

Old Baldy

Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



March 8, 2012, The One Hundred and Fiftieth Year of the Civil War

Renovations Needed for the Old Baldy CWRT

Fellow Old Baldy Member:

You have heard attendance at our meeting each second Thursday has been dwindling over the last year. This is not fair to the fine speakers **Kerry Bryan** has scheduled for us and prevents us from getting other presenters. We all agree she has done and continues to do a great job, despite her medical challenges last. Our financial situation is currently good, thanks to **Herb Kaufman**, as we were able to make donations last year to support Civil War causes across the nation. **Don Wiles** continues to generate a superb newsletter each month to rival that of any Round Table. **Hal Jespersen** keeps our website current with great information. We now have a phone number, an email address and Facebook page. The only area we are currently weak in is growth of membership resulting in decreased attendance at our meetings.

The Board of Directors of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table met last month to discuss this issue and decided to bring the issue to the membership asking how our Round Table should operate going forward. For this reason we invite members and those concerned about Old Baldy to attend a Restructuring Meeting on March 8th at our regular time and location to present, discuss, review and let us know their interests in how our Round Table should proceed through the rest of the Sesquicentennial and beyond. We all have time and effort invested in Old Baldy and your input is important. In the last few years we have had varied and interesting programs on many aspects of the Civil War, which is an encouraging reason for others to join us. These have included programs on Spy Craft, Civil War Art, Drummer Boys, Samuel Francis DuPont, World War II, Railroads, Civil War economics, John Hay and Percival Drayton.

Areas of concern for our reduced attendance include the graying of our membership, our location in Center City [parking and transportation] and regular monthly presentations. As mentioned in the February newsletter Old Baldy recently completed 35 years of service and education to its members and the Civil War Community of Philadelphia. Input is needed to allow us to celebrate our 40th anniversary. Suggestions and comments received so far are varied. These include changing our meeting from monthly to every other month or quarterly; creating and doing educational

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Notes from the President...

Spring is right around the corner as the Great American Race has been run, the Flower Show is in town and baseball is active in Florida and Arizona. The second year of the Sesquicentennial is in full swing, please get out and experience the many events. Thank you to everyone who came out last month to support **Hugh Boyle** when he told us about the women in Lincoln's life. It was an informative and entertaining presentation.

I hope each of you received an email or letter inviting you to our Restructuring Meeting at 7:30 on March 8th. Please bring your comments and views on Old Baldy's future direction. If you will be unable to attend on the 8th, please give us your feedback before then so it may be included in the discussion. Our group has experienced great times in our 35 years, but to keep moving forward, we'll need to make adjustments. It is a valuable outlet for Civil War historians in this area, as well as the new folks who will join us this year. This is your Round Table and it is important that we hear from you about how it can best serve your needs. Thank you to those who have already provided us with their remarks on Old Baldy.

Remember to support our fellow Round Table and get your tickets soon for the Delaware Valley Civil War Round Table 20th Anniversary Luncheon at Cannstatters on March 24th. If you have not been up to Morristown to see the "Gone for the Soldier" exhibit, it runs at Maculloch Hall until July 1st. Other upcoming events to mark on your calendar include the Neshaminy encampment April 27-29; The School of the Soldier at Allaire State Park on June 2nd and 3rd; and New Jersey Day at Antietam on August 18th.

Look forward to hearing your thoughts on the 8th. Travel safe and join us at Applebee's for dinner.

Rich Jankowski, President

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.

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!

Homefront Heroes... "Mary Brady" (1821-1864)

Article, Photos
by Kerry Bryan

In the late spring of 1862 the U.S. Military Hospital known as Satterlee was founded in West Philadelphia, near the ferry landings on the Schuylkill River at the base of 42nd Street. There the sad results of war— desperately wounded and sick soldiers— were being landed in droves and transported through the quiet streets of that neighborhood to the Hospital. Thus the terrible consequences of war were brought home.



Satterlee Hospital, West Philadelphia
(Archives.upenn.edu)

On July 28, 1862, Mrs. Mary A. Brady held a meeting in her husband's West Philadelphia law office to galvanize women of the neighborhood to join her in forming the Soldier's Aid Association. She was elected President, and she spearheaded the efforts of this energetic and committed group in collecting and distributing supplies, including clothing and nourishing food, for the soldiers at Satterlee. Members of the Association visited the wards in shifts to bring what comfort they could to the invalids. They would not only deliver meals and clothing, but also spend time with the soldiers; the ladies wrote letters, sang, applied dressings, and sometimes just quietly held a soldier's hand.

