

# Old Baldy

## Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



August 9, 2007, The One Hundred and Forty-Seventh Year of the Civil War

### ***FORTS: How to Make Them and How to Take Them***



The Thursday, **August 9th** Meeting of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table **will start at 7:30 PM** at the Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum at 1805 Pine Street in Philadelphia. With recent items of interest in the news about Fort Mifflin in South Philadelphia, and our June trip to Fort Delaware on Pea Patch Island in the middle of the Delaware River, it's perfectly fitting that the topic will be ***"FORTS: How to Make Them & How to Take Them"***. Our Guest Speaker will be **Dennis Kelly**, National Park Service historian with 20 years of service. His NPS assignments included Manassas, VA, Stones River, TN, and 13 years at Kennesaw Mountain, GA as park historian. Mr. Kelly has traveled extensively visiting such famous sites as Hastings, Waterloo, the D-Day beaches, Cadiz, Cannae, Malta, Tripoli, Marathon, Troy, Gallipoli, Constantinople and many more. He has studied fortifications built by the Greeks, Celts, Romans, Vikings, Britons, Spaniards, Frenchmen, and Germans of the Nazi regime. Needless to say, he's also seen plenty of the fortifications built along our own Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and his presentation will cover the Civil War's army-navy amphibious operations. In the early part of the 19th century our nation's early military planners constructed a chain of forts to secure the United States from seaborne invasion. But the last thing the US engineers imagined was a situ-

ation whereby half of their work would be internally seized, and that government forces would have to fight to recapture its own forts. Such was the seacoast during the Civil War.

Join us on **Thursday, August 9th** for this most interesting and informative presentation.

*This will be another great meeting that you don't want to miss...*

### **President's Message**

This month we say "so long," at least temporarily, to a couple of long-time members of Old Baldy Civil War Round Table.

First, our long serving (or is it long suffering?) Recording Secretary **Tina Newberry** has taken a tenure-

position teaching art at Indiana University in Bloomington, Indiana. Tina definitely added something to every meeting with her perceptive and penetrating questions. While her shoes will be difficult to fill, **Bill Hughes** has agreed to attempt to do so and we all believe that he is up to the task. If there is one story about Tina that will stick with me forever it was the time that she showed up for the "show and tell" meeting with her cavalry carbine tucked under her arm. When asked how she brought the gun to the meeting she said, "I just walked down the street with it..." Although diminutive, I have little doubt that no one gave Tina any problems that night. And if they had, I have a sneaking suspicion that she probably could have taken care of herself as she is a veteran of the North-South Skirmish Association and also shoots with the Cowboy Action Shooters.

The other member we must say good-bye to is **Billy Holdsworth**, who enlisted in the Marines and reported to Marine Corps Recruit Depot Paris Island on 12 July. He will be at MCRD Parris Island for thirteen weeks ("boot camp" has been shortened due to current military needs), after which he will receive a 10-day leave. He will then report for School of Infantry/Marine Combat Training before attending training in his Military Occupation Specialty (MOS). Longtime members of Old Baldy have literally seen Billy grow-up

*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.**

in the round table, attending meetings and participating in the annual Hancock Tomb ceremony with his dad, Bill Holdsworth. The **Holdsworths** first started representing Old Baldy at the Hancock Tomb ceremony when Billy was only five, some thirteen years ago. This year Billy passed the torch of the wreath-laying to his younger brothers, John and Kenny, so Old Baldy will be well represented to years to come.

I will admit that I've been doing quite a bit of thinking about Tina and Billy and their moving on to their respective future endeavors over the last couple of weeks. I've moved around a lot in my life, having moved around quite a bit as a kid and being a transplanted mid-westerner because of the National Park Service. (At one time I was very proud of the fact that I could cram all of my worldly possessions in a 1965 Chevy Impala. The last time my wife and I moved, fourteen years ago, there were over 30 boxes of books alone!) I can only imagine the excitement, thrill, and trepidation Tina must feel about packing up and moving to a job that is half-way across the country in a place where she knows no-one. I can tell you from past experience, that no matter how good the money or the benefits are you always wonder if you made the right decision. (Note to Tina: you

have to believe you did!) Regardless of where you end up, Tina, rest assured that you will always have a place in our hearts and that we will always keep a seat for you at the meetings!! The meetings definitely won't be the same without you as you always asked the best questions!!

