

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



September 8, 2011, The One Hundred and Fiftieth Year of the Civil War

"Battle of the Bulge-Imprisonment"

Do to an emergency cancellation in the schedule for speaker, Tom Moran. This month **Craig Schoeller**, OBCWRT member, will present the rest of his story on surviving the "Battle of the Bulge" during World War II. Craig's story has gone from his enlistment to a replacement in the 35th Division of the Third Army in the area of Bastogne,



Belgium when the German Army made it's final push to break through the American Lines. The second part of his story is about, his capture and imprisonment in a German Stalag.

Craig is one of those veterans that we get a chance to hear speak of his experiences as an American soldier.



Craig's June talk had kept us all spellbound by his excellent presentation and you won't want to miss this talk on his experiences to the end of the war.

Join us at our next Old Baldy Civil War Round Table meeting as **Craig Schoeller** his story of that faithful battle. That's **Thursday, September 8th** starting at **7:30PM** in the 2nd Floor Library of the **Union League** at Broad & Sansom Streets. As always, you are welcome to join us at 6:00 at Applebee's for a bite to eat before the meeting. It's just a block south of the Union League on 15th Street.

Notes from the President...

End of the Summer greetings to everyone. Trust your summer is going well and you are experiencing some great adventures. We survived the earthquake and hurricane in the same week. Right after the July meeting the family headed west to trek the Rockies. It was a bit cooler then the weather here. Caught a Rockies game and toured the park. While in the west attended games at six more minor league parks bringing the total to 154. Celebrated the 150th ballpark at Isotopes Park in Albuquerque. Also visited four more state capitals, now reaching 37. The scenery was awesome. Did not expect to run into much Civil War activities but was surprise when they popped up in unexpected places. Did you know Camp Douglas [later Fort Douglas], established in 1862, was named for Stephen A. Douglas? Look for more in a future article. Fort Union in New Mexico defended the territory and Colorado gold from the Confederates. The Minor League Season ends at Labor Day, so we are sneaking in one more game in Pittsfield, MA. Plan to visit the Grant Cottage and New York Military Museum before the game.

In July, **Mike Wunsch** did a fine job of telling us about the Sanitary Fair held in Philadelphia in June 1864 and President Lincoln's visited to the Fair. It was really good to see **Kerry Bryan** at the meeting. She has a good variety of programs planned for us at our future gatherings. In August was the ever popular Show and Tell. Those in attendance learned about the dentist in Vineland who started making grape juice, Fitzgerald, GA, saw a newspaper certificate of Union Generals and other treasures precious to our members. Thank you to everyone who came and shared. Bring your treasures and tell us about them. After the presentation in July, some of us toured the recently completed Heritage Center on the ground floor of the Broad Street building of the Union League. **Starting in September our meetings will be held in the Sando Room.**

Rumor has it that our own **Don Wiles** will be sharing some of his vast photo collection and telling us the stories behind them early next year. Look forward to that presen-

Continued on page 2

The Old Baldy CWRT will meet at the Union League of Philadelphia at 7:30 PM, the second Thursday of the month. Members go out to a local restaurant for dinner at 6:00 PM, Applebees on 15th Street between Walnut and Locust. You're Welcome to Join Us!

Notice: Attire for Men at the Union League Jacket and tie would be preferred; otherwise collared shirts, long pants and jacket are recommended. For men and women, 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. Current or historical military uniforms are appropriate.

Parking... A \$2 coupon (off of parking) is available at the Union League front desk (through the side door on Sansom Street)

Continued from page 1 - "Notes"

tation. The "Gone for the Soldier" exhibit that was to open in Macculloch Hall in Morristown, NJ that was scheduled for September has been delayed until November to allow the exhibit to be properly mount and finish the catalogue. Copies of the NJ 150th "New Jersey's Civil War Odyssey" are available for purchase at our meeting. The Civil War Institute at Manor College is offering two new classes this fall, one on Secession and Southern Independence and one on the Campaigns in the Shenandoah. The full "Role of the Railroads" will be presented by **Matt Bruce** in October. The Center for Civic Leadership and Responsibility will sponsor a lecture series this fall at the Blackwood campus of Camden County College entitled "American Civil War: A History of Ordinary People in Extraordinary Times." Additional information is available at: <http://www.camdencc.edu/civiccenter/calendar/LectureSeries.cfm> If you know of other events this fall let Don know so we can all be aware of them.

