

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



September 11, 2008, The One Hundred and Forty-Eighth Year of the Civil War

Welcome to our new meeting facility at the Union League of Philadelphia.

The Thursday, September 11th meeting of Old Baldy CWRT will be held at the Union League of Philadelphia.

The Union League is located at 140 South Broad Street.

The meeting will be at **7:30 P.M.** We will meet in the **Union League Library** which is on the Second floor (15th Street side). Enter on 15th Street or Sanson Street between Broad Street and 15th Street.

The dress attire: Jacket and tie would be preferred, otherwise collared shirts, long pants and jacket are recommended. The following attire is never acceptable on the first or second floors of the League: jeans, denim wear, tee shirts, athletic wear, tank, halter, or jogging tops, shorts, baseball caps, sneakers, extremely casual or beach footwear.



James Mundy

The subject of our first meeting will be a tour of the Union League Facility by **James Mundy**. James is the Director of Library and Historical Collections at the Union League of Philadelphia and has been a friend and a speaker at the Old Baldy CWRT.

The Union League, which occupies an entire city block in the center of Philadelphia's commercial and cultural district, is a shining jewel of history in a city defined by such treasure. Founded in 1862 as a patriotic society to support the policies of President Abraham Lincoln, The Union League has hosted U.S. presidents, heads of state, industrialists, entertainers and visiting dignitaries from around the globe. It has also given loyal support to the American military in each conflict since the Civil War, and continues to be driven by its founding motto, "Love of Country Leads." Early efforts and influence of the Union League of Philadelphia laid the philosophical foundation of other Union Leagues across the nation.

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President's Message

With this meeting Old Baldy begins a new chapter in its existence when we move our meetings to The Union League of Philadelphia. Members and guests are reminded that there is a dress code at the League of no jeans, no shorts and collared shirts. (Of course the one person most affected by this is yours truly!) There are two parking lots located directly across the street from the League, including one (on the 1400 block of Sansom Street) owned by the League itself.

Mike Cavanaugh and I have just returned from our trip to Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands. I think I can speak for Mike when I can say that it really was the trip of a lifetime! There is so much we could tell (and probably will) about the trip, but a couple of things absolutely stand out for me: one was the fresh fruit we had at each meal that was picked right on the island. I'm sure I will never eat pineapple or papaya that is so sweet! The other is seeing the Southern Cross constellation for the first time. On our first day we took a boat across "Iron Bottom Sound" to the Florida Islands where we saw the sites surrounding the islands of Tulagi, Gavutu, and Tanambogo. For some reason I've always wanted to see the Southern Cross and it was really magnificent! I stood on the bow of our boat for most of the two-hour ride back to Guadalcanal and gazed at the stars thinking that my late father had looked at the Southern Cross and those same stars as a young seaman standing watch on the deck of his destroyer in the South Pacific during World War II.

We were fortunate to have two veterans of the battle of Guadalcanal with us on our tour: **Master Chief "Mac" MacKay**, who survived the sinking of LST 342, and **Corporal Ernest Snowdon**, of Company L, 3rd Battalion, 5th Marines. This was the tenth time Mac had been back to place a wreath on the rusting bow of LST 342, which is resting on Florida Island. Ernest hadn't been back in 66 years and was a real fountain of information – especially to our battlefield guide, **John Innes**, who is the "Ed Bears of the Guadalcanal campaign." Because we were there during the anniversary of the beginning of the battle, we were also fortunate enough to meet a couple of other veterans. One was **Commander Henry Hall**, M.B.E., who had survived the sinking of HMAS Canberra during the battle of Savo Island on the night of 9 August 1942. I was privileged

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The Old Baldy CWRT will meet at the Union League of Philadelphia at 7:30 P.M., Thursday September 11, 2008. Members go out to a local restaurant for dinner at 5:30 PM, Applebees on 15th Street between Walnut and Locust. You're Welcome to Join Us!

Continued from page 1 - Union League

The classic French Renaissance-styled League House, with its brick and brownstone façade and dramatic twin circular staircases leading to the main entrance, is listed in the National Historic Register, and dates back to 1865, when the Broad Street building was completed. With approximately one-quarter million square feet of space, the building is spread out over eight floors and has entrances on all

sides: north, south, east, and west. Inside, the traditional décor is accented in rich leather, patinated wood and polished marble. Adorning the walls and hallways is the League's distinguished art collection, artifacts imbued with the heritage and culture of its membership. The collection is a rich, historical chronicle of Philadelphia's unique imprint upon the American landscape from the nineteenth century to today.

