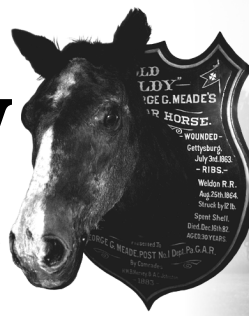
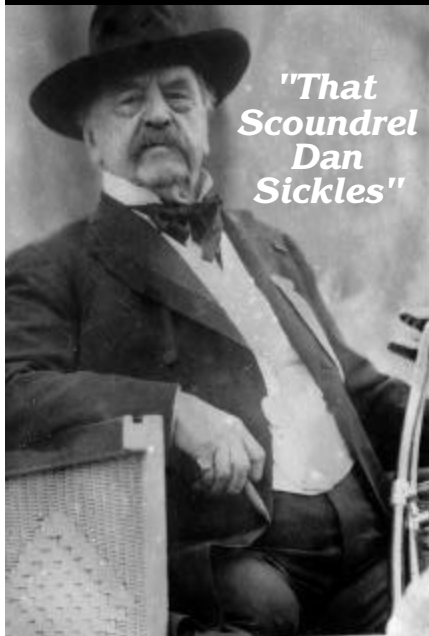


# Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



September 7, 2005, The One Hundred and Forty-Fourth Year of the Civil War

## Meeting Night Change September 7th Wednesday Meeting



The September 7th Meeting of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table will start at 7:30 pm on Wednesday at the Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum at 1805 Pine Street in Philadelphia. **Hugh Boyle**, President of Delaware Valley CWRT will be the speaker. His topic will be **"That Scoundrel Dan Sickles"**. Hugh is also an Historian on the Lincoln Assassination.

### The President's Letter

Please be sure to read carefully the new guidelines relating to our meeting at the Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum. We don't want members to stand outside for an hour or more waiting for the building to open. Remember, the building will be opened by a staff member at 6:30 P.M. These guidelines were not created just for the Old Baldy CWRT. They apply to all organizations using the Museum building after normal business hours.

We are delighted that our good friend **Hugh Boyle** is back on his feet and able to give us his talk on General Dan Sickles. Pro or con, Sickles is surely one of the most interesting personalities of his era. His life before and after the war are just as interesting as his war time experiences. Of all the Gettysburg controversies, Sickles activities ranks right up there with Longstreet and JEB Stuart. If they made a movie on the life of Dan Sickles one would believe it. Come on out and hear Hugh. It

### IMPORTANT NOTICE

#### New Guidelines for Meeting at the Civil War And Underground Railroad Museum

The following are the new guidelines for meeting at the Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum. On meeting nights the Museum will close at 5 P.M. It will open again with a staff member at 6:30 P.M. The meeting will begin as usual at 7:30 P.M. and end on or before 9:30 P.M. No one is to enter the staff offices or the basement during the evening. All parts of the building will be off limits except the first floor front and the Lincoln Room. Members will get together for dinner at the Marathon Restaurant at 19th and Spruce Streets at 5:30 P.M.

should be a fun night. **REMEMBER, WE ARE MEETING ON WEDNESDAY THE 7TH.**

I want to thank our vice president **Herb Kaufman** for running the August meeting. I understand there were some interesting presentations. Thanks to all who participated. I was at the 101st Airborne Association Reunion in Tampa that week and it was a blast. There were 475 members at the Saturday night awards dinner and about half were World War II veterans. There were also a few members of other airborne units like the 82nd, 17th, and 11th attending. There was even a member of the only African American airborne unit, the 555th - the "Triple Nickel." Next year the 101st will meet in Minnesota - Steve Wright territory.

Don't forget to sign up for the Laurel Hill Cemetery Tour with **Blake Magner**. The date is Saturday October 8th at 9:30 A.M. I will have a sign up sheet for those interested at the next meeting. If you can't make the next meeting give me a call at (215) 725-3602 - E-Mail chief96pbi@juno.com Blake gives a great tour.

