

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



February 10, 2005, The One Hundred and Forty-Fourth Year of the Civil War

February 10th Thursday Meeting

The February 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. **Pat Caldwell** is a member and long time supporter of Old Baldy CWRT and the 2004 Vice President. She is also a Board Member of the Del-Val CWRT and the Del-Val Newsletter Editor. Pat's topic will be *"Brigadier General John Curtis Caldwell"*

See Page 5 "At Gettysburg"

"Eyewitness Reports"

The January 13th Program was **Edward Colimore**. Ed gave a fine presentation on *"Eyewitness Reports: The Inquirer's Live Coverage of the American Civil War."* He gave a great talk on how the Philadelphia Inquirer and other papers covered the war. The competition on getting the news to the papers.

The methods that were used to get the stories there and how new printing technologies made for the rapid printing of the stories and the distribution of the papers. Some soldiers at Gettysburg were reading about the July 1st fighting on July 2nd.

Why some Generals did not like reporters and how some used them for promoting their own political agendas. Some even accused them of giving information to the enemy.

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



"An Award of Appreciation"

An award of appreciation was presented to Nancy Caldwell, the 2004 President of Old Baldy Civil War Roundtable, by Mike Cavanaugh for her outstanding accomplishments and support to the Roundtable as Mister Lincoln gives his approval. Nancy's support for "Old Baldy" can only be superseded by George Meade himself.

The President's Letter

I am honored that the membership of the Old Baldy CWRT has elected me as the new president for 2005 - 2006. I look forward to working with our new vice-president Herb Kaufman and our new secretary Tina Newberry. We are delighted that our treasurer

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Edward Colimore



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

New Officers for 2005

President - Mike Cavanaugh
Vice-President - Herb Kaufman
Secretary - Tina Newberry
Treasurer - Bill George

Bill George agreed to stay on for two more years. I want to personally thank our out-going president Nancy Caldwell for her service to the round table along with vice-president Pat Caldwell and secretary Steve Lieberum. I am happy to report that they agreed to remain on the Board of Directors of the round table for the next two years.

The last time I served as president was in 1983 - 84. For most of those years the membership of Old Baldy hovered around one hundred and one hundred and ten. The membership today is sixty-four. What I have found over the years that we still have the same percentage of members renewing their memberships but we are not signing new members - two or three a year tops! What I will be trying to do over the next few months is to contact old members and urge them to return. We have a great lineup of speakers scheduled and with more members maybe we could schedule a field trip or get involved in some preservation project. I ask all our members to pick up some Old Baldy newsletters at the next meeting and hand them out to their friends. We will also be making up a new membership application to help with recruiting. Another idea is to announce our programs in the coming events section of the newspapers. I will present more ideas over the next few months in an effort to make the Old Baldy CWRT one of the best in the country. I ask for your support!

Thank you again and the best in the new year to you and yours.

Mike Cavanaugh
President

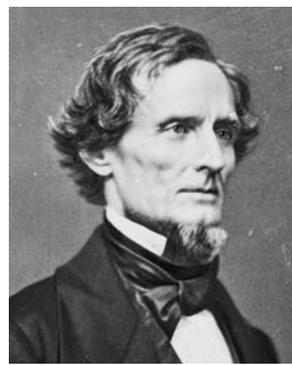
Today in Civil War History

1861 Davis learns he is president

Jefferson Davis receives word that he has been selected president of the new Confederate States of America.

Davis was at his plantation, Brierfield, pruning rose bushes with his wife Varina when a messenger arrived from nearby Vicksburg. It was not a job he wanted, but he accepted it out of a sense of duty to his new country. Varina later wrote that she saw her husband's face grow pale and she recalled, "Reading that telegram he looked so grieved that I feared some evil had befallen our family. After a few minutes he told me like a man might speak of a sentence of death."

