

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



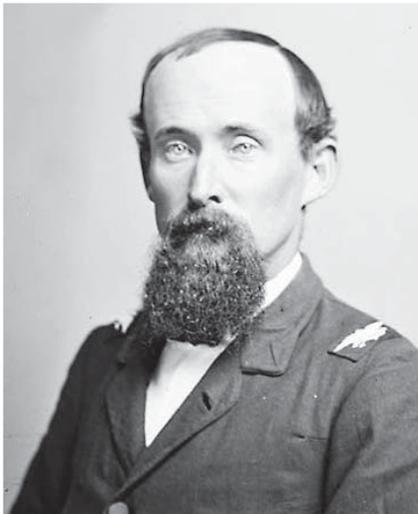
September 9, 2010, The One Hundred and Forty-Ninth Year of the Civil War

The True Story of his Court-Martial and Acquittal of...

Colonel Ira Grover, 7th Indiana Volunteer Infantry

by **Jim Heenehan**

At the Thursday, September 9th meeting of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table, **Jim Heenehan** will present a program on Colonel Grover's court martial. The program will be held at the Union League of Philadelphia at 7:30 PM.



July 1, 1863,
Emmitsburg, MD.
- The higher the sun rose in the sky that morning, the more impatient Col. Ira Grover became with his regiment's overdue relief. Finally, at 10 a.m., he ordered his 7th Indiana to move north to rejoin the main army. On the march, Grover heard that fighting had broken out at Gettysburg and quickened the pace.

Arriving that evening, his men were posted to Culp's Hill.

Historians note that Grover's decision had two results. First, it saved Culp's Hill from being captured by Edward "Allegheny" Johnson's division later that night. Second, it resulted in Grover being hauled before a court martial just after the battle and charged with leaving Emmitsburg, MD without orders. Or did it?

Jim will discuss the court martial - including the fact that it had nothing to do with his departure from Emmitsburg. Jim will explain how historians confused Grover's court martial with his July 1 march, the events leading up to Grover's court martial, his unusual but successful defense,

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Notes from the President...

Welcome back for our Fall campaign and another playoff run. Hope you all had a good summer. Looking forward to hearing about your adventures. Please write them up and share them with Don. I sent him some articles for the upcoming newsletters. If you want to review a book just get it to Don by the last week of the month. Be sure to visit our ever improving website and let us know what else to add to it so we can serve you better. It has become a fine recruiting and learning tool.

Jerry Carrier did a most excellent job in July bringing us John Hay. I believe we all came away more knowledgeable on Lincoln's secretary. This month our own **Jim Heenehan** will enlighten us on Col. Ira Grover of the 7th Indiana and his Court-Martial on the 9th. Hope you can join us for this should be a fine program.

Spent most of the summer on care and feeding of my mother, as she shattered her shoulder and had reconstructive surgery, and working on a research paper on the leadership styles of the Secretaries of the Navy during the War. Want to welcome our new member **Carol Ingald**. Be sure to introduce yourself to her at the next meeting. As you are reading this I am visiting the Civil War Museum in Kenosha, WI. Look for a write up soon. Be sure to check out the new classes being offered at the Civil War Institute at Manor College.

Starting now and continuing for the next five years there will be many Sesquicentennial events, be sure to get out and take advantage of them. I will be representing Old Baldy and the New Jersey Civil War 150th Committee at the Virginia Sesquicentennial 2010 Signature Conference in Norfolk on September 24th. Visit other Round Tables and event and let them know what we are doing in Center City. Please get out and spread out message.

This Fall we will also start our fund raising for the historical marker at Logan Circle for the Sanitary Fair. Now that schools are back in sessions we will be reaching out to the

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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 - "Ira Glover"

and, of course, how the 7th Indiana saved Culp's Hill that first night of July.