Congratulations are in order for long time Old Baldy members **Charley Barrett and his wife Loretta**. They will celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary on September 10th. Best wishes to them and may they enjoy many more anniversaries.

Hope Charlie bought Loretta something in gold!

Everybody have a great Labor Day holiday and see you all on the 7th.

*See you all in September.*

**Mike Cavanaugh** President

**Bring a friend, neighbor and another Civil War buff to enjoy a fascinating subject and to support our speakers at Old Baldy.**

## ***“Show and Tell”***

The August 14th Program was **Show and Tell**. It was another interesting night. We always go away impressed and enlightened with the artifacts and knowledge that our members have and are willing to share. **Dave Thomas** started the evening with a presentation on Captain Henry Benner, an ancestor of Dave and also one of the Benner family of Gettysburg. His talk was on the military career of Benner and ended with showing his presentation sword and documents. **Tina Newberry** gave a demonstration and talk on the Maynard Carbine, which is part of her collection. Her talk was on the history, ammunition and use of the weapon. Tina is a member of the NSSA and fires the carbine in competition. **Preston Sager** brought along a copy of the Union Army’s Noncommissioned Officers Handbook from his collection. He talked on how the old manual was almost the same as the one being used today and how important and relied upon the NCO was to the Union Army in the Civil War as he is to our modern army today. Preston is an NCO in the US Airforce. **Herb Kaufman** gave us a look into his collection of Civil War era Sterographs (3D photos from a way back). He explained how they were made, the types of cameras that were used and the viewing devices that were used by the public for entertainment... of course they had no radios or TVs.

*It was another great evening and well attended... let's keep it up!*



**Preston Sager**



**Tina Newberry**



**Dave Thomas**



**Herb Kaufman**



## **Today in Civil War History**

**September 7, 1864**  
**Atlanta is evacuated**

In preparation for his march to the sea, Union General William T. Sherman orders residents of Atlanta, Georgia, to evacuate the city.

Even though Sherman had just successfully captured Atlanta with minimal losses, he was worried about his supply lines, which stretched all the way to Louisville, Kentucky. With Confederate cavalry leader Nathan Bedford Forrest on the loose, Sherman expected to have a difficult time maintaining an open line of communication and reasoned that he could not stay in Atlanta for long. The number of troops committed to guarding the railroad and telegraph lines was almost as many as he had with him in Atlanta.

For Sherman, the defeated residents of Atlanta could only hinder him in his preparations since they represented mouths to feed in addition to his own army. Furthermore, he did not want to bear responsibility for women and children in the midst of his army. Eviction of the residents was Sherman's most logical solution. He wrote, "I have deemed it to the interest of the United States that the citizens now residing in Atlanta should remove, those who prefer it to go South, and the rest North."

The mayor of Atlanta, James Calhoun, protested, but Sherman curtly replied, "War is cruelty and you cannot refine it." The general provided transportation south of the city, where the refugees would be let loose near the defeated army of Confederate General John Bell Hood. Between September 11 and 16 some 446 families, about 1,600 people, left their homes and possessions. One young Atlanta woman, Mary Gay, lamented bitterly that

her fellow citizens "were dumped out upon the cold ground without shelter and without any of the comforts of home." They had only the "cold charity of the world."

Sherman's order surely didn't win him any fans among the Southerners, but he was only starting to build his infamous reputation with the Confederates. In November, he embarked on his march to the sea, during which his army destroyed nearly everything that lay in its path.

HistoryChannel

*Editor's Note: Found this article on the Arlington Cemetery web site... though it would be interesting and going along with one of Sickles controversies... do not know of an outcome to this story...*

## The Controversy Continues



Major General Daniel Sickles  
Photo LOC

### Where Should Daniel Edgar Sickles Be Buried?

*Editorial note: The writer (see below) conveniently fails to mention that it was the request of General Sickles that he be buried in Arlington National Cemetery. Per the New York Times article of May 6, 1914, the General expressed this wish to the Chairman of the New York State Monuments Commission. This information was relayed to both the General's son and his attorney. Accordingly, the arrangements were*

*made for an Arlington burial at the time of the General's death.*

### Would like Sickles' to be buried here...

*Editor, Gettysburg Times:*

Is the Pennsylvania Pillow Tax going to include the 867 New York veterans using the Gettysburg National Cemetery as their final resting place?