Davis said of the job: "I have no confidence in my ability to meet its requirement. I think I could perform the function of a general." He could see the difficulties involved in launching the new nation. "Upon my weary heart was showered smiles, plaudits, and flowers, but beyond them I saw troubles innumerable. We are without machinery, without means, and threatened by powerful opposition but



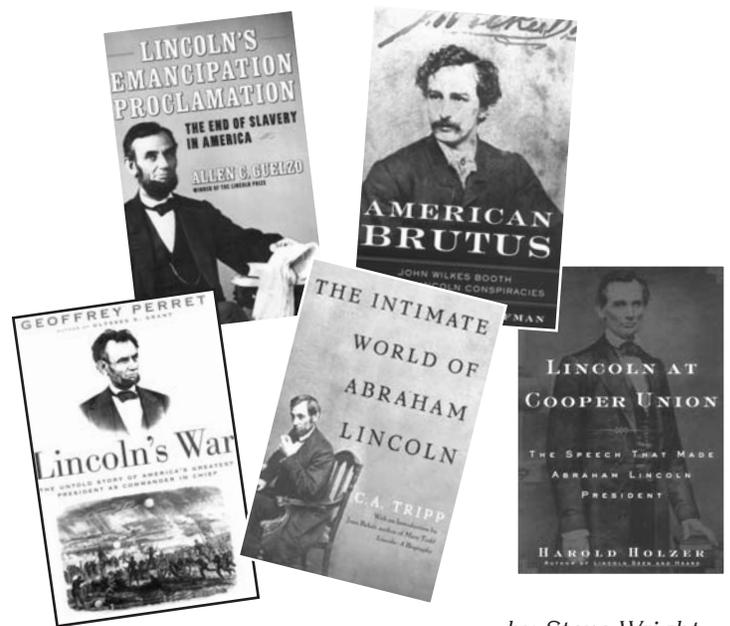
Jefferson Davis

I do not despond and will not shrink from the task before me."

Davis was prescient in his concerns. He drew sharp criticism during the war—Alexander Stephens, the vice president, said Davis was "weak and vacillating, timid, petulant, peevish, obstinate," and Stephens declared that he held "no more feeling of resentment toward him" than he did toward his "poor old blind and deaf dog."

HistoryChannel

New Lincoln Books of 2004



by Steve Wright

This month we will mark the 196th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, and, hard as it is to believe, it seems there is no shortage of Lincoln books to fill one's bookshelves. This past year's bounty of Lincoln books yielded everything from the superb to the sublime, including what this correspondent believes will be a 2004 finalist for the Pulitzer Prize in history by a former Old Baldy member.

One of the most highly anticipated Lincoln studies of the year was Geoffrey Perret's *Lincoln's War: The Untold Story of America's Greatest President as Commander-in-Chief*. The biographer of such notables as Ulysses Grant, Dwight Eisenhower, John Kennedy, and Douglas MacArthur, Perret is the first historian to focus specifically on the subject of Lincoln as Commander-of-Chief. This was an extremely controversial book, not so much because of Perret's conclusions, but rather because of egregious errors.

Memebship Dues are Due

A large number of our memberships expire in January and February. Please check your newsletter for the date of expiration. If expired, send your check to the Old Baldy CWRT, 1805 Pine Street, Philadelphia, PA. 19103. We hope to have everyone on board for the new year. Thanks, Mike

Undoubtedly the most controversial Lincoln book released during the year was one that got in right under the wire - with a release date of December 14, 2004: *The Intimate World of Abraham Lincoln*, by C.A. Tripp. The late Mr. Tripp was a colleague of noted sex researcher Alfred Kinsey and spent the last ten years of his life examining Lincoln's sexuality. All of this has led to the speculation that Lincoln might have been a homosexual. I have not read this book but certainly will because I believe that it will be talked about for years to come. The reviews are not dismissive. Do I think Lincoln was gay? No. Do I think the book bears examination? Absolutely.

Ironically, two of Lincoln's most famous speeches are the subject of books by two of the most highly recognized Lincoln scholars. *Lincoln at Cooper Union: The Speech that Made Abraham Lincoln*, by Harold Holzer, focuses on the February 1860 speech that quite likely launched Lincoln as a future Republican Presidential candidate. As Holzer demonstrates, this is Lincoln as a very astute politician out to seek his party's nomination. This speech demonstrated to the party bosses that Lincoln was presidential material. It also showed the rest of the country what Abraham Lincoln was about when he declared that "right makes might" - warning the secessionists of what could come. If anyone thinks that Lincoln was a bumbling country lawyer - read this speech, or better yet, this book.

