

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



December 8, 2005, The One Hundred and Forty-Fourth Year of the Civil War

**Thursday Meeting December 8
Michael Wunsch**

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



Photo - Philadelphia in the CW

The December 8th 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.

Michael Wunsch, Born Brooklyn, NY, moved to Philadelphia as a youngster, graduate of Northeast High School and La Salle College. He is employed as a manager with the Movies Unlimited Inc., and has worked for the company for over 22 years.

A student of the civil war and Abraham Lincoln. Currently a member of the Delaware Valley CWRT, the G.A.R. Museum and the Lincoln Forum. Also is the Secretary of the General Meade Society of Philadelphia, an educational non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation and promotion of Gen. Meade's life and service to the nation. He is a past volunteer at the Civil War Library and Museum and now currently serve as a volunteer at the National Constitution Center in center city Philadelphia.

The President's Letter

Over twenty members and guests turned out to hear **Ben Maryniak** talk about chaplains in the Civil War. Ben, in his Civil War chaplains regalia, gave an enjoyable and sometimes moving talk using the words of the chaplains themselves. We want to thank Ben for driving all the way down from Buffalo, New York, to visit us and the CWRT of Eastern PA. in Allentown. Sharing expenses with other round tables helps us bring in far away quality speakers by sharing the costs. We hope to do more of this in the future. It did not seem to matter that we met on a Wednesday instead of the usual Thursday. The turnout was great.

By now we all know that the late **Brian Pohanka** left in his will over one million dollars to several battlefield preservation organizations. Even though he is gone Brian's generosity will have an impact on battlefield preservation forever. His money will buy land that will be there for our grandchildren and their grand-children. The Delaware Valley CWRT will honor Brian posthumously by naming him as their 2005 recipient of the "Award of Merit." His wife **Cricket** will accept the award in Brian's name at the regular meeting of the round table in November. The folks at Del-Val could not have found a more deserving honoree.

A friend of mine, off the cuff, made a remark the other day that he was very impressed with the quality of the Old Baldy CWRT newsletter. We, of course, know this but it was nice to hear an outside opinion. **Don Wiles** - keep up the great work!

We are looking forward to our program in December. **Michael Wunsch** will present a program on Abraham Lincoln's visit to Philadelphia and the Great Central Fair of June 16, 1864. This event was held to support the Union soldier in the field. It was a major event in the city but not much is known about it today. Mike is an active member of the Del-Val round table and the G.A.R. Museum. He is also active in the Lincoln Forum and serves as secretary with the General Meade Society. Come on out and bring a friend. It will be an enjoyable and informative evening.

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.**

Long Time Member Moving On

Long time Old Baldy member Dorothy Heindel is moving to Buffalo, New York. Dorothy, 90 years young, has been an avid supporter of our round table and the Civil War Library and Museum over the years. Dorothy has many different interests in the Civil War and has donated many items over the years. Good luck in Buffalo Dorothy, *we will miss you.*

November Meeting

Faith in the Fight: Civil War Chaplains

Ben Maryniak



Photos - Don Wiles

Ben Maryniak, a long time student of the Civil War, and the president of the Buffalo Civil War Round Table gave us an excellent presentation and about chaplains in the Civil

War discussing his latest book entitled, *Faith in the Fight: Civil War Chaplains*. His talk was on how the chaplain was a voice of hope and reason in an otherwise chaotic military existence. How his duties did not end after Sunday prayers; rather, many could be found performing regimental duties, and some even found their way onto the fields of battle.

Today in Civil War History

December 8, 1863

Lincoln issues Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction

President Lincoln offers his conciliatory plan for reunification of the nation with his Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction.

By this point in the war, it was clear that Lincoln needed to make some preliminary plans for postwar reconstruction. The Union armies had captured large sections of the South, and some states were ready to have their governments rebuilt. The proclamation addressed three main areas of concern. First, it allowed for a full pardon for and restoration of property to all engaged in the rebellion with the exception of the highest Confederate officials and military leaders. Second, it allowed for a new state government to be formed when 10 percent of the eligible voters had taken an oath of allegiance to the United States. Third, the southern states admitted in this fashion were encouraged to enact plans to deal with the freed slaves so long as their freedom was not compromised.

