

# Old Baldy

## Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



November 14, 2013, The One Hundred and Fiftieth Year of the Civil War

## “Civilians in the Civil War: Homefront to the Battlefield”



The meeting on  
**Thursday, November 14,  
2013**  
will take place  
at **Camden County  
College at 7:15 PM**  
in the **Connector Building  
Room 101 Forum,  
Civic Hall, Atrium.**

**Paula Gidjunis** will discuss  
the impact of the Civil War on

civilians and how they coped with the destruction of war. She will also address the contributions of civilians, their occupations, services and duties during this period. Among other sources, excerpts from period diaries and letters will be cited.



**Paula Gidjunis** is a retired middle school Social Studies teacher and a current instructor at the Civil War Institute at Manor College. She also works as a bookkeeper part-time.

She is on the boards of the Historical Society of Montgomery County and the Delaware Valley Civil War Round Table and chairs their Preservation

Committee. She has a BA in History/Education, a certificate in Historical Preservation, an MBA, and is currently working on a Masters in History at LaSalle University.



### Notes from the President...

November is upon us and we have much to be grateful for as we have completed our first year in our new location with the future looking bright. Thank you each for your role in growing our Round Table in Southern New Jersey. Continue to tell everyone about our group and invite them to come and check us out.

**Valerie Josephson** enlightened us last month on the lives of New Jersey Civil War Surgeons. This month we will enjoy a visit from Civil War historian **Paula Gidjunis** when she shares her knowledge about "Civilians in the Civil War." Bring a friend and a family member to the College on the 14th.

Thank you to everyone who joined us on October 19th for our trip to visit Old Baldy at the GAR museum, and appreciation to **Jim Heenehan** writing it up for the newsletter. **Hugh Boyle** gave us an informative presentation and tour. Look for more adventures in the Spring. If you are interested in planning our Dinner for January of 2015 let **Bill Hughes** know. Congratulations to our web master **Hal Jespersen** for completing the New York Marathon. Way to go!!

Our fund raising project for the roof of General Hancock's tomb and the planning for the event to commemorate his 190th birthday in February, continue. Look for an update on each as well as other ongoing projects at the meeting. The Board will be meeting soon to set our plans for 2014. If you have any suggestions or comments on what our Round Table can do next year, please share it with a Board member. Let us know if you have read any good books lately.

Be sure to honor our veterans on the 11th. Take time on the 19th to commemorate the 150th anniversary of President Lincoln's remarks at the cemetery dedication. At the meeting we will hear an update on the New Jersey 150th Committee's Symposium next year. If you are unable to join us on the 14th, please have an enjoyable Thanksgiving celebration with your family.

*See you on the 14th to hear about the civilians.*

*Rich Jankowski, President*

**Please join us at 7:15 p.m. on Thursday, November 14th,  
at Camden County College, Blackwood Campus, Connector Building - Room 101.**



*Our old friend, Old Baldy.*

## **Saying Hi to Old Baldy**

Last October 19, six Old Baldy members journeyed up to the G.A.R. museum housed in the historic Dr. Ruan mansion (1796). These were Jim Heenehan, John Voris, Joe and Rich Jankowski, Bob Russo and Harry Jenkins.

We were greeted by museum volunteers Jean and Tom O'toole while curator Hugh Boyle provided us with a tour of the museum. At one point Harry gave us all a laugh by pointing to a crudely carved bust of Gen. Grant, asking, "Who donated the bust of Andy Waskie?"

The museum holds many historic gems including the uniform of Col. Baxter of the 72d PA, the bullet that killed Col. Edward Baker at Ball's Bluff, and even the flag from the USS Maine, salvaged after the ship sank in Cuba to kick-start the Spanish-American War.

However, the museum's most noteworthy artifact is a piece of cloth that contains Lincoln's blood from his assassination at Ford's Theater. It is one of only four known items confirmed with Lincoln's blood. In this instance, the newspaper artist called in to sketch the room where Lincoln died noticed that the blood-splattered clothes were about to be thrown out the next day. He asked for a couple of slivers of blood-stained cloth which he was given. The artist then framed them with his account of how he got them. The GAR Museum has one of these framed pieces of Lincoln's blood-stained cloth.

The other prominent moment in the museum, of course, is our old friend, Old Baldy. The GAR Museum has procured a state of the art, climate-controlled case for Old Baldy who now resides in full air conditioned comfort. It was nice to see our roundtable's namesake again. Just part of a great day for us at the museum.



