

Old Baldy

Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



March 10, 2011, The One Hundred and Fiftieth Year of the Civil War

"Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861"

Dick Simpson, Historian will present a program on "**The Battle of Wilson's Creek**", the first major battle west of the Mississippi. In early August 1861, Confederate Brigadier General Benjamin McCulloch's army was camped at Wilson's Creek, Missouri, while Union Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon's men were camped 12 miles away in Springfield, Missouri.



On the night of August 9, both sides had developed plans of attack on the opposing camp, but rain forced the Confederates to forgo the assault. At dawn the next day, Lyon led his army into battle. The attack caught McCulloch off guard, driving his army back. For more than five hours the battle raged on "Bloody Hill".

At about 9:30 a.m., Lyon, who had been wounded twice already, was killed while positioning his troops. Command fell to Major Samuel Sturgis, who ordered a withdrawal to Springfield at about 11 a.m., his ammunition nearly exhausted.

The Confederate victory gave hope to the state's southern sympathizers. The pro-rebel forces of the Missouri State Guard, now emboldened, soon launched an offensive that carried them as far as Lexington, Missouri. Though fought in the war's first few months, it remained one of the most significant battles fought in the crucial Western Theater.

Today Wilson's Creek National Battlefield encompasses 1,750 acres; nearly 75 percent of the battlefield has been saved from development. The battlefield still looks much as it did in 1861 and is considered one of the best preserved and pristine Civil War battlefields in the National Park System.

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Notes from the President...

Spring is around the corner and will join us later this month, not too soon. A shout out to **Craig**, to get well before June, so we can hear about his experiences at the Battle of the Bulge. Grateful that **Don Wiles** will be with us this month, tell him when you see him. **Hugh Boyle** and **Steve Wright** shared some great information about Lincoln's time in New Salem and in the House of Representatives. It provided a good foundation to understanding his later life. If it is March it must be time for **Dick Simpson!** Those who enjoyed his presentation on the Second Vermont last March will look forward to next Thursday when he will enlighten us on the Battle of Wilson's Creek in Missouri of 1861. It was an important conflict in the west early in the war. Be sure to bring your friends. Look for a write up of Lincoln's visit, to New Jersey last month, elsewhere in this newsletter.

Thanks for sending **Herb** your dues to allow us to continue the great programs we have done for the last 34 years. Notes from the Board meeting: we will not be taking a month off this summer and will meet each month; **Kerry** is doing a fine job organizing our programs, be sure to check the list to see what topics we will have this year; research is starting on the application of the Logan Square marker, if anyone besides **Carol Ingram** wants to assist in this project let us know; still looking for some more members to staff our display at the Fort Mott event in April; look for information soon about our 35th anniversary celebration next year.

Let us know who else is going down to College Park on March 26th for the Abraham Lincoln Institute Symposium. It will be a great day of scholarship with lunch. Check in next month for **Steve Wright's** review of the Robert Redford directed movie, about Mary Surratt, The Conspirator. It will be released on April 15th. Also let all friends know the long awaited presentation about the General Hospital at Beverly, NJ, by our own **Bill Hughes**, will be on April 14th. Check out the Spring offerings at Manor College. Mark your calendar, Civil War Day at Manor will be June 18th. Details will be in future newsletters. Be safe.

See you on the 10th

Thank you for your continued support of our Round Table. Look forward to seeing you at Applebee's on Thursday.

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)

Continued from page 1 - "Wilson's Creek"

Dick Simpson - From May until October, Dick, who is retired from 30 years as the Vice-President of Graphic Design for InterContinental Hotels, and his wife Deborah reside on Willoughby Lake in Westmore Vermont. Dick is the Historian for the Town of Westmore where he lectures on local history. From October to May they live in Lancaster Pennsylvania.

Dick has been touring Civil War battlefields since Junior High School, mostly following the 3rd and 15th Vermont Regiments in which his relatives fought and died. He now lectures on the "The 48th & 127th NY Regiments", "Battle

of Franklin Tennessee", "Missouri 1861 and the Battle of Wilson's Creek, Missouri, 1861", "Gettysburg, America's Great Art Park", "Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 1862", and "The 2nd Vermont Brigade at Gettysburg", his great grandfather's regiment. To date, Dick has raised close to \$10,000 for battlefield preservation through lecture donations and Civil War book raffles.