A native of Ireland who had married an English lawyer, Mary Brady had no one from her family serving in the Union army. The Bradys had moved to Philadelphia in 1849, and before the War her world revolved around her home and the raising of their five small children. Nevertheless, Mary fully espoused the democratic ideals of her adopted country and was an ardent Unionist. She somehow juggled domestic concerns with an unsurpassed dedication to the mission of bringing relief to Union casualties.

It was not long before Mary Brady's energy and commitment took her away from her West Philadelphia neighborhood. By the winter of 1863, Satterlee Hospital and the participation there of the Soldiers' Aid Society and other auxiliary groups were well established and functioning smoothly. Therefore Mary took her organizational skills and charitable zeal to new arenas: first she visited the Washington, D.C. area, with its myriad camps and hospitals where thousands of soldiers suffered from inattention to their needs because of inadequate staffing, facilities, and

programs to schools and civic groups; merge with another Round Table; working in the community on projects like historical markers and getting mature members of the community out to Civil War events; putting effort into planning and running an annual Old Baldy Conference as was done in the past; focus on fundraising for Civil War causes and education; try another location [the Northeast, in New Jersey] out of Center City; and suspend meeting to address recruiting.

You may have additional thoughts on what the role of Old Baldy should be in the future. If you are unable to join use on March 8th please submit your comments by email to **Bill Hughes** (NYSV107th@aol.com) or **Rich Jankowski** (CWHHistory2@gmail.com). You may also call our phone line and leave you comments 856-427-4022. We look forward to hearing from each of you in the coming weeks about your view of Old Baldy Civil War Round Table for the next few years. You may have noticed we have not collected dues for 2012; this was to await the results of our Restructuring Meeting. Thank you for your continued support of our organization and for your feedback on this issue.

Continue to enjoy a successful 2012.

Board of Directors
of Old Baldy Civil War Round Table

supplies. She returned to Philadelphia briefly in April 1863 to spend some time with her family and restock supplies; then she left for Northern Virginia just before the Battle of Chancellorsville.



"Ward in the Carver General Hospital, Washington, D.C."
(National Archives)

Mary attached herself to the Sixth Corps field hospital, where she set up a tent equipped with two cooking stoves. She would cook all day and spend many of her nights making quiet rounds through the wards, to attend to soldiers whose groans were evidence of their pain. She stayed five weeks at the Sixth Corps hospital, then returned again to Philadelphia to be reunited with her family and rest briefly, before gathering new troves of supplies to go to the field. As news came of the Battle of Gettysburg, she left immediately to go to that beleaguered Pennsylvania town. There she remained for five weeks, again working almost around the clock to cook nourishing meals and minister to the wounded and dying.

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*Dress worn by a Civil War nurse
(National Museum of Civil War Medicine, Frederick, MD.)*

By August 1863 Mary Brady had earned the trust of both military officials and her fellow citizens. She served as a conduit for private charitable donations; she channeled funds and materials to deserving missions and recipients. She continued to make trips home to Philadelphia to regroup before heading back to the field. By the fall of 1863 she was venturing all the way to the front,

and was there with General Meade's army during the Mine Run campaign. She continued to offer her nursing services as before, but now she was dealing with the wounded as



Civil War nurse's field kit

they were brought directly from the scenes of carnage to makeshift field hospitals.

Mary Brady's unremitting efforts finally took a toll on her health. On a trip home to Philadelphia in mid-February, 1864, a physician diagnosed her as suffering not only from exhaustion, but as also having a dangerous heart condition. She stayed home to convalesce in March and April 1864- but all the while she continued to amass supplies as she planned for her next foray to the front.

The front erupted again in May of 1864, bringing the Battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, with their horrific casualty figures. But this time Mary Brady could not be there as before. Despite the best efforts of her doctors and the prayers of her family, she died of heart disease on May 27, 1864. She was 42 years old.