Watching Billy decide to join the Marines and go off on this endeavor has been a very emotional experience for his parents, as well as his close friends and family. Our country is truly blessed to have young people like Billy serve in the military and he is a great credit to his family, his community, and certainly himself. We wish Billy all the best with his career in the military and hope that he will have opportunity to visit us on occasion when he is home from time to time.

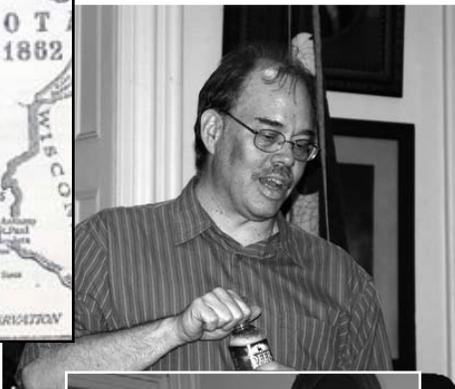
I've always said when it comes to membership - it isn't quantity but rather quality that counts when it comes to Old Baldy members! Tina and Billy prove my point. We wish them all the best and we will keep them both in our thoughts and prayers.

*As with everyone else - , I look forward to seeing you at the August meeting! Be well!!*

*Steven J. Wright, President*

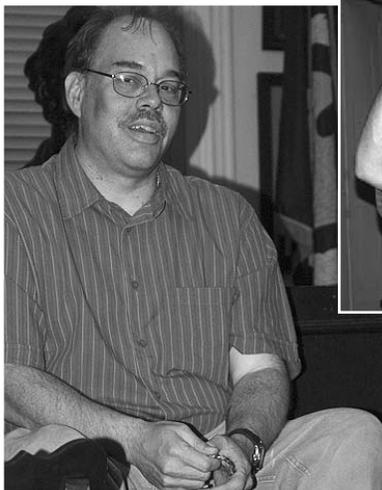
**Footnote:** *Billy's parents have received two letters from him so far in which he reports being very busy, doing lots of drill, and becoming very friendly with his M-16...*

## July 12, 2007... "The Minnesota Sioux Uprising"



**Steven Wright** gave us a great presentation on the history of the Sioux Uprising during the Civil War. Growing up in that area and Steve's love of research and history has given him the opportunity to absorb a great amount of knowledge of the "Uprising" that he has passed on to us. Poor treatment of the Indians by government officials is a leading explanation for the "Uprising". This was only one of many factors. The Dakota had been forced onto reservations by an insurgence of white settlers. They had made treaties with the United States government. In these treaties the Indians agreed to move onto the reservations in return for a large sum of money. However, only a portion of the purchase price was ever paid. The government paid a stipulation but the agents, to whom it was sent for distribution, pocketed the larger portion of the money.. The "Uprising" began on August 17, 1862 the end came right after August

20, 1862 and the trial began October 25, 1862 and the hanging was on December 26, 1862. The conflict also resulted in the largest mass execution in U.S. history, when 38 Dakota men, convicted of murder and rape, were hanged in Mankato, Minnesota.



**Steven Wright**



**Again we enjoyed the fine talents of Steve...**

## Saying good bye to Tina...



Who will now take over her responsibility of coming in last to our meetings to make sure everybody was there? Who will now ask all "those" questions of our guest speakers? Who will now look for those crazy names of soldiers that added a sense of levity to our newsletter?

A warning to Indiana University... beware of a woman who owns and can shoot a civil war carbine... and belonged to a group of people who had the head of a horse hanging on their wall... *Good Luck Tina from "Old Baldy"*

## July 12, 2007... "A Special Treat from the Shaffners"

**Henry Shaffner**, the great great grandson of legendary Civil War General Stonewall Jackson, and his wife **Bobbie** shared an audio tape that was a reading of John Greenleaf Whittier's poem - "Barbara Frietchie" by **Stephen Lang**. Stephen Lang was the actor who played George Pickett in *Gettysburg* and Stonewall Jackson in *Gods and Generals*. The special tape was a gift for the Shaffners by their friend Stephen. The Shaffners are also members of Old Baldy.