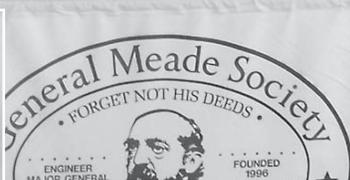
He enjoys being a civilian Civil War reenactor portraying Vermont Governor Frederick Holbrook, the states Civil War Governor, and was featured in the January 2010 issue of Gettysburg Magazine.

Dick is an active member of Civil War Round Tables and Civil War organizations in Vermont, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York.

Join us at our next Old Baldy Civil War Round Table meeting as **Dick Simpson** discuss with us an interesting account of **Wilson's Creek**. That's **Thursday, March 10th** 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.

"Leading Ladies of Laurel Hill: Mrs. Elizabeth E. Hutter and Friends"

Kerry Bryan, at the Meade Society, using Powerpoint to illustrate and appearing in 19th century garb. Kerry as "Mrs. Hutter," described her life, and biosketches of three other women who were Mrs. Hutter's acquaintances in life and eternal neighbors in death, as they are all buried at Laurel Hill Cemetery: Louisa Claghorn, Elizabeth Duane Gillespie, and Mary Morris Husband. All of these women were members of prominent local families, all were volunteer nurses during the



Civil War (in Philadelphia and in the field), and all were highly esteemed for their dedication to the Union cause and works of benevolence.

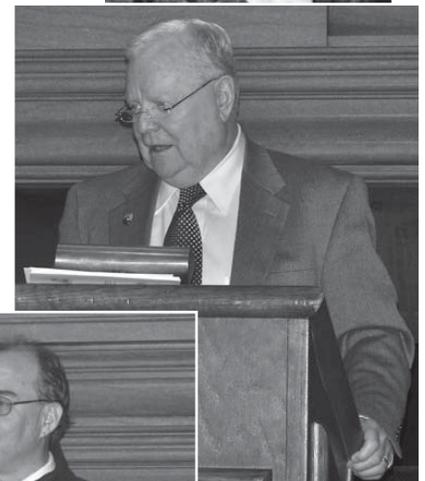
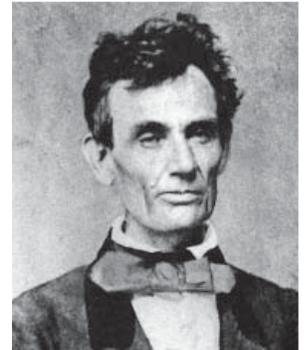
Kerry given an Award for her presentation at the Meade Society on February 20th

February 10th meeting

"Lincoln at OBCWRT"

Hugh Boyle and **Steven Wright** - what a great night! - This year in honor of Lincoln's birthday, Hugh presenting a short program entitled: **"Congressman Lincoln: 1847 to 1849"** and Steve explored **Lincoln's formative years in New Salem**.

What a great evening with two Lincoln scholars. We were given insight into a period of influence on young Mr. Lincoln at New Salem and the ambition of Lincoln in Illinois as the shrewd politician. We always enjoy Hugh and Steve, but the two together made for one of our outstanding programs.



Hugh Boyle



Steven Wright

On the Road with Rich... "Lincoln's Visit to New Jersey"

Article by Rich Jankowski
Photos by Henry Ballone

In the 1860 election, New Jersey awarded Abraham Lincoln 4 of its 7 electoral votes; it was the only Free State that did not award every electoral vote to Lincoln. The Democratic-controlled New Jersey Legislature passed a concurrent resolution authorizing Republican Governor Charles S. Olden to invite Lincoln

to the State House on his inaugural journey from Springfield, Ill. to Washington, D. C. Lincoln had visited other states and spoke to their Legislatures in joint sessions. New Jersey was the only state in which he gave a speech to each House.

On February 17th his visit was commemorated in Trenton. The events began with the unveiling of a plaque, outside the governor's office in the Statehouse, honoring Lincoln's 200th birthday. After this ceremony, President-elect Lincoln and Governor Olden were escorted by an honor guard of uniformed Civil War reenactors and period musicians in a proces-



sion from the State House to the State Museum auditorium. Mrs. Lincoln

and the children were at a reception while the President-elect gave his speeches.

