

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



July 13, 2006, The One Hundred and Forty-Fifth Year of the Civil War



The Siege of Vicksburg

July 13th Thursday Meeting

The July 13th Meeting of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table will start at 7:30 pm on Thursday at the Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum at 1805 Pine Street in Philadelphia. The program will be ***"The Siege of Vicksburg"***. **Jerry Carrier** is living proof that F. Scott Fitzgerald was wrong when he said, *"Life has no second acts."* After 40 years as a journalist, including 25 with the Philadelphia Daily News, Jerry retired and turned his acting hobby into a second career. Since his retirement, Jerry has played the lead in the Off-Broadway premiere of *"The Last Songbird,"* toured the country with *"South Pacific,"* and played numerous other roles in live and on-camera venues in Philadelphia, New York, Bethlehem and Wilmington. Last Halloween, at Laurel Hill Cemetery, he portrayed Confederate Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton. Jerry is a board member and education chairman of the Delaware Valley Civil War Round Table. He teaches a number of DelVal-sponsored Civil War classes at Manor College, including a six-hour course on Vicksburg. He and his wife, Dolly, live in Philadelphia; they have four grown children and one granddaughter.

The President's Letter

We want to thank **Mrs. Alice Smith** for a most informative program last month. She brought us up to date on the exiting search for the Union submarine the USS Alligator. A prototype is believed to be submerged somewhere in the Rancocas Creek along the shoreline of Riverside, New Jersey. Mrs. Smith main objective is, of course, to locate and have the submarine recovered. But she is also constantly looking for descendants of the crew and more primary source information on the boat itself. Mrs. Smith has a video and DVD on the USS Alligator hunt of which she will give you information on. You may contact her at: delancoalice@hotmail.com

We visit the War in the West in July. **Jerry Carrier**, a retired journalist of forty years - twenty-five with the Philadelphia Daily News - is now an accomplished actor who has appeared on television and several well known plays. This past Halloween he portrayed Confederate General John Pemberton at the burial site in Laurel Hill Cemetery. He is a board member and education chairman with the Delaware Valley CWRT. Jerry has taught numerous Civil War classes at Manor College one of which is the subject of his program - The Siege of Vicksburg. We don't do western battles much so don't miss this one.

The **Old Baldy CWRT** will celebrate its **30th Anniversary** in January 2007. We are planning a dinner at Williamsons Restaurant in Horsham, PA. on January 20th. The speaker is not confirmed as yet. This will not be a fund raiser type of dinner. It will be just a way for all Old Baldy CWRT members and friends, past and present, to come together to celebrate 30 years of dedication to Civil War education and preservation. Be sure to mark Saturday January 20th on your calendar.

See you all on Thursday July 13th. Join us for dinner with the speaker at the Marathon Restaurant, 19th and Spruce Sts. at 5:30 P.M. The Museum opens at 6:30 P.M. Have a great 4th of July. Celebrate the 230th Anniversary of our great country.

Remember Dinner At The Marathon Restaurant, 19th & Spruce At 5:30 P.M. The Museum Opens At 6:30 P.M.

"Hope you had a great 4th of July celebrating the birth of our nation."

Regards, 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.



Alice Smith



Photos: Don Wiles



“The Alligator”

Alice Smith, Author and historian, gave a great presentation on the Union Submarine USS Alligator and the prototype of the Alligator. She described the project that she is involved with on locating the prototype in the Riverside, New Jersey area... the Rancocas Creek off the Delaware River. She is also looking for descendants of the crew and information and documents on the prototype sub. This prototype sub was built in the area and tested here. If you have any info you may contact her at: delancoalice@hotmail.com Again we had a very informative and entertaining meeting.

Today in Civil War History

The Battle Corrick's Ford July 13, 1861

Following the Union victory at the Battle of Rich Mountain in Randolph County, CSA General Robert Garnett realized that retreat was the only prudent action for his 3,000 to 5,000 troops. He turned east toward the Cheat River. Union Brigadier General T.A. Morris of the Indiana militia pursued Garnett's troops with a force of roughly 1,800 soldiers under orders from General George B. McClelland.

On the morning of July 13, 1861, the Union troops closed in on the Confederates, observing signs of their retreat beginning at New Interest (now called "Kerens".) They followed the trail over Pheasant Mountain and along Pheasant Run (also called "Pleasant Run".) At about noon, the Union troops reached Kalar's Ford, located near the confluence of Pheasant Run and Shavers Fork. The Confederate troops had camped on the east side of the ford during the heavy rains the night before, but had fled in the face of the Union advance leaving behind stragglers, deserters, and supplies.

