

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



February 9, 2006, The One Hundred and Forty-Fifth Year of the Civil War

February 9th Thursday Meeting

The February 9th 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. The program will be "***Isn't This Glorious: The 15th, 19th, and 20th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment at Gettysburg's Copse of Trees***". A new book by **Edwin Root** and **Jeff Stocker**. Ed and Jeff will both do the presentation on these three Massachusetts Regiments during and after the Civil War. These three regiments stood their ground at the wall and help stop Pickett's boys.

Edwin Root. Two time president of the CWRT of Eastern PA. Served on the board of the Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association. Past president of the Civil War Library and Museum of Philadelphia. Retired.

Jeff Stocker. Past president of the CWRT of Eastern PA. Author of "From Huntsville to Appomattox: History of the 4th Alabama Infantry". Practicing attorney in Allentown, PA.

The President's Letter

We have a **don't miss** meeting coming in February. **Ed Root** and **Jeff Stocker**, from the CWRT of Eastern PA. (Allentown), will talk about their new book *Isn't This Glorious: The 15th, 19th, and 20th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry Regiment at Gettysburg's Copse of Trees*. Already this book is getting rave reviews (see Steve Wright's review this issue). It is a beautiful book with fold-out maps, great reproduced photographs, and a striking dust jacket. But, as they say, you can't judge a book by its cover. This work is nicely written, prodigiously researched and a wealth of new information on the three Massachusetts regiments. The book is in two parts; the war years of the 15th, 19th and 20th Massachusetts - especially the battle of Gettysburg - and their struggle for remembrance when the veterans returned to the battlefield after the war. We are getting a nice discount from the publisher so mark you calendar for Thursday February 9th. Bring a friend or two.

Apparently our membership is not interested in Show and Tell nights. Only five - including myself - showed up for

the January meeting. It was not a disaster though, three of five brought something very interesting to show.

As I said before most of our memberships expire in January and February. We are hoping for a 100 % renewal rate for 2006. Please send in your renewal today to our treasurer Bill George. Make the check payable to "Old Baldy CWRT" and mail to 517 South 16th St., Philadelphia, PA. 19146. You can find your expiration date on your mailing label. Those of you who receive your newsletter by e-mail we will notify you if your membership is due.

I have e-mail address for about 75% of our members. This is great in case we have to cancel a meeting, inform you of something that is urgent, or a reminder of important events. If I don't have your e-mail please send it to me or give it to me at the next meeting. My new address: chief96pbi@rcn.com

See You All on February 9th!

Mike Cavanaugh
President

"One Book - One Philadelphia"

By now almost everyone should be aware of Philadelphia's "One Book - One Philadelphia" program, which is supposed to entice everyone in the City of Brotherly Love to read and discuss one tome. Not surprisingly, this year's theme is centered on Ben Franklin's 300th birthday, and as such three titles were chosen: Franklin: Essential Founding Father, by James Srodes; Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin; and a children's book: Ben and Me, by Robert Lawson. Every year the Free Library of Philadelphia releases a poster of notable Philadelphians reading these books in various settings. And we are pleased to see that this year, Old Baldy's own Captain **Mark Erlacher** of the Philadelphia Fire Department is featured reading Ben and Me! (He is pictured with the likes of Free Library Director and President Elliot Shelkrot, Mayor and Naomi Post Street, and the Phillie's Ryan Howard.) Of course Mr. Franklin is noted for many things, including starting the first fire company and the first subscription library. So, look for the poster with Mark and pick up one of these great books on a truly fascinating American!

