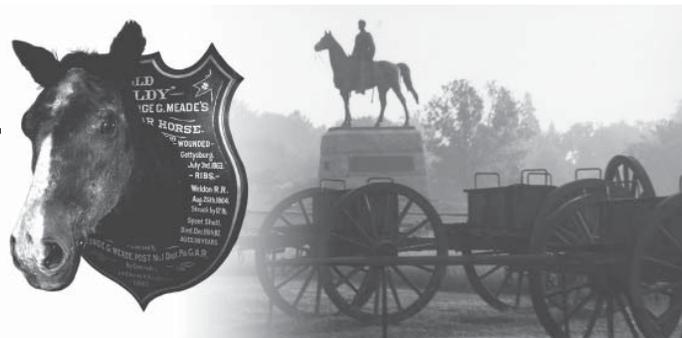


# Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



July 12, 2007, The One Hundred and Fourty-Seventh Year of the Civil War

## The Minnesota Sioux Uprising

The July 12th 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. **Steve Wright** will be the speaker and his topic will be **"The Minnesota Sioux Uprising"**. Steve has a BA (History) St. John's University (Collegeville, MN), MA (History) University of Minnesota-Duluth, MLS - Drexel University. He has been a two-time President of the Old Baldy CWRT, former Curator Civil War Library and Museum, former National Park Service Ranger (including Independence National Historical Park and Gettysburg National Military Park), author of 2 books, contributor to 7 others, and author of 300+ articles and reviews having appeared in such publications as Civil War News, Blue and Gray, America's Civil War, and Civil War Times. Currently a reference librarian with the Free Library of Philadelphia and resides in the City of Philadelphia with wife Irene and one neurotic cat.



The **Sioux Uprising**, also known as the **Dakota Conflict** or the **U.S.-Dakota War of 1862**, was an armed conflict between the United States and several eastern bands of the Dakota people (often referred to as the Santee Sioux) that began on August 17, 1862, along the Minnesota River in southwest Minnesota. Skirmishes in the following weeks claimed hundreds of lives. The number of Native American dead is unknown, while estimates of settlers who died range between 300 and 800—one of the largest tolls on American civilians to ever occur. 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. This was the first major armed engagement between the U.S. and Dakota, though it would not be the last.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/>

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

### President's Message

This month it is truly my pleasure to present a program on the "real" war in the west, what has come to be known as the "Dakota Conflict of 1862." This may be a little confusing, as "Dakota" in this case refers to the Indian Tribe, which was part of the larger Sioux nation. Of course the term "conflict" tends to minimize the size, impact, and significance of such an event. (It is like saying the Korean War was a "Police Action." Ask anyone who was at the Chosin Reservoir what it was like and they would likely confirm that it was frighteningly horrible as any other battle.)

I first became interested in what used to be called the "Minnesota Sioux Uprising" as a small boy living in Minnesota during the centennial of the event. The Saint Paul Pioneer Press printed a cartoon history of the uprising, which was actually pretty accurate and unbiased, and I was hooked! (To see an example of the cartoon you'll have to attend the meeting.) Soon thereafter my father took me to the ruins of Old Fort Snelling (since beautifully restored by the Minnesota Historical Society). It was about then that I decided that I wanted to dedicate my life to the study of history. (I was all of six years old.)

Since longtime members of Old Baldy will recall that I've done this program before and thus know that the story of the "conflict" is very broad – with its roots in an event that took place in Iowa in 1858 and with consequences that reached directly to the battle of the Little Big Horn in June, 1876. For this version of the program, I will explore the linear aspect of history and examine how one person impacted events in a very significant way.

*As always, I look forward to seeing you at the July meeting! Be well!!*

*Steven J. Wright, President*

### From the Treasurer's Desk

Thanks so much for the kind responses from everyone who attended the Old Baldy meeting last month. I very much enjoyed having the opportunity to present this program to the round table. This month, our president, **Steve Wright** will present his awaited program about the

*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.**

Sioux Uprising. This is an unusual and most interesting topic and I am sure that everyone will find this of great interest.

