

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



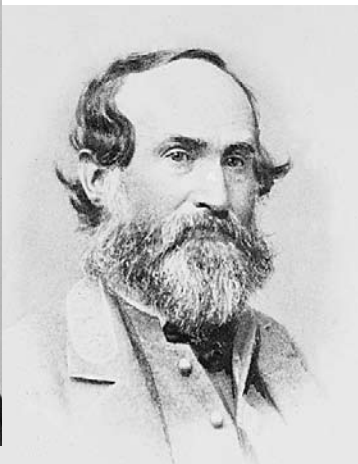
January 20, 2007, The One Hundred and Forty-Sixth Year of the Civil War

That Maryland Raid Upset My Plans:

Ulysses S. Grant and Jubal Early's Raid



Ulysses S. Grant



Jubal A. Early

Dr. Sommers' program will examine his views of the Maryland Campaign of 1864. It will not be from the banks of the Monocacy River or the ramparts of Fort Stevens in Washington D.C., but rather from the Union Army Headquarters at City Point, VA. Dr. Sommers will analyze General Ulysses S. Grant, as a theater strategist, and how he responded to Confederate General Jubal Early's Raid in June, July and August of 1864 and how did Grant's response affect the remainder of the Civil War.

Dr. Richard J. Sommers

Dr. Richard J. Sommers, Chief Historian and Archivist at the U. S. Army Military History Institute in Carlisle, PA., is one of the leading military historians in the country today. He received his Ph. D. at Rice University in 1970 where he also served as a graduate instructor. Dr. Sommers has written scores of articles and papers on military history and the Civil War for many publications. His 1981 book, *Richmond Redeemed: The Siege of Petersburg*, is considered a classic and has received many awards. There are very few Civil War and military publications that have not published a book review or an article by Dr. Sommers. He is an accomplished battlefield guide especially the battlefields in and around Petersburg, VA.

All Members of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

Dear Member of the Old Baldy Civil War Roundtable:

Please accept our best wishes for a very Happy New Year! At the roundtable meeting in December we decided to work hard to continue the Old Baldy CWRT. This year we will make several changes in our roundtable format and have some great opportunities to discuss various aspects of the Civil War era as well as meet and listen to interesting speakers. Also, the Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum will be a more active partner in the roundtable.

We very much hope that you will retain your membership in Old Baldy. This year, is going to be exciting and all members will be more involved in our monthly meetings. We are going to return to our roundtable roots and hold interactive discussions about topics of interest where all members can participate and express their opinions and views about the topic. *Our meeting on February 8, 2007 will be a roundtable discussion of the Lincoln Assassination.*

On March 8, 2007 Andrew Coldren, Assistant Curator of the Civil War Museum will bring out "hidden relics and artifacts" from the museum collection. You will get to see, close up, weapons and other relics from the museum vaults that have not been on display for the general public.

Also, beginning in February the museum will again remain open for roundtable members! The museum will be open for research and reading. We will close only for dinner from 5:30 to about 6:45.

Our meetings are held on the second Thursday monthly at the Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum, 1805 Pine Street. The meetings begin at 7:30 PM, and are filled with fellowship and information. All members are

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

invited to meet at the Marathon restaurant at the corner of 19th and Spruce Streets at 5:30 PM prior to the meeting. The food is good, the company is congenial, and the conversation is enjoyable.

Become active in your Roundtable! Come to a meeting!

Enjoy an evening of education, information and fellowship!

We urge you to continue your membership and hope to see you soon! Please take a moment and write a check for your annual dues of only \$25.00 (\$35.00 for the family) payable to "Old Baldy CWRT" and send it to: Herb Kaufman, Treasurer, 2601 Bonnie Lane, Huntingdon Valley, PA 19006.

Sincerely,

*Steve Wright, President
Herb Kaufman, Treasurer*

The President's Letter

It was a great night for the Old Baldy CWRT! Twenty members showed up to voice their support for the continuation of the round table into 2007. It was a unanimous vote not only to continue Old Baldy but also to continue meeting every month. Many of the future meetings will be round table discussion groups as opposed to bringing in outside speakers. Efforts will be made to build up the membership rolls and encourage members to attend meetings and bring guests. We encourage all our members to work to build the round table to what it was in the past.

The membership voted to elect the following slate of officers for the next two years: **Steve Wright**, President; **Richard Jankowski**, Vice-President; **Tina Newberry**, Secretary; **Herb Kaufman**, Treasurer. **Don Wiles** will continue as newsletter editor and **Harry Jenkins** will be the new program director. A new Board of Directors will be formed after the new year. We know we can count on our membership to support the new officers as we go into 2007.

