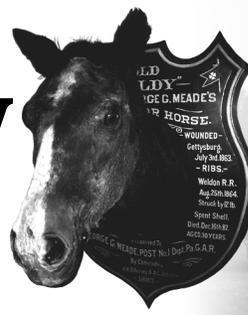


Old Baldy

Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



August 11, 2005, The One Hundred and Forty-Fourth Year of the Civil War

August 11th Thursday Meeting "Show and Tell"

The August 11th 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. Members bring in their favorite Civil War item, Review a favorite book, Talk about their ancestor, tours or seminars they attended. Etc. This has become one of our most interesting nights.

The President's Letter

Our friend **Roger Arthur** gave his usual fine program at our July meeting. General Ambrose Burnside is not an easy subject to talk about. I, for one, came away with the impression that he was not as bad a general as believed. He was a good man basically and had a lot of people above and below him who wanted him to fail. As historian Frank O'Reilly - the last word on the battle of Fredericksburg - believes, the real villain on December 13, 1862 was Union general William Buel Franklin on the south end of the battlefield. His failure to support George Gordon Meade's breakthrough was a missed golden opportunity to split Lee's army.

This month's meeting will be the very popular "Show and Tell" night. Our members bring in their favorite Civil War items, relics, books, etc. and give a short talk.

Unfortunately I will not be attending the meeting. I will be in Tampa at the 101st Airborne Association reunion. The meeting will be run by our vice president **Herb Kaufman**. If you would like to participate or have questions you may contact Herb at (215) 947-4096. E-Mail: shkaufman@netreach.net

Many members have commented on the beautifully written tribute to **Brian Pohanka by Steve Wright** in the last issue of your newsletter. It is obvious that Steve was shaken by Brian's death and he put into words what many of who knew Brian feel. A letter from me, as president of the Old Baldy CWRT, is in the August issue of Civil War News. Pages of tributes from a broad scope of the Civil War and preservation community are in this issue. If you are not a subscriber you may pick up a copy at the museum store from **Charlie Barrett**.

continued on page 2

The Second Battle of Morris Island*

by Steve Wright

As the long shadows of the sunset faded into night, one observer noted the men of the 54th Massachusetts Infantry stood "like giant statues of marble." The place was Morris Island, South Carolina. The date was July 18th, 1863....

Shortly thereafter, the 25 year-old Colonel of the regiment, Robert Gould Shaw, led his men against the key to Morris Island, the earthen-walled Fort Wagner. Of course many already know the story of Shaw and the 54th through the well-told story that was presented in the film "Glory." As a child growing up, I had heard stories of a distant cousin named Shaw who had led a regiment of black soldiers and who had been killed in the Civil War. It wasn't until I became involved in the Civil War (and before the film was made) that I made the family connection to that Shaw and this regiment. Battlefield preservation is an issue that I take very personally to begin with - but I will admit an especial bias with this column!!

At about 7:30 p.m. on the evening of July 18th, 1863, Shaw addressed his men, telling them that they must take the fort or die trying. Although the forts defenders had barely slept for days because of the incessant naval bombardment, the Confederates had broken the secret



continued on page 2

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

Mark SATURDAY OCTOBER 8, 2005, on your calendar. The Old Baldy CWRT will be sponsoring a tour of the Laurel Hill Cemetery conducted by **Blake Magner**. I had the pleasure of going on Blake's tour several years ago and it is a grand day. Nobody knows the cemetery like Blake and you will be surprised on how many notables are buried in this historic ground. It is \$10 per person, which is a donation to the Friends of Laurel Hill Cemetery. There will be a sign-up sheet at the next meeting and directions to the cemetery will be available. More information will be in upcoming newsletters.

And, speaking of newsletters. We, in Philadelphia, have two of the very best. The Old Baldy CWRT newsletter edited by **Don Wiles** and the Delaware Valley CWRT newsletter edited by **Pat Caldwell**. Both can't be beat! Help them out! Submit something for the next issue. Contact Don at cwiles@comcast.net and Pat at pabc0808@aol.com

See you all in September.

