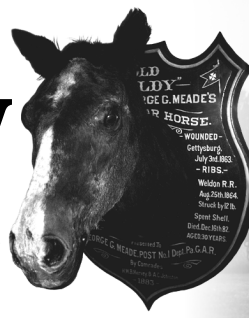


Old Baldy

Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



October 13, 2005, The One Hundred and Forty-Fourth Year of the Civil War

October 13th Thursday Meeting The James Tanner Manuscript

James Tanner's grave
at Arlington Cemetery



James Tanner,
Circa 1866

Collection and Photos of Michael Robert Patterson

The October 13th Meeting of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table will start at 7:30 pm on Thursday at the Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum at 1805 Pine Street in Philadelphia. **James Mundy**, Director of Library and Historical Collections at the Union League of Philadelphia will be the speaker. His topic will be "**The Tanner Manuscript, A Handwritten Documentation of The Events of April 14, 1865, The Night Abraham Lincoln was Assassinated**" Tanner was a stenographer to Secretary of War Stanton on the night Lincoln was assassinated. He recorded the events across the street from Ford's Theater at the Petersen House.

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.

The President's Letter

A big thank you to **Hugh Boyle** for his rousing talk on General Dan Sickles. I'm sure those attending were amazed at the incredible life of Sickles and Hughie's extensive research on the subject. As has been said, you could never make a movie on Sickles' life - no one would believe it, even Hollywood! Thanks Hughie again for a fun evening.

Don't miss the October meeting. **Jim Mundy** will present a program on the Tanner Manuscript. Jim, a graduate of LaSalle University, is the Director of Library and Historical Collections at the Union League of Philadelphia among several other important posts. The Tanner Manuscript - of which the Union League has the original - was written by James Tanner, a disabled Civil War veteran who worked at the War Department. On the night Lincoln was shot Tanner offered his services as a stenographer to Secretary of War Stanton. He recorded the events of the entire evening at the Petersen House across from Ford's Theatre where Lincoln died. The Tanner manuscript is the last word on that historic night.

The unveiling of the Christian Street Hospital marker went real well on Friday the 9th of September. Several reenactment units were on hand including the 3rd USCT and our friend **Albert El**. General George Gordon Meade (**Andy Waskie**) was on hand to lead the troops. Great job by south Philadelphia historian **Celeste Morello** in putting it all together.

We are happy to report that we donated \$168.00 (1/8 of an acre) to the Civil War Preservation Trust to help save 112 acres of the Franklin Battlefield. The good news is our \$168 will multiply 12.5 times by a matching grant - that is \$2,100.00!

We have twelve people signed up for the Laurel Hill Cemetery tour with **Blake Magner** to be held on Saturday October 8, 2005. The tour begins at 9:30 A.M. and there is secure off-street parking on the cemetery grounds. Join us for a interesting and enjoyable day. For information contact **Mike Cavanaugh at (215) 725-3602 - E-Mail chief96pbi@juno.com**.

See you all on Thursday October 13th...

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.



That Scoundrel Dan Sickles

“That’s Incredible”

A big thanks to **Hugh Boyle** for his excellent talk on **“That Scoundrel Dan Sickles”**. I'm sure we all know now where the term “That’s Incredible” came from. As Hugh gave his talk and presentation on Old Dan you could hear people saying *“that incredible”* This man’s life makes the New Jersey politicians and TV’s *Desperate Housewives* come off as Sunday School stories. Hugh’s great amount of research and his way of presenting the story had made for a great night and a great education on a Civil War personally... and *“that’s incredible”*



Hugh Boyle

Lt. Benjamin Hubert Hodgson Seventh U.S. Cavalry

by Steve Wright

On October 8th members of Old Baldy will have a rare and unique opportunity to tour one of Philadelphia's true gems: Laurel Hill Cemetery. Opened in 1836, Laurel Hill is truly a necropolis: a city of the dead that overlooks Kelly Drive and the Schuylkill River. Hardly a visitor to the area has not driven by and wondered what it is - or who is buried there.

Our guide for the tour will be Blake Magner, former President of Old Baldy. I distinctly remember the first Old Baldy meeting that I attending nineteen years ago, when Blake was the President. (The only other remaining members from those "old days" are Mike Cavanaugh and Pat Purcell.) Blake has made the Civil War his life's work. He is the book review editor of *The Civil War News* and is an internationally known cartographer for many Civil War publications. I'm sure that many of the Civil War books on your shelves contain maps that were drawn by Blake. Blake has written extensively, including a fascinating guidebook on the Civil War burials at Laurel Hill. In addition, Blake is one of the most widely and deeply read people I have ever run across in my life!

