

Old Baldy

Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



July 14, 2011, The One Hundred and Fiftieth Year of the Civil War

"John Welsh and the Sanitary Commission"

At the Thursday, July 14 meeting local speaker-historian **Michael Wunsch** will portray Executive Chairman John Welsh of the Great Central Sanitary Fair, and present Abraham Lincoln & the Great Central Sanitary Fair, Philadelphia, June 1864,

The talk will feature a brief overview and history of United States Sanitary Commission, the growth of the local Aid Society and Sanitary Fair movements, as well as the Great Central Sanitary Fair itself, a huge commission fund-raising event held on the grounds of Logan Square from June 7 - June 29, 1864, and conclude with one of the true highlights of Philadelphia's immense and important home-front activities, President Abraham Lincoln's visit to the 'great fair', and our city at-large on June 16, 1864.

Mr. Wunsch, a resident of Philadelphia is a graduate of Northeast High School, and La Salle College and a member of the Delaware Valley CWRT, G.A.R. Museum & Library, the Lincoln Forum, and currently serves as the Secretary of the General Meade Society of Philadelphia, an educational non-profit group devoted to Major-General George G. Meade's memory and service to the nation, Mr. Wunsch has been researching and speaking on this topic for nine years, and has spoken at area venues including the GAR Museum & Library, the Union League, in Philadelphia, and Civil War Round Tables in Gettysburg, PA, Cape May Court House, NJ, and before the Bensalem Historical Society.

Join us at our next Old Baldy Civil War Round Table meeting as **Michael Wunsch** gives a presentation on the



John Welsh
Executive Chairman
Sanitary Commission

Sanitary Commission and Philadelphia. That's **Thursday, July 14th** starting at **7:30PM** in the 2nd Floor Library of the **Union League** at Broad & Sansom Streets. As always, you are welcome to join us at 6:00 at Applebee's for a bite to eat before the meeting. It's just a block south of the Union League on 15th Street.

Notes from the President...

Hope everyone had a safe and enjoyable Independence Day weekend with their families. No matter how bad a picture the nay sayers paint, it is still an awesome place and we have much for which to be grateful. Spent the weekend at some games in the Appalachian League in Elizabethton, TN and Princeton, WV. Some very nice country down there, minimal traffic and better gas prices.

Manor Day and the dedication in Cranbury were successful events last month. Attended two graduations and a dance recital, all in one week. **Craig Schoeller** gave a superb presentation on his adventures in Europe during the War. **Kerry** will schedule him for part two of his presentation. Plan on being in attendance for it. Looking forward to seeing Kerry this month at our meeting.

This month **Mike Wunsch** will be telling us about the 1864 Sanitary Fair from the point of view of John Welsh, chairman of the fair that was held in Logan Square. We will also hear an update on our efforts to get a historical marker placed in the Square during the Sesquicentennial. It will be a grand event, be sure to bring a friend.

"New Jersey's Civil War Odyssey," the second publication from the New Jersey Sesquicentennial Committee, is available for purchase. It contains an article on the Beverly Hospital by our own **Bill Hughes**. Get your copy at the next meeting.

Continue to spread the word about our Round Table and be sure to pack it out for Mike on the 14th.

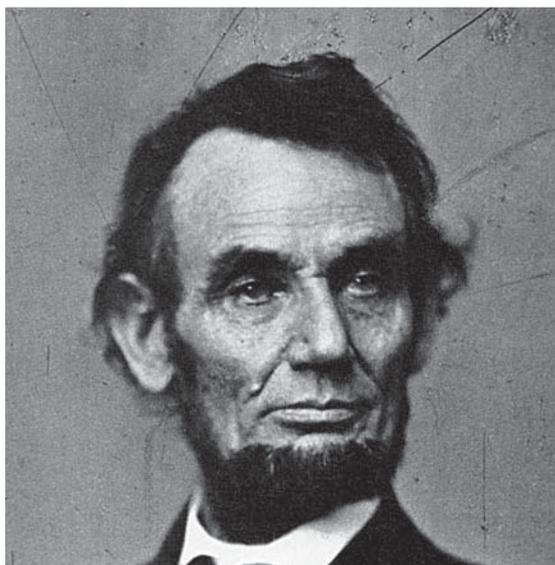
Look forward to seeing everyone on the 9th.

Rich Jankowski, President

The Old Baldy CWRT will meet at the Union League of Philadelphia at 7:30 PM, the second Thursday of the month. Members go out to a local restaurant for dinner at 6:00 PM, Applebees on 15th Street between Walnut and Locust. You're Welcome to Join Us!