Mike Cavanaugh
President

“Ambrose Burnside”

The July 14th Program was **Roger Arthur**. Roger's presentation left you with some doubts as to was Ambrose Burnside as bad as his press had generated or was he the victim of subordinate and superior officers? Roger's description of the man himself left you with the impression he was a good and intelligent man but suffered the circumstances of others...

Roger is always welcome at Old Baldy for his fine presentations and his ability to get you thinking and wanting to do more research into the subject...

It was another great talk and very well attended... let's keep it up!

Roger Arthur



Federal and knew where and when the assault was to hit the fort. In addition, more troops had strengthened the tiny garrison in preparation of the assault.

Approximately 500 yards from the fort Shaw ordered his men to fix bayonets. At 200 yards the Confederate defenders began firing at the Union onslaught. At approximately 100 more yards, Shaw ordered his men to charge the fort. One Federal soldier recalled, "The shattered and silent walls of Wagner all at once burst into a blinding sheet of vivid light." Another recalled that, "Our men fell like grass before the sickle."

Shaw did manage to reach the top of the parapet, where he shouted, "Onward boys! Forward, Fifty-fourth!" He raised his sword and then fell dead. The fighting turned hand-to-hand, with men hacking at each other with knives, bayonets, handspikes, and smashing each other with broken rifle butts. Sergeant Major Louis Douglass, son of abolitionist leader Frederick Douglass, recalled, "A shell would explode and clear a space of twenty feet, our men would close up again, but it was no use - we had to retreat." One Confederate recalled that they, "drove back the enemy...with frightful slaughter." Captain Luis Emilio, the regiment's historian and one of the few unwounded officers, ordered the regiment to withdraw.

Meanwhile, two other regiments, the 48th New York and the 6th Connecticut, both white regiments, rushed against the fort, but were also thrown back. A third attack was made against the fort, but that, too, was repulsed. By 1 a.m. the attack was over. The 54th was the only Federal regiment to withdraw in an orderly manner and maintain discipline. As a result, they allowed survivors of other regiments to regroup and prevented a Confederate counter-attack.

The dawn of July 19th revealed a carnage that was horrifyingly unimaginable. Black and white corpses lay mingled among one another - sometimes up to three-deep. Of the 5,000 Union soldiers who participated in the assault, 1,527 were casualties: 246 killed, 890 wounded and 391 captured. The 54th Massachusetts lost 42 percent of its men: 34 killed, 146 wounded and 92 missing and presumed captured. Lt. Iredel Jones, one of Fort Wagner's defenders, paid homage to the 54th and their colonel: "The negroes fought gallantly, and were headed by as brave a colonel as ever lived." Shaw was buried in a common grave with his men. Although the Confederates were said to have done this as a disgrace, I would rather think that Shaw would have preferred it that way.

Fort Wagner eventually fell to siege and the nearly unending bombardment of Federal guns. On the evening of September 6th the remaining Confederates slipped out of the fort under cover of darkness back to Charleston. For 58 days a garrison of barely 1000 men had held off a force of over 11,000, which had used some of the heaviest artillery then in existence and was supported by an extensive naval armada. Ironically, the 54th Massachusetts was used as an occupation force for Fort Wagner following the Confederate withdrawal, and there are some very interesting photographs of the regiment taken of the regiment inside the earthen fort.

The sea has claimed Fort Wagner in the last 142-years and Morris Island. From nearby Fort Sumter it appears as



Yankee troops occupying Morris Island and showing the damage to a 300 pound Parrott *Photo USAMHI*

a sandy speck of scub pines, marsh grass, and palmettos. Perhaps that is why it has been placed on the "Top 10" list of Most Endangered Battlefields by the Civil War Preservation Trust (CWPT). Civil War historian Gordon Rhea, a South Carolinian, has noted, "Morris Island is the best Civil War site there is in Charleston, if not South Carolina."