After the party entered the hall and acknowledgements made, Dr. David Martin, President of the New Jersey Civil War Heritage Association, and Peter Mazzei from the New Jersey Office of Legislative Service provided a background to Lincoln's visit to New Jersey. They gave an account of where he was and what he did during his time in the State. During the Commemoration of the visit Bruce Sirak read the Welcome speech given by Edmund Perry, the Senate President. The role of Abraham Lincoln was portrayed by Robert



Costello. He read Lincoln's speech to the Senate. Joseph Bordonaro read the Welcome Speech by Speaker of the Assembly Fredrick H.

Teese. Costello then read Lincoln's speech to the New Jersey Assembly. At the conclusion of the speeches, Costello gave some reflections on Lincoln's visit to New Jersey. This was followed by a question and answer session for President-elect Lincoln from those in attendance. Musical selections were performed by the Third New Jersey Field Music. A brief reception was held in the lobby for participants to mingle.

The day's events were sponsored by the New Jersey Civil War Heritage Association's Civil War Sesquicentennial Committee in conjunction with the New Jersey Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial Commission, the New Jersey Civil War Heritage Association, the New Jersey State Archives, the New Jersey State Museum, the New Jersey Office of Legislative Services and the Hall Institute of Public Policy. I attended the event representing Old Baldy and the NY 150th Committee. My mother in law accompanied me and enjoyed the proceedings. Watch our calendar for future events marking the Sesquicentennial.



Rich caught Mr. Lincoln quenching his thirst and staying in touch with the White House after the event

Today in Civil War History

Monday March 10, 1862 Officer Optics Offensively Occluded

In the aftermath of the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac, the captains of both vessels were under medical care for (relatively) minor wounds suffered in the battle. Lt. Worden, who had been commander of the Monitor, had the misfortune to have a damaged eyeball. President Lincoln today paid a call on his hospital room to congratulate him

on the battle and the victory. Since the results were in fact fairly inconclusive, both sides could preen about the action.

Tuesday March, 10 1863 Abraham's Amnesty Action Applauded

In the early days of the War Between the States, the assumption had been common in the North that any military action to reunify the country would be swift, neat and uncomplicated. Recruiting agents had easy work as men on both sides flocked to the colors seeking excitement more than anything. After it became clear that the war would be neither short nor tidy, the government had resorted to quotas, and states, counties and towns offered bounty money to get men to enlist to fill them. Now that the grim reality was known to all, President Lincoln was obliged to offer an amnesty for those who had had enough. Any man who returned to his unit by April 1 would not be prosecuted. Any who did not would be regarded as a deserter, liable to be shot.

Thursday March 10, 1864 Generals Generate Genial Gossip

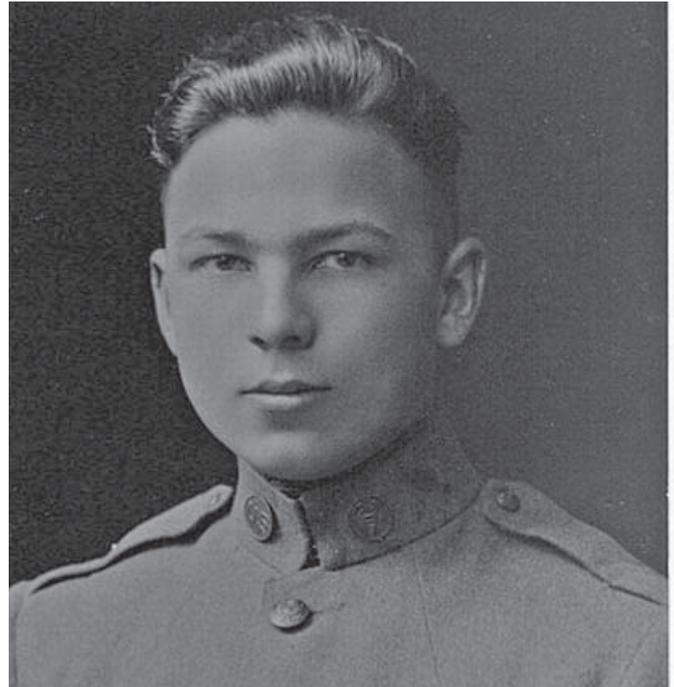
Newly commissioned Lt. Gen. U.S. Grant was today given an additional title: Commander of the Armies of the United States. He did not pick up the paperwork in person, though, as he was already in Virginia holding a rather touchy meeting with Gen. George G. Meade, who still held the title of commander of the Army of the Potomac. The two needed to work out ways to work together, as Grant planned to operate in the field with an army that had been commanded by Meade since just before Gettysburg. In fact the two worked out one of the great partnerships of the War when Meade, unlike his more egotistical predecessors, sent Grant a statement offering his services in whatever capacity Grant thought he would be most useful. In the end Grant kept him in command of the Army of the Potomac, which freed Grant from many onerous administrative duties.

