonover reported, *"As an individual act of bravery I desire to mention that of Corporal Thomas Johnson, of Company I. When two color-bearers had been shot down, I ordered him to take the colors and advance twenty yards to the front, as the regiment was wavering. He did so, and did not leave his position until ordered to the rear."* [5] The regiment was lucky that the colors

were not captured in their exposed position. Unfortunately, none of the accounts state whether the flag involved was the regimental or national colors. If any Union soldier deserve the Congressional Medal of Honor for bravery at Gettysburg, it should be Corporal Johnson. However, he was never nominated for one. In fact, no soldier from New Jersey received the MOH for Gettysburg.

Corporal Johnson also showed exceptional bravery at the action at Mine Run, Virginia, on November 27, 1863. His commander, Col. Robert McAllister, wrote to his wife on December 3, 1863: *"Johnson, who carries the American flag [SHFC 56] (see below), was determined to show the Star-Spangled Banner to the best advantage before the enemy. When retreating, and upon reaching the open space at the crossroads, he unfurled the flag to the breeze and waved it right and left in the very face of the enemy. He is one of the bravest men I have ever seen."*

Regimental historian Thomas Marbaker adds the following background about Corporal Johnson. *"Corporal Thomas Johnson, of Company I, spoken of as taking the colors at Gettysburg, was one of the most fearless of the many brave men of the regiment, but unfortunately he was woefully lacking in education, which unfitted him for the higher positions that he otherwise might have attained and that his courage deserved. He was promoted to Sergeant, September 1, '63, and received the complimentary commission of Second Lieutenant of Company A June 13th '65. Such commissions were issued to a number of non-commissioned officers about the time of the regiment's discharge, but it was a very empty honor. As none of the recipients were mustered into the positions to which they were supposed to have been promoted."* [6]

The regiment lost during its service 7 officers and 89 enlisted men killed and mortally wounded, and 3 officers and 163 men died of disease; total 262. [1] Its total enrollment during the war was 1756. The 11th New Jersey was included by William F. Fox among his list of "300 Fighting Regiments" of the war. [2]



Klingel House, Gettysburg, PA



11th NJ US Flag (SHFC 56)  
carried by Corporal Thomas Johnson of Co I



11th NJ Regimental Colors (SHFC 57)

## REGIMENTAL FLAGS

Present sources do not indicate what the regiment's first flags were and when and where they were issued.

State Quartermaster-General reports show that the regiment was issued 1 regimental color, 1 national color, 1 storm flag and 5 recruiting flags in 1862. [3] This was the standard number and count of flags issued to a new regiment by the State.

The regiment's first regimental color may have been either State House Flag Collection [**SHFC 59 or SHFC 60**] See *below*. These bear the federal eagle and probably would not have been issued by the State. The regiment's first national color may have been fragmental **SHFC 61**; this flag could also have been the 1862 state issue.

In fall 1863 the regiment was issued a new set of colors made by Evans & Hassall of Philadelphia.[4] The national color was inscribed with the battle honors Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and most certainly survives as **SHFC 56**; additional battle honors were added in April 1864. The regimental color from this issue is could have been **SHFC 57**.

Near the very end of the war the regiment was issued a regimental presentation color in March 1865. This is probably **SHFC 57**. [7]

A nicely preserved national color survives [**SHFC 58**], but we are not sure when it was issued. Perhaps as a companion to **SHFC 56**?

### FIRST REGIMENTAL COLOR, 1862

We do not know when or where the regiment received its first regimental color, or what design it was. Best conjecture is that it was federal issue and feature an eagle with its wings spread. Problem is, two fragmentary flags featuring this design survive, both featuring about two feet on the left of the flag [**SHFC 59 and SHFC 60**]. **SHFC 59** seems to be a more primitive design and surviving sections of the upper and lower scrolls suggest that **SHFC 60** is the more common federal issue regimental flag. In any case, it is odd that there are two regimental colors with the Federal eagle, and of different design. [8]

### FIRST NATIONAL COLOR (SHFC 61), 1862

We do not know when or where the regiment received its first national color, or what design it was. Best conjecture is that it was a double ellipse star pattern in the canton. It may have been **SHFC 61**, which is fragmentary. If so, this may be the remnants of the 11th's national color carried at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. [9]



11th NJ National Colors (SHFC 58)



Remnants of two 11th NJ Regimental Blue Flags  
SHFC 59 & 60, respectively.



Remnants of the  
11th NJ US Colors  
(SHFC 61) likely  
issued in 1862.

## SECOND REGIMENTAL COLOR, 1863

On September 14, 1863, the firm of Evans & Hassall billed the State for “1 Regimental Color, complete, 11th Regt NJV” for the sum of \$100.00.[10] This flag might be **SHFC 57**, but that flag is more likely the Third Regimental Color. It is likely that this flag (second regimental color) does not survive.