I read your Web site every day. I am a member of Civil War Matters, a non-profit New York State organization dedicated to the preservation of New York State's involvement during and after the Battle of Gettysburg.

After reading all the articles about your "pillow tax" I would be remiss if I did not have opinion as a New York State historian, regarding New York at Gettysburg today.

There were 27,692 New Yorkers engaged in the battle, 5,063 were killed or wounded and 867 are buried there. That was New York State's contribution in the 1863 Battle of Gettysburg.

In May of 1872, New York State contributed the largest sums of money, more than any other state, in establishing and maintaining the Gettysburg National Cemetery. In 1895 New York General Daniel Edgar Sickles established the Gettysburg National Military Park when he was the New York Congressman from the 10th New York Congressional District.

In 1998 the tourism in Gettysburg-Adams County contributed \$275 million to the economic impact of Pennsylvania which included a state sales tax and will eventually, a "pillow tax."



Sickles Grave  
Arlington Cemetery  
Photo M.R. Patterson



Scene from Sickles' Funeral  
Photo LOC



Top of New York Monument... She is sheading tears for her fallen sons.  
Photo DW

The New York Monument in the Soldiers National Cemetery, Gettysburg  
Photo DW



Every year, New Yorkers have been Gettysburg's most frequent "tourist" according to the 1998 survey and "contributed" these taxes to the state of Pennsylvania and not to the Gettysburg National Military Park or the Gettysburg National Cemetery.

The Friends of National Parks at Gettysburg have two donation boxes, one of the Visitor Center and the other in the Cyclorama building fitted with see-through chambers for each state to make donations for monument restoration. New York and Pennsylvania receive the most donations, with New York averaging \$9,000/year. This started over 10 years ago when milk bottles were used. These donations by New Yorkers never reached the New York Monument for its restoration/preservation.

In 1990 "Civil War Matters" sent "NPS-DOI-Gettysburg" (National Park Service-Department of Interior) \$7,072.83 for "cleaning/restoring the New York Monument in the Gettysburg National Cemetery." These were the proceeds from the "West Point Civil War Seminar - 1990." The

\$7,072.83 was stolen and N.P.S.-Gettysburg was very much involved in the theft. To date, the New York Monument has yet to be restored.

On "Monday, May 4, 1914", a Colonel Nicholson of the Gettysburg National Cemetery and Secretary of War Garrison granted "Mrs. Sickles request General Sickles be buried near the New York Monument."

On Dec. 7, 1992, the Sickles family requested that the General be reinterred in the Gettysburg National Cemetery as was originally "granted" in 1914. "That the expenses of this disinterment will be borne by the Sickles family." The U.S. Army of Arlington National Cemetery (where Sickles was buried) approved of the Sickles disinterment provided "General Sickles be buried near the New York Monument." Since the New York Monument in the Gettysburg National Cemetery is on the New York Plot (owned by New York State), New York Governor Mario Cuomo gave permission to the Sickles family to reinter the General in the New York plot on Nov. 14, 1989. General Sickles will be the only General who fought in the Battle of Gettysburg to be laid to rest close to the graves of his 867 comrades who he had led in the Gettysburg battle. Only veterans of the battle of Gettysburg were to be buried in the Civil War section of the Gettysburg National Cemetery which was closed in 1904.

The only opposition to General Sickles' reinterment in the New York plot has been a National Park Service employee who ironically owes his employment to General Sickles when he established the Gettysburg National Military Park, in 1895, and a "historian" who has made his entire income from New York et. al. participation in the battle and President Lincoln. This "pseudo historian's" income has only been from the contributions of others. And he opposes the reinterment of General Sickles!!!