*Stephen Lang*



## Today in Civil War History

### August 9, 1862 The Battle of Cedar Mountain

Confederate General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson narrowly defeats a Union force led by General John Pope at Cedar Mountain, Virginia.

Jackson had moved north in July 1862 after it became clear that the primary Union force in the east, General George McClellan's Army of the Potomac, was not going to attack Richmond. McClellan was camped on the James Peninsula southeast of Richmond, where General Robert

E. Lee stopped him at the Seven Days' Battles in late June. Frustrated with McClellan's lack of action, President Lincoln began shifting troops from the peninsula to Pope's newly formed Army of Virginia, which was operating near Washington.

Jackson, who was sent north by Lee to counter the growing Yankee presence in northern Virginia, fell on part of Pope's force at Cedar Mountain on August 9. Despite being severely outnumbered, Pope's army dealt Jackson a near-humiliating defeat. Jackson attacked in the afternoon, but a fierce Union counterattack, led by General Nathaniel Banks, almost broke Jackson's line. The arrival of Confederate General Ambrose P. Hill provided Jackson with enough troops to launch another assault that evening. That attack drove the Federals from the field, and only nightfall prevented a complete rout of the Yankees. Union losses totaled 2,300 out of 8,000. The Confederates suffered 1,300 casualties out of 18,000. But the battle was nearly a disaster; Jackson miscalculated, and the Confederates almost lost to an army half their size.

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

## Additional Events of August 9th

### Friday August 9, 1861 Schooner Sufferes Sovereignty Shuffle

The tug of war on the high seas could prove exceedingly confusing to all parties involved. The preoccupation today was the schooner George G. Baker. This ves-

sel was unquestionably American—but was it Federal or Confederate? The Confederate privateer York nabbed her first, assuming she was Union. Along came the Federal vessel USS Union and drove York away and took the prize. The crew of the Baker, now utterly confused, managed to slip away. As the Union approached again off Cape Hatteras, the crew of Baker set her afire to prevent capture at all.

### Sunday August 9, 1863

#### Bickering Blocks Black Belligerence

The debate had gone on since long before the war about what the proper role for blacks should be in American society. Almost no one, north or south, advocated full equality with whites. Even this far into the war, there was dispute as to whether blacks could, would or should be allowed to enlist as regular soldiers in the US Army. Despite earlier disparagement of Negro troops, Abraham Lincoln wrote today to U.S. Grant suggesting that Negro soldiers "if applied vigorously, will soon close the contest" and win the war.

### Tuesday August 9, 1864

#### Sneaky Spies Sabotage Sailors

Ships were being loaded rapidly with ammunition at City Point, Va., so no particular note was taken of two more men carrying a large box up to one of the ships at the wharf. Sentries questioned the two at one point and they said, truthfully, that they had orders to deliver it to a barge. The orders, however, like the men, came from the Confederate Torpedo Corps. The box concealed a timer, and when it blew up, setting off the already loaded ammunition on the barge, debris scattered for hundreds of yards around, very nearly killing US Grant.

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

## Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers for 2007

August 9, 2007 - Thursday

### "FORTS: How to Make Them & How to Take Them"

Dennis Kelly, former NPS Historian

September 13, 2007 - Thursday

### "The Last Days of Civil War Notables"

Dr. Sidney Copel

October 11, 2007 - Thursday

### "George B. McClellan: Lincoln's Worst Nightmare"

Ed Bonekemper, on his new book

Nov. 8 or Dec. 13 (TBD)

### "Glory" and Me:

A Professor's Short Love/Hate Affair with Hollywood  
Dr. Gregory Urwin, Professor of History, Temple University

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

Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum,  
1805 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
Questions to Harry Jenkins at 856-428-8773 or  
[hj3bama@comcast.net](mailto:hj3bama@comcast.net)

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

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

## "Philadelphia in the Civil War"

Published in 1913

## Sixtieth Regiment (Third Cavalry) (Young's Kentucky Cavalry)

Colonel William H. Young To October 31st, 1861. Colonel

William W. Averill To September 26th, 1862.

Colonel John B. McIntosh To July 21st, 1864.

Lieut.-Colonel Edward S. Jones To August 24th, 1864.