Just to remind everyone that Old Baldy CWRT is now on an annual dues cycle. All memberships have been paid and dues will again be collected in January, 2008. As so many members truly enjoyed the trip to Fort Delaware, the board of Old Baldy will be sending a donation from

the round table of \$100.00 to the Fort Delaware Society. Thanks again to our superb program chairman **Harry Jenkins** for his hard work in setting up this outstanding trip.

This month will feature a super presentation and I hope that everyone will be able to come out and join us.

*See you in July, Herb Kaufman, Treasurer*

## Fort Delaware Trip

*Old Baldy Members being held captive at Fort Delaware*



On Saturday, June 23rd, OLD BALDY Members and Guests were treated to a special "behind the scenes" tour of Fort Delaware.

**Harry Jenkins** is to be commended for his efforts in setting up a great tour of the Fort. It was a perfect day, not too hot and not too cool, just right... The boat rides were great with no choppy waters...

Park Ranger **Dan Citron** presented us with the history of the fort and the restoration efforts that are underway, taking us to some areas of the fort that are not accessible to the general public. We were shown a messhall, kitchen, enlisted men's sleeping quarters, officer's quarters, and library as well as the areas of the Fort's defense system. Dan showed us the rehabilitation in the Fort and on the parapets at the top of the fort. A Prisoner barracks was reconstructed and outfitted and maned by several CSA prisoners (re enactors) to show the conditions these men were subjected to.

*Starting the Tour*



*Fort Delaware and Pea Patch Island LOC 1933*

There were demonstrations of Union Guards drilling and artillery firing of the Columbiad gun.

There were also self guided tours of Fort Mott and Finn's Point National Cemetery.

**It was a great day at Fort Delaware and thanks again Harry for a fine experience...**

*The Spanish American War Section Under Restoration*



*Park Ranger Dan Citron*



*Restored Officer's Quarters*



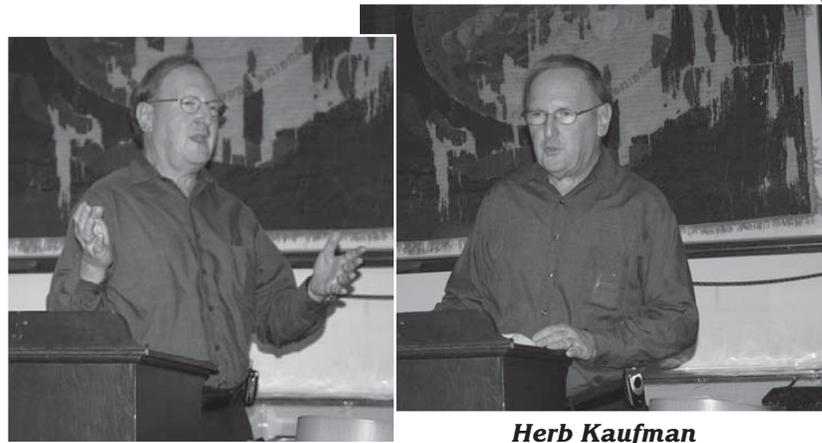
*On the Ramparts*

*Enlisted Mens Quarters Under Restoration*



## **June 14, 2007... A Look at the Gettysburg Battlefield**

**Herb Kaufman** once again gave us a great presentation on the history of the Gettysburg Battlefield and shared with us his fine collection of Battlefield memorabilia. Early photos, brochures, trolley tickets and air mail envelopes. Herb's talks are always very informative and entertaining. He discussed the many changes that the battlefield has gone through. Using his fine photo collection to show how those many changes have occurred over the years. **Once again we enjoyed the fine talents of one of our members...**