*Our GAR hosts: Hugh Boyle and Jean and Tom O'Toole.*



*Hugh Boyle gives a history of the GAR Museum.*



*Old Baldy at the GAR, left to right: Jim Heenehan, John Voris, Joe Jankowski, Bob Russo, Rich Jankowski and Harry Jenkins.*



*Ferdinand von Zeppelin*

## **Ferdinand von Zeppelin (1839-1917)**

While visiting the United States as a military observer, Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin the founder of commercial aviation experienced his first flight in a balloon. A lieutenant in the Württemberg army studying in England, Zeppelin had decided, in 1863, to observe

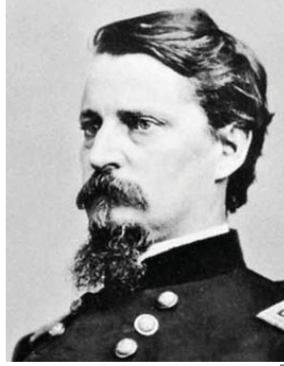
the American Civil War in order to answer his own doubts about his ability, as a Christian, to take part in a war. Arriving in Washington, the Prussian Ambassador Rudolf von Schleiden arranged an interview with President Lincoln who approved Zeppelin's status as an observer. He was given a pass to travel freely in the Union army. Joining the Army of the Potomac after the defeat at Chancellorsville, Zeppelin became acquainted with General Carl Schurz, a fellow German, whom he regarded as less than a military genius. Attaching himself to the staff of Union cavalry commander General Alfred Pleasonton, he was present for one of the cavalry battles leading up to the battle of Gettysburg. Breaking with neutrality, he offered to make a reconnaissance and was urged by Pleasonton to join the Union army. He declined the invitation and soon left the army, but minus his English-made barometer which General Daniel

Butterfield had purloined. Traveling from Niagara Falls to the upper Mississippi, he had the opportunity to ascend in a balloon at St. Paul on August 17, 1863. Returning shortly to Württemberg, he had a distinguished career in the Franco-Prussian War and later developed the dirigible and the technique of aerial bombardment. With the prospect of war between the United States and Germany, he refused, when

asked by a journalist, to consider the possibility of bombing his friends with the reply, "Never! Never!" He died a month before war was declared.

*This Article from "Who Was Who in the Union"  
by Stewart Sifakis  
NorthEast Kingdom CWRT - St. Albans, VT 05478*

## **General Winfield Scott Hancock Mausoleum Preservation**

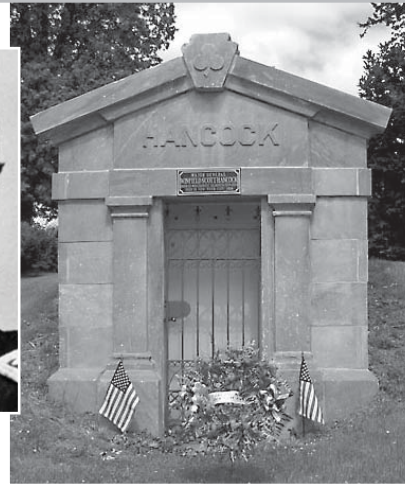


We are asking your support in a critical local historical preservation effort. The Old Baldy Civil War Round Table is supporting the Historical Society of Montgomery County in their effort to preserve the General Winfield Scott Hancock Mausoleum at the Montgomery Cemetery in West Norristown, Pennsylvania. The mausoleum is in dire need of granite roof repairs. The particulars of the repairs are noted below. The Historical Society has budgeted \$34,000 for the repairs but contractor quotes require an additional \$7,000 to complete the project. We are seeking monetary donations to raise the needed funds and have asked our Vice President, Bob Russo to oversee this endeavor. If you have questions about the project you can contact the Historical Society directly at 610-272-0297 or **Bob Russo** at **856-424-2155**.

**The scope of work involves the roof replacement of the Hancock Mausoleum located at the Montgomery Cemetery at 1 Hartranft Avenue in West Norristown Township, PA. The goal is to install a new roof that is consistent with the remaining portion of the mausoleum structure and to improve the drainage and longevity of the roof.**

**The proposed configuration involves placing six new granite stone panels along with a self-adhered roofing underlayment on top of the existing concrete slab. Lead coated copper flashing and a stone edge will be incorporated into the east and west elevations and a metal cap will be placed on top of the apex of the roof.**

General Winfield Scott Hancock was born in Montgomery Square, Pennsylvania, on February 14, 1824. He was an 1844 graduate of West Point and served in the infantry during the Mexican War. Hancock found himself fighting in the American Civil War at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and other well-known battles. At Gettysburg, Hancock was the commander of the Union 2nd Corps that helped repulse Pickett's Charge. He was seriously wounded in that defense. At the close of the war, He was assigned to supervise the execution of the Lincoln conspirators. In 1880 he was a nominee for President but was narrowly defeated by James Garfield. On February 9, 1886, he died at Governors Island, New York while still serving in the United States Army.