We have the opportunity to start the new year with a bang. Our **30th Anniversary Dinner** on Saturday January 20th will give us the opportunity to get together and reacquaint ourselves with some old members and welcome the newer members to the ranks. **Dr. Richard J. Sommers**, one of the leading military historians in the country, will give us a detailed view into General U. S. Grant reaction to Jubal Early's invasion of Maryland in 1864. With a great speaker and loads of door prizes to be awarded to those attending, it will be a special night, I'm sure, for all.

This will be my last President's Letter but I will continue to be very active in the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table this coming year. As the last dues paying founding member I surely did not want the round table to fold on my watch. I give my full support to the new officers and I know all of you will do the same. I want to thank those of you who have worked to keep Old Baldy going and also thanks to the folks at the Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum for giving us a place to meet each month.

All the very best to you and yours in the new year! See you at Williamsons.

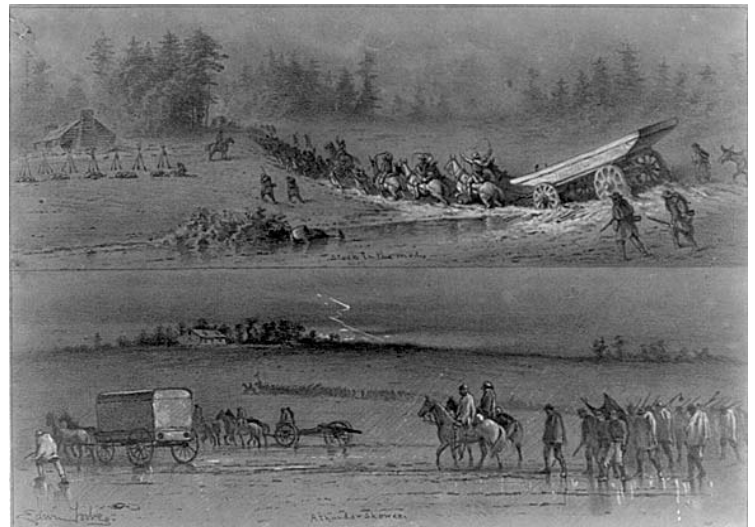
Regards, Mike Cavanaugh, President

Today in Civil War History

Mud March Begins: 1863

Union General Ambrose Burnside's Army of the Potomac begins an offensive against General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia that quickly bogs down as several days of heavy rain turn the roads of Virginia into a muddy quagmire. The campaign was abandoned three days later. The Union army was still reeling from the disastrous Battle of Fredericksburg on December 13, 1862. Burnside's force suffered more than 13,000 casualties as it assaulted Lee's troops along hills above Fredericksburg. Lee suffered only 5,000 casualties, making Fredericksburg one of the most one-sided engagements in the eastern theater of operations. Morale was very low among the Yankees that winter.

Now, Burnside sought to raise morale and seize the initiative from Lee. His plan was to swing around Lee's left flank and draw the Confederates away from their defenses and into the open. Speed was essential to the operation. January had been a dry month to that point, but as soon as the Federals began to move, a drizzle turned into a downpour that last for four days. Logistical problems delayed the laying of a pontoon bridge across the Rappahannock River, and a huge traffic jam snarled the army's progress. In one day, the 5th New York moved only a mile and a half. The roads became unnavigable,



Mud March Sketch by A. Forbes - LOC

and conflicting orders caused two corps to march across each others' paths. Horses, wagons, and cannon were stuck in mud, and the element of surprise was lost. Jeering Confederates taunted the Yankees with shouts and signs that read "Burnside's Army Stuck in the Mud." Burnside tried to lift spirits by issuing liquor to the soldiers on January 22, but this only compounded the problems. Drunken troops began brawling, and entire regiments

fought one another. The operation was a complete fiasco, and on January 23 Burnside gave up his attempt to, in his words, "strike a great and mortal blow to the rebellion." The campaign was considered so disastrous that Burnside was removed as commander of the army on January 25.

HistoryChannel

"December Meeting"

Steve's topic on "**The Minnesota Sioux Uprising**" was postponed to a later date do to the discussion on keeping Old Baldy intact and an election of new officers. Steve gave us a brief talk on several of his favorite items in the museum.

One of the many subjects of future meetings will be tours and discussions of some of the many artifacts in the



Steve Wright



museum. Also there will be Roundtable type discussions on subjects that are of direct interest to members. And as before great guest speakers...

Lincoln and Dr. Leale: The First Surgeon to Attend President Lincoln at Ford's Theatre.