Long-term members of Old Baldy will remember Dr. Allen Guelzo, the former Grace F. Kea Professor of American History and Dean of the Templeton Honors College at Eastern University who was a longstanding member of the round table. In May of 2004 Dr. Guelzo was named the Henry R. Luce Professor of the Civil War Era and professor of history at Gettysburg College. Guelzo's latest book is my odd's-on favorite for a Pulitzer Prize: *Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation: The End of Slavery in America*. This book is nothing short of brilliant and is destined to be the definitive work on one of the most significant acts of the nineteenth century. Guelzo tackles many complicated issues associated with the Emancipation, such as what were Lincoln's real intentions? Was he the "Great Emancipator" or a "Great Fixer"? Did Lincoln actually free the slaves with the Emancipation Proclamation? And why is the language of the Emancipation Proclamation so weak and legalistic, as opposed to eloquence of the Gettysburg Address? This book is very well researched, using many unpublished letters and journals, as well as forgotten newspapers, memoirs, and other sources. Guelzo untangles this extremely complicated web political that has traditionally been avoided by historians for the past 140 years and presents an amazing thesis. The Pulitzer winners are announced in April.

I would be remiss in not mentioning at least one book on the Lincoln assassination: *American Brutus: John Wilkes Booth and the Lincoln Assassination* by Michael W. Kauffman. (As a matter of full-disclosure I will admit that Mike has been a friend for almost twenty years so I will

readily admit bias.) Quite simply - if you are only going to ever read one book on the Lincoln assassination, this is the one to read. (I say this even though I am writing a book on the assassination.) I have been a student of the assassination for over thirty years and this book has certainly caused me to rethink a number of things. Kauffman has revealed all kinds of things that have never seen the light of day - even though this tragic even took place 140 years ago and many people assume that it has been "written to death." (As an example, there are a number of Booth's writings printed for the first time in this book.) *American Brutus* has already won a number of awards and has been named to a number of Top-10 lists. Mike Kauffman will be speaking in Philadelphia in April and Mike Cavanaugh will have details forthcoming in an upcoming newsletter. I will also have a more formal review of the book for that event.

Happy reading!!

Inauguration News On March 4, 1865 Lincoln was inaugurated for a second term. 3/9/1865

This is an excerpt from "The Civil War Papers of Lt. Col. Newton T. Colby" my gr-gr-grandfather. enjoy, Bill Hughes

Dear Father

.. I had rather anticipated seeing you at the Inauguration-but suppose your absence was due solely to what has so often compelled you to practice self denial- viz lack of money. There was an immense crowd-although the weather was very unpromising an every thing went off finely- I had the honor of receiving a complimentary ticket to the Ball on Monday night (the 6th inst) and attended it- with the daughter of Mr.King (firm of King + Burchell + very wealthy) and really enjoyed it. The crowd was immense + every-thing connected with the management superb. I had the honor of dancing several setts- + the supper was tasteful + expensive. One cake alone cost \$575! I only reached my hotel at 5-1/2 A.M. Š..

Give my warm love + respect to Mother + the children.

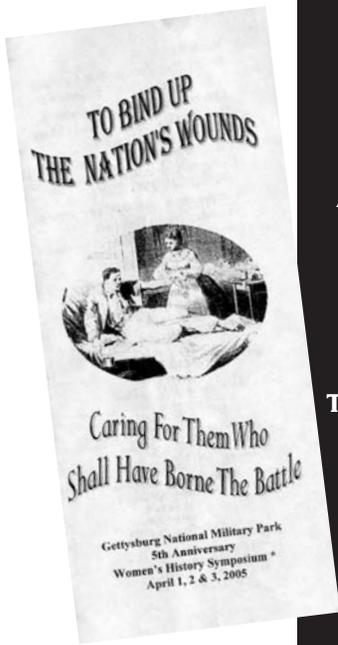
As Ever Affectionately Your Son

Newton

An Open Invitation...