*To Donate:  
Name, Address,  
Amount of Donation*

*Write Check To:  
Old Baldy Civil War  
Round Table*

*On Memo Line Write:  
Hancock Fund*

*Mail To:  
Bob Russo  
15 Lakeview Place  
Cherry Hill, NJ 08003*

### **Today in Civil War History**

#### **Thursday November 14, 1861 Salisbury Superintendent Safely Selected**

Citizens of cities of the Confederacy were no more thrilled to have a prison open up in the middle of their towns than you or I would likely be today. Residents of Salisbury, North Carolina were nonetheless faced with this now as the local paper had informed them yesterday. The Carolina Watchman wrote that the old Salisbury Factory had been bought for this purpose "to accommodate ...Yankees who are encumbering the tobacco factories of Richmond. Our citizens don't much like the idea..." but it was done whether they liked it or not. Today one Capt. H. McCoy of the Confederate States Army was named quartermaster of the facility, and left Richmond to get the former factory ready to accept its new residents.

#### **Friday November 14, 1862 Black Belligerent Baffles Beauregard**

Irregular though their enlistments might have been, there were black troops in the Union army even at this early date. Gen. H. W. Mercer wrote his headquarters that a captain with the Lamar Rangers had captured "six negroes in Federal uniforms with muskets in their hands", killed two of them and captured the other four. Mercer's opinion was clear. "I most earnestly request that these negroes be made an example of. They are slaves taken with arms in hand against their masters and wearing the abolition uniform. Some swift and terrible punishment should be inflicted..." His commander, P.T.G. Beauregard, forwarded the letter to his superiors in Richmond for a ruling. Secretary of War Seddon also recommended to Jefferson Davis that the blacks be executed.

#### **Saturday November 14, 1863 Bad Boats Bum Beauregard**

Still on duty in the Charleston, SC area, Gen. P. T. G. Beauregard had a different assignment today than last

year, but not a more pleasant one. His job was to inspect the gunboats protecting the harbor and river, and report on them. His report was not happy. "Our gunboats are defective in six respects", he wrote. "First, they have no speed... second, they are of too great a draft to navigate our inland waters. Third, they are unseaworthy...even in the harbor they are at times...unsafe in a storm. Fourth, they are incapable of resisting the enemy's...shots. Fifth, they can not fight at long range. Sixth, they are very costly, warm, uncomfortable and badly ventilated; consequently sickly." Beauregard's bluntness gained him no friends. Everybody knew the ships were awful, but they were the only ships the South had.

### Monday November 14, 1864 Concept Compels Cruel Canal Cutting

Gen. Benjamin Butler had certain talents, including administering occupied cities without excessive violence, making money, and commanding political support for Abraham Lincoln. In other fields he was not so successful, including battlefield command and, it seemed, engineering designs. He had concocted a plan to cut a canal to connect two bights of the James River. This would eliminate the necessity of Union ships to pass the seemingly impregnable Confederate fort on Drewry's Bluff. Canals had been tried before, including in front of Vicksburg, and had never succeeded yet. This one, started in August, was still a work in progress today. The black laborers who provided most of the workforce were not only ill-fed and subject to disease, they were under constant assault from both Confederate gunboats in the river and snipers on the bluff.

[www.civilwarinteractive.com](http://www.civilwarinteractive.com)

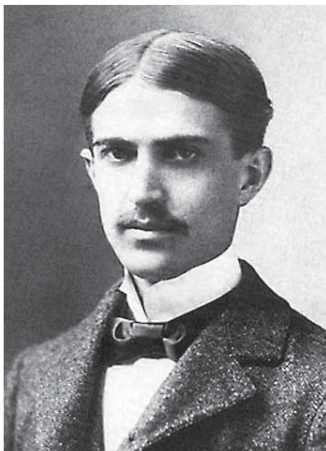
#### Trivia

**Why did some members of Federal units refuse to fight at First Bull Run?**

**Their ninety-day enlistments expired that day.**

## Stephen Crane (1871-1900)

This article from "The Encyclopedia of American Crime"  
by Carl Sifakis  
NorthEast Kingdom CWRT - St. Albans, VT  
05478



Steven Crane

Few writers have suffered as much harassment from the police as did Stephen Crane during the last four years of his life. Crane's troubles began in September 1896, when the author, already famous for his book **The Red Badge of Courage**, visited the vice-ridden tenderloin section of Manhattan to collect material for a series of sketches on the district. A tall, broad-shouldered policeman named Charles Becker walked up to

a free-lance prostitute, Dora Clark, and started beating her to a pulp. Becker over the years was to become famous as "the crookedest cop who ever stood behind a shield" and in 1915 he died in the electric chair for the murder of gambler

Herman Rosenthal. His prime concern during his days in the tenderloin was not to drive out the prostitutes but to make sure he got his share of their income.