Article submitted by Herb Kaufman

On March 1, 1865 at the age of 23, Charles Augustus Leale received his medical degree from Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York. Charles Leale held President Lincoln in the greatest admiration. He made a point to be present when Lincoln made his last public address on April 11, 1865. The theme of this final speech was reconstruction and national unity. The President stated that he was aware of the differing opinions on the method and substance of reconstruction and that the loyal people of the North "differ among ourselves as to the mode, manner, and means of reconstruction." He continued that the "so-called" seceded states are "out of their proper practical relation with the Union," and it was the nation's duty to "join in doing the acts necessary to restoring the proper practical relations between these states and the Union."

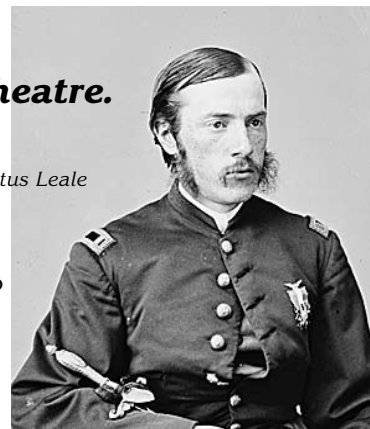
Dr. Leale carefully observed the President and noted the "almost divine appearance of the President's face in the glow of the light from the White House."

Dr. Leale heard that the President would be attending Ford's Theatre to see the comic play *Our American Cousin*. He completed his duties as Surgeon-in-Charge of the Wounded Commissioned Officers at the United States Army General Hospital, Armory Square, Washington D. C. and rushed to the theatre where he purchased a ticket in the Dress Circle, about 40 feet from the President's box.

The President and Mrs. Lincoln arrived as the play was already in progress. As they entered the theatre, the play stopped and the orchestra struck up "Hail to the Chief." Lincoln was greeted by "thunderous applause" as he walked to his box. He paused several times to acknowledge the crowd. Yet, Dr. Leale noted that the President's countenance appeared "mournful and sad."

The play then continued and just past ten o'clock, Leale noticed a man "endeavoring to enter" the President's box. He again looked toward the stage as he enjoyed the amusing dialogue when he heard the "report of a pistol" echo through the theatre. Dr. Leale then recorded that "I

Dr. Charles Augustus Leale
LOC



saw a man with dark hair and bright black eyes, leap from the box to the stage below, while descending he threw himself a little forward and raised his shining dagger in the air, which reflected the light as though it had been a diamond, when he struck the stage he stumbled a little forward but with a bound regained the use of his limbs and ran to the opposite side of the stage soon disappearing behind the scenes."

Not believing what he had just witnessed, Dr. Leale remained seated until he heard a call for a surgeon to proceed to the Presidential box. Pushing through the crowd he arrived at the box and was quickly admitted. He observed President Lincoln sitting with his head bent to the right, being held by Mrs. Lincoln who was "weeping bitterly." She looked at him and called, "Oh Doctor do what you can for my dear husband."

Surgeon Leale examined the President and found him to be breathing laboriously, and comatose. Dr. Leale had the President placed on the floor and proceeded to examine his wound. He first thought that Mr. Lincoln had been stabbed. Not seeing any wound, he felt the back of Lincoln's head and probed the wound by passing "my little finger of my left hand directly through the perfectly smooth opening made by the ball." This released a small piece of coagulated blood, after which Lincoln's breathing improved. Surgeon Leale then placed a small amount of brandy and water into Mr. Lincoln's mouth.

At this time Dr. Charles S. Taft and Dr. Albert F. A. King arrived at the President's box. Consulting with Dr. Leale, they agreed that the President had to be moved. Dr. Leale, holding the President's head in his hands, lead the procession out of the theatre and across the street to the Petersen House.

continued from page 3 - Lincoln and Dr. Leale

During the long night, Dr. Leale remained at Mr. Lincoln's side, holding his right hand until the President passed into history.

On April 19, Dr. Leale was Honor Guard at the head of President Lincoln's catafalque during the memorial service at the White House. He rode in the carriage immediately proceeding the catafalque as it made its way to the Capitol. There, Dr. Leale again served as Honor Guard during the funeral service.

In his later years, Surgeon Leale rarely spoke of the events of that fatal night. In 1909, upon the 100th Anniversary of Lincoln's birth, Dr. Leale delivered his address, "Lincoln's Last Hours," which was his sole recorded memoir of his visit to Ford's Theatre and the momentous events of that evening.

Dr. Charles A. Leale passed away in 1932 and is buried in his hometown of Yonkers, New York.