Continued from page 1 - President's Message

enough to sit next to Commander Hall during dinner one night. He was a real character! (He was a little man who loved Americans as they – or we – saved his life twice.) We also met **Bruno Nada**, a Solomon Islander who helped Americans during the campaign. During the tour we had a number of people who rode joined our tour for a day or two, including a detail of Marines from Camp Pendleton, California who were sent to be part of the Solomon Island Memorial Day Services. (Unfortunately their planes were delayed and their bags with their uniforms were lost so they didn't make the ceremonies.) I asked one young man, a sergeant who was with us for three days and who said he'd made two tours to Iraq, if he thought he'd want to visit Iraq in sixty years? His answer was that "we'll still be there in sixty years."

While traipsing around Guadalcanal with the young Marine sergeant and **Corporal Snowden**, my thoughts often turned to Old Baldy's active duty Marine, **Lance Corporal Billy Holdsworth**, as he was being deployed to Iraq the very day that we were heading to Guadalcanal. I couldn't get over the irony of the moment. Soldiers are the same wherever they are – the date may change, the landscape may change, the technology may change, but essentially soldiers are the same. I am always humbled to be in their presence – whether they are veterans or active duty service people. (We'll have more news on Billy in subsequent newsletters and how you send him and his buddies care packages if you wish.)

As always, I look forward to seeing everyone at the next meeting!

Be well!

Steven J. Wright, President

From the Treasurer's Desk

Dear Members,

Well, with considerable regret I must report that the MOL-LUS museum at 1805 Pine Street is now only a memory. The August 2, open house was the final day. It was great to greet so many members of Old Baldy at the museum in its final days. I will truly miss the old place. However, with only a single operating restroom, no elevator, and poor heating and air conditioning, its time to move to a better facility.

I am excited and looking forward to the creation of a new museum in the historic First Bank of the United States on 3rd between Chestnut and Walnut Streets. A great deal of work still needs to be accomplished, and I hope that all the members of Old Baldy will support the new museum. In the interim we will have a wonderful new meeting location courtesy of **Jim Mundy** and the Union League.

We hope that everyone will come out to a meeting and join in the discussions. It's a great night out with friends who share your interests and enthusiasm for this era.

All the best, and hope to see you in September,

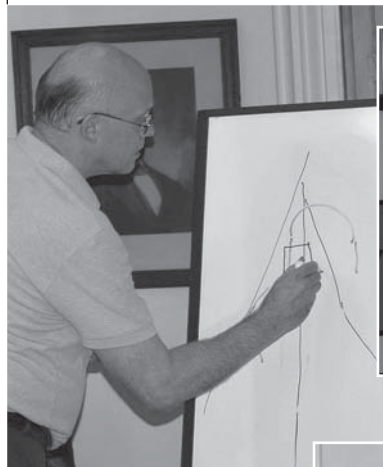
Herb Kaufman, Treasurer

July 10, 2008 Meeting

Hancock's Ride

"Hancock's performance on July Second was the finest performance by any officer, on any field, in the entire war."

... Ed Bearss



Dave Wieck

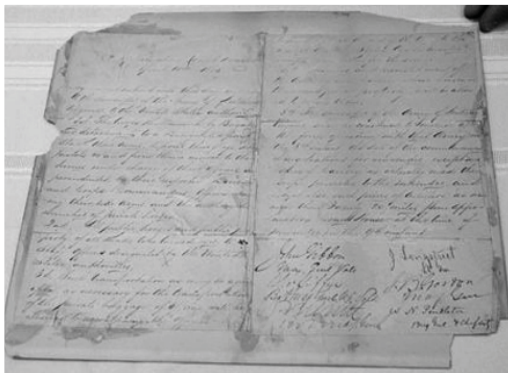


Thursday, July 10th at the meeting of the Old Baldy CWRT, **Dave Wieck**, co-author of the acclaimed "*The Battle Between the Farm Lanes*" gave us a very detailed

description of Hancock's actions along the Union lines during the Confederate Charge on July 2, and how the famous "*Hancock's Ride*" may have not only stopped the Confederates, but may well have shown the bravery of the Union soldier through the rest of the War. He rode up and down the crest of Cemetery Ridge, under fire, directing troops (single regiments) and artillery units, issuing orders to secure sections of the field. Even sending a regiment to charge a brigade, and reaffirming for all his men to stand their ground as they could see that he stood with them. Dave gave a fine presentation and one that you should not have missed. I hope we can get Dave to do more for us.