Earlier this year a developer placed the island, or a large part of it, for sale on eBay for \$12.5 million. Charleston developer Harry Huffman, who has development rights to the island, has tried to change the zoning regulations in order to build 20 houses on 125 acres of ground. Asking price for the land has been as high as \$500,000 an acre for a 360-degree water view.

Jim Campi, spokesman for the CWPT, has said, "If the developer really wants to sell Morris Island, the preservation community is ready to buy. But to do so he needs to stop the gimmicks and get down to real bargaining based on fair market value - not a \$12.5 million pipe dream." In addition to the CWPT, the cause of the Morris Island has also been taken-up by the non-profit South Carolina Battlefield Preservation Trust.

The National Park Service has also taken an interest in the site. John Tucker, Superintendent of Fort Sumter National Monument, has stated that, "Archeology should have been done there long ago." In touring the site it is not uncommon to find rust-encrusted shell fragments or other evidence of the Civil War. "We believe there are cultural remains on the island, including the remains of Northern and Southern soldiers," Superintendent Tucker has said.

What will happen with Morris Island is still perhaps still a mystery. What is certain, is that like any other Civil War or historic site, once it is developed - it will be gone forever.

** Quotes for this article first appeared in: "What Price Glory," by Fergus M. Bordewich; Smithsonian; July 2005, Vol. 36, Issue 4.*

Tour the Laurel Hill Cemetery

The Old Baldy CWRT will sponsor a tour of the historic Laurel Hill Cemetery on SATURDAY OCTOBER 8, 2005. Our guide will be long time Old Baldy member and past president **Blake Wagner**. Blake wrote the book on the cemetery entitled, *At Peace with Honor: The Civil War Burials at Laurel Hill Cemetery*. Copies of the book will be available for purchase and signing. We all know that Major General George Gordon Meade is interred at Laurel

Hill but there is also over twenty other Union generals interred there. Also of note is the burial site of Confederate Lieutenant General John C. Pemberton who surrendered Vicksburg to Union general U. S. Grant on July 4, 1863. Many other Philadelphia notables are interred in one of the most beautiful and historic cemeteries in the country.



Laurel Hill Gatehouse *Photo Blake Wagner*

Cost will be a donation of \$10.00 per person requested by the Friends of Laurel Hill Cemetery. Off street secure parking is available. The tour begins at 9:30 A. M. and runs about three hours. All are welcome to attend. Bring friends and family. For further information and directions contact **Mike Cavanaugh** at (215) 725-3602 - E-Mail: chief96pbi@juno.com

Tina's Awkward Squad

Tina Newberry



Some of Tina's recruits reporting for the *Fall Campaign*;

- Zilliam Goochee 2nd USCT**
- Honely Busby 120th USCT**
- Gott Latlip 29th ME**
- Lycurgus Slavens 60th IL**
- John Henry Fatty 9th NJ**
- Minus Betts MO**
- Ozias Gonyer 9th IN**
- Obed Leach 1st ME Artillery**
- Frank Brawhaw 53rd USCT**

Look over there... here comes...

Primrose Hopping 41st USCT

Today in Civil War History

August 11, 1864

Early abandons Winchester, Virginia

Confederate General Jubal Early pulls out of Winchester, Virginia, as Union General Philip Sheridan approaches the city. Wary of his new foe, Early moved away to avoid an immediate conflict.

Since June, Early and his 14,000 troops had been campaigning in the Shenandoah Valley and the surrounding

area. He had been sent there by General Robert E. Lee, whose Army of Northern Virginia was pinned near Richmond by the army of Union General Ulysses S. Grant. Early's expedition was intended to distract Grant, and he carried out his mission well. In July, Early moved down the Shenandoah Valley to the Potomac River, brushing aside two Federal forces before arriving on the outskirts of Washington. Grant dispatched troops from his army to drive Early away, but Early simply returned to the Shenandoah and continued to operate with impunity. Now Grant sent General Philip Sheridan to deal with Early. Sheridan had been appointed on August 1 to command the Army of the Shenandoah, and he was quick to take action when he arrived on the scene. On August 10, he marched his force toward Winchester. Early was alarmed, and pulled out of the city on August 11 to a more defensible position 20 miles south of Winchester. Sheridan followed with his force, settling his troops along Cedar Creek—just north of Strasburg, Virginia.