"Radio's Tribute to Stonewall Jackson"

WVOX Radio Honors Stonewall Jackson; Legendary General's Descendant Is Special Guest - **Henry Shaffner**, the great great grandson of legendary Civil War General Stonewall Jackson, was a special guest on Monday, December 18 at 8 P.M. on "Z Travel and Leisure" hosted by Art and Susan Zuckerman on WVOX Radio (1460 AM) and wvox.com.

Henry and his wife, **Bobbie**, who are professional songwriters from Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania, will join the Zuckermans in celebrating the 50th anniversary of Stonewall Jackson's induction into the Hall of Fame of Great Americans. The **Shaffners** are both members of ASCAP and Old Baldy CWRT and are prominent Civil War buffs.

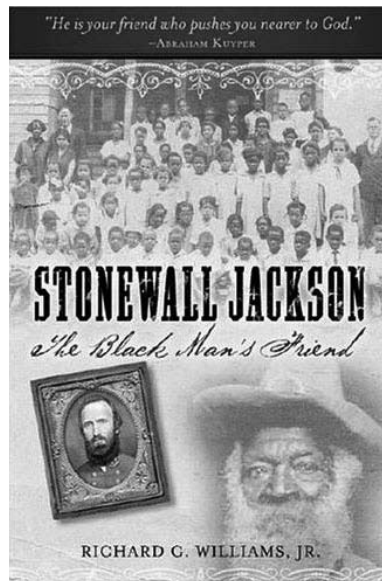
A follow up... a new Jackson Book

Stonewall Jackson The Black Man's Friend

by Richard G. Williams Jr.
Foreword by James I. Robertson Jr.

Many historians have touched on Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson's relationship with African Americans in light of his Christian convictions. *Stonewall Jackson: The Black Man's Friend* explores an aspect of his life that is both intriguing and enlightening: his conversion to Christianity and how it affected his relationship with Southern blacks. Covering the origin of Jackson's awakening to faith, the book challenges some widely held beliefs, including the assumption that this spiritual journey did not begin until his adulthood. Furthermore, Richard G. Williams Jr. examines a paradox of Jackson's life: his conversion to Christianity was encouraged by Southern slaves, many of whom he would in turn minister to one day.

Exploring in depth Jackson's now famous "Colored Sabbath School," Williams reveals—for the first time—the



influence his efforts had on subsequent generations of African Americans. Using original documents, interviews, historical resources, and heretofore unpublished letters and photographs, Williams confirms the veneration with which blacks from Virginia esteemed Jackson, even years after his death—and some to this day. An interview with and photographs of two spiritual descendants of Jackson's

black Sunday-school class adds a real-life connection to this fascinating dimension of the famed General's life.

The book examines Jackson's documented youthful pangs of conscience regarding the illiteracy of American slaves—and how Providence ultimately came to use him to have a lasting and positive impact on Southern blacks.

RICHARD G. WILLIAMS JR. is a well-published author and frequent speaker on subjects related to the Civil War.

A regular contributor to the Washington Times' Civil War column, Williams also frequently contributes articles about the War Between the States to newspapers and history and homeschooling magazines. The descendant of three Confederate soldiers and a twenty-six year veteran Sunday-school teacher, he has lectured at Liberty University's annual Civil War Seminar and is the author of *The Maxims of Robert E. Lee for Young Gentlemen*. Williams is active in a number of historical preservationist organizations and lives in Virginia's Shenandoah Valley.

<http://www.cumberlandhouse.com/>

"The Battle that saved Washington, D.C."

Article and Photo from
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Monocacy

Battle of Monocacy (also known as Monocacy Junction) was fought on July 9, 1864, just outside Frederick, Maryland, as part of the Valley Campaigns of 1864, in the American Civil War. Confederate forces under Lt. Gen. Jubal A. Early defeated Union forces under Maj. Gen. Lew Wallace. The battle was part of Early's raid through the Shenandoah Valley and into Maryland, attempting to divert Union forces away from Gen. Robert E. Lee's army under siege at Petersburg, Virginia.

Background

Reacting to Early's raid, Union General-in-Chief Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant dispatched a 5,000-man division under Brig. Gen. James B. Ricketts on July 6, 1864, and a few days later sent a full corps under Maj. Gen. Horatio G. Wright. Until those troops arrived, however, the only Federal army between Early and the capital city was a ragtag group of 2,300 men commanded by Lew Wallace.

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At the time, Wallace, who would eventually become best known for his book *Ben-Hur: A Tale of the Christ*, was headquartered at Baltimore. Most of Wallace's men had never seen battle.