We do not have a photograph of this remarkable woman, but we can envision her as a woman of great conviction, compassion, and selflessness. Hundreds of members of the Army of the Potomac attended her funeral on June 1, 1864, and her memory was and is preserved through the description of her in Frank Moore's *"Women of the War: Their Heroism and Self Sacrifice"* (Hartford, CT: S.S. Scranton,

1866).* She was a Civil War hero, both at home and at the front.

*You can also read more about Mary Brady in E.F. Conklin's *"Women at Gettysburg 1863"* (Gettysburg, PA: Thomas Publications, 1993), 316-319.

Today in Civil War History

Saturday March 8, 1862 Vultures, Virginia Vex Veterans

It is rare that any one conflict can be rightly regarded as the "last of an era", but one such occurred today in waters off Hampton Roads., Va. The CSS Virginia had been rebuilt from the burned-out hulk of the USS Merrimack. It was underpowered and unmaneuverable, but it was covered with thick iron plates, making it the first of its kind in the world. The ship rampaged among the wooden Union ships today and wreaked havoc. The USS Cumberland was rammed and badly damaged, eventually going down fighting. USS Congress was badly damaged, run aground and her crew captured after surrender. Only the damaged USS Minnesota was left, albeit also aground, when the Virginia withdrew, expecting to return tomorrow to finish her off. Out west, the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., came to an end as the Confederate forces withdrew. One man, Gen., Curtis, wrote to his brother "The scene is silent and sad-the vulture and the wolf now have the dominion and the dead friends and foes sleep in the same lonely grave."

Sunday March 8, 1863 Mosby Makes Merry Mortification Mission

Gen. E. H. Stoughton was on a mission: the capture of the pesky Confederate cavalry raider Capt. John S. Mosby. It had been a long hard chase, however, and tonight Stoughton and his men slept gratefully in comfortable beds in Fairfax Court House, Va. They slept so well, and with so few guards, that Mosby and his men were able to creep quietly into town and right into the headquarters garrison. There they woke Stoughton and, at gunpoint, asked him what his mission was. He answered that his mission was to capture Moseby, and the man with the gun told he had succeeded because he WAS Mosby. Stoughton and party were allowed to dress before being marched off to Confederate lines as prisoners of war. They spent some time in that condition before being exchanged, but the rest of Mosby's loot, including 58 horses "of high quality", arms, ammunition and other equipment, were cheerfully retained by Confederate authorities.

Tuesday March 8, 1864 Grant Gets Generally Great Greeting

A rather scruffy-looking major general, accompanied by a small boy, tried to check into the Willard Hotel in Washington D.C. today. As the Willard was the classiest hotel in town, the clerk almost told the officer they had no vacancies, until he noticed that the signature in the register said "U.S. Grant & Son, Galena, Illinois". A room was promptly found, and Grant sent word to President Lincoln that he had arrived. Lincoln invited Grant to meet him at the White House that evening, neglecting to tell him that this was the

night of the weekly Open House, when the "best people" of the town would attend. Grant, still in his battered battle uniform, was quite a shock to citizenry accustomed to the smooth-talking, ornately dressed McClellan and Joe Hooker. He was so short that Lincoln asked him to stand on a sofa in the East Room so everyone could get a look at him. Grant did, but was mortified.

Wednesday March 8, 1865 Carolina Conflict Carefully Conducted

The mighty army of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman continued its seemingly-inexorable march, crossing today from South into North Carolina. The progress of the Federal campaign did not go completely unopposed, however. U.S. Gen. Jacob D. Cox had a force near New Bern, N.C., that was hit today by elements of Braxton Bragg's once-proud Army of Tennessee. This army, barely a ghost of its former glory after its mismanagement last year at Franklin and Knoxville, still had fighting spirit, and for once a bit of luck. They hit a Federal regiment near Kinston, N.C., which was new to the field and inexperienced. The green troops broke and were overwhelmed, but more experienced forces took their place and Bragg was repulsed.

www.civilwarinteractive.com

February 9th meeting "The Women in Lincoln's Life"

On Thursday, February 9th **Hugh Boyle** gave us a look into the women who were in Lincoln's life and who help influence and mold who he was, what he thought, his desires and also his melancholy. How his white house years were filled with the influence of strong, opinionated women. His presentation was superb with all the knowledge that Hugh has on Lincoln. It is always a pleasure to have Hugh visit us at Old Baldy.



