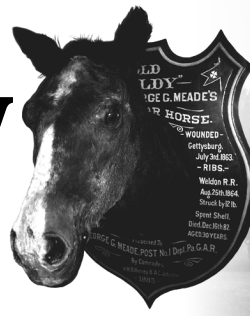


Old Baldy

Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



November 2, 2005, The One Hundred and Forty-Fourth Year of the Civil War

Wednesday Meeting November 2

Ben Maryniak

Faith in the Fight: Civil War Chaplains



The November 2nd 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.

Ben Maryniak, a long time student of the Civil War, is the president of the Buffalo Civil War Round Table and president of the Lancaster, New York Historical Society. He has done extensive research on New York in the Civil War and Union and Confederate army chaplains. As one of the most prolific writers, Ben has written numerous articles and book reviews for many Civil War and historical publications. He also edits the monthly newsletter for the Buffalo CWRT. Ben is an ordained Protestant minister who portrays Chaplain Philos Cook of New York at many reenactments and ceremonies. He has also taken on the roll of Father William Corby of Irish Brigade fame on several occasions. He resides in Buffalo, New York with his wife Kathy and their newly adopted son.

Ben will talk about chaplains in the Civil War discussing the latest book he co-authored with John W. Brinsfield, William C. Davis and Dr. James I. Robertson, Jr. entitled, *Faith in the Fight: Civil War Chaplains*. For both the Union and Confederate soldiers, religion was the greatest

sustainer of morale in the Civil War, and faith was a refuge in great time of need. Guarding and guiding the spiritual well-being of the fighters, the army chaplain was a voice of hope and reason in an otherwise chaotic military existence. The clerics' duties did not end after Sunday prayers; rather, many ministers could be found performing daily regimental duties, and some even found their way onto the fields of battle. Come on out and hear Ben Maryniak speak about a subject not usually covered on the Civil War circuit.

The President's Letter

Our thanks go to **Jim Mundy** for his excellent presentation on the James Tanner Manuscript housed at the Union League of Philadelphia. It was quite a thrill to see the original up close. The manuscript is an important part of the history of the Lincoln Assassination and, I believe, is one of the most valuable Civil War documents in the country.

Six brave souls fought the rain on Saturday the 8th of October and were treated to a fine tour of the Laurel Hill Cemetery by **Blake Magner**. We fully understand those who did not make it. It was a miserable day. We will try and set up another tour in the spring. Sincere thanks go to Blake for braving the elements (he did his Ed Bearss impersonation shunning the use of an umbrella).

On the same note, several years ago the Old Baldy CWRT started a fund to repair the gravestone of Major General Charles Fergusson Smith in Laurel Hill Cemetery. On our Saturday tour we were happy to note that the stone had been repaired by the cemetery. It has been decided that the best and fairest thing to do would be to donate the \$250.00 in the fund to the Laurel Hill Cemetery to help cover the cost of the repair. A project down the road would be to have a government-issue marker placed on the grave also. Smith was a highly regarded officer of which U. S Grant remarked: ... (Charles F. Smith is) a most accomplished soldier."

As most of you know I am taking the plunge in November to Old Baldy member **Susan Kovacs**. The wedding will take place at the historic Dahlgren Chapel in South Mountain, Maryland (Turner's Gap). The Central Maryland Heritage League is the owner and caretaker of the chapel.

continued on page 2

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

continued from page 1... *The President's Letter*

We made note on our wedding invitation that in lieu of gifts we asked guests to consider a donation to the League. Susan and I want to thank the Old Baldy CWRT, who, at the request of **Steve Wright**, made a donation of \$130.00 to the League. I know they are most appreciative and the money will be well spent. We also thank everyone for their best wishes.

Be sure and come out for our next meeting. We are delighted that the President of the Buffalo CWRT **Ben Maryniak** will be joining us to discuss his new book, *Faith in the Fight: Civil War Chaplains*. Ben is probably

the most knowable person in the country on New York in the Civil War. He has written extensively on New York soldiers and has portrayed Union Army chaplains at countless reenactments and events. We are sharing expenses with the CWRT of Eastern PA. (Allentown).

REMEMBER - THE MEETING DATE IS CHANGED TO WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 2ND.

See you all on Wednesday November 2...