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



15th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment Monument - Hancock Avenue



19th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment Monument - Hancock Avenue

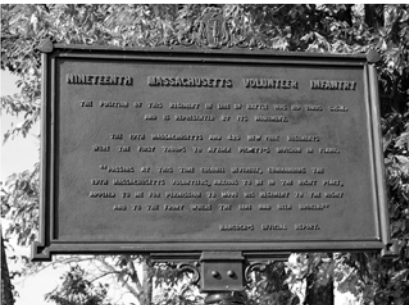


20th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment Monument - Hancock Avenue

19th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment Marker - Copse of Trees



Colonel Paul Joseph Revere
Commander of the 20th
Massachusetts Infantry
Regiment
Died of Wounds July 4, 1863
Grandson of Paul Revere



15th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment Marker - Copse of Trees



20th Massachusetts Infantry Regiment Marker - Copse of Trees



Colonel George Hull Ward
Commander of the 15th
Massachusetts Infantry Regiment
Died of Wounds July 3, 1863

A review by Steve Wright

Isn't This Glorious! The 15th, 19th, and 20th Massachusetts Infantry Regiments at Gettysburg's Copse of Trees

By Edwin R. Root and Jeffrey D. Stocker
Moon Trail Books, 2006
\$34.95 hardcover

"Isn't This Glorious!" is, quite simply, a remarkable book. Most works on the battle of Gettysburg chronicle a unit's exploits in the battle and might give a cursory examination to the post-war veteran years. This volume gives equal weight to each, demonstrating that for the men who lived through the battle, perhaps their comrades were given a more timely death.

The origins of this book date to 1993 when the Civil War Round Table of Eastern Pennsylvania, in Allentown, took
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15th Massachusetts Infantry Memorial Marker where Colonel George Hull Ward fell July 2, 1863



Bronze Plaque of Colonel George Hull Ward on 15th Massachusetts Memorial Marker

Photos Don Wiles

on the project of funding the re-installation of iron battlefield markers to the 15th, 19th, and 20th Massachusetts Infantry near the Copse of Trees. Seven years later the authors led a battlefield tour of the area so that members of the round table could see the fruits of their fund raising labors. Much of their research, which included pouring over untapped pension records for all three regiments, discovering here-to-fore unseen diaries and letters, hometown newspapers, and the fortuitous discovery of a period map led the authors to a unique analysis of the role of these regiments in the repulse of Pickett's Charge as well as the events of the July 2nd.

As with all history, their story and their relationship with the battlefield did not conveniently end for these veterans on the afternoon of July 3rd, 1863. Root and Stocker not only carefully document the aftermath of the battle, but the survivors efforts to honor their fallen comrades. The second part of the book details the often frustrating efforts in placing monuments to their comrades, and explains how monuments were often moved throughout the years. It is also in the second part of the volume where one sees the ultimate tragedy of war - veterans who were horribly wounded dying of they wounds years later or a men who went through the entire Civil War who died senselessly and tragically years afterward.

This is a tremendous book! It is extremely well researched and very well written! One cannot help but become enrapt in the action that the men of these regiments themselves describe. One also cannot help but feel that they know each and every man in the 15th, 19th, and 20th Massachusetts Infantry after reading this book. There is a plethora of photographs in this volume and a number of outstanding fold-out maps, which are hand-sewn into the binding. With over fifty pages of endnotes and a detailed bibliography any historian should be able to follow the paths of these researchers.

Today in Civil War History

1864 George Custer married

Union General George Armstrong Custer marries Elizabeth Bacon in Monroe, Michigan, while the young cavalry officer is on leave. "Libbie," as she was known to her family, was a tireless defender of her husband's reputation after his death at the Battle of the Little Big Horn in 1876, and her work helped establish him as an American hero.

The two met in November 1862 at a party in Monroe. They courted while George was on winter furlough. After he returned to service in 1863, Custer became, at 23 years old, the youngest general in the Union army. George and Libbie continued their correspondence, and when he returned to Monroe that winter, their relationship intensified. George recognized that Libbie's good judgment balanced the young general's brash and impulsive behavior. They were engaged by Christmas.

The bride wore a white satin dress for the nuptials, which were held in Monroe's packed First Presbyterian Church. They honeymooned in New York, where they visited West Point, Custer's alma mater. After spending time in New York City, they settled in Washington and the attractive couple soon became darlings of the social scene. While



General George Armstrong Custer and Elizabeth (Libbie) Bacon
Photo Library of Congress

her husband was in the field, Libbie worked to advance his career by hobnobbing with prominent Republican politicians. Her influence with some prominent members of Congress was helpful, and possible crucial, for Custer's promotion to major general on April 15, 1865.