Some of the best programs we have had is the Show and Tell nights. It was always a treat to hear the talks on the subjects that each one of you had to tell. So this is an invitation to have you put your Civil War interests into type in our Newsletter. You can Email your articles to:

cwwiles@comcast.net or call Don Wiles at 856.231.0269



Gettysburg Spring Seminars

George Gordon Meade at Gettysburg
 Saturday April 9, 2005
 Association of Licensed Battlefield Guides

Contact: Renae MacLachlan,
 Licensed Battlefield Guide
 717-338-0719
 Rhardoby@hotmail.com

To Bind Up the Nation's Wounds

April 1, 2 and 3, 2005
 National Park Service

Contact: Terry Latschar,
 Park Ranger
 717-334-1124 x432
 terry_latschar@nps.gov

The Hunt For the Alligator

The U.S. Navy's First Submarine



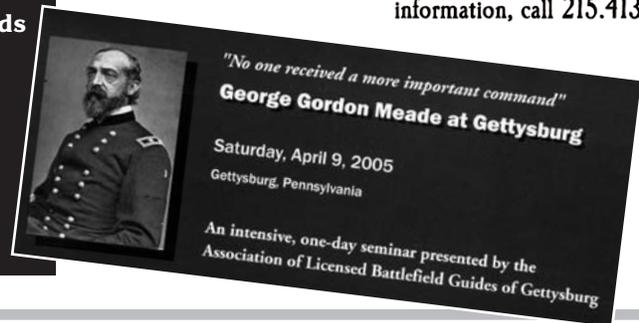
Wednesday, February 16
6:30 p.m.

Independence Seaport Museum
Penn's Landing @ 211 S. Columbus Blvd. & Walnut St.

\$10 for non-members (lecture & reception)
FREE for ISM Members

Parking available directly in front of the Museum.

Reservations necessary. For more information, call 215.413.8631.



The Controversy Over The Lincoln Penny

The Lincoln Penny was first issued in 1909 to commemorate Abraham Lincoln's 100th birthday. It was the first American coin to bear a president's image on its face. Lincoln is facing to the right because that was the direction he was facing in the photograph Victor David Brenner used to make his bas-relief for the penny. Some of the arguments this coin evoked among Americans are mentioned below.

- (1) Certain people felt a man of Lincoln's importance deserved to be on a higher denomination than a penny. The counter to this was that Lincoln was the common people's president; therefore the penny was the appropriate choice.
- (2) Some citizens, including many Southerners, were disturbed that putting the features of a president on a coin was too reminiscent of European monarchies. It didn't "fit" with their idea of U.S. democracy.
- (3) Criticism was directed at the replacement of the Indian Head cents. These had been in circulation since 1859 and were one of the most famous of all United States coins.
- (4) There was a major outcry over the placement of Victor David Brenner's initials (V.D.B.) on the back side of the

coin. Brenner was the Lincoln penny's designer. The protest was so loud that President William H. Taft's Secretary of the Treasury ordered all initials except the "B" removed within one week of the original issue. Still, over 28,000,000 of the "V.D.B." pennies were struck. Later, Brenner's initials were moved from the rear of the coin, where they had been clearly visible, and which was what started the protest, and placed below the "bevel" of the bust, slightly to the left of center when looking at the coin, in letters so small you need a very strong magnifier and an almost new penny to see them. But they are there, on every penny minted from 1919 to the present day.

Note: The photograph of Lincoln is from the Library of Congress and was taken February 9, 1864, in Mathew Brady's Washington studio. The actual photographer was Anthony Berger. This is the profile Brenner chose for the penny. His choice was approved by President Theodore Roosevelt. The photograph which adorns our \$5 bill was also taken on that same date.

Lincoln's Brush With Death!

"In his tenth year he was kicked by a horse, and apparently (sic) killed for a time."