During the 19th century Philadelphians were fond of taking Sunday picnics and strolls in Laurel Hill Cemetery, undoubtedly drawn there because of the spectacular views of the Schuylkill River and the pleasant park-like atmosphere. The place is also exceptional for who is buried there and for its funerary art.

As Blake will concentrate on many of the Civil War notables, such as the "hero of Gettysburg" George Gordon Meade and Confederate General John Clifford Pemberton, it might be worth mentioning at least a few of the other many famous people resting there....

It was not uncommon for promoters of new cemeteries to approach the families of prominent people to ask that the remains of their loved ones might be moved to their cemetery to give the new establishment more prominence. Such was the case with Charles Thomson, secretary of the Continental Congress, who had been dead for 14 years and who had presumably been resting quite comfortably when the founders of Laurel Hill attempted to persuade his family to move his remains to the newly opened burial grounds. Thomson's heirs refused the offer to move the body, save for one nephew. Shortly thereafter, grave robbers were discovered removing bones from the cemetery where Thomson was buried -- Thomson's presumably among them. Soon an imposing monument was erected over the grave of Charles Thomson at Laurel Hill, even though there is some discrepancy as to whether it actually marks the grave of Thomson and his wife.

Contemporaries of Charles Thomson's buried at Laurel Hill include Thomas Godfrey, the inventor of the mariner's quadrant; Thomas McKean, Signer of the Declaration of Independence; and David Rittenhouse, a scientist and friend of Benjamin Franklin, for whom Rittenhouse Square is named.

But undoubtedly my favorite grave in the cemetery is that of Lieutenant Benjamin Hubert Hodgson, who rests for all



Second Lieutenant
Benjamin Hubert Hodgson
Photo by Kit and Morgan Benson



Grave at Laurel Hill
Photo by Russ Dodge

eternity just a short walk from the grave of Colonel George Meade, Jr.

"Benny" Hodgson was born in Philadelphia on June 30, 1848. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point from Pennsylvania and was the 45th of 58 students to graduate on June 15, 1870. That same day he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, 7th United States Cavalry. He accepted that commission on August 9, 1870. After taking the standard graduation leave Benny joined the regiment and went on scouting duty in Colorado until November when he went to winter station at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Hodgson served with the regiment for the next five-and-a-half years, except for a short term when he served on a court martial and a Congressional Committee and when he took a six-month leave of absence during the summer and early fall of 1875. By most accounts Hodgson was liked and respected by his fellow officers and the men of the regiment; and the long, droopy, walrus moustache that he sported added years to his appearance. Like many men of the cavalry, he was slight of build, and wiry.

On the morning of June 25, 1876 Second Lieutenant Benjamin Hubert Hodgson, Company B, 7th United States Cavalry was serving as Acting Adjutant for Major Marcus A. Reno's detachment of Companies A, G, and M. Major Reno's detachment was charged by Lieutenant Colonel George A. Custer with attacking the southern end of the largest assemblage of Lakota, Dakota, Northern Cheyenne, and Arapaho Indians ever assembled. Unlike many of his fellow troopers, Hodgson survived the initial attack of the encampment and the withdrawal to the Little Big Horn River, along which the Indians were camped.

But Benny supposedly had premonitions of his death - dreams of crossing a river in which he would be unhorsed and left floundering. He was known to have asked a number of his fellow troopers that if they saw him swimming in a river to ride by so that he might snatch-up their stirrup and be pulled to shore.

Reno's command was literally shot to pieces as they retreated toward the bluffs over-looking the Little Big Horn River. Just as in his dream, as he was crossing the river he was wounded when a bullet shattered his leg and killed the horse he was riding. A trooper, possibly Trumpeter Henry Fisher, rode by and Hodgson was able to grab his stirrup and be pulled to shore. There he was killed by several more shots from Indians.

Major Reno was visibly shaken upon hearing the news of Hodgson's loss once a defensive position had been established upon the bluffs. There are some reports, perhaps unsubstantiated, that he might have wept with the news. With all that was going on about him Reno became obsessed with the recovery of Lt. Hodgson's body far below down the ravines. Eventually a detail was organized to recover Hodgson, for which Sergeant George Criswell of Company B was awarded the Medal of Honor. Lieutenant Charles Varnum, Custer's Chief of Scouts, was given the onerous task of burying Hodgson, but begged-off saying that he would wait for the spades that were carried in the pack train.