Hope many of you were able to join us on 8th to hear the rest of Craig's story from his time in the war. The first part was great and this will be just as good. Come out to honor our hero and see our new location. Get out and spread the word about our Round Table at the Sesquicentennial events you attend and tell folks about our Fall programs. Enjoy the fresh foods of the season and have a safe Labor Day Holiday.

Look forward to seeing everyone on the 9th.
Rich Jankowski, President

Homefront Heroes... "The Philadelphia Refreshment Saloon Volunteers"

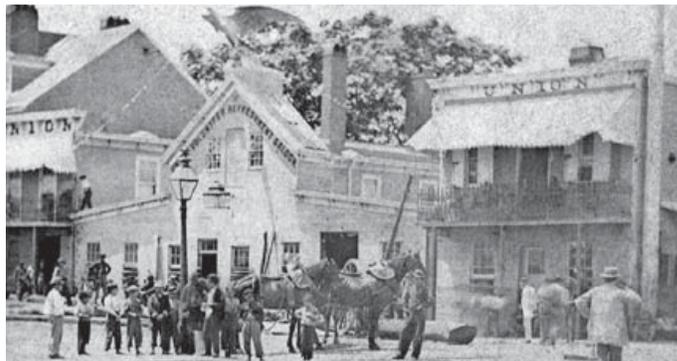
Article, Photos
by Kerry Bryan

Not all Civil War heroes fought at the front. In Philadelphia and in countless other communities, citizens banded together to form organizations providing aid to support the Union cause in various ways, or served as individual volunteers to provide comfort to the soldiers, especially the sick and wounded.

With the onset of the War in the spring of 1861, the residents of Philadelphia witnessed the first waves of volunteer soldiers headed to the southern fronts. At that time the U.S. had many railroads, trunk lines that were not contiguous, so passengers often needed to disembark at various points along their journey to change lines. The Perth Am-

boy and Camden Rail Road ended at the Delaware River, where the cars were loaded onto ferries to be shipped over to wharves located near the Old Swedes Church at the base of what is now Washington Avenue (then called Prime Street). The train cars were then hauled by horses up to the terminus of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Rail Road on Broad Street.

The soldiers being funneled through the Southwark streets had been traveling for many hours and sometimes days; they had long ago eaten the packages given to them at



their hometown sendoffs and were tired, hungry, and sometimes ill by the time they reached Philadelphia. Moved by their plight, the women of the neighborhood began to offer free coffee and food through the train windows to the soldiers in transit. The idea caught on, and by May 27th, 1861 two organizations had been founded, the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon and the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon.

Both saloons (which served nothing stronger than coffee) were located but a block or two from the ferry quays



adjacent to the old Navy Yard on Delaware Avenue. The Cooper Shop was located on Otsego Street, about 50 feet south of Washington Avenue, in a spacious building that had been a factory owned by Messrs. William

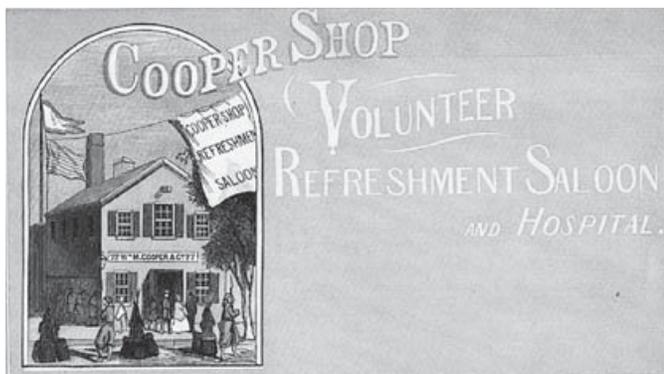
Continued from page 2 - "Homefront Heroes"

T. Cooper and W.T. Pearce. Cooper and Pearce first offered use of a large fireplace so that coffee could be made in large quantities; however, they soon turned over the entire property to be converted into a dining hall and other facilities. Likewise, the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon around the corner on Swanson Street started as a sidewalk table, but within days was housed in a former boat-shop leased for the duration of the War.