The words above were Abraham Lincoln's manner of describing a serious incident during his boyhood.

A typical chore for the youthful Abraham Lincoln was to take corn over to Gordon's gristmill about two miles from the Lincolns' cabin near Little Pigeon Creek in southern Indiana. When he arrived one day in 1818 there were others waiting in front of him. Watching the horses slowly go round and round, young Lincoln commented that *"his dog could eat the meal as fast as the mill could grind it."* Eventually it was Abraham's turn, and he hitched his old mare to the gristmill's arm. To keep the horse moving, he hit it with a whiplash, clucked in the normal manner, and shouted, *"Git up, you old hussy; git up, you old hussy."* Just as he yelled the words *"Git up"* again, the horse kicked backwards with a hind foot hitting the boy in the head. Lincoln was knocked down and out. Noah

Gordon ran to his aid and picked up the bleeding, unconscious lad. Dave Turnham, who had come to the mill with Abraham, ran to get Abraham's father. Thomas Lincoln hauled his injured son home in a wagon and put him to bed. He lay unconscious all night. Apparently some (including Noah Gordon) thought he was dead or near death. Neighbors flocked to the Lincolns' cabin. The next morning one onlooker cried, "He's coming straight back from the dead!" Abraham jerked all over. Suddenly he blurted out the words "You old hussy," thus finishing what he was about to say before the horse knocked him out. In discussing the affair, Lincoln himself used the words "apparently (sic) killed for a time."

Sources used for this page: "Lincoln's Boyhood" by Francis Marion Van Natter, "Abraham Lincoln: The Prairie Years" by Carl Sandburg, "Lincoln" by David Herbert Donald, "Life of Lincoln" by William Herndon and Jesse Weik, and "Lincoln's Youth Indiana Years" by Louis A. Warren.

Abraham Lincoln Research Site-RVSNorton/Lincoln2

This Month in Civil War History

February - 1861

February 1 - Texas seceded from the Union.

February - The South Creates a Government.

At a convention in Montgomery, Alabama, the seven seceding states created the Confederate Constitution, a document similar to the United States Constitution, but with greater stress on the autonomy of each state. Jefferson Davis was named provisional president of the Confederacy until elections could be held.

February - The South Seizes Federal Forts.

When President Buchanan – Lincoln's predecessor – refused to surrender southern federal forts to the seceding states, southern state troops seized them. At Fort Sumter, South Carolina troops repulsed a supply ship trying to reach federal forces based in the fort. The ship was forced to return to New York, its supplies undelivered.

February 1862

February 6 - Fort Henry

February 11/16 - Fort Donelson

February 20/21 - Valverde

February 25 - Nashville is first Confederate state capital to fall to Union forces

February 28/April 8 - New Madrid

February 7/8 - Roanoke Island/Fort Huger

February 1864

February 6/7 - Morton's Ford/Rapidan River

February 13 - Middle Boggy Depot

February 14/20 - Meridian

February 20 - Olustee/Ocean Pond Florida

In February, the commander of the Department of the South, Maj. Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, launched an expedition into Florida to secure Union enclaves, sever Rebel supply routes, and recruit black soldiers. Brig. Gen. Truman Seymour moved deep into the state, occupying, destroying, and liberating, meeting little resistance on February 20, he approached Brig. Gen. Joseph Finegan's 5,000 Confederates entrenched near Olustee. One infantry brigade pushed out to meet Seymour's advance units. The Union forces attacked but were repulsed. The battle raged, and as Finegan committed the last of his reserves, the Union line broke and began to retreat. Finegan did not exploit the retreat, allowing most of the fleeing Union forces to reach Jacksonville.

February 22 - Okolona

February 22/27 - Dalton I

February - 1865

February - Sherman Marches through North and South Carolina.

Union General Sherman moved from Georgia through South Carolina, destroying almost everything in his path.