After the war, Custer became a lieutenant colonel in the downsized postwar frontier army. On June 25, 1876, he and the 210 men under his command were wiped out by Lakota and Northern Cheyenne Indians at the Battle of the Little Big Horn in Montana. Libbie spent the remainder of her life building Custer's reputation and defending his actions during his last battle. Not until after her death in 1933 did the first iconoclastic biography of her husband appear. The enduring legend of George Custer was due in large part to the tireless efforts of his widow.

HistoryChannel

"Show and Tell Night"

Mike Cavanaugh discussed a letter to historian Benson Lossing from a Philadelphia lawyer informing him that he could not make the trip to Gettysburg on November 19, 1863 with him missing the Gettysburg address. An unusual Monitor tombstone in a cemetery in west Philadelphia. A post war drawing showing all the Confederate generals with the noticeable exception of Longstreet and Jube Early. **Bill George** showed us his collection of paper money from the Civil War. **Bill Hughes** did a talk on his other Civil War ancestors. Not the ones in his book on Lt. Col. Colby.

This Month in Civil War History

February - 1861

February 1 - Texas seceded from the Union.

February - The South Creates a Government.

At a convention in Montgomery, Alabama, the seven seceding states created the Confederate Constitution, a document similar to the United States Constitution, but with greater stress on the autonomy of each state.

Jefferson Davis was named provisional president of the Confederacy until elections could be held.

February - The South Seizes Federal Forts.

When President Buchanan – Lincoln's predecessor – refused to surrender southern federal forts to the seceding states, southern state troops seized them. At Fort Sumter, South Carolina troops repulsed a supply ship trying to reach federal forces based in the fort. The ship was forced to return to New York, its supplies undelivered.

February 1862

February 6 - Fort Henry

February 11/16 - Fort Donelson

February 20/21 - Valverde

February 25 - Nashville is first Confederate state capital to fall to Union forces

February 28/April 8 - New Madrid

February 7/8 - Roanoke Island/Fort Huger

February 1864

February 6/7 - Morton's Ford/Rapidan River

February 13 - Middle Boggy Depot

February 14/20 - Meridian

February 20 - Olustee/Ocean Pond Florida

In February, the commander of the Department of the South, Maj. Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, launched an expedition into Florida to secure Union enclaves, sever Rebel supply routes, and recruit black soldiers. Brig. Gen. Truman Seymour moved deep into the state, occupying, destroying, and liberating, meeting little resistance on

February 20, he approached Brig. Gen. Joseph Finegan's 5,000 Confederates entrenched near Olustee. One infantry brigade pushed out to meet Seymour's advance units. The Union forces attacked but were repulsed. The battle raged, and as Finegan committed the last of his reserves, the Union line broke and began to retreat. Finegan did not exploit the retreat, allowing most of the fleeing Union forces to reach Jacksonville.

February 22 - Okolona

February 22/27 - Dalton I

February - 1865

February - Sherman Marches through North and South Carolina.

Union General Sherman moved from Georgia through South Carolina, destroying almost everything in his path.

February 3 - Rivers' Bridge/Owens' Crossroads

February 3 - Rivers' Bridge

Confederate force under McLaws held the crossings of the Salkehatchie River against the advance of the right wing of Sherman's Army. Federal soldiers began building bridges across the swamp to bypass the road block. In the meantime, Union columns worked to get on the Confederates' flanks and rear. On February 3, two Union brigades waded the swamp downstream and assaulted McLaws's right. McLaws retreated toward Branchville after stalling Sherman's advance for only one day.

February - A Chance for Reconciliation Is Lost.

Confederate President Jefferson Davis agreed to send delegates to a peace conference with President Lincoln and Secretary of State William Seward, but insisted on Lincoln's recognition of the South's independence as a prerequisite. Lincoln refused, and the conference never occurred.