Hugh Boyle



Marcellus E. Jones – Making His Place in History

Lt. Marcellus E. Jones of the 8th Illinois Cavalry was an ordinary soldier, like the millions of others who served in the Civil War. Normally he would have been unknown and forgotten to history except possibly to descendants or people studying the regiment. But Lieutenant Jones hasn't been forgotten and his name is known to many who study



Marcellus E. Jones' grave in Wheaton Cemetery, Wheaton, Illinois

the war, particularly the Battle of Gettysburg. The fact that he fired at the enemy at Gettysburg is nothing special, but for one shot: the first shot of the battle.

Early in the morning on July 1, 1863, Jones, commanding a picket force

west of Gettysburg on the Chambersburg Pike, spotted approaching Confederate troops.

Borrowing the carbine of Sgt. Levi S. Shafer, Jones rested the gun on a fence post, took aim at an officer on a "white or light gray horse" and fired a shot. With one pull of the trigger, Jones established his place in history.

In 1886, Jones, Shafer, and Lt. Alex M. Riddler of the 8th Illinois Cavalry traveled to Gettysburg, bringing with them a small monument. Made of limestone from Naperville, Illinois, and privately purchased by the men, the monument memorialized the first shot of the battle taken by Jones. The trio erected the monument on the spot where Jones fired his famous shot.



Postwar photo of Marcellus E. Jones



First Shot marker west of Gettysburg

For those who wish to visit sites related to Lieutenant Jones, you have several opportunities. The "First Shot" marker remains today where the three veterans placed it. If you travel three miles west of Gettysburg on the Chambersburg Pike (U.S. Route 30), the monument is in the side yard of a white brick house on the north side of the road where it intersects Knoxlyn Road. An often overlooked

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monument at Gettysburg, the first shot marker is worth a visit, if for no other reason than to give a good perspective of how far from town the first shot was fired. Many who visit the marker for the first time are surprised how far west of Gettysburg the marker is located. Returning east to town,



Marcellus E. Jones' house in Wheaton, Illinois. It was moved to this new location and restored.

you are following in the footsteps of Harry Heth's Confederate division as they advanced toward what they thought were local militia.

The "First Shot" monument, however, is not the only site to visit with a connection to Lieutenant Jones. Other sites related to Marcellus Jones include his house and grave in Wheaton, Illinois, a suburb west

of Chicago. Jones had moved to DuPage County, Illinois, in 1858 as a widower with a young son. In 1864 he remarried, this time to Elvira Meacham. After the war, Jones returned to DuPage County and built a house in Wheaton in 1865.

During his life in Wheaton, the civic-minded Jones served his community in many ways, including as a city councilman, county sheriff, and postmaster. He lived in the house until 1899. After changing hands several times, the house served as the administrative offices for the Wheaton school district for thirty years. It was later slated for demolition. In May 1977, however, a law firm saved the house, moved the building to its current location at 221 E. Illinois St., and rehabilitated it for use as their offices.

Less than a mile and a half southwest of Jones' house you can visit his grave in Wheaton Cemetery. Still a prominent member of the community when he died at the age of seventy in 1900, Jones' grave is marked with a stone placed there by the Civil War Round Table of Chicago seventy-five years after his death.

About Andy Turner

Andy Turner is a lifelong student of the Civil War. For fifteen years he has been editor of *The Gettysburg Magazine*, and owner and publisher for the last five. When he added book publishing to the Magazine business, Gatehouse Press was born. A former 8th grade history teacher, Turner has expanded Gatehouse which now publishes the Magazine, Morningside books, and the new online magazine.

<http://www.gatehouse-press.com/>



Dear Friends of the Civil War Museum,

We wanted to give you an update on the status of the project to open a new

Civil War Museum in Philadelphia by 2014. Thanks to our "Save America's Treasures" grant, the William Penn Foundation's support, and funds committed by the National Park Service, over \$500K has been invested in conservation and other preservation work on the collection over the past two years. Take a look at our website www.civilwarmuseumphila.org to see some of the details on that work.

And, thanks to the generosity of the Wells Fargo Foundation, we have a wonderful video that makes the case for the Museum and showcases Philadelphia's importance to the history of the Civil War. Take a look and let us know what you think:

http://historymakingproductions.com/projects/civil_war/

Please feel free to share the video with anyone you think would be interested in how the history of the Civil War is interpreted and in Philadelphia's contributions to this crucial period in our national history.