Mike Cavanaugh *President*

October 13 Meeting

“The Tanner Manuscript, A Handwritten Documentation of The Events of April 14, 1865, The Night Abraham Lincoln was Assassinated”



Jim Mundy



James Mundy, Director of Library and Historical Collections at the Union League of Philadelphia gave us an excellent presentation and quite a great thrill of showing us the original Tanner Manuscripts that Tanner recorded for Stanton the night of the Lincoln assassination. Tanner was a stenographer to Secretary of War Stanton on the night Lincoln was assassinated. He recorded the accounts of eyewitnesses and events of that evening.

Today in Civil War History

**November 2, 1861
Fremont removed from Western Department**



General John C. Fremont

Controversial Union General John C. Fremont is relieved of command in the Western Department and replaced by David Hunter.

Fremont was one of the most prominent Union generals at the start of the war. Born in Georgia and raised in South Carolina, he joined the military in 1838 and helped map the upper Mississippi River. He made a significant career move in 1841 when he married Jesse Benton, the daughter of powerful Missouri senator Thomas Hart Benton. At first, the senator objected to the marriage, but he soon became Fremont's staunchest supporter. With his father-in-law's help, Fremont secured leadership of two famous expeditions to the West in the 1840s. He became involved in politics in the 1850s and was the fledgling Republican Party's first presidential candidate in 1856.

When the war started in 1861, Fremont became a major general in command of the Western Department based in St. Louis. In August 1861, the Union suffered a stunning defeat when an army under General Nathaniel Lyon was routed at the Battle of Wilson's Creek in southwestern Missouri. Many criticized Fremont for failing to provide

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proper support for Lyon, who was killed in the battle. In response, Fremont took action to demonstrate his control over the region. He declared martial law and proclaimed freedom for all slaves in Missouri. In doing so, he placed the Lincoln administration in a difficult position. Lincoln was trying to keep the Border States (Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and Missouri) from seceding from the Union. With the exception of Delaware, these states contained substantial numbers of slaveholders, and opinion over the issue of slavery was evenly divided. Fremont's freeing of slaves threatened to destroy the balance and send these states into the hands of the Confederacy. Of particular concern was Kentucky, Lincoln's native state. It was of vital strategic importance and the movement for secession there was very strong. Fremont's actions in Missouri fueled secessionist spirit and alienated many Northerners who were unwilling to wage a war to end slavery.

Lincoln requested privately that Fremont rescind the order, but he refused. Lincoln had no choice but to negate the order of emancipation and remove Fremont from command in the west. Fremont still had many supporters, so Lincoln placed him in charge of a small army in Virginia. He had little success in the Shenandoah Valley, where he was pitted against the brilliant Confederate General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson. Fremont resigned in 1862 after Jackson defeated his force, and Fremont's army was merged with the command of General John Pope, a longtime rival.

Some Republican allies urged Fremont to challenge Lincoln for the 1864 presidential nomination, but Fremont declined. After the war, he served as territorial governor of Arizona and died in New York in 1890.

HistoryChannel

This Month in Civil War History

November 1861

November 7 - Belmont

November 8/9 - Ivy Mountain/Ivy Creek/Ivy Narrows

November 19 - Round Mountain

November 1862

November 7 - Clark's Mill/Vera Cruz

November 28 - Cane Hill/Boston Mountains

November 1863

November 3 - Collierville

November 6 - Droop Mountain

November 7 - Rappahannock Station

November 16 - Campbell's Station

November 23/25 - Chattanooga

Grant, brought in to save the situation, steadily built up offensive strength, and on November 23- 25 burst the blockade in a series of brilliantly executed attacks. Union forces pushed Confederate troops away from Chattanooga. The victory set the stage for General Sherman's Atlanta Campaign.

November 27 - Ringgold Gap/Taylor's Ridge

Nov 27/Dec 2 - Mine Run/Payne's Farm/New Hope Church

November 29 - Fort Sanders/Fort Loudon

November/December - The Siege of Knoxville

The difficult strategic situation of the federal armies after

Chickamauga enabled Bragg to detach a force under Longstreet to drive Burnside out of eastern Tennessee. Burnside sought refuge in Knoxville, which he successfully defended from Confederate assaults.

November 1864

November 4/5 - Johnsonville

November 11/13 - Bull's Gap

November 22 - Griswoldville

November 24/29 - Columbia

November 28 - Buck Head Creek

November 29 - Spring Hill

November 29/30 - Sand Creek/Chivington Massacre

November 30 - Franklin

November 30 - Honey Hill South Carolina.

