

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



June 14, 2007, The One Hundred and Fourty-Seventh Year of the Civil War

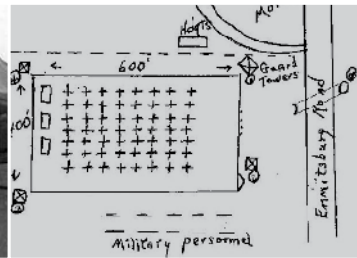
The Changing Gettysburg Battlefield



Gettysburg Airport GNMP



Camp Colt Old Postcard



WWII POW Camp GNMP



Lee Meade Inn Old Postcard

Notice: Do to a business matter the June and July meeting programs have been switched.

Our June 14th Meeting/Program will give the members of Old Baldy a rare look into the history of the Gettysburg battlefield. **The Battlefield of Gettysburg** has become one of the most hallowed and revered battlefields of the entire Civil War. Today, millions of visitors annually visit Gettysburg to stand where so many gave their lives for their beliefs. **Herb Kaufman** will present a program that defines the growth of the battlefield to that which exists today. Herb's program will use rare and significant photographs to illustrate the changing battlefield from the 1870's through the 1920's.

In addition, the program will feature a special display of original Gettysburg photographs and memorabilia including Little Round Top as it appeared prior to modern improvements, Hancock Avenue as a dirt road, the U.S. Tank Corps at Camp Colt, the airfield that once existed on Oak Ridge, and some of the many motels that once intruded on the battlefield itself.

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

The June 14th Meeting **will start at 7:30 PM** on Thursday at the Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum at 1805 Pine Street in Philadelphia.

President's Message

Ever since I was a little kid, Memorial Day has been one of my favorite holidays - not because it is the traditional start of the summer season or because of the barbecues, but rather because it is a time to remember veterans and the sacrifice that they have made for us. My father, a

World War II combat veteran found it an important holiday, as did his father, a World War I combat veteran. Don't get me wrong - I enjoy the other stuff too, but I've always really appreciated reflecting on the real purpose of the holiday.

As with many Memorial Days, this one found Irene and me at **Montgomery Cemetery** in Norristown, Pennsylvania. Longtime Old Baldy members will recall the days when the round table undertook efforts to preserve the tomb of local hero, **Major General Winfield Scott Hancock**. The tomb was literally crumbling and falling apart when a very young **Brian Pohanka** contacted **Mike Cavanaugh** about restoring the tomb, which is actually owned by the **Historical Society of Montgomery County**. For several years the round table led a grassroots effort to preserve the tomb and held annual Memorial Day services there. Thirteen years ago the W.S. Hancock Society was born and has since taken over the efforts of the tomb restoration and the tomb ceremony.

If you haven't been there, you may wish to pay a visit to Montgomery Cemetery, which is the final resting place to a number of Civil War notables: **Valentine Mulvaney** was commander of the Ft. Jefferson in the Dry Tortugas at the time Dr. Samuel Mudd and the other Lincoln conspirators were imprisoned there; **Elizabeth Read** was a well known nurse who cared for Union soldiers after their release from Andersonville prison; and **Dr. Louis Read** was one of Norristown's most respected physicians. He removed the bullet which wounded Hancock at Gettysburg and attended to General John Hartfranft on his death bed.

Brigadier General Adam Slemmer is buried at Montgomer Cemetery. Known for his defense of Fort Pickens early in the war, he was wounded at Stone's Creek

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.

and died suddenly of heart disease at Fort Laramie in 1868.

Brigadier General Samuel Zook was killed in the Wheatfield at Gettysburg on July 2, 1863. A native of Norristown, the town's Grand Army of the Republic Post was named for him.

Major General, Governor, and Medal of Honor recipient John Frederick Hartranft is buried under a tall obelisk overlooking the Schuylkill River.

But undoubtedly the most famous of all those interred is Major General Winfield Scott Hancock, hero of Gettysburg and presidential candidate in 1880.