Total Enrollment, 1,856 Officers And Men.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG, of Kentucky, undertook the organization of this regiment in Philadelphia in the summer of 1861. The several companies were recruited in various sections. Companies A (the Merchant Troop), B, C, F, I, K and M were raised in Philadelphia, D came from Washington (being known as the "President's Mounted Guard"), E was recruited in Lycoming, Clinton and Tioga Counties, G was of Pittsburgh origin. H (the old "Adamantine Guards," dating from 1801) was from Cumberland County, L came from Schuylkill County. A few of the men in Company I were from Delaware County. The first company (A) was sent to Washington on July 18th and other companies speedily followed, although without uniforms or equipments. The regiment was assembled and equipped in Washington Park, Washington, D. C. It was, as official records prove, the first volunteer cavalry regiment of the Union Army to take the field.\*

The unfortunate and unaccountable synonym of the regiment resulted in its failure to secure its proper numerical designation and it thus became known to fame as the "3d" Cavalry.

Soon after organization the command of the regiment was given to William W. Averill, a graduate of West Point and an

*Continued on page 6*

The Civil War and Emancipation Studies at Temple  
(CWEST),

Association of Mid-Atlantic Civil War Round Tables  
(AMART),

The Pennsylvania Reserves - PVRC Battalion  
G.A.R. Civil War Museum and Library

*are proud to announce! A Civil War Symposium*

## "The History of The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps"

Saturday, September 22, 2007 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM  
Walk Auditorium - Ritter Hall, Main Campus Temple University

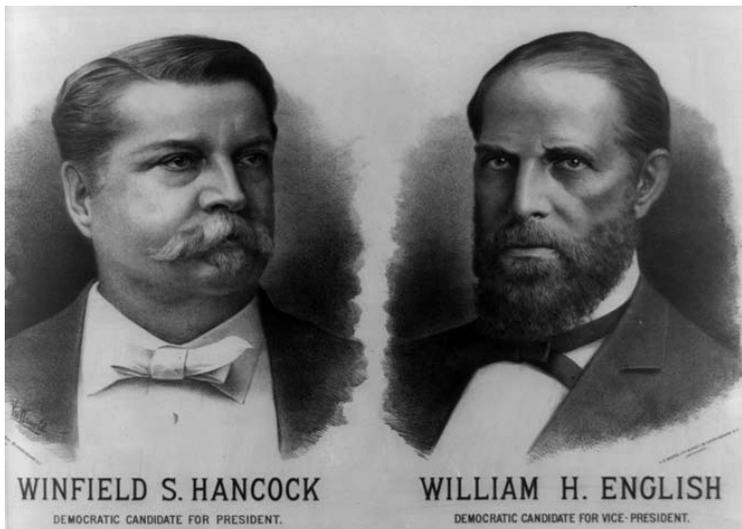
Price: \$50.00 if received by July 31, 2007, afterwards \$60.00  
Includes: continental breakfast, lunch and snack breaks

Speakers Include: Guillermo Bosch, Rick Sauers, Pat Schroeder, Mike Riley, Rich Kohr, Rich Adams, Andy Waskie, Gary Grove, Joseph Gibbs and other distinguished historians

For further information, please email

Gary Grove at [Bucktails@comcast.net](mailto:Bucktails@comcast.net)  
Rich Adams at [Rich@PABucktails.com](mailto:Rich@PABucktails.com)