The Union force continued to pursue the Confederates as they followed a county road up the Shavers Fork valley. By the time the Confederate wagon train was crossing the river, presumably at Moore's Ford, the skirmish was underway. The troops continued to wind their way north, crossing the river as many as six times. The Confederates attempted to cover their retreat and ambush the advancing Union soldiers with limited success.

As a last stand to allow the bulk of the Confederate force to escape, General Garnett ordered the 23rd Virginia to



*General Robert S. Garnett
Photo: Miller's Photographic
History of the Civil War*

establish a position on high ground and in the laurel thicket on the east side of Shavers Fork at Corrick's Ford. A wagon train was left standing in the river as bait for an ambush from the concealed force. The Union force fell for the trap then set up a line of artillery on a low bank. As the Union troops began a direct assault on the Confederates, the rebels retreated again leaving their cannon and their dead and wounded behind them. The Union troops did not continue their pursuit after this action.

While the bulk of his troops were already north of Job's Ford (north of Parsons on the Cheat River), General Garnett had returned to aid his "last stand" troops at

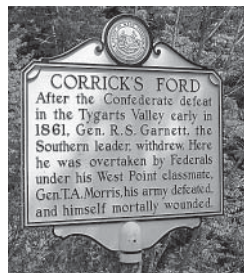


The discovery of General Robert Garnett's body by Major Gordon and Colonel Dumont of Indiana troops after the battle. His body was returned to Confederate troops for burial. Image: WVU Archives

Corrick's Ford. He was mortally wounded by a member of the 7th Indiana. Garnett was the first general—Union or Confederate—killed during the Civil War.

It is estimated that 13 Union soldiers were killed and 40 wounded in the events of July 13, 1861. On the Confederate side, 20 soldiers were killed, 10 wounded, and 50 prisoners captured. In addition, approximately 40 Confederate wagons were captured by the Union army.

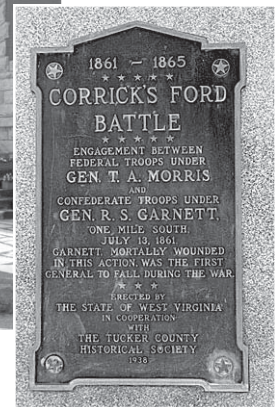
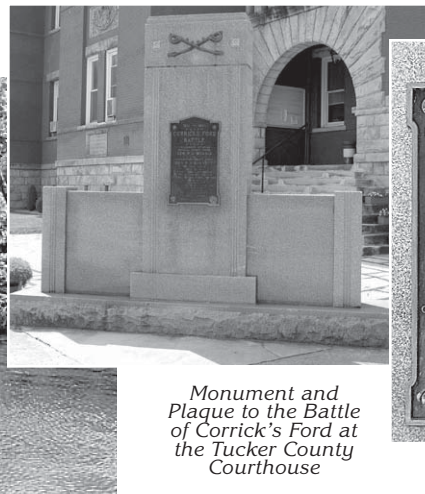
Parsons - Corrick's Ford Battlefield - Significance



West Virginia roadside marker Photo: Don Wiles

Corrick's Ford Battlefield was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by the Keeper of the National Register in 1995. She described the significance of the battle in this way:

"The War Department identified Rich Mountain and Corrick's Ford as two of the most important events of the Campaign in West Virginia. The campaign ensured Union control of western Virginia and largely eliminated the Confederate threat to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. It also played a critical role in elevating



Monument and Plaque to the Battle of Corrick's Ford at the Tucker County Courthouse

Corrick's Ford Photos: Don Wiles



George B. McClelland to the command of what would become under his leadership the Army of the Potomac. Although the death of General Robert S. Garnett cut short his involvement in the Civil War, his role as overall commander of the Confederate forces at the battles of Rich Mountain and Corrick's Ford is significant."

Article: Corridor H, West Virginia Division of Highways

The Siege of Vicksburg

Vicksburg is the Key! - Spring 1863

At the time of the Civil War, the Mississippi River was the single most important economic feature of the continent; the very lifeblood of America. Upon the secession of the southern states, Confederate forces closed the river to navigation, which threatened to strangle northern commercial interests.