Hodgson remained buried on what has become known as the Reno-Benteen Battlefield until July 1877 when his, and the bodies of most of the other officers of Custer's command, were exhumed to be reinterred by their families in locations other than the battlefield. Benny was reburied at Laurel Hill Cemetery in October 1877.

There can are many postscripts to the Hodgson story: his ghost has supposedly been seen or felt at the Little Bighorn Battlefield Bookstore and other places on the battlefield; there has been discussion that his relationship with Reno was more than "special" (Brian Pohanka and I used to have very interesting discussions about this!); and his pocket watch - identified by engraving inside - was later discovered in Sitting Bull's camp. (The watch was given to General William Carlin who returned it to the Hodgson family.)

But today, he is just one of the many fascinating true-life stories that lies buried at Laurel Hill Cemetery!

.... Steven J. Wright

Today in Civil War History

October 13, 1863 Ohio voters reject Vallandigham

The voters of Ohio send Clement Vallandigham to a resounding defeat in the fall gubernatorial election. As leader of the Copperheads, or antiwar Democrats, Vallandigham was an important and highly visible critic of the Republican's war policy, particularly the emancipation of slaves.

Vallandigham was elected to the House of Representatives in 1858. He was a Democrat and disapproved of slavery, but he admired Southern society and disagreed with starting a war over the issue of slave emancipation. He advocated states rights and generally agreed with most Southern political views. When the war began, he became a vociferous critic of both the method and war aims of the Republicans. As the war turned bloodier and it became clear that a Union victory would take years, Vallandigham

began to gather supporters, and he became recognized as the leader of the Peace Democrats, or Copperheads. When the Lincoln administration began to curtail civil liberties, Vallandigham's criticism placed him in increasing jeopardy. In spring 1863, General Ambrose Burnside issued Order No. 38, which stated that public criticism of the war would not be tolerated. Vallandigham defied the order, and he was arrested on May 8. He was tried on charges of "expressing treasonable sympathy" with the enemy, and he was found guilty by a military tribunal in Cincinnati. He was banished to the Confederacy on May 25, 1862.

After a short stay there, Vallandigham relocated to Windsor, Ontario, and, despite his exile, mounted a campaign to become the Ohio governor. Elections were a barometer of the Northern war effort. In 1862, voters expressed dissatisfaction with President Lincoln by sending many Democrats to Congress. However, in 1863, after key Union successes at Vicksburg and Gettysburg, the voters increased Republican control of both houses. In Ohio, Vallandigham lost by more than 100,000 votes out of a half million ballots cast. He returned to the United States in 1864 and continued his criticism of "King Lincoln," as he called the president. Lincoln ignored him, but Vallandigham helped write the 1864 Democratic platform. By insisting that a statement be included declaring the war a failure and calling for an immediate end to fighting, Vallandigham helped ensure a Democratic defeat.

After the war, he practiced law and tried to get back into Ohio Democratic politics, but Democratic leaders rejected him as a senatorial candidate. In the early 1870s, he became an advocate of bridging the gap between Democrats and Republicans, a movement that spawned the Liberal Republican Party. Vallandigham died in 1871 when he accidentally killed himself showing a friend how a murder had been committed (he was defending the accused murderer).

HistoryChannel

Clement Vallandigham



Vallandigham's Departure to the Confederates

Union Correspondence, Orders, Etc., Relating To Prisoners Of War And State From December 1, 1862, To June 10, 1863

Office Provost-Marshal-General, Murfreesborough, May 5, 1863. Brigadier-General GARFIELD, Chief of Staff, Department of the Cumberland.

General: As directed by the major-general commanding I proceeded at 11 p. m. yesterday with a guard of six men to the railroad depot and received the person of C. L. Vallandigham, a prisoner from the Department of

the Ohio, conducted him to my office and after furnishing him with refreshments I in company with Col. J. C. McKibbin, aide-de-camp, and with two companies of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry as escort conveyed him to the house of Mr. Butler five miles south from Murfreesborough on the Shelbyville pike, where the prisoner was kept under close guard until daylight when we proceeded as far as to our cavalry vedettes. Here the escort was halted and the prisoner left in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Ducat, inspector-general of the department.