The Discovery of the Missing Third Copy of the Terms of Surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia.

By Herb Kaufman



On April 7, 1865 Lt. General Ulysses S. Grant sent the first of a succession of letters to General Robert E. Lee, the commander of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. The Federal staff in the immediate vicinity of their headquarters noted that Grant presumed that the Union army was well situated and that Confederate chances of reaching much needed supplies at Lynchburg were almost hopeless. Grant had made a personal decision to endeavor to make direct contact with General Lee in an attempt to avoid more bloodshed and obtain the surrender of Lee's army.

There was apparently considerable disagreement among the Confederate staff as to the reply that should be made to Grant's first letter. Lt. General Longstreet's initial reaction was simply, "Not yet." General Lee, nevertheless, responded to Grant by requesting the terms of possible surrender.

Following the receipt of this letter, a number of Confederate officers held a meeting and came to the unavoidable conclusion that surrender was inevitable. They asked Lee's old friend, Brig. Gen. William Pendleton to present their concerns to Gen. Lee. Upon receiving Pendleton, Lee responded in part, "I trust that it has not come to that."

Lee, however, knew that the end was near. Thus began a series of letters between the two generals. This correspondence resulted in the famous meeting of April 9, 1865 in the Appomattox residence of Wilmer McLean, at which time, Robert E. Lee agreed to the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia.

It was also decided that each general would appoint three commissioners who would meet the following day to specify the full terms of the surrender. In his memoirs, Major General John Gibbon, one of the Federal commissioners, stated that once the five final terms and conditions were delineated, "Triplicate copies were signed, one being retained by the officers of each army. The third copy I kept and afterwards presented to the Historical Society of Maryland..."

Over the ensuing years one copy of these terms resided in the National Archives and the second copy remained in the Historical Society of Maryland as stated by Gen. Gibbon. However, the third copy disappeared into history.

As the Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum was planning its closing while a new museum was being designed, I was asked by **CEO Sharon Smith** to assist in the archives by evaluating and cataloging the contents of every one of the several dozen boxes in the archives. As I



Herb Kaufman

began this task I found that a good number of boxes of documents simply had a sticker on them stating, "Not cataloged." I also discovered one box with no notations at all.

Upon opening the unlabeled box I found a considerable number of modern prints of the exterior of the museum, as well as some additional unremarkable modern documents. This seemed to be a box with nothing of any value. Nevertheless, I removed all the papers and found

several folders in the bottom of the box. Upon opening one of these folders I was astonished to find what appeared to be the terms of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. The document was glued to a piece of cardboard and a "preservative" of some kind had been applied many years ago. I immediately took this over to the museum Curator and asked him to look at the document. We both grabbed magnifying lenses and seeing the indentations of the pen, and the shading of the writing, we determined that this did appear to be the actual document.

Upon further investigation, we determined that the document had been given to the museum in the 1930's by Bruce Ford, a well placed businessman and the son of a Union veteran.

As time passed, the provenance of the document was apparently lost. In the 1960's the document was considered by someone to be a "photocopy" and it then found its way into a box of other insignificant documents.

Since my discovery, a number of historians and archivists have examined the document and opined that it was indeed the third copy of the surrender terms. Others, who have not actually seen the document, were contacted by news services and gave a number of varying opinions as to the genuineness of the document.

Continuing the research into this document on my own, I found that General Grant's aide, Colonel Horace Porter, in his book, *Campaigning With Grant*, stated that copies of the surrender agreement signed on April 9, 1865 by generals Grant and Lee were made with Grant's "manifold writer." This is an early type of copying machine where a document could be traced onto "black oiled sheets" to create a second copy. It is possible that after the terms of surrender were completed, an aide made two copies with the manifold writer, each of which was then signed; therefore, making the three copies appear to be nearly identical.