Friday March 10, 1865 Quicksand Quagmire Quiets Quarrelsome

Gen. William T. Sherman's forces were still working on their approach to Fayetteville, North Carolina. Their progress was being considerably slowed by the terrain. The roads were mud with an unusually high percentage of sand. This meant that wagons could only travel if the roads were "corduroyed", or paved with logs. As the rain increased even this was not enough: the road itself would sink after only a few wagons passed over them. More logs were added on top of the sunken ones, but this was not only an incredibly tedious process, but the supply of suitable logs along the roadside was not infinite. The coordinated activity on the nearby Cape Fear River was nearly as difficult. The river, according to the ship captains, was "very narrow and torturous, with a strong current". Overhanging trees just complicated matters further, to the extent that branches would knock smokestacks partly or completely off the boats. Paddlewheels were fouled by rubbish. The gunship Chickamauga gave up the ghost entirely, blocking the river at Indian Wells.

www.civilwarinteractive

America's Last World War One Veteran Dies



Frank Woodruff Buckles (February 1, 1901 – February 27, 2011) was one of the last three surviving World War I veterans in the world, and was the last living American veteran of the war. At the time of his death, Buckles was also the oldest verified World War I veteran in the world, and the second-oldest male military veteran in the world. Although not in the military at the time, Buckles spent the majority of World War II as a prisoner of war. After the world wars, he lived at Gap View Farm, in Charles Town, West Virginia, and was the Honorary Chairman of the World War I Memorial Foundation.

Buckles was born in Bethany, Missouri. He enlisted in the United States Army at the beginning of America's involvement in World War I in August 1917. Only 16 years old at the time, Buckles was asked by his recruiter to show a birth certificate. Later Buckles said of that event:

I was just 16 and didn't look a day older. I confess to you that I lied to more than one recruiter. I gave them my solemn word that I was 18, but I'd left my birth certificate back home in the family Bible. They'd take one look at me and laugh and tell me to go home before my mother noticed I was gone. Somehow I got the idea that telling an even bigger whopper was the way to go. So I told the next recruiter that I was 21 and darned if he didn't sign me up on the spot! I enlisted in the Army on 14 August 1917.

Before being accepted into the United States Army, he was turned down by the Marine Corps due to his slight weight. In 1917, Buckles was sent to Europe on the RMS Carpathia, which had rescued RMS Titanic survivors five years earlier. While on the Carpathia, Buckles spoke with crew members who had taken part in the rescue of Titanic survivors. During the war Buckles served in England and France, driving ambulances and motorcycles for the

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Army's 1st Fort Riley Casual Detachment. After the Armistice in 1918, Buckles escorted prisoners of war back to Germany. Following his discharge in 1920, he attended the dedication of the Liberty Memorial in Kansas City, Missouri, in honor of those Americans who died in World War I, and he met General John Pershing, commander of all United States forces in France during the war.

In the 1940s, Buckles worked for a shipping company in Manila, Philippines. He was captured by the Japanese in 1942, and spent the next three and a half years in the Los Baños prison camp. He became malnourished, with a weight below 100 lb, and developed beriberi, yet led his fellow inmates in calisthenics. He was rescued on February 23, 1945.

After World War II he moved to San Francisco, where he married Audrey Mayo in 1946. In the mid-1950s, he retired from steamship work, and bought the 330-acre (1.3 km²) Gap View Farm in West Virginia where he raised cattle. His wife died in 1999 and their daughter moved back to the farm to care for him.