Jim Heenehan has been a member of Old Baldy for ten years. Jim has been an attorney for the United States Environmental Protection Agency since 1978. He has written several articles for various Civil War publications, the most recent being his piece on the *Philadelphia Brigade at Pickett's Charge* for *The Gettysburg Magazine*.

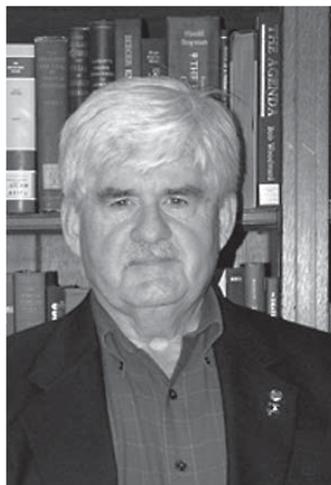
Join us at our next Old Baldy Civil War Round Table meeting as **Jim Heenehan** discusses with us an interesting insite to the trial of Colonel Ira Grover. That's **Thursday, September 9th** starting at **7:30pm** in the 2nd Floor Library of the **Union League** at Broad & Sansom Streets. As always, 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.

Steve Wright, Program Chairman

Member Profile:

Each month we will try to provide a profile of each of the fine members of the Old Baldy Civil War Roundtable. Their Contributions, accomplishments and interests.

Mike Cavanaugh



Mike Cavanaugh is a **found-ing member** of the **Old Baldy Civil War Round Table** serving over the years as treasurer, program chairman, and president twice. His interest in the Civil War began in the early 1970s, when he found he had several ancestors in the war. Mike's great grandfather, on his father's side, Pvt. Thomas Holleran, was a member of the 96th PVI (raised in Schuylkill County) and on his mother's side, Cpl. James Lindsey of

the 1st New York Mounted Rifles (raised in New York City). Mike has authored and coauthored five books on the war and also founded the **Civil War Book Exchange** (now **Civil War News**). For over the past thirty-five years, he has had an avid interest in the Battle of the Crater fought on July 30, 1864, in Petersburg, VA. This led to a book in

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History Departments to let them know about our upcoming events. Please let us know if you would like to assist with any of our projects. We are also seeking a Program Director, at the beginning of the year, as **Mike Cavanaugh** will be stepping down to focus on his duties at the Allentown Round Table.

Have safe and cool Holiday weekend and see you at dinner next week. *Join us for dinner at Applebee's if you can.*

Rich Jankowski, President

1989 - coauthored with Bill Marvel - entitled **The Horrid Pit, The Battle of the Crater**.

A long time volunteer at the **Civil War Library and Museum**, Mike served as Vice President of the Board of Governors for a time and also served as treasurer of the committee to erect a statue of General John Gibbon at Gettysburg in July 1988, the 125th anniversary of the battle. This committee was made up of members of the Civil War Library and Museum and the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table.

Born in the coal country of Schuylkill County, Mike has an avid interest in the history of the Molly Maguires. This group of Irish coal miners had a running battle with the coal companies and the law in the 1860s and 1870s. The so-called "King of the Mollys" Jack Kehoe may be related to Mike. His great-grandmother was from the village of Avoca in County Wicklow, Ireland. Her maiden name was Tracy. Jack Kehoe's mother was a Tracy from the same small village of Avoca.

Today Mike lives in Bethlehem, PA with his wife Susan, who is also a member of the Old Baldy CWRT. Mike shares his round table time with the CWRT of Eastern PA in Allentown of which he is the program director. He feels the most important duty of a Civil War round table is to support battlefield and historical preservation,. Mike's main interest today is World War II especially the War in the Pacific. He regularly attends many World War II events where he has the opportunity to meet the veterans and hear their stories.

Editors Note: This Roundtable exists because of the interest, tireless work and dedication of Mike over the years. Keeping alive the study, history and preservation of that history of the Civil War in this area is owed to this fine gentleman.