Each year dozens of people gather each Memorial Day to pay tribute and honor all of the veterans in Montgomery Cemetery. A tour of the cemetery concludes with the ceremony at the Hancock Tomb led by **Karen Stocking**, of the **W.S. Hancock Society**. Her husband, **Bruce**, historian of the group, always presents a moving tribute to the General and a call to remember veterans of all wars.

The ceremonies conclude the presentation of wreaths by various organizations and playing of taps. For the past thirteen years, OBCWRT member **Bill Holdsworth** has presented a beautiful wreath handmade by his wife, **Debbie**. Each year, his son **Billy** has assisted in laying the Old Baldy wreath. (Billy began this task when he was just five! He is about to graduate from high school and has just enlisted in the United States Marine Corps! Thus, this sense of honoring veterans seems to have come full-circle with him.)

While Memorial Day is one of my favorite holidays, I find that the older I get - the harder it is for me to attend these ceremonies. It seems that fewer and fewer people are attending ceremonies like the one described above. While we should be remembering and thanking veterans every day of the year, it is all the more tragic when we can't even do it on that one day of the year.

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

Steven J. Wright, President

From the Treasurer's Desk

Last month the members and guests attending the Old Baldy meeting were treated to a wonderful first person presentation by **Millicent Sparks**. Ms. Sparks' portrayal of **Harriet Tubman** was so moving and brought us all directly into the world as it existed prior to the outbreak of the war. If you did not attend the meeting you missed a truly outstanding presentation.

This month Steve Wright has had a conflict and I am pleased to substitute for him. **I will be presenting a**

program about the evolution of the Battlefield of Gettysburg from 1863 to the turn of the century.

The program will feature original photographs and memorabilia from my collection. In addition, I will display a number of the original photographs and guide books of the people visiting the battlefield in the 1880's and 1900's. I am sure that you will find this program both interesting and informative. I hope that everyone with an interest in Gettysburg will join us at the museum for a super evening.

See you in June,

Herb Kaufman, Treasurer

Fort Delaware Trip Promises To Be Fun & Informative

On Saturday, June 23rd, OLD BALDY Members and Guests will venture to nearby Fort Delaware for an enjoyable day of history and learning! We will catch the first ferry of the day at 10:00 AM (10:30 from the New Jersey side), and be treated to a special "behind the scenes" tour of the fort.

Situated on Pea Patch Island in the middle of the Delaware River, just north of the Delaware Bay, the brick and granite fortress was originally built to protect the ports of Wilmington and Philadelphia. In April of 1862, with the arrival of 258 Confederate prisoners captured at the Battle of Kernstown, Fort Delaware was transformed from a proud citadel to a prison. Although unsuitable for this purpose, the fort housed prisoners of war, political prisoners, and Union deserters throughout the war.

Beginning with a short ferry ride from either the Delaware City side or from Fort Mott on the New Jersey side (see directions below), we will arrive at the dock and hop aboard a jitney that will take us to the Sally Port entrance of the fort. (Both the ferry and the jitney are handicapped accessible.) Old Baldy members and guests will be treated to a "behind the scenes" tour by **Park Ranger**



Fort Delaware and Pea Patch Island LOC 1933

Dan Citron. Knowing of our keen interest in history and preservation, Dan will present us with the history of the fort and the restoration efforts underway, taking us to some areas of the fort that are not accessible to the general public. We will likely see such areas as the mess hall and kitchen, general sleeping quarters (to be restored), officer's quarters, library, and see the rehabilitation efforts at the parapets at the top of the fort.

continued on page 3

continued from page 2 - Fort Delaware Trip

We will coincidentally be there on a day when there will be Civil War era cooking demonstrations, reenactors portraying Confederate “prisoners”, a musket firing demonstration, and artillery firing of the heavy Columbiad gun. Tours are often conducted in character — as if you were there in June of 1864.