February 3 - Rivers' Bridge/Owens' Crossroads

February 3 - Rivers' Bridge

Confederate force under McLaws held the crossings of the Salkehatchie River against the advance of the right wing of Sherman's Army. Federal soldiers began building bridges across the swamp to bypass the road block. In the meantime, Union columns worked to get on the Confederates' flanks and rear. On February 3, two Union brigades waded the swamp downstream and assaulted McLaws's right. McLaws retreated toward Branchville after stalling Sherman's advance for only one day.

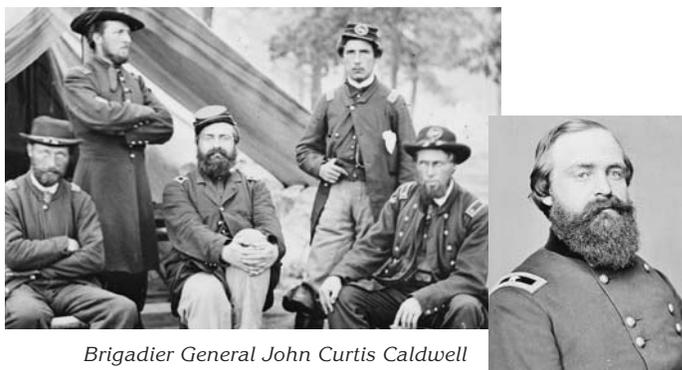
February - A Chance for Reconciliation Is Lost.

Confederate President Jefferson Davis agreed to send delegates to a peace conference with President Lincoln and Secretary of State William Seward, but insisted on Lincoln's recognition of the South's independence as a prerequisite. Lincoln refused, and the conference never occurred.

February 5/7 - Hatcher's Run/Dabney's Mill/Rowanty Creek

February 12/22 - Wilmington/Forks Road/Sugar Loaf Hill

americancivilwar.com



Brigadier General John Curtis Caldwell

"At Gettysburg"

Arriving early in the morning of the July 2 by way of the Taneytown Road, Caldwell's division was initially placed in the middle of on Cemetery Ridge as a reserve, in a formation that enabled it to move quickly. Around 5:00 that afternoon, when the call for help came from Dan Sickles's front, Caldwell had all four of his brigades moving within minutes. Approaching the Wheatfield from the north, he then delivered the only division-sized Federal assault in all three days at Gettysburg. The attack was handled expertly, just as the mobilization had been: within ten minutes, in unfamiliar terrain with nothing to guide them but the sound of the heaviest fighting, three of Caldwell's brigades were surging in unison against the enemy. The sudden attack threw three Confederate brigades back in disorder and gained ground beyond the original Union line. A short time later, however, McLaws's Rebel division rushed forward, and two fresh enemy brigades bore down on Caldwell's exposed right flank.

continued on page 6

When his attack stalled, Caldwell continued to be active and alert, riding in person (essentially acting as his own staff) to ask for the support of nearby brigades when it became evident that no higher officer was overseeing or coordinating the Union effort in this critical part of the battlefield. While he was thus occupied, he couldn't see that McLaws's brigades had already started his division tumbling back from the Wheatfield. An aide finally got his attention and pointed to his men running away in confusion. Caldwell's division's remnants were sent flying pell-mell to the rear, and couldn't be rallied until after dark.

Caldwell was unjustly criticized by Maj. Gen. George Sykes, the Fifth Corps chief, who reported to Hancock that the division had "done badly." As a result, Caldwell lost Hancock's confidence—this was Hancock's old division, after all. He withheld praise from Caldwell after the battle, and ordered an investigation of the July 2 conduct by the First Division. The investigation vindicated Caldwell. Lieutenant Colonel C.H. Morgan of Hancock's staff, who himself had come upon Caldwell's division in full flight to the rear, wrote "[the investigation] showed that no troops on the field had done better."

Despite Caldwell's vindication, Hancock replaced him less than a year later, when in March 1864 the Army of the Potomac was consolidated from five corps to three.

"The Generals of Gettysburg: The Leaders of America's Greatest Battle"
by Larry Tagg



The 114th Pennsylvania Infantry Monuments at Gettysburg

One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment

Philadelphia in the Civil War 1861 - 1865
Published 1913

COLONEL CHARLES H. T. COLLIS
Total Enrollment, 1,100 Officers and Men.

