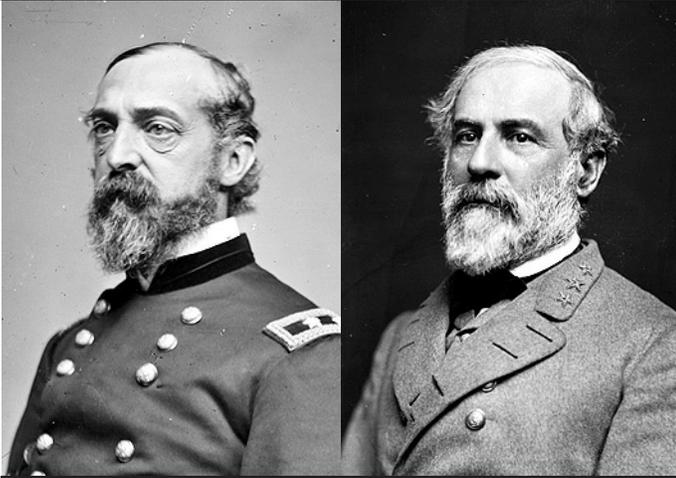


Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



August 10, 2006, The One Hundred and Forty-Fifth Year of the Civil War



Photos: LOC

Gettysburg Leadership Lessons for Lawyers (and non lawyers too!)

August 10th Thursday Meeting

The August 10th 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. The program will be "**Gettysburg Leadership Lessons for Lawyers (and non lawyers too!)**". Jay Jorgensen new book will be the topic of the program. Jay has been a speaker at Old Baldy several times and is the president of the Robert E. Lee CWRT of Central New Jersey. Jay's interest in the Civil War was piqued by his mother. She informed him that his great-grandfather fought with the 5th Ohio Cavalry Regiment. That passing interest has developed into a full-fledged passion for the country's momentous period in history. Taking his family on a weekend trip to Gettysburg in 1988 developed in Jay an appreciation and admiration for the battlefield. Since then he has returned to Gettysburg countless times, with the bulk of his interest and time being spent on the action in the Wheatfield. He has had a number of his articles published in "*Gettysburg Magazine*". Jay has also published a full-length account of the Wheatfield fighting, called "Gettysburg's Bloody Wheatfield". He lives in Colonia with wife Maureen, his sons John and Bob, and his Golden Retriever, Doubleday.

The President's Letter

It appears that the members of our round table are interested in the War in the West. Twenty fans showed up last month to hear a most enjoyable and informative program by **Jerry Carrier** on the Siege of Vicksburg. This was one of the largest crowds we have had in months. Jerry demonstrated the differences in the leadership qualities of General U. S. Grant and Confederate General John Pemberton. Also, the important, but virtually unknown battle of Champion Hill, was clearly detailed.

We have an old friend of the Old Baldy CWRT back in August, **Jay Jorgensen**. Jay, the president of the Robert E. Lee CWRT of Central New Jersey, will be talking about his new book, "*Gettysburg Leadership Lessons for Lawyers (and non lawyers too!)*". As you know Jay last visited us taking about his very popular book on the battle for the Wheatfield at Gettysburg. Gettysburg is always a popular topic at our round table so come on out a beat the heat. Always, friends and family as guests are most welcome.

We are delighted to report that **Dr. Richard J. Sommers** will be our Keynote Speaker at our 30th Anniversary Dinner. The date will be **SATURDAY JANUARY 20, 2007** at Williamson Restaurant in Horshom, PA. Dr. Sommers, noted historian and author, is the archivist the U. S. Army Military History Institute in Carlisle Barracks, PA. He is well known on the lecture circuit and is a popular battlefield guide especially at the Petersburg battlefields. Details on the dinner will be available after Labor Day. Please keep the date in mind for your future plans.

Our meeting place the Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum is in need for volunteers during the week and Saturdays. If you interested please contact our vice-president...

Herb Kaufman at Hkaufman@cwurmuseum.org
Millicent Sparks at MSparks@cwurmuseum.org
 Both may be contacted at (215) 735-8196.

See you all in August. Remember - dinner at the Marathon Restaurant, 19th and Spruce Sts. At 5:30 P.M. Join us for dinner with the speaker.

Regards, Mike Cavanaugh, President

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



Jerry Carrier

Photos: Don Wiles

“Vicksburg”

Jerry Carrier, Historian and Actor, gave an outstanding presentation on the the Vicksburg Campaign and the Generals who faced each other and their leadership qualities. He described the leadership and strategy used by each commander as the battles that lead up to the siege and final capture of Vicksburg. Again we had a very informative and very entertaining meeting. Almost a full house...