Leaving Hilton Head on November 28, a Union expeditionary force under Maj. Gen. John P. Hatch, steamed up the Broad River in transports to cut the Charleston & Savannah Railroad near Pocotaligo. Hatch disembarked at Boyd's Landing and marched inland. On November 30, Hatch encountered a Confederate force of regulars and militia under Col. Charles J. Colcock at Honey Hill.

Determined attacks by U.S. Colored Troops (including the 54th Massachusetts) failed to capture the Confederate entrenchments or cut the railroad. Hatch retired after dark, withdrawing to his transports at Boyd's Neck

November - Sherman's March to the Sea.

General Sherman continued his march through Georgia to the sea. In the course of the march, he cut himself off from his source of supplies, planning for his troops to live off the land. His men cut a path 300 miles in length and 60 miles wide as they passed through Georgia, destroying factories, bridges, railroads, and public buildings.

November 1864 -- Abraham Lincoln Is Re-Elected.

The Republican party nominated President Abraham Lincoln as its presidential candidate, and Andrew Johnson for vice-president. The Democratic party chose General George B. McClellan for president, and George Pendleton for vice-president. At one point, widespread war-weariness in the North made a victory for Lincoln seem doubtful. In addition, Lincoln's veto of the Wade-Davis Bill – requiring the majority of the electorate in each Confederate state to swear past and future loyalty to the Union before the state could officially be restored – lost him the support of Radical Republicans who thought Lincoln too lenient. However, Sherman's victory in Atlanta boosted Lincoln's popularity and helped him win re-election by a wide margin.

November 1865

November 10 - The Execution of Captain Henry Wirz

The notorious superintendent of the Confederate prison at Andersonville, Georgia, was tried by a military commission presided over by General Lew Wallace from August 23 to October 24, 1865, and was hanged in the yard of the Old Capitol Prison on November 10.

americancivilwar.com

USS MONITOR...

Researchers Debunk 142-Year-Old Legend Of 'Cat In The Cannon'

Newport News, Va., August 26, 2005-Conservators from The Mariners' Museum and scientists from the National

Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) were able to debunk a 142-year-old legend with 90-percent confidence this past week after spending most of August documenting and excavating the bore of both 11-inch Dahlgren cannons from the Civil War ironclad USS Monitor's iconic gun turret. One of the most popular legends in the history of the Monitor, it began with a crewmember from the vessel, Francis B. Butts, who claimed during the night the ironclad sank, he shoved his coat and boots in one cannon, and a cat in the other.

In a December 1885 article entitled "The Loss of the Monitor," Butts says:

"I took off my coat-one that I had received from home only a few days before (I could not feel that our noble little ship was yet lost)-and rolling it up with my boots, drew the tampion from one of the guns, placed them inside, and replaced the tampion. A black cat was sitting on the breech of one of the guns, howling one of those hoarse and solemn tunes which no one can appreciate who is not filled with the superstitions which I had been taught by the sailors, who are always afraid to kill a cat. I would almost as soon have touched a ghost, but I caught her, and placing her in another gun, replaced the wad and tampion; but I could still hear that distressing yowl."

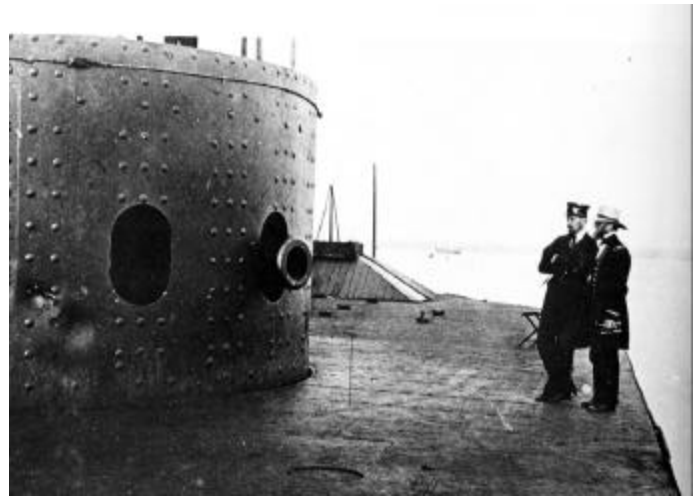
"We've excavated and screened enough material from both cannons to say with certainty that neither cannon is loaded. We have also failed to find any trace of organic material such as leather, wool or bone," said the Mariners' Museum Assistant Conservator David Krop. "Although we are still clearing concretion and sediment from inside both bores that may hide cat bones or organics, I seriously doubt anything will turn up."