Buckles lived near Charles Town, West Virginia. He stated in an interview with The Washington Post on Veterans' Day 2007 that he believed the United States should go to war only "when it's an emergency." When asked about the secret of his long life, Buckles replied: "Hope," adding, "[W]hen you start to die... don't." He also said the reason he had lived so long was that, "I never got in a hurry."

The U.S. Library of Congress included Buckles in its Veterans History Project and has audio, video and pictorial information on Buckles's experiences in both world wars, including a full 148-minute video interview. Buckles' life was featured on the Memorial Day 2007 episode of NBC Nightly News.

For the past four years, photographer David DeJonge has been documenting and interviewing Frank for a 2012 estimated release of a feature length documentary on the life of Frank Buckles entitled "Pershing's Last Patriot". There is also a fundraising campaign where donations are encouraged toward the production of the film.

On February 4, 2008, with the death of 108-year-old Harry Richard Landis, Buckles became the last surviving American World War I veteran.

On March 6, 2008, he met with President George W. Bush at the White House. The same day, he attended the opening of a Pentagon exhibit featuring photos of nine centenarian World War I veterans created by historian and photographer David DeJonge.

Buckles said that when he died, he would be buried at Arlington National Cemetery. He was eligible for cremation and placement in a columbarium at Arlington, but expressed a desire for burial there, which he was not eligible for under current Arlington policy, which requires a veteran to have a Medal of Honor, Purple Heart, or have been killed in action. Friends and family members took up his cause, but made no headway until a relative, Ken Buckles, contacted Ross Perot, whom Frank had met at a history seminar in 2001. Within two weeks, Perot had successfully intervened with the White House, and on March 19, 2008, Buckles received special approval for underground burial at Arlington. The French and the British will send delegates to his funeral. The French plan to send a Defence Ministry

official and hope to send two honor guards and pallbearers. The British will send the air-vice marshal and possibly the British Ambassador.

Buckles was the Honorary Chairman of the World War I Memorial Foundation, which seeks refurbishment of the District of Columbia War Memorial and its establishment as the National World War I Memorial on the National Mall. Buckles appeared before Congress on December 3, 2009, advocating on behalf of such legislation. On February 1, 2010, on Buckles's 109th birthday, his official biographer announced that he will be completing a film—currently in production—on Buckles's life. The film is a cumulative work of three years of interviews and intimate moments gathered by DeJonge as he traveled the nation with Buckles.

Months away from his 110th birthday, in autumn 2010, Buckles was still giving media interviews. Buckles reached supercentenarian status upon his 110th birthday, on February 1, 2011.

On February 27, 2011, 26 days after his 110th birthday, Buckles died of natural causes.

Awards

For his service during World War I, Buckles received (from the U.S. Government) the World War I Victory Medal, the Army of Occupation of Germany Medal, and qualified for four Overseas Service Bars. In addition, French president Jacques Chirac awarded him France's Légion d'honneur.

On May 25, 2008, Buckles received the Veterans of Foreign Wars' Gold Medal of Merit at the Liberty Memorial. He sat for a portrait taken by David DeJonge that will hang in the National World War I Museum, as "the last surviving link."



The Death of Lyon

After nearly three-quarters of an hour of inactivity, Price ordered a second attack, and his line of battle emerged from the brush and prairie grass. The federal line, poised for another assault, responded immediately. Lyon had put the remainder of Plummer's



Death Of General Nathaniel Lyon At The Battle Of Wilson's Creek, Springfield, Mo., August 10th, 1861. Illustration From Harper's Weekly..

battalion, now returned from their foray across the creek, in reserve with every other infantry unit now in line of battle. Altogether, Lyon had some 3,500 men and ten pieces of artillery positioned to meet the ensuing attack. For the next hour, according to Sturgis, the fighting was "almost inconceivably fierce along the entire line." The southern units were often in formations three or four ranks deep, with the first rank lying, the second rank kneeling, and the third (and sometimes fourth) rank standing, all firing together. The massed fire on both sides at close range increased casualties dramatically.