In short, the terms of the plan were easy for most southerners to accept. Though the emancipation of slaves was an impossible pill for some Confederates to swallow, Lincoln's plan was quite charitable, considering the costli-

ness of the war. With the Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction, Lincoln was seizing the initiative for reconstruction from Congress. Some Radical Republicans thought the plan was far too easy on the South, but others accepted it because of Lincoln's prestige and leadership. Following the assassination of Lincoln in April 1865, the disagreements over the postwar reconstruction policy led to a heated battle between the next president, Andrew Johnson, and Congress.

HistoryChannel

A Special Wedding at South Mountain's Dahlgren Chapel

Steve Wright

On November 5th, 2005 OBCWRT President Mike Cavanaugh joined Susan Kovacs in holy matrimony at the historic



Photo - CMHL WEB Site

continued on page 3

Dahlgren Chapel atop South Mountain in Maryland. Nearly fifty family members and friends joined Mike and Susan for the blessed event, which was memorable not only for its location, but also because it was a spectacular fall day!

It was a tour with the Allentown Civil War Round Table that brought Mike and Susan together six years ago, so it was appropriate that they were married on a battlefield. Mike had ancestors that fought at South Mountain during the Maryland Campaign of 1862, and has presented numerous programs on and written about the battles which comprised the "battle of South Mountain." So, the site of the wedding was quite appropriate!

Anyone who has crossed South Mountain at Turners Gap via the old National Road (now Alternate US Route 40) driving between Antietam and Frederick, has passed the Dahlgren Chapel, and Mrs. Dahlgren's former home, what is now the South Mountain Inn. Right across the road from her former home, tucked away among the trees, is the chapel Mrs. Dahlgren built.

A tavern has existed at that location since the mid-1700s. That same tavern was there during the Civil War (known as the "Mountain House" according to General John Gibbon's "Recollections of the Civil War"). It was there, the day after the battle of South Mountain, that General Edwin Vose Sumner gave Gibbon's brigade the sobriquet "the Iron Brigade" for the way they fought the day before.

In 1876, Sarah Madeleine Vinton Dahlgren (wife of Adm. John Dahlgren and mother of Ulric Dahlgren) purchased the tavern and converted it into a summer residence. Mrs. Dahlgren was a very devout Roman Catholic and soon immersed herself in missionary work around South Mountain. In 1881, she constructed the chapel a short walk across the road from her home. Although it was officially consecrated "The Chapel of St. Joseph of the Sacred Heart of Jesus," it quickly became known simply as "the Dahlgren Chapel," as it remains today. The Gothic-style chapel is constructed native stone quarried from the hill behind "Dahlgren Manor." The interior is of walnut paneling, with cathedral ceilings and marble floors. The white marble alter was imported from Italy and the 400 pound bell was cast in Baltimore. Sarah Dahlgren died in 1898 and was buried in the basement of the chapel, as were other members of her family, until they were reentered at St. Michael's Catholic Church in Poplar Spring's, Maryland in 1959. (As Admiral Dahlgren was a Philadelphian, he and his son, Ulric, were buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia.)

Sisters of the Holy Cross, of Notre Dame, Indiana, owned and used the chapel as a summer retreat between 1922 and 1925. Then it was returned to the Dahlgren family and it sat vacant until 1960 when Richard B. Griffin bought the chapel and began a careful restoration of the building.

The Central Maryland Heritage League acquired the chapel in 1996. They have been involved in the careful restoration of the restoration of the stained glass windows, installation of pews and a slate roof, and new wiring and lighting.

It was a truly beautiful wedding at a beautiful and historic location! We all wish Mike and Susan all the best and very happy life together!!