Membership Report

As we go into the fall of 2010, forty-six past members have renewed their memberships. That's out of a total of fifty 2009 members. If we get four more new members, we can equal last year's total. Tell your friends about the great programs we present each month. I have extra copies of back newsletters. Drop me a line and I'll send you several, or send me a name and address of someone you think might be interested and I'll send them a copy. I always have extra copies at the meeting.

We encourage all our members to receive their newsletters by email. This saves us money that can be used to obtain quality speakers and make generous donations to battlefield and historic preservation. Remember donations to the round table are always welcome and will be put to good use.

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We also have several members that we have no email address listed. Even if you want to receive your newsletter by USPS, having your email address in our system is good for notifications of last minute meeting changes and situations that need to be acted on right away. If you wish to receive your newsletter by email or to add your email address to our list, contact **Mike Cavanaugh** at **chief96pbi@rcn.com** or call **484.225.3150**. Thank, as always, you for your support.

Faces of the Florence Stockade

By J. Michael Martinez

Her face is absent from the photographs of Florence prisoners, but her name and story are well known. She was a native of Philadelphia, 20 years old as the war stretched into its final year. When her new husband, a Union army officer, shipped out to Plymouth, North Carolina, she followed him. Disguised as a soldier in his regiment, Florena Budwin shared in the sour misfortunes of war alongside her groom. Eventually, the couple was captured and sent to the Andersonville Stockade. According to one version, the husband was shot dead by a Confederate guard who fired into a crowd of anxious prisoners pushing and shoving to drink from the Providence Spring that miraculously appeared in the earth near the dead line. Another version said the young man succumbed to disease.



The story of Florena Budwin—a woman who impersonated a man to join her husband in the Union Army and was captured and sent to Andersonville and Florence—is perhaps the most poignant tale among many told of the stockade.

However it happened, the gallant Union officer did not survive his captivity in the infamous Georgia prison. Florena, no doubt grief-stricken by his death and terrified by her predicament, kept her secret even as she was herded into a boxcar and shipped from Andersonville to Florence. Later, a Confederate surgeon discovered her identity during a routine inspection. By some accounts, the Confederates paroled Florena immediately after she arrived in Florence and she served as a nurse in the stockade hospital, tirelessly and selflessly bandaging the prisoners' wounds. Some storytellers insist that she hid her identity for many weeks. When she was discovered, owing to her ailing condition, she left the prison and was tended to by the kind Southern ladies of the Florence community.

Whatever the particulars of her tale, Florena Budwin suffered mightily at the hands of fate. On January 25, 1865, only a month before the prisoners left the Florence

Stockade, she died of a lung disease, probably of the first women interred in a National Cemetery in the United States.

This article is a small portion of an article written for Blue & Gray Magazine (Volume XXVI, Issue 5) by J. Michael Martinez of Monroe, Georgia. Mike is the author of Life and Death in Civil War Prisons: The Parallel Torments of Corporal John Wesley Minch, CSA and Sergeant Warren Lee Gross, USA.

On the Road with Rich... Ulysses S. Grant



Article, Photos and Old Postcards by Rich Jankowski

On returning from our Spring trip to see Harry and Ike we stopped to tour the home of Ulysses S.

Grant in Galena, Ill. Admittance to the house is controlled to maintain its appearance. The docent provides a brief overview of the Grant family's time in the house, and then one can wander the grounds.

On August 18, 1865, the citizens of Galena greeted the return of its victorious Civil War hero General Grant with a grand celebration. A "grand triumphal arch" spanned Main Street, and a holiday atmosphere prevailed with a jubilant procession, speeches, and evening fireworks. Following these events, a group of Galena citizens presented

the General with a handsome furnished house on Bouthillier Street.

The brick house, which was designed by William Dennison, had been constructed in 1860.



Thomas B. Hughlett, on behalf of only a small group of local Republicans, purchased the house for \$2,500 in June 1865 and presented it to Grant two months later.



