

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



April 12, 2007, The One Hundred and Fourty-Seventh Year of the Civil War

George Meade and Old Baldy



Dr. Andy Waskie



Major General
George G. Meade LOC



Old Baldy, Culpepper,
Virginia 1863 LOC



Photograph of Old Baldy
1883 USAMHI

The April 12th Meeting of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table **will start at 7:30 PM** on Thursday at the Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum at 1805 Pine Street in Philadelphia. **Dr. Andy Waskie's** topic will be on *George Meade and Old Baldy*. Dr. Waskie is a good friend and a noted historian. His presentation will be another great talk on learning the relationship between the General and his steed. Old Baldy carried the General through most of the war and suffered many battlefield wounds. They both survived the war and finished out their life together in Pennsylvania. Another don't want to miss presentation...

President's Message

Everyone who braved a very cold Thursday evening on March 8th, were treated to a very special program by Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum Curator Andrew Coldren. Andrew brought out some of the museum's truly hidden gems, such as Charles Herring's shell jacket; Francis Adams Donaldson's gauntlets and sword; and a number of flags - including General George Meade's Fifth Corps Headquarters Swallowtail. Perhaps most impressive, at least to me as the former curator, were the large volumes of record books with detailed photographs of nearly every artifact in the collection that Andrew and his colleagues have put together. It's quite obvious that everyone at the museum is doing everything they can to preserve and promote this tremendous collection. In addi-

tion, they have developed some spectacular educational programs to attract attention to the institution and its collections. I have renewed my membership in the museum and encourage all Old Baldy members to do likewise. Old Baldy CWRT has had a very symbiotic relationship with the museum for over thirty years, which we certainly hope will be

very long lasting! Thanks again Andrew - please keep up the great work!!

Despite the cold, this is always my favorite time of year to visit Gettysburg - there are fewer idiots stumbling around and you can actually see things you normally can't because of dense foliage. OBCWRT member Bill Holdsworth and I recently made a foray out there on the first Saturday in March. Anyone who has been to the battlefield recently has to have been struck with the intense clear-cutting that the National Park Service has engaged in to restore the historic vista. If you haven't been there for awhile, you might find some areas, particularly around Devils Den and the base of Culp's Hill, almost unrecognizable from what you used to know. I first visited the battlefield in 1970, making what for several years was an annual trek with the family from Minnesota. Ten years later I began working for the park. It was just the previous year that the western slope of Little Round Top had been cleared opening the vista of the Valley of Death down to Hauck's Ridge. Of course now we stand on Little Round Top and look toward Devils Den and imagine the fighting on July 2nd without much difficulty. But it wasn't that long ago that the entire of Little Round Top was a veritable jungle. The NPS program of clearing the historic vista has been quite controversial, and some have suggested that the recent desecration of monuments has been in a negative response to that effort. But I, for one, applaud and

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

appreciate their efforts to restore the park with these historic vistas.

We are truly fortunate to have Dr. Anthony Waskie as our speaker for our April meeting! Andy has dedicated his life to the researching the life and preserving the memory of Major General George Gordon Meade. This will be Andy's first visit to Old Baldy, so if you haven't had the opportunity to see him speak on the good General, you are definitely in for a treat!

I look forward to seeing you all at the meeting!!

Steven J. Wright, President

From the Treasurer's Desk

Thanks to everyone who attended the March meeting with **Andrew Coldren**. We were treated to many of the truly historic, yet hidden artifacts held by the Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum. All of the singularly historic items were displayed directly on the table and

available for close inspection. In addition, Andrew brought the new museum artifact catalog which was filled with the hundreds of objects in the museum collection. Andrew has agreed to return in the fall and present more of the artifacts and documents not on public display.

Thanks to all the members who have paid their dues! Special appreciation goes to our newsletter editor, **Don Wiles** for his generous donation to Old Baldy. We are so pleased with your support.

If you have not yet paid your dues for 2007, please pay either at a meeting, or send your dues payable to "OLD BALDY CWRT" to Herb Kaufman, Treasurer, 2601 Bonnie Lane, Huntingdon Valley, PA 19006.

I hope that everyone will attend our meeting on APRIL 12. **Dr. Andy Waskie**, our friend and noted historian will present General George G. Meade and Old Baldy. This will be a presentation that you don't want to miss.

I hope to see you all at a future meeting.