President Abraham Lincoln told his civil and military leaders, "See what a lot of land these fellows hold, of which Vicksburg is the key! The war can never be brought to a close until that key is in our pocket.... We can take all the northern ports of the Confederacy, and they can defy us from Vicksburg." Lincoln assured his listeners that "I am acquainted with that region and know what I am talking about, and as valuable as New Orleans will be to us, Vicksburg will be more so."

It was imperative for the administration in Washington to regain control of the lower Mississippi River, thereby opening that important avenue of commerce enabling the rich agricultural produce of the Northwest to reach world markets.

It would also split the South in two, sever a vital Confederate supply line, achieve a major objective of the Anaconda Plan, and effectively seal the doom of Richmond. In the spring of 1863, Major General Ulysses S. Grant launched his Union Army of the Tennessee on

a campaign to pocket Vicksburg and provide Mr. Lincoln with the key to victory.

- Grant's March Thru Louisiana - March 29 - April 30**
- Porter's Fleet Passes Vicksburg Batteries - April 16**
- Bombardment of Grand Gulf - April 29**
- Crossing at Bruinsburg - April 30 - May 1**
- Battle of Port Gibson - May 1**
- Grant's Army Pushes Inland - May 2-11**
- Battle of Raymond - May 12**
- Battle of Jackson . May 14**
- Battle of Champion Hill - May 16**
- Battle of the Big Black River Bridge - May 17**

First Assault on Fortress Vicksburg - May 19

Anxious for a quick victory, Grant made a hasty reconnaissance of the Vicksburg defenses and ordered an assault. Of his three corps, however, only one was in proper position to make the attack—Sherman's corps astride the Graveyard Road northeast of Vicksburg. Early in the morning Union artillery opened fire and bombarded the Confederate works with solid shot and shell.

With lines neatly dressed and their battle flags blowing in the breeze above them, Sherman's troops surged across the fields at 2:00 p.m. and through the abatis (obstructions of felled trees) toward Stockade Redan. Although the men of the 1st Battalion, 13th United States Infantry, planted their colors on the exterior slope of Stockade Redan (a powerful Confederate fort which guarded the road), the attack was repulsed with Federal losses numbering 1,000 men.

Grant Seeks to Storm the Vicksburg Stronghold - May 22

Undaunted by his failure on the 19th and realizing that he had been too hasty, Grant made a more thorough reconnaissance then ordered another assault. Early on the morning of May 22, Union artillery opened fire and for four hours bombarded the city's defenses. At 10:00 the guns fell silent and Union infantry was thrown forward along a three-mile front. Sherman attacked once again down the Graveyard Road, McPherson in the center along the Jackson Road, and McClelland on the south along the Baldwin Ferry Road and astride the Southern Railroad of Mississippi. Flags of all three corps were planted at different points along the exterior slope of Confederate fortifications. McClelland's men even made a short-lived penetration at Railroad Redoubt. But the Federals were again driven back with a loss in excess of 3,000 men.

The Siege of Vicksburg - May 26 - July 3

Following the failure of the May 22 assault, Grant realized that Vicksburg could not be taken by storm and decided to lay siege to the city. Slowly his army established a line of works around the beleaguered city and cut Vicksburg off from supply and communications with the outside world. Commencing on May 26, Union forces constructed thirteen approaches along their front aimed at different points along the Confederate defense line. The object was to dig up to the Confederate works then tunnel underneath them, plant charges of black powder, and destroy the fortifications. Union troops would then surge through the breach and gain entrance to Vicksburg.

Throughout the month of June, Union troops advanced their approaches slowly toward the Confederate defenses. Protected by the fire of sharpshooters and artillery, Grant's fatigue parties neared their objectives by late June. Along the Jackson Road, a mine was detonated beneath the Third Louisiana Redan on June 25, and Federal soldiers swarmed into the crater attempting to exploit the breach in the city's defenses. The struggle raged for 26 hours during which time clubbed muskets and bayonets were freely used as the Confederates fought with grim determination to deny their enemy access to Vicksburg. The troops in blue were finally driven back at the point of bayonet and the breach sealed. On July 1, a second mine was detonated but not followed by an infantry assault.

Throughout the weary month of June the gallant defenders of Vicksburg suffered under the constant bombardment of enemy guns from reduced rations and exposure to the elements. Reduced in number by sickness and battle casualties, the garrison of Vicksburg was spread dangerously thin. Soldiers and citizens alike began to despair that relief would ever come. At Jackson and Canton General Johnston gathered a relief force which took up the line of march toward Vicksburg on July 1. By then it was too late as the sands of time had expired for the fortress city on the Mississippi River.