Agents of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad reported signs of Early's advance on June 29; this intelligence and subsequent reports were passed to Wallace by John W. Garrett, the president of the railroad and a Union supporter. Uncertain whether Baltimore or Washington, D.C., was the Confederate objective, he knew he had to delay their approach until reinforcements could reach either city. At Frederick, Early demanded, and received, \$200,000 ransom to forestall his destruction of the city. Frederick Junction, also called Monocacy Junction, three miles southeast of Frederick, was the logical point of defense for both cities. The Georgetown Pike to Washington and the National Road to Baltimore both crossed the Monocacy River there as did the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. If Wallace could stretch his little army over six miles of riverfront to protect both turnpike bridges, the railroad bridge, and several fords, he could make Early disclose the strength and objective of the Confederate force and delay him as long as possible.

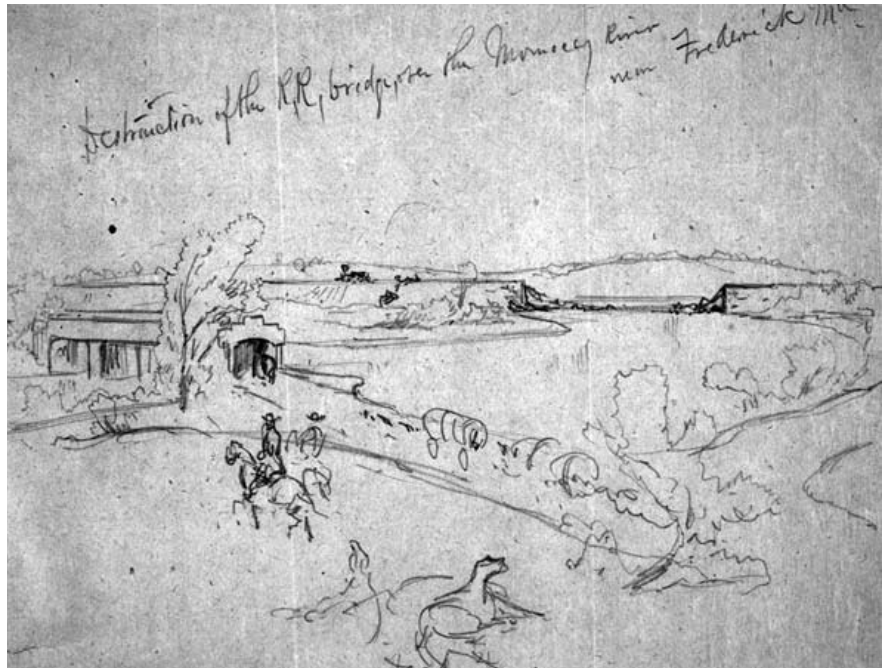
Wallace's prospects brightened with word that the first contingent of Grant's Veterans, the troops commanded by General Ricketts, had reached Baltimore and were rushing by rail to join Wallace at the Monocacy. On Saturday, July 9, combined forces of Wallace and Ricketts, numbering about 5,800, were positioned at the bridges and fords of the river. The higher elevation of the river's east bank formed a natural breastwork for some of the soldiers. Others occupied two block-houses, the trenches they had dug with a few available tools, or took what cover they could among the fences and crops of once peaceful farms.

Battle

Confederate Maj. Gen. Dodson Ramseur's division encountered Wallace's troops on the Georgetown Pike near the Best Farm; Maj. Gen. Robert E. Rodes's division clashed with the Federals on the National Road. Believing that a frontal attack across the Monocacy would be too costly, Early sent John McCausland's cavalry down Buckeystown Road to find a ford and outflank the Union line. Confederates penetrated the Monocacy defenses below the McKinney-Worthington Ford and attacked Wallace's left flank. Some of the heaviest fighting that day took place where they confronted Ricketts's veterans at a fence separating the Worthington and Thomas farms. The Federals fought fiercely to hold position, but it was only a matter of time before the superior force—nearly 15,000 Confederates—gained control. A three-pronged attack of Confederate's from Maj. Gen. John B. Gordon's division pushed Ricketts back toward the National Road where he was joined by the beleaguered troops who had fought Ramseur and Rodes all day.

Aftermath

By late afternoon the Federals were retreating toward Baltimore, leaving behind over 1,294 dead, wounded, and captured. Later, General Wallace gave orders to collect the



Destruction of the R.R. bridge, over the Monocacy River near Frederick, Md.

Alfred R. Waud, artist.

bodies of the dead in a burial ground on the battlefield where he proposed a monument to read: "These men died to save the National Capital, and they did save it."