The house is typical of the Italianate style, which is characterized by well defined rectilinear shapes, projecting eaves supported by brackets, low pitched roof, and balustrade balconies over covered porches.

Following his election as president in 1868 he visited only occasionally. In 1873 Grant commented that "although it is

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Julia Dent Grant

probable I will never live much time among you, but in the future be only a visitor as I am at present,...I hope to retain my residence here...I expect to cast my vote here always." The house was maintained by caretakers in anticipation of the President's visits, the local newspaper reporting that it was "in excellent order and ready for occupation at any time," adding that "visitors are always admitted."

Grant made his final visits to his Galena home in 1880. At that time he found that several changes had been made - "a new sidewalk lay in front of the premises, the outbuildings repaired, the trees handsomely trimmed, a new and commodious wash house built and other improvements made."

In 1904 Grant's children gave the house to the City of Galena "with the understanding that this property is to be kept as a memorial to the late General Ulysses S. Grant, and for no other purpose." Maintaining the Grant's home proved too costly for the city and the Grant Home Association, so in 1931 the city deeded the house to the State of Illinois.

The house is managed by the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency as the U. S. Grant Home State Historic Site.

The house is open Wednesday through Sunday 9-4:45 April through October. Winter hours are Wednesday through Sunday 9-4 November through March. Suggested donation \$4 adults, \$2 children.

Also located in town is the home of Congressman Elihu B. Washburne. It is open for tours on Fridays May through October.



John Smith and James C. Boggs, two African American Civil War soldiers who trained at Camp William Penn in La Mott, are buried side by side in the Old Caln Meeting House graveyard.



Local facts, faces shaped the Civil War

Article and Photo by John Bryer
A freelance writer in Downingtown

The nation's sesquicentennial observances of the Civil War, starting next year, will be a good time to separate myth from fact and appreciate how people from our region shaped the conflict.

Contrary to one popular belief, the war was not started to end slavery. It was fought to stop the spread of slavery to new states in the West. Only in late 1862 was the larger issue broached.

President Abraham Lincoln had intentions to free slaves in states not under Union control but proper timing of the Emancipation Proclamation was essential. The militarily dreadful year 1862 was certainly not a propitious time to do so; the Confederacy had rung up a string of impressive victories and was about to invade the North.

Lincoln waited for a decisive Union victory to amass the necessary political capital, and the proclamation was finally presented after the September 1862 victory at Antietam. Once the proclamation was signed on Jan. 1, 1863, the way was cleared to arm Northern blacks for service in the Union forces - a prospect that frightened many Northerners. By the war's end, about 180,000 African Americans had served in the Union Army.

Numerous camps were established to train black soldiers. Of them, only Camp William Penn in La Mott, Pa., trained blacks exclusively. It was established in what is now Cheltenham Township the week before the Battle of Gettysburg. The choice of location was curious. La Mott was dominated by Quakers, the most outspoken of whom was the diminutive abolitionist and women's-rights pioneer Lucretia Mott. The Quaker residents of La Mott were strong Union supporters. So a military training camp - named for a Quaker - was protected by a community of Quakers who, as a matter of belief, are strict pacifists. Curious indeed.

Let us look at the experiences of two black Chester County veterans trained at Camp William Penn.

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Pvt. John Smith was a member of the 43d U.S. Colored Troops. The 43d was organized at Camp William Penn in March 1864, participated in the siege of Richmond, and played a critical role in the Battle of the Crater. After the fall of Richmond, the 43d joined in the pursuit of Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. Smith was there when Lee surrendered at Appomattox.

Smith went with the 43d to Texas until his regiment was mustered out and discharged in Philadelphia on Nov. 30, 1865. He was a Chester County resident at the time of his death on Nov. 6, 1901.

A copy of the Application for Burial of Deceased Soldier for Smith is at the Old Caln Historical Society museum in the Old Caln Meeting House near Downingtown. The notarized application indicates that Smith was a laborer at the time of his death.