It is recommended to arrive around 9:30 AM at the dock in Delaware City (10:00 at Fort Mott for those joining us from the New Jersey side). There is street parking and nearby parking lots. The cost for the ferry ride and admission to the fort is \$6, to be paid at the dock. The “behind the scenes” tour will be an additional \$2, to be paid at the fort. The ferry leaves the dock in Delaware City at **10:00 AM**, and will drop us off at the dock on the island. It will then head over to Fort Mott and pick up our New Jersey contingent at **10:30**. Those coming from the Delaware side will have a little wait in the fort while the ferry brings our comrades over from the New Jersey side. Once we are all assembled, our guided tour will begin at about 11:00 AM, and should last approximately one and a half hours. At that point, you’re free to roam and see more of the fort, or catch the next ferry back if you’re ready to call it a day. (Boats run about every half hour, with the last boat back to NJ at 4:00 PM, and 4:30 to the Delaware side. Confirm & check for details at the fort.) Lunch can be purchased at the concession stand in the fort (reportedly pretty good at a fair price), or you are welcome to bring your own lunch and have use of the picnic tables in the fort. (Fort Delaware is a state park, and alcoholic beverages are prohibited on the island.)

Directions:

From the Philadelphia area, take I-95 south. (At the Penna / Del state line you have the option of either staying on I-95 through Wilmington, or the I-495 by-pass, which merges back onto I-95 south of Wilmington.) From I-95 south of Wilmington, take Exit #4A onto Delaware Route 1 south towards the Christiana Mall. From this exit it’s 8 miles to Exit #152 for Route 72 and Delaware City. At the top of the ramp turn left onto Route 72 / Wrangle Hill Road. Continue straight on Wrangle Hill Road 3.4 miles where it becomes 5th Street in Delaware City. Go another half mile to the traffic light at Clinton Street and turn left. At the foot of Clinton Street is the dock and ferry to Fort Delaware. The trip from center city Phila is about 50 miles and one hour.

From the New Jersey side, take either the NJ Turnpike south to Exit #1 or I-295 south to the exit for Route 49 towards Pennsville & Salem, NJ. Take Route 49 through Pennsville about 3.5 miles to Fort Mott Road (County Route 630). Turn right on Fort Mott Road and go 2.8 miles to Fort Mott State Park and the dock for the ferry to Fort Delaware. The trip from the Cherry Hill area is about 45 miles and one hour. (Nearby is Finn’s Point National Cemetery, final resting-place for 2,400 Confederate prisoners who died at Fort Delaware.)

For information about Fort Delaware, check their website at www.destateparks.com/fdsp. For information or questions about the trip, call **Harry Jenkins** (evenings) at 856-428-8773, or by cell on the day of the trip at 609-417-6995.

We’re looking forward to a great day at Fort Delaware, and we hope to see YOU there!



Gettysburg Electric Railway Power Station GNMP

Battlefield Avarice: The Construction of the Gettysburg Electric Railway

By Herb Kaufman

In his famous book, *This Hallowed Ground*, Bruce Catton eloquently describes the Battle of Gettysburg, “Gettysburg was an act of fate; a three-day explosion of storm and flame and terror, unplanned and uncontrollable, coming inevitably out of the things that hard-pressed men had done in the light of imperfect knowledge...” Gettysburg, states Catton “would come to symbolize all the war.”

Gettysburg attorney David McConaughy quickly realized that the blood-spattered fields and ridges must be preserved for future generations. He began to purchase some of the farms and land over which the battle had been fought including Stevens Knoll, much of East Cemetery Hill, part of Culp’s Hill, and a portion of the fields and slopes of Little Round Top.

On April 30, 1864 the Pennsylvania legislature granted a charter to the new Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association (GBMA). Over the next 30 years the GBMA slowly continued to purchase land and develop a policy for the placement of tables and monuments. But, progress was slow and by 1894 the association owned the deeds to but 500 acres of this hallowed ground.