Today in Civil War History *The Battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri August 10, 1861*

The battle fought here on August 10, 1861, was the first major Civil War engagement west of the Mississippi River, involving about 5,400 Union troops and 12,000 Confederates. Although a Confederate victory, the Southerners failed to capitalize on their success. The battle led to greater federal military activity in Missouri, and set the stage for the Battle of Pea Ridge in March 1862. Wilson's Creek was also the scene of the death of Nathaniel Lyon, the first Union general to be killed in combat. With the exception of the vegetation, the 1,750 acre battlefield has changed little from its historic setting, enabling the visitor to experience the battlefield in near pristine condition.

The Battle of Wilson's Creek

The Battle of Wilson's Creek (called Oak Hills by the Confederates) was fought ten miles southwest of Springfield, Missouri on August 10, 1861. Named for the stream that crosses the area where the battle took place, it was a bitter struggle between Union and Confederate forces for control of Missouri in the first year of the Civil War.

Border State Politics

When the Civil War began in 1861, Missouri's allegiance was of vital concern to the Federal Government. The state's strategic position on the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers and its abundant manpower and natural resources made it imperative that she remain loyal to the Union. Most Missourians desired neutrality, but many, including the governor, Claiborne F. Jackson, held strong Southern sympathies and planned to cooperate with the Confederacy in its bid for independence.

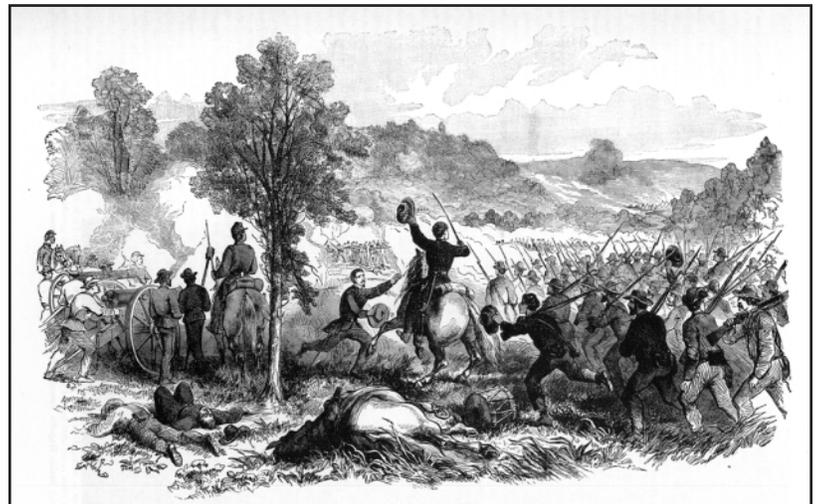
When President Lincoln called for troops to put down the rebellion, Missouri was asked to supply four regiments. Governor Jackson refused the request and ordered State military units to muster at Camp Jackson outside Saint Louis and prepare to seize the U.S. Arsenal in that city. They had not, however, counted on the resourcefulness of the arsenal's commander, Captain Nathaniel Lyon.

Learning of the governor's intentions, Lyon had most of the weapons moved secretly to Illinois. On May 10 he marched 7,000 men out to Camp Jackson and forced its surrender. In June, after a futile meeting with Governor Jackson to resolve their differences, Lyon (now a brigadier general) led an army up the Missouri River and captured the state capital at Jefferson City. After an unsuccessful stand at Boonville a few miles upstream, Governor Jackson retreated to southwest Missouri with elements of the State Guard.

Why Wilson's Creek?

After installing a pro-Union state government and picking up reinforcements, Lyon moved toward southwest Missouri. By July 13, 1861, he was encamped at Springfield with about 6,000 soldiers, consisting of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 5th Missouri Infantry, the 1st Iowa Infantry, the 1st and 2nd Kansas Infantry, several companies of Regular Army infantry and cavalry, and three batteries of artillery.

Meanwhile, 75 miles southwest of Springfield, Major General Sterling Price, commanding the Missouri State Guard, had been busy drilling the 5,200 soldiers in his charge. By the end of July, when troops under Generals Ben McCulloch and N. Bart Pearce rendezvoused with Price, the total Confederate force exceeded 12,000 men. On July 31, after formulating plans to capture Lyon's army and regain control of the state, Price, McCulloch, and Pearce marched northeast to attack the Federals. Lyon, hoping to surprise the Confederates, marched from



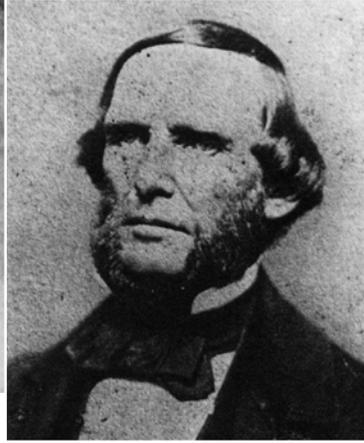
The Charge of the 1st Iowa Regiment, under General Lyon, at the Battle of Wilson's Creek, Near Springfield, MO, August 10th, 1861. Image: Campfires and Battles

Springfield on August 1. The next day the Union troops mauled the Southern vanguard at Dug Springs. Lyon, discovering he was outnumbered, ordered a withdrawal to Springfield. The Confederates followed and by August 6 were encamped near Wilson's Creek.