This Month in Civil War History

December 1861

December 9 - Chusto-Talasa/Caving Banks

December 13 - Camp Allegheny/Allegheny Mountain

**December 17 - Rowlett's Station/Woodsonville/
Green River**

December 20 - Dranesville

December 26 - Chustenahlah

December 28 - Mount Zion Church

December 1862

December 7 - Hartsville

December 7 - Prairie Grove/Fayetteville

December 11/15 - Fredericksburg I/Marye's Heights

General McClellan's slow movements, combined with General Lee's escape, and continued raiding by Confederate cavalry, dismayed many in the North. On November 7, Lincoln replaced McClellan with Major-General Ambrose E. Burnside. Burnside's forces were defeated in a series of attacks against entrenched Confederate forces at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and Burnside was replaced with General Joseph Hooker.

December 14 - Kinston

**December 16 - White Hall/Whitehall/
White Hall Ferry**

December 17 - Goldsborough Bridge

December 19, - Jackson

December 26/29 - Chickasaw Bayou/Walnut Hills

December 29 - Murfreesboro/Stones River Campaign

December 31 - Parker's Cross Roads

December 1863

December 14 - Bean's Station

December 29 - Mossy Creek

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.

December 1864

December 4 - Waynesborough

**December 5/7 - Murfreesboro/Wilkinson Pike/
Cedars**

December 7/27 - Fort Fisher

December 13 - Fort McAllister II

After marching through Georgia for a month, Sherman stormed Fort McAllister on December 13, 1864, and captured Savannah itself eight days later.

December 15/16 - Nashville

Continuing his policy of taking the offensive at any cost, General John B. Hood brought his reduced army before the defenses of Nashville, where it was repulsed by General George H. Thomas on December 15/16, in the most complete victory of the war.

December 17/18 Marion

December 20/21 Saltville

December 1865

December 18 - Thirteenth Amendment

to Constitution ratified, abolishing slavery.

Photos - Bill Hughes

Photo - Don Wiles



Lieutenant Stephen Brown's monument showing location of hatchet

Lt. Brown's Hatchet Charge

Bill Hughes

13th Vermont was a part of General George J. Stannard's Vermont command (Third Brigade, Third Division, First Corps) that was forced to march under the hot summer sun on the dusty roads towards Gettysburg. The men suffered greatly and many were near collapse. Orders had been given to officers and men not to leave the ranks for any reason. Lieutenant Stephen F. Brown, Co. K, 13th Vermont, a Mason of Seventy-Six Lodge, No. 14, Vermont, felt that he had to do something to aid the condition of his men. Brown said "Damn the orders", and collected several canteens and went to a nearby well and filled them with water for the men. For his disobedience of orders he was placed under arrest and his sword was taken away. When the battle began the next day he begged to be able to return to his company. Stannard, also a Mason and a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 4, St. Albans, Vermont, ordered Brown released from arrest. When the regiment reached the field of battle, Brown's sword was on a wagon far behind the area of the fighting, so he armed himself with a simple camp hatchet.

During Pickett's charge, the 13th Vermont was located south of the "Copse of trees". Stannard advanced two regiments from line and changed front to the north. They poured flanking fire into the advancing Confederate troops, thus helping break the charge. Lt. Brown during the action, armed with only the hatchet, advanced into the rebel ranks where he took a sword and belt from a Confederate officer who had surrendered to him. It was here that he dropped the hatchet to the cheers of his men. Later that scene became permanently enshrined by placing a monument near the place where he fought.

The monument is on the east side of Hancock Avenue, near the large Stannard monument. When the design of the 13th Vermont Monument was made, it was the desire of the committee to have the statue represent Captain Brown, hatchet in hand. Accordingly, a model was prepared, but the federal government would not permit its erection. A second model was approved, showing Lieutenant Brown holding a saber and belt in his hand the hatchet lying at his feet as though just dropped. The saber depicted in the statue is an exact reproduction of the one captured.