During this period, many local townspeople also realized the commercial and financial potential of the tourists and visitors that continued to descend on the town. Some like Capt. James Long and Luther Minnigh became the first tour guides, others opened hotels and restaurants, livery services expanded, and a railroad spur was cut into the battlefield, across the field of Pickett’s charge and terminating along the north side of Little Round Top.

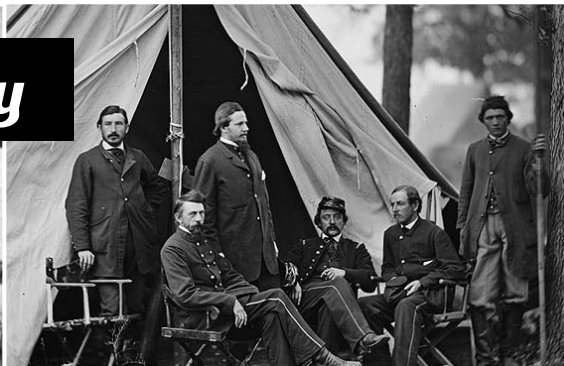
In 1866, sixteen year old William Tipton became the manager of the Tyson photographic gallery. Tyson and Tipton began to photograph the battlefield and created a series of stereographic views for sale to the public.

While today, Tipton’s photographs document much of the history and evolution of the battlefield, at the time his motivation was only that of financial gain. William Tipton was an astute businessman and “took full advantage of the growing commercialism of the battlefield.” Tipton Park covered 13 acres of historic ground just east

Civil War Surgery



Surgical Demonstration USAMHI



Letterman and Staff of Surgeons LOC



*Jonathan Letterman
USAMHI*

*By Dr. John Bamberl
Member of the Society of Civil War Surgeons*

When the Civil War began, the United States Medical Staff consisted of only the Surgeon General, 30 surgeons, and 83 assistant surgeons. Of these, 24 resigned to “Go south” and 3 other assistant surgeons were primarily dropped for “disloyalty.” Thus, the medical core began its war service with only 87 medical people. The Confederate States started with 24 surgeons. When the war ended in 1865, some 1300 Union Doctors had served in the field and hospitals. In the Confederate State about 4,000 medical doctors and an unknown number of volunteers treated war casualties. Union records estimate that 4,000 women service nurses worked in Union Hospitals. Confederate women contributed much to the effort as well but records were not available.

During the period just before the Civil War, a physician received minimal training. Unless he was unusual, he had probably never treated a gun shot wound before the war. The average medical student of the United States trained for 2 years or less. They received, frankly, no clinical experience and were given virtually no laboratory instructions. Harvard University, for example, did not own a single stethoscope or microscope until after the war.

To care for his wounded, the surgeon had a barn, a house, or perhaps a church or a school building. His table for operations might be a dining table or a heavy door pulled off its hinges. If he operated at night, it was by candle light. Many times, the facilities came under fire.

Despite the lack of training and lack of medical supplies, Union surgeons treated more than 400,000 wounded men and performed 40,000 operations. Less complete Confederate records show that fewer surgeons treated a similar number of patients.

The doctor was faced with hundreds of patients who all needed attention. Faced with the destructive power of the “Minee Ball Bullet”, the Civil War Surgeon found himself face to face with shattered bones, ripped arteries, and very little time. Head wounds and advanced abdominal wounds were put aside to die. Probably most Surgeons tried to ignore both the slightly wounded and mortally wounded in the interest of saving as many lives as possible. This usually meant giving special attention to arm and leg wounds. Wounds of the head, neck, chest, and abdomen were most likely to be mortal so the amputation cases went first on the operating table. It is not surprising that the doctors more often than not opted for amputation. The amputation was the most common surgery performed.