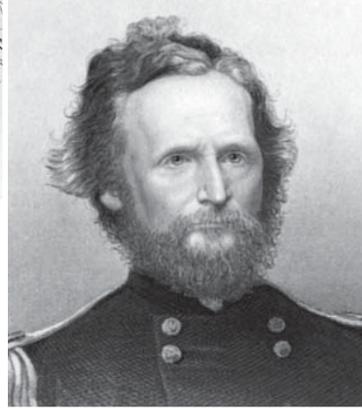
As the firing increased, white smoke began to obscure the field, and by mid-morning, the heat had become frightful. Bloody Hill had at the time few trees of any consequence, mostly clumps of scrub oaks in the midst of chest-high prairie grass, with occasional thickets, and in the open terrain men fell from both wounds and heat exhaustion. Lulls settled periodically over the battlefield, marred only by desultory firing, as if both armies needed to catch their breath and take precious water before resuming the desperate struggle. Then the great crash of musketry would resume almost spontaneously to continue with wavelike intensity until another respite mysteriously occurred. The tall grass, the soldiers' relative inexperience, and, above all, the scarcity of ammunition conspired to slow the pace of the combat. Many on both sides used the grass as a shield, firing and reloading while either kneeling or lying down, despite their lack of practice in such techniques and the extra time it took to do so.

Lyon's troops bore up well under the withering fire and intense August heat. Their commander did not fare as well. Having dismounted from his dapple-gray horse, Lyon directed the battle on foot, leading his mount by the reins. A career army captain, he was accustomed to leading troops at the front, not as a general at the rear. As he walked close to the lines, a bullet grazed his right calf, a painful if not serious wound that required treatment to stop the flow of blood. Shortly thereafter Lyon's mount was shot, sank to its haunches, and died. Throughout, Lyon kept his worn captain's frock coat buttoned up to his chin. Limping now, and waving his hat and sword to encourage his troops, he suffered a second wound when a bullet brushed the right side of his head. Blood ran profusely down his face and

became matted in his sweaty hair and beard. Pale and dazed, he moved to the rear, found a relatively safe spot, and sat down. An officer offered a handkerchief and bound the general's head. Totten noticed his commander's wound and offered Lyon brandy from his canteen, but

he somberly declined.

When Schofield arrived, Lyon was despondent. "It is as I expected," he moaned, "Major, I am afraid the day is lost." Schofield replied, "No, General; let us try it again." Encouraged by Schofield's enthusiasm, Lyon revived, determined to continue the fight.



Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon

Believing this his last chance for victory, Lyon intended to lead a fresh assault. Taking the

mount of one of Sturgis's orderlies, blood dripping from the heel of his boot, Lyon rode forward to deal with problems at the federal center. Followed by his aide, Lieutenant William M. Wherry, and six to eight orderlies, Lyon rode past the right end of the First Iowa's line to close a gap between it and the First Missouri. When his aides attempted to dissuade him from exposing himself so precariously to fire, Lyon replied firmly, "I am but doing my duty." The federal commander observed a group of horsemen with the enemy's infantry to the left, one of whom Lyon recognized as Price, commander of the Missouri State Guard, wearing a long white linen duster and a plain white felt hat. Starting toward the horsemen, Lyon ordered his escort to "draw pistols and follow." Wherry managed to convince his fiery leader that the attempt would be too risky and suggested instead that some troops be brought forward.

At near 9:30 A.M., Lyon returned to his lines, and the Iowans called for the general to lead them. When Sweeny came up, Lyon initially directed him to take charge of the Iowans. Pulling the Second Kansas out of line, Lyon moved them in column behind the First Missouri and into the gap. He then decided to lead the troops personally. Riding with the reins in his left hand and his felt hat in his right hand, Lyon turned back to his right, waving his hat and crying, "Come on my brave boys, I will lead you! Forward!" At that moment a volley exploded from the thick undergrowth in the troops' immediate front. A large-caliber bullet, fired from only a few yards, tore into the left side of Lyon's chest below the fourth rib, passed through both lungs and the heart, severing the aorta, and exited just below the right shoulder blade. According to one source, the wounded general attempted to dismount but began to fall from the saddle. Private Albert Lehmann, the general's personal aide, rushed to catch Lyon as he collapsed. Cradling Lyon's head against his shoulder, the orderly tried to stop the profuse flow of blood. The general gasped for breath, then whispered hoarsely, "Lehmann, I am going." He then expired, amid the smoke and din of battle. According to another eyewitness, Lyon died instantly upon being hit, and fell backward from

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Continued from page 6 - "The Death of Lyon"

his horse to the ground, without any last words, a version perhaps substantiated by a pencil sketch by Henry Lovie, an artist covering the campaign for Frank Leslie's illustrated Newspaper. In either case, Lyon was the first Union general officer to be killed in battle in the Civil War.