As wave after wave of regiments coming from all over North continued to arrive, both Saloons grew in physical size and became increasingly sophisticated in their coordination of volunteer labor and supplies. By the fall of 1861 both saloons had also opened small, private hospitals where soldiers too sick to travel further with their companies could be nursed back to health, then provided with passes to rejoin their comrades.

At its peak, the Union Saloon could feed 1200-1500 men at once, or if needed, up to 15,000 rations in a single day. The portions were generous, and the food always of excellent quality. A typical meal would include beef, ham, sausages, pickles, vegetables, bread and butter, coffee and tea, and sometimes cakes or pies. The dedicated volunteers would turn out to meet the traveling troops at any hour of day or night. They were organized into efficient squads, and the labor divided systematically between the Cooper Shop and the Union Volunteer Saloon. The Cooper Shop was slightly smaller in capacity than the Union, but both facilities served meals to hundreds of thousands – without ever charging a cent to a single soldier—by the end of the War. And neither saloon received a penny from any government, whether city, state, or federal. All funds were derived from the generosity of private citizens, whether through direct donations or through monies collected at frequent, enthusiastic fundraising events.

Invited to be a speaker at one of these fundraisers, the renowned orator Edward Everett stated in a November, 1861 letter to Samuel B. Fales, the secretary of the Union Volunteer Saloon: "No one circumstance [other than the refreshment saloon] has contributed more to the comfort



EXTERIOR VIEW



and health of our patriotic citizens who have obeyed their Country's call. It has given your City a new and most commanding title to her name, the City of Brotherly Love..."

I can imagine Everett's eloquent words evoking a hearty "Amen!" from the hundreds of thousands of Union soldiers, and later in the War, from the many refugees, contrabands, and even Confederate deserters, who were welcomed by the Philadelphia refreshment saloon volunteers. And 150 years later, those words of praise still resonate, and rightfully so, as the deeds of these 19th-century homefront heroes still merit recognition and honor.

Today in Civil War History

Sunday September 8, 1861 Sovereign Sends Sympathy Screech

President Jefferson Davis, CSA, sent a letter to his general in the field at Manassas battlefield today. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston was told that "the cause of the Confederacy is staked upon your army. ...I have felt, and feel, that time brings many advantages to the enemy." Telling Johnston to hurry sounded promising, but then came the bad news - "...I wish we could strike him in his present condition, but..." there's that awful word, 'but' "...but it has seemed to me involved in too much probability of failure to render the movement proper with our present means. Had I the requisite arms, the argument would soon be changed." In other words, Davis could send sympathy, but no guns.

Monday September 8, 1862 Rebel 'Rescue' Rather Regarded As Raid

Robert E. Lee released a pronouncement to the people of Maryland today. "The people of the Confederate States have long watched with the deepest sympathy the wrongs and outrages that have been inflicted on the citizens," he said. "We know no enemies among you, and will protect all, of every opinion." The South had long believed that, if the Union army weren't there, that Maryland would have long since seceded. "It is for you to decide your destiny freely and without constraint." The immediate decision of the people of Maryland, pro-South as well as pro-North, was that they had no desire to "sell" their just-harvested crops for Confederate money. The anticipated enthusiasm for the "army of liberation" was not materializing.

Tuesday September 8, 1863 Dick Dowling Does Daring Deeds

Gen. Nathaniel Banks had important work to do: retake the Texas cities of Beaumont and Houston. To accomplish this, he assembled four ships, gunboats and troop transports, and set off. To get to his destination required him to get by Sabine Pass, on the Texas-Louisiana border. There was only a feeble force of forty Confederates, with some earthworks and guns, to stop him. This force, commanded by Lt. Dick Dowling, along with a couple of "cottonclad" gunboats under Gen. Jhn Bankhead Magruder, did exactly that. They sank the two lead gunboats and forced their crews to surrender, and drove off the rest of the invasion force with heavy losses. Banks was humiliated and fit to be tied. His superiors were not exactly thrilled with his performance either.