Colonel McKibbin and myself proceeded under flag of truce to the Confederate cavalry vedettes, when Colonel McK. sent a note to the Officer commanding outpost informing him of the object of our visit. We remained there nearly two hours when the officer in command (Colonel Webb, Alabama cavalry) appeared and stated that Mr. Vallandigham would not be received under a flag of truce or in any official manner, but that if he were set beyond our lines and approached those of the Confederate Army to request admittance he would be received and treated as any other citizen. Feeling that it was necessary to dispose of him within the rebel lines

I insisted upon the permission and it was granted to take him within a short distance of their lines where I delivered him to an orderly sent from the rebel lines to receive him. In the presence of Captain Goonwin and myself Mr. Vallandigham delivered himself up as a prisoner, stating that he was a citizen of the State of Ohio and the United States of America.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. M. WILES,

Major and Provost-Marshal-General.

OR Army, Series II, Volume 5, Prisoners of War, Etc., Pages 705, 706.

This Month in Civil War History

October 1861

October 3 - Greenbrier River/Camp Bartow

October 9 - Santa Rosa Island

October 21 - Camp Wildcat/Wildcat Mountain

October 21 - Fredericktown

October 21 - Ball's Bluff/Leesburg

October 25 - Springfield/Zagonyi's Charge

October 29 - Sherman Moves

The Sherman Expedition sails from Hampton Roads Virginia

October 1862

October 1/3 - St. John's Bluff

Brig. Gen. John Finegan established a battery on St. John's Bluff near Jacksonville to stop the movement of Federal ships up the St. Johns River. Brig. Gen. John M. Brannan embarked with about 1,500 infantry aboard the transports Boston, Ben DeFord, Cosmopolitan, and Neptune at Hilton Head, South Carolina, on September 30. The flotilla arrived at the mouth of the St. John's River on October 1, where Cdr. Charles Steedman's gunboats—Paul Jones, Cimarron, Uncas, Patroon, Hale, and Water Witch—joined them. By midday, the gunboats approached the bluff, while Brannan began landing troops at Mayport Mills. Another infantry force landed at Mount Pleasant

Creek, about five miles in the rear of the Confederate battery, and began marching overland on the 2nd. Outmaneuvered, Lt. Col. Charles F. Hopkins abandoned the position after dark. When the gunboats approached the bluff the next day, its guns were silent.

- October 3/4 - Corinth**
- October 4 - Galveston**

At 6:00 am on October 4, 1862, Cdr. W.B. Renshaw, commanding the blockading ships in the Galveston Bay area, sent Harriet Lane into the harbor.

- October 5 - Hatchie's Bridge/Davis Bridge/Matamora**
- October 8 - Perryville**
- October 22 - Old Fort Wayne/Beaty's Prairie**
- October 27 - Georgia Landing/Labadieville / Texana**

October 1863

- October 6 - Baxter Springs**
- October 10 - Blue Springs**
- October 13 - Auburn/Catlett's Station/St. Stephen's Church**
- October 14 - Bristol Station**
- October 14 - Auburn/Coffee Hill**
- October 16/18 - Fort Brooke**
- October 19 - Buckland Mills/Buckl and Races/Chestnut Hill**
- October 25 - Pine Bluff**

The Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum of Philadelphia

invites you to

2nd Saturday Story Hour

every 2nd Saturday of the Month
at 11 o'clock am
beginning Saturday, September 10, 2005

at the
Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum
1805 Pine Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Come and hear exciting stories of the Underground Railroad and Civil War told by Living History Storytellers like

Harriet Tubman, General George Meade and Old Baldy, Henry "Box" Brown, Lucretia Mott, President Abraham Lincoln, William Still, General Ulysses S. Grant and many more!!

Children 12 and under admitted FREE for Story Hour

Museum Admission: Adults \$5, Seniors (62+) & AAA Members \$4, Students with ID \$3

Call now and reserve your child's space! 215-735-8196

or email us at msparks@cwurmuseum.org

October 28/29 - Wauhatchie/Brown's Ferry

October 1864

- October 2 - Saltville**
- October 5 - Allatoona**
- October 7 - Darbytown/New Market Roads/Fourmile Creek**
- October 9 - Tom's Brook/Woodstock Races**
- October 13 - Darbytown Road/Alms House**
- October 15 - Glasgow**
- October 19 - Lexington**
- October 19 - Cedar Creek**
- October 21 - Little Blue River/Westport**
- October 22 - Independence**
- October 22/23 - Byram's Ford/Big Blue River**
- October 23 - Westport**
- October 25 - Marmiton River/Shiloh Creek/Charlot's Farm**
- October 25 - Mine Creek/Battle of the Osage**
- October 25 - Marais des Cygnes/Battle of Trading Post**

October 26-29 - Decatur Alabama

October 28 - Newtonia

October 26/29 - Franklin-Nashville Campaign Gen. John B. Hood's Army of Tennessee, in an attempt to cross the Tennessee River at Decatur, Alabama encountered Union forces under the command of Brig. Gen. Robert S. Granger for most of the battle, numbered only about 5,000 men, but successfully prevented the much larger Confederate force from crossing the river.