The Fortress Surrenders - July 4

On the hot afternoon of July 3, 1863, a cavalcade of horsemen in gray rode out from the city along the Jackson Road. Soon white flags appeared on the city's defenses as General Pemberton rode beyond the works to meet with his adversary—Grant. The two generals dismounted between the lines, not far from the Third Louisiana Redan, and sat in the shade of a stunted oak tree to discuss surrender terms. Unable to reach an agree-

ment, the two men returned to their respective headquarters. Grant told Pemberton he would have his final terms by 10 p.m. True to his word, Grant sent his final amended terms to Pemberton



Vicksburg Courthouse
Photo: NPS



Surrender Marker Photo: NPS

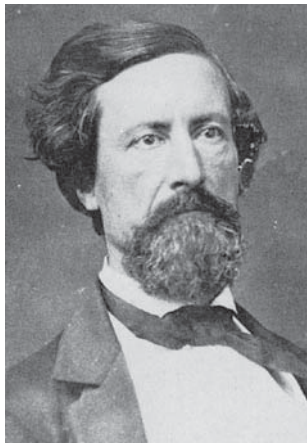
that night. Instead of an unconditional surrender of the city and garrison, Grant offered parole to the valiant defenders of Vicksburg. Pemberton and his generals agreed that these were the best terms that could be had, and in the quiet of his headquarters on Crawford Street, the decision was made to surrender the city.

At 10 a.m., on July 4, white flags were again displayed from the Confederate works and the brave men in gray marched out of their entrenchments, stacked their arms, removed their accouterments, and furled their flags, at which time the victorious Union army marched in and took possession the city.

When informed of the fall of Vicksburg, President Lincoln exclaimed, "The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea."

The fall of Vicksburg, coupled with the defeat of Confederate General Robert E. Lee in the battle of Gettysburg fought on July 1-3, marked the turning point of the Civil War.

Vicksburg National Military Park Web Site



John Clifford Pemberton
(1814-1881)

The Philadelphia Connection... John Clifford Pemberton

Born August 10, 1814, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, John Clifford Pemberton's marriage to a Virginia woman influenced him to fight for the South. By wars end, he had become one of the Confederacy's most controversial generals.

An 1837 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, Pemberton saw action in the Second

Seminole War and was decorated for bravery in the Mexican War. In peacetime, he proved to be an effective administrative officer. Though his defenders would later claim that Pemberton frequently exhibited antebellum pro-Southern sentiments, there is much evidence to the contrary. When war broke out in 1861, he agonized for weeks before coming to Virginia to fight for his wife's native land.

Pemberton's first significant duty came in March 1862, when he was promoted to major general and took command of the Department of South Carolina and Georgia. Always adept at military politics, he had moved rapidly upward in rank despite a lack of accomplishments.

The new commander soon was embroiled in controversy. Many South Carolinians feared that the Northern-born general was not dedicated to an all-out defense of the department. Pemberton added to their fears by declaring

that, if he had to make a choice, he would abandon the area rather than risk losing his outnumbered army. When state officials complained to Robert B. Lee, Pemberton's predecessor and now adviser to Confederate President Jefferson Davis, Lee told Pemberton that he must defend the department at all cost. Pemberton was eventually relieved from command, but he had learned a fateful lesson from Lee.

Despite Pemberton's preference for administrative duties and his problems in South Carolina, Davis promoted him to lieutenant general and gave him arguably the most difficult command in the Confederacy. Pemberton was to defend Vicksburg, a Mississippi city standing on high bluffs above the Mississippi River. Its defenses were the last major river obstacle to Union shipping.

Taking command of the Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana on October 14, 1862, Pemberton immediately set to work solving supply problems and improving troop morale. For several months he enjoyed remarkable success, defeating attempts by Union Gen. Ulysses S. Grant to take Vicksburg in the winter of 1862–1863.

In the spring, however, Grant confused Pemberton with a series of diversions and crossed the Mississippi below Vicksburg practically unnoticed. Grant was free to maneuver because Pemberton had remembered Lee's admonishment and had fought to hold Vicksburg at all cost. Jefferson Davis reinforced Pemberton's thinking with an order not to give up the river city "for a single day." Now that Grant had successfully crossed the Mississippi, Pemberton determined to stay close to Vicksburg. Davis complicated matters by sending Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Mississippi to try to reverse declining Confederate fortunes. Johnston ordered Pemberton to unite his forces and attack Grant, if practicable, even if that meant abandoning the defense of Vicksburg.