The Civil War Institute 2006 Spring Schedule

Sponsored by the Delaware Valley Civil War Round Table At Manor College. All classes are Act 48 approved. Classes are from 6:30 to 8:30 pm

Core Courses:

The Gettysburg Campaign - Two mighty armies engaged by chance in the greatest single battle ever fought in the Western Hemisphere. A detailed examination of events leading up to the battle and each day's activity will be covered. Did the mighty Army of the Potomac finally get the leadership it deserved? Did Robert E. Lee blunder in his strategy? Did his commanders let him down? Would he have prevailed if Jackson were alive? Was James Longstreet, Lee's "War-horse" right in his view of the battle? Come and hear all the details and stories of this war sage, as Frank Avato guides you through this Core Course, which lasts for 6 Wednesdays - Mondays March 13, 20, 27; April 3, 10 & 17. \$70.

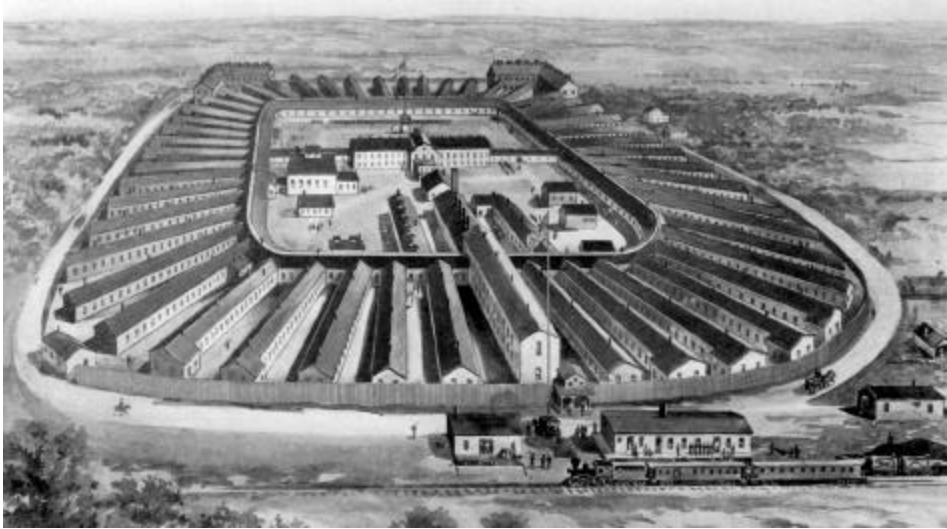
The Civil War Overview - This series provides the big picture of the events that led to the war, the major battles and the after-effects that still impact our nation today. The war will be examined year by year. This is a 6-week program for all ages conducted by instructors who are experts on the subject. It is one you will not want to miss. This Core Course runs for 6 Wednesdays, March 15, 22, 29, April 5, 12 & 19. Members of the Round Table will be instructors each week. \$70

Elective Courses:

Franklin & Nashville - An angry Confederate General John Bell Hood, described by General Robert E. Lee as more Lion than Fox, sends his Army of Tennessee into seven futile charges that rival the famous one at Gettysburg against an entrenched Union army. Furious that his troops let Union soldiers escape at Spring Hill, Hood berates his generals and orders heroic assaults that eventually lead to the destruction of his generals and his army at Nashville. Jerry Carrier will lead this elective course on 3 Wednesdays, February 8, 15 & 22. \$40

The Irish in the Civil War - This course looks at the role the Irish played in the Civil War and why so many fought to unite a country that was new to them. It will look at where they came from, how they fought, and why they fought so bravely. The course will examine the Irish on both sides, both blue and gray. We will look at the important roles they played in the major battles of the war and why so many gave their lives. Hugh Boyle will be the instructor for this elective course. It will run for 3 Thursdays March 16, 23 & 30. \$40