Dora Clark was definitely not soliciting when Becker started roughing her up and arrested her. Crane, having witnessed the entire incident, so testified at her hearing. The Clark woman complained she had been subjected to Becker's constant harassment and demands for money. The judge chose to believe Crane over Becker and released the woman.

Becker was brought up on police departmental charges before Commissioner Frederick Grant, who at the time was considered one of the department's looser administrators and an opponent of reforms advocated by another commissioner, Theodore Roosevelt. Becker's defense tried to shift the case to one against Crane, accusing him of regularly consorting with prostitutes and of being an opium smoker. Despite attacks by the newspapers, Commissioner Grant allowed a long line of questioning on such points, causing the Brooklyn Daily Eagle to lament that "the reputation of private citizens is permitted to be assailed without comment or protest, while so much is done to shield one of a body of men that collectively was lately shown to be one of the most corrupt, brutal, incompetent organizations in the world."

Other newspapers joined in observing that the rank treatment of Crane showed the police had hardly reformed since the revelations of their crookedness by the Lexow Committee two years previously.

Becker escaped without suffering any major penalties for his conduct, and the police thereafter kept up a steady campaign of intimidation and harassment against Crane. His rooms were raided, and police insisted they had found opium there. (The conventional wisdom was that they had brought the opium with them.) The police vendetta against Crane reached such intensity that the author was forced to flee the city for a time. As soon as he returned, the police resumed their persecution of him. When a policeman saw Crane at the theater with a woman, he loudly accused her of being a "goddam French whore" and only beat a retreat after realizing the other member of the Crane party was a priest.

By 1898 the malicious attacks on Crane again forced him to leave the city. When next he returned, there was no need for the police to reactivate their campaign a third time. Crane was dying of tuberculosis.

#### Extra Short Bio:

*Bio from Wikipedia*

Stephen Crane (November 1, 1871 - June 5, 1900) was an American author. Prolific throughout his short life, he wrote notable works in the Realist tradition as well as early examples of American Naturalism and Impressionism. He is recognized by modern critics as one of the most innovative writers of his generation.

The eighth surviving child of Methodist Protestant parents, Crane began writing at the age of four and had published several articles by the age of 16. Having little interest in university studies, he left school in 1891 to work as a reporter and writer. Crane's first novel was the 1893 Bowery tale *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets*, generally considered by critics to be the first work of American literary Naturalism.

Continued from page 4 - "Crane"

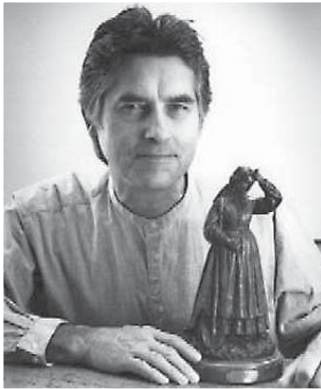
He won international acclaim in 1895 for his Civil War novel *The Red Badge of Courage*, which he wrote without any battle experience.

In 1896, Crane endured a highly publicized scandal after appearing as a witness in the trial of a suspected prostitute, an acquaintance named Dora Clark. Late that year he accepted an offer to travel to Cuba as a war correspondent. As he waited in Jacksonville, Florida, for passage, he met Cora Taylor, the madam of a brothel, with whom he began a lasting relationship. En route to Cuba, Crane's ship sank off the coast of Florida, leaving him and others adrift for several days in a dinghy. Crane described the ordeal in *"The Open Boat"*. During the final years of his life, he covered conflicts in Greece and lived in England with Cora, where he befriended writers such as Joseph Conrad and H. G. Wells. Plagued by financial difficulties

and ill health, Crane died of tuberculosis in a Black Forest sanatorium at the age of 28.

At the time of his death, Crane was considered an important figure in American literature. After he was nearly forgotten for two decades, critics revived interest in his life and work. Crane's writing is characterized by vivid intensity, distinctive dialects, and irony. Common themes involve fear, spiritual crises and social isolation. Although recognized primarily for **"The Red Badge of Courage"**, which has become an American classic, Crane is also known for his poetry, journalism, and short stories such as *"The Open Boat"*, *"The Blue Hotel"*, *"The Bride Comes to Yellow Sky"*, and *"The Monster"*. His writing made a deep impression on 20th-century writers, most prominent among them Ernest Hemingway, and is thought to have inspired the Modernists and the Imagists.