**Herb Kaufman**



Part of Herb's  
Gettysburg  
Collection



## Derwent 1841 to 2007

By Bill Hughes

After his surrender at Appomattox, Robert E. Lee camped one last time near his brother Charles Carter Lee's Windsor home on the way to Richmond where he joined his family. There Lee went to work using great influence to reconcile the people of the south to the hard consequences of their defeat. Lee was quoted, "I believe it to be the duty of everyone to unite in the restoration of the country, and the establishment of peace and harmony." Bothered by constant visitors there and limited in funds, Lee said, "I am looking for some little, quiet home in the woods where I can procure shelter and my daily bread, if permitted by the victor. I wish to get Mrs. Lee out of the city as soon as practical." In June, Mrs. Elizabeth Cocke met the General's wishes by offering the Lees the use of the Derwent farm in Powhatan County, 2 miles east of the Oakland Plantation. The offer of Derwent had other inducements, such as the seclusion of the house and its proximity to the James River and Kanawha Canal, which would spare crippled Mrs. Lee the discomfort of stage travel. In late June, 1865, General Lee, his wife, Mary and their daughters, Agnes (age 24) and Mildred (age 19) traveled to Cartersville by boat and there they were met by Custis, who had gone ahead on Traveler. Together, they traveled a short distance to Oakland and remained there for a week as furniture was transferred from Oakland to Derwent. All but Custis, who was suffering from dysentery, then moved into Derwent.

Derwent was built in 1841 by Thomas C. Brown, who named it "Cottage Hill". In October 1859, Thomas Lewis Preston Cock purchased Cottage Hill. Thomas was the son of William Armistead Cocke (then deceased) and Elizabeth Randolph Preston of Oakland, located two miles through the woods to the west in Cumberland County. The two properties joined at Muddy Creek. Thomas and his young wife, Letitia, came to call the property Derwent. Sometime prior to June of 1865, Thomas and Letitia returned to Oakland to live, leaving Derwent vacant. It was located about half way between Richmond and Appomattox. It was a productive farm of 442 acres. The house was of a style popular in the tobacco growing region of Virginia. It was a

*Before Restoration*



two story frame house with a central hall front to back of six inch pine flooring. It had four rooms over an English basement between two chimneys and had a shed off the back. There was a small front porch with four slender columns.



*After Some Restoration*

The simplicity of Derwent was a stark contrast to the elegance of Arlington. Mrs. Lee described Derwent as a "little retired place with a straight up house and it possesses a fine growth of oaks which surrounds it." It was a fine growth, indeed. One of the oaks in the grove, "The General" was over 250 years old in the summer of 1865 and 365 years old when felled in 1972. "The General" is reported to have been located directly behind the original home, beyond the current picket fence. Mrs. Lee expressed her appreciation for the stillness of Derwent, writing of it as "a quiet so profound that I could even number the acorns falling from the splendid oaks that over shadowed the cottage." The stillness remains today as one of Derwent's finest features.

The Lees made Derwent their home. The room that appears on the left as one enters the front door became the "family room" of General and Mrs. Lee. Mrs. Lee, suffering from arthritis, was confined to wheel chair and could not negotiate the steps to the second floor. The General used the cupboard as his desk. It was here that he stored his books and letters and it was likely that from here he wrote many of his letters.



Original Confederate Fortifications On Top Of Rich Mountain

Rich Mountain Marker



Photos Don Wiles



Site Of The Hart House In The Center Of The Fighting



Confederate Carvings On Top Of Rich Mountain



The Original Road To Camp Garnett

## Today in Civil War History

July 11-12, 1861  
Rich Mountain

Following their hasty retreat from Philippi in June of 1861, Confederate troops under the command of Col. Robert S. Garnett fortified two key passes. The more southerly of these, Camp Garnett, consisted of earth and log entrenchments overlooking the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike at Rich Mountain, just west of Beverly.

Major General George B. McClellan, charged with securing the loyal counties of western Virginia and protecting the area's vital B & O railroad for the Union, brought over 5000 troops and 8 cannons to Roaring Creek Flats, about 2 miles west of the Camp Garnett entrenchments.