The single company of Zouaves d'Afrique which Capt. Collis had recruited and led to war one year before, formed the basis as Company A of the Zouave regiment

Tina's Awkward Squad

Tina Newberry



I have been collecting goofy Civil War soldier names both first names (alone) and combination first and last names. There were some real examples of baby name abuse in the 19th Century that really should be recorded for posterity.

I don't have a huge list and was actually hoping to solicit help from others that if they come by a whopper to write it down with a smidge of provenence such as regiment or state or other source... like someone's will, a soldier's pension papers or census. tinaberry2@juno.com

Some of the soldiers names are;

Barney Carney (IN)
Pleasant Leach (MO)
Col. E. Burd Grubb (23rd NJ)
Ransom Nichols (KS)
George Fopless (PA)
Simbert Forg (PA)
Orange Story (MI)

Oh, and who can forget **Godleap Druck (MO)**



Colonel Charles H. T. Collis' Grave in the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg



raised in Philadelphia in the summer of 1862, and which as the 114th Infantry left the city upon September 1st. At Washington this command was encamped at Fort Slocum, but soon afterward was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, of the Third Corps, then commanded by Major-Gen. David B. Birney. The Zouaves received their "baptism of fire" on December 13th, when the division was rushed across the Rappahannock river, at Franklin's Crossing, below Fredericksburg, to the assistance of the Pennsylvania Reserves. The loss of the "114th" was twelve killed and seventeen wounded.* The Third Corps appeared in front of Fredericksburg again in January, 1863 (Burnside's "Mud March"), and a third time at the end of April, at the beginning of the Chancellorsville campaign, crossing the river, however, at United States Ford, about ten miles above the city. In the battle of May 3rd the Zouaves fought with heroic persistence, finally retiring with a loss of one hundred and seventy-three killed and wounded. Of the twenty-seven officers present only three escaped death or wounds. Among those killed were Maj. Joseph S. Chandler and Capt. Frank A. Elliott of Co. F. The survivors returned after this bitter experience to camp at Falmouth.

The Third Corps reached Gettysburg after the close of the fighting upon July 1st, and was ordered to the left of the new line of battle, then being extended to the Round Tops. On the morning of the 2nd Gen. Sickles advanced a portion of his corps, including the "114th," to and across the Emmettsburg Pike to the right of the Peach Orchard, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Fred. F. Cavada. The Zouaves were a fair mark for the rebel pickets during the morning and for the artillery fire that preceded the infantry attack later in the day. The Confederates surged along the line like a billow sweeping a stormy beach, reaching the front of the "114th" when the Zouaves were

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers for Winter/Spring 2004/2005

February 10, 2005 - Thursday

Pat Caldwell

Board Member of the Del-Val and Old Baldy CWRT,
Del-Val Newsletter Editor.

Topic: *Brigadier General John Curtis Caldwell*

March 10, 2005 - Thursday

Troy D. Harman

Author, NPS Ranger at Gettysburg.

Topic: His book, *"Lee's Real Plan at Gettysburg"*

March 19, 2005 - Saturday

World War II Seminar

1945 - Sixty Years After. Details to follow.

April 14, 2005 - Thursday

Lee Quinn

Long time member of the Old Baldy CWRT, Past member of the Board of Governors Civil War Library and Museum.

Topic: *Confederate Engineers*

May 12, 2005 - Thursday

Steven Wright

Irish Brigade author, Past President of the Old Baldy CWRT.

Topic: *Brevet General St. Clair Mulholland, 116th Pennsylvania Infantry*

June 9, 2005 - Thursday

J. Kevin Hensel

Member of the Old Baldy CWRT, Extensive research on General George Gordon Meade.

Topic: *George Gordon Meade and the Bristoe Campaign*

**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!

forced backward, some, including Lieut.-Col. Cavada, in command, being captured. The regiment re-formed under Maj. Edward R. Bowen, took a new position in front of the Taneytown Road, but was not again heavily engaged in the course of the battle. The regimental losses were nine men killed, one officer and eighty-five men wounded, three officers and fifty-seven men captured or missing. Four of the wounded men subsequently died from their injuries. Those captured were near the Sherfy House.