The fight raged on around the general's death site. Captain Samuel J. Crawford of the Second Kansas, later governor

of the new-est state, remembered, "We fired over Lyon's body, and three or four of [the] men, as they lay wounded."

Few of the troops likely real-



A Pile of Stones Placed on the Spot were General Lyon Fell.

ized their commander had fallen, and after twenty minutes, the Kansans managed to drive the southerners in their front from the crest of Bloody Hill. Yet another lull ensued, during which Lieutenant Gustavus Schreyer and a detachment of men retrieved the dead and wounded, finding Lehmann clutching his commander's hat and bemoaning his death. As they carried Lyon's body to the rear, Wherry arrived and, fearing that news of the general's death might affect the men, decided to conceal the fact for as long as possible. He had the coattails of Lyon's tunic pulled over the general's face and ordered the body placed under the shade of a small blackjack oak, in a sheltered spot not far from Du Bois's guns. Wherry then located Schofield, informed him of Lyon's death, and Schofield rode off to inform Sturgis the senior regular army officer, that the forces upon Bloody Hill were now under his command.

The federals then loaded Lyon into a wagon, intending to take the fallen general with them when they retreated from the battlefield. In the confusion of the retreat, however, Lyon was left behind. With the battle over, the victorious southerners found the corpse as they searched the field for their wounded and dead. Union Dr. Samuel H. Melcher a Missouri assistant surgeon who had remained behind to look after the federal wounded, was told that Lyon's body had been found. The southerners took Melcher to a wagon carrying the remains, and he positively identified his dead general.

Melcher then asked that the body be taken to the nearby house of John Ray, a farmer and postmaster whose home was being used as a southern field hospital. There Melcher examined the body, determined how Lyon died, then had his commander returned to the wagon for the trip back to Springfield. Five southerners offered to ride along with the doctor as an escort, and the little group arrived in town about 6 o'clock that evening. Melcher delivered the remains to Major John M. Schofield, then the acting adjutant general of Lyon's army, and Lyon came to rest in the same house in Springfield that he had used as his headquarters before the battle.

NPS

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2011

March 10 - Thursday

"The Battle of Wilson's Creek, - Missouri 1861"

Historian: Dick Simpson

April 14 - Thursday

"US General Hospital at Beverly, NJ"

Historian/Author: Bill Hughes

May 12 - Thursday

**"Life and Civil War Achievements
of Captain Percival Drayton"**

Historian: Jack Lieberman
Captain, USNR (Retired)

June 9 - Thursday

**"WWII Battle of the Bulge"
Based on his personal experience**

American Hero: Craig Schoeller

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"

Historian/Author: 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!

WEB Site: <http://oldbaldycwrt.org>

Email: oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net

Blog: <http://oldbaldycwrt.blogspot.com/>

Face Book: Old Baldy Civil War Round Table

New Jersey Civil War News

The re-enactment of the bombardment of Fort Sumter will be at Fort Mott on April 16-17. Fort Delaware will serve as Fort Sumter in this exercise. More details to follow.

The School of the Soldier event will be at Allaire State Park on May 14-15. On June 11th at 11 AM, the Civil War Monument will be dedicated in Cranbury.

An exhibit of Civil War items will open at Macculloch Hall Historical Museum in Morristown on September 25th. It will run through June 2012.

On the publication front:

Copies of *New Jersey Goes to War* are still accessible; and *Discovering Your Community's Civil War Heritage* are now available at \$10. The next book in the series *New Jersey Odyssey* will be published in the summer. A *New Jersey Guide to the Gettysburg Battlefield* will also be out during the summer. A *New Jersey Civil War Calendar* is also in the works.