The doctor would first apply a tourniquet. The surgeon would administer chloroform to the patient. The first recorded use of anesthesia was 1846. Review of multiple records refutes the myth of whisky as anesthesia. Anesthesia was almost always used. The anesthesia was applied to a cloth held over the patient’s mouth and nose. It was withdrawn after the patient was unconscious. With the patient unconscious, the surgeon would make an incision to the skin and muscles down to the bone. Taking his bone saw (hence the slang, “saw bones”), he would saw through the bone until the limb was severed. He would then throw it out the window into a pile of limbs. The operating doctor would then tie off the arteries with horse hair, silk, or cotton suture threads. The surgeon would scrape the ends and edges of the bones smooth. If possible, he would use bone wax if available. The flap of skin would then be pulled together. A skilled surgeon could do an amputation in 2 minutes. If the limb was amputated within 24 hours, the mortality rate was 25 percent. If after 24 hours, it would increase to 50 percent.

Everything about the operation was septic. The doctors did not understand germs and bacteria. If he dropped an instrument or sponge, he would pick it up and rinse it off in cold water and continue to work. Wounds were packed with wet un-sterilized bandages. The surgeon seldom had to wait more than 3 to 4 days for a “laudable pus” to appear. They did not understand this. They thought it was normal. Actually the pus was a sign that Staphylococcus aureus had invaded and was destroying the tissue.

The Civil War Surgeon could also be wounded or killed. Hospital sites were often close to the front line where or whatever was available. Union records show that 40 surgeons were killed in battle. Confederate records are probably equal but are not available. Dr. E.S. Gallardi had to have his arm amputated after being wounded treating Joe Johnston. Many medical officers including Jonathan Letterman died young. The Civil War Surgeon often sacrificed his health to do what he could to save lives.

Throughout the war, both the South and the North struggled to improve the level of medical care given to their men. In many ways, their efforts assisted the birth of Modern Medicine in the United States. Doctors became more adept at surgery, including the use of anesthesia. Perhaps, more important, was the understanding of the relationship between cleanliness, diet, and its impact on fighting disease. Another important event took place in the field of nursing, where the respect of the role of women in medicine grew considerably among doctors and patients.

John A. Bamberl, D.O.

May 12, 2007... a visit from Miss Harriet Tubman

Millicent Sparks, in the first person as **Miss Harriet Tubman** gave us an insight into the life of a slave who ran away from her owner in Maryland and came to Philadelphia seeking freedom. Millicent's very moving presentation of Harriet Tubman and her life in helping the Underground Railroad save many slaves seeking freedom. All those who attended the meeting went away knowing a lot more of the life of Harriet Tubman and the Underground Railroad in Philadelphia and the relationship of the Still family in its operation. Once again a stirring performance by Millicent...



Millicent Sparks, Associate Director of the Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum.



Hancock Tomb, Montgomery Cemetery,
Norristown, PA
(Bruce Stocking as General Hancock)



Kenny, John, and Billy Holdsworth after
laying the Old Baldy wreath at General
Hancock's Tomb, Montgomery Cemetery,
Norristown PA



Bruce Stocking as General Winfield S. Hancock,
Hancock Tomb, Montgomery
Cemetery, Norristown PA



Zook's Grave,
Montgomery Cemetery,
Memorial Day, 2007

Hancock's Grave Zook's Grave Montgomery Cemetery, Memorial Day, 2007

Photos: Steven Wright

continued from page 3 - Battle Avarice

of Devil's Den. Tipton Park held a restaurant, souvenir stand, and, of course, a photographic gallery. He stationed his cameras at strategic locations and documented the visits of thousands of tourists.

As Tipton's business interests on the battlefield flourished, Edward M. Hoffer, a farm equipment salesman, also realized that the battlefield offered considerable commercial and money-making opportunities. In 1891, Hoffer received a charter to operate the Gettysburg Electric Railway. Hoffer's scheme to purchase a right-of-way through the battlefield received the support of the town council, lead by William Tipton. Of course, the route of the railway would traverse Tipton Park, where the riders could then disembark for refreshments and photographs.