October 27/28 Fair Oaks/Darbytown Road/Second Fair Oaks

October 27/28 Boydton Plank Roadaka Hatcher's Run, Burgess' Mill

Directed by Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, divisions from three Union corps (II, V, and IX) and Gregg's cavalry division, numbering more than 30,000 men, withdrew from the Petersburg lines and marched west to operate against the Boydton Plank Road and Southside Railroad. The initial Union advance on October 27 gained the Boydton Plank Road, a major campaign objective. But that afternoon, a counterattack near Burgess' Mill spearheaded by Maj. Gen. Henry Heth's division and Wade Hampton's cavalry isolated the II Corps and forced a retreat. The Confederates retained control of the Boydton Plank Road for the rest of the winter.

americancivilwar.com



Tina on the "Firing Line"

Tina Newberry firing her Maynard Carbine at a NSSA match in Winchester, VA this spring.

Maynard's spex: .51 cal, 2nd Model serial # 418, Manufactured by Massachusetts Arms Co., Chicopee Falls (MA),

Patentee: Edward Maynard (dentist)

Tina's Awkward Squad

Tina Newberry



Some of Tina's recruits reporting for the *Firing Line*;

Mickleberry H. Driver (GA)
Gen'l Eliakim Parker Scammon
Lemuel Abijah Abbott (10th VT)
Greenup R. Goldsmith (31st IN)
Napolean Jackson Tecumseh Dana (1st MN)
Lt. Decimus et Ultimus Barziza (CSA)
D. Wesley Derryberry (7th TN Cav US)
Furgus P. Hiltabiddle (?)
John Corsley Horsey (25th USCT)
Greenberry Honeycutt (11USCT)
Isacher Ettinger (4th NJ)

Boy Soldiers of '61 - '65

Philadelphia in the Civil War 1861 - 1865
Published 1913

In the course of a recent editorial in the Saturday Evening Post it was stated that the Union Armies of the Civil War included eight hundred and forty-six thousand boys sixteen years of age or less, one million one hundred and fifty thousand of eighteen years or less, and that ninety thousand boys died in battle or from disease while in the service. Every boy wanted to be a soldier. Thousands of mothers trembled as they watched the martial fever lay hold upon the veins of their school-boy sons. Thousands of these children wept as the mustering officer turned them away from the doors of the recruiting station. In every vacant lot infant officers were drilling their puerile squads. It was hard in those stirring days to be so young, when the best one could do was to march along abreast of the stunning bands of the never-ending regiments of other and older boys, on their way to the waiting military trains at Broad and Prime streets, or to go down to the Navy Yard and see the ships sail away. It was great to grow big enough and tall enough to get into even the Home Guards.

At the High School it was ordained that any pupil, in the highest grade, who enlisted was entitled to graduate with his class, although absent on duty. Of twenty students who were examined for the position of third assistant engineer in the navy none were rejected.

"The Boys' Own Infantry" was enrolled in the Home Guard Brigade, and in Col. Eakins' Third Regiment of the same organization a company of engineer cadets from the Polytechnic College served in guarding the great Du Pont Powder Works on Brandywine Creek.

Major G. Eckendorf, a well-known tactician, was engaged at many of the public schools in drill instruction. This officer also drilled officers of boy companies and regiments in evolutions and the manual of arms. Military schools, in which the pupils wore uniforms, were

numerous and popular. The students of the Pennsylvania Military Academy and the Courtland Saunders Cadets repeatedly gave exhibition drills at the Academy of Music and at Musical Fund Hall before admiring audiences. The latter organization, sixty strong, under Capt. N. Browne, Jr., was especially remarkable for its perfect discipline. It originated at the Saunders Institute in West Philadelphia, and was named in honor of the son of the principal, the youthful captain of Company G, 118th Regiment, who was one of the many Philadelphia boys of the "Corn Exchange" Regiment, sacrificed by reason of military mischance at Shepherdstown, West Virginia, upon that fateful September 20th, 1862. Post 21, G. A. R., continues to keep alive the memory of the lamented Capt. Courtland Saunders.