"The excavations confirmed my suspicion that Francis Butts fabricated the whole story," said Monitor Sanctuary Historian Jeff Johnston, who has uncovered other instances in which Butts apparently stretched the truth in giving his account of his service aboard the Monitor.

The cannons were removed from the Monitor's gun turret in 2004 as part of the ongoing conservation process. After resting on the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean for over 142 years, the guns filled with concretions and sediment that must be removed as one of the first steps in the conservation process. Conservators used caution during this process in case Butts's story ended up true, and because they could not immediately verify if the guns were or were not loaded. Excavation has revealed the guns were not loaded.

"Sediment removal has been difficult due to the amount of coal in each barrel, but also because we are constrained by the dimensions of the conservation tank the artifacts are in," said Eric Schindelholz, Monitor lead conservator. "We've improvised by creating a variety of tools that will help us in our efforts, and have partnered with our colleagues at Northrop Grumman to borrow a bore scope so that we can get a good look inside each cannon and see what we're dealing with."

The cannons will individually undergo the electrolytic reduction conservation process to reduce their corrosion and remove chlorides from the iron. The process will take approximately five years. Conservators will also focus



on saving the engravings that were placed on each cannon after the Monitor's historic clash with its ironclad foe the CSS Virginia. One engraving reads "Worden Monitor & Merrimac" (in honor of the Monitor's captain); the other reads "Ericsson Monitor & Merrimac" (in honor of the vessel's designer).

In 1987, The Mariners' Museum was designated by NOAA, on behalf of the federal government, as the repository for artifacts and archives from the Monitor. Working jointly with NOAA and the U.S. Navy, the Museum has received more than 1,100 artifacts from the Monitor, including the steam engine, propeller and revolving gun turret.

On March 9, 2007, exactly 145 years after the historic clash between the USS Monitor and CSS Virginia, the Mariners' Museum and NOAA will open the doors to one of the premier Civil War attractions across the nation-the USS Monitor Center, currently under construction. This dramatic new \$30 million, 63,500-square-foot facility will enthrall families with exciting exhibits, bring students face-to-face with history, house state-of-the-art conservation labs and offer historians rich resources for research. At the heart of the USS Monitor Center is the exhibition-a melding of artifacts, original documents, paintings, personal accounts, interactive displays and environments that will pique all five senses. The strategies, people, technology and science behind the historic circumstances surrounding this story will be displayed in a way the public has never before seen. A full-scale replica will serve a major role in this portion of the Center by allowing visitors to walk on and under the Monitor, experiencing first-hand how simple, yet innovative the warship really was.

The Mariners' Museum in partnership with NOAA, broke ground for the new Center in 2004. The Mariners' Museum is conducting a \$30 million capital campaign for the USS Monitor Center. NOAA's National Marine Sanctuary Program has provided \$9.5 million in federal funds contributing toward the \$20 million that will be raised from public sources. The Mariners' Museum is conducting a \$10 million private sector campaign raising funds from corporations, foundations and individuals across the nation. Currently, 79 percent of the total \$30 million has been raised. For more information, visit www.monitorcenter.org.

The Mariners' Museum



"United States." He first learned of the condition of war when arriving at Halifax in October, 1861. He promptly abandoned his scientific plans and tendered his personal services and the use of his ship to the Federal Government. Both were accepted and he was assigned to hospital duty at Philadelphia.

The West Philadelphia U. S. General Hospital was opened for the reception of military patients June 9th, 1862. During the morning of the opening day twenty-five Sisters of Charity reported for duty, having been assigned to the hospital by order of the Surgeon General upon the recommendation, it is said, of Dr. D. Hayes Agnew and Dr. Walter F. Atlee. In the afternoon about one hundred and fifty patients were brought here from other hospitals.

West Philadelphia General Hospital, Later Designated the Satterlee U. S. General Hospital

Capacity, 2,860 Beds

*Philadelphia in the Civil War 1861 - 1865
Published 1913*

The project of the extensive hospital located in the Twenty-seventh Ward, West Philadelphia, has been credited to Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, under whose direction it was built and who remained at the head of its administration to the end of the war. The site, now occupied by blocks of attractive, modern homes, was then in the open country. The ground was about 90 feet above tide level, sloping into the valley of a small creek, thus receiving good drainage. The boundaries of the ground occupied extended 1,400 feet northwestward from a point now within Clarence Clark Park, just south of Baltimore avenue, at the intersection of Forty-fourth street. The average width of the reservation was 650 feet. The group of buildings filled the upper space, and these were surrounded by a high fence. The open portion along Baltimore avenue, beyond the ravine of Little Mill creek, was used as a parade, and after the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg was covered with tents for the wounded soldiers.