As ordered by Grant, Sheridan stopped to await reinforcements. His army, consisting of both infantry and cavalry, would eventually total about 37,000 troops. Sheridan waited for a few days, but Confederate raider John Mosby and his Rangers burned a large store of Sheridan's supplies. Alarmed and nearly out of food, Sheridan pulled back on August 16. This retreat was reminiscent of many Union operations in Virginia during the war. Early and others thought Sheridan was as timid and uncertain as other Federal commanders. That opinion changed little in the next month as Sheridan continued to wait and gather his force.

However, Sheridan would later prove he was very different from previous Yankee leaders. In September, he began a campaign that drove the Confederates from the valley and then rendered the area useless to the Southern cause by destroying all the crops and supplies.

HistoryChannel

This Month in Civil War History

August 1861

August 10 - Wilson's Creek/Oak Hills

August 21 - Confederate Assignments

Brig General Roswell S. Ripley CS Army Assigned

to command of the Dept. South Carolina

Brig General John B. Grayson CS Army assigned

to command of Dept of Middle and East Florida

August 26 - Kessler's Cross Lanes

August 28/29 - Hatteras Inlet Batteries/Fort Clark/Fort Hatteras

August 1862

August 5 - Baton Rouge/Magnolia Cemetery

August 6/9 - Kirksville

August 9 - Cedar Mountain/Slaughter's Mountain/Cedar Run

August 11 - Independence

August 15/16 - Lone Jack

August 20/22 - Fort Ridgely

August 22/25 - Rappahannock Station/Waterloo Bridge

August 25/27 - Manassas Station Operations

August 28 - Thoroughfare Gap/Chapman's Mill

August 28/30 - Manassas Second/Second Bull Run

August 29/30 - Richmond

August 1862 - Pope's Campaign.

Union General John Pope suffered defeated at the Second Battle of Bull Run on August 29/30. General Fitz-John Porter was held responsible for the defeat because he had failed to commit his troops to battle quickly enough; he was forced out of the army by 1863.

August 1863

August/December - Bombardment of Fort Sumter

Federal batteries erected on Morris Island opened fire on August 17 and continued their bombardment of Fort Sumter and the Charleston defenses until August 23. Despite a severe pounding, Fort Sumter's garrison held out. Siege operations continued against Fort Wagner on Morris Island.

Aug 17/23 - Fort Sumter/Charleston Harbor/Morris Island

August 21 - Chattanooga

August 21 - Lawrence/Lawrence Massacre

August 1864

August 1864 - General Sherman's Atlanta Campaign

Union General William T. Sherman departed Chattanooga, and was soon met by Confederate General Joseph

Johnston. Skillful strategy enabled Johnston to hold off

Sherman's force – almost twice the size of Johnston's.

However, Johnston's tactics caused his superiors to

replace him with General John Bell Hood, who was soon

defeated. Hood surrendered Atlanta, Georgia, on

September 1; Sherman occupied the city the next day.

The fall of Atlanta greatly boosted Northern morale.

August 5/7 - Utoy Creek

August 7 - Moorefield/Oldfields

August 13/20 - Deep Bottom II/Fussell's Mill/

Bailey's Creek

August 14/15 - Dalton II

August 16 - Guard Hill/Front Royal/Cedarville

August 18/21 - Globe Tavern/Yellow Tavern/

Blick's Station

August 20 - Lovejoy's Station

August 21 - Summit Point/Flowing Springs/

Cameron's Depot

August 21 - Memphis

August 25 - Ream's Station

August 25/29 - Smithfield Crossing

August 31/September 1 - Jonesborough

americancivilwar.com

Literary Lyons use the Last Words of "Stonewall" Jackson

by Henry and Bobbie Shaffner

It is not generally known, but interesting to note, none-the-less, that two great American writers, Ernest Hemingway and F. Scott Fitzgerald, made use of the famous last words of General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson in pieces that they both wrote.