Call: 215-204-5452



*Winfield S. Hancock and William H. English LOC*

## **Winfield Scott Hancock and the 1880 Presidential Election**

*By Herb Kaufman*

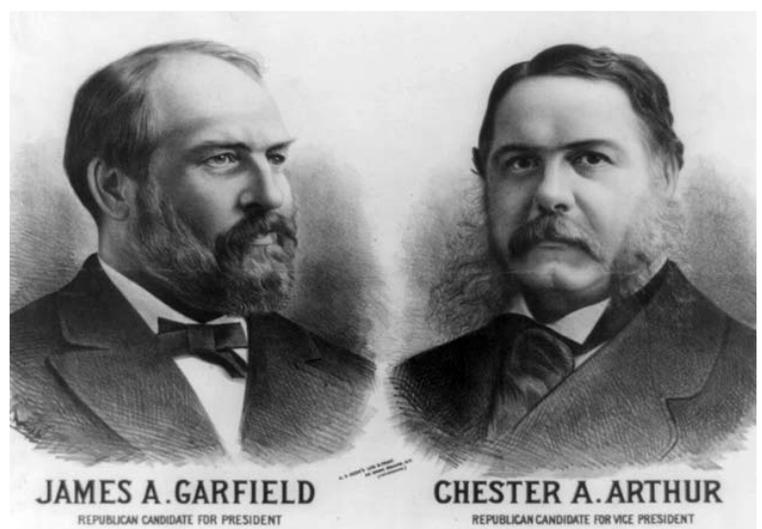
The presidential election of 1876 featured Republican Rutherford B. Hayes against the Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic candidate. This election is often referred to as the single most disputed, and possibly corrupt, election in the history of presidential politics. When the votes were counted, Democrat Tilden held 51% of the popular vote with 48% going to Hayes, the Republican candidate, and 1% to the candidate of the Greenback Labor party. However, the electoral votes of three states continued to be in dispute.

In Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina each party reported that its respective candidate had won the state. These 20 electoral votes would actually determine the outcome of the election.

Congress then created an official "Electoral Commission" which after considerable vehemence and disagreement declared Republican Hayes to be the winner. Following this pronouncement, a committee of Democrats and Republicans met secretly and agreed to an informal, unwritten compromise that affected the history of the United States for many years to come. The "Compromise of 1877" removed all Federal troops from the southern states and ended the era of Reconstruction. The age of southern "white supremacy" had begun, with African Americans often barred from voting by poll taxes and grandfather clauses. This also caused the south to be solidly Democratic for almost the next 100 years.

It was with this election as a background that the two parties met to determine their candidates for the election of 1880. As another part of the 1877 compromise, President Hayes declared that he would not be a candidate for a second term. At their respective national conventions, both parties were sharply divided and each convention proceeded in acrimony, with many names being raised as possible candidates.

Many Republicans favored the reelection of President Grant. Other factions supported Roscoe Conkling of New York and James G. Blaine of Maine. Finally, on the 36th



*James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur LOC*

ballot, the convention united behind the candidacy of former General James A. Garfield of Ohio.

The Democratic convention was in similar turmoil. Literally dozens of names were brought forward as potential candidates. Ultimately, the convention nominated General Winfield Scott Hancock with 705 delegate votes.

In this election both candidates were widely respected for their past service. Rather than attacking the individual candidates, or presenting their views, the parties thus attacked each other beginning with a rehashing of the contentious election of 1876. Each side claimed that the other was corrupt. Other than attacking each other, both parties discussed little of the major issues facing the country. They avoided the issues caused by the economic panic of 1873 as well as civil service reform, and both supported an increase in pensions for Civil War veterans. Rather than stating their respective positions on the major issues of the day, each party simply continued to attack the other in terms of what they opposed rather than what they supported.

On election day almost 80% of eligible voters cast their ballots. When the votes were counted, the margin between Garfield and Hancock in popular votes was the smallest in United States history. Garfield polled 4,446,158 votes while General Hancock received 4,444,260; a difference of only 1,898 votes out of almost 9 million that were cast.

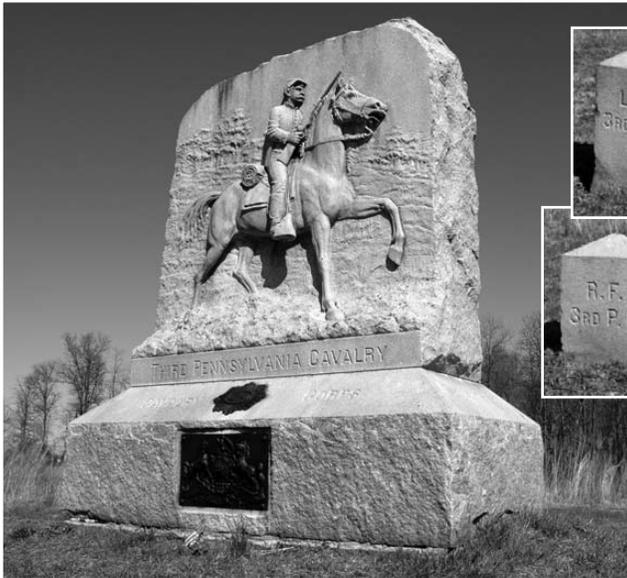
The winner was, however, easily elected. Republican candidate General Garfield received 214 electoral votes, to General Hancock's 155. As expected, General Hancock received all the electoral votes from the Democratic southern states, and the far west. However, President Elect Garfield won in every northern industrial state including Hancock's home state of Pennsylvania.