Thursday September 8, 1864 Mealy-Mouthed McClellan Makes Mistake

It had been more than a week ago that George McClellan had been nominated as the Democratic candidate for President in this year's election, but he did not get around to formally accepting the party nod until today. At this point he made an announcement that did not sit well with many: he disavowed the "peace plank" in the party platform. This provision insisted that there should be an "immediate cessation of hostilities" and that the Union should be reunited, if possible, by negotiation. McClellan renounced this, saying "The Union is the one condition of peace" and that that was all that could bring the end of the war. This made McClellan look as though he was trying to have things both ways, which, as usual, endeared him to neither faction.

www.civilwarinteractive

Through Their Eyes

*Article
by Jerry Desko*

Since it is the 150th Anniversary of the American Civil War, it is appropriate that we take a look back in time at Adams County during this period. The purpose is to find out how our predecessors in the county felt about current events.

The county had three weekly newspapers at the outbreak of the war. All three were published in Gettysburg the county seat. Two of the publications are examined here. The Adams Sentinel supported the election of Abraham Lincoln and The Compiler which supported a fusion ticket (The Reading Ticket) for John C. Breckenridge and Stephen A. Douglas. This essentially meant it was anti-Lincoln.

In the 1860 presidential election, Lincoln got the majority of the popular vote in Pennsylvania and all 27 electoral votes. The result in Adams County was somewhat different. In the four-way presidential race Lincoln and the fusion ticket received from 97% to 99% of the popular vote cast in the county, depending on what newspaper numbers you were trusting. Lincoln carried Adams County over the fusion ticket by a slim margin. According to The Compiler Lincoln won by 48 votes whereas The Adams Sentinel reported the winning margin was 80 votes.

The Compiler begrudgingly gave the victory to Lincoln but predicted, "The reign of Black Republicanism in the country will be short - and it will be a glorious privilege to assist in wiping it out, with all its nefarious principles."

Southern states wasted no time in expressing their objection to the elections and beginning on December 20, 1860, South Carolina was the first state to secede from the Union.

The Adams Sentinel published an article that stated, "Taking possession of Government fortresses, of the Custom House, and the Post Office at Charleston, is an overt act of war upon the Federal authority, and is therefore treason." The Compiler took a somewhat different stance and thought that war could be averted if the Congressional Republicans were, "...disposed to favor just and harmonizing measures, the trouble might be healed. But they will not. Rather than abate their anti-slavery war-cry, they will let the country go to the wall."

On April 12, 1861, Confederate forces began shelling the United States forces that garrisoned Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor, thereby signaling the beginning of the American Civil War.

Both papers carried the news of President Lincoln's call for 75,000 troops to suppress the rebellion. In Pennsylvania,

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Governor Curtin called on the state legislature to improve the state militia in terms of manpower and equipment necessary to meet the president's demand.

In The Compiler there was a report of a "Great Stampede of Fugitive Slaves for Canada" in the Detroit and Chicago areas due to the uncertainty of coming events. Reports were published in both papers soon after the secession of Virginia, that the Capitol was in danger of being taken over by southern forces owing to the fact it was surrounded by Maryland and Virginia. The movement of Union troops to secure the city was widely reported.

The Compiler also stated that although it was firmly against President Lincoln's policies since his inauguration, the editor declared, "...we will stand by the old flag." in this time of national crisis.

August 11th meeting "Show and Tell"

Mike Cavanaugh presented a hand written letter on patriotic stationery. Popular at the time, colorful stationery and envelopes were very popular with the soldiers in the field. Mike's letter was a pro-McClellan ditty on McClellan and the Battle of South Mountain sung to the tune of "Old Dan Tucker."

The letter was from a Mr. John A. McAllister of Philadelphia to Benson Lossing dated November 16, 1863. Lossing was a noted historian who wrote massive volumes on the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. He was at that time writing on the Civil War. Benson Lossing was the David McCullough of his time. Mr. McAllister gave Mr. Lossing permission to access historical records in his charge. The letter ended with McAllister writing, "Sorry I cannot go to Gettysburg on Thursday - We are too busy to permit of my leaving." The Thursday he is referring to is November 19, 1863. President Lincoln would be in Gettysburg that day.