Making this discovery was one of the most interesting and remarkable experiences that I have had. As a historian, I have had the opportunity to examine a significant number of extraordinary documents. But none of these will ever replace the amazement of finding this singularly historic agreement.

Today in Civil War History



Photo Don Wiles

Wednesday September 11, 1861 Laggards Leave Lee's Legions Languishing

It is little remembered that Robert E. Lee was not a spectacular success in his early days of command. Today he was expecting to launch an attack on Union forces near Cheat Mountain in western Virginia. To cope with the extremely rugged terrain and narrow roads, he had divided his troops into five columns, all of which were to encircle the equally divided forces of J. J. Reynolds. As is not uncommon in this area in the fall, it had been pouring down rain for days, and nearly everyone was behind schedule. This did not bode well for the outcome of the campaign.

Thursday September 11, 1862 Imminent Invasions Inspire Intense Insecurity

The Confederacy, after a year and a half of war, was beginning to decide that an entirely defensive campaign was not going to succeed in winning their war of independence. Aggressive efforts were now underway on two fronts, one famous, one less so. Robert E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia were in Hagerstown, MD. today. It was assumed in the South that Maryland would have seceded and joined the Confederacy if it were not for the presence of Union troops, and Lee was expecting many men to flock to his colors to enlist. On the western front, other forces in gray under Gen. Kirby Smith were within seven miles of Cincinnati, Ohio. This inspired panic in the citizenry there, many of whom clogged the roads in an attempt to flee town.

Friday September 11, 1863 McLemore Mission Messenger Mysteriously Missing

In the early hours of this morning Gen Braxton Bragg issued orders for an attack on Union troops camped in a north Georgia region known as McLemore's Cove. Bragg had been withdrawing before the brilliant flanking maneuvers of Gen. William S. Rosecrans, but now the trap was ready to be sprung on the overconfident Union troops. Somehow, though, the attack never took place. The orders for the assault had been given to one Major Noquot, a foreign soldier-of-fortune with a limited command of the English language, to transport. Noquot showed up late today after taking 12 hours to cover a distance of about five miles. His explanation, when deciphered, was that he had become lost in the dark and camped for the night,

lest he be shot by pickets as an intruder. The Union forces had pulled out of McLemore's Cove in the meantime, and the element of surprise was lost.

Sunday September 11, 1864 Stockdale Sneaks Sawmill Snatch

The USS Stockdale, Acting Lt. Wigen commanding, set forth up the Fish River to Mobile Bay today, leading the tinclad USS Randolph and the Army troop transport ship Planter, which was towing a barge. Their destination: a sawmill up on the bay. The expedition arrived without incident, landed troops, and proceeded to confiscate Confederate equipment including 60,000 board feet of sawn lumber, the engine used to saw the logs, and some livestock. The problem came when the now heavily-loaded ships tried to get back down the river. Confederate troops lined the river as it began to grow dark. Shots were fired and trees were even felled into the water in an attempt to snag and stop the vessels. The military ships returned fire with the ship's guns, the troops fired muskets, and the reinforced Randolph smashed its way through the log blockades. All the boats returned safely.

www.civilwarinteractive.com

"Philadelphia in the Civil War" Published in 1913

The Union League Of Philadelphia



Union League Club House, 1118 Chestnut Street, February 23d, 1863, to May 11th, 1865. Site now occupied by Keith's Theatre.

After eighteen months of war the outlook- for the final success of the Union cause was far from promising. In Philadelphia the disloyal element openly expressed joy over Confederate victories in the faces of their patriotic neighbors. This exasperating situation was discussed by a group of eminent citizens. It was decided to invite other loyal men to meet at the residence of Mr. Benjamin Gerhard, at 226 South Fourth street, to promote the formation of a Union Club. Referring to that movement years

afterward, Mr. George H. Boker wrote:

"So timid and hesitating was the beginning of the Union Club that the notice to certain gentlemen to meet in Mr. Gerhard's house seemed to contain no authority for the assemblage. The receivers of the notes of invitation were informed merely that there would be a meeting of loyal men for a patriotic purpose. There was no signature to these notes, and from the con-

Continued on page 5

text one might have inferred that Mr. Gerhard, for the nonce, had abandoned his house to the use of his friends."