The way lay open to Washington. Early's army had won the field at Monocacy, but at the expense of 700 to 900 killed and wounded and a day lost. The next morning the Confederates marched on, and by midday Monday, Early stood inside the District of Columbia at the earthworks of Fort Stevens, which he assaulted unsuccessfully on July 11, 1864.

Monocacy cost Early a day's march and his chance to capture Washington. Thwarted in the attempt to take the capital, the Confederates turned back to Virginia, ending their last campaign to carry the war into the North.

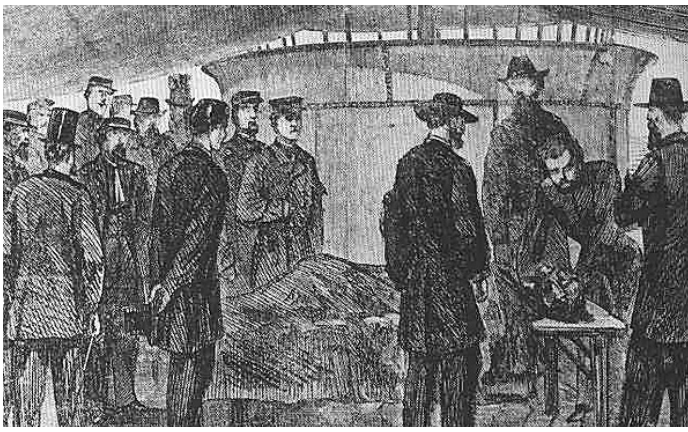
General Early wrote in a report of the 1864 campaign:

Some of the Northern papers stated that, between Saturday and Monday, I could have entered the city; but on Saturday I was fighting at Monocacy, thirty-five miles from Washington, a force which I could not leave in my rear; and after disposing of that force and moving as rapidly as it was possible for me to move, I did not arrive in front of the fortifications until after noon on Monday, and then my troops were exhausted

General Grant also assessed Wallace's delaying tactics at Monocacy:

If Early had been but one day earlier, he might have entered the capital before the arrival of the reinforcements I had sent General Wallace contributed on this occasion by the defeat of the troops under him, a greater benefit to the cause than often falls to the lot of a commander of an equal force to render by means of a victory.

The battlefield remained in private hands for over 100 years before portions were acquired in the late 1970s to create the Monocacy National Battlefield.



John Wilkes Booth's Autopsy

John Wilkes Booth died at about sunrise on Wednesday, April 26, 1865, on the porch of Richard Garrett's house near Port Royal, Virginia. He had been shot through the neck by Sergeant Boston Corbett. As Dr. Edward Steers, Jr. writes in *The Escape & Capture of John Wilkes Booth*, "All the evidence to date suggests that he (Corbett) was in the right position at the right time, and he acted from the belief that he was doing exactly what was expected of a soldier facing the enemy." At about 8:30 A.M. Booth's remains were sewn up in a horse blanket and placed on a wide plank which served as a stretcher. An old market wagon was obtained nearby, and the body was placed in the wagon. Using the wagon the body was taken to Belle Plain. There it was hoisted up the side and swung upon the deck of a steamer named the John S. Ide and transported up the Potomac River to Alexandria where it was transferred to a government tugboat. The tugboat carried the remains of Abraham Lincoln's assassin to the Washington Navy Yard, and the corpse was placed aboard the monitor Montauk at 1:45 A.M. on Thursday, April 27.

Once aboard the Montauk Booth's remains were laid out on an improvised bier (a rough carpenter's bench). The horse blanket was removed, and a tarpaulin was placed over the body. A number of witnesses were called to identify the body. Above is a sketch which appeared in Harper's Weekly on May 13, 1865.

Within a short time, several people who knew Booth personally positively identified the body which was haggard from 12 days of riding, rowing, and hiding in underbrush. One of these people was Dr. John Frederick May. Some time prior to the assassination, Dr. May had removed a large fibroid tumor from Booth's neck. Dr. May found a scar from his operation on the corpse's neck exactly where it should have been. Booth's dentist, Dr. William Merrill, who had filled two teeth for Booth shortly before the assassination, pried open the corpse's mouth and positively identified his fillings. Charles Dawson, the clerk at the National Hotel where Booth was staying, examined the remains, saying "I distinctly recognize it as the body of J. Wilkes Booth - first, from the general appearance, next, from the India-ink letters, 'J.W.B.,' on his wrist, which I had very frequently noticed, and then by a scar on the neck. I also recognize the vest as that of J. Wilkes Booth." (As a boy Booth had his initials indelibly tattooed on the back of his left hand between his thumb and forefinger). Seaton Munroe, a prominent Washington attorney who knew Booth, viewed the body and said that he "was very familiar with his (Booth's) face and distinctly

recognize it." Alexander Gardner, a well-known Washington photographer, and his assistant, Timothy H. O'Sullivan, were also among those called to the Montauk to identify Booth's corpse.