"Mayor Alexander Henry"

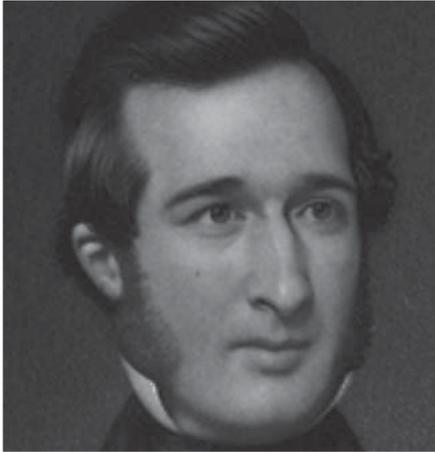
Like other war heroes, he commanded a great army. It just happened to be an army of cops.

Though no longer the nation's capital, Philadelphia was a vital center of political and, as the 'Arsenal of the North,' economic support for the Union throughout the Civil War.

Alexander Henry served with distinction as the mayor of Philadelphia during the tumultuous period and was prominent in the efforts to suppress Confederate sympathizers and unrest within the city throughout the duration of the war. He led civilians who built protective earthworks to defend the city during the 1863 Gettysburg Campaign and maintained order and security to a restless population.

Born and raised in Philadelphia, Henry was educated in local schools. He was a son of John Snowden Henry and Elizabeth (Bayard) Henry, and a grandson of Rev. Alexander Henry. He graduated with high honors from Princeton University in 1840. He studied law, passed his bar exam in 1844, and established a prosperous legal firm. He became active in local politics and represented the Seventh Ward on the City Council from 1856-1857. In 1858, Henry ran for the office of mayor as a member of the People's Party, a fusion of political parties opposed to the extension of slavery, among which was the emerging Republican party. He was elected mayor, defeating incumbent Democrat Richard Vaux. Among his policies was strong support for the city's proposed system of public transportation, including streetcars. He also dramatically strengthened the police force, and as mayor, had direct control over its operations.

After the Civil War began in 1861 with the Confederates firing upon the U.S. Fort Sumter and on the flag, Philadelphia's southern leanings changed, and hostility moved from abolitionists to Southern sympathizers. Mobs threatened a secessionist newspaper and the homes of suspected sympathizers. Henry responded to the growing crisis and led efforts, along with the city police, to turn away the rioters and quell all unrest, which he would do successfully throughout the war.



Compared to the upheavals other cities experience, Philadelphia remained relatively quiet under Henry's leadership.

During the Gettysburg Campaign in June 1863, he called out the home guard under Brig. General A. J. Pleasonton to help defend the city and encouraged citizens to help strengthen the line of earthworks and small forts ringing the main approaches to Philadelphia. Henry, along with

city commander Maj. Gen. Napoleon J. T. Dana, organized a work party of 700 men for this effort. The Union Victory at Gettysburg under Philadelphian General Meade prevented the threat to the city.

The city's hospitality from which its name derives its roots was evident under Henry's tenure as he welcomed President Lincoln to Philadelphia on numerous occasions. Greeting Lincoln with a grand welcome both in life and posthumously, Henry served as Philadelphia's representative at Lincoln's 1865 funeral.

The war taking its toll, in late 1865 Henry chose not to run for another term and left office on January 1, 1866. He became a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania as a bank director, Commissioner of Fairmount Park and an inspector of Eastern State Penitentiary. He also was a leading member of the board of directors that planned the 1876 Centennial Exposition. He retired to a stately home in the Germantown region.

Henry died in Philadelphia on December 6, 1883, at age 60 from pneumonia after returning from a prolonged visit to Europe after the untimely death of his only child, his son. He was buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia. Henry Avenue in the Andorra neighborhood was named for this illustrious mayor.

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Information for this article was contributed by Andy Waskie.
Photo Courtesy of The Historical Society of PA

James Addams Beaver

"Is it possible for a man to stand taller after losing one of his legs?"

James A. Beaver was one of four generals who went on to serve as governor of Pennsylvania. In his case, he performed those duties with a chest unadorned by medals, his proof of service evidenced more tangibly by a missing leg. When asked how he preferred to be addressed, he would slap his stump and reply " 'General,' because that office cost me the most."