February 5/7 - Hatcher's Run/Dabney's Mill/Rowanty Creek

February 12/22 - Wilmington/Forks Road/Sugar Loaf Hill

americancivilwar.com

*"Philadelphia in the Civil War"
Published in 1913*

Cavalry Volunteers. Three Year Enlistments

PHILADELPHIA furnished to the Union armies more cavalymen than any other city with the possible exception of New York. The only body of volunteer cavalry in the field during the three months' campaign, and regiment of cavalry mustered into the three-year service were of Philadelphia origin. This arm attracted a large element from youth of position and wealth. The officers were generally worthy of the men they led.

Fifty Ninth Regiment (Second Cavalry)

Colonel R. Butler Price To January 31st, 1865.

Lieut.-Col. Jos. P. Brinton To February 28th, 1865.

Major Joseph Steele To June 17th, 1865.

Colonel William W. Sanders To July 13th, 1865.

Total Enrollment, 1,970 Officers And Men.



2nd Pennsylvania Cavalry
Monument Located on Old Meade
Avenue Gettysburg Battlefield



Photos Don Wiles

Of the twelve companies composing this regiment seven. A, B, C, E, G, H and K, were recruited in Philadelphia, the balance coming from the interior counties. The command was formed between September, 1861, and April, 1862. The Philadelphia companies were rendezvoused at Camp Patterson, Point Breeze.

Upon April 14th, 1862, the regiment was assembled at Baltimore, and upon the 25th proceeded to Washington, and, being furnished with mounts, was encamped at Cloud's Mills, Va., where the command was assigned to Cookers Brigade, 1st Reserve Army Corps. Early in August the regiment moved to the Rapidan River and there joined Gen. N. B. Buford's Brigade of the Second Corps. In the course of Pope's campaign at Cedar Mountain, the second Bull Run and Chantilly the regiment performed important services and sustained considerable loss. On September 10th Col. Price succeeded Gen. Buford in command of the brigade. Lieut.-Col. Joseph P. Brinton assumed command of the regiment. On October 1st Price's Brigade became the First Brigade, Bayard's Division. In the autumn movements on the Occoquan River, a tributary of the Potomac, a portion of the regiment was overwhelmed. losing about one hundred killed, wounded and missing. Wintering in this section, the 2d Cavalry joined the Second Brigade of Stahel's Division. at Fairfax Court House, on April 4th, 1861. In the Gettysburg campaign this division was commanded by Major-General Alfred Pleasonton. The duties of the regiment at Gettysburg, as it was attached to the provost guard at headquarters; being the patrol of the rear, to escort the body of Gen. Reynolds and guard three thousand prisoners to Westminster, Maryland, and, later, to perform provost duty after the battle; its losses were few. After the pursuit of the enemy and a series of forays, the regiment was attached, on October 19th, to the Second Brigade, Second Division, Cavalry Corps. The cavalry was actively engaged in the various clashes of the Mine Run campaign and in a raid into the Shenandoah Valley. While in winter quarters at Warrenton a large proportion of the regiment re-enlisted. When the veterans returned, with many recruits^ the 2d Cavalry participated in the battle at Todd's Tavern, on May 7th, 1864, and in Sheridan's raid toward Richmond, destroying the railroad and supplies, defeating Stuart's Cavalry at Yellow Tavern and attacking the works within sight of the Confederate capital. Crossing the Chickahominy River, the raid was continued to the James River, after which the cavalry finally rejoined the army. A second equally daring raid, for the destruction of the railroads, formed a part of the cavalry duties in the general advance commanded by Gen. Grant. In July the Second Brigade was employed in front of Petersburg. Subsequently it accompanied the expedition to Deep Bottom, north of the James River, and was engaged in the affairs of August 14th and 16th at Malvern Hill and Charles City Cross Roads. In February,

1865, Lieut.-Col. Brinton was honorably discharged. He was succeeded by Junior Major Joseph Steele. Under this officer the regiment participated in the campaign incident to the reduction of Petersburg and the event of Appomattox.