In April, 1893 the company began blasting a right-of-way through the boulders of Devil's Den. Hoffer planned to operate the electric lines from town through the entire battlefield. There were many in the town and across the country who were shocked by the desecration and destruction of the battlefield. Many veterans were so angry of the mutilation of the battlefield that they vowed to tear up the tracks. General Daniel Sickles urged calm and advised the veterans "to let the trolley alone," but do nothing for its benefit, "do not put a penny in its treasury; do not ride on its cars."

In spite of the outcry of the veterans, the company continued to construct its tracks with blatant disregard of the topography and history of the land. They used explosives to construct their rail lines through the Devil's Den and behind the loop near the Wheatfield. They cleared an area directly below Little Round Top and built a bridge across Plum Run. This construction was accomplished within several weeks with a total indifference of the sanctity of the battlefield.

Originally, Hoffer had also planned to run his tracks directly across the field of Pickett's Charge in front of the wall that marks "The Bloody Angle." However, to do so required Hoffer to cross a small thirty foot square piece of property owned by the survivors of the 72nd Pennsylvania Regiment. The veterans stood as firm then as they did on July 3, 1863 and refused to give the railway access across their land. Hoffer was forced to abandon his proposed plan and "the High Water Mark" was saved from further desecration.

With the continued support of Tipton and other businessmen, the Gettysburg Electric Railway began operation on July 13, 1893. The lines ran from the town down the Emmittsburg Road, branching off at the Wheatfield Road and around the Loop and Devil's Den, across the front of Little Round Top, terminating on the north side of Little Round Top.

Continuing its efforts to close down the operation of the railway, the GBMA turned to the Federal Government for help. The Secretary of War created a three member Gettysburg National Park Commission. The Commissioners, John P. Nicholson, John B. Bachelder, and William Forney were given the charge to "halt further construction of the trolley lines" and "preserve the historic resources of the battlefield."

Congress adopted a Joint Resolution on June 6, 1894, which stated there was "imminent danger that portions of said battlefield may be irreparably defaced by the

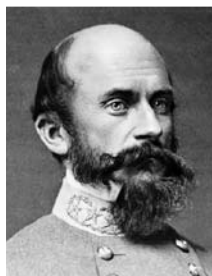
construction of a railway over same" and asserted the authority of the Secretary of War to acquire such land either by purchase or by condemnation. The commissioners began legal proceedings to condemn the land purchased by the Gettysburg Electric Railway Company. Although finally agreeing to halt construction of the tracks, the company refused to negotiate the sale of the land involved. The Secretary of War then instituted condemnation proceedings, which the railway owners challenged in Federal Court.

On January 27, 1896, the United States Supreme Court issued a landmark ruling that "established the foundation of the United States Government's ability to protect, preserve and manage the country's historic resources." The decision stated in part: "The end to be attained, by this proposed use, as provided for by the act of Congress, is legitimate, and lies within the scope of the constitution. ... Such a use seems necessarily not only a public use, but one so closely connected with the welfare of the republic itself as to be within the powers granted Congress by the constitution for the purpose of protecting and preserving the whole country."

While the Federal Government now held the legal authority to condemn the land for preservation, no action was taken by the Commission or its successors. The Gettysburg Electric Railway continued to operate until 1917. By then the popular use of the private automobile had rendered the trolley line obsolete. The right-of-way was purchased by the Gettysburg National Military Park and the tracks were torn up in 1918.

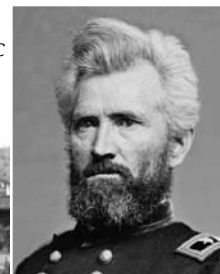
Today, the old trolley bed is used as a hiking trail and many parts of the old right-of-way remain visible. Most visitors have no idea of the controversy and wanton destruction of the battlefield that occurred solely due to greediness and avarice. Today, all Civil War enthusiasts must remain ever vigilant as builders and land owners, without regard to the historical nature of the land seek to convert sacred ground to ever more shopping malls and housing developments.