Civil War Medical History - This course will explore the era of Civil War medicine that ministered to the sick before antitoxins and the science of bacteriology existed, when crude sanitation and an ignorance of water were deadly. It will look at how more men died of disease than battle wounds. The course will show how these Civil War doctors became medical explorers in treating disease, and why there were so many amputations. You will see how the medicine of the day met the horror of the battlefield. Herb Kaufman will be the instructor for this elective course that runs for 3 Thursdays, April 6, 20 & 27 (No class April 13). \$40



The Mower U. S. General Hospital

Capacity, 4,000 Beds

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

Selecting the highest level ground within the city limits, just eastward of Chestnut Hill, where the altitude is 400 feet above the river level, the National Government began the erection, in the fall of 1862, of another vast hospital establishment. The official in charge was Col. Charles H. Greenleaf, U. S. A., who was also Executive Officer. The space covered was 27 acres. The location was bounded by Abingdon and Springfield avenues, the Chestnut Hill track of the Reading Railroad and County Line road. The main frontage was opposite the station now known as Wyndmoor. This was an ideal site for the purpose. The contractor who built the Satterlee Hospital was employed upon this work. The arrangement of the buildings was novel. From a great, flatted, elliptical corridor forty-seven wards, each 175 feet long, radiated outward like the spokes of a wheel. The fence enclosed a space 912 feet wide and 1,037 feet long. The Administration and Medical Department occupied the two-story building in the center. At the far corners were the barracks of the guards. The large commissary building faced the railroad. Kitchens, dining halls, power and heating plants, guard houses and various other structures were grouped in the open central space. A roomy parade and band stand was northeast from the Medical Building. All of the buildings, like those of Satterlee Hospital, were built of wood and rough cast upon the outside. Water was supplied from the Chestnut Hill water works reservoir.

Tramways extended through the corridor and along the center of each ward to facilitate the carrying of patients and food. Many forms of diversion were provided for the soldiers, and here, as in the vicinity of the other hospitals, there was no lack of kindly attention upon the part of the neighboring residents. Invalid and wounded soldiers destined for the Mower Hospital were carried to the railroad station at Ninth and Green streets in fire ambulances and thence in special cars.

The Mower Hospital was opened upon January 17th, 1863. The capacity at that time was 2,820 beds for

patients. The Surgeon in charge was Dr. J. Hopkinson; Consulting Surgeon, J. H. B. McClellan; Executive Officer, Col. Chas H. Greenleaf, U. S. A.; Assistant Surgeons, Isaac Norris, Henry C. Primrose, W. George Foggo, C. R. Maclean, J. M. Wallis, J. Wherry, M. L. Lauber, Robert Boiling, Horace Y. Evans, L. W. Bickley, J. A. C. Hanley, J. G. Murphy, Wm. M. Welch, E. A. Koerper, L. S. Morand, J. S. Somerville, A. H. Light, Albert Trego, Rollin T. Baker, Lewis T. Garrett, D. P. Pancoast, C. C. Bonibaugh and Chas. H. Budd.

The employees included one steward, 47 ward masters, 141 nurses and two firemen. The guard, at first, consisted of a company from Wayne County, Pa.,

under Capt. George W. Hubbell. A full band and drum corps furnished daily music.

Soon after the opening about 1,700 patients were brought here, mainly from a number of the small hospitals in town, which were then discontinued.

The total admissions to the end of 1864 were 17,190. The number was greatly increased near the close of the war.

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers for 2006

January 12, 2006 - Thursday
Show and Tell Night

Members bring in their favorite relic, talk about their favorite book, their ancestor's adventures, etc.

Its Your Night! Join In!

February 9, 2006 - Thursday
Ed Root And Jeff Stocker

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

March 9, 2006 - Thursday
Mike Kochan

Topic: As A Coauthor Mike Will Talk About His Book, *Torpedoes: Another Look At The Infernal Machines Of The Civil War*

April 13, 2006 - Thursday
Matthew Borowick

Topic: *Civil War Economics*

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!