Notice: Attire for Men at the Union League Jacket and tie would be preferred; otherwise collared shirts, long pants and jacket are recommended. For men and women, the following attire is never acceptable on the first or second floors of the League: jeans, denim wear, tee shirts, athletic wear, tank, halter, or jogging tops, shorts, baseball caps, sneakers, extremely casual or beach footwear. Current or historical military uniforms are appropriate.

Parking... A \$2 coupon (off of parking) is available at the Union League front desk (through the side door on Sansom Street)



Address at a Sanitary Fair in Philadelphia June 16, 1864

I suppose that this toast is intended to open the way for me to say something. War at the best is terrible, and this of ours in its magnitude and duration is one of the most terrible the world has ever known. It has deranged business totally in many places, and perhaps in all. It has destroyed property, destroyed life, and ruined homes. It has produced a national debt and a degree of taxation unprecedented in the history of this country. It has caused mourning among us until the heavens may almost be said to be hung in black. And yet it continues. It has had accompaniments not before known in the history of the world. I mean the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, with their labors for the relief of the soldiers, and the Volunteer Refreshment Saloons, understood better by those who hear me than by myself, and these fairs, first begun at Chicago and next held in Boston, Cincinnati, and other cities. The motive and object that lie at the bottom of them are worthy of the most that we can do for the soldier who goes to fight the battles of his country. From the fair and tender hand of women is much, very much, done for the soldier, continually reminding him of the care and thought for him at home. The knowledge that he is not forgotten is grateful to his heart. Another view of these institutions is worthy of thought. They are voluntary contributions, giving proof that the national resources are not at all exhausted, and that the national patriotism will sustain us through all. It is a pertinent question, When is this war to end? I do not wish to name the day when it will end, lest the end should not come at the given time. We accepted this war, and did not begin it. We accepted

it for an object, and when that object is accomplished the war will end, and I hope to God that it will never end until that object is accomplished. We are going through with our task, so far as I am concerned, if it takes us three years longer. I have not been in the habit of making predictions, but I am almost tempted now to hazard one. I will. It is, that Grant is this evening in a position, with Meade and Hancock, of Pennsylvania, whence he can never be dislodged by the enemy until Richmond is taken. If I shall discover that General Grant may be greatly facilitated in the capture of Richmond by rapidly pouring to him a large number of armed men at the briefest notice, will you go? Will you march on with him?

[Cries of "Yes, yes."]

Then I shall call upon you when it is necessary.

<http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu>

The Philadelphia Sanitary Fair; The Closing Performances--the Sword Awarded To Gen. Meade.

Last evening the great Central Fair closed. Up to 12 o'clock over \$7,000 had been taken at the doors, and at that hour the building did not seem full.

In the afternoon the crowd commenced to increase, and at dark the different avenues were uncomfortably filled. During the evening, the crowd was the largest since the fair opened. The receipts of the fair are not definitely known, but Mr. WELSH, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, authorizes us to say that they will not be less than \$1,000,000. There will still be something to add to the receipts, as the Art Gallery will remain open this week, and the Committee on Revenue and Income expect to make further returns. This committee has already received about \$200,000.

At 9 o'clock the formal closing of the fair took place. The Executive Committee assembled in their room, and, headed by the band, marched to the Music Gallery. At this hour, Union-avenue was densely packed, and the procession had difficulty in making its way to the gallery. After silence was secured, Bishop POTTER delivered an impressive prayer. This was followed by the hymn, "Praise God, from whom all

blessings flow," &c., in which the immense audience joined.

Mr. JOHN WELSH then came forward and made a brief address.

The hand struck up the Star-Spangled



Banner; and at the close of the first verse, Mr. MILCHESON suggested that the audience should sing. This was acted upon at once, and never in this country did the National Anthem have a more powerful chorus. Everybody in the immense crowd seemed to join in, and the effect was indescribably grand.

Continued on page 3

Continued from page 2 - "Closing Performance"

The committee then retired, after which an impromptu meeting was organized, and resolutions of thanks to the Executive Committee and all concerned in the fair were adopted.

Throughout the day the voting for the different articles were by sealed ballots, except in the case of the sword, where voters had the option of registering their votes publicly or depositing them in the box prepared for the purpose. At 10 o'clock the voting ceased, and the different committees in charge opened the ballots and registered the votes, and then announced the result as follows:

Sword – Gen. Meade, 3,442; Gen. Grant, 177; Gen. Hancock, 1,506; Gen. McClellan, 297; scattering, 109. Total, 5,541.