Herb Kaufman, Treasurer

Today in Civil War History

April 12 1864

The Massacre at Fort Pillow, Tennessee

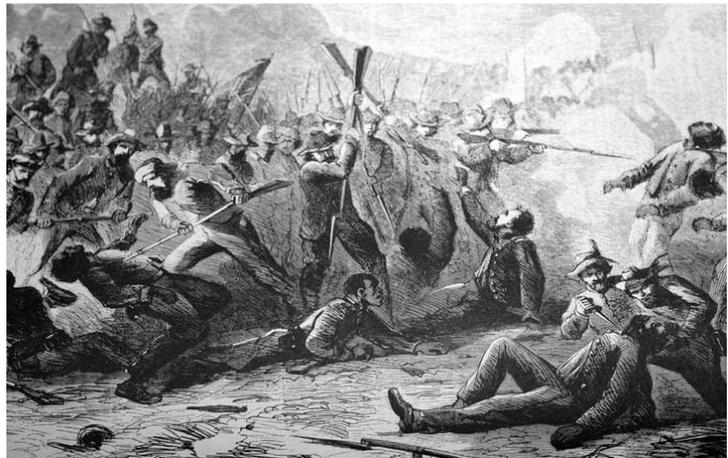
According the military historian David J. Eicher, Fort Pillow marked one of the bleakest, saddest events of American military history. Although the actual facts surrounding the events are still disputed today there is no doubt that hundreds of young black Union soldiers were shot, bayoneted or burned to death after the battle that occurred on April 12, 1864. Most reports do indicate that the Union side, grossly outnumbered, had already surrendered when most of the killing began.

Background

In early 1862 Confederate General Gideon Johnson Pillow built a fort along the Mississippi River in Henning, Tennessee, located about 40 miles north of Memphis. The fort stood on a high bluff and protected by a 6 to 8 foot wall surrounded by a ditch.

The Confederates evacuated the fort in June of 1862 and was occupied by advancing the advancing Union Army. Union forces used to fort over the next couple of years placing troops both black and white among its defense. A Union gunboat was stationed on the river nearby to help defend the fort.

In March of 1864, the Union force at Fort Pillow numbered about 600, about half belonging to the 2nd U.S. Colored Light Artillery and the 6th U.S. Colored Heavy Artillery. The black soldiers were under the command of Major Lionel Booth. The other half of the garrison was mostly white recruits from the 14th Tennessee Cavalry from Western Tennessee. The white soldiers were under the command of Major William F. Bradford. Major Booth was highest in command at the fort. The black soldiers were told and knew that no quarter or surrender would be granted to blacks or they faced return to slavery if captured.



Harper's Weekly

To the North, a Confederate Calvary Force under the command of Major General Nathan Bedford Forrest, (who later founded the Klu Klux Klan), was moving his forces towards Fort Pillow. His plan was to attack and take supplies for his men. With an army of 1,500 to 2,500 men, he prepared his attack.

The Battle

General Forrest army arrived at Fort Pillow on the morning of April, 12th and began surrounding the fort. After the firing began, General Forrest had his horse shot out from under him. Confederate sharpshooters fired into the fort from the surrounding cliffs. Major Booth was shot in the chest by one the Confederate sharpshooters and died immediately and Major Bradford took command.

After pounding the fort with rifle and artillery fire for several hours, General Forrest sent a message to the Union troops inside the fort demanding surrender. He indicated that he only wanted supplies and horses and surrender would result in treating the Union soldiers as prisoners of war.

Major Bradford request one hour to consider the demand, however Forrest gave him only twenty minutes. Soon,

continued on page 3

Bradford delivered his response, No surrender! General Forrest, in anger, ordered the attack on the fort. The Confederate assault was furious. While sharpshooters poured fire into the fort, others charged the fort and climbed over the walls. The sharpshooters ceased fire as the ground troops stormed the fort shooting down the mass of Union soldiers inside.

The union soldiers began turning and running for their lives as other fought briefly. The Union gunboat was also taking fire and chose to seal its gun ports rather than help the desperate Union troops in the fort.

During the melee, many Union soldiers, both black and white were shot-down. Many soldiers raced to the river where they either drowned or were picked off by sharpshooters. Around 4 p.m. that afternoon, the Union soldiers dropped their weapons and surrendered.

What happened after that is still debated as both sides gave different accounts of what actually occurred.