The Military Hospitals At Philadelphia

Philadelphia in the Civil War 1861 - 1865
Published 1913

Under Charge OF THE Medical Department,
Military Post Of Philadelphia, 1861 To 1865.

Medical Inspector-Lieut.-Col. John L. Le Conte, U. S. A.,
1103 Girard street.

Medical Director-John Campbell, Surgeon, U. S. A.
Assistant Surgeon-Wm. P. Grier, U. S. A., 1103 Girard street.

Medical Purveyor-Robert Murray, Surgeon, U. S. A.,
5 and 7 N. Fifth street.

Inspector of Hospitals-J. Letterman, Surgeon, U. S. A.
U. S. Laboratory-A. K. Smith, Surgeon, U. S. A.,
Sixth and Master streets.

Medical Director of Transportation-R. S. Kenderdine,
Surgeon, U. S. V. Citizen's

Vol. Hospital, Broad and Prime streets.

Office for Sick and Wounded Officers-1103 Girard street.

Post Surgeon-Dr. John Neill. U. S. V.

Slate Military Agent-Robert R. Corson, 133 Walnut street.

Pennsylvania was one of four of the loyal States among whose soldiers of the Civil War the fatalities from battle exceeded those caused by disease. The Pennsylvania troops lost from battle casualties 56 per cent. and from disease 44 per cent. of all deaths during the war.

In the course of the first year of the war, before the hospital service became efficient, the general mortality in the army was 17.2

per cent. from battle casualties and 50.4 per cent. from disease per 1,000 troops. In the Atlantic Division, Army Medical Department, the mortality from disease was 33.40 per cent., and in the Central Division 82.19 per cent. per 1.000 troops.

The percentage of deaths from sickness relative to total enlistments was lower in Pennsylvania than in any other of the Northern States. This fact was largely due to the geographical position of Philadelphia, which enabled the State to employ transports to bring the wounded men of Pennsylvania regiments from tidewater Virginia and by rail from inland points to the military hospitals at this point, and the fine record made here as a result of the patriotic labor of physicians and nurses in the first year of the war. A State military agency located at Washington assisted in caring for the sick and wounded of the Pennsylvania regiments.⁽¹⁾ The Government decided to create several great army hospital establishments at Philadelphia for the reception of sick and wounded soldiers and sailors without relation to statehood. Indeed, the first modest hospital opened in the city, that conducted by the Union Volunteer Soldiers Refreshment Saloon Committee, was intended to care for the sick and wounded men of regiments from other States passing through the city. These hospitals, the majority being located in old buildings adapted to the purpose, numbered twenty-four.⁽²⁾ After the West Philadelphia Hospital was opened, in June, 1862, several of the smaller hospitals were closed, and in January, 1863, upon the completion of the still larger Mower or Chestnut Hill Hospital, the number was further reduced. In April, 1864, the official list contained but thirteen. In addition, there were several hospitals for soldiers



maintained by citizens, and both the Pennsylvania and St. Joseph's Hospitals cared for large numbers at different periods of the war.

The earlier Government hospitals in the city in operation prior to March 1st, 1862, were located at Broad and Cherry streets, Twenty-fourth and Cherry streets, Ninth and Christian streets, Twenty-second and Wood streets and Fifth and Buttonwood streets.

By Act of the Legislature, date of February 28th, 1862, Surgeon Gen. H. H. Smith was directed to send a hospital ship to bring sick and wounded men from the scene of war, and it became expedient to do so a few weeks later. The steamer "W. Whilldin" was chartered and proceeded to Yorktown, Va. It carried Surgeons David Gilbert, R. P. Thomas, C. S. Bishop, R. J. Levis, D. S. Glenninger, H. L. Hodge, J. McBride, J. W. S. Norris, G. W. Nebinger and W. P. Moon, also several Sisters of Charity. This expedition returned with a large number of men suffering from the results of the Peninsular Campaign. It was the first of the many vessels thus laden which came up the Delaware River in the course of the war.