Horse Equipments – Gen. Hancock, 116; Gen. Meade, 76; Gen. Grant, 7; Gen. Butler, 5; Gen. Birney, 3; Gen. McClellan, 3; scattering, 2. Total, 212.

Camp Chest – Birney, 308; Gibbon, 29; McClellan, 10; Meade, 102; Grant, 16; Hancock, 9; scattering, 12. Total, 385.

Silver Vase – Ed. D. James, 4,939; Union League, 4,003; Gen. Sherman, 6; A. Lincoln, 859; George H. Stuart, 34; John Welsh, 161; Gov. Curtin, 113; Mr. Chase, 14; Admiral Farragut, 58; Mr. Stanton, 9; Bishop Simpson, 54; Bishop Wood, 30; Bishop Potter, 11; Mayor Henry, 54; Gen. Hancock, 33; Gen. Meade, 36; Gen. Grant, 15; Gen. McClellan,

16; John Bright, 37; Admiral Dupont, 4; Union Refreshment Saloon, 4; H.W. Bellows, 77. Total, 10,455.

Mr. E.D. JAMES, the successful candidate for the vase, is a member of the firm of THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., and also a prominent member of the Corn Exchange. On Monday he had only a few votes, but yesterday the members of the Corn Exchange rallied to his support, and one package contained \$3,000 for 3,000 votes. Mr. JAMES is absent from the city and has no knowledge of the action of his friends.

The vote on the Leghorn Bonnet was as follows: Mrs. Burnside, 296; Mrs. Meade, 285; Mrs. Grant, 121; Mrs. McClellan, 98; Mrs. Birney, 21; Mrs. Hancock, 45; Mrs. Warren, 2; Mrs. Corporal E.D. Coe, 25.

The excitement among the firemen in regard to the horn was very great, and during the evening the crowd around the polls was dense, and the merits of the respective companies were canvassed quite earnestly. After closing the polls the committee retired with the box, but had not announced the result up to a late hour last evening.

The crowd at the fair lingered until after 11 o'clock, but finally the lights were turned down, the people passed slowly out, the committee-men arranged papers, the policemen took their stations for the night, and the great Central Fair was ended.

On the Road with Rich... "Cranbury, New Jersey"

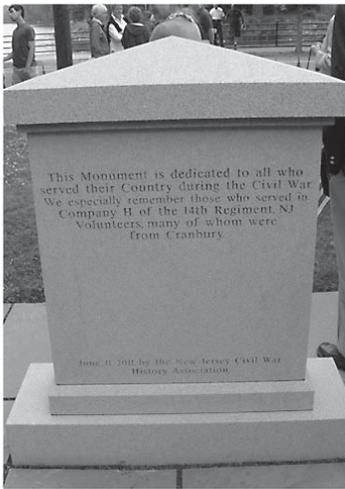
Article, Photos
by Rich Jankowski

On June 11th, the New Jersey Civil War History Association (14th NJ Volunteers, Co. H) and the Cranbury Historical and Preservation Society dedicated a monument to New Jersey Civil War soldiers in Memorial Park. Becks Band presented a pre- and post event concert of period music. Regimental flags were presented by living historians. The ceremony included a review of the activities of the 14th N J during the war by Dr. David Martin (New Jersey Civil War Heritage association and NJ 150th Committee), comments from past dedications by Bernard Olsen, remarks by Gover-



nor Olden through Bruce Sirak; and some words from several local politicians.





Bernard Olsen



Dr. David Martin



Bruce Sirak

After a musical interlude the monument was unveiled and blessed. Descendents of the 14th NJVI and one of Governor Olden were present. Closing remarks were given by Audrey Smith, President of the Cranbury Historical & Preservation Society. One of the first town monuments, in the nation, for the war was dedicated in Cranbury in 1867. It is currently in a cemetery down the street from Memorial Park. Various groups help raise funds for the monument and were present to be acknowledged. Modern day met

the past when the speeches were paused while the fire siren went off and the truck responded to a call.

Refreshments in the form of hot dogs, hamburgers and soda were available at the firehouse just past the park. A small encampment was set up next to the museum. The 14th New Jersey, representatives from the Monitor, and elements of the New Jersey 150th were included. Cranbury Museum tours and walking tours of Cranbury were available.