Confederate Lt. Col. John Pegram was in command of Camp Garnett with about 1,300 men and 4 cannons. He sent a small party to protect his rear at the Joseph Hart homestead at the pass where the Pike crossed the summit of Rich Mountain. On the morning of July 11, the force at the pass consisted of 310 men and one cannon.

Meanwhile in the Union camp, General McClellan was hesitant to make a frontal attack on Camp Garnett. Joseph Hart's 22-year-old son, David, volunteered to lead a flank attack to the summit.

In the early morning of July 11, Brigadier General William S. Rosecrans with almost 2,000 men, set out with young Hart up the mountain. They struggled through the dense woods, delayed by missed directions and drenched by rain.

About 2:30 PM on July 11, the Federal column encountered enemy skirmishers on top of Rich Mountain. The surprised Confederate outpost at the pass took cover behind rocks and trees, and with the help of their one cannon, held off the Federal attack for over two hours. But badly outnumbered, they eventually gave way, and General Rosecrans' troops took possession of the field.

Colonel Pegram, realizing that the enemy was in his rear, ordered the withdrawal of his remaining forces from Camp Garnett during the night.

On the morning of July 12, General Rosecrans' entered the abandoned Camp Garnett from the rear, and sent word to General McClellan that the enemy had been routed. General McClellan promptly sent a telegram to Washington claiming a great victory. This communication

secured McClellan's reputation as a winning general and led to his appointment as commander of the Army of the Potomac.

The Confederates were forced to give up their works at Laurel Hill, and fought a disastrous retreat eastward to Corrick's Ford and across the Allegheny wilderness. Later, fighting at Cheat Summit prevented any serious Rebel comeback, and battles in the Kanawha Valley claimed even more territory for the Wheeling government. The Federals retained control of most of northwestern Virginia, and except for scattered raids, the area, and its vital railway, was lost to the Confederacy for the rest of the war.

Two years after the Battle of Rich Mountain, the State of West Virginia was admitted to the Union..

[www.richmountain.org](http://www.richmountain.org)

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

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Walk Auditorium - Ritter Hall, Main Campus Temple University

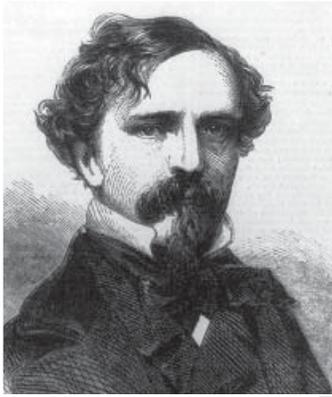
Price: \$50.00 if received by July 31, 2007, afterwards \$60.00  
Includes: continental breakfast, lunch and snack breaks

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)