After a brief connection with the 1st Pennsylvania Provisional Cavalry the regiment was mustered out at Cloud's Mills, Va., July 13th, 1865.

TOTAL LOSSES (Regimental).

Killed in action	officers	6	men	52
Died of disease and other causes.....	officers	2	men	183
Wounded, not mortally	officers	9	men	108
Captured or missing.....	officers	1	men	90

BATTLES AND ENGAGEMENTS.

Wolfstown, Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Catlett's Station, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Occoquan, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run. Wilderness, Todd's Tavern. Beaver Dam Station, Yellow Tavern, Ground Squirrel Bridge, Richmond Fortifications, Meadow Bridge, Brook Church, Hawes' Shop, Hanover Court House, Cold Harbor, Trevilian Station. White House Landing. Baltimore Cross Roads, St. Mary's Church, Jerusalem Plank Road. Lee's Mills, Malvern Hill, Deep Bottom, White Oak Swamp, Ream's Station. Poplar Spring Church, Wyatt's Farm. Stony Creek Station, Boydton Road. Hatcher's Run, Appomattox Campaign.

February... The Month We Honor Two of Our Greatest Presidents

Abraham Lincoln

Lincoln warned the South in his Inaugural Address: *"In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail you.... You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it."*

Lincoln thought secession illegal, and was willing to use force to defend Federal law and the Union. When Confederate batteries fired on Fort Sumter and forced its surrender, he called on the states for 75,000 volunteers. Four more slave states joined the Confederacy but four remained within the Union. The Civil War had begun.

The son of a Kentucky frontiersman, Lincoln had to struggle for a living and for learning. Five months before receiving his party's nomination for President, he sketched his life:

"I was born Feb. 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Kentucky. My parents were both born in Virginia, of undistin-

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Seventy percent of Old Baldy memberships expire in January and February. Our treasury is quite low by the end of the year so we hope everyone who is due will submit their dues ASAP.

It is \$25.00 individuals, \$35.00 Family and \$12.50 for students.

Please send in your renewal today to our treasurer Bill George. Make the check payable to "Old Baldy CWRT" and mail to 517 South 16th St., Philadelphia, PA. 19146.

guished families--second families, perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks.... My father ... removed from Kentucky to ... Indiana, in my eighth year.... It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew up.... Of course when I came of age I did not know much. Still somehow, I could read, write, and cipher ... but that was all."

Lincoln made extraordinary efforts to attain knowledge while working on a farm, splitting rails for fences, and keeping store at New Salem, Illinois. He was a captain in the Black Hawk War, spent eight years in the Illinois legislature, and rode the circuit of courts for many years. His law partner said of him, *"His ambition was a little engine that knew no rest."*

He married Mary Todd, and they had four boys, only one of whom lived to maturity. In 1858 Lincoln ran against Stephen A. Douglas for Senator. He lost the election, but in debating with Douglas he gained a national reputation that won him the Republican nomination for President in 1860.

As President, he built the Republican Party into a strong national organization. Further, he rallied most of the northern Democrats to the Union cause. On January 1, 1863, he issued the Emancipation Proclamation that declared forever free those slaves within the Confederacy.

Lincoln never let the world forget that the Civil War involved an even larger issue. This he stated most movingly in dedicating the military cemetery at Gettysburg: *"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."*

Lincoln won re-election in 1864, as Union military triumphs heralded an end to the war. In his planning for peace, the President was flexible and generous, encouraging Southerners to lay down their arms and join speedily in reunion.

The spirit that guided him was clearly that of his Second Inaugural Address, now inscribed on one wall of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C.: *"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds.... "*

On Good Friday, April 14, 1865, Lincoln was assassinated at Ford's Theatre in Washington by John Wilkes Booth, an actor, who somehow thought he was helping the South. The opposite was the result, for with Lincoln's death, the possibility of peace with magnanimity died.