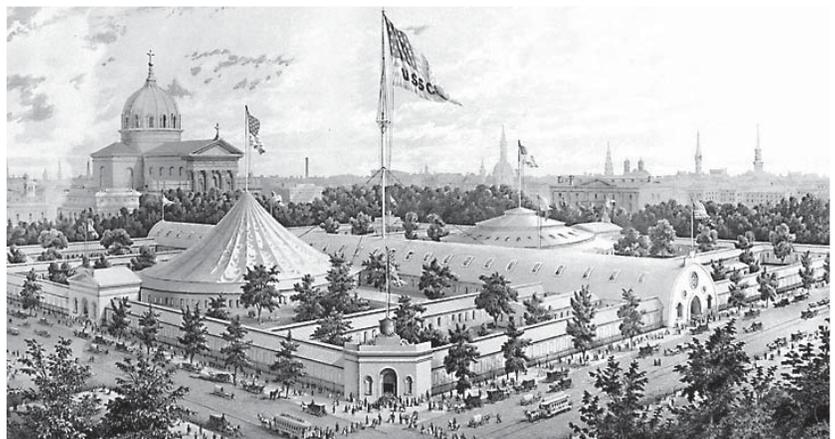
The Great Fair - Philadelphia

In 1861, the Philadelphia branch of the relief organization, the United States Sanitary Commission, began collecting monetary donations in order to supply Union soldiers with basic necessities and medical supplies. Although the Philadelphia branch raised \$135,000 in the span of 2 years, the war effort demanded more supplies and support. The success of Sanitary Fairs in Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston encouraged the Philadelphia agency to experiment with its own Fair in June 1864. Local businesses and institutions donated their products and services to support the patriotic cause and exhibited a wide array of valuable goods and curiosities under one roof. Although the Sanitary Commission asked all members of society to support their countrymen, the spectacle was limited to those who could afford the admission prices.

Logan Square was chosen as the site for the Great Central Fair since it was large enough to accommodate the main building, which encompassed approximately 200,000 square feet. William Strickland and Samuel Honeyman Kneass designed the symmetrical structure with Gothic details, the elevation and plan of which are pictured below. Union Avenue, the great central "Gothic" artery, bisected the Fair building from Eighteenth Street to Nineteenth Street. According to Charles J. Stille, who wrote a memorial of the Fair for the Sanitary Commission, "this great hall had all the vastness of the Cathedral's long drawn aisles and its moral impressiveness as a temple dedicated to the sublime work of charity and mercy." Various "departments" were organized along the corridors of

this mini-town; many of them are listed below in the List of Departments and in the Subject Index.

The Library Company's collection includes many photographs of the Fair's various departments. The images were scanned and listed alphabetically with additional informa-



tion in the subject index below. View the Plan of the Fair Building to get a sense of the spatial layout of the fair. Each image can be viewed in a second window by clicking on the title in the subject index.

Many resources about the Sanitary Fair are also included in the library's book collections, such as Charles J. Stille, Memorial of The Great Central Fair for the U.S. Sanitary Commission Held at Philadelphia, June 1864 (Philadelphia, 1864) and "Our Daily Fair," the fair's daily newspaper containing detailed descriptions of the various departments.

Today in Civil War History

Sunday July 14, 1861 Tribune Takes Triumphant Tone

Horace Greeley is best known today for his travel advice (“Go west, young man! and grow up with the country!”) but today he was waxing eloquent with military suggestions. “FORWARD TO RICHMOND!” screamed the headlines in Greeley’s New York Tribune today. Gen. Irwin McDowell was supposed to be putting an end to this ludicrous secession matter, was the attitude. Towards this end he had been given the largest army by far ever assembled by the United States of America, some 35,000 strong. What the esteemed editor completely overlooked was the fact that this immense army had had so little training that it amounted to little more than an armed mob. Lincoln, with less excuse, felt the same way. When McDowell asked for more time for training, the President replied “You are green, it is true; but they are green also. You are all green alike.”