The original promoters who met in response to the invitation were judge J. I. Clark Hare, Benjamin Gerhard, George Boker, Morton McMichael, Horace Binney, Jr., and Charles Gibbons. Several meetings were subsequently held at private homes, and it has been stated, in a recent semi-centennial review of the origin of the Union League, that the formation of the club was regarded as a renewal of the historic Wistar parties instituted by Dr. Caspar Wistar in 1798. At the seventh meeting, held at the residence of Dr. John F. Meigs, upon December 27th, 1862, the title of the "Union League" was adopted. The first meeting of the Union League was held in Concert Hall, upon January 22d, 1863. Meanwhile, the large residence of Mr. Hartman Kuhn, at 1118 Chestnut Street, had been rented by the club. This house, afterward known as the Baldwin Mansion, stood upon the site now occupied by Keith's Theatre. The first President of the Union League was William Morris Meredith, then Attorney-General of the State. The membership had at this time grown to five hundred and thirty-six. The house was opened for members upon February 23d, 1863, and the Union League became at once a potent center of aggressive Union effort.

The following members were among the subscribers to a fund to form and equip regiments for the national service:

William M. Meredith, Horace Binney Jr, Joseph Allison, J. Forsyth Meigs, William Welsh, Oswald Thompson, Charles Gilpin, J. Reese Fry, Edwin Greble, John B. Myers, J. Edgar Thomson, William Henry Rawle, George H. Boker, James H. Orne, Charles J. Stille, Henry C. Carey, H. C. Knight, Alexander Brown, Daniel Smith Jr, John G. Fell, William D. Lewis, James W. Paul, Adolph E. Borie, George Trott, Morton McMichael, Anthony J. Drexel, N. D. Browne, James L. Claghorn, George W. Childs, Lindley Smyth, Daniel Dougherty, S. V. Merrick, Clement Barclay, John Russell Young, Charles Gibbons, John W. Field

The names of these gentlemen were inscribed upon the columns of the Court of Honor of the 33d annual national encampment of the G. A. R., held at Philadelphia in September, 1889, with their help and that of others, the following regiments were organized:

1. 45th Regt. Penna. 90-day Militia, Cols. Wm. D. Whipple and James T. Clancy. Served July 1st to Aug. 29th, 1863.
2. 52d Regt. 90-day Militia. Col. Wm. A. Gray. Served July 10th to Sept. 2d, 1863.
3. 59th Regt. 90-day Militia. Col. George P. McLean. Served July 9th to Sept. 9th, 1863.
4. 183d Regt. Infantry. Cols. George P. McLean, J. F. McCullough, James C. Lynch, George T. Egbert. Served Dec. 24th. 1863, to July 13th, 1865.
5. 196th Regt. Infantry. Col. Harmanus Neff. Served July 20th, 1864, to Nov. 7th, 1864.



Bronze tablet in honor of the "Union League Regiments," at Union League Club House. (Henry K. Bush Brown, Sculptor.)

6. 198th Regt. Infantry. Col. Horatio G. Sickel. Served Sept. 2d, 1864, to June 4th, 1865.
7. 213th Regt. Infantry. Col. John A. Gorgas. Served Feb. 24th, 1865, to Nov. 18th, 1865.
8. 214th Regt. Infantry. Col. David B. McKibbin. Served March 21st, 1865, to March 21st, 1866.
9. 215th Regt. Infantry. Col. Francis Wister. Served April 5th, 1865, to July 31st, 1865.

The Union League also assisted in the formation of the Third Battalion Infantry (Fell's Chasseurs) and of five cavalry companies.

As an inducement to secure recruits the Union League offered, at one time, a bounty of \$300, and expended upon the several organizations a total of \$108,000.

The Government established Camp William Penn, in Cheltenham Township, Montgomery County, where, under the command of Lieut. Col. Louis Wagner, of the 88th Regiment, negro recruits of the State were gathered. The Union League expended \$33,000 upon their equipment, etc. Each regiment sent out was presented with a stand of colors.

During the war period the Publication Committee constantly issued patriotic circulars and also the Union League Gazette, of which 560,000 copies were sent out.