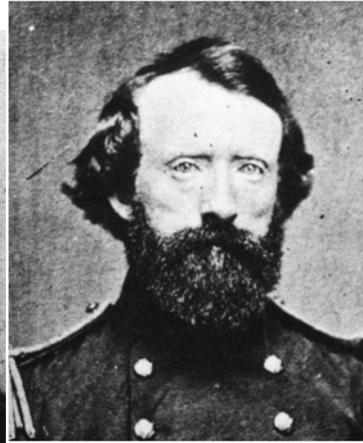


Major General
Sterling Price
Missouri State Guard CSA

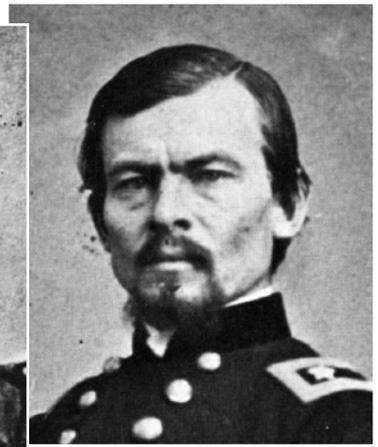
Photos: Images of War



Brigadier General
Ben McCulloch
Western Army CSA



Brigadier General
Nathaniel Lyon
Army of the West USA



Colonel
Franz Sigel
Second Brigade
Army of the West USA

The Battle

Despite inferior numbers, Lyon decided to attack the Confederate encampment. Leaving about 1,000 men behind to guard his supplies, the Federal commander led 5,400 soldiers out of Springfield on the night of August 9. Lyon's plan called for 1,200 men under Colonel Franz Sigel to swing wide to the south, flanking the Confederate right, while the main body of troops struck from the north. Success hinged on the element of surprise.

Ironically, the Confederate leaders also planned a surprise attack on the Federals, but rain on the night of the 9th caused McCulloch (who was now in overall command) to cancel the operation. On the morning of the 10th, Lyon's attack caught the Southerners off guard, driving them back. Forging rapidly ahead, the Federals overran several Confederate camps and occupied the crest of a ridge subsequently called "Bloody Hill." Nearby, the Pulaski Arkansas Battery opened fire, checking the advance. This gave Price's infantry time to form a battle line on the hill's south slope.

For more than five hours the battle raged on Bloody Hill. Fighting was often at close quarters, and the tide turned with each charge and countercharge. Sigel's flanking maneuver, initially successful, collapsed altogether when McCulloch's men counterattacked at the Sharp Farm. Defeated, Sigel and his troops fled.

On Bloody Hill, at about 9:30 a.m., General Lyon, who had been wounded twice already, was killed while leading a countercharge. Major Samuel Sturgis assumed command of the Federal forces and by 11 a.m., with ammunition nearly exhausted, ordered a withdrawal to Springfield. The Battle of Wilson's Creek was over. Losses were heavy and about equal on both sides—1,317 for the Federals, 1,222 for the Confederates. The Southerners, though victorious on the field, were not able to pursue the Northerners. Lyon lost the battle and his life, but he achieved his goal: Missouri remained under Union control.

The Civil War in Missouri

The Battle of Wilson's Creek marked the beginning of the Civil War in Missouri. For the next three and a half years, the state was the scene of savage and fierce fighting,

mostly guerrilla warfare, with small bands of mounted raiders destroying anything military or civilian that could aid the enemy. By the time the conflict ended in the spring of 1865, Missouri had witnessed so many battles and skirmishes that it ranks as the third most fought-over state in the Nation.

The Confederates made only two large-scale attempts to break the Federal hold on Missouri, both of them directed by Sterling Price. Shortly after Wilson's Creek, Price led his Missouri State Guard north and captured the Union garrison at Lexington. He and his troops remained in the state until early 1862, when a Federal army drove them into Arkansas. The subsequent Union victory at the Battle of Pea Ridge in March kept organized Confederate military forces out of Missouri for more than two years.