On November 3, 1880 after the results were in, there continued to be calls of fraud and deception. Democrats accusing Republicans of miscounting the ballots, especially in states like New York. General Hancock, however, would have no more. He stated to a reporter, "If the American people can stand it, I can. If it is decreed that the will of the people shall be thwarted, it is no doubt for a wise purpose." Hancock made it most clear that the election would not be contested; there would be no repeat of the election of 1876. He stated to his wife that he had

his fill with the politicians who had swarmed around him and that "he would not exchange positions with Garfield for any earthly inducement."

On November 20, 1880 Harper's Weekly newspaper published an illustration by the famous artist Thomas Nast.

The engraving was of General Hancock seated in a chair with the Spirit of Liberty's hand upon his shoulder saying, "No change is necessary, General Hancock; we are too well satisfied with your brave record as a Union soldier."



Third Pennsylvania Cavalry Monument on Gregg Avenue, East Cavalry Battlefield, Gettysburg



Medal of Honor Captain William Miller Grave in Soldiers National Cemetery, Gettysburg

Continued from page 4 - Third Pennsylvania Cavalry

accomplished officer of the regular army, under whom the men were thoroughly drilled through the winter at Camp Marcy, upon the site of which the important army post of Camp Meyer is now located. With the opening of an active campaign on March 10th, 1862, the 3d Cavalry was the extreme advance of the Army of the Potomac, and the first Union troops to enter Centreville and to traverse the battlefield of Bull Run since the disastrous rout of the summer of 1861. A few days after this episode the regiment was embarked from Alexandria via Fortress Monroe to the Virginia Peninsula. Here the 3d Cavalry was attached to Heintzelman's Third Corps. Following the reduction of Yorktown and Williamsburg the cavalry swept in advance of the army toward its goal at Richmond. Then followed the month of battles and marches, beginning with Fair Oaks and ending at Malvern Hill and Harrison's Landing, the cavalry constantly defending the army trains from the inroads of the enemy. At Harrison's Landing the cavalry arm was reorganized, the 3d" being assigned to the First Brigade, which was in command of Col. Averill, who was active in forays upon both sides of the James River. When McClellan's army again moved the 3d Cavalry proceeded down the Peninsula, embarked at Yorktown, and on September 6th reached Washington and was at once hurried through Maryland, and on the evening of September 16th Companies C and H were the advance troops to first develop the enemy's position at Antietam. Upon Col. Averill's promotion to the rank of brigade commander, another cavalry officer of the regular service, Lieut. John B. McIntosh, a graduate of the Naval Academy, was commissioned colonel. After a period of frequent brushes with the enemy the "3d" went into winter quarters on Potomac Creek, remaining there until the following, March. At this time the Cavalry Corps was organized under Gen. Stoneman. The cavalry signaled the beginning of the campaign of 1863 at Kelly's Ford, "the first cavalry battle

of the Civil War." Then followed Chancellorsville and Stoneman's raid and the prelude to Gettysburg. Upon that field the Second Cavalry Division, far out upon the right flank, had its own battle, of momentous importance to the army and the Nation, but obscured by the dramatic events nearer the town. It was here that the 3d" was the point of the flying wedge that broke Stuart's advance and saved the lines on Cemetery Ridge and the reserves from attack in the rear. The tactical importance of this action as a factor in the general result of the battle cannot be overestimated.

The autumn movements included actions at Culpeper, Rapidan Station and Ocoquan. At the latter affair Lieut. Ellwood Davis, of Company H, was killed. In the trying Mine Run experience the "3d" was engaged at New Hope Church and Parker's Store, losing fifty-three men, killed, wounded and captured. At the end of the year the regiment was "veteranized." Those who re-enlisted, at a time when the conditions were most depressing, numbered seventy-five. This contingent, together with men whose terms of enlistment had not expired and five newly recruited companies, carried the colors of the "3d" through to Appomattox and for several months later. A tragic event, occurring at this period, was the death of Capt. Walter S. Newhall, drowned, on December 18th, 1863.\*\* (Note on following page.)