For the actual statements regarding the positive identification by Charles M. Collins, Charles Dawson, Seaton Munroe, John Frederick May, and William Wallach Crowninshield, please see pp. 121-129 of "The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln" by Thomas R. Turner.

John Wilkes Booth's autopsy was performed aboard the Montauk by Surgeon General Joseph K. Barnes and Dr. Joseph Janvier Woodward. On April 27, 1865, Dr. Barnes wrote the following account to Secretary of War Edwin Stanton:



Surgeon General Joseph K. Barnes

Sir,

I have the honor to report that in compliance with your orders, assisted by Dr. Woodward, USA, I made at 2 PM this day, a postmortem examination of the body of J. Wilkes Booth, lying on board the Monitor Montauk off the Navy Yard.

The left leg and foot were encased in an appliance of splints and bandages, upon the removal of which, a fracture of the fibula (small bone of the leg) 3 inches above the ankle joint, accompanied by considerable ecchymosis, was discovered.

The cause of death was a gun shot wound in the neck - the ball entering just behind the sterno-cleido muscle - 2 1/2 inches above the clavicle - passing through the bony bridge of fourth and fifth cervical vertebrae - severing the spinal chord (sic) and passing out through the body of the sterno-cleido of right side, 3 inches above the clavicle.

Paralysis of the entire body was immediate, and all the horrors of consciousness of suffering and death must have been present to the assassin during the two hours he lingered.

Dr. Woodward wrote the following detailed account of the autopsy:



Doctor Joseph Janvier Woodward

Case JWB: Was killed April 26, 1865, by a conoidal pistol ball, fired at the distance of a few yards, from a cavalry revolver. The missile perforated the base of the right lamina of the 4th lumbar vertebra, fracturing it longitudinally and separating it by a fissure from the spinous process, at the same time fracturing the 5th vertebra through its pedicle, and involving that transverse process. The projectile then transversured the spinal canal almost horizontally but with a slight inclination downward and backward, perforating the cord which was found much torn and discolored with blood (see Specimen 4087 Sect. I AMM). The ball then shattered the bases of the left 4th and 5th laminae,

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Show Your Colors by Supporting the Nation's Oldest Civil War Museum!

Tracing our roots to April 1865, we are the nation's oldest Civil War museum. Our collection of artifacts, photographs, works of art, archival materials, and a 10,000-volume library is one of the largest and most complete anywhere. We have items from every state involved in the Union war effort, and a variety of Confederate materials, also. Our Victorian-era building, located near Philadelphia's historic Rittenhouse Square, is open Thursday through Saturday from 11 to 4:30, with ten rooms showcasing many outstanding items from our collection.

Your contribution will allow us to continue operating the museum, conserving our collection, presenting educational and public programs, and planning for our relocation to an exciting new facility. Even a modest contribution will go far. And your contribution is fully tax-deductible. For more information, please contact us at 215-735-8196, or visit our website, www.cwurmuseum.org.

Help support the Civil War Museum of Philadelphia. After all, as Mother Nature knows, there's no better time to show your colors!

1805 Pine Street • Philadelphia, PA 19038 • tel 215.735.8196 • fax 215.735.3812 www.cwurmuseum.org

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers for 2007

January 20, 2007 - Saturday

Old Baldy CWRT 30th Anniversary Dinner

Williamsons Restaurant, Route 611, Horsham, PA.

Special guest speaker

Dr. Richard Summers,

Chief Archivist and Historian

at the U. S. Army Military History Institute at Carlisle, PA.

Topic: *That Maryland Raid Upset My Plans:*

Ulysses S. Grant and Early's Raid.

Dinner at 7 P.M. and program at 8 P.M. Cost \$35.00 per person. RESERVATIONS ARE REQUIRED. Contact Mike Cavanaugh at (610) 867-8231 or e-mail chief96pbi@rcn.com for information.

February 8, 2007 - Thursday

The Lincoln Assassination

Roundtable Discussion

Come to Listen and Join in with Questions and Answers

March 8, 2007 - Thursday

"Hidden Relics and Artifacts"

Andrew Coldren, Assistant Curator

will bring out artifacts

from the Civil War Museum collection

See what's inside the brick walls of 1805 Pine Street

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!

continued from page 6 - John Wilkes Booth's Autopsy

driving bony fragments among the muscles, and made its exit at the left side of the neck, nearly opposite the point of entrance. It avoided the 2nd and 3rd cervical nerves. These facts were determined at autopsy which was made on April 28. Immediately after the reception of the injury, there was very general paralysis. The phrenic nerves performed their function, but the respiration was diaphragmatic, of course, labored and slow. Deglutition was impracticable, and one or two attempts at articulation were unintelligible. Death, from asphyxia, took place about two hours after the reception of the injury.