The Administration Building of two floors occupied the center of the enclosure, flanked by the wards of one floor each, thirty-four in all. These wards were of unequal length. When the group was finally completed by the builder, Wm. L. Sands, under a supplementary contract, in November, 1862, the wards were furnished with 3,124 beds. In addition to the hospital buildings proper quarters were provided for a host of surgeons, attendants, nurses, guards, musicians, cooks, printers and other essential employees.

Dr. Hayes had assumed this task at a great sacrifice of personal interest. Experience with the Second Grinnell Expedition to the Arctic Region six years earlier had led him to further research in that field. When the Civil War began he was absent in the far north upon his schooner

In General Order No. 8, dated July ad, Dr. Hayes announced his staff as follows:

Resident Surgeons-D. McMurtrie, N. Hickman, H. Hillner, J. A. Buchanan, George H. Deck, L. K. Baldwin, M. S. Perry, W. C. Dixon, W. H. Matlack and C. E. Iddings.

Visiting Surgeons-Alfred Stille, T. Stewardson, E. A. Smith, F. W. Lewis, W. F. Atlee, John G. Tull, R. A. Penrose, J. M. DaCosta, H. West, J. B. Hutchinson, H. L. Lodge, J. H. Packard, E. Crowell, D. H. Agnew, W. C. Halsey, Frank West and Caspar Wistar.

The Cadets were Messrs. Williams, Saunders, Knorr, Cadwell, Lowndes, Byres, Trull, Dickson, Campbell, Keffer and Santee.

In a list printed in the "Hospital Register," a weekly paper printed at the hospital, appear, in addition to the foregoing names, those of Surgeons Joseph Leidy, Ezra Dyer and Edward A. Page. Cadet A. L. Eakin was also added to the staff. In 1864 Surgeon W. H. Forwood, U. S. A., became Executive Officer, succeeding Surgeon John S. Billings.

This hospital, known at first and so designated in official documents as the West Philadelphia U. S. General Hospital, was named, on June 3d, 1863, in honor of Brig.-Gen. Richard Sherwood Satterlee, U. S. A., a noted surgeon, native of Fairfeld, Herkimer County, N. Y., and in the regular army service dating from his appointment as Assistant Surgeon in 1822. Throughout the Civil War this officer held the position of Medical Purveyor, with headquarters in New York City.

At the "Satterlee" military discipline was strictly enforced. A company of troops was assigned to guard duty, and as the hospital increased in its invalid population, the guard was reinforced until it numbered 170 rank and file.

A good military band, under Prof. Theodore Hermann, provided daily concerts and music for the dress parades and dirges for the dead. Always hovering above their charges in the hospital wards were the Sisters of Charity, forty-two in number, under the orders of Mother Mary Gonzaga Grace. These nurses were not paid, but the Government reimbursed for their services the order to which they belonged.

Rev. Nathaniel West, D. D., the Protestant Chaplain of the "Satterlee," wrote of these Catholic sister-nurses: "Better nurses, better attendants, more noiseless, ceaseless performers of services in the hospital could not be found. There is probably not a hospital in the public service that would not be glad to have them." Much of the heavier, more trying work at this and other hospitals was done by male assistants known as "contract men." (1)

The Ladies' Aid Society, Penn Relief Association and Ladies' Association for Soldiers' Relief were all represented in the large numbers of volunteer attendants at this and other hospitals. A number of ladies of the neighborhood, with the aid of the Chaplain, established a hospital library, reading and writing room. Newspapers from all sections of the country were filed here daily. A billiard room and entertainment hall were also maintained. These were upon the southwestern side of the reservation adjoining the still existent homestead of Dr. and Mrs. Louis H. Twaddell, both of whom were active in volunteer work in the often crowded wards. (2)

A large proportion of the patients sent to this hospital arrived upon steamers which landed at a point just below the old Gray's Ferry bridge, from which the sufferers were taken upon stretchers and in wagons and ambulances along Warrington lane to Baltimore avenue. This now forgotten lane extended across the plateau from the intersection of Gray's Ferry road to the Warrington homestead, which yet stands, surrounded with modern homes, just southward from the site of the Cherry Tree tavern.