In September 1864 Price returned to Missouri with an army of some 12,000 men. By the time his campaign ended, he had marched nearly 1,500 miles, fought 43 battles or skirmishes, and destroyed an estimated \$10 million worth of property. Yet the campaign ended in disaster. At Westport on October 23, Price was soundly defeated in the largest battle fought west of the Mississippi and forced to retreat south. His withdrawal ended organized Confederate military operations in Missouri.

Article: National Park Service

BATTLE UNIFORM

Adams County News
July 5, 1913

Confederate Here in Uniform he Wore in the Battle

Wearing a tattered uniform of gray, Alexander Hunter, of Virginia, was the central point of interest on the streets of town Wed. morning. Mr. Hunter is wearing the identical suit and hat which he wore at Gettysburg fifty years ago. The suit is in rags and has a bullet hole through one of the sleeves. He carries all his accoutrements used at Gettysburg and wears a Union belt taken from a foe at Gettysburg. Mr. Hunter was a member of the Black Horse Cavalry.

Thanks to Ginny Gage - Editor of the Camp Griffin Gazette,
Green Mountain CWRT for this collection of articles



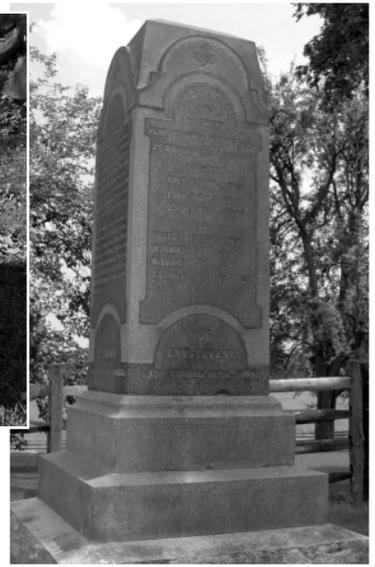
106th Pennsylvania Regiment Infantry located on Hancock Avenue - The Angle



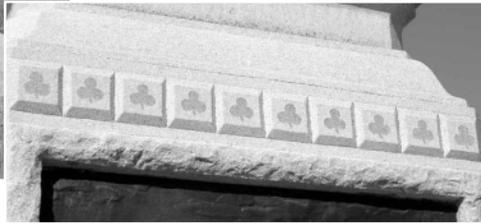
Bronze Plaque showing 106th Pennsylvania Regiment charging the Codori House and Barn



106th Pennsylvania Regiment Infantry located on East Cemetery Hill



106th Pennsylvania Regiment Infantry located on Emittsburg Road



There are 40 carved Trefoils (2nd Corps) that go around the monument showing the standard number of rounds carried into battle

Photos: Don Wiles

"Philadelphia in the Civil War"
Published in 1913

One Hundred And Sixth Regiment Infantry

Colonel Turner G. Morehead to April 5th, 1864.
Lieut.-Col. William L. Curry to May 11th, 1864.
Total Enrollment 1,020 Officers and Men.

After the return of the 22d Regiment, of the three-months' enlistments, its Colonel, Turner G. Morehead, a veteran of the Mexican War, and some of his officers commenced to recruit a new regiment for the three-year service; It was mustered in during August, September and October, 1861. Many members of the Philadelphia Light Guards and a large number of the enlisted men of the "22d" joined this command, which was first known as the "Fifth California" Regiment, being part of Colonel Baker's California Brigade, but later as one of the four regiments composing the Philadelphia Brigade.

The "106th" joined Colonel Baker's Brigade just prior to the battle of Ball's Bluff, Va., in which part of his force was trapped.

Under Brigadier-General William W. Burns, and as a unit to the Second Army Corps in the Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac, the "106th1" shared in all of the marches and battles of the Philadelphia Brigade through the Virginia Peninsula up to the gates of Richmond, and from Savage Station to Harrison Landing, fighting desperately at Savage Station, at Glendale and Malvern Hill, then in the succeeding Pope Campaign, where, at Flint Hill, acting as rear guard of the army in the retreat from the Second Bull Run, they led the enemy into a trap, inflicted great loss upon him and checked his advance in that direction, thence along the road that led to Antietam.

Here, with Gen. Oliver O- Howard as Brigade Commander, on that beautiful September morning, in what is known as the "West Wood," the brigade fought heroically against fearful odds when all the other troops had left, holding their ground until the enemy, in over-whelming numbers, swept around their flank, compelled them to retire, leaving upon that part of Antietam's bloody field five hundred and forty-five of their members killed and wounded.

The Second Corps now returned to Virginia and to Fredericksburg's fatal field where, for the first time, the Philadelphia Brigade was commanded by one of Philadelphia's sons, Brigadier-General Joshua T. Owen, who led his brigade in that fearful charge upon Marye's Heights, until he got within ninety yards of the famous stone wall, and, unwilling to give up one foot of the ground he had gained with such heavy loss, directed his men to lie down, and all that long, cold December day they lay there, subjected to both infantry and artillery fire, until relieved after dark.