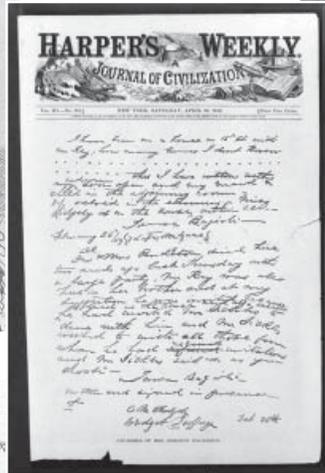
Call: 215-204-5452



Daniel Sickles LOC

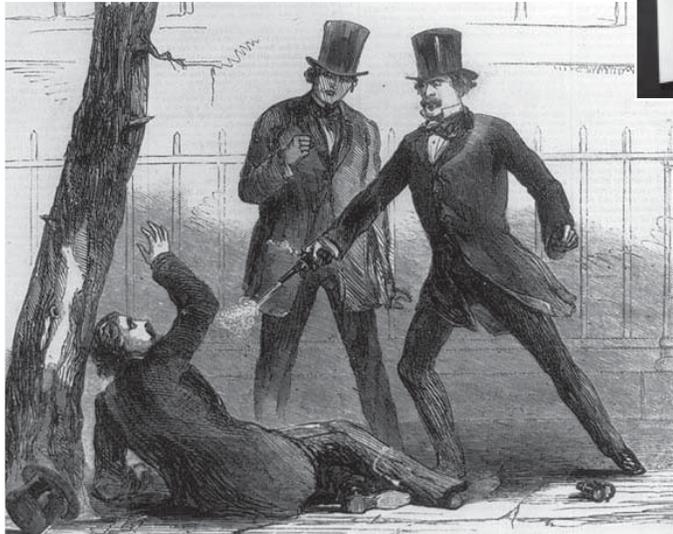


Teresa Sickles LOC



Daniel Sickles In Prison LOC

Teresa Sickles' Confession LOC



Daniel Sickles Shoots Phillip Key LOC

You have dishonored my home," roared Sickles. "You must die!" With that, Sickles fired one gun which apparently just grazed Key. Key ran across the street as Sickles fired again, this time wounding Key in the thigh. Witnesses said that Key screamed, "Don't shoot me!" or "Don't murder me!" as Sickles shot twice again, fatally wounding Key in the chest.

Sickles regained his composure and walked to the home of Attorney General Jeremish Black where he waited for the police. Sickles was arrested and taken to the Washington jail where he was given his own room and permitted a stream of visitors including his daughter and his greyhound, Dandy.

Dan Sickles 20 day trial was a sensation in Washington and throughout the country. His "dream team" of seven lawyers argued that Sickles' anguish over the adulterous affair created a justifiable "uncontrollable frenzy." Theresa's infidelity had caused a "brainstorm" resulting in Sickles' temporary insanity. His lawyers argued that Key was at fault for his own murder as the "unwritten law" permitted a man to avenge his honor. In the trial, no "expert witnesses" were called. Sickles' friends testified of his outrage over the affair, and his increasing despondency. To the cheers of the crowd in the courtroom, it took the all male jury but a short time to acquit Dan Sickles of all charges, citing his "temporary insanity."

This trial is recognized as the first time in American jurisprudence that a defense of temporary insanity resulted in the acquittal of a defendant charged with murder. The insanity defense has its roots in English law, where the principle of "mental deficiency in human behavior" was first established. In 1843, Daniel M'Naghten, a Scottish woodcutter, shot and killed the Secretary to England's Prime Minister. His attorneys argued that M'Naghten should be acquitted because he was insane and did not understand what he was doing when he fired the fatal shot.

The English courts ruled that "To establish a defense on the ground of insanity, it must clearly be proved that, at the time of the committing of the act, the party accused was laboring under such a defect of reason, from disease of the mind, as not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing; or if he did know it, that he did not know what he was doing was wrong."

## Insanity and Dan Sickles

By Herb Kaufman

February 27, 1859 was a sunny day in Washington D.C. The year had begun relatively calmly following the elections of 1858. The new Republican Party had gained 18 seats in the House of Representatives leading Jefferson Davis to advise Mississippians to consider the possibility of separation from the Union. The national political scene seemed to hit a lull, while politicians on all sides waited to see what the new year would bring.

Most of Washington society had heard the rumors of the infidelity of Teresa Bagioli Sickles with the dashing Phillip Barton Key. Daniel Sickles, then a Congressman from New York had heard, but dismissed the rumors until he received an anonymous letter confirming her affair.

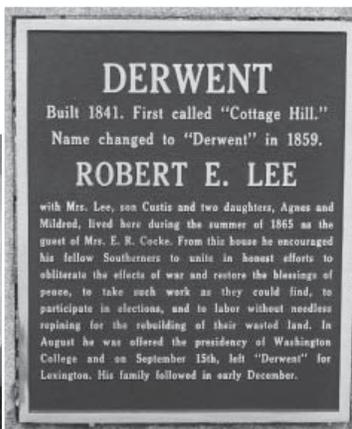
That Sunday, Congressman Sickles was at his mansion on Lafayette Square across from the White House. Around 2 p.m. he chanced to glance out of his front window and to his astonishment saw Phillip Barton Key in front of his home waving a white handkerchief in the direction of the upper floor windows. This was the prearranged signal for Teresa to leave the home and meet Key in his rented apartment.