The Massacre

Union Account:

According to the Union forces, the Confederates went on a killing spree, shooting down and bayoneting black and white soldiers in frenzy. No Quarter! (No surrender!) was shouted by the Confederates throughout the massacre. Many of the Union soldiers, who sought refuge in the barracks, were burned alive as the building was torched. Major Bradford was among those shot and killed during the attack. The killing stopped at the order of General Forrest, who needed survivors to haul away supplies and ammunition.

Confederate Account:

The Union soldiers although fleeing stopped frequently to return fire and the Confederates kept firing in self defense. Also, the Union flag flew over the fort throughout the attack indicating that the Union forces had not formally surrendered. General Forrest even indicated that he had begged the Union side to surrender and they refused.

The Aftermath

Confederates killed: 14 Confederates wounded: 86 Union killed: about 297 Union wounded: unknown Blacks killed: about 242 (only 58 survived and were taken as prisoners)

Later the same day, the Confederates took as many supplies that they could carry and marched out of the fort with the prisoners and did not return.

News of the massacre traveled quickly throughout the Union Army, particularly among the black soldiers. Remember Fort Pillow became the Union rallying cry throughout the remainder of the war. President Abraham Lincoln demanded that the Confederates treat black captives the same as white, however the demand was refused.

Conclusion

As horrible as the events were that occurred within the walls of Fort Pillow were on April 12, 1864, there is still debate on whether the killing of the black soldiers was justified. Many believe that the killing resulted from Confederates being angered at the refusal of the Union to surrender and idea of blacks fighting them. Regardless of the reason, the Fort Pillow Battle will always be remembered as one of the most brutal incidents of war in American history.

www.blackmilitaryworld.com



George Gordon Meade by Sculptor Alexander M. Calder, Photo from Philadelphia in the Civil War Published 1913

"General Meade Will Commit No Blunder On My Front"

By Herb Kaufman

When General Robert E. Lee was told that George G. Meade was now the commander of the Army of the Potomac he stated that, "General Meade will commit no blunder on my front, and if I make one will make haste to take advantage of it."

George Gordon Meade's great grandfather, Robert Meade immigrated from Ireland and established the Meade family in Philadelphia. General Meade's father, Richard Worsham Meade was pursuing his trade in Cadiz, Spain when George was born in 1815. The Meade's soon returned to Philadelphia, where George spent his childhood.

In 1831, Andrew Jackson granted him an appointment to West Point from where he graduated in 1835. He resigned a year after graduation only to re-enter the army in 1842, seeing action in the Mexican War.

With the outbreak of the Civil War, Meade was given command of a brigade in McCall's Division of Pennsylvania Reserves. He later rose to command of the division, and then the Fifth Corps. Only three days before what became the Battle of Gettysburg, General Meade was given command of the Army of the Potomac. He remained as the commander throughout the war.

Even though General Meade fought an outstanding defensive battle at Gettysburg, his career was haunted by the criticism that he failed to vigorously pursue the defeated

Confederate Army. The controversy of his perceived lack of action at Gettysburg remained with him after the war. This injustice was compounded when he was passed over by Grant when he selected General Sherman as Commanding General of the Army in 1869.

General Meade passed away at the age of 57 on November 6, 1872 and was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia with full military honors in a ceremony attended by hundreds of notables including President Grant.

Within a week of his death, the newly organized Fairmount Park Art Committee formed a sub-committee to erect a statue in the park in honor of General Meade. Due to the financial situation in the country, it was not until 1880 that enough financial support was achieved to begin design and construction of the monument.

The commission was awarded to Alexander Milne Calder. Calder had immigrated to the United States in 1868 and had settled in Philadelphia. He was student under Thomas Eakins at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. In 1873, he had been selected to create many of the sculptures for Philadelphia's new City Hall. In 1894, Calder also created the 37-foot tall statue of William Penn which has since stood at the top of City Hall.

Calder extensively researched the general before beginning his design. He studied photographs of Meade and even visited the aging Old Baldy in order to assure that both the

general and his steed would be joined by "the expression and energy of action and motion." Calder also paid much attention to the general's accessories from his eyeglasses tucked into his coat to his riding gear. Calder's statue of General Meade was said to have placed the general "in a deliberate attitude" where he is seen in total command in the act of receiving vital information from a subordinate in the field.