Torn by conflicting orders, Pemberton marked time while Grant swept inland scoring a series of quick victories at Port Gibson, Raymond, and Jackson. Pemberton finally tried to please both Davis and Johnston. He moved his army east from Edwards Station, all the while maintaining close contact with Vicksburg. A new order from Johnston forced Pemberton to reverse his course and unite with Johnston's forces that had been defeated at Jackson. Before the order could be carried out, Pemberton's army bumped into Grant's forces at Champions Hill and suffered a major defeat. Pemberton retreated to the Big Black River where he suffered more heavy losses. Remembering Lee's and Davis's orders, Pemberton chose to ignore another order from Vicksburg. He would try to save the city even if that meant risking the loss of his army. He retreated into the city where he and his men endured a forty-seven day siege before surrendering on July 4, 1863. Pemberton became a pariah in the South and was accused by his immediate superior, General Johnston, of causing the Confederate disaster by disobeying orders.

John Pemberton might have made a positive contribution to the Confederate war effort had his talents been properly used. An able administrator, he was uncomfortable in combat. He had demonstrated his weaknesses in South Carolina, yet Davis had sent him to Mississippi anyway. A few months after Vicksburg, Pemberton displayed his loyalty to the Confederate cause by requesting a reduc-

tion in rank. He served the cause the remainder of the war as a lieutenant colonel of artillery in Virginia and South Carolina.

After the war he settled on a farm near Warrenton, Virginia, and eventually returned to his native Pennsylvania, where he died July 13, 1881, in the village of Penllyn. He is buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia.

Source: MacMillan Information Now Encyclopedia
"The Confederacy." Article by Michael B. Ballard

Articles from the Adams Sentinel July 21, 1863

A Determined Soldier

A story is told of a private of the 13th New Jersey regiment, William Lambert by name, which shows that there is still something of the old blood in the veins of Jerseymen. At the battle of Chancellorsville, Lambert, finding that his own regiment was not going into the fight, in his anxiety to meet the enemy, joined an Indiana regiment, and fought with them bravely until they were ordered to the rear. About this time his own regiment was ordered forward, when he at once took his place in the ranks and advanced again to the conflict. At the close of the engagement, however, he was among the missing, and nothing was seen or heard of him until the next day, when he appeared at the regimental hospital, without either cap, coat, vest or shoes, and with one arm gone, merely observing that the "*rebels had give him a devil of a rap.*" He had been wounded and taken to a hospital near the battle field, had his arm amputated, and then, disdaining to be idle, walked five miles to his own hospital. Upon the offer of transportation in an ambulance to Aquia Creek, he declined, saying he would ride beside the driver, so that he could "see the country." When such men grapple with the enemy there can be no doubt where the victory will lie.

Colonel Revere

It is with deep regret (says the Boston Courier) that we announce the melancholy fact that Col. Paul J. Revere, of the 20th Massachusetts, died on Saturday, at Westminster, Maryland, of wounds received in the recent battle. He was a young man of most noble and generous qualities, esteemed and beloved by all who knew him, and as a son, brother, husband, father, and friend, most attractive, engaging, and faithful. He is the second son whom his parents have been called upon to surrender—his elder brother, Dr. Revere, having been killed in battle about a year since. The youthful colonel was the grandson and namesake of Col. Paul Revere, of Revolutionary memory. The heroic blood of his ancestor had not degenerated in his veins, nor in those of his brother who finished his course before him.

Generals Who Fought At Gettysburg

Brigadier General Elon J. Farnsworth, who fell bravely in the battle, was born in Michigan in 1835, and was a brother of Gen. J. F. Farnsworth, of Illinois. In 1857 he became attached to the commissariat in New Mexico. He was considered the best rider in the army. He entered the

army as a quartermaster, and became captain in the 8th Illinois Cavalry. In all of the Peninsula battles and Pope's campaign he did not miss a fight or skirmish, which were forty-one in all. Whenever a scout or reconnaissance was to be made, he was invariably placed in the lead. The celebrity of his regiment was greatly due to his genius and bravery. Pleasanton found him a captain, and made him a brigadier. Farnsworth was possessed of rare beauty, both of person and soul. No man who knew him failed to admire his great social attractions, nor will they soon forget his tall, athletic frame, dark, flashing eye, and finely moulded features.—Phila. Press.