Michael Wunsch



July 14th meeting "John Welsh and the Sanitary Commission"

Michael Wunsch appeared as Executive Chairman John Welsh of the Great Central Sanitary Fair. His presentation related to Abraham Lincoln and the Great Central Sanitary Fair, Philadelphia, June 1864,

His talk feature a detailed history of United States Sanitary Commission, the growth of the local Aid Society and Sanitary Fair movements, as well as the Great Central Sanitary Fair itself, and Abraham Lincoln's visit to the fair and Philadelphia. Michael has been to Old Baldy several times and is always welcome with his abundant knowledge of Lincoln and the Fair.

On the Road with Rich... "Virginia Sesquicentennial 2011 Signature Conference"

*Article, Photos
by Rich Jankowski*

The Virginia Sesquicentennial 2011 Signature Conference was held at Virginia Tech University in Blacksburg. It was titled "Military Strategy in the American Civil War" and chaired by James I. Robertson, Jr. I was surprised to discover at registration to discover Mike and Susan Cavanaugh. There were several exhibitors and vendors in the lobby. Historical and tourist bureaus from the regions displayed their information.

The program was broken into four segments covering strategy in the war. The first session was an overview of strategy in the war. The presenters included James I. Robertson, Jr., Dennis E. Frye and Richard Simmers. They reviewed status of the nation at the beginning of the war

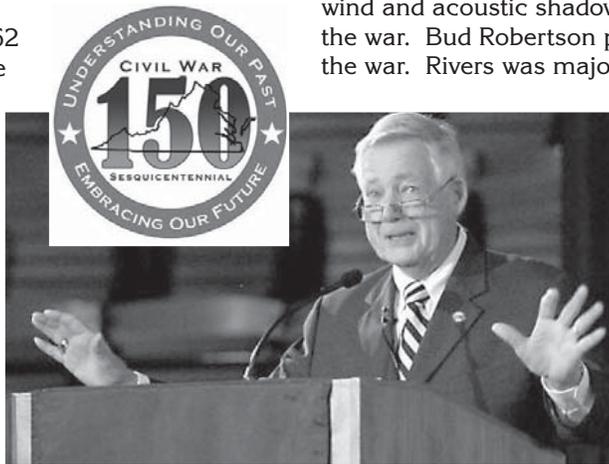
and some of the keys events before the war. Dr. Summers reviewed the military schools and publications available to the army before the war. European thinking dominated studies provided to officers and some gained limited experience fighting Indians and in Mexico. Dennis Mahan was a dominate force in training at West Point.

The second session was Strategy in the Eastern Theater. The presenters were Gary W. Gallagher, Joseph T. Glattaar and Richard J. Summers. The early Union strategy underestimated the Confederate determination and focused on Richmond. Washington was one of the most fortified cities in the world during the war. Robert E. Lee dictated the middle course of the war in the Eastern Theater. Grant's plan of a national strategy to attack at different points at the same time turned the war into one of attrition. This increased desertion as well as reducing assess to needed resources. During the lunch break the Stonewall Brigade Band performed.

The next session covered strategy in the Western Theater. This panel included Richard M. McMurry, William C. Davis

and Stephen E. Woodworth. Rivers were dominate in this region. By 1862 Union strategy was on track while the Confederate strategy was disorganized because of disagreements between Davis and his commanders. The Union army keeping pressure on the Confederate Army at various points moved things along.

The final session was "Forgotten Elements of the Civil War." Dr. John M. Bowen discussed the horses and mules used in the war and the challenges they presented. They faced some of the same trials that men did including food, water and disease. Dr. William C. Davis talked about the weather and how it affected the war. Rain, heat, cold, mud,



wind and acoustic shadows altered activities throughout the war. Bud Robertson presented the role water played in the war. Rivers was major geographic barriers, canals were built, and pontoon bridges were used to cross rivers. Rivers were less likely to be sabotaged than railroad. Drinking contaminated water and the lack of water were issues the soldiers faced. The conference ended with a Meet & greet for presenters to sign their books.