Booth's third, fourth, and fifth cervical vertebrae, which were removed during his autopsy, are currently displayed at the National Museum of Health and Medicine at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center. An additional fragment from Booth's autopsy (tissue possibly cleaned off the cervical vertebrae) is in a bottle in the Mutter Medical Museum of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

Article was taken from the Internet in part <http://home.att.net/~rjnorton/Lincoln83.html>

The Civil War Institute

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

Winter 2007 Schedule

All classes are Act 48 approved

Core Courses for the Upcoming Semester:

The 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 you will not want to miss. Conducted by members of the Round Table. This course will be held on 6 Wednesdays - January 17, 24 & 31; February 7, 21 & 28 (no class February 14). \$70

The Lincoln Assassination - The assassination of our 16th president will be studied as an historical event. The military, social and legal aspects of 1865 will be analyzed. Special emphasis will be given to the conduct of the military commission that tried the alleged conspirators. Guilty or not guilty? Justice or no justice? Hugh Boyle will be the instructor for 6 Mondays - March 12, 19 & 26; April 2, 16 & 23 (no class April 9). \$70

Elective Courses for the Upcoming Semester:

Elective Courses:

Opening the War in the West - While 1862 was a near unbroken string of failures for the Army of the Potomac in the East, the Union forces had things much their own way in the West. The North's first great victory was Fort Donelson, where a quiet, unassuming little man named U.S. Grant became the national celebrity "Unconditional Surrender" Grant. But the butcher's bill was high, too. Shiloh was the war's first true bloodbath. Tragically, it was not the last. Join Jerry Carrier as he leads this class for 3 Thursdays - February 1, 8 & 15. \$40

Charleston Must Die! - Site of the longest siege in US history, Charleston, SC, beautiful, exotic, proud and passionate, was the Queen City of the South and the Evil Sister of Secession. Union military men lusted for her destruction and capture. General Henry Halleck said: "I hope that by some

accident the place may be destroyed, and a little salt should be sown upon its site [that] it may prevent the growth of future crops of nullification and secession." Federal ships and men besieged the city for almost 600 days to no avail until she was finally abandoned by her troops in February 1865. This course will take you on a journey beginning with the military and diplomatic maneuverings that led to the first shot on Fort Sumter, through the blockade and fighting around Charleston, to the final evacuation and capture of this most magnificent symbol of rebellion in American history. This class will be conducted by Frank Avato for 3 Mondays - February 19 & 26; March 5. \$40

City Life During the Civil War - Most of the Civil War's great battles were fought in remote, rural places like Shiloh or the Wilderness, or in small towns like Gettysburg. But while the war touched few of the nation's great cities directly, its impact on those cities' residents was devastating - and permanent. This course examines that impact in six great American cities - New York, Baltimore, Charleston, Richmond, Washington, and, of course, Philadelphia. Six members of the Round Table will lead this class for 6 Wednesdays - March 7, 14, 21 & 28; April 11 & 18 (no class April 4). \$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.**

Blue & Gray Education Society 2006-2007 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.

February 1-3, 2007: Sherman's March through South Carolina with Stephen Wise starting from Savannah, GA. Part of the BGES' Discovering the Civil War series.

February 25-March 6, 2007: Monterrey is Ours: Zachary Taylor in Mexico with Ed Bearss and Neil Mangum starting from San Antonio with three days in Monterrey (passport needed). This tour will include The Texas War of Independence, The Alamo, Goliad, Brownsville and Palmito Ranch (Last battle of the Civil War). Part of the Bearss Archives Series (a commitment BGES has made to build the battlefield archives of Ed Bearss)

March 14-17, 2007: BGES Staff Ride of Shiloh with Parker Hills and Len Riedel (Wiley Sword has been invited to join faculty) based in Corinth, Mississippi. BGES' Advanced Level Study of the Civil War

April 1-5, 2007: Revolutionary Decision in the Carolinas: General Greene and Lord Cornwallis Fight for Control of the South with Ed Bearss based in Charlotte, NC. Part of the Bearss Archives series (a commitment BGES has made to build the battlefield archives of Ed Bearss).

blue-grayedsoc@mindspring.com
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**Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia
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