Sickles became enraged. He grabbed two pistols and ran out to the street to confront Key. "Key, you scoundrel.

Photos supplied by Bill Hughes

Plaque In Front Of House

Where Lee Did His Writing



Total View Today With Additions

The room on the right, that is currently a dining room, was a parlor. One of the doors opens to a side porch while the other opened to a storage room.

Under the main staircase is a stairway leading to a basement. The basement has a brick floor and a ceiling of exposed timber. It was originally used as a dining room and a storeroom. The dining room has a pine cupboard and a door at the rear that opened to a path leading to the detached kitchen. That doorway is now below the hallway that was added to connect the main house and two wings in the 1980's.

Upstairs are two bedrooms. One is presumed to have been used by Mildred and Agnes Lee and the other by Custis. A small room between the bedrooms was a closet that has since been converted into a bathroom. Some of the original closet pegs are still present.

The original kitchen is no longer standing. It was a one story structure, sixteen by twenty-four feet, located north-east of the main house. The original barn also is no longer standing. It was sixteen by eighteen feet, made of logs, and located north of the main house. Derwent Road is a recent convenience, added ca. 1965 after restoration had begun. Previously, Derwent was reached from Trenholm Road by a private road north of the house. The Road continued west across Muddy Creek to Oakland and also branched north along Muddy Creek toward Cartersville Road.

General Lee left Derwent on September 15, 1865 after accepting the position of President of Washington College. Custis, who remained at Oakland at least until late July, left Derwent for the position of professor of civil engineering at VMI in October. Mrs. Lee and the girls joined General Lee in Lexington on Dec 2, 1865.

By 1963, Derwent had remained vacant for 16 years. Given its dilapidated state, the likelihood that anyone would every again call it home was remote.. It was in

that year that it was acquired by the Lee-Jackson Memorial, Inc., founded by Jay W. Johns of Charlottesville. Restoration was completed in 1973. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Crute, Jr. purchased Derwent in the early 1980's and ushered in the modern era with the addition of wings on both ends of the original home. On the west end is a master bedroom suite and library and on the east, a kitchen. Mr. and Mrs. Crute chose the location and size of the additions to correspond to the two detached buildings present when the Lees lived at Derwent. Today, the current owners are dedicated to main-

taining the historical value of the home and have furnished it with period pieces.

To find Derwent today follow the Civil War Trail signs. From U.S. 60, take route 629 north to 646 then to the house. There is a trails information in front of the house.

Continued from page 5 - Insanity and Dan Sickles

In American law a defense of insanity must prove that the defendant "is not responsible for criminal conduct if, at the time of such conduct, as a result of a severe mental disease or defect, he was unable to appreciate the nature and quality or the wrongfulness of the acts." This is because, "willfull intent is an essential part of most offenses; and a person who is insane is not capable of forming such intent."

During the Victorian Era, women were expected to be chaste and respectful. Teresa's adultery violated societal standards of decency. When Dan Sickles rushed from his home to confront Key, did he have "willfull intent" to commit murder, or did his outrage over the affair make it impossible for him to understand what he was doing was illegal? Was he compelled by "an irresistible force" to shoot Phillip Barton Key, as his mind was in such a state that he did not know what he was doing? Or, was this a case of nothing more than cold-blooded murder?

Justice is a difficult concept. I leave it to you to consider whether Dan Sickles and his team of renowned lawyers exploited the legal system, or whether his actions were those of an abused husband who was afflicted with temporary mental anguish of such a degree that he was "not guilty by reason of insanity."