The statue of General Meade was dedicated on October 18, 1887 in a ceremony attended by 30,000 persons from throughout the United States. It was placed on what was at the time a "major thoroughfare" along a "broad, grassy slope... facing the Schuylkill River." It was stated that "everywhere in the city that day there was talk of Meade." The statue was greatly admired as "an honest vision of Meade as he really was."

But as the city changed and grew, significant changes to this area have had a deleterious effect on the statue of General Meade. What was once a splendid park drive is now a dead end road leading nowhere. The broad slope has been cut off by the noise and pollution of a major expressway. Other than a few who regularly visit the memorial, and some who are simply lost, few are even aware of this monument to one of our city's great military men. Much as he was in life, General Meade's statue stands alone in dignified repose, all but a forgotten memorial to a proud and honorable soldier.

March 8, 2007... What a Treat!



Andrew Coldren discusses how the artifacts were cataloged recently in the Museum's vast collection

Andrew Coldren, curator, brought out several artifacts of the Museum that are seldom seen by the public... and what artifacts they were... Officer's sword and uniform, nurse's kit, corps flag, ship ensign, combat damaged rifle, GAR badges, etc... and with every artifact a great history story... he concluded his presentation on the Museum's preservation and cataloging efforts for the future... I understand he has agreed to do this again later on in the year... great meeting... great presentation... great speaker... what a great start we have had for the year...



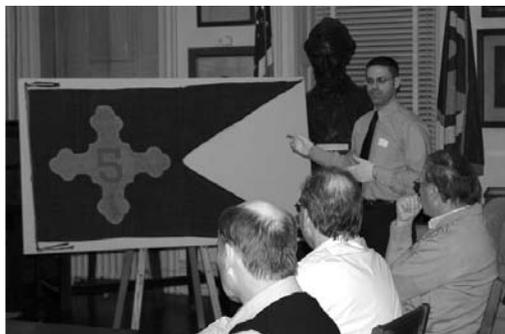
The story of a sword owned by an officer in the 118th PA that was surrendered to the Provost Marshall for threatening his Commanding officer.



Nurse's Kit used by Mary L. Field, a local nurse who worked in a Philly Hospital



Rifle from the 11th PA (Sallie's Regiment) hit by a bullet



George Meade's 5th Corps Flag



Andrew showing one of the Navel Ensigns from the CSS Florida

With the "General"...

Ed Bears at Fort Pillow in April 2006... in a rain storm!

It is always a treat to be on a tour with Ed... this time it was walking (almost crawling) up a hill through the woods... in the rain... in the mud... slipping and falling... and than over a swinging bridge and into what is left of Fort Pillow... and then standing in the rain and listening to Ed tell the history of the battle... in his magical way... in a Tee shirt, baseball cap and baton... while we are all in rain gear... these are just some of the things that we will do over this crazy addiction...

Ed and the Civil War...



Don Wiles

McClellan and Defeat: A Study of Civil War Fear, Incompetence and Worse

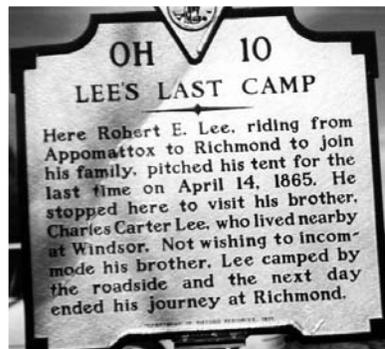
My third book, *McClellan and Defeat: A Study of Civil War Fear, Incompetence and Worse*, has been released by McFarland & Co., Publishers of Jefferson, NC. It describes Little Mac's early years, his purported victories in western Virginia, his immobility in Washington, his slow Peninsula Campaign, his shameful Seven Days' Battle, his treacherous undermining of fellow Union General John Pope at Second Manassas, his numerous missed opportunities to destroy Lee's army in the Antietam Campaign, and his well-deserved firing by Lincoln. His fear of defeat and other personal failings extended the war by two or three years. It's a sad but exciting tale.

The book is available from amazon.com, barnesandnoble.com, etc. and through bookstores. Anyone wanting a personalized, signed copy of this \$45 book at a discount price of \$35 (plus \$3 shipping where applicable) can get one directly from me. Just send me a check at the address below. Unless requested differently, I'll just sign the book and send to person and address on check. Happy to personalize it to you or anyone you desire and to send or deliver it wherever in U.S. you specify.