Today in Civil War History



Major General
Robert Milroy LOC

Lieutenant General
Richard Ewell LOC



Winchester, Virginia USAMHI

Friday June 14, 1861 Jackson Judges Job Jeopardized

Governor Claiborne Jackson (who would later be known as "Claib" to his opponents in the First Iowa Volunteers)

Historic Book Now Available

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

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

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

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

Herb Kaufman

continued from page 6 - Today in Civil War History

had fled from St. Louis, where he had held a meeting with Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, back halfway across the state to the capital of Jefferson City. Along the way he had burned the bridges behind him in more than a metaphorical manner to prevent Lyon's Union troops from chasing him. The effort was evidently inadequate, as Jackson today began to evacuate the capital. Lyon's men were on the way.

Saturday June 14, 1862 Chickahominy Cutoff Causes Cavalry Consternation

Jeb Stuart's men had been more or less constantly in the saddle since 2 a.m. three days before. They got off their horses today, but not for purposes of rest. They had reached the Chickahominy River to discover that the bridge they had been counting on at Forge Site had been destroyed by the yankees. A frantic three hours' work repaired it enough for them to cross, and they began the final arc around the Union left. Stuart himself left the party under command of Fitzhugh Lee (nephew of Robert E.) and dashed for Richmond to report their findings.

Sunday June 14, 1863 Serpent-stomping Strategy Strongly Suggested

Robert E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia were on the move. Unfortunately for Maj. Gen. R.H. Milroy and his 6900 Union troops at Winchester, Lee was on the move directly towards him. Not really believing the threat, he was slow to withdraw to Harpers Ferry. Abe Lincoln, in one

of his classic despatches to Hooker, asked: "If the head of Lee's army is at Martinsburg and the tail of it on the Plank Road between Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, the animal must be very slim somewhere. Could you not break him?"

Tuesday June 14 1864 Pine Projectile Promotes Polk Perishing

Pine Mountain, Ga., was the scene of fighting between Hancock's Union Second Corps and the Confederate forces of Johnston, Hardee and Polk. The three men were conferring when they observed some Union artillery pointed in their direction. Agreeing that the discussion was best concluded, they started to go their separate ways when a puff of smoke came from one of the Federal guns. A shell struck Gen. Leonidas Polk full in the chest, killing him instantly. Polk was the only ordained bishop to attain the rank of general in either army. As a battlefield leader, he was a great preacher.

www.civilwarinteractive.com

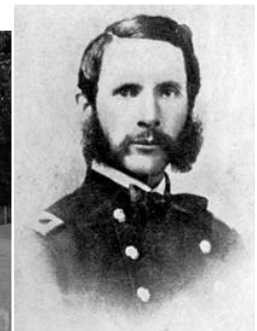
Going To Gettysburg

Rochester, Monroe, New York
Democrat & Chronicle
Monday September 9, 1889

Two monuments raised in honor of soldiers enlisted at Rochester who fell at Gettysburg will be dedicated on the old battlefield on Tuesday, September 17th. They are those erected by the state of New York for the 140th Regiment and for "Old Battery L," Reynolds Battery. The survivors of the two organizations will leave the city next Monday evening and will arrive at Gettysburg on Tuesday morning. It looks now as if a very large number of the veterans of both organizations would attend.



*140th New York Infantry
Regiment*



*Colonel Patrick O'Rorke
Killed July 2, 1863*



*1st New York Artillery, Battery L
"Reynolds Battery"*



Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers for 2007

June 14, 2007 - Thursday
The Battlefield of Gettysburg
Herb Kaufman

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!

Civil War News
The Celebration of
Stonewall Jackson's 50th year
in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans:
"Rebel Yell" from sea to shining sea!
was held on May 19th Hall of Fame in New York

E-mail Address Request

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

Do It Today!

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

What's News?

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

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