Be sure to join the NJ 150th Facebook page and leave your comments.

Manor College has announced its program of classes for the 2011 Winter Session. Instructors are all members of the Delaware Valley Civil War Round Table.

Take courses independently or enroll in the Civil War Certificate program. To earn a certificate, you must take eight courses. Four must be core courses with the remainder being electives. For an application and/or to register, contact the Manor College Continuing Education Department at (215) 884-2218. Manor College is located at 700 Fox Chase Road in Jenkintown, PA.

** Lincoln, A Life.

- 1.2 CEUs - 12 Hours - Act 48 approved -

With all the books and folklore surrounding our 16th president, we all know Abraham Lincoln - or think we do. But the more we study Lincoln, the more we realize how complex he was. Yes, he was folksy and unpretentious, but he was also ambitious, wise and scholarly, despite his lack of formal schooling. If Emerson was right when he said, "All history is biography," this six-week study of the Civil War's most pivotal character must be part of any understanding of our nation's fight for survival.

Instructor: Hugh Boyle
Sessions: 6
Dates: Mondays, March 14 - April 13
Time: 6:30 PM - 8:30 PM
Fee: \$110, Early Bird \$100

*Life of the Common Soldier.

- 1.2 CEUs - 12 Hours - Act 48 approved -

The common soldier of the Civil War marched the dusty and often muddy roads to fight in the bloodiest battles ever seen in the Western Hemisphere. Yet they were scarcely heard publicly in their own time. But here is an examination of how they lived, what they believed and why they left home to volunteer to fight, and how they fought and died. Individual deeds, joys, and hardships were recorded in thousands of letters and diaries, and here is an opportunity to share their experiences.

Instructor: Herb Kaufman
Sessions: 6
Dates: Wednesdays, March 9 - April 13
Time: 6:30 PM - 8:30 PM
Fee: \$110, Early Bird \$100

Powers Hill Tree Cutting and a Big Thanks to The Civil Preservation Trust

As part of the National Park Service's efforts to return the Gettysburg Battlefield closer to its 1863 appearance, preparations have been made to remove trees from Powers Hill. Powers Hill is located in an area between the Baltimore Pike, Blacksmith Shop Road, and Granite School House Lane. It was known during the battle as a Union artillery position, as the headquarters of the Twelfth Corps commander Major General Henry Slocum, and as the temporary headquarters of Army of the Potomac commander Major General George Gordon Meade. Meade moved his headquarters from the Leister House to this Powers Hill during the bombardment preceding Pickett's Charge. He returned to Cemetery Ridge after Pickett's Charge had been repulsed.

The Civil War Preservation Trust has assisted the National Park Service in purchasing five acres on Powers Hill which border the Baltimore Pike. Another very good job by the Civil War Preservation Trust.

**Charleston, Cradle of Secession.

- 0.6 CEUs - 6 Hours - Act 48 approved -

South Carolina was the first Southern state to secede, and no city in South Carolina was as avidly secessionist as Charleston. Fort Sumter in Charleston's harbor became the focal point of the secession crisis, and the firing on Sumter launched the Civil War. Charleston took on great symbolic value, leading to a four-year siege. This three-week course begins with the Sumter crisis, goes on to describe the Union's efforts to subdue the city, and concludes with the raising of the Union flag over Fort Sumter on April 14, 1865.

Instructor: Jerry Carrier
Sessions: 3
Dates: Saturdays, February 19 - March 5
Time: 6:30 PM - 8:30 PM
Fee: \$60, Early Bird \$50

**Gettysburg, Aftermath of A Battle.

- 0.6 CEUs - 6 Hours - Act 48 approved -

The biggest battle ever fought on American soil obviously had a major impact on the outcome of the war and on the men who fought it. But it also changed the lives of the civilians who lived in the little Pennsylvania crossroads town. When the armies left, the people of Gettysburg had to pick up the pieces.

Instructor: Nancy Caldwell
Sessions: 3
Dates: Mondays, May 2 - May 16
Time: 6:30 PM - 8:30 PM
Fee: \$60, Early Bird \$50

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia
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Founded January 1977

Annual Memberships
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