Three of Smith's acquaintances appeared before the Chester County commissioners to affirm that "this man not being able to work for several years had no means of support except his pension." They asked the county to pay his \$35 interment expense. Smith's clearly marked grave is in the northeast corner of the Old Caln Meeting House cemetery. Cpl. James C. Boggs served in Company D of the Eighth U.S. Colored Troops. In January 1863 the regiment left Camp William Penn for Florida, where it fought in the Battle of Olustee with calamitous results. The Eighth was later sent to Virginia.

While in the Richmond area, Boggs saw action in September 1864 at Chaffin's Farm as part of the Battle of New Market Heights. The battle was noteworthy because of the manner in which the 3,800 African American troops heroically acquitted themselves. Of the 16 Medals of Honor awarded to "colored" troops during the Civil War, 14 were awarded for their valorous actions at New Market Heights. Like Smith, Boggs was present at Lee's surrender. After service in Texas, the Eighth was mustered out in November 1865. Boggs died on Aug. 10, 1886, and Chester County was petitioned to cover his burial expenses. Boggs is also buried at Old Caln.

The Civil War nominally ended slavery in the United States, but one wonders whether the Northern black soldiers had additional, more personal, motives for enlisting. And we can only wonder whether these two brave men experienced a greater degree of racial equality after the war. Sadly, my guess is that they did not.

At Camp William Penn these two largely forgotten men developed their war skills under the de facto protection of Quakers. This prepared them to fight with distinction for the Union and paved the way for them to help bring about, and to witness, Lee's surrender. They now lie buried beside each other in the Quaker graveyard at Old Caln.

This article is from <http://www.philly.com/inquirer/currents/100206964.html>

Today in Civil War History

Monday September 9, 1861 Blair Badly Bothered By Blowhard

The name of Blair had never been famous, but the family was influential in Union politics for generations. One scion of the clan, Francis Blair Jr., had taken the advice to "go west, young man" and was now in the thick of the struggle to keep Missouri from secession. He had helped Nathaniel Lyon until that general died leading his troops at Wilson's Creek, and now he was trying to work with Gen. John Fremont. Fremont was not, however, making it easy. His free-spending ways and frequent party-giving were becoming an embarrassment, and Blair was fed up. He did not hesitate to let his father, the power behind the Democratic party, or his uncle Montgomery, the postmaster general, know of his feelings.

Tuesday September 9, 1862 Ominous Order Officially Offered

As was often the case during the War of the Rebellion, Robert E. Lee had moved the Army of Northern Virginia into a summer campaign north into Maryland without any precise plan for what to do when he got there. He sat down with some of his commanders and settled on what the future design of the mission would be. Under the plan, Stonewall Jackson would split off from the rest of the army and head for Harper's Ferry. The remaining troops would head first to Crampton's Gap, with Longstreet assigned to take Boonesboro, Md. The set of plans was given the designation Special Order 191, and copies were made.

Wednesday September 9, 1863 Cumberland Compells Chattanooga Chase

Gen. Braxton Bragg, CSA, commander of the Army of Tennessee, had defended his state from Rosecrans' federal Army of the Cumberland mostly by retreating. He had retreated so efficiently that he was now in Chattanooga, almost backing into Georgia. Despite Chattanooga's superb geography for a defensive battle, Bragg abruptly abandoned the city to its fate today for fear that Rosecrans was circling to his rear and would cut him off from retreat. Gen. Longstreet had been detached from the Army of Northern Virginia to come to Bragg's aid. Thanks to Bragg's retreat from Knoxville, which had cost the Confederacy a valuable railroad center, Longstreet and his men had to take a more roundabout route through North Carolina and Atlanta to get there. They would not arrive for ten more days, and even then some of their luggage (guns) got lost along the way.