It's my opinion the time has come for New York's Major General Daniel Edgar Sickles to be reinterred in the New York Monument plot on Monday, July 2, 2001, with the full military honors deserved for a Major General buried in a National Cemetery.

*Richard H. Davis  
Civil War Matters  
Delmar, N.Y.*

### **Family wants Sickles at Gettysburg...**

*Editor, Gettysburg Times:*

I attended the ceremonies prior to the demolition of the Gettysburg Tower on July 3.

I had heard or already read about Secretary Babbitt's, Director Stanton's and Superintendent Latschar's views regarding "their obligation in preserving this sacred landscape." That, "This is sacred ground. Americans come here to learn their past."

The preservation of the Gettysburg battlefield began when New York Congressman Daniel E. Sickles established the Gettysburg National Military Park on Feb. 11, 1895. On May 4, 1914 the War Department approved of Mrs. Sickles' request of General Sickles being buried near the New York Monument in the Gettysburg National Military Cemetery, but on May 9, 1914, General Sickles was buried in the wrong National Cemetery, Arlington National Cemetery.

On Dec. 7, 1992, Arlington National Cemetery approved of the Sickles family (John Shaud's) request for the disinterment of the General's remains provided the General is reinterred "near the New York Monument" as Mrs. Sickles requested.

On Jan. 12, 1993, the then-Superintendent of the Gettysburg National Cemetery, Jose A. Cisneros, informed the Sickles family that there was room for General Sickles' reinterment "near the New York Monument" but the burial permit will not be issued until July 3, 1995, the centennial year of General Sickles establishing the Gettysburg National Military Park.

In October 1994, John Latschar became the Superintendent of the Gettysburg National Cemetery and would not issue the burial permit for General Sickles reinterment "near the New York Monument."

On July 3, 2000, Interior Secretary Babbitt, Director Stanton and Superintendent Latschar were on "the sacred landscape, fulfilling their obligation in preserving it by restoring it, as closely we can to the landscape of those days, for Americans to come here to learn about their past" or, restoring the battlefield back to the same way it was when Sickles preserved it in 1895.

Babbitt, Stanton and Latschar have refused to honor the Sickles family's request for reinterment by not issuing the burial permit in the Gettysburg National Cemetery even after the U.S. Army of Arlington National Cemetery had approved of the General's disinterment. The Sickles family is paying for the transfer of the General's remains.

I believe that before Babbitt et.al. continue with their approach on the preservation of the Gettysburg Battlefield they issue a burial permit now for General Sickles reinterment on Monday, July 2, 2001.

*Richard H. Davis  
Delmar, N.Y.*

<http://www.arlingtoncemetery.net/dsickles.html>

## **"Where's Grant"**

*Jim Heenehan*

Prior to attending a September BGES tour of the end of the war in the east, I decided to begin reading Bruce Catton's *A Stillness at Appomattox*. I had picked up a used copy some years back. The book was originally purchased in Feb. 1955 in Chicago by a Hazel Bell Risk. Ms. Risk wrote the following anecdote on the back of the book:

*Uncle Cal Kilgore (John Calvin Kilgore) was a member of the Col. George E. Meade Post of the G.A.R. (the Grand Army of the Republic). He ran away from his home in Washington, Iowa, when very young & enlisted. He was with Gen. Sherman but just prior to the march to the sea, was injured when cutting wood & an ax head came off injuring him severely in the foot -- a lifetime regret of his! He named his first-born "Sherman" and wanted to name the second son "Logan". Aunt Maggie objected, saying "Everybody would want to know 'Where's Grant!' "*