### Ron Tunison dies October 19, 2013



CAIRO - Ron F. Tunison, 66, died Saturday, October 19th 2013. He was the husband of Alice Tunison and father of Elizabeth, a psychiatric social worker, Trevor, a singer/songwriter for his band Fort Vine, and Wesley, an actor in NYC. Ron was extremely proud of his wife and children. Ron was born in Richmond Hill, NY, son of the late Francis X.

Tunison and Ethel G. (Storey) Tunison. He was a student at H. Frank Carey high school in West Hempstead, L.I. and later, a graduate of the School of Visual Arts in Manhattan. He was a scholarship student at the NYC National Academy where he continued his sculpting studies.

He went on to become an internationally acclaimed sculptor of nine heroic bronze monuments: "General W. Crawford", near Little Round Top on the Gettysburg, PA National Battlefield. Also at Gettysburg are "The Friend to Friend Masonic Memorial" on Steinwehr Ave., the bas-relief "Delaware State Memorial" on Tanneytown Rd., and "The Gettysburg Civil War Women's Memorial" at Evergreen Cemetery. On the Antietam, MD National Battlefield is Tunison's "Irish Brigade Monument". "The Bivouac" is at the entrance to the Civil War Soldier's Museum at Pamplin Historical Park near Petersburg, VA. "The Delaware Continentals" heroic size bronze of three advancing Revolutionary War soldiers stands atop a twenty-five foot granite pedestal in front of Legislative Hall at Dover, Delaware. At Ringgold Gap in Atlanta, GA is Ron's life-size General Patrick Cleburne. Dedication ceremonies for General John Barry, U.S. Naval Commander, will take place May 10th, 2014 at Annapolis Naval Academy in Annapolis, MD. Ron



Delaware State Memorial



General Wiley Crawford



Civil War Women's Memorial

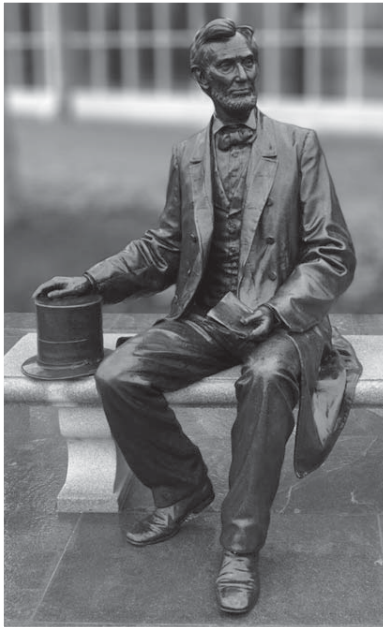
Friend to Friend Masonic Memorial



was the entrepreneur behind his own company Historical Sculptures where he sculpted smaller statues which can be viewed at his website [www.historicalsculptures.com](http://www.historicalsculptures.com).

## **November 19th 1863 - Dedication of the National Cemetery**

It was three days in July 1863 that brought the small town of Gettysburg to the forefront of our nation. However, it was in November 1863, that President Abraham Lincoln would in just a few short minutes deliver a speech that still today provides insight and inspiration for the world. After months of work to clean up the devastation that remained after the battle, President Lincoln was asked by David Wills to say "a few appropriate remarks" at the dedication of the Soldiers' National Cemetery in Gettysburg; Lincoln agreed.



The President arrived on November 18 at the train station and was escorted to David Wills' home on what is now the Lincoln Square. In the morning, he joined a procession to the cemetery. President Lincoln followed the keynote speaker, Edward Everett, who spoke for two hours.

Wearing his black suit, tall silk hat and white gloves, Lincoln delivered his address. In just 272 words, he described his vision for "a new birth of freedom" for America. In his eloquent style, our 16th president reminded those present, and those of us today, of the hard work of our forefathers; and he challenged all Americans to live that dream.

At the time, reaction to the address was mixed. However, Everett wrote Lincoln the following day, "I should be glad, if I could flatter myself that I came as near to the central idea of the occasion, in two hours, as you did in two minutes."