A Touching Letter

Dr. Carle August Herman, Surgeon of the 107th Ohio—a good, brave, patriotic man—fell in the last hard fought battle at Fredericksburg. On his person was found this brief and touching letter to his wife:

May 3rd, 1863.

Dearest Anna,

During the wild fight of our troops yesterday afternoon I was shot through the abdomen. I am in the hands of the Southerners. Only a little part of my intestines is injured and all may be well. But I want to write you whilst I am able, and to send you a last farewell if I should die. You will receive this letter only in case of my death. I fear not death, but to leave you and the children so soon.

My portfolio, containing over one hundred dollars, watch, jack knife, and canteen, I have been robbed of by Alabama soldiers. Write to Dr. Onaus to sell my horse, saddle, blankets (if saved), and send you the proceeds. To obtain the arrears of my pay and pension employ Jacob Miller.

Educate our children to be good, and useful. With my last kiss farewell forever, thou, my best beloved, poor, hard, []tried wife. The last farewell.

From your August.

A Private Death

A private of the 8th Illinois was shot through the lungs and brought to the hospital for surgical treatment. His wound was a fatal one, and he suffered intensely. I asked him for his name, and it was Dussold; and inquiring as to the nature of his wound, he replied that it was mortal, and he did not expect to recover, but that he cared not if we could only prevent the escape of Lee across the Potomac. I gazed upon the hero with veneration, and as I gazed his lips grew colorless, and the death dew hung in trembling drops upon his brow. I asked the surgeon if he could save him, but he replied that he must die. It will be a source of gratification and pride to his friends to know that he died sublimely, and with his old love for the Union undimmed by long and arduous service in his country's cause.

Editor's Note:

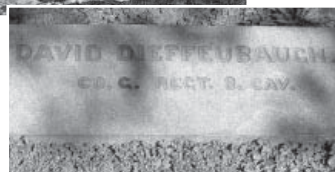
I believe the soldier in this article is Private David Diffenbaugh of the 8th Illinois Cavalry... I did some research and there was only one soldier in the 8th Illinois Cavalry that died at Gettysburg... there was no 8th Illinois Infantry unit at Gettysburg... The monument for the 8th

Front of 8th Illinois Cavalry

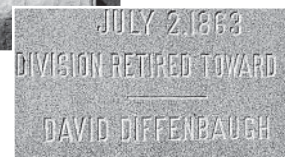


Photos: Don Wiles

Rear of 8th Illinois Cavalry showing David Diffenbaugh's Name



David Diffenbaugh Grave Illinois - Row A - Grave 4



Illinois Cavalry has one name on the back and that is David Diffenbaugh and is in honor of him being the only death of the unit at the fighting... the story I have been told was that he was from Pennsylvania and moved to Illinois and ended up being killed defending his home state... His residence was Freeport, Illinois, enlisted on September 14, 1861 as a Private... On September 18, 1861 he mustered into "G" Company Illinois 8th Cavalry... He was listed as: Wounded July 1, 1863 Gettysburg, PA (Shot in head and/or abdomen)... He died of wounds on July 2, 1863 at Gettysburg, PA (Died at 2nd Division, 1st Corps Hospital)... Other Information: Buried: Gettysburg National Cemetery, Gettysburg, PA, Gravesite: IL-A-4 Don Wiles

Thanks to Ginny Gage - Editor of the Camp Griffin Gazette, Green Mountain CWRT for this collection of articles

Volunteers needed for a World-Class Museum

The Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum at 1805 Pine Street in Philadelphia is actively seeking volunteers. The museum, formerly the Civil War Library and Museum, has a new direction and new mission: "The Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum of Philadelphia interprets the struggle for freedom, equality and national unity in 19th century America, in order to inspire a better understanding of that struggle and a renewed dedication to its importance today."

Volunteers will have a wonderful first-hand experience in the operation of a world-class museum. You will gain knowledge of the history of the era and participate in an exciting new venture as the museum moves into its new building in the Philadelphia historic district.

All volunteers will receive training in the interpretation of the American Experience of this turbulent era. Volunteers will further the public's understanding of the cultural and historical aspects of the museum's collection, and how its paintings, prints, artifacts and documents express and reflect the real-life experiences of men, women, and children.