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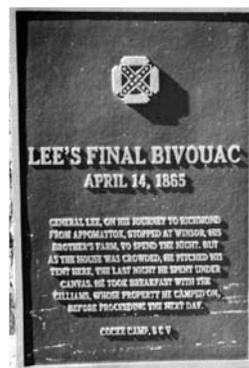
Lee's Last Bivouac...

Bill Hughes



Recently while traveling in Virginia, I came across this location. I was on the road from Richmond to Derwent, which is an up coming tale. It seems that Robert E. Lee while traveling from Appomattox to Richmond was forced to pitch his tent one last time. It was along

the road in Powhatan County.



A little more info... Lee's Last Bivouac, Trails sign located on Huguenot Trail (Route 711) and Lee's Landing Road, about four miles east of Route 522 - Robert E. Lee spent the night of April 14, 1865, on the lawn of Windsor, his last camp "in the field" after his surrender at Appomattox. He rode into Richmond and his family's home the next day.

www.richmondregional.org

April - The Month that Changed America in the Civil War

1861

April - Four More States Join the Confederacy. The attack on Fort Sumter prompted four more states to join the Confederacy. With Virginia's secession, Richmond was named the Confederate capitol.

April 12 - Attack on Fort Sumter. When President Lincoln planned to send supplies to Fort Sumter, he alerted the state in advance, in an attempt to avoid hostilities. South Carolina, however, feared a trick. On April 10, 1861, Brig. Gen. Beauregard, in command of the provisional Confederate forces at Charleston, South Carolina, demanded the surrender of the Union garrison of Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor.

The Garrison commander Anderson refused. On April 12, Confederate batteries opened fire on the fort, which was unable to reply effectively. At 2:30 p.m., April 13, Major Anderson surrendered Fort Sumter, evacuating the garrison on the following day.

National Abraham Lincoln Exhibit

opening in Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania

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on the assassination of Abraham Lincoln

Joseph Garrera, President,

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Sarah Rauscher

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April 17 - Virginia seceded from the Union.

April 25 - Second Message of Isham Harris to the Tennessee Assembly.

1862

April - The Battle of Shiloh. On April 6, Confederate forces attacked Union forces under General Ulysses S. Grant at Shiloh, Tennessee. By the end of the day, the federal troops were almost defeated. Yet, during the night, reinforcements arrived, and by the next morning the Union commanded the field. When Confederate forces retreated, the exhausted federal forces did not follow. Casualties were heavy – 13,000 out of 63,000 Union soldiers died, and 11,000 of 40,000 Confederate troops were killed.

April - Fort Pulaski, Georgia. General Quincy A. Gillmore battered Fort Pulaski, the imposing masonry structure near the mouth of the Savannah River, into submission in less than two days, (April 10-11, 1862).

April - New Orleans. Flag Officer David Farragut led an assault up the Mississippi River. By April 25, he was in command of New Orleans.

April - The Peninsular Campaign. In April, General McClellan's troops left northern Virginia to begin the Peninsular Campaign. By May 4, they occupied Yorktown, Virginia. At Williamsburg, Confederate forces prevented McClellan from meeting the main part of the Confederate army, and McClellan halted his troops, awaiting reinforcements.

April 16 - Confederates enact conscription.

1863

April - Charleston Harbor. Maj. Gen. David Hunter prepared his land forces on Folly, Cole's, and North Edisto Islands to cooperate with a naval bombardment of Fort Sumter. On April 7, the South Atlantic Squadron under Rear Admiral S.F. Du Pont bombarded Fort Sumter, having little impact on the Confederate defenses of Charleston Harbor. Although several of Hunter's units had embarked on transports, the infantry were not landed, and the joint operation was abandoned.

The ironclad warships Keokuk, Weehawken, Passaic, Montauk, Patapsco, New Ironsides, Catskill, Nantucket, and Nahant participated in the bombardment. Keokuk, struck more than 90 times by the accurate Confederate fire, sunk the next day.