The 2012 Signature Conference will be at the Virginia Military Institute in March. The topic is "Leadership and Generalship in the Civil War." Information will be a available at the Virginia Sesquicentennial Commission website (VirginiaCivilWar.org)

Manor College has announced its program of classes for the 2011 Winter Session. Instructors are all members of the Delaware Valley Civil War Round Table.

Take courses independently or enroll in the Civil War Certificate program. To earn a certificate, you must take eight courses. Four must be core courses with the remainder being electives. For an application and/or to register, contact the Manor College Continuing Education Department at (215) 884-2218. Manor College is located at 700 Fox Chase Road in Jenkintown, PA.

NEW Campaigns in the Shenandoah. - 0.6 CEUs - 6 Hours**

In Virginia's tranquil Shenandoah Valley, most residents wanted no part of war. But the Valley's fertility made it a granary, and its topography made it an avenue of invasion. War was inevitable. Two generals - the South's Stonewall Jackson in 1862 and the North's Philip Sheridan in 1864 - became legendary for the masterful campaigns they fought here. This course concentrates on these campaigns and their impact on the Valley's residents and the outcome of the Civil War.

Instructor: Jerry Carrier
Sessions: 3
Dates: Wednesdays, September 28 - October 12
Time: 6:30 PM - 8:30 PM
Fee: \$65, Early Bird \$55

**** The Role of Railroads. - 0.6 CEUs - 6 Hours**

Many have argued that the railroads made Union victory in the Civil War possible. This course examines the Iron Horse's impact on the war, with special focus on the people, from Donald McCallum and Herman Haupt to Union General William "Cump" Sherman, who saw the potential of railroads as an instrument of war.

Instructor: Matthew Bruce
Sessions: 3
Dates: Wednesdays, October 19 - November 2
Time: 6:30 PM - 8:30 PM
Fee: \$65, Early Bird \$55

**** Civil War Assortment I. - 1.2 CEUs - 12 Hours**

This course will cover a different topic each week. They will include:

- Spies for the Blue and Gray
- The Role of Horses in the Civil War

How the Press Covered the War
Notable Civil War Marriages
Home Life
Heroes, Rogues and Lunatics - Memorable Personalities of the War

Instructor: Delaware Valley CWRT
Sessions: 6
Dates: Saturdays, November 5 - December 17 (No Class November 26)
Time: 10:00 AM - 12:00 Noon
Fee: \$110, Early Bird \$100

*** The Lincoln Assassination. - 1.2 CEUs - 12 Hours**

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?.

Instructor: Hugh Boyle
Sessions: 6
Dates: Wednesdays, November 16 - December 21
Time: 6:30 PM - 8:30 PM
Fee: \$110, Early Bird \$100

Civil War History Consortium Collection Survey 2003

Cynthia Little

This survey did not attempt to inventory the full library and manuscript holdings of the member institutions organized as libraries and archives. For those, consult the institution's website for online catalogs, collection descriptions, and finding aids.

Lincoln in Philadelphia and Lincoln's Legacy

The Union League of Philadelphia Artifacts, Paintings, and Sculpture

- 1. 2 portraits of AL
- 2. 5 sculptures of AL

Documentary

- 1. Original handwritten manuscript eyewitness testimony to AL's assassination

Swarthmore College, Friends Historical Library Documentary

1. Longwood Friends Progressive Meeting sent several delegations to WDC to meet with AL during CW. Lincoln had Quaker family ties—see his political biography published in West Chester. (see African American for collection detail)

103rd Battalion Engineers Armory Drexel University Campus

1.. Case #28 in Museum Room framed photo Lincoln with garland of pressed flowers around the image.

Special Collections Quaker Collections at Haverford College Magill Library

Manuscript

1. #740 August 1, 1864 Commission granting rank of First Lt to -name erased—signed by Lincoln and Secy of War Stanton.

2. #965 April 19, 1865 Thomas Chase Collection Letter from Alice Cromwell Chase to Carrie refers to death of AL and describes the memorial religious exercises held at Haverford College.