## SECOND NATIONAL COLOR (SHFC 56), 1863

On September 14, 1863, the firm of Evans & Hassall billed the State for “1 National Color Complete, 11th Regt NJV” for the sum of \$50.00. This flag featured the battle honors done in gold lettering for \$10.00, “Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg.” [11]

This flag was presented to the unit that fall and was first carried in action by Corporal Johnson at the engagement at Mine Run on November 27, 1863. [18]

This flag is most certainly **SHFC 56**. Additional entries (Wapping Heights and Locust Grove, with dates) appear to have been added April 29, 1864. [16]

## THIRD REGIMENTAL COLOR (SHFN 57), March 1865

Near the very end of the war the regiment was issued a fancy new regimental color, the unit’s third. A surviving voucher from Evans & Hassall dated March 21, 1865 billed the State for “1 Presentation Regimental Color 11th Regt” for the amount of \$125.00.[12] State quartermaster records show that “1 presentation regimental color silk” along with “1 bearer and socket” were delivered on March 27, 1865 to Lieut. Col. John Schoonover, commanding 11th regiment New Jersey Volunteers. [13] These two sources clearly refer to the same flag. This flag is most likely **SHFC 57**, which survives in very good condition. It is very similar in form and design to SHFC 100, a regimental presentation flag issued to the 35th New Jersey by Evans & Hassall that same spring (May 19, 1865, on the same voucher).

## CAMP COLORS

The regiment was issued 4 camp colors in 1862 at the same time it received a set of regimental and national colors. [14]

## STORM FLAG

The regiment was issued a storm flag in 1862 at the same time it received a set of regimental and national colors. [15]

## NOTES

1. Losses from Dyer, *Compendium of the War of the Rebellion*, 3.1360.
2. Enrollment from Fox, *Regimental Losses in the Civil War*, 250. Fox gives the regiment's losses as 11 officers and 131 men killed and died of wounds, and 107 men died of disease, accidents etc.
3. *Annual Report of the Quarter-master General of the State of New Jersey for the Year 1862*, 60.
4. Department of the Treasury, Civil War Payment Vouchers, 1861-1865. Voucher 1863-M-2295, September 14, 1863, items 7-8. New Jersey State Archives, Department of State.
5. OR 27.1.555. Samuel Toombs adds that Corporal Johnson "remained there kneeling until ordered back," *New Jersey Troops in the Gettysburg Campaign*, 240.
6. Marbaker, *History of the Eleventh New Jersey Volunteers*, 101-102.
7. *Annual Report of the Quartermaster-General of the State of New Jersey for the Year 1865*, 1022; Department of the Treasury, Civil War Payment Vouchers, 1861-1865. Voucher 1865-B-243, March 21, 1865. New Jersey State Archives, Department of State.
8. *Annual Report of the Quarter-master General of the State of New Jersey for the Year 1862*, 60.
9. *Annual Report of the Quarter-master General of the State of New Jersey for the Year 1862*, 60.
10. Department of the Treasury, Civil War Payment Vouchers, 1861-1865. Voucher 1863-M-2295, September 14, 1863, item 9. New Jersey State Archives, Department of State.
11. Department of the Treasury, Civil War Payment Vouchers, 1861-1865. Voucher 1863-M-2295, September 14, 1863, items 7-8. New Jersey State Archives, Department of State.
12. *Annual Report of the Quartermaster-General of the State of New Jersey for the Year 1865*, 1022; Department of the Treasury, Civil War Payment Vouchers, 1861-1865. Voucher 1865-B-243, March 21, 1865. New Jersey State Archives, Department of State.
13. *Annual Report of the Quartermaster-General of the State of New Jersey for the Year 1865*, 1022.
14. *Annual Report of the Quarter-master General of the State of New Jersey for the Year 1862*, 60.
15. *Annual Report of the Quarter-master General of the State of New Jersey for the Year 1862*, 60.
16. Source?
17. James I. Robertson, Editor, *The Civil War Letters of General Robert McAllister*, 365,
18. James I. Robertson, Editor, *The Civil War Letters of General Robert McAllister*, 365, McAllister wrote to his wife on December 3, 1863, "I forgot to tell you that we have had new colors presented to us by the State. This is the first battle [Mine Run] that they were in. Johnson, who carries the American flag, was determined to show the Star-Spangled Banner to the best advantage before the enemy,"



### Did you know that CSA General James Johnston Pettigrew was a cousin to Union General John Gibbon.

Pettigrew's mother and the mother of Union General John Gibbon were first cousins, making Gibbon and Pettigrew second cousins. At the end of the council of war on the night of July 2, 1863, Union army commander Maj. Gen. George G. Meade took Gen. John Gibbon aside and predicted, "If Lee attacks tomorrow, it will be on your front." Gibbon's division did bear the brunt of fighting during the defense against Pickett's Charge on July 3, when Gibbon and Pettigrew were both wounded.



# Phil Kearny Civil War Round Table

## Membership Form

Dues are \$25 a year.

Please send a check or money order payable to:

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**% Norm Dykstra**

*77 Walray, North Haledon, NJ 07508 email:*

[Normandy1@verizon.net](mailto:Normandy1@verizon.net)

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**Telephone Number:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Email:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Favorite Civil War Battlefield:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Favorite Civil War Book/Author:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Favorite Civil War General:** \_\_\_\_\_