A lifelong devotee to God and Country and interested in military affairs, Beaver helped organize a local militia company, the Bellefonte Fencibles, in 1858 and became their second lieutenant. At the outbreak of the Civil War, when President Lincoln requested the states to furnish 75,000 volunteer militia that Beaver recognized the opportunity to fight on the front lines and in turn rallied the Fencibles to the cause.

However, it wasn't until 1862, when commanding his third regiment, the 148th Pennsylvania, that Beaver saw combat action. The 148th fought with the Army of the Potomac in a number of bloody battles in Virginia in 1863 and 1864.

Boyish and slight of build, Beaver proved his courage to his troops by conspicuously exposing himself to danger in battle, gaining a reputation for bravery under fire. In the process he was wounded five times, including taking a bullet through his right thigh that shattered the bone. His leg was amputated just below the hip and the shock to his system almost and should have killed him. From his hos-

pital bed he wrote in his journal that he had "commenced to die."

Remarkably, he recovered from his injuries, though his amputation was so high that he could not be fitted with a prosthetic and he had to rely on crutches to move about.



For the rest of James Beaver's life, his war wound and use of crutches became an integral part of his identity and public image. Much to his credit, he did not allow his disability to become a liability, but instead used it to his advantage.

Beaver's post-military career included an active business and civic life, leading a law practice in Centre County, and playing a pivotal role in founding the state and local chapters of the Young Men's Christian Association, more commonly known as the YMCA.

However, his advocacy on behalf of Penn State is where Beaver left his most lasting mark. A generous supporter of the college's athletic programs, few fans probably realize that the current 110,000 seat football stadium was named in honor of General James Beaver, a Civil War hero.

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Information for this article was contributed by Bob Hill.
Photo Courtesy of Pennsylvania State Archives

Delaware Valley Civil War Round Table Invites All Lincoln and Civil War Enthusiasts to the 20th ANNIVERSARY LUNCHEON

Saturday, March 24, 2012
Cannstatter Volkfest Verein
9130 Academy Road, Philadelphia, PA 19114
(Intersection of Academy Rd. and Frankford Ave., at I-95
Academy Road exit)

Keynote speaker is nationally recognized historian, author
and Lincoln scholar

The Honorable FRANK J. WILLIAMS

Judge Williams is one of the nation's leading authorities on
Abraham Lincoln, the founding chairman of the Lincoln Fo-
rum and a central figure of the American Experience-past,
present and future. He is the author or editor of numer-
ous Lincoln books including Judging Lincoln, Abraham
Lincoln, Esq., and The Mary Lincoln Enigma co-edited with
DVCWRT member Mike Burkheimer.



Program

- 12 Noon Reception, book sale and Cash Bar
- 1:00 p.m. Welcome, Invocation, and Luncheon
- 2:00 p.m. Presentation by Hon. Frank J. Williams
- 3:00 p.m. DVCWRT Annual Awards Presentation
Drawing for the 20th Anniversary Pres-
ervation Raffle (win an original piece of
the Philippoteaux Gettysburg Cyclorama
and other great prizes!)
- 4:00 p.m. Awarding of door prizes, book sale and
closing

COST \$25.00 per person

***Reservations requested by March 14, 2012**

**Please make checks payable to DELAWARE VALLEY
CWRT**, and mail with reservation form below to
Herb Kaufman, Treasurer, 2601 Bonnie Lane, Huntingdon
Valley, PA 19006.

Name(s) _____

Amount Enclosed \$ _____

Address _____

Phone _____

Email Address (for confirmation) _____

Entrée Choices (please indicate number):

- Chicken _____ Beef _____
- Salmon _____ Vegetarian _____

Delaware Valley Civil War Round Table 20th Anniversary Preservation Raffle

On March 24, 2012 the Delaware Valley Civil War Round
Table will host a luncheon to celebrate the 20th anniversary
of the founding of the round table. **As a part of the 20th
anniversary celebration, the Preservation
Committee is pleased to present a very special raffle
offering three exceptional prizes.**

FIRST PRIZE: Exclusively offered by the Delaware Valley
CWRT through the courtesy of Sue Boardman, LBG: **an
original and one-of-a-kind piece of the Philippoteaux
Gettysburg Cyclorama.**



This is a documented, actual piece of the 1884 cyclorama
painted by Paul Philippoteaux which now hangs in the
Gettysburg Foundation Museum.