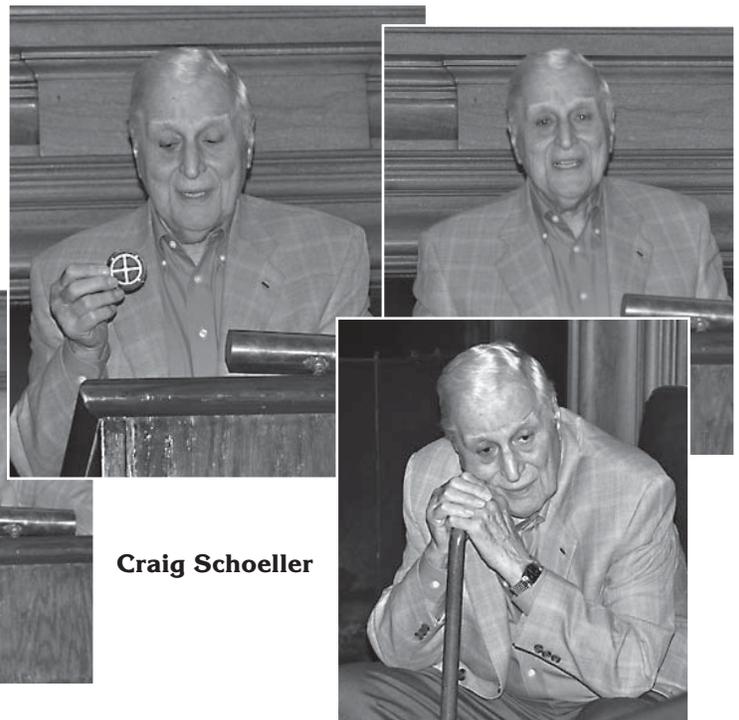
Monday July 14, 1862 Sailors Spirit Subsidy Sunk

It was a dark day in the history of the United States Navy. A custom that had been carried down from the British sea forces, that had existed from time immemorial, that had carried sailors through thick, thin, boredom and seasickness, was no more. The forces of purity and temperance in the U.S. Congress managed to get through today a bill abolishing the rum ration. “...The spirit ration in the Navy of the United States shall forever cease` and...no distilled spirituous liquors shall be admitted on board vessels of war, except as medical stores.” In an attempt to prevent mass desertions, the legislature magnanimously raised sailors pay five cents a day to compensate for the deprivation.

June 9th meeting

“Battle of the Bulge”

Craig Schoeller gave a great talk on his life and time he spent in the Battle of the Bulge in World War II. Craig's story went from his time of enlistment to being in action as an infantry replacement in the 35th Division of the Third Army. His story was about his combat, his wounding, his friends and his capture. Craig was one of those Americans that we got to hear of his experiences in what young men and women went through to protect our freedoms. Craig corrected us on the term used in the previous newsletter that he was an American Hero in fact he said the Heroes were the ones who some of which didn't come home to continue their lives but had given up their lives for America. Craig volunteered to come back and give us a talk on his captivity in a German prison Camp. We are very lucky to have a gentleman like Craig to be a member of Old Baldy. It was great to have Craig back from his recent injury.



Craig Schoeller

Tuesday July 14, 1863 Raging Resentment Rules Rioters

The prospect of a military draft had caused grumbles. When the lots were actually drawn yesterday the resentment had exploded into riots in New York City. Mobs ruled the streets, stores were looted and burned, and the police were utterly helpless. Today the rioting spread to other cities, including Boston, Portsmouth N.H., upstate New York and as far away as Wooster, Ohio. In New York the rage was beginning to focus on innocent blacks, who despite having no connection or control over the draft, were seen as the “reason” the war was being fought at all. The mob of mostly immigrant Irish workingmen began to target black neighborhoods, beating anyone on the street, and setting fires, even at a Negro church and orphanage. Later estimates had at least 100 people killed or wounded in the chaos, and property damage of well over \$1.5 million in 1863 currency (probably closer to \$10 million today).

Thursday July 14, 1864 Tupelo Tussle Takes Tight Turn

Fans of the great Confederate cavalry leader Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest are quick to note that he was only ever beaten in battle twice. If you know such a person you may wish to offer them a drink, or at least a black armband of mourning, because today was one of these occasions. It was the Battle of Tupelo, also known as the Battle of Harrisburg, Mississippi, and it may have gone badly because it was not Forrest’s style of combat at all. Opposing Gen. Andrew Jackson Smith had gotten his forces in possession of a ridgeline and dug in. Although it was far from a towering height, the usual rule still applied: it is better to have the higher ground than the lower. Forrest, on the left wing, did not coordinate well with Stephen D. Lee’s men on the right, and in any case neither wing could budge the Federals. As usual the attacking force got the worse end of the casualties, losing nearly twice as many men (1350 out of a force of 9500) as the Federals did (647 out of 14,000). Again as usual, the Union could replace the losses. The South could not.