The regiment had been so depleted by the storm of battle at Antietam and Fredericksburg that, after a winter in camp and accession of recruits; it reported to Gettysburg, along with the equally reduced 69th, 71st and 72d Regiments, with but three hundred and thirty-five officers and men. The brigade was now commanded by Brigadier-General Alexander S. Webb. Arriving upon the field on the morning of the second; Companies A and B were at once advanced as skirmishers to the Emmitsburg road, and during the morning made a gallant attack upon the Bliss House, between the lines, and with the help of four companies of the 12th New Jersey Regiment, dislodged the enemy, burned the house and barn and captured one hundred prisoners.

Near the conclusion of the heavy fighting on the left of our line, on the afternoon of July 2d, when Wright, with his Georgia brigade, had swept around the right of Sickles'

command and had captured the guns of Brown's Rhode Island Battery and was forcing his way to the position of the Philadelphia Brigade, Gen. Hancock ordered the 106th Regiment to charge upon the advancing enemy, upon whom the brigade was pouring a withering fire. Dashing over the low stone wall the regiment rushed the then dis-comfited enemy and drove him back to and beyond the Emmitsburg road, recapturing the guns of Brown's Battery and two hundred and fifty prisoners, principally of the 48th Georgia Regiment, including its colonel and twenty officers. The regiment returned to its position with the brigade and was immediately hurried to the right, upon request of Gen. Howard, leaving a detail of fifty men and two full companies, A and B, with the brigade, upon the front of Gibbon's Division of the Second Corps.

In the gathering shadows of evening a gray column of Early's men, among them the vaunted "Louisiana Tigers" was sent swarming up the slope of Cemetery Hill east of the Baltimore pike, where Rickett's and Weiderick's batteries needed instant help, and the "106th" arrived in time to join with the decimated regiments of Howard's Eleventh Corps, saved the guns of those batteries, and hurled back the few survivors of that gallant and deadly sortie.

On the morning of the fourth, the regiment was ordered to advance and reconnoitre towards the town. Finding their way but feebly contested, they pushed forward and found that the enemy had evacuated. Thus the "106th" Regiment was among the first to enter Gettysburg since the retreat through it on the night of July 1st. Its outpost line and the two companies that remained with the brigade shared the glory of the repulse of Pickett at the "clump of trees."

After Gettysburg, the Philadelphia Brigade, less than a regiment in numbers, returned to Virginia, and went into camp near Brandy Station for the winter, during which time many of the regiment re-enlisted. In April, 1864, Col. Morehead resigned.

During the summer campaign of 1864, battle followed battle with terrible regularity; as the waning fortunes of the Confederacy made its brave soldiery more desperate, and our men more determined to bring the war to an end, beginning with the three-days¹ battle of the Wilderness and continuing through Spotsylvania Court House, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, in all of which the regiment was in the thickest of the fighting and suffered the heavy loss of five officers and one hundred and ten men from its already reduced numbers. Among the many lost at Spotsylvania was Lieut-Col. William L. Curry, who died, a month later, of his wound.

Before Petersburg, the 106th" was given surcease of fighting, when its term of enlistment expired, but, unfortunately, before that event, on June 22d, 1864, three officers and ninety-one men were taken prisoners. On July 27th the veterans and recruits were consolidated into three companies, F, H and K, and united with the 69th Regiment for field service, but retained its identity as a separate battalion- The remainder of the regiment was sent to Washington, and after a period of guard duty at Arlington Heights, for about thirty days, was ordered to Philadelphia and was mustered out on September 10th, 1864.

The 106th Battalion, left in the field, served through Deep Bottom, Reams Station, Boydton Plank Road, Hatcher's

Run and Dabney Mills to the scene of the surrender of Appomattox, participated in the Grand Review at Washington, and was mustered out on June 30th, 1865.¹

Total Losses.

Killed or died from wounds	officers	0	men	90
Died of disease or other causes		1		94
Wounded, not mortally		24		373
Captured or missing		5		152

Battles (Including those of the 106th Battalion)

Yorktown, Fair Oaks. Peach Orchard, Savage Station. Glendale, Malvern Hill, Flint Hill, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Haymarket. Gettysburg, Kelly's Ford, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna. Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor. Petersburg, Strawberry Plains. Deep Bottom. Ream's Station, Boydton Plank Road, Hatcher's Run (February 6 and 7, 1865), Hatcher's Run (March 25, 1865), Dabney's Mill, Appomattox Court House.