Included with this historic artifact, is an original 1880's
stereoview of a scene from the Gettysburg Cyclorama.
Both are in a wood shadow box, suitable for immediate
display in your home. Also included is documentation of
the authenticity of the piece of the cyclorama.

SECOND PRIZE: Three new superb Civil War histories,
each signed by the author:

- Midnight Rising**, John Brown and the Raid That
Sparked the Civil War, signed by Tony Horwitz.
- A Glorious Army**, Robert E. Lee's Triumph, 1862-1863,
signed by Jeffrey D. Wert.
- The Battle of the Gettysburg Cyclorama**, A History
and Guide, signed by Sue Boardman.

Also, included are two of our unique Esteemed Drinking
Vessels, for your coffee or tea while reading these
outstanding histories.

THIRD PRIZE: A two volume set of the outstanding
historical work, **Advance the Colors**, by Dr. Richard
Sauers. These two volumes have a retail value of \$50.00
and present the history of the Pennsylvania regiments and
their flags. These books have been termed as a
"monumental" chronicle of the war, and "a fine way to
remember and honor those who gave the last full measure
of devotion."

**Raffles can be purchased at the Delaware Valley
CWRT meetings, or by mail.**

**Raffles for these exclusive and historic prizes are
only \$5.00 each, or three (3) for \$10.00.**

**By mail, please send a check for the number of raffles
you desire payable to:**

"DELAWARE VALLEY CWRT,"
to: Herb Kaufman, Treasurer,
2601 Bonnie Lane, Huntingdon Valley, PA 19006.
Your raffles will be sent to you promptly by return mail.

D-Day in Normandy

**A Guided Tour
September 23-30, 2012**

**For further information:
Stuart R. Dempsey
Battleground Tours
20 Sunfish Trail
Fairfield, PA 17320
(717) 642-9222**

info@battlegroundhistorytours.com

www.battlegroundhistorytours.com

Upcoming Events:

March 24, 2012 **Delaware Valley CWRT 20th Anniversary** at Cannstatters on Academy Road.

The Future of Civil War History Conference will be March 30-31 at Drew University. The topics will be "*Guerillas Then and Now, Medical and Psychological Perspectives and Digital Resources*" Cost is \$50.00. Additional information is available at <http://www.drew.edu/graduate/>.

Rally 'Round the Flag: Civil War Color Bearers and the Flags They Carried exhibiton from 4/12/2011 - 4/30/2012 at the Betsy Ross House Philadelphia, PA

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2011/2012

March 8 - Thursday
"Renovations Needed for Old Baldy"
President: Rich Jankowski

**All meetings,
unless otherwise noted,
begin at 7:30 PM
in the Sando Room 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**

HISTORY COMES ALIVE at the CIVIL WAR INSTITUTE of Manor College, Jenkintown, PA.

Indulge your interest in Civil War history through courses designed to preserve a period of time that to this day has had a profound cultural and economic impact on our nation.

In association with the Delaware Valley Civil War Round Table, the Institute has developed a variety of courses designed for students from high school through adults.

All courses are PA Act 48 approved.

Spring Semester Courses
Medicine in the Civil War – 6 hours
(Monday, March 12-26)

The Battle of Gettysburg: A New Perspective
12 hours: (Wednesday, April 11 – May 16)

African Americans: Road to Freedom – 6 hours
(Monday, April 16 -30)

City Life During the Civil War – 12 hours
10:00 am – 12 pm (Saturday, March 31 – May 19)

For information and registration:
Manor College
700 Fox Chase Road, Jenkintown, PA 19046
215-884-2218
www.manor.edu/coned/civilwar.html



Civil War History
CONSORTIUM

The 150th Civil War History Consortium in the Philadelphia Area

**Keep up with the 150th Civil War activities
in the area contact: Laura Blanchard
Philadelphia Area Consortium
of Special Collections Libraries
Civil War History Consortium of Greater Philadelphia
215-985-1445 voice
<http://www.pacscl.org>
<http://www.civilwarphilly.net>**

**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**

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