Hemingway and Fitzgerald were friends, and competitors, as well. They shared the same editor, Maxwell Perkins, lived in Paris, France at the same time, during the 1920's, and critiqued each others works.

They had strong personal feelings toward each other, but Hemingway, it seems, was extremely critical of Fitzgerald,



Guiney's Station where Jackson said these words
Photo Duke University

although he owned most of Scott's books, studied them carefully, and learned a great deal from them.

Proof of Fitzgerald's influence on Hemingway comes in the title of Ernest's last novel, published in his lifetime, "Across the River and into the Trees," published in 1950.

Although F. Scott Fitzgerald was already gone by that time, the title of Hemingway's book came from Scott's quotation of General "Stonewall" Jackson's last words in "Afternoon of an Author," " Let us Cross over the River and Rest Under the Shade of the Trees."

Note: We have two new members.

Mr. & Mrs. Henry F. Shaffner II. Henry is a descendent of Stonewall Jackson.

Dedication of historic marker at The Christian Street Hospital

The Bella Vista Town Watch of south Philadelphia invite everyone to attend the dedication of a historical marker at the site of the Christian Street Hospital. The marker will be installed at the site of the first Civil War hospital at 924 Christian Street in south Philadelphia. The dedication will begin at 4:30 P.M. on Friday September 9, 2005, and all are invited, especially uniformed Civil War reenactors, Union and Confederate. Author and south Philadelphia historian **Cleste A. Morello**, will be the contact for the event.

The marker states:

First Civil War U. S. Army Hospital, founded May, 1861. Here Drs. Mitchell, Keen, Morehouse, and other used electric current, drugs, and other experiments in pioneering treatment of nerve and related disorders. Closed 1865.

Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission 2005

Wounded from the battlefields of Chancellorsville, Mine Run, Fredericksburg and especially Gettysburg came to this south Philadelphia site to be treated . . . or to die at the doctor's hand. Here, we honor those which medicine could not cure, and those who lost limbs, minds and hearts for the preservation of the Union.

For further information contact Ms. Celeste A. Morello at (215) 334-6008 - FAX (215) 334-2682.

Philadelphia Surgeons Who Served

*Philadelphia in the Civil War 1861 - 1865
Published 1913*

THE McCLELLAN HOSPITAL, in the immediate vicinity of Wayne Junction, was in the class of general hospitals especially constructed for the purpose. While, in the case of this hospital, changes of personnel among the officers were frequent (and this also applies to the other military hospitals then in operation in Philadelphia), the officials most closely identified with the "McClellan," as far as traceable, were: Surgeon in charge, Lewis Taylor; executive officer, A. A. Surgeon J. P. Murphy; asst. executive officer, Capt. T. C. Kendall of the Invalid Corps; asst. surgeons, Isaac Morris, Jr., Levi Curtis, H. C. Primrose, W. L. Wells, H. B. Buehler and Richard A. Cleeman.*

SUMMIT HOUSE HOSPITAL was situated on the site now occupied by St. Joseph's (Catholic) Hospital, Darby road near Paschalville. Surgeon in charge, J. H. Taylor, assisted by Surgeons I. Leavitt (executive officer), James A. Buchanan, G. W. Webb and S. R. Skillern. At a later period the hospital was administered by Surgeon Winthrop Sargeant. On August 24th, 1864, all of the white soldiers at the Summit House Hospital were removed to the Satterlee Hospital to make room for twelve hundred sick and wounded negro soldiers then being landed at Grays Ferry.

HESTONVILLE HOSPITAL, in the suburb of that name, was in charge of Surgeon D. Hayes Agnew, assisted by

Surgeons R. Taylor and J. Lodge.