www.civilwarinteractive.com

On the Road with Rich... "Olustee Florida"

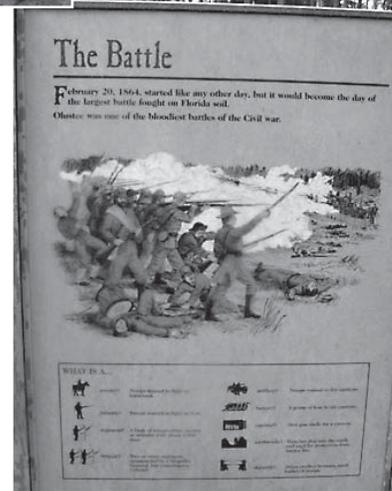
Article, Photos
by Rich Jankowski

During our Spring tour of the Florida League, we attempted to visit the site of the Battle of Olustee. We had toured the Plant Hotel in Tampa, stopped in Gainesville for lunch visiting the Natural History Museum at the University of Florida and did not leave enough time to get to Olustee. The battlefield is preserved as a state park. Although it had been noted it was to be open until five, it was closed up at 4:30. Thus we were unable to visit the museum, but we did park and walk the grounds. We saw the monuments, panels and small cemetery there in the pine flatwoods of north-central Florida. It is 15 miles east of Lake City and south of I-10. It was a four hour battle and was the largest in Florida.

At the beginning of the Civil War, Florida was under populated; lacked industry and was isolated from the other Confederate states. It did provide 15,000 men to the Southern armies, serving in the Army of Tennessee and the Army of Northern Virginia.

As the war progressed, it was able to provide supplies to the armies. After the defeat of Vicksburg when supplies were cut off from Texas and Arkansas, Florida cattle became critical for beef and leather. Salt works were established to boil seawater to extract its valuable content. Fort Pickens in at Pensacola, Fort Taylor at Key West, and Fort Jefferson in the Dry Tortugas remained in Union hands throughout the war. Union forces permanently occupied Fernandina and St. Augustine in early 1862.

In January 1864, Union Major General Quincy Gillmore requested an expedition to move west from Jacksonville, "to procure an outlet for cotton, lumber, Timber, turpentine and other products of the state; to cut off the enemy's sources of supplies; and to obtain recruits for colored regiments." In Washington, it was hoped a loyal government



could be setup in Florida before the Fall election. When the Confederates got wind of the plan, General P. G. T. Beauregard sent down troops from South Carolina and Georgia. The Confederates moved east from Lake City and met the west moving Union troops at Olustee on February 20, 1864.

The Union force consisting of about 5,500 men moved west on the road parallel to the Florida Atlantic and Gulf Central Railroad. They had three brigades of infantry, one brigade of mounted troops and supporting artillery. In early afternoon the

cavalry from each side began skirmishing, with the Confederate horsemen drawing the Union troops back toward Ocean Pond where the main Confederate line awaited the Federal advance behind strong earthworks. Union leaders did not realize they were not facing Florida militia and committed troops piecemeal into the battle. Their attacks were sav-

agely repulsed by withering barrages of rifle and cannon fire. The Union line broke and retreated fleeing back to Jacksonville.

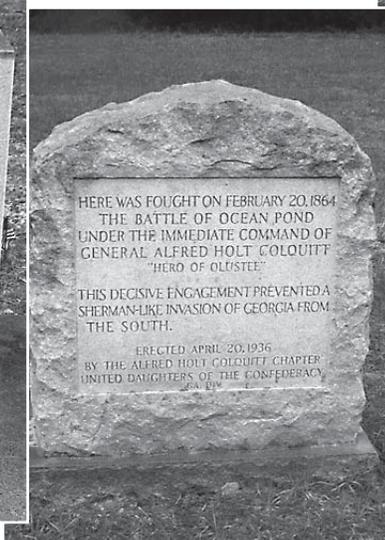
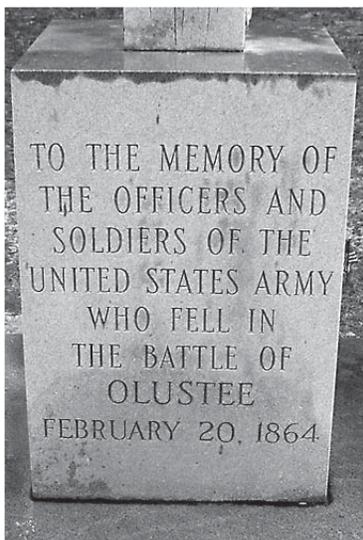