¹ On October 18th, 1911, fifteen of the thirty survivors of the regiment met at 1108 Sansom street to celebrate the semi-centennial anniversary of organization. Those present were Col. R. W. P. Alien, the only surviving original officer; Thomas Thompson, Dr. G. J. R. Miller. Col. Joseph R. C. Ward, J. E. Heller, W. H. Huddell. George Waldron, Joseph Weber. George Hellem, William H. Abrams, Daniel E. Ridge, Maurice Finn and Sergt.-Major William H. Neiler.

"Philadelphia in the Civil War"
Published in 1913

**Eastern Troops
to the Army of the Cumberland**

With the opening of the third year of the war; upon January 2d, 1863; came news of the battle of Murfreesboro (or Stone's River); an obscure railroad point in Tennessee about fifty miles northwest from Chattanooga; where the Confederate Gen. Bragg had his chief base of supplies; This battle attracted but little attention in the East where the public were absorbed in watching the course of events in Virginia and upon the Atlantic coast. The only Pennsylvania regiments engaged at Stone's River with the large Federal force assembled there under Major-Gen. W. S. Rosecrans were the 77th, 78th, 79th and 80th Infantry and the 7th and part of the 15th Cavalry. Eastern troops were few in the western armies, while, upon the contrary, western commands were numerous in the Army of the Potomac. At the battle of Fredericksburg, twenty-one western regiments participated, and at Gettysburg the western States (not including West Virginia) were represented by twenty-six regiments and four batteries. The East felt that the West was abundantly able to take care of its own share of the war. It was distinctly a surprise and a shock, therefore, when, on September 23d, 1863, twenty thousand picked troops were suddenly taken from the Army of the Potomac and hurried westward, under Gen. Hooker, to Chattanooga.¹ The troops transferred were the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps, which now became a part of the Twentieth Corps.² The 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, largely composed of Philadelphians, was, up to this time, with the exception of the 7th Cavalry and 9th Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, the only command in the Army of the Cumberland which was of local interest. This regiment, commanded by Col. William J. Palmer, was attached to the Second Division of the Fourteenth Army Corps. The regiments arriving with

Hooker, wholly or partly of Philadelphia volunteers, were the 27th, 28th, 29th, 73d, 75th, 109th, 111th and 147th Infantry, and Knap's Ind. Battery E.

The result of the sanguinary battle of Chickamauga, fought September 19th, 1863, was to "bottle up" the forty thousand men under Rosecrans at Chattanooga. This city is located upon a picturesque bend of the Tennessee River; and is dominated by the lofty cliffs of Lookout Mountain, and the heights of Mission (or Missionary) Ridge. Gen. Bragg had occupied these points of vantage as well as the approaches with a superior force, and had sat down, contentedly, to starve out the Federals. Major-General Hooker's errand was to correct this condition of things.

Upon October 16th, 1863, the several western departments of the army were consolidated into the "Military Division of the Mississippi," and Major-General U. S. Grant was placed in command. His immediate subordinates were Major-General William T. Sherman and Major-General George H. Thomas. The dramatic events which subsequently transpired in the vicinity of Chattanooga and later upon Gen. Sherman's famous march, "one hundred thousand strong," are outlined in the stories of these regiments and that of the 15th Cavalry.

The Blessings of Booze

By Julia J. Preston
(Grandaughter of "Stonewall" Jackson)
Courtesy of Henry & Bobbie Shaffner

*November, 1981
Presbyterian Home, High Point, NC*

So much has been said about the Evils of Alcohol that I am taking my courage in both hands and am writing in defense of Demon Rum.

We learn not from hearsay, but from personal experience.

My doctor advocates a mild Stimulant for all Senior Citizens as it keeps their sluggish circulation more active.

For myself I have found that frequent small amounts of Vodka mixed with orange juice and ice ("Orange Blossom"), or Sherry gives me a gentle glow, makes me more tolerant. more aware of the needs of those around me and makes me easier to get on with.

I am convinced that alcohol kills off dangerous germs in the-body, hence preventing many diseases.

I also find that alcohol helps me to walk better, to fight Stoopng, to eat and sleep better; to see and hear and to think more clearly. It fights Depression, which sometimes covers me like a black cloud, dispelled by a nice, cozy drink, preferably with a friend... and helps me to "face the Unseen with a Cheer".

The following memorials stand in testimony of the services rendered by the Philadelphia troops in the vicinity of Chattanooga.

27th Pennsylvania Infantry, Monument, Orchard Knob.
28th Pennsylvania Infantry, Monument on slope of Lookout Mountain.
29th Pennsylvania Infantry, Tablet, palisade of Lookout Mountain.
73d Pennsylvania Infantry, Monument, Missionary Ridge, near tunnel.
75th Pennsylvania Infantry, Monument, Orchard Knob.
109th Pennsylvania Infantry, Monument, Orchard Knob.
147th Pennsylvania Infantry, Monument, near Craven House, Lookout Mountain.
9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Monument, near Glenn House, Chickamauga National Park.
15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Monument, Dyer House, Chickamauga National Park.
Knap's Battery F., Monument, Orchard Knob.