HADDINGTON HOSPITAL occupied the old Bull's Head Tavern at Sixty-fifth and Vine streets. This building is still standing. This hospital was opened November 2d, 1862, in charge of Surgeon R. J. Levis. It was closed about one year later.

CUYLER HOSPITAL, Germantown, was established in the rear of the Town Hall and opened on September 9th, 1862, in charge of Surgeon James Darrach, with John Ashurst, Jr., A. A. S., as executive officer, Asst. surgeons, William R. Dunton, J. M. Leedom, T. F. Betton and R. N. Downs.

ISLINGTON LANE HOSPITAL was known locally as the "Smallpox Hospital," its function being the care of cases of this disease originating in the other hospitals. Assistant surgeon in charge, James V. Patterson.

TURNERS LANE HOSPITAL. A special study was made here of diseases of the nerves caused by wounds. It was located near the junction of Twenty-second and Oxford streets. Assistant Surgeon in charge, Charles H. Alden; executive officer, A. A. Surgeon C. B. King; staff, A. A. Surgeons Charles Carter, S. Weir Mitchell, W. W. Keen and J. A. Da Costa.

THE OFFICERS HOSPITAL was located in Camac's Woods near the intersection of Eleventh and Berks streets. Surgeon in charge, William M. Camac. Late in the course of the war this hospital was removed to Twenty-fourth and Chestnut streets.

THE EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL at Front and York streets was in charge of Surgeons Richard A. Cleeman and Robert P. Thomas.

THE BROAD STREET HOSPITAL

was opened February 2d, 1862, in the old station building of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company on the site now occupied by the Parkway Building. Branches of this hospital were afterward established in the old market house on Broad street below Race street and on Cherry street east of Broad street.

Surgeon John Neill was appointed in charge, his staff including Surgeons Thomas Yarrow, Henry Yarrow, Harrison Alien, H. M. Bellows, Henry Eggleton and Thomas Eggleton; Medical Cadets James Tyson, George W. Shields, E. R. Corson, Edward Livezy, J. W. Corson and W. R. D. Blackwood. The ladies actively interested in this hospital were from the many prominent families then resident near by. This hospital was closed when the Mower Hospital was completed but was reopened for a short time after the battle of Gettysburg, the surgeon then in charge being W. V. Keating.

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL occupied temporary buildings erected on the property of the large Catholic institution of the name at Seventeenth street and Girard avenue. Surgeon incharge, W. P. Moon.

THE MASTER STREET HOSPITAL occupied a manufacturing building at the northwest corner of Sixth and Master streets. It was opened upon July 1st, 1862, and continued until after the Chestnut Hill Hospital (Mower) was in operation, nearly a year later. It was considered one of the most efficient establishments in the city. Dr. Paul B. Goddard was surgeon in charge; resident surgeons, Kingston Goddard, Jr., A. Hamilton Smith, Matthias K. Knorr; visiting surgeons, Drs. Wm. H. Pancoast, David Gilbert, Joseph Klapp and Samuel Murphy; apothecary, Joseph B. Fox. The building was subsequently used as a factory for supplying sheets for the hospitals and underwear for the army.

THE GEORGE STREET HOSPITAL occupied the building of the Order of American Mechanics at Fourth and George streets. It was opened 'June 20th, 1862. Surgeon in charge, Lewis D. Harlow. It was closed on February 23d, 1863.

FIFTH STREET HOSPITAL was established under the direction of Surgeon Thomas G. Morton in the buildings of the Dunlap carriage factory, at Fifth and Buttonwood streets. It was opened in February, 1862. and was discontinued a year later, after which the structures were used as a military prison for Confederates and a barracks for the Provost Guard. The hospital was in charge of Surgeon A. C. Bournonville, assisted by Surgeons R. J. Dunglison and William M. Breed.

THE RACE STREET HOSPITAL occupied the armory of the National Guards on Race street below Sixth street. It



was closed March 18th, 1863. the patients being removed to Mower Hospital. Surgeon in charge, A. C. Bournonville.