April 7 - Charleston Harbor/Fort Sumter

April 11- May 4 - Suffolk/Fort Huger/Hill's Point

April 10 - Franklin

April 12-13 - Fort Bisland/Bethel Place

April 13-15 Suffolk/Norfleet House Battery

April 14 - Irish Bend/Nerson's Woods/Franklin

April 17 - Vermillion Bayou

April 26 - Cape Girardeau

April 29 - Grand Gulf

April 29-May 1 - Snyder's Bluff/Snyder's Mill

April 30-May 6 - Chancellorsville

1864

April 3-4 - Elkin's Ferry Okolona

April 8 - Mansfield/Sabine Cross-Roads/Pleasant Grove

April 9 - Pleasant Hill

April 9-13 - Prairie D'Ane/Gum Grove/Moscow

April 12 - Fort Pillow

April 12-13 - Blair's Landing/Pleasant Hill Landing

April 17-20 - Plymouth

April 18 - Poison Spring

April 23 - Monett's Ferry/Cane River Crossing

April 25 - Marks' Mills

April 30 - Jenkins' Ferry

1865

April - Fallen Richmond. On March 25, General Lee attacked General Grant's forces near Petersburg, but was defeated – attacking and losing again on April 1. On April 2, Lee evacuated Richmond, the Confederate capital, and headed west to join with other forces.

April 1 - Five Forks

April 2 - Selma. Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson, commanding three divisions of Union cavalry, about 13,500 men, led his men south from Gravelly Springs, Alabama, on March 22, 1865. Opposed by Confederate Lt. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest, Wilson skillfully continued his march and eventually defeated him in a running battle at Ebenezer Church, on April 1. Continuing towards Selma, Wilson split his command into three columns. Although Selma was well-defended, the Union columns broke through the defenses at separate points forcing the Confederates to surrender the city, although many of the officers and men, including Forrest and Lt. Gen. Richard Taylor, escaped. Selma demonstrated that even Forrest, whom some had considered invincible, could not stop the unrelenting Union movements deep into the Southern Heartland.

April 2-9 - Fort Blakely

April 2-9 - Canby's forces, the XVI and XIII corps, moved along the eastern shore of Mobile Bay, forcing the Confederates back into their defenses. Union forces then concentrated on Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. By April 1, Union forces had enveloped Spanish Fort, thereby releasing more troops to focus on Fort Blakely. Brig. Gen. St. John R. Liddell, with about 4,000 men, held out against the much larger Union force until other Confederate forces disengaged and Spanish Fort fell on April 8, allowing Canby to concentrate 16,000 men for the attack on April 9. Sheer numbers breached the Confederate earthworks compelling the Confederates to capitulate. The siege and capture of Fort Blakely was basically the last combined-force battle of the war. African-American forces played a major role in the successful Union assault.

April 2 - Ebenezer Church/Selma/Alabama

April 2 - Hill's Plantation/Cache River/Cotton Plant

April 2 - Petersburg/The Breakthrough

April 2 - Sutherland's Station

April 3 - Namozine Church

April 5 - Amelia Springs

April 6 - Sailor's Creek/Hillsman Farm

April 6 - Rice's Station

April 6-7 - High Bridge

April 7 - Cumberland Church/Farmville

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers for 2007

April 12, 2007 - Thursday
"George Meade and Old Baldy"
Andy Waskie

May 10, 2007 - Thursday
Harriet Tubman
Presented by Millicent Sparks

June 14, 2007 - Thursday
The Sioux Uprising
Steve Wright

July 12, 2007 - Thursday
Roundtable discussion night:
Subject to be announced

All meetings, unless otherwise noted, begin at 7:30 PM at the Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum, 1805 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Questions to Mike Cavanaugh at 610-867-8231 or chief96pbi@rcn.com
Members go out to a local restaurant for dinner between 5:30 & 6 P.M.

You're Welcome to Join Us!

April 8 - Appomattox Station

April 8 - Spanish Fort

April 9 - Fort Blakely Alabama

April 9 - Surrender at Appomattox Courthouse. General Lee's troops were soon surrounded, and on April 7, Grant called upon Lee to surrender. On April 9, the two commanders met at Appomattox Courthouse, and agreed on the terms of surrender. Lee's men were sent home on parole – soldiers with their horses, and officers with their side arms. All other equipment was surrendered.

April - The Assassination of President Lincoln. On April 14, as President Lincoln was watching a performance of "Our American Cousin" at Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C., he was shot by John Wilkes Booth, an actor from Maryland obsessed with avenging the Confederate defeat. Lincoln died the next morning. Booth escaped to Virginia. Eleven days later, cornered in a burning barn, Booth was fatally shot by a Union soldier. Nine other people were involved in the assassination; four were hanged, four imprisoned, and one acquitted.