The Union suffered 203 killed, 1,152 wounded and 506 missing, a total of 1,861 men. Confederate losses were 93 killed, 847 wounded and 6 missing for a total of 946. The Union also allowed six artillery pieces and 39 horses to be captured. It was a bloody battle for the Union based on the ratio of casualties to the number of troops. Soldiers on both sides were veterans of other battles in both theaters of the war, yet they remarked in letters and diaries they had not

Continued on page 7

experienced as terrible fighting as at Olustee. While the political efforts were defeated, the military objectives were met, with Confederate supplies disrupted and Jacksonville remaining in Union control for the rest of the war. Interesting fact: when Tallahassee was finally occupied by Northern troops in early May 1865, it was the last Confederate capital east of the Mississippi to fall into Union hands.

The Battlefield is located on U. S. 90. From I-10, exit at Milepost 324 and travel 5.5 miles west on 90. From I-75, exit at Milepost 427 and drive east 20 miles to the park. Arrive earlier in the day to enter visitor center.



Civil War History Consortium Collection Survey 2003

Cynthia Little

This survey did not attempt to inventory the full library and manuscript holdings of the member institutions organized as libraries and archives. For those, consult the institution's website for online catalogs, collection descriptions, and finding aids.

Lincoln in Philadelphia and Lincoln's Legacy

Grand Army of the Republic Museum

Artifact and Textile

Flag made in haste after Lincoln's assassination to fly over Independence Hall because made in haste it had too many stars 84. 84075

1. Handcuffs-supposedly intended to cuff AL in the Booth conspiracy with accompanying photo 84.083
2. Brick taken from box in which AL was assassinated at Ford's theatre. 84.066
3. Piece of flag raised by AL at Independence Hall 1861. 84.260
4. Pillowcase fragment from AL bloodstain and letter in frame 84.265

Prints and Photographs

1. Photo album including images of Lincoln 01.006
2. Picture-print "Lincoln at Gettysburg" framed in black 84.198
3. Photo of AL plaque appeared in Public Ledger 1909
4. Newspaper clipping-funeral car of AL going through Phila
5. Photo of AL at Antietam with generals
6. Framed print of AL copyright 1909 copy of AL's signature 84.281
7. Litho of Gettysburg Address 1912 AL surrounded by images of Union and Confederate soldiers 84.282

Bucks County Historical Society

Prints, Drawings, and Photographs

1. Offset litho of Lincoln 000771-P0359

CIGNA Museum and Art Collection

Prints, Drawing, and Photographs

1. Engraving clipped from newspaper. Drawing of a Carriage with fringed side curtains furled, drawn by 2 horses with driver and back driver carrying wounded or injured CW veterans. The Nation's Loss, Abraham Lincoln April 15, 1865 and includes ads for items relating to Lincoln's funeral including badges, music, and photographs of J Wilkes Booth. Earliest date April 15, 1865

Rosenbach Museum & Library

Documentary-Manuscript

1. AMs 805/9 Ms of Lincoln's speech at Baltimore in which he analyzes conflicting meaning of word liberty and comments on rumors of the massacre of surrendered black troops at Fort Pillow. Takes responsibility for decision to admit blacks to the army and acknowledged that the government must give them equal protection. Sold at the Sanitary Fair to William H. Lambert. Cross-listed in home front.
2. Poem Clay H. Stout Fishing A Fourth of July Poem 1865 Lincoln assassination mentioned and conspirators Surrat and Payne.
2. Henry Jonathan Williams RUSH II:19:29 Chestnut Hill citizens resolution on death of Lincoln.

Independence National Historical Park

Documentary

1. Copies of photographs and newspaper accounts of Lincoln 1861-65, including his lying in state at Hall

Built Legacy

1. Independence Hall symbolic of the Union as the place of its founding and place where Lincoln spoke 1861 and lay in state 1865.

National Museum of American Jewish History

Documentary

1. Booklet "An Address on the Death of Abraham Lincoln," by Rabbi Sabato Morais Mikveh Israel April 19, 1865

Church of the Holy Trinity

Built Legacy

1. Rev Phillip Brooks preached sermon honoring and memorializing Lincoln April 1861. Brooks was an ardent abolitionist and Union supporter.