Laurel Hill Gatehouse Photo Blake Magner

## Tour the Laurel Hill Cemetery

The Old Baldy CWRT will sponsor a tour of the historic Laurel Hill Cemetery on

**SATURDAY OCTOBER 8, 2005.**

Our guide will be long time Old Baldy member and past president **Blake Magner**. Blake wrote the book on the cemetery entitled, *At Peace with Honor: The Civil War Burials at Laurel Hill Cemetery*. Copies of the book will be available for purchase and signing. We all know that Major General George Gordon Meade is interred at Laurel Hill but there is also over twenty other Union generals interred there. Also of note is the burial site of Confederate Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton who surrendered Vicksburg to Union general U. S. Grant on July 4, 1863. Many other Philadelphia notables are interred in one of the most beautiful and historic cemeteries in the country. Cost will be a donation of \$10.00 per person requested by the Friends of Laurel Hill Cemetery. Off street secure parking is available. The tour begins at 9:30 A. M. and runs about three hours. All are welcome to attend. Bring friends and family. For further information and directions contact **Mike Cavanaugh** at (215) 725-3602 - E-Mail: chief96pbi@juno.com

## This Month in Civil War History

### September 1861

**September 2 - Dry Wood Creek/Battle of the Mules**

**September 10 - Carnifex Ferry**

**September 12/15 - Cheat Mountain Summit**

**September 13/20 - Lexington/Battle of the Hemp Bales**

**September 17 - Liberty/Blue Mills Landing**

**September 19 - Barboursville**

### September 1862

**September 1 - Chantilly/Ox Hill**

**September 14/17 - Munfordville/Green River Bridge**

**September 14 - Crampton's Gap**

**September 12/15, 1862 Harpers Ferry**

Union General McClellan defeated Confederate General Lee at South Mountain and Crampton's Gap in September, but did not move quickly enough to save Harper's Ferry, which fell to Confederate General Jackson on September 15, along with a great number of men and a large body of supplies.

**September 14 - South Mountain/Crampton Gap/Turner Gap/Fox Gap**

**September 16/18 - Antietam/Sharpsburg**

On September 17, Confederate forces under General Lee were caught by General McClellan near Sharpsburg,

Maryland. This battle proved to be the bloodiest day of the war; 2,108 Union soldiers were killed and 9,549 wounded - 2,700 Confederates were killed and 9,029 wounded. The battle had no clear winner, but because General Lee withdrew to Virginia, McClellan was considered the victor. The battle convinced the British and French - who were contemplating official recognition of the Confederacy - to reserve action, and gave Lincoln the opportunity to announce his Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation (September 22), which would free all slaves in areas rebelling against the United States, effective January 1, 1863.

### September 19 - Iuka

**September 19/20 - Shepherdstown/Boteler's Ford**

**September 23 - Wood Lake**

**September 23/25 - Sabine Pass**

On September 23, 1862, the Union Steamer Kensington, Schooner Rachel Seaman, and Mortar Schooner Henry James appeared off the bar at Sabine Pass. The next morning, the two schooners crossed the bar, took position, and began firing on the Confederate shore battery. The shots from both land and shore fell far short of the targets. The ships then moved nearer until their projectiles began to fall amongst the Confederate guns. The Confederate cannons, however, still could not hit the ships. After dark, the Confederates evacuated, taking as much property as possible with them and spiking the four guns left behind. On the morning of the 25th, the schooners moved up to the battery and destroyed it while Acting Master Frederick Crocker, commander of the expedition, received the surrender of the town. Union control of Sabine Pass made later incursions into the interior possible.

### September 30 - Newtonia

### September 1863

**September 1 - Devil's Backbone/Backbone Mountain**

**September 3/5 - Whitestone Hill**

**September 6/8 - Charleston Harbor/Battery Gregg**

The night of September 6-7, Confederate forces evacuated Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg pressured by advancing Federal siegeworks. Federal troops then occupied all of Morris Island. On September 8, a storming party of about 400 marines and sailors attempted to surprise Fort Sumter. The attack was repulsed.