A fine battalion of boy cadets was connected with the Hiasko Institute at 219 South Broad street, and was frequently to be seen in parades.

Another favorite company was the Wyers' Academic Cadets, which is on record as having paraded down Chestnut street on September 13th, 1863.

Southwark was proud of its Lyie Cadets, some of whom were but seven years old. They were drilled by Capt. Hincken, who commanded the Pulaski Guards.

The "Minute Guards" of the Jefferson Grammar School, Philadelphia Cadets, Pennsylvania Cadets and National Guard Cadets were connected with Gen. Pleasonton's Home Guard Brigade. Naturally, Zouave Cadet companies and Zouave gymnastics appealed strongly to the youthful imagination, and the red-legged cohorts of juveniles lent color to many a public display of martial character, and many a recruit for the 23d, 72d and 95th Regiments was gained from among these juvenile organizations. Several companies of Zouaves went to the war from Capt. Louis Hillebrand's gymnasium at Ninth and Arch streets. (23d Regiment.)

The Philadelphia Sketch Club, composed of young artists and art students, was represented in the Union Army at different times by several of its older members, one of whom was killed in battle; others of the club were active in painting battle flags and transparencies of patriotic design.

Every ship of war that slid from its cradle into the Delaware River, every ship that came into port proudly, with prizes and to mend the scars of conflict, carried away boys of Philadelphia, and many, many indeed, never came home when the blockading and the sea fighting was done. The sailors have few monuments to mark the place where they fought and died for their flag and the country. No accurate record can be made, from any reliable material, of the number of our Philadelphia boys who perished by reason of the war, but the loss to this community, in its natural rate of increase, is suggested in the fact that in the decade ending with 1860 the population gained twenty-nine per cent. In the decade following the gain was but nineteen per cent., an increased proportion of which was of foreign origin. The loss of its native stock is a heavy part of the price of this city, in common with the country at large, paid as tribute to the cause of the National Union.

*These figures, from Fox's "Regimental Losses," vary, in some instances, from other accepted records. They do not include the losses of the 6th and 8th Regiments, U. S. Colored Troops, at Chaffin's Farm, Va., and Olustee, Florida, of which records have not been published.

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

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!

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

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 September Trivia...

- 1 - What item is missing from this monument and why?
The Bust of Dan Sickles and the reason it is not there is that the money to finish the monument was missing and Old Dan was in Europe at a Casino losing the funds. The monument is located on Sickles Avenue at Excelsior Field. Dan was chairman of the monument committee
- 2 - What event is this monument for and where is it?
The monument is for the wounding of Dan Sickles and is located at the Trostle Farm (barn) on United States Avenue. There is a large rock nearby that is suppose to be where he was propped up against till he was removed from the field.
- 3 - What does this marker represent and it's location?
This is the official marker for the corps commander's headquarters location - this is the marker for Dan Sickles 3rd corps, it is a 4.5 inch Ordnance Rifle and is located across from the Trostle Barn on United States Avenue. There is also a witness tree (a tree that was there during the battle) located at the same spot.
- 4 - What is this plaque for and it's location?
The plaque is known as the "Sickles Act" plaque. The act to establish a National Military Park at Gettysburg was introduced by Dan Sickles and approved by the President in 1895. It is located on the back of the Lincoln Gettysburg Address memorial located near the Taneytown Road (across from the Visitor's Center) entrance to the Soldiers National Cemetery
- 5 - What does this bronze show and where is it located?
The bronze shows the wounding of Dan Sickles and

is located on the New York State Monument at the base of the round shaft. The monument is located in the Soldiers National Cemetery at the New York section of graves. There are several other scenes of events that involved New York officers also located on the same bronze

- 6 - Who was the owner of this farm?
The farm is the Trostle Farm and is located on United States Avenue. It is where Sickles was wounded and his headquarters was located. The Ninth MA Battery made their gallant stand here and gave the 3rd Corps and the supporting artillery time to get back to Cemetery Ridge and stop the Confederate advance. There are many historical photos showing dead horses and cissions around the farm. The farm was occupied by Abraham Trostle
- 7 - What is this item and where is it located?
This is the famous Dan Sickles leg. Along side is a 12 pound solid round shot that was the kind that hit his leg. The leg is on display at the National Museum of Health and Medicine in Washington, DC

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