Camden County Historical Society

Artifacts and Paintings:

1. Lincoln Blood relic-tattered small piece of cloth

Costume and Textile

1. White silk ribbon with portrait of Lincoln for mourning
2. Commemorative ribbon marking Lincoln's death

Documentary

1. Scrapbook April 1865, Newspaper Articles on AL's assassination and funeral.
2. Scrapbook with autographed carte-de-visites of AL, VP Hamlin and all cabinet members, senators and congressmen ca 1861
3. Handbill taken from Ford's Theatre on night Lincoln assassinated-notes that Lincoln will attend the performance. STAR ITEM
4. Book celebrating Lincoln Centenary
5. NY Herald April 15, 1865 newspaper
6. Philadelphia Inquirer issues of April 17 25th 1865

Prints, Drawings, and Photographs

1. Full color photographic portrait of AL framed
2. Framed engraving of AL
3. Portrait of AL
4. Bust portrait of AL painted cast iron frame (gold, red, blue and green)
5. AL's last reception wood frame with glass face

**Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT
Speakers and Activities for 2011**

July 14 - Thursday
"John Welsh-1864 Sanitary Fair"
 Historian: Mike Wunsch

August 11 - Thursday
"Show and Tell"
 Old Baldy Members

September 8 - Thursday
"General Lew Wallace"
 Historian: Tom Moran

October 13 - Thursday
"Camp Letterman-Gettysburg"
 Licensed Battlefield Guide: Phil Lechak

November 10 - Thursday
"Creating the Gettysburg Address"
 Historian/Author: Herb Kaufman

December 8 - Thursday
"Victorian Christmas Customs"
 Historian: Jane Etes

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

**in the 2nd Floor Library of the UNION LEAGUE,
 Broad & Sansom Streets in Philadelphia.**

**Questions to Steve Wright at 267-258-5943 or
 maqua824@aol.com**

**Members go out to a local restaurant
 for dinner at 6:00 P.M.**

Applebees on 15th Street between Walnut and Locust

You're Welcome to Join Us!

Editor's Note...
 Photo Credit for the photo of Henry Shaffner in the May issue: *Eileen Blass, USA Today*

PAFA Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts

Artifacts and Paintings

1. #1066 Abe Lincoln Good Samaritan 1943—young Abe look oil on canvas
2. #1454 Abe by S. B. Waugh done in 1863 oil on canvas

Sculpture

1. A. Lincoln ca 1866 by Randolph Rogers. Philadelphia was one of the first cities to raise a subscription campaign for a Lincoln monument and by 1866 had raised \$22,000.
2. A. Lincoln, bust by J. A. Bailly. Was offered for sale at PAFA's 1865 sale. Bailly donated 6 portrait busts of Grant and 6 of Meade to be sold at the 1864 Sanitary Fair.
3. Life Mask of AL 1860 by Leonard Volk
4. Life Mask of AL-2 plaster versions belonging to Thomas Eakins—replica of Volk's life mask.
5. AL 3ft model for a statue of AL delivering his last address . Presented at 1865 PAFA sale. Artist Marshall Swayne

To be continued next month

The 150th Civil War History Consortium in the Philadelphia Area

Exhibitions

Audacious Freedom

African American Museum
Ongoing - permanent exhibit

How Horrible Was that Field

National Museum of American Jewish History, portion of core exhibit, ongoing

A House Divided: The Citizens, The Celebrated, and the Seditious of Civil War Philadelphia

April 12 - Laurel Hill Cemetery

Rally Round the Flag: Civil War Color Bearers

Betsy Ross House
Opening April 12

John McCallister's Civil War: The Philadelphia Home Front

Library Company of Philadelphia
Opening May 17

Philadelphia 1861: The Coming Storm

The Heritage Center, The Union League of Philadelphia
Opening mid-June

Presbyterians and the Civil War: Witness to a Great Moral Earthquake

Presbyterian Historical Society
Mon - Fri 8:30-4:30 [free]

**Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia
 Union League
 140 South Broad Street
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103**

**856-427-4022 oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net
 Founded January 1977**

Annual Memberships Students: \$12.50 Individuals: \$25.00 Families: \$35.00	President: Richard Jankowski Vice President: William Brown Treasurer: Herb Kaufman Secretary: Bill Hughes Programs: Kerry Bryan
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**WEB Site: <http://oldbaldycwrt.org>
 Email: oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net
 Blog: <http://oldbaldycwrt.blogspot.com/>
 Face Book: Old Baldy Civil War Round Table**