1 Of the forty-nine regiments, one company of infantry and seven batteries in the Hooker movement, thirty-five regiments, one company and three batteries were from the eastern States.

2 Under General Order No. 72, dated March 24th, 1863, the original Twentieth Army Corps was consolidated with the Twenty-first Corps to form the Fourth Corps, which was placed in command of Major-Gen. Gordon Granger.

The Civil War Institute

Sponsored by the Delaware Valley Civil War Round Table at Manor College

Fall 2006 Schedule

All classes are Act 48 approved

Civil War Series Overview (1861-1865) – This series provides the big picture of the events that led to the war, the major battles and the after-effects that still impact our nation today. The war will be examined year by year. This is a 6-week program conducted by instructors who are experts on the subject. It is one you will not want to miss. This Core Course runs for 6 Thursdays, September 7 through October 12. Members of the Round Table will be instructors each week. \$70

Life of the Common Soldier – The common soldier of the Civil War marched over dusty and often muddy roads to fight in the bloodiest battles ever seen in the Western Hemisphere. Yet they were scarcely heard publicly in their own time. Here is an examination of how they lived, what they believed and why they left home to volunteer to fight, and how they fought and died. Individual deeds, joys and hardships were recorded in thousands of letters and diaries; here is an opportunity to share their experiences. This Core Course will be presented by Herb Kaufman for 6 Mondays, September 25 through October 30. \$70

John Brown and Harper's Ferry – What kind of man was John Brown? What led him to his self-righteous crusade for freedom that involved acts of lawless violence? This course answers these questions and tells of those who helped him, encouraged him and supported him. It will show how his dream of a slave rebellion ended in his death. John Brown was an important link in the chain of events that led to the Civil War. The course will reveal the man, his mission and his place in American history. Pat Caldwell will lead this elective course for 3 Wednesdays, October 25 through November 8. \$40

Sherman's March to Victory – Follow General William Tecumseh Sherman's mighty western army as it fights through Dalton, Resaca, Pickett's Mill and Kennesaw Mountain, finally to capture Atlanta. Then Sherman breaks loose from his supply line and sweeps along a 60-mile-wide path of destruction, making Georgia howl in what has been called the first modern, total-war strategy. He captures Savannah, the Mother City of Georgia, as a Christmas gift to President Lincoln, proceeds on to Columbia, S.C., and then to the final battle against his wily old foe, General Joseph Johnston, at Bentonville, N.C. Join Frank Avato for this elective course for 3 Thursdays, November 2 through November 16. \$40

Civil War Potpourri – This brand-new course will cover a different topic each week, hosted by a different member of the Round Table. On the agenda are the Critical Role of Horses in the Civil War, Notable Civil War Marriages, Spies for the Blue and Gray, How the Press Covered the War, the Women's War, and a final panel discussion on Heroes, Rogues and Lunatics – Memorable Personalities of the War. This exciting elective will cover 6 Mondays, November 6 through December 11. \$70

Classes will run from 6:30 till 8:30 pm
Manor College
700 Fox Chase Road
Jenkintown, PA
Call (215) 884-2218 to register.

Volunteers needed for a World-Class Museum

The Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum at 1805 Pine Street in Philadelphia is actively seeking volunteers. The museum, formerly the Civil War Library and Museum, has a new direction and new mission: "The Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum of Philadelphia interprets the struggle for freedom, equality and national unity in 19th century America, in order to inspire a better understanding of that struggle and a renewed dedication to its importance today."

All volunteers will receive training in the interpretation of the American Experience of this turbulent era. Volunteers will further the public's understanding of the cultural and historical aspects of the museum's collection, and how its paintings, prints, artifacts and documents express and reflect the real-life experiences of men, women, and children.

At this time the museum is open Thursday, Friday and Saturday from 11:00 AM to 4:30 PM. Volunteers may work a schedule of their own convenience. You can work a regular schedule every week, or once a month, or any number of days that fits your personal schedule. Prospective volunteers are invited to visit the museum free of charge to explore the opportunity of becoming directly involved in the operation of the nation's oldest Civil War museum.

If you would like more information or wish to join this historic and remarkable museum please contact:

Herb Kaufman, Education and Programs Associate,
HKaufman@cwurmuseum.org, or
Millicent Sparks, Education and Outreach Coordinator,
MSparks@cwurmuseum.org, 215-735-8196.