As docents, volunteers will greet visitors, guide visitors through the exhibits, and otherwise assist in museum

operations. It is really interesting to meet visitors from all over the world and help them to understand the impact of this exciting era of American history. Docents are encouraged to share their personal knowledge and bring history to life so as to make the visitor's experience a memorable one.

At this time the museum is open Thursday, Friday and Saturday from 11:00 AM to 4:30 PM. Volunteers may work a schedule of their own convenience. You can work a regular schedule every week, or once a month, or any number of days that fits your personal schedule. Prospective volunteers are invited to visit the museum free of charge to explore the opportunity of becoming directly

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers for 2006

July 13, 2006 - Thursday

Jerry Carrier

Actor, Teacher of Civil War history at Manor College
Topic: The Siege of Vicksburg

August 10, 2006 - Thursday

Jay Jorgensen

Author, Battlefield Guide, President of the Robert E. Lee CWRT of Central New Jersey
Topic: Gettysburg Leadership Lessons:
A Dozen Crucial Points of the Battle

September 14, 2006 - Thursday

Roger Arthur

Historian, Lecturer and Teacher
Topic: The Northern Command: Why the Grant, Sherman, Sheridan Alliance Worked

October 12, 2006 - Thursday

Hugh Boyle

President of the Delaware Valley CWRT,
Instructor of Civil War at Manor College
Topic: Civil War Marriages

November 16, 2006 - Thursday

Herb Kauffman

Vice-President Of The Old Baldy CWRT. Treasurer,
Del-Val CWRT., Gettysburg Historian
Topic: History and Development of the Gettysburg Battlefield,
1864 through 1910

December 14, 2006 - Thursday

Steve Wright

Past President of the Old Baldy CWRT, Past Curator of the Civil War Library and Museum, Historian
Topic: Minnesota Sioux Uprising

January 20, 2007 - Saturday

Old Baldy CWRT 30th Anniversary Dinner

Williamsons Restaurant , Horsham, PA.
Details to be announced

**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!

involved in the operation of the nation's oldest Civil War museum.

If you would like more information or wish to join this historic and remarkable museum please contact:

Herb Kaufman, Education and Programs Associate,
HKaufman@cwurmuseum.org, or
Millicent Sparks, Education and Outreach Coordinator,
MSparks@cwurmuseum.org, **215-735-8196**.



Grant Moves South: The Overland Campaign of 1864

July 26 - 30

Join Ed Bearss, John Y. Simon, Charles Bracelen Flood, Richard Sommers, Jeffry Wert, and other leading scholars for a detailed examination of Grant the commander and his classic campaign of Spring and Summer 1864. Thursday sessions will be held at the Four Points Sheraton in Chambersburg. Tour busses will leave Chambersburg Friday morning, for tours of Wilderness and Spotsylvania Battlefields, with an overnight stay in Fredericksburg, VA. Saturday tour North Anna and Cold Harbor returning to Chambersburg Saturday evening. Sunday sessions will be held at the Four Points Sheraton, Chambersburg. Optional tours will be provided on Wednesday, July 26 featuring Jubal Early's Raid into Maryland and on Sunday, July 30, featuring McCausland's Raid and the Burning of Chambersburg.

The Cornfield to the Dunker Church: The Morning Phase at Antietam

September 22 - 24

Join Pulitzer prize winning author James McPherson and nationally known historians Ed Bearss and Dennis Frye for an in-depth look at the first four hours of America's bloodiest day. Commemorate the anniversary of this great battle with leading Antietam scholars Ted Alexander, Ed Bearss, James McPherson, Dennis Frye, and others. During this tour we will visit a number of historic structures on the battlefield not generally open to the public.

Member Appreciation Days

**October 20 - 21
(Free Event)**

This is our chance to say thank you for all of your support. We will include talks by leading historians, a walking tour, reception, buffet breakfast and time to take in and enjoy "Apple Fest" in downtown Chambersburg.

CONTACT INFORMATION

**Greater Chambersburg Chamber of Commerce
100 Lincoln Way East; Suite A
Chambersburg, PA 17201
(717) 264-7101, chaden@chambersburg.org**

Seminary Ridge Symposium 2006

October 6-7, 2006

Grant and Lee

Sponsored by the Seminary Ridge Historic Preservation Foundation
held at the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg

For information: Call 717.338.3030

E-mail: Director@seminaryridge.org

WEB: www.Seminaryridge.org

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.

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.

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Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia
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