Today, the Gettysburg Address is considered one of the greatest speeches of all time. President Lincoln was wrong when he said, "The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here..." We do, remember and will continue to long after today. [www.gettysburgcivilwar150.com](http://www.gettysburgcivilwar150.com)

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## **The Five Copies of the Gettysburg Address**

The five known manuscript copies of the Gettysburg Address are each named for the associated person who received it from Lincoln. Lincoln gave a copy to each of his private secretaries, John Nicolay and John Hay. Both of these drafts were written around the time of his November 19 address, while the other three copies of the address, the Everett, Bancroft, and Bliss copies, were written by Lincoln for charitable purposes well after November 19. In part because Lincoln provided a title and signed and dated the Bliss Copy, it has become the standard text of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

The two earliest drafts of the Address are associated with some confusion and controversy regarding their existence and provenance. Nicolay and Hay were appointed custodians of Lincoln's papers by Lincoln's son Robert Todd Lincoln in 1874. After appearing in facsimile in an article written by John Nicolay in 1894, the Nicolay Copy was presumably among the papers passed to Hay by Nicolay's daughter Helen upon Nicolay's death in 1901. Robert Lincoln began a search for the original copy in 1908, which resulted in the discovery of a handwritten copy of the Gettysburg Address among the bound papers of John Hay—a copy now known as the "Hay Draft."

The Hay Draft differed from the version of the Gettysburg Address published by John Nicolay in 1894 in a number of significant ways: it was written on a different type of paper, had a different number of words per line and number of lines, and contained editorial revisions in Lincoln's hand.

Both the Hay and Nicolay copies of the Address are within the Library of Congress, encased in specially designed, temperature-controlled, sealed containers with argon gas in order to protect the documents from oxidation and continued deterioration.

### **Nicolay Copy**

The Nicolay Copy is often called the "first draft" because it is believed to be the earliest copy that exists. Scholars disagree over whether the Nicolay Copy was actually the reading copy Lincoln held at Gettysburg on November 19. In an 1894 article that included a facsimile of this copy, Nicolay, who had become the custodian of Lincoln's papers, wrote that Lincoln had brought to Gettysburg the first part of the speech written in ink on Executive Mansion stationery, and that he had written the second page in pencil on lined paper before the dedication on November 19. Matching folds are still evident on the two pages, suggesting it could be the copy that eyewitnesses say Lincoln took from his coat pocket and read at the ceremony. Others believe that the delivery text has been lost, because some of the words and phrases of the Nicolay Copy do not match contemporary transcriptions of Lincoln's original speech. The words "under God", for example, are missing in this copy from the phrase "that this nation (under God) shall have a new birth of freedom..." In order for the Nicolay draft to have been the reading copy, either the contemporary transcriptions were inaccurate, or Lincoln would have had to depart from his written text in several instances. This copy of the Gettysburg Address apparently remained in John Nicolay's possession until his death in 1901, when it passed to his friend and colleague John Hay. It used to be on display as part of the American Treasures exhibition of the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C.

### **Hay Copy**

The existence of the Hay Copy was first announced to the public in 1906, after the search for the "original manuscript" of the Address among the papers of John Hay brought it to light. Significantly, it differs somewhat from the manuscript of the Address described by John Hay in his article, and contains numerous omissions and inserts in Lincoln's own hand, including omissions critical to the basic meaning of the sentence, not simply words that would be added by Lincoln to strengthen or clarify their meaning. In this copy, as in the Nicolay Copy, the words "under God" are not present.

This version has been described as "the most inexplicable"

*Continued on page 7*

of the drafts and is sometimes referred to as the "second draft." The "Hay Copy" was made either on the morning of the delivery of the Address, or shortly after Lincoln's return to Washington. Those that believe that it was completed on the morning of his address point to the fact that it contains certain phrases that are not in the first draft but are in the reports of the address as delivered and in subsequent copies made by Lincoln. It is probable, they conclude, that, as stated in the explanatory note accompanying the original copies of the first and second drafts in the Library of Congress, Lincoln held this second draft when he delivered the address. Lincoln eventually gave this copy to his other personal secretary, John Hay, whose descendants donated both it and the Nicolay Copy to the Library of Congress in 1916.

**Everett Copy**

The Everett Copy, also known as the "Everett-Keyes Copy," was sent by President Lincoln to Edward Everett in early 1864, at Everett's request. Everett was collecting the speeches at the Gettysburg dedication into one bound volume to sell for the benefit of stricken soldiers at New York's Sanitary Commission Fair. The draft Lincoln sent became the third autograph copy, and is now in the possession of the Illinois State Historical Library in Springfield, Illinois, where it is currently on display in the Treasures Gallery of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum.