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers for 2006

August 10, 2006 - Thursday

Jay Jorgensen

Author, Battlefield Guide, President of the Robert E. Lee CWRT of Central New Jersey

Topic: Gettysburg Leadership Lessons:
A Dozen Crucial Points of the Battle

September 14, 2006 - Thursday

Roger Arthur

Historian, Lecturer and Teacher
Topic: The Northern Command: Why the Grant, Sherman, Sheridan Alliance Worked

October 12, 2006 - Thursday

Hugh Boyle

President of the Delaware Valley CWRT,
Instructor of Civil War at Manor College
Topic: Civil War Marriages

November 16, 2006 - Thursday

Herb Kauffman

Vice-President Of The Old Baldy CWRT. Treasurer,
Del-Val CWRT., Gettysburg Historian
Topic: History and Development of the Gettysburg Battlefield,
1864 through 1910

December 14, 2006 - Thursday

Steve Wright

Past President of the Old Baldy CWRT, Past Curator of the Civil War Library and Museum, Historian
Topic: Minnesota Sioux Uprising

January 20, 2007 - Saturday

Old Baldy CWRT 30th Anniversary Dinner

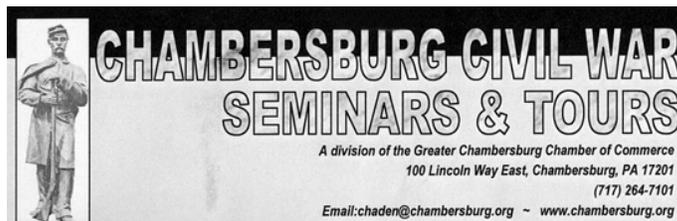
Williamsons Restaurant , Horsham, PA.
Details to be announced

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 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!



CHAMBERSBURG CIVIL WAR SEMINARS & TOURS
A division of the Greater Chambersburg Chamber of Commerce
100 Lincoln Way East, Chambersburg, PA 17201
(717) 264-7101
Email: chaden@chambersburg.org ~ www.chambersburg.org

The Cornfield to the Dunker Church: The Morning Phase at Antietam

September 22 - 24

Join Pulitzer prize winning author James McPherson and nationally known historians Ed Bearss and Dennis Frye for an in-depth look at the first four hours of America's bloodiest day. Commemorate the anniversary of this great battle with leading Antietam scholars Ted Alexander, Ed

Bearss, James McPherson, Dennis Frye, and others. During this tour we will visit a number of historic structures on the battlefield not generally open to the public.

**Member Appreciation Days
October 20 - 21
(Free Event)**

This is our chance to say thank you for all of your support. We will include talks by leading historians, a walking tour, reception, buffet breakfast and time to take in and enjoy "Apple Fest" in downtown Chambersburg.

CONTACT INFORMATION
Greater Chambersburg Chamber of Commerce
100 Lincoln Way East; Suite A
Chambersburg, PA 17201
(717) 264-7101, chaden@chambersburg.org

Blue & Gray Education Society 2006 Schedule

BGES is Proud to Announce its 2006 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.

August 28-September 1: Bleeding Kansas with Ed Bearss, Nicole Etcheson, Kendall Gott and other staff pending based in Kansas City, Missouri

September 13-16: Great Issues of Gettysburg: The Sickles-Meade Controversy. Staff announcement pending. Based in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

September 25-29: America's Cradles of Revolution: Charleston, SC with Ed Bearss and Rick Hatcher based in Charleston, South Carolina

September 30-October 1: 5th Annual Massachusetts School of Law and BGES Annual Symposium, The North in the Civil War: Lincoln and His Generals. Staff announcement pending, based in Andover, Massachusetts

October 13-15: Gettysburg FOCUS Weekend 2006 Part 1: Five different four hour tours with some of the best of Gettysburg Licensed Battlefield Guides, based in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

October 18-21: The Vicksburg Campaign Part 4: Grant Disposed of Johnston (Grindstone Ford to Jackson) with Parker Hills and Len Riedel, based in Vicksburg, MS.

November 10-12: Gettysburg FOCUS Weekend 2006 Part 2: 5 more different four hour tours with some of the best of the Gettysburg Licensed Battlefield Guides, based in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

November 16-18: BGES Staff Ride of the Battle of South Mountain, Crampton's Gap and Maryland Heights with Dennis Frye, Tom Clemens, Corky Lowe and Al Preston based in Hagerstown, Maryland

December 11-16: Cajuns, Coonasses and War with Ed Bearss and others based in New Orleans, Louisiana.

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: Mike Cavanaugh	Annual Memberships
Vice President: Herb Kaufman	Students: \$12.50
Treasurer: William George	Individuals: \$25.00
Secretary: Tina Newberry	Families: \$35.00

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