Upon the memorable evening of April 10th, 1865, the news of the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee's Confederate force was brought to the Union League by Miss Louisa Claghorn and Mrs. John W. Forney, who had followed an excited telegraph boy to the Press office and obtained the dispatch after it had been copied for publication. The original, attested by Mr. J. Gillingham Fell, then President, is still preserved.*

Upon May 11th, 1865, the Union League moved into its new building upon Broad street, which it has occupied to the present time. A bronze tablet placed in the corridor of the Union League clubhouse and a bronze figure of a soldier of the Union army upon its pedestal in front of the building upon Broad street are memorials of the war period in the history of this influential and patriotic organization.**

*History of the Union League Club.

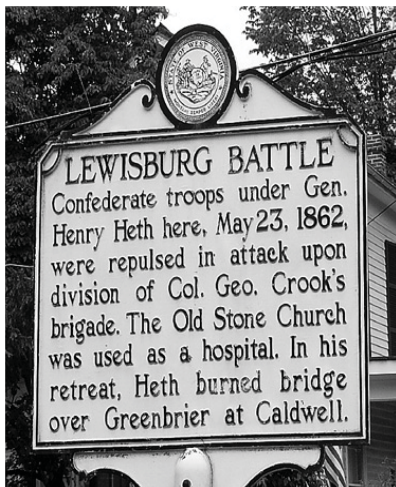
** The continued interest of the Union League in the events of the Civil War is evidenced by the group of its members composing "The Pilgrims to the Battlefields of the Rebellion." This organization consists of thirty members, of whom but a minority were soldiers of that period. The "Pilgrims" hold an annual banquet on Lincoln's Birthday, and undertake a visit, each year, to some one or more of the scenes of great battles and campaigns.

Upon the occasion of the semi-centennial of its organization, on February 12th, 1913, a list was published of the following survivors of the nearly three thousand members who were identified with the Club prior to May 5th, 1865. They are, as given in the order of their election, as follows: Edward Smith Kelly, Henry G. Morris, George Rice, J. Edward Addicks, Thomas Dolan, John F. Graff, Capt. S. Emlen Meigs, Charles S. Cramp, Frank H. Wyeth, Wayne MacVeagh, John G. Watmough, William M. Cramp, Judge William H. Armstrong, Henry C. Butcher, Richard A. Lewis, Edgar W. Earle, Thomas S. Harrison, William V. Biddle, Jacob N. Donaldson and James T. Graff.

Rich's Recommended Travels

The Battle of Lewisburg

Article and Photos by Rich Jankowski



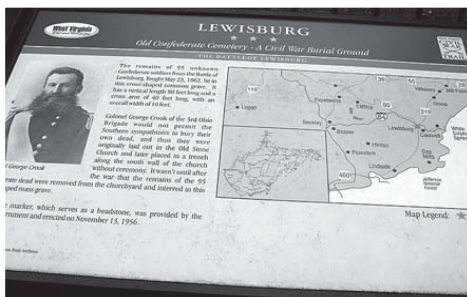
On the morning of May 23, 1862, Union troops under Colonel George Crook were camped behind the grounds of the present Greenbrier Community College. The Union force was the 3rd Provisional Ohio Brigade consisting of the 36th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the 44th Ohio Volunteer Infantry and part of the 2nd (West) Virginia Cavalry. Federal

troop strength was 1400 supported by two mountain howitzers.

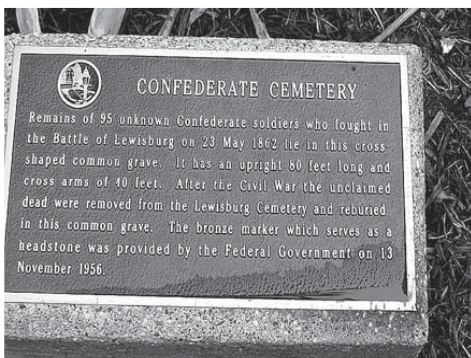
Colonel Crook's presence was part of a larger federal effort to sever railroad communications between Virginia and Tennessee.

Confederate forces under Brigadier General Henry Heth advanced on Lewisburg from the east. Confederate forces consisted of the 22nd Virginia Infantry, the 45th Virginia Infantry, a detachment of the 8th Virginia Cavalry (dismounted) and two untrained militia battalions under Lieutenant Colonel William Finney and Major George Edgar. Total force was 2300 men and six artillery pieces.