Friday September 9, 1864 Confederate Cotton Connections Cause Concern

Officially, there had been a complete ban on all trading in all commodities between the North and the South since very early in the war. In actual fact, like most embargoes, this ban succeeded only in artificially raising the price of commodities, particularly cotton. This resulted in profits so great that a clandestine trade, particularly along the river systems of the Mississippi, was irresistible to many. The matter was becoming serious enough, both in terms of disrespect for the law and the lack of tariff revenue, to attract official attention. There was a cabinet meeting in Washington today to discuss legalization of the trade so at least taxes could be collected.

July 8th meeting "Meet John Hay"

Jerry Carrier's presentation of John Hay was very enlightening and educational. We all came away knowing John Hay and appreciating what he did for Lincoln and the country. Hay dedicated his life to two Presidents, Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt, not only as a Personal Secretary and Secretary of State, but as a personal friend. He was not only a statesman and diplomat, but also a highly successful poet, journalist and historian. Jerry's portrayal of Hay was just exceptional. Jerry is a friend of Old Baldy and is always welcome and we hope he comes back soon.



Jerry Carrier



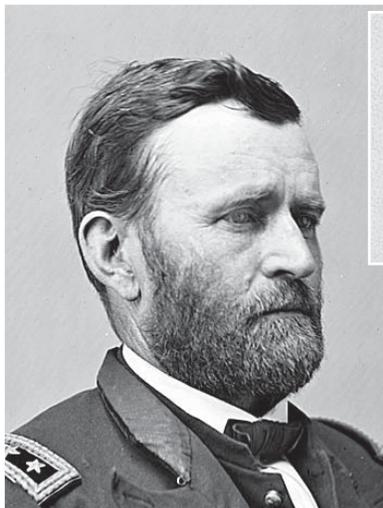
Ulysses Grant gets bum rap

By Joan Waugh
Los Angeles Times

Shame on the 14 Republican congressmen who last week proposed substituting Ronald Reagan for Ulysses S. Grant on the \$50 bill. Their action suggests they need a history lesson about the Northern general who won the Civil War and went on to lead the country.

Having enjoyed brief acclaim during the Mexican American War, the onetime farmer was toiling in obscurity when he answered President Lincoln's call for volunteers in 1861. He rapidly won fame in the Western theater, scoring decisive and morale-raising victories at Shiloh, Vicksburg and Chattanooga. When Lincoln tapped him in early 1864, to be the leading general, Grant directed victories that vindicated his strategic vision and guaranteed his president's re-election.

Although rumors of Grant's drinking circulated during the war, evidence showed he rarely imbibed and never when it counted.



The Union's hero was praised for the magnanimous terms of surrender that he offered, and Robert E. Lee accepted, at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865. Soon afterward, he became the first four-star general in U.S. history, remaining as head of the Army until nominated for president by the Republican Party in 1868.

Aided by newly enfranchised Southern blacks in states reconstructed by Congress, Grant swept to victory with his famous campaign slogan, "Let us have peace."

As president, he worked tirelessly over two terms to bring about Lincoln's vision of a unified America. He embraced emancipation, working to bring rights to blacks that even went beyond those envisioned by Lincoln.

Later, though suffering from cancer of the throat, Grant wrote his two-volume "The Personal Memoirs of Ulysses S. Grant." Regarded by many as the greatest military memoir since Caesar's "Commentaries," and standing alone as what many scholars say is the best presidential autobiography ever published, Grant ensured his legacy as one of our greatest generals and most essential presidents.



Although Grant commanded immense prestige at the time of his death in 1885, a campaign by historians sympathetic to the South whittled away at his reputation beginning in the late 19th century, wrongly portraying him as a drunk, a general who recklessly sent his soldiers into danger and a corrupt, incompetent president. AR those images are distorted, reflecting a larger historical amnesia afflicting many citizens. The GOP should defend the former leader rather than trying to oust him from the \$50 bill.