**September 8 - Sabine Pass II**

About 6:00 am on the morning of September 8, 1863, a Union flotilla of four gunboats and seven troop transports steamed into Sabine Pass and up the Sabine River with the intention of reducing Fort Griffin and landing troops to begin occupying Texas. As the gunboats approached Fort Griffin, they came under accurate fire from six cannons. The Confederate gunners at Fort Griffin had been sent there as a punishment. To break the day-to-day monotony, the gunners practiced firing artillery at range markers placed in the river. Their practice paid off. Fort Griffin's small force of 44 men, under command of Lt. Richard W. Dowling, forced the Union flotilla to retire and captured the gunboat Clifton and about 200 prisoners. Further Union operations in the area ceased for about a month. The heroics at Fort Griffin-44 men stopping a Union expedition-inspired other Confederate soldiers.

**September 10 - Bayou Fourche/Little Rock**

**September 18/20 - Chickamauga**

On September 19, Union and Confederate forces met at

*continued on page 6*

Chickamauga Creek in Tennessee. After a brief period of fighting, Union forces retreated to Chattanooga, and the Confederacy maintained control of the battlefield. After Rosecrans's debacle at Chickamauga, Confederate General Braxton Bragg's army occupied the mountains that ring the vital railroad center of Chattanooga.

**September 22 - Blountsville**

**September 29 - Stirling's Plantation/Fordoche Bridge**

**September 1864**

**September 3/4 - Berryville**

**September 10/11 - Davis' Cross Roads/Dug Gap**

**September 19 - Opequon/Third Winchester**

**September 21/22 - Fisher's Hill**

**September 27 - Fort Davidson/Pilot Knob**

**September 29/30 - Chaffin's Farm/New Market Heights**

**September 30 - Peebles' Farm/Poplar Springs Church**

**September-November - Sherman in Atlanta**

After three and a half months of incessant maneuvering and much hard fighting, Sherman forced Hood to abandon Atlanta, the munitions center of the Confederacy. Sherman remained there, resting his war-worn men and accumulating supplies, for nearly two-and-a-half months. September 1; Sherman occupied the city the next day. The fall of Atlanta greatly boosted Northern morale.

*americancivilwar.com*

## Dedication of historic marker at The Christian Street Hospital

The Bella Vista Town Watch of south Philadelphia invite everyone to attend the dedication of a historical marker at the site of the Christian Street Hospital. The marker will be installed at the site of the first Civil War hospital at 924 Christian Street in south Philadelphia. The dedication will begin at 4:30 P.M. on Friday September 9, 2005, and all are invited, especially uniformed Civil War reenactors, Union and Confederate. Author and south Philadelphia historian **Cleste A. Morello**, will be the contact for the event.

The marker states:

**First Civil War U. S. Army Hospital, founded May, 1861. Here Drs. Mitchell, Keen, Morehouse, and other used electric current, drugs, and other experiments in pioneering treatment of nerve and related disorders. Closed 1865.**

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission 2005

Wounded from the battlefields of Chancellorsville, Mine Run, Fredericksburg and especially Gettysburg came to this south Philadelphia site to be treated . . . or to die at the doctor's hand. Here, we honor those which medicine could not cure, and those who lost limbs, minds and hearts for the preservation of the Union.

For further information contact Ms. Celeste A. Morello at (215) 334-6008 - FAX (215) 334-2682.

## Sickles Gettysburg Triva



- 1 - What item is missing from this monument and why?
- 2 - What event is this monument for and where is it?
- 3 - What does this marker represent and it's location?
- 4 - What is this plaque for and it's location?
- 5 - What does this bronze show and where is it located?
- 6 - Who was the owner of this farm?
- 7 - What is this item and where is it located?

Answers next month...

## The Civil War Institute

Summer's over, and it's time to hit the books! Classes at the Civil War Institute at Manor College sponsored by the Delaware Valley CWRT will resume on Thursday, September 8. All classes are Act 48 approved, and will run from 6:30 till 8:30 pm, with the exception of the Lincoln Assassination course which will be 3 hours long - 6:30 to 9:30 pm. Registration for classes is requested at least a week before the course begins. Call (215) 884-2218 to register.

You can take courses independently, or as part of the Civil War Certificate Program. To earn a certificate, you need to take eight courses - four core courses and four electives. Our core courses this semester will be our usual favorite, The Civil War Series Overview, along with a detailed course on the Lincoln Assassination. We're also offering several new elective classes on the Opening of the War in

*continued on page 7*

the West, and City Life during the Civil War, along with one on the Chickamauga-Chattanooga Campaign.