Through the fall and winter of 1863-4 Maj. Bowen continued in command, Col. Collis being in command of the brigade. The regiment shared the fortunes of the Third Corps in its marching and fighting, including battles along the Rappahannock.

In April, 1864, the "114th" was honored by selection as the first of six regiments of infantry and one regiment of cavalry organized as an independent brigade for duty at the headquarters of Gen. Meade. Col. Collis was appointed commander of this body of troops. This duty continued until March 15th, 1865, and involved the assistance of other troops in action, while the elite brigade from headquarters was expected to exhibit a high standard of gallantry.

In the final weeks of activity around Petersburg the "114th" was engaged in the storming of the Confederate works on April 2d, and, during the pursuit, at Sailor's Creek. At the affair of the 2nd, three veteran officers who had originally served in the Zouaves d'Afrique of 1861 lost their lives. They were Capt. A. J. Cunningham, Company A, Maj. Henry M. Eddy,* and First-Lieut. Edward T. Marion, Company I.

After the Appomattox surrender the "114th" was transferred to the Fifth Corps, with which the Zouaves marched to Washington, where they were mustered out on May 29th, 1865.

Total Losses

Killed or died from wounds	officers 6; men 83
Died from disease	officers 1; men 35
Wounded	officers 16; men 261
Captured or missing	officers 4; men 122

Battles

(Including those of the Zouaves d'Afrique, afterward Company A, prior to the organization of the regiment.) Middletown, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorville, Gettysburg, Wapping Heights, Auburn, Kelly's Ford, Mine Run, Wilderness, Guinea's Station, Petersburg.

* An incident following the battle was the capture of the regimental band of seventeen pieces, with their instruments. The unfortunate musicians were eventually exchanged, and being provided with new instruments, remained with the regiment to the end of the war. (Bates' History, vol. 3, page 1185.)

World War II Seminar 1945 - Sixty Years After

**Saturday March 19, 2005
Williamson, Route 611, Horsham, PA.**

The Old Baldy and Delaware Valley Civil War Round Tables of Philadelphia, along with the Civil War Round Table of Eastern Pennsylvania (Allentown), will host the second annual World War II seminar entitled 1945 - Sixty Years After on SATURDAY MARCH 19, 2005 at Williamson, Route 611, Horsham, PA. The program will run from 8:45 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. Registration will begin at

WW II Seminar, c/o Mike Cavanaugh, 603 Robbins St., Philadelphia, PA. 19111

Please send me ____ Tickets (General ____ Student ____ Display ____)

for the World War II Seminar.

I enclosed a check for \$ _____ payable to "Old Baldy CWRT."

I understand that there will be no refunds after Wednesday March 16, 2005.

Name _____ E-Mail _____

Address _____ Phone _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

____ I am a World War II veteran serving with _____

8:A.M. There will be four panels consisting of two World War II veterans each representing the infantry, naval and air service personnel from the Pacific and European theatres. The keynote speaker will be noted author and historian Paul Stillwell of the U. S. Naval Institute, Annapolis, MD. He will be speaking on the surrender ceremonies on the USS Missouri in September 1945. A drawing will be

held raffling off original World War II art prints. Also, for all those attending, hundreds of dollars in door prizes will be awarded.

For addition information or if you have any questions contact Program Director, Mike Cavanaugh at 603 Robbins Street, Philadelphia, PA. 19111 - (215) 725-3602 or e-mail: chief96pbi@juno.com

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

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

E-MAIL Newsletter

A list was made of those who requested their Old Baldy CWRT newsletter by e-mail. You may request their newsletter by e-mail by contacting

Mike Cavanaugh at chief96pbi@juno.com

This will save the round table money on postage and insure your newsletter's quality.

What's News?

The only way you'll know what's happening is the Civil War today is
by reading

"The Civil War News"

The monthly current events newspaper for people with an interest in the Civil War today.

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