Chaplain West states that the full capacity of the hospital was increased to 2,860 beds, in addition to which were 150 large tents to hold 900 more persons. These are said to have been set up along Baltimore avenue opposite and within the space now included in Clarence Park, upon the verge of the ravine. Until the completion of the hospital at Chestnut Hill, this was the largest army hospital in the United States. The Philadelphia Nurses' Corps, the first association of army nurses in the service, was formed at this hospital. (3) The total number of soldiers and sailors cared for at the "Satterlee" in the course of its operation is believed to exceed 60,000. The Satterlee Hospital was closed upon August 3d, 1865. (4)

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- (1) Rev. Nathaniel West, chaplain, died on September 1st, 1864, aged seventy years.
(2) Under order dated October 29th, 1863, no women were permitted to serve in United States General Hospitals, excepting "matrons," unless provided with a "certificate of approval" or directly appointed by the Surgeon-General. General Order No. 351.
(3) In December, 1864, Dr. Milton C. Egbert, a wealthy oil producer, of Venango County, Pa., sent, in the name of his wife, \$5,000 to be expended upon Christmas dinners for the soldiers and sailors then in the military hospitals of Philadelphia. The sum was apportioned among all of the hospitals excepting the "Mower," which had been otherwise provided for.
(4) Soon after the close of the war the hospital tract was purchased by a syndicate, which divided it into building lots under the name of "Satterlee Heights." "Sheridan avenue" is now Osage avenue and Fairview avenue is Larchwood avenue. A map of this operation is preserved in a scrap book of the McAllister Collection, Ridgway Library.

The Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum of Philadelphia and AMART, the Association of Mid-Atlantic Civil War Round Tables

Proudly Co-Sponsor a Gettysburg Dinner and Presentation by Kent Masterson Brown, Esquire, Author of Retreat from Gettysburg: Lee, Logistics and the Pennsylvania Campaign

In a groundbreaking, comprehensive history of the Army of Northern Virginia's retreat from Gettysburg in July 1863, Kent Masterson Brown draws on previously untapped sources to chronicle the massive effort of General Robert E. Lee and his command as they sought to move people, equipment, and scavenged supplies through hostile territory and plan the army's next moves. Brown concludes that even though the battle of Gettysburg was a defeat for the Army of Northern Virginia, Lee's successful retreat maintained the balance of power in the eastern theater and left his army with enough forage, stores, and fresh meat to ensure its continued existence as an effective force. (University of North Carolina Press) "Brown has written a thoroughly engaging study that has been badly needed for a long time."— Richard A. Sauer, Civil War News Book Reviews

**Thursday, November 17, 6-9 p.m.
Williamson's Restaurant
500 Blair Mill Road
Horsham, Pennsylvania (1 mile north of the
Pennsylvania Turnpike, just west of Route 611)**

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers for 2005/2006

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 chief96pbj@juno.com

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

You're Welcome to Join Us!

\$40 per person

Proceeds will benefit the Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum of Philadelphia

Copies of Retreat from Gettysburg will be available for purchase and signing by Mr. Brown

For more information or to RSVP, please call 215-735-8196

Remembrance Day November 19, 1863

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate -- we can not consecrate -- we can not hallow -- this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us -- that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion -- that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain -- that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom -- and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Remembrance Day November 19, 2005 Gettysburg

November 19

142nd Anniversary of the Gettysburg Address Ceremony held in the Soldiers' National Cemetery, beginning with a Wreath Laying Ceremony at the Soldiers National Monument at 10:00 a.m. Sponsored by the Lincoln Fellowship of Pennsylvania. This event is free of charge and open to the public.

November 19

Remembrance Day Parade and Ceremonies Parade through Gettysburg begins at 1:00 p.m. with ceremonies to follow at the G.A.R. Memorial and the High Water Mark Monument, sponsored by the Sons of Union Veterans.

November 19

3rd Annual Luminaria, Soldiers' National Cemetery Sponsored by the Friends of the National Parks at Gettysburg. Luminary candles will be placed on each Civil War grave as a testament to the sacrifices made here in 1863. For further information, contact the Friends of the National Parks at Gettysburg at (717) 334-0772.

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 mspark@cwurmuseum.org**

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. We're also offering several new elective classes on the Opening of the War in the West, and the Chickamauga-Chattanooga Campaign.

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

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.

Old Baldy
Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia
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