The Lincoln Assassination - The assassination of our 16th president will be studied as an historical event. The military, social and legal aspects of the assassination will be analyzed. Special emphasis will be given to the conduct of the military commission that tried the alleged conspirators. Guilty or not guilty? Justice or no justice? This Core Course will be presented on Thursdays from September 8 through September 29. Due to scheduling needs this course will run for four 3-hour sessions rather than the usual six 2-hour sessions. Class time will be 6:30 to 9:30. Lincoln scholar **Hugh Boyle** will be the instructor. \$50

**The Civil War Overview** - This series provides the big picture of the events that led to the war, the major battles

## Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers for 2005/2006

October 13, 2005 - Thursday

### **James Mundy**

Director of Library and Historical Collections at the Union League of Philadelphia

Topic: *The Tanner Manuscript, A Handwritten Documentation of The Events of April 14, 1865, The Night Abraham Lincoln was Assassinated*

November 2, 2005 - Wednesday

### **Ben Maryniak**

President of the Buffalo CWRT, Author, Expert on New York in the Civil War

Topic: His New Book *Faith in the Fight: Civil War Chaplains*

**NOTE CHANGE IN MEETING DATE**

December 8, 2005 - Thursday

### **Michael Wunsch**

Topic: *Abraham Lincoln's Visit to Philadelphia and The Great Central Fair, June 16, 1864*

January 12, 2006 - Thursday

**TBA**

February 9, 2006 - Thursday

### **Ed Root And Jeff Stocker**

Authors, Members of the CWRT of Eastern PA

Topic: Their New Book, *Massachusetts Remembered: The 15th, 19th, & 20th Massachusetts Regiment at Gettysburg*

**All meetings, unless otherwise noted, begin at 7:30 PM at the**

**Civil War Library and Underground Railroad Museum,  
1805 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

**Questions to Mike Cavanaugh at 215.725.3602 or  
chief96pbi@juno.com**

**Members go out to a local restaurant for dinner between  
5:30 & 6 P.M.**

**You're Welcome to Join Us!**

and the after-effects that still impact our nation today. The war will be examined year by year. This is a 6-week program for all ages conducted by instructors who are experts on the subject. It is one you will not want to miss. This Core Course runs for 6 Mondays, September 26, October 3, 10, 17, 24 & 31. Members of the Round Table will be instructors each week. \$70

**City Life During the Civil War** - The hard hand of war was felt as much in America's great cities as it was on its battlefields. Fighting reached the Union and Confederate capitals of Washington and Richmond. Charleston heard the war's first shots and many more before the war ended. Rioting brought bloodshed to the streets of New York and Baltimore; and Philadelphia was involved from beginning to end. This elective course runs for 6 Wednesdays - October 26, and November 2 through 30. Members of the Round Table will be instructors each week. \$70

**Opening the War in the West** - While 1862 was a near unbroken string of failures for the Army of the Potomac in the East, the Union forces had things their own way in the West. The North's first great victory was Fort Donelson where U.S. Grant became "Unconditional Surrender" Grant. But the butcher's bill was high, too; Shiloh was the war's first great bloodbath, but tragically, not its last. **Jerry Carrier** will be the instructor for this course which will run on three Thursdays - November 3, 10 & 17. \$40

**Chickamauga-Chattanooga Campaign** - In Tennessee in 1863, both sides knew the thrill of victory and the agony of defeat. This course follows the Confederate forces under Braxton Bragg and the Union army under William S. Rosecrans and U.S. Grant. It traces the movements of both armies from the Battle of Stones River through the climactic charge up Missionary Ridge. **Steve Lieberum**, who grew up in the shadow of Lookout Mountain, will lead this course for 3 Mondays - November 7, 14 & 21. \$40