Photographs

1. Matthew Brady Photo of AL with son Tad 812 B-R

Philadelphia Museum of Art

Prints, Drawings, and Photographs

1. Death of Lincoln by H. Faber 4.15.65 70-126.1 Artist allowed to draw Lincoln immediately after the assassination.

2. Death of President Lincoln. Lithograph-death bed scene naming those in attendance. Currier & Ives 70.126.1A

3. The Assassination of President Lincoln at Ford's Theatre WDC April 14, 1865. Lithograph 50.92.355

4. Death of President Lincoln at WDC The Nation's Martyr. Lithograph Currier & Ives

5. "Lincoln" by Timothy Cole 1928 wood engraving

6. Wood engraving. Hon. Abraham Lincoln, Born in Kentucky, February 12, 1809. 1860. from Harper's Weekly, Original photo by Matthew Brady.

7. Death of President Lincoln (anonymous)

Atwater Kent Museum of Philadelphia

Artifacts and Paintings.

1. AL painting 77.1.1007

2. Bust of AL by Max Bachman in HSP collection

3. Relief of AL 90.36.70

Documentary

1. Trade Card 181-65 AL 16th President

2. magazine clipping AL Hoisting Flag

3. Brochure AL

4. Poem AL by Louise Upham

5. Poster The Gettysburg Address Charles Goo?

6. Booklet The Life and martyrdom of AL

7. lecture Life of AL by Richard Hoffner

8. Poem Lines on AL Birthday 190?

9. Sheet Music Toll the Bell Mournfully AL

10. Book, The Wanamaker Primer on AL

Prints, Drawings, and Photographs

1. Print, AL by Fisher, Adler & Schwartz

2. Print AL H. Stueler, Buttre J C Co.

3. Print AL W. Marshall

4. Print AL and Mrs AL and Family Samuel Sartain Jr ?

5. Print Lincoln and Cabinet members

Pennsylvania Hospital Archives

Documentary

1. Meteorological Records April 1865 15" President Lincoln assassinated last night", April 19th "President Lincoln's

funeral in city in morning business suspended.

2. April 22 Lincoln's funeral in Philadelphia Sunday 23rd long lines of people on Chestnut Street moving to Independence Hall to take a last look at beloved president"

Historical Society of Pennsylvania Collection at AKMP

Artifacts and Paintings

1. Hat worn by AL 1861 on passage from Harrisburg to WDC—account of trip is in HSP ms collection see Felton, pres of Phila, Wilmington, Baltimore RR.

HSP.D-1-10

2. Life mask of AL casting HSP.D-2-5

3. AL hands-casting HSP.D-2-11A (several entries)

4. Model-architect -miniature model of AL birthplace log cabin.

5. AL: Hair in wood frame

6. Wreath-framed from AL mourning (several)

7. Piece of pall that covered AL's coffin as it lay in White House

8. Banner listed in AL section HSP.R-4-62-not clear the association

9. Watch case-with note linking to AL funeral HSP.R-9-138

10. Banner with AL portrait Mercantile Tariff Club carried in AL procession 1860

11. Black cloth covering for AL's hearse HSP.1000.347

12. Several commemorative medals, plates tokens-need more information HSP.1000.399 series

13. Series of ribbons and badges note one with AL, Garfield, and Grant and another used in the McKinley campaign.

14. Badge with AL image HSP.1000.956.8

15. Series of commemorative coins and badges with AL profile and face-Gen Burnside mourning badge red w/ photos of Washington, AL, General Burnside

16. AL mourning badges-HSP.1—1855.1 plus at least

40. Good information on HSP.1000. 1856 which worn on apron of woman who was vp Soldiers and Aid Society.

And on HSP.1978.84 worn on assassination of AL .