THE TWELFTH STREET HOSPITAL, at Twelfth and Buttonwood streets, was opened October 22d, 1862, and continued about one year. Surgeon in charge, Thomas G. Morton.

THE FILBERT STREET HOSPITAL was established in the summer of 1862 at the fine State Arsenal building, southeast corner of Sixteenth and Filbert streets. The lower floors were used as a depot for military clothing. Surgeon

in charge, Richard A. Dunglison, assisted by Surgeons A. Douglas Hall, John W. S. Norris and S. Weir Mitchell. In February, 1863, this became a convalescent hospital under Surgeon V. P. Hibbard, and later in charge of Surgeons W. S. Forbes and Samuel S. Storrow, consecutively. The assistant surgeons were J. Wilson Magruder, James W. Draper, and A. Douglas Hall.**

THE SOUTH STREET HOSPITAL was located at Twenty-fourth and South streets. From its reputation for amputations it was often called by the soldiers the "stump hospital." The surgeon in charge was Harry C. Hart, who was succeeded in 1864 by Surgeon Henry James. The assistant surgeons were F. F. Maury, E. A. Koerper and A. B. Stonelake.

THE CHRISTIAN STREET HOSPITAL was located on the south side of that street below Tenth street, in Moyamensing Hall. Its proximity to the "Baltimore Railroad station" and to the great refreshment saloons gave it much importance. It was maintained to October 24th, 1864. When opened it was in charge of Surgeon John I. Reese, and later was under Surgeon R. J. Levis. Among those identified with this hospital were Assistant Surgeons S. Weir Mitchell, George R. Morehouse, Charles Holden, W. W. Keen, L. E. Nordmann and John H. Packard.

THE CATHARINE STREET HOSPITAL, at Eighth and Catharine streets, was also convenient to the great highway of military travel across the city, and of great service to passing troops. It was administered by Surgeon Robert R. Taylor.

WOOD STREET HOSPITAL, Twenty-second and Wood streets, was one of the earliest of the in-town hospitals, being continued to February 3d, 1863, when its officials and patients were transferred to the more salubrious environment of the Mower Hospital. Surgeon in charge, Caleb W. Horner; assistant surgeons, S. H. Horner, William H. Gordon and C. B. Voigt.

Among the Philadelphia surgeons who died in the service were:

Albert Owen Stille, Surgeon of the 23d Regiment, died at Fortress Monroe, June 23d, 1862.

James Knighton Shivers, died at Atlanta, 1865.

Joseph Hopkinson, Mower Hospital, died July 11th, 1865.

Charles Baker Riehle, Asst. Surgeon 8th Cavalry, died at

Washington, September 14th, 1862.
Edward Donaldson, medical cadet, U. S. A., died at
Washington, D. C., May 31st, 1864.

*A description of this hospital may be found in Dr. Mitchell's first novel, "In War Time." It was here that this distinguished surgeon began his studies of cases of nervous diseases, which he continued later at the Christian Street and Turner's Lane Hospitals.

**This hospital, the last one established at Philadelphia during the war, was arranged upon the general plan of the Mower Hospital, having an elliptic corridor from which eighteen wards radiated, the office building being in the center. It is fully described in Part I, Vol. 3, Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion.

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers for 2005/2006

September 7, 2005 - Wednesday

Hugh Boyle

President, Delaware Valley CWRT, Historian on the
Lincoln Assassination.