Under the direction of Surgeon R. S. Kenderdine, a military hospital car was maintained between Washington and Philadelphia attached to regular trains and making three trips weekly.

The "high tide" of military hospital service in Philadelphia came with the battle of Gettysburg. Upon July 5th, 1863, Assistant Surgeon Gen. James R. Smith telegraphed to Governor Curtin that the five thousand empty beds in the Philadelphia army hospitals would be filled. All through the following week the suffering, battle-torn humanity rolled in upon the city until there were more than ten thousand soldiers to be cared for by the host of surgeons and nurses awaiting them.

The friends and relatives of soldiers who were reported to be in one or another of the military hospitals of Philadelphia came to the city in large numbers from other States and often experienced much difficulty in finding the objects of their anxiety. To assist such persons the Y. M. C. A. and the United States Sanitary Commission published hospital directories, including the names of all soldiers then or previously inmates of the different hospitals, with directions for reaching them.

In the course of the Civil War the military hospitals of the North ministered to 6,454,834 cases of illness and wounds. Of these 195,657 were fatal. Although Philadelphia received a larger proportion of severely wounded men than the hospitals of the service as a

continued from page 6... Philadelphia Hospitals

whole, the average percentage of mortality was lower here than elsewhere.

The annual report of the Philadelphia Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, January 1st, 1866, states that 157,000 soldiers and sailors were cared for in the general hospitals at Philadelphia during the war.

Out of the experience gained in the army hospitals of Philadelphia many patriotic young physicians developed the skill and knowledge which has tended to make this community famous as a center of medical and surgical education.⁽³⁾

The Lesser Military Hospitals

Location And Capacity

- McClellan General Hospital - Germantown road and Cayuga street - 400 beds
Summit House General Hospital - Darby road, West Philadelphia - 522 beds
Hestonville General Hospital - Hestonville - 172 beds
Haddington General Hospital - Haddington - 200 beds
Cuyler General Hospital - Germantown - 550 beds
Smallpox General Hospital - Islington lane - 50 beds
Turners Lane General Hospital - 275 beds
Officers' General Hospital - Camac's Woods - 50 beds
Episcopal General Hospital - Front and York streets - 325 beds
Broad Street Hospital - S. E. corner of Broad and Cherry streets - 650 beds
St. Joseph's Hospital - Girard avenue and Seventeenth street - 150 beds
Master Street Hospital - Sixth and Master streets - 305 beds
George Street Hospital - Fourth and George streets - 225 beds
Fifth Street Hospital - Fifth and Buttonwood streets - 282 beds
Race Street Hospital - National Guards' Hall - 412 beds
Twelfth Street Hospital - Twelfth and Buttonwood streets - 152 beds
Filbert Street Hospital - State Armory, Sixteenth and Filbert streets - 430 beds
South Street Hospital - Twenty-fourth and South streets - 253 beds
Christian Street Hospital - Ninth and Christian streets - 220 beds
Catharine Street Hospital - Eighth and Catharine streets - 105 beds
Wood Street Hospital - Twenty-second and Wood streets - 175 beds
Citizens' Volunteer Hospital - Broad and Prime streets - 400 beds

The foregoing list is printed in the order in which it was published in official circulars issued by the Government during the Civil War period and without reference to priority of establishment.

(1) The interests of the Pennsylvania soldiers in hospitals were in charge of Assistant Surgeon-General Alfred W. Green, of Philadelphia, stationed at Washington.

(2) Surgeon John Neill organized the earliest military hospitals at Philadelphia. He was appointed medical director of the forces from Pennsylvania with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He died February 1st, 1880.

(3) The medical records of great foreign wars from 1794 to 1850 show that the fatalities in army hospitals resulting from amputations were 58 per cent. Of all cases. The surgeons of the Union Armies saved about 75 per cent. of the men operated upon. In the course of six months, dating from July 1st, 1864, the military hospitals at Philadelphia received 46459 sick and wounded men. Of these 974 died, 11,737 deserted and 20,178 returned to duty. The balance were still in the hospitals at the end of the year.