George Washington

On April 30, 1789, George Washington, standing on the balcony of Federal Hall on Wall Street in New York, took his oath of office as the first President of the United States. *"As the first of every thing, in our situation will serve to establish a Precedent,"* he wrote James Madison, *"it is devoutly wished on my part, that these precedents may be fixed on true principles."*

Born in 1732 into a Virginia planter family, he learned the morals, manners, and body of knowledge requisite for an 18th century Virginia gentleman.

He pursued two intertwined interests: military arts and western expansion. At 16 he helped survey Shenandoah lands for Thomas, Lord Fairfax. Commissioned a lieutenant colonel in 1754, he fought the first skirmishes of what grew into the French and Indian War. The next year, as an aide to Gen. Edward Braddock, he escaped injury although four bullets ripped his coat and two horses were shot from under him.

From 1759 to the outbreak of the American Revolution, Washington managed his lands around Mount Vernon and served in the Virginia House of Burgesses. Married to a widow, Martha Dandridge Custis, he devoted himself to a busy and happy life. But like his fellow planters, Washington felt himself exploited by British merchants and hampered by British regulations. As the quarrel with the mother country grew acute, he moderately but firmly voiced his resistance to the restrictions.

When the Second Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia in May 1775, Washington, one of the Virginia delegates, was elected Commander in Chief of the Continental Army. On July 3, 1775, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, he took command of his ill-trained troops and embarked upon a war that was to last six grueling years.

He realized early that the best strategy was to harass the British. He reported to Congress, *"we should on all Occasions avoid a general Action, or put anything to the Risque, unless compelled by a necessity, into which we ought never to be drawn."* Ensuing battles saw him fall back slowly, then strike unexpectedly. Finally in 1781 with the aid of French allies--he forced the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Washington longed to retire to his fields at Mount Vernon. But he soon realized that the Nation under its Articles of Confederation was not functioning well, so he became a prime mover in the steps leading to the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia in 1787. When the new Constitution was ratified, the Electoral College unanimously elected Washington President

He did not infringe upon the policy making powers that he felt the Constitution gave Congress. But the determination of foreign policy became preponderantly a Presidential concern. When the French Revolution led to a major war between France and England, Washington refused to accept entirely the recommendations of either his Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson, who was pro-French, or his Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, who was pro-British. Rather, he insisted upon a neutral course until the United States could grow stronger.

To his disappointment, two parties were developing by the end of his first term. Wearied of politics, feeling old, he retired at the end of his second. In his Farewell Address, he urged his countrymen to forswear excessive party spirit and geographical distinctions. In foreign affairs, he warned against long-term alliances.

Washington enjoyed less than three years of retirement at Mount Vernon, for he died of a throat infection December 14, 1799. For months the Nation mourned him.

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 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

Tina's Awkward Squad

Tina Newberry



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

Blue Dick 38th USCT
Sexon Dick 79th USCT
Archy Dick 11th USCT
Herman Dickbreeder MO "Homeguard"
Valentine Dick 3rd KT (US)
Texas Fox 119th USCT
Lovey Dikes 2nd Mt'd Inf. TN (US)
Adonis Butt 6th VA
A.R.M. Butt 50th AL
Curd Cox 19th TN Cav. (US)
Pleasant A. Nipper 1st MT'd Inf. TN (US)

Michael Kauffman to Speak on Booth Book

Michael W. Kauffman author of *American Brutus: John Wilkes Booth and the Lincoln Conspiracies* will speak about his book at the Abingdon Branch of the Harford County Maryland Public Library on Saturday February 11, 2006, at 2:00 PM. The library is requesting that those who plan to attend call 410-638-3990 to register. Mike spoke at the annual meeting of the Historical Society of Harford County in September to a standing room only crowd, and MANY positive comments on his talk were received. Mike's book is now available in paperback.

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers for 2006

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 610-867-8231 or
chief96pbi@rcn.com**

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

You're Welcome to Join Us!

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, Milikens 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

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