There was a time when Republicans did celebrate Grant. In a speech delivered in 1900, for example, Theodore Roosevelt maintained that among the past presidents, the trio emerging as the "mightiest among the mighty (were) the three great figures of Washington, Lincoln and Grant." Roosevelt's deeply appreciative comments reflected the widespread respect of his generation for Grant, and for good reason.

Yes, Grant's administration was marred by corruption and controversy. But Grant himself remained steadfast in his belief that the goals of the war - unity and freedom - should be preserved even as the country's enthusiasm for biracial reconstruction of the South faded away.

He proudly signed off on the 15th Amendment to the Constitution in 1870, describing the law enabling black suffrage as "a measure of grander importance than any other one

act of the kind from the foundation of our free government to the present day."

Grant's final task as president hearkened back to his first and perhaps most important achievement: to ensure a stable transition, this time in the disputed election of 1876. He succeeded, and the country reconciled for good.

By the time of his death on July 23, 1885, Grant was an icon in the historical memory of the war shared by a whole generation of men and women. They believed that an appreciation of Grant could come only with the recognition that he was both the general who saved the Union and the president who made sure that it stayed together.

Rather than shunting Grant aside, Republicans should not only unite to keep him on the \$50 bill but work to rekindle awareness of his stellar legacy.

Joan Waugh is a professor of history at UCLA and the author of "U.S. Grant: American Hero, American Myth." She wrote this for the Los Angeles Times.

Although Grant commanded immense prestige at the time of his death in 1885, a campaign by historians sympathetic to the* South whittled away at his reputation beginning in the late 19th century, wrongly portraying him as a drunk, a general who recklessly sent his soldiers into danger and a corrupt, incompetent president."

Karl Lehr, A Legacy of Honor, Commitment and Generosity

Long time Civil War Round Table of Eastern Pennsylvania member Karl passed away at the age of 93 on February 19, 2009. Karl led a full and distinguished life. Born in Allentown, he was a 1936 graduate of Muhlenberg College. During World War II, Karl held the rank of Technical Sergeant and was a part of history during three major invasions. As a member of the First Signal Detachment on the USS Ancon, flagship for the landing at Omaha Beach, he was at Normandy on June 6, 1944. He had also taken part in the earlier landings at Sicily and Salerno, Italy in 1943. Karl later became Sergeant of the Eiffel Tower Guard and was a staff member of the U.S. Army University in England. Post-war he was a Fulbright teacher in Cologne, Germany in 1957-58 and his teaching career in New Jersey and Illinois spanned 42 years.



Karl joined the Civil War Round Table of Eastern Pennsylvania about 30 years ago. He immediately became an active member serving on numerous committees. He was also a field trip co-chair and submitted items to our newsletter. Karl was generous in many ways including his time and knowledge. He spoke to our group on the subject of "From

Pea Ridge to Atlanta" and became part of a Resource Committee of members who volunteered to speak to outside groups or share knowledge with those who needed assistance in a quest for information. He served on our Board of Directors and as such helped form our Preservation and Restoration Committee in 1983. Round Table records show Karl's commitment to historic preservation through signed petitions to save the Grove Farm at Antietam and monetary donations to various organizations as threats to our historic sites became known.

Karl may have left us, but his legacy of honor, commitment and generosity remains. His financial legacy to the Civil War Round Table of Eastern Pennsylvania is the amazing amount of \$123,955.31! The Board of Directors and the Preservation and Restoration Committee, led by Jack Minnich, determined to honor Karl in the best possible way and that is to further the cause of historic preservation. Consequently, we have added to Karl's legacy for a total of \$128,000.

That money will be distributed by the Round Table in Karl's name to the following organizations:

Central Virginia Battlefield Trust <http://www.cvbt.org> \$53,000 to help save 93 acres on the Wilderness Battlefield.