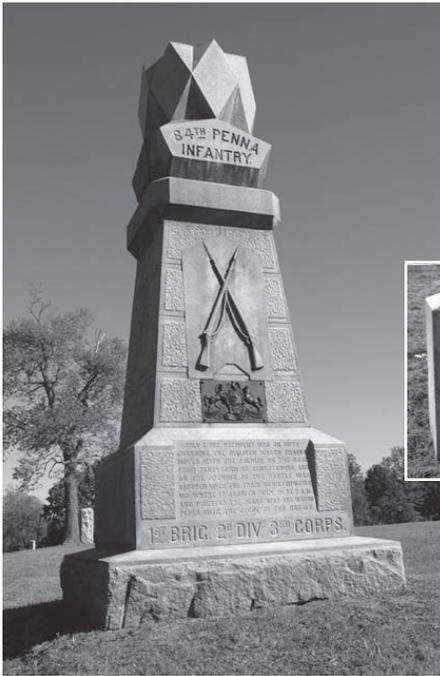
Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia  
1805 Pine Street  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103  
215.735.8196  
Founded January 1977

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

President: Steve Wright  
Vice President: Richard Jankowski  
Treasurer: Herb Kaufman  
Secretary: Tina Newberry

## Some Gettysburg Facts

### ***A monument on the Battlefield to the 84th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment who was not at the fight on the battlefield...***



*84th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment on Pleasanton Avenue near the Pennsylvania State Monument*



*Right and Left Flank Markers*



In the Gettysburg campaign, the regiment, upon its arrival at Taneytown, Maryland, was detailed as guard to the corps train, and immediately proceeded with it to Westminster, where it was employed in forwarding supplies to the battle-field, a vitally important duty, but one devoid of heroic incident.

Upon the return of the army to Virginia, the regiment was engaged at Wapping Heights, on the 24th of July, in the neighborhood of Thoroughfare Gap on the 10th of October, at Freeman's Ford in a sharp skirmish on the 13th, at Bristoe Station on the 14th and again on the 19th, at Kelly's Ford on the 7th of November, at Jacob's Ford on November 27th, at Locust Grove on the 28th, and at Mine Run on the 30th, losing four men mortally wounded, five slightly wounded, five missing, and one officer, Lieutenant Good, captured. At the conclusion of the campaign the regiment returned to the neighborhood of Brandy Station, where it went into winter-quarters.

In January, 1864, a considerable number of the regiment re-enlisted, and were given a veteran furlough. On the 6th of February the enemy crossed the Rapidan in some force, and the Eighty-fourth moved with the column sent against him. He was driven back and one hundred of his men were taken prisoners.

### ***The only 6 pounder Bronze Gun on the battlefield...***



*Latham's Battery Marker*



*6 Pounder Bronze Gun located at Latham's Battery on Confederate Avenue South near the Texas Monument*

From a tour presented by Gary Cross on the Artillery at Gettysburg

*"Ladies and gentlemen, you probably have seen this cannon. I don't know any of you who probably haven't taken a picture of this cannon one time or another. That's Little Round Top in the distance. This is the only 6 pounder on the entire battlefield. It's our second type of cannon on the battlefield. The 6 pounder was very popular, at least earlier in the war, but they were not very popular at Gettysburg. There's only one six pounder at Gettysburg. That would have been Latham's Battery right where you see it now. They fire at Union infantry on top of Big Round Top on the morning of July 3rd. They also fired at Farnsworth's charge, that ill-fated cavalry charge through these fields. In fact, it may have been one of Latham's guns that unhorsed Elon Farnsworth. Six Pounder, the only one on the battlefield that is in its original condition."*

## 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](mailto:shkaufman2@yahoo.com) Thanks, and I know that this will be a historic album that you will treasure.

*Herb Kaufman*

## Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers for 2007

July 12, 2007 - Thursday  
**The Sioux Uprising**  
Steve Wright

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

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

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

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