Under a new commander, coming from his western triumphs, the Army of the Potomac renewed, in the spring of 1864, its determined efforts to carry the flag of the Union further south. The Cavalry Corps was now led by Major-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan. The 3d Cavalry was honored by selection for duty at Headquarters of the army, under the command of the Provost Marshal General, and as the escort of Gen. U. S. Grant once more led the army toward the James River. The 3d Cavalry was the first to reach Butler's "bottled up" command. An order was issued on July 17th which resulted in the formation of the veterans and recruits into an independent veteran battalion.

The non-veterans when entitled to discharge were sent to Washington and thence to further duty in the Shenandoah Valley. This contingent was finally mustered out at

Philadelphia, August 24th, 1864. The Philadelphians who remained with the colors reached home, as part of the 5th Cavalry, one year later.

The 3d Battalion escorted Gens. Grant and Meade into the fallen City of Petersburg and a few days later led the army, as escort of Gen. Meade, to Appomattox Court House, and was witness of the formal surrender agreed upon at the McLean house.

While engaged upon provost duty at Richmond the 3d Battalion was consolidated into four companies and under Lieut.-Col. James W. Walsh the command was transferred to the 5th Cavalry. Here the identity of the "3d" was lost. These troops were mustered out at Richmond on August 7th, 1865, and returned by sea to Philadelphia. A number of the officers afterward entered the regular army, one, Col. John B. McIntosh, reaching the rank of brevet major-general.

**TOTAL LOSSES (Regimental).**

Killed in action .....	officers	1	men	44
Died of disease and other causes.....	officers	2	men	125
Wounded, not mortally .....	officers	7	men	59
Captured or missing.....	officers	7	men	161

**BATTLES AND ENGAGEMENTS.**

Magruder's Ferry, Springfield Station, Vienna, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Savage Station, Jordan's Ford, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Sycamore Church, Antietam, Harper's Perry, Four Locks, Unionville, Piedmont, Ashby's Cap, Amissville, Newby's Cross Roads, Kelly's Ford, Hartwood Church, Stoneman's raid, Brandy Station, Aldie, Gettysburg, Old Antietam Forge, Shepherdstown, Culpeper, Rapidan Station, Occoquan, Mine Run, Ellis' Ford, Warrenton, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Boydton Plank Road, Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run, Appomattox Court House.

**\*HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 11, 1861.

W. H. Young, Commanding Kentucky Cavalry.

Colonel, allow me to congratulate you upon having put the first regiment of cavalry in the field.\*\*\*\*

George Stoneman, Brig.-Gen. and Chief of Cavalry.  
(Extract)

\*\*Fearless, enterprising and efficient, Capt. Walter Symonds Newhall, of the Germantown family of the name, was the admiration of every cavalryman. In the opening months of the war he had served as an officer under the intrepid Major Zagonyi in the western army. At the date of his death he was Acting Assistant Adjutant General on the brigade staff. Upon starting to join his brother, Capt. Frederick C. Newhall, of Gen. Pleasanton's staff, upon a visit home, he was drowned by his horse falling upon him at a ford of an affluent stream of the Rappahannock River. Ever afterward the Newhall memorial flag was carried with the regimental colors at the head of the regiment.

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

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

**President: Steve Wright**  
**Vice President: Richard Jankowski**  
**Treasurer: Herb Kaufman**  
**Secretary: Bill Hughes**

**Historic Book Now Available**

I am very excited to announce an opportunity for the members of the OLD BALDY CWRT to purchase the **MEADE PHOTO ALBUM**. This historic album was originally printed in very small quantities by the Civil War Library and Museum and was sold for \$350.00. I have received permission from the Civil War & Underground Railroad Museum to make these albums available to the members of the OLD BALDY CWRT for only **\$50.00**.

General Meade's son was a member of the generals' staff. As such, he had access to all of the important men of the times. He collected the carte de visite (CDV) photograph of hundreds of these soldiers. All the famous officers are included as well as dozens of the lesser known men. Some of these photographs have never before been published. This is a singular and historic album! It will, I am sure, never be published again.