17. Flag said to have been AL's coffin and McKinleys

The Pennsylvania State Museum in Harrisburg Oil Paintings

1. Lincoln and his officers at Antietam 1909 by George Storm

Works on Paper

1. AL engraving cooper undated

2. AL signing the Emancipation Proclamation 1864 engraving Eng after Winner

3. Death of President Lincoln, print, undated

4. 11 studies for Lincoln panel in Senate chamber by Violet Oakley 1916

5. Death of President Lincoln Currier and Ives litho 1865

6. The Funeral of President Lincoln NY April 25, 1865 litho b/w

7. Unidentified AL print color undated

Sculpture

1. AL plaster cast with bronze patina undated 7ft 2 in high Caproni after Gaeten Ardisson after Max Bachman

2. The Standing Lincoln Bronze cast undated 51 inches high George Gray Barnard

3. Head of Lincoln bas relief plaque, cast bronze ca 1956-70 Unknown artist

Chester County Historical Society

Sculpture

1. Bust Models
2. Statue (full body) ca 1866 painted plaster by William Marshall Swayne

Furniture

1. Chair AL sat in while Swayne did his portrait

Frankford Historical Society

Documentary

1. Framed montage of Lincoln images
2. Lincoln portrait with autograph
3. 2 colored prints (framed) of Lincoln-highly romanticized settings
4. Framed petition to His Excellency AL from residents (many signatures) of Holmesburg, PA in 1864 asking for mercy for a young man sentenced to death for desertion Lower Merion Historical Society

Prints and Photographs

1. Framed photograph of AL June 3, 1860 done from a negative at the Smithsonian

Delaware County Historical Society

Painting

Large banner (ca 5x 7 with images of Lincoln including one with him splitting rails, name of town Media where he passed through on way to his 2nd inauguration. Needs conservation. Cross-listed in home front. Owned by Delaware County Historical society but stored at Newlin Grist Mill.

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2011

September 8 - Thursday

"WWII Battle of the Bulge"

Based on his personal experience

Craig Schoeller

October 13 - Thursday

"Camp Letterman-Gettysburg"

Licensed Battlefield Guide: Phil Lechak

November 10 - Thursday

"Creating the Gettysburg Address"

Historian/Author: Herb Kaufman

December 8 - Thursday

"Victorian Christmas Customs"

Historian: Jane Etes

All meetings,
unless otherwise noted,
begin at 7:30 PM

in the Sando Room of the UNION LEAGUE,
Broad & Sansom Streets in Philadelphia.
Questions to Steve Wright at 267-258-5943 or
maqua824@aol.com

Members go out to a local restaurant
for dinner at 6:00 P.M.
Applebees on 15th Street between Walnut and Locust

You're Welcome to Join Us!

WEB Site: <http://oldbaldycwrt.org>

Email: oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net

Blog: <http://oldbaldycwrt.blogspot.com/>

Face Book: Old Baldy Civil War Round Table

Civil War Library and Museum

Artifacts

1. Bust of Lincoln (cast in metal) large in size which rests on a tree stump found where the Battle of Gettysburg fought includes a metal projectile imbedded in trunk
2. Plaster cast of Lincoln's hands and face and lock of hair (framed piece)
3. Cast of Lincoln's hands (metal) sitting on tree stump.
4. Gettysburg address cast in metal

Textiles

1. 3 mourning badges for Lincoln
2. 2 what appear to be campaign badges for Lincoln with Gettysburg Address and his portrait

Documents

1. Broadside from Ford's theatre announcing Lincoln's visit to the evening's performance at the theatre 1865—night he was assassinated there
2. Broadside stating the reward for capture of Lincoln's assassin, issued by the War Department

Prints and Photographs

1. Series of images ca 15 of Lincoln, prints and photographs some solo and others with family members. Athenaeum of Philadelphia

Documentary

Thomas Ustick Walter Collection -April 1865 letter to wife about assassination is chilling

Minutes from Athenaeum Board Meeting about assassination and what members should do to show proper respect and the way in which the building would be draped during period of mourning.

The 150th Civil War History Consortium in the Philadelphia Area

Exhibitions

Rally Round the Flag: Civil War Color Bearers

Betsy Ross House

Opening April 12

John McCallister's Civil War: The Philadelphia Home Front

Library Company of Philadelphia

Opening May 17

Philadelphia 1861: The Coming Storm

The Heritage Center, The Union League of Philadelphia

Opening mid-June

Presbyterians and the Civil War: Witness to a Great Moral Earthquake

Presbyterian Historical Society

Mon - Fri 8:30-4:30 [free]

Audacious Freedom

African American Museum

Ongoing - permanent exhibit

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia
Union League

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Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

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Founded January 1977

Annual Memberships

Students: \$12.50

Individuals: \$25.00

Families: \$35.00

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Vice President: William Brown

Treasurer: Herb Kaufman

Secretary: Bill Hughes

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