Remembrance Day November 19, 2005 Gettysburg



Remembrance Illumination
National Cemetery

Zouave Regiment on
way to Wreath Laying

7th New Jersey
Memorial Wreaths



Dedication Day Speaker
Jesse Jackson Jr.,
US Representative, Illinois

New York Garibaldi
Regiment in Parade



Gettysburg Address
Jim Getty



CSA Regiments
in Dedication
Parade

USA Regiments
in Dedication
Parade



Photos - Don Wiles

Blue & Gray Education Society 2006 Schedule

BGES is Proud to Announce its 2006 Schedule for Tours and Seminars: Details of programs and registration forms will be available from December 1st. To be added to the mailing list for any particular program please email bgesbill@aol.com. Make sure to provide your snail mail address and phone number. Registration forms will be available on line from December 1st and as completed.

February 16-19: BGES Staff Ride of Forts Henry and Donelson with Kendall Gott and Parker Hills. Based in Nashville, Tennessee.

March 14-18: Forrest in Alabama with Brian Wills and Parker Hills based in Florence, Alabama

April 5-9: The Stand of the US Army at Gettysburg: Staff announcement pending, based in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

May 10-13: The Vicksburg Campaign: Part 3 Grant Establishes his Beachhead, Millikens Bend to Hard Times and New Carthage, with Parker Hills and Len Riedel, Based in Vicksburg, Mississippi

June 1-3: Steele's Arkansas Expedition in the Red River Campaign: Staff announcement pending: Based in Shreveport, Louisiana

June 9-14: From Fort Kearny to the Little Big Horn through the eyes of Sitting Bull: with Ed Bearss and Neil Mangum based in Billings, Montana

July 20-24: America's Cradles of Revolution: Jamestown, Williamsburg and Yorktown with Ed Bearss and other staff to be announced. Based in Williamsburg, Virginia

July 26-29: Great Issues of Gettysburg: Was Stuart a Scapegoat? with Greg Mertz, Mike Miller and Andie Custer based in Leesburg, Virginia

August 28-September 1: Bleeding Kansas with Ed Bearss, Nicole Etcheson, Kendall Gott and other staff pending based in Kansas City, Missouri

September 13-16: Great Issues of Gettysburg: The Sickles-Meade Controversy. Staff announcement pending. Based in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

September 25-29: America's Cradles of Revolution: Charleston, SC with Ed Bearss and Rick Hatcher based in Charleston, South Carolina

September 30-October 1: 5th Annual Massachusetts School of Law and BGES Annual Symposium, The North in the Civil War: Lincoln and His Generals. Staff announcement pending, based in Andover, Massachusetts

October 13-15: Gettysburg FOCUS Weekend 2006 Part 1: Five different four hour tours with some of the best of Gettysburg Licensed Battlefield Guides, based in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

October 18-21: The Vicksburg Campaign Part 4: Grant Disposed of Johnston (Grindstone Ford to Jackson) with Parker Hills and Len Riedel, based in Vicksburg, MS.

November 10-12: Gettysburg FOCUS Weekend 2006 Part 2: 5 more different four hour tours with some of the best of the Gettysburg Licensed Battlefield Guides, based in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

November 16-18: BGES Staff Ride of the Battle of South Mountain, Crampton's Gap and Maryland Heights with Dennis Frye, Tom Clemens, Corky Lowe and Al Preston based in Hagerstown, Maryland

December 11-16: Cajuns, Coonasses and War with Ed Bearss and others based in New Orleans, Louisiana.

blue-grayedsoc@mindspring.com
www.blue-and-gray-education.org 888-741-2437

Old Baldy
Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia
1805 Pine Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103
215.735.8196
Founded January 1977

President: Mike Cavanaugh	Annual Memberships
Vice President: Herb Kaufman	Students: \$12.50
Treasurer: William George	Individuals: \$25.00
Secretary: Tina Newberry	Families: \$35.00

What's News?

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