Richmond Battlefield Association <http://www.saverichmondbattlefields.org> \$53,000 to help save 13 acres at Fussell's Mill and 4 acres at Malvern Hill.

Civil War Preservation Trust <http://www.civilwar.org> \$22,000 to help save 10 acres at Manassas.

These three organizations have a proven track record in successful historic preservation as well as the efficient use of donations. In many cases they have entered into cooperative agreements. They are not competitors, but kindred souls serving a common cause. One result of their success is the ability to obtain matching grants. Because of those matching grants, Karl's gift to the Round Table has grown to \$463,000!!!! We can think of no better way to remember and honor Karl Lehr than to preserve and protect the historic legacy of our nation for future generations.

The Civil War Round Table of Eastern Pennsylvania, Inc. is a non-profit organization formed in 1978 dedicated to serving the broad community's education needs concerning the American Civil War and to historic site preservation. Since its inception and prior to Mr. Lehr's gift, over \$120,000 (not including matching funds) has been raised to support numerous preservation and restoration projects. Membership is open to anyone with an interest in the Civil War. Our membership of over 175 consists of students, scholars and "just people" interested in learning more about the Civil War. Dinner meetings are held monthly from September through June in Allentown, PA. and include a speaker on various topics of interest to Civil War/American history enthusiasts.

For more information, contact Jeff Gates at (610) 966-5773 or jefgates@ptd.net

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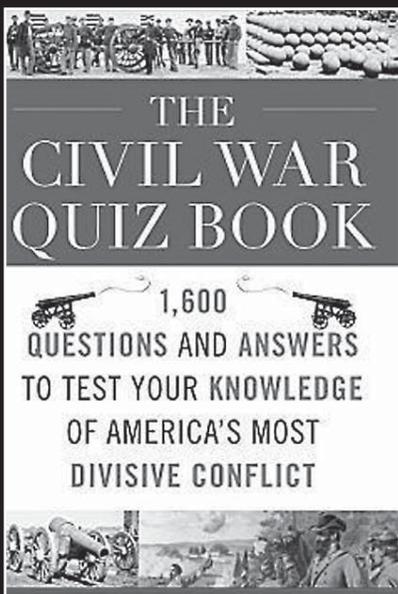
By Blake A. Magner

Who was Donehogawa?
Who commanded the two forces at the battle of Glorieta Pass?
What was the "Land Merrimack"?
Where was one of the first prisoner of war camps in the Confederacy?
Who was Grace Bedell?
What is a "Pook Turtle"?

If you know the answers—excellent—if not read this volume. You might learn something, and in addition it's fun.

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



1865 The Last Full Measure

The long awaited book, *New Jersey Goes to War: Biographies of 150 New Jerseyans during the War* edited by Joe Bilby is now available

for purchase at \$20. It can be acquired on line at <http://www.njcivilwar.com/Booksstore.htm>.

The New Jersey Civil War 150th hat is available in adjustable version with velcro back strap for \$16.00 or a "Flex-Fit" elastic sweatband for \$20. Shipping is \$5 for priority mail with delivery confirmation. Shirts are also available for \$30.00.

Notice:

Heart Surgery for Craig Schoeller

Craig had open-heart surgery on Friday. He is doing OK, and is out of the critical ward. His wife said he needs some cheering up. As more information is received we will let you know. To send a card his address is: **Craig Schoeller, 112 Andrea Road, Cheltenham, PA. 19012**

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2010

September 9 - Thursday

**Colonel Ira Grover, 7th Indiana Volunteer Infantry:
The True Story of his Court-Martial and Acquittal.**

By Jim Heenehan

October 14 - Thursday

"Rebellion in the Ranks: Mutinies in the American Revolution" or "Invisible Ink, Spycraft of the American Revolution."

By John Nagy

All meetings, unless otherwise noted, begin at 7:30 PM in the 2nd Floor Library 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!

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia
Union League
140 South Broad Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

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Founded January 1977

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