April - Final Surrenders among Remaining Confederate Troops. Remaining Confederate troops were defeated between the end of April and the end of May. Jefferson Davis was captured in Georgia on May 10.

Men And Women Of The Union! Call For Volunteers!

Now you can serve your country, and the memory of our late Beloved President, Abraham Lincoln.

The Lindhill Institute is re-creating the Trial of the Lincoln Conspirators on Saturday, April 14th, 2007, at the Columbia County Courthouse in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. This program is a fully-costumed event, and will utilize the talents of judges, attorneys, Civil War re-enactors, teachers, students and all who are interested in this crucial time in our history. *Note: Because of the extraordinary nature of the testimony, our program may be continued on the following Saturday, April 21st.*

Trial Of The Lincoln Conspirators brings to life the most dramatic, impacting trial in the history of our country. And you can participate in this living history event! Roles are available for witnesses, defense attorneys and court personnel. Each one of these roles presents a fascinating, rewarding opportunity for the participant.

Special Appeal To Civil War Re-enactors: This program is dedicated to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of our armed forces. Your participation is crucial for historical accuracy, and for the proper memorialization of the late President. Please contact us if your participation is possible. We hope it will be.

The Lindhill Institute is a community volunteer organization. All Lindhill programs are staffed by volunteers, and all our programs are free and open to the public. Please write us at Lindhill Institute, Box 132, Dallas, PA. Visit our website at lindhill.org or call us at (570) 574-5625

E-mail Address Request

Want to help the Old Baldy CWRT save money?
Have your newsletter sent each month to your e-mail address. E-mail Mike Cavanaugh at: chief96pbi@rcn.com

Do It Today!

Old Baldy Fort Delaware Trip

Date: Saturday, June 23rd, 2007. Cost: \$10 per person, which includes round trip ferry ride.

Travel by car. Trip is a little more than an hour from Philadelphia

(We can make arrangements if anybody needs a ride.)

We have options as to times, so I'll take an informal poll at the April meeting, and give you the details for the May & June Newsletters. First boat to Fort at 10AM, then every hour.

(Recommend we do 10AM, or 11AM at the latest.)

Lunch available for purchase (reportedly pretty good at a fair price), or you are welcome to bring your own. Lots of interesting things to see and activities planned during the day, including musket firing demonstration, artillery firing, reenactors doing POW scenario, etc.

We'll get a "behind the scenes" group tour.

Blue & Gray Education Society 2007 Schedule

BGES is Proud to Announce its 2007 Schedule for Tours and Seminars: Details of programs and registration forms will be available from December 1st. To be added to the mailing list for any particular program please email bgesbill@aol.com. Make sure to provide your snail mail address and phone number. Registration forms will be available on line from December 1st and as completed.

SPRING 2007

April 25-28, 2007: Vicksburg 5: Chanpion Hill and Big Black River Bridge. March with Parker Hills and Len Riedel through the decisive battles of the Vicksburg Campaign. Visit private homes and other sites not open to the public at anytime. Sit in the parlors where the "gray matter" was burned and you'll understand how the gunpowder was burned. From Vicksburg

May 30-June 2, 2007: North Anna to Cold Harbor. Walk the forgotten sites of Jericho Mill, Ox Ford, Slash Church, Totopotomy Creek, Haws Shop, Bethesda Church, Old Church and Cold Harbor with the nation's undisputed expert, Gordon Rhea. Rhea is the award winning author of the definitive series of books on the 1864 Overland Campaign (which now total 4) and is an accomplished battlefield guide. From Ashland, Virginia.

June 14-21, 2007: Thunder Along the Hudson: Washington's Revolution. As part of Ed Bearss' legacy series we will walk the grounds where America's future was bled and won. This extensive tour will cover Brandywine, Germantown, Paoli, Valley Forge, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth Courthouse, Battle of Long Island, Stony Brook, Morristown, West Point, Bennington and Saratoga. A tour so rich with Americana that everyone should walk the trail... Now you can. From Philadelphia.

blue-grayedsoc@mindspring.com

www.blue-and-gray-education.org 888-741-2437

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia
1805 Pine Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103
215.735.8196
Founded January 1977

President: Steve Wright
Vice President: Richard Jankowski
Treasurer: Herb Kaufman
Secretary: Tina Newberry

Annual Memberships
Students: \$12.50
Individuals: \$25.00
Families: \$35.00

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