**Bancroft Copy**

The Bancroft Copy of the Gettysburg Address was written out by President Lincoln in February 1864 at the request of George Bancroft, the famed historian and former Secretary of the Navy whose comprehensive ten volume History of the United States later led him to be known as the "father of American History." Bancroft planned to include this copy in Autograph Leaves of Our Country's Authors, which he planned to sell at a Soldiers' and Sailors' Sanitary Fair in Baltimore. As this fourth copy was written on both sides of the paper, it proved unusable for this purpose, and Bancroft was allowed to keep it. This manuscript is the only one accompanied both by a letter from Lincoln transmitting the manuscript and by

the original envelope addressed and franked by Lincoln. This copy remained in the Bancroft family for many years, was sold to various dealers and purchased by Nicholas and Marguerite Lilly Noyes, who donated the manuscript to Cornell in 1949. It is now held by the Division of Rare and Manuscript Collections in the Carl A. Kroch Library at Cornell University. It is the only one of the five copies to be privately owned.

**Bliss Copy**

Discovering that his fourth written copy could not be used, Lincoln then wrote a fifth draft, which was accepted for the purpose requested. The Bliss Copy, named for Colonel Alexander Bliss, Bancroft's stepson and publisher of Autograph Leaves, is the only draft to which Lincoln affixed his signature. Lincoln is not known to have made any further copies of the Gettysburg Address. Because of the apparent care in its preparation, and in part because Lincoln provided a title and signed and dated this copy, it has become the standard version of the address and the source for most facsimile reproductions of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. It is the version that is inscribed on the South wall of the Lincoln Memorial.

This draft is now displayed in the Lincoln Room of the White House, a gift of Oscar B. Cintas, former Cuban Ambassador to the United States. Cintas, a wealthy collector of art and manuscripts, purchased the Bliss Copy at a public auction in 1949 for \$54,000 (\$497,000 as of 2011), at that time the highest price ever paid for a document at public auction. Cintas' properties were claimed by the Castro government after the Cuban Revolution in 1959, but Cintas, who died in 1957, willed the Gettysburg Address to the American people, provided it would be kept at the White House, where it was transferred in 1959.

Garry Wills concluded the Bliss Copy "is stylistically preferable to others in one significant way: Lincoln removed 'here' from 'that cause for which they (here) gave...'. The seventh 'here' is in all other versions of the speech." Wills noted the fact that Lincoln "was still making such improvements," suggesting Lincoln was more concerned with a perfected text than with an 'original' one. *Wikipedia*

**October 10th Meeting...  
"Stirring Times,  
The Lives of New Jersey's First Civil War  
Surgeons"**

**Valerie Josephson**

**Valerie Josephson** presented an in-depth presentation on the surgeons who answered the call for New Jersey's civil war regiments. She described the medical training and skills these men had to go into battle to help the wounded. She displayed a great collection of photographs of many of these surgeons. Her discussion included the lives and a profile of a few selected surgeons, Alvin Satterthwait and Elias Woolston. Valerie's Great Grandfather was a private in the 20th Maine Regiment and was wounded on Little Round Top during the battle of Gettysburg. She has established a website to honor these military surgeons ([www.cwsurgeonsmemorial.com](http://www.cwsurgeonsmemorial.com)). Valerie also has a book out on New Jersey's medical history of the war (**Stirring Times**).



## ***Some of the Events in Gettysburg for the 150th Anniversary of the Gettysburg Address***

**Saturday, Nov. 16** Breaking Down the Gettysburg Address Line by Line, NPS Ranger Troy Harman Visitor Center's Ford Education Center beginning at 1:30 p.m.

**Sunday, Nov. 17** Millennium of Glory: Edward Everett and the making of his Gettysburg Address, NPS Ranger Chris Gwinn at the Visitor Center's Ford Education Center beginning at 1:30 p.m.

**Monday, Nov. 18** Lincoln Under God at Gettysburg, NPS Ranger Chuck Teague at the Visitor Center's Ford Education Center beginning at 1:30 p.m.

**Monday, Nov. 18** These Honored Dead: Death and Rebirth in the Civil War, panel discussion Film Director Ric Burns, Harvard President Drew Gilpin Faust, Admiral Mike Mullen, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Visitors Center Lobby at 5 p.m. Monday, Nov. 18 An Evening at the David Wills House. 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. Free of charge.

**Monday, Nov. 18** The Verbal Tapestry of the Gettysburg Address, Dr. Charles Teague. Historic Gettysburg Adams County Building, 57 East Middle Street, beginning at 8 p.m.

**Tuesday, Nov. 19** Graveside Salute to the U.S. Colored Troops, following the Dedication Day services in the National Cemetery.