I have a very limited quantity of these albums available for \$50.00. If you would like an album reserved for you please let me know as soon as possible and I'll hold one for you. You can pick up an album at the museum at the Old Baldy meeting. I can also arrange another day for pick up if requested.

Please make the check payable to **"CWRR MUSEUM"** You may contact me at shkaufman2@yahoo.com Thanks, and I know that this will be a historic album that you will treasure.

*Herb Kaufman*

**E-mail Address Request**

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

**Do It Today!**

**The Civil War Institute**

While it may seem that summer has barely begun, we all know how quickly the seasons fly past. And what else can that mean except that it will be September before we know it, and the school bells will be ringing once again. While some of us may be past our school days, it's never too late to have fun learning.

Whether you're an old pro at taking the courses at the Civil War Institute, or you're new to the program, why not check out what we have to offer!

Our Fall 2007 semester begins on Thursday September 6. Once again, we are offering two "core" courses (indicated by \*\*) and three electives, including a new course on the Antietam Campaign. And, of course, all classes are Act 48 approved. Class hours are 6:30 till 8:30 p.m.

Call (215) 884-2218 to register or for an application for the certificate program. Manor College is located at 700 Fox Chase Road in Jenkintown, PA.

**\*\*The Civil War Series Overview (1861-1870)** - 12 hours - The Civil War Series is an overview of the events that led to the war, major battles and the after-

effects that still impact our nation today. The war will be examined year by year. This is a program for all ages conducted by instructors who are experts on the subject. It is one you will not want to miss.

**Date:** Thursdays, September 6, 13, 20, 27; October 4, 11  
**Fee:** \$77

**Seminar taught by:** DVCWRT Members

### **Medicine in the Civil War**

- 6 hours - This course will explore that era of Civil War medicine that ministered to the sick before antitoxins and the science of bacteriology existed, when crude sanitation and an ignorance of water were deadly. It will look at how more men died of disease than battle wounds. The course will show how these Civil War doctors became medical explorers in treating disease, and why there were so many amputations. You will see how the medicine of the day met the horror of the battlefield.

**Date:** Mondays, September 17, 24; October 1

**Fee:** \$45

**Seminar taught by:** Herb Kaufman

### **Abraham Lincoln – The “War Years”**

- 6 hours - Abraham Lincoln can not be separated from the Civil War; the war years were his presidency. This course takes an in-depth look at those 50 months of his presidency starting with his election in 1860 to his inauguration and the coming of the Civil War. Each year was a crucial one dealing with war, politics, slavery, with Congress, his cabinet; the press with attacks on him and his wife. Difficulties in finding the general he wanted. His running for reelection in 1864 added to this aged man before the eyes of America. His 50 months in the White House ended at Ford's Theater on April 14, 1865. This course will look at who he was, what he accomplished in

those war years and what is the Lincoln legacy.

**Date:** Wednesdays, October 10, 17, 24

**Fee:** \$45

**Seminar taught by:** Hugh Boyle

### **\*\*The Gettysburg Campaign**

- 12 hours - Two mighty armies engaged by chance in the greatest single battle ever fought in the Western Hemisphere. A detailed examination of events leading up to the battle and each day's activity will be covered. Did the mighty Army of the Potomac finally get the leadership it deserved? Did Robert E. Lee blunder in his strategy? Did his commanders let him down? Would he have prevailed if Jackson were alive? Was James Longstreet, Lee's "war-horse," right in his view of the battle?

**Date:** Mondays, October 29; November 5, 12, 19, 26; Dec 3

**Fee:** \$77

**Seminar taught by:** Frank Avato

### **Antietam Campaign**

- 12 hours - This is an account of the bloodiest day in American Military History. It turned out to be one of the most decisive battles of the war and gave President Lincoln the chance to announce the Emancipation Proclamation. Even after he received a captured copy of General Robert E. Lee's plans, Union General George McClellan, known to President Lincoln as a man who had "a bad case of the slows", couldn't take the initiative. Union and Confederate forces pounded each other through the Cornfield, the Sunken road and over Burnside's Bridge. The battle blocked the South's chance for European recognition.

**Date:** Thursdays, November 29; December 6, 13

**Fee:** \$45

**Seminar taught by:** Jerry Carrier

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