General Heth's battle line was along the heights of the eastern edge of town. At 5 a.m. General Heth opened the battle with a bombardment of the Union camp. The Ohio Brigade advanced on the Confederate left and right while the Cavalry charged up the center of the Confederate line. The units on the Confederate left were the first to collapse which exposed the center to enfilade fire. Heth's forces, followed by the Union troops, retreated, crossed the Greenbrier River at Caldwell and burned the bridge behind them.



West Virginia Civil War Trails Wayside Marker



Confederate Cemetery Marker

The battle lasted a little over an hour. Eighty Confederate soldiers were dead, 100 wounded and 157 taken prisoner. Union casualties were 13 killed, 53 wounded and 7 missing.

Confederate Cemetery

The remains of 95 unknown Confederate soldiers from the Battle of Lewisburg, lie in this cross-shaped common grave. Initially interred at the Old Stone Church, these unclaimed dead were reburied in this cemetery a few years after the battle. The grave has an upright 80 feet long and cross arms of 40 feet.

Confederate Common Grave in shape of Cross



Lewisburg is located in Greenbrier County, West Virginia, at the intersection of US Routes 60 and 219, just 1 mile south of I-64. Johnny Olson, of Price is Right fame, spent his off time on his spacious farm located at Buckingham Acres in Lewisburg, West Virginia.



Bronze Marker/Headstone supplied by the US Government

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2008/2009

September 11, 2008 - Thursday

James Mundy

Director of Library and Historical Collections at the Union League of Philadelphia

Topic: *Tour of the Union League Facility*

A fascinating facility with a rich history, in the Center of Downtown Philadelphia

October 9, 2008 - Thursday

Southern-Born Union General George H. Thomas
By **Chip Crowe** of the Brandywine Valley CWRT

November 13, 2008 - Thursday

Major General Winfield Scott Hancock
By **John Deppen**

Writer/Speaker/Living Historian

Other Meeting dates to put on you calendar

December 11, 2008 - Thursday

January 8, 2009 - Thursday

Further information to be provided.

All meetings, unless otherwise noted, begin at 7:30 PM
Questions to Harry Jenkins at 856-428-8773 or
hj3bama@comcast.net

Members go out to a local restaurant for dinner at 5:30 PM
Applebees on 15th Street between Walnut and Locust
You're Welcome to Join Us!

Conserving History In The Round.

The Gettysburg Cyclorama Painting.

From 1883 to 1884, French artist Paul Philippoteaux and a team of 20 created the massive Cyclorama painting entitled "The Battle of Gettysburg." This colossal circular oil painting depicts the heroic but doomed charge of the Confederate infantry led by General George Pickett. It serves as a vivid monument to the soldiers on both sides who took part in the battle.

Originally 377 feet in circumference at its widest point, and 42 feet tall, this painting is one of the most dramatic and popular parts of the Gettysburg experience. It is the largest and one of the most important historical artifacts at Gettysburg. And until recently, it was also one of the most endangered.

When the National Park Service first acquired the painting in 1942, it already had been subjected to moisture, rot, and even fire. It had been cut into sections for

display in a New Jersey department store in 1910 and had undergone several unsuccessful attempts at restoration. Flawed hanging, fluctuations in humidity and temperature, and multiple relocations over the years put added stress on the canvas, created new seams and bends and caused paint to chip. Portions of the canvas had even been lost: When conservation began, the painting measured 359 feet x 27 feet. And the adhesive applied to the canvas during the last major attempt at restoration – 40 years ago – had become unstable, accelerating the painting's deterioration.

Coming September 26, 2008: The New Gettysburg Cyclorama Experience

Recognizing the need to act, the Gettysburg Foundation is conserving the Gettysburg Cyclorama painting, to return it as closely as possible to its original state. Recreation of



Artist Paul Philippoteaux - GNMP

the three-dimensional diorama and its lost optical illusions will enable viewers to lose themselves – once again – in the scene. A sophisticated audio system will recreate the battle sounds, heightening the sense of being in the midst of Pickett's Charge.

This conservation project is the largest of its kind ever undertaken in North America. The process is taking place in two phases. The first included cleaning the painting surface; removing overpaint, inserts and grime; dismantling the canvas; and removing the lining and wax from the canvas back. The second phase includes shaping and lining the painting sections and mounting them on a new support system, which will maintain even tension throughout the canvas.