Topic: *That Scoundrel Dan Sickles*

NOTE CHANGE IN MEETING DATE

October 13, 2005 - Thursday

James Mundy

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

Topic: *The Tanner Manuscript, A Handwritten
Documentation of The Events of April 14, 1865,
The Night Abraham Lincoln was Assassinated*

November 2, 2005 - Wednesday

Ben Maryniak

President of the Buffalo CWRT, Author, Expert on
New York in the Civil War

Topic: His New Book *Faith in the Fight: Civil War
Chaplains*

NOTE CHANGE IN MEETING DATE

December 8, 2005 - Thursday

Michael Wunsch

Topic: *Abraham Lincoln's Visit to Philadelphia and
The Great Central Fair, June 16, 1864*

January 12, 2006 - Thursday

TBA

February 9, 2006 - Thursday

Ed Root And Jeff Stocker

Authors, Members of the CWRT of Eastern PA

Topic: Their New Book, *Massachusetts
Remembered: The 15th, 19th, & 20th Massachusetts
Regiment at Gettysburg*

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

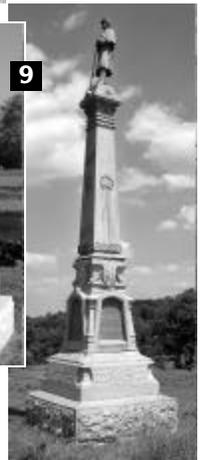
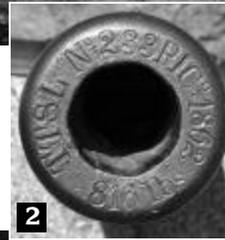
**Civil War Library and Underground Railroad Museum,
1805 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania**

**Questions to Mike Cavanaugh at 215.725.3602 or
chief96pbi@juno.com**

**Members go out to a local restaurant for dinner between
5:30 & 6 P.M.**

You're Welcome to Join Us!

Gettysburg Trivia



- 1 - What is this building and what was it used for?
- 2 - What is significant about this cannon barrel?
- 3 - What is the animal's name and what is the Regiment?
- 4 - What is the name, location and use of this cannon?
- 5 - What is this and who used it?
- 6 - What is significant about the word "CORA" and the location and name of the battery?
- 7 - What is this item and where is it located?
- 8 - What do these men have in common?
- 9 - What is unique about the 4th Ohio Monuments?
- 10 - What is this and the location?

Answers next month...

The 2005 Gettysburg Focus Weekends Blue & Gray Education Society

September 9 - The Round Tops - Tim Smith - 9 AM-1PM
 September 9 - Devil's Den - Tim Smith - 2 PM-6 PM
 September 10 - The Beau Sabreur 1 - Andie Custer - 9 AM-1PM
 September 10 - The Beau Sabreur 2 - Andie Custer - 2 PM-6 PM
 September 11 - Kelly's Irish Brigade - Bob Baker - 9 AM-1PM

October 14 - Kil-Cavalry 1 - Andie Custer - 9 AM-1PM
 October 14 - Kil-Cavalry 2 - Andie Custer - 2 PM-6 PM
 October 15 - Stone's Bucktail Brigade - Bob Baker - 9 AM-1PM
 October 15 - Barksdale's Brigade - Bob Baker - 2 PM-6 PM
 October 16 - The Town of Gettysburg - Tim Smith - 9 AM-1PM

November 11 - Oak Ridge - Tim Smith - 8:30 AM-12:30 PM
 November 11 - The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association -
 Tim Smith - 1:15 PM-5:15 PM

November 12 - The Stonewall Brigade - Bob Baker - 8:30 AM-12:30 PM
 November 12 - Kelly's Irish Brigade - Bob Baker - 1:15 PM-5:15 PM
 November 13 - Hancock the Superb - Andie Custer - 9 AM-1PM

Pricing and Registration Instructions:

Programs are individually priced at \$60 with an entire weekend costing \$300 for all 5 programs. There are no discounts and each program must be paid by check or credit card (Visa, Mastercard or American Express) at or before the event. Programs include transportation to and from the meeting point to the tour, usually by 15 passenger van, bottled water and light snacks. A lunch break is included between programs; however, it is not an included feature.

Due to the short and intense nature of the tour rest room stops are not planned and are by exception. Registrations may be mailed to BGES PO Box 129, Danville, VA 24543, or faxed to 434-836-3292 with credit card details or phoned in toll free to 1-888-741-2437. Walk ups accepted on a space available basis. Make checks payable to BGES.

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