## The 2005 Gettysburg Focus Weekends Blue & Gray Education Society

October 14 - Kil-Cavalry 1 - Andie Custer - 9 AM-1PM  
October 14 - Kil-Cavalry 2 - Andie Custer - 2 PM-6 PM  
October 15 - Stone's Bucktail Brigade - Bob Baker - 9 AM-1PM  
October 15 - Barksdale's Brigade - Bob Baker - 2 PM-6 PM  
October 16 - The Town of Gettysburg - Tim Smith - 9 AM-1PM

November 11 - Oak Ridge - Tim Smith - 8:30 AM-12:30 PM  
November 11 - The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association -  
Tim Smith - 1:15 PM-5:15 PM

November 12 - The Stonewall Brigade - Bob Baker - 8:30 AM-12:30 PM  
November 12 - Kelly's Irish Brigade - Bob Baker - 1:15 PM-5:15 PM  
November 13 - Hancock the Superb - Andie Custer - 9 AM-1PM

### **Pricing and Registration Instructions:**

Programs are individually priced at \$60 with an entire weekend costing \$300 for all 5 programs. There are no discounts and each program must be paid by check or credit card (Visa, Mastercard or American Express) at or before the event.

Programs include transportation to and from the meeting point to the tour, usually by 15 passenger van, bottled water and light snacks. A lunch break is included between programs; however, it is not an included feature.

Due to the short and intense nature of the tour rest room stops are not planned and are by exception. Registrations may be mailed to BGES PO Box 129, Danville, VA 24543, or faxed to 434-836-3292 with credit card details or phoned in toll free to 1-888-741-2437. Walk ups accepted on a space available basis. Make checks payable to BGES.

## Answers to the August Trivia...

- 1 - What is this building and what was it used for?  
The building is the Widow Pfeffer house on the Baltimore Pike and was used as Mead's headquarters from July 3 to July 7. Meade moved from the Leister house because of the damage and dead horses... It no longer exists.
- 2 - What is significant about this cannon barrel?  
This cannon (No 233) of Calef's Battery fired the first Union artillery shell and is located at the Buford Monument of Chambersburg Pike.
- 3 - What is the animal's name and what is the Regiment?  
This is the mascot of the 11th PA Infantry Regiment and her name was Sallie... she was killed at Hatcher's Run in 1864.
- 4 - What is the name, location and use of this cannon?  
The cannon's name was Penelope Ann and was used to signify the end of an election... not used in the Civil War... located at 126 Baltimore street.
- 5 - What is this and who used it?  
The Pig Sty that General Schimmelfennig hid in for three days... 319 Baltimore Street.
- 6 - What is significant about the word "CORA" and the location and name of the battery?  
Batteries would sometimes name their cannons... this is a cannon from the 9th MA Battery at the Trostle Farm and was used in the battle.
- 7 - What is this item and where is it located?  
This is Codori Spring... located about 50 yards in the field in front of the Pennsylvania Monument at where Pleasonton Avenue meets Hancock Avenue.

- 8 - What do these men have in common?  
The two men are Brigadier General Stephen Weed and Lieutenant Charles Hazlett... they were both on Little Round Top at Hazelett's Battery when Weed was mortally wounded and fell to the ground... Hazlett leaned over his friend to hear his last words and was shot and fell on the body of his dying friend... a monument (91st PA Infantry) and carving are located on Little Round Top.
- 9 - What is unique about the 4th Ohio Monuments?  
The monuments and flank markers are made of "White Bronze" (a lot of Zinc)... this material is very soft and could not support a heavy loads... the tall monument was just recently repaired and remounted on Cemetery Hill... this caused a rule that all monuments on the battlefield would be made of Granite or Bronze.
- 10 - What is this and the location?  
This is a Memorial Bench dedicated by the State of New Jersey to honor the Centennial of the Civil War (Gettysburg)... and is located at the site of the New Jersey Brigade Monument on Sedgwick Avenue.

**Old Baldy**  
**Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia**  
**1805 Pine Street**  
**Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103**  
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**Founded January 1977**

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