**Tuesday, Nov. 19** Gettysburg: The Enduring Shrine - Dr. Charlie Fennell, Robert C. Hoffman room at the HACC Gettysburg Campus, 731 Old Harrisburg Road, beginning at 1 p.m.

**Tuesday, Nov. 19** Gettysburg Addresses Lincoln Lecture, 4 p.m. in the Gettysburg Presbyterian Church, 208 Baltimore Street. Brian M. Jordan,

**Tuesday, Nov. 19** In The Footsteps of Lincoln Walking Tour, Historic Gettysburg Train Station at 6 p.m. Mr. Terry Havel

**Friday, Nov. 22** An Evening with the Painting, "after-hours" program of the Gettysburg Cyclorama painting at the Gettysburg National Military Park Museum and Visitor Center with Gettysburg Foundation's Sue Boardman, At 4:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. Tickets \$20 for adults, \$10 for children.

**Saturday, Nov. 23** 57th Annual Remembrance Day Observance honoring the soldiers and civilians of the American Civil War begins at 11 a.m. at the Woolson Monument in Zeigler's Grove in the Gettysburg National Military Park.

**Saturday, Nov. 23** 57th Annual Remembrance Day Parade will step off at 1 p.m. from LeFever Street and follow the traditional route to Liberty Street, turning left onto Middle Street, left again onto Baltimore, and finally onto Steinwehr Avenue. The parade will end at the Gettysburg National Military Park.

**Saturday, Nov. 23** 11th Annual Remembrance Illumination at the Soldiers' National Cemetery beginning at 5:30 p.m. Saturday, Nov. 23 Songs and Stories of a Civil War Hospital at Candlelight at Christ Church, 30 Chambersburg Street, beginning at 8 p.m.

**Saturday, Nov. 23** President's 11th Annual Remembrance Day Dinner & Ball. Civil War Ball Event at the Gettysburg Hotel beginning at 5:30 p.m. \$75 per person. [www.remembrancedayball.com](http://www.remembrancedayball.com)

**Saturday, Nov. 23** Original Civil War Ball Civil War Ball Event at the Wyndham Gettysburg Hotel, beginning at 8 p.m. Period Dress is encouraged but not required. Tickets \$20 per person in advance, \$25 at the door. 740-369-3722. Proceeds from the ball will be donated to the Gettysburg National Military Park for monument preservation.

*Information on other events, including book signings, historic tours and exhibits can be found at the Gettysburg Convention & Visitors Bureau website: <http://www.gettysburg.travel>*

## **Trivia**

***Where did opposing armies fight fiercely in November 1863 for an entire day, with vision limited by fog and mist?***

***Lookout Mountain, at Chattanooga, Tennessee.***

***Of the 27,579 muskets picked up on the battlefield of Gettysburg and turned into the Washington Arsenal, at least 2400 were loaded. About one-half of that number contained two charges each, one-fourth contained from three to ten charges each, and the balance one charge each. The largest number of cartridges found in any one piece was twenty-three. In some cases the paper of the cartridges was unbroken, and in others the powder was uppermost! (taken from Benton's Ordnance and Gunnery)***

## **Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2013/2014**

**November 14 – Thursday**  
**"Civilians in the Civil War: Homefront to the Battlefield"**  
Paula Gidjunis

**December 12 – Thursday**  
**Meade at Fredericksburg**  
Don Ernsberger

**January 14 – Thursday**  
**"Charles Smith Olden: New Jersey's Lincoln"**  
Bruce Sirak

**February 6\* – Thursday**  
**"Octavius V. Catto"**  
Robert Branch  
(Living Historian)

**\*Meeting on first Thursday of month**

**Questions to Kerry Bryan at 215-564-4654 or [kerrylll@verizon.net](mailto:kerrylll@verizon.net)**

***You're Welcome to Join Us!***

**Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia  
Camden County College  
Blackwood Campus - Connector Building  
Room 101 Forum, Civic Hall, Atrium**

**856-427-4022 [oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net](mailto:oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net)  
Founded January 1977**

<b>Annual Memberships</b>	<b>President: Richard Jankowski</b>
<b>Students: \$12.50</b>	<b>Vice President: Bob Russo</b>
<b>Individuals: \$25.00</b>	<b>Treasurer: Herb Kaufman</b>
<b>Families: \$35.00</b>	<b>Secretary: Bill Hughes</b>
	<b>Programs: Kerry Bryan</b>

**WEB Site: <http://oldbaldycwrt.org>  
Email: [oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net](mailto:oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net)  
Blog: <http://oldbaldycwrt.blogspot.com/>  
Face Book: Old Baldy Civil War Round Table**