The conservation team is being directed by one of the nation's premiere conservation firms: Olin Conservation, Inc., of Great Falls, Virginia.

www.gettysburgfoundation.org

Fall ALBG Seminar - September 5-7, 2008

"Was Sickles Right? Hottest Iron on the Bloodiest Day"

The ALBG will host its Fall Seminar: September 5, 6 and 7 at the Gettysburg Wyndham Hotel. The program will begin Friday evening, include all day battlefield walks with a box lunch on Saturday, a banquet on Saturday evening with a program to follow, and conclude on Sunday with another battlefield walk followed by a wrap up luncheon. Cost is \$300 and includes all meals and materials. Program presenters will include Licensed Battlefield Guides Stuart Dempsey, Ralph Siegel, George Newton, Rich Kohr, and Tim Smith. Programs will include biographical sketches of key participants including Dan Sickles, battlefield walks of the fighting at the Peach Orchard, Devils Den, and along the Emmitsburg Road, and an open audience participation discussion with the battlefield guides.

For information call Chairman Rick Hohmann at 717-337-0776 or 717-253-1927, email hohmannrr@embarqmail.com

The Civil War Institute

Manor College has announced the schedule for The Civil War Institute's Fall sessions:

Call (215) 884-2218 to register or for an application for the certificate program. Manor College is located at 700 Fox Chase Road in Jenkintown, PA. Certificate-required courses are available with the 2008 Fall Semester.

<http://www.manor.edu/coned/civilwar.htm>

*Core Courses

**Elective Courses

*The Lincoln Assassination

-1.26 CEUs – Act 48 Approved – The assassination of our 16th president will be studied as an historical event. The military, social and legal aspects of 1865 will be analyzed. Special emphasis will be given to the conduct of the military commission that tried the alleged conspirators. Guilty or not guilty? Justice or no justice?

Dates: Wednesdays, September 10 – October 15

Time: 6:30 pm – 8:30 pm

Fee: \$80

Sessions: 6

Instructor: Hugh Boyle



Original Cyclorama Building at Gettysburg
on East Cemetery Hill - GNMP

****African-Americans: The Road to Freedom**

-.6 CEUs – Act 48 Approved – This course will cover the role of the African-Americans in the Civil War, how they fought and where they fought. It will look at their regiments, their leaders and the battles in which they were engaged. This course will examine the contribution of African-Americans on both sides, Blue and Gray. It will look at how they were treated, how they reacted and what their success did for African-Americans then and now.

Dates: Mondays, September 22 – October 6
Time: 6:30 pm – 8:30 pm
Fee: \$45
Sessions: 3
Instructor: Paula Gidjunis

****The Chancellorsville Campaign**

-.6 CEUs – Act 48 Approved – Commonly known as Lee’s greatest victory, the Battle of Chancellorsville and its attendant campaign was one of the most critical actions in the course of the war. Gen. “Fighting” Joe Hooker, recently appointed commander of the superb Army of the Potomac and its overwhelming 130,000 troops, faced Gen. Robert E. Lee and his beleaguered Army of Northern Virginia, reduced to a mere 60,000 men. The campaign was played out in the Fredericksburg, VA area and the tangled wilderness near the crossroads at the Chancellorsville mansion.

Dates: Thursdays, October 16-30
Time: 6:30 pm – 8:30 pm
Fee: \$45
Sessions: 3
Instructor: Pete Prete

****Medicine in the Civil War**

-.6 CEUs – Act 48 Approved – This course will explore the work of doctors and nurses who ministered to the sick and wounded before antibiotics and the science of bacteriology

existed, when crude sanitation and ignorance of the dangers of polluted water were deadly. In the Civil War, more soldiers died of disease than of battle wounds. The course will explain how military 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.

Dates: Thursdays, November 6-20
Time: 6:30 pm – 8:30 pm
Fee: \$45
Sessions: 3
Instructor: Herb Kaufman

****Franklin and Nashville**

-.6 CEUs – Act 48 Approved – An angry Confederate Gen. John Bell Hood, described by a contemporary 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 at Franklin and his army at Nashville.

Dates: Mondays, November 17 – December 1
Time: 6:30 pm – 8:30 pm
Fee: \$45
Sessions: 3
Instructor: Jerry Carrier

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