

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



May 10, 2007, The One Hundred and Fourty-Seventh Year of the Civil War

Harriet Tubman



Harriet Tubman LOC

The May 10th Meeting of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table **will start at 7:30 PM** on Thursday at the Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum at 1805 Pine Street in Philadelphia. **Millicent Sparks** will present a first person theatrical presentation of **Harriet Tubman**. Millicent is an Associate Director of the Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum. Her presentations have left viewers delighted and moved by her stirring performance. This will be another great meeting that you don't want to miss...

President's Message

Recently OBCWRT member **Bill Holdsworth** and I were in Gettysburg to give our annual bus tour of the battlefield to my SUV camp. Bill and I drove out separately from the group and we happened to be driving around the square when he asked if I had seen that retired National Park Service Ranger **Rebecca Ann Lions** had died? Unfortunately I had missed the small article that had appeared in *Civil War News* that announced her death on February 7, 2007. Becky had retired in March of last year after 32 years of service with Gettysburg National Military Park and died of complications from diabetes.

I had the pleasure of knowing Becky for nearly thirty years. When I first went to the park as a young seasonal ranger back in 1980, Becky was kind enough to take me under her wing perhaps because we had a number of things in common: we were both from the Midwest; we had a deep interest in George Armstrong Custer, the

Seventh Cavalry as well as the Lincoln assassination and the battle of Gettysburg; and she had a wickedly wry sense of humor. Becky was ten years older than I and often served as part mentor/part mother hen to someone who was alone, far from home and quite new to the world of the Federal government.

As fate would have it, Becky served as my supervisor one summer and later years would have us down at the John Slyder farm doing living history, with Becky portraying Mrs. Slyder and I a Federal soldier. When she was there I made out well, being treated to fried chicken and home-made apple pie. (Baking a pie in a wood stove is quite a feat, by the way!)

Becky and I also did a number of school programs for the park. I will forever remember the time we were preparing for a "Pickett's Charge Walk" by walking the field. Of course we started at the Virginia Memorial and made our way toward the Copse of Trees planning what we would say and do with our charge of young soldiers. At the time there was corn planted immediately in front of the Angle. As we approached the Angle we happened to look down a row of corn and caught a young couple "in action." Without batting an eye, Becky turned to me and said, "Do you suppose we should ask them if they have a Special Use Permit?" Being caught was enough to break the mood. We tipped our Smokey the Bear hats and continued our walk.

Becky was also a fine historian who was especially interested and dedicated to preserving the human side of the war. She was a very popular speaker at round tables and was an instructor at Harrisburg Area Community College. With Ranger Terry Latschar she founded Gettysburg NMP's annual women's history symposium in 1999.

Ironically, Becky was being laid to rest next to her parents in Evergreen Cemetery at the exact moment that I was giving the tour to my Sons of Union Veterans camp. I will admit that it was a very difficult tour to give because my thoughts were with my long-time friend, all the time that we had shared together on the battlefield, and all of the knowledge and passion for the battle that she had imparted with me.

Today it seems you can hardly visit Gettysburg without tripping over someone wanting to go on or give you some type of ghost tour of the town or battlefield. I, for one,

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.

don't need the ghost guides as I have my own personal ghosts walking with me every time that I'm there. First, there is my father whose highlight of the year was the two-week annual trip from Minnesota to walk the field. Secondly, there are my friends who have passed before me. I would like to think that they are there watching over the place and that we might take a walk on the field as we did awhile ago.

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

Steven J. Wright, President

From the Treasurer's Desk

I know that everyone who attended the April Old Baldy meeting thoroughly enjoyed the presentation by **Dr. Andy Waskie**. Dr. Waskie presented as General George G. Meade and discussed his life prior to and during the Battle of Gettysburg. He concluded his presentation with thoughts on the life of Old Baldy. Dr. Waskie was most engaging as General Meade as he described the general's thoughts as he was given command of the AOP and his feelings about the other Corps commanders.

I would like to strongly encourage all members to attend our May meeting. I assure you that you will not want to miss what I know will be a most outstanding theatrical first person presentation of **Miss Harriet Tubman**. Miss Tubman will be presented by **Millicent Sparks**, Associate Director of the Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum. Her recent presentation of Harriet Tubman at the Delaware Valley CWRT left everyone moved and delighted by her stirring portrayal.

I am very pleased that I am able to make the historic **Meade Photo Album** available to Old Baldy members at a very special price of **\$50.00**. Check out the notice that appears elsewhere in the newsletter.

Thanks to all members who are attending the monthly meetings. We have a great list of speakers and programs coming up. **Remember, it is your round table**. Let us know of your interests and how Old Baldy can best provide you with education, friendship and an enjoyable evening.

See you in May,

Herb Kaufman, Treasurer

Today in Civil War History

Friday May 10, 1861 Mutinous Missourians Make Melee

Missouri, as a border state, contained assets greatly desired by both sides. Today one Capt. Nathaniel Lyon, with Frank Blair's Home Guard troops, marched in and "captured" the St. Louis Arsenal from a guard of 700 Southern sympathizers. As they marched the Southerners through the streets to captivity a riot broke out. Someone in the crowd fired at the troops; the troops fired back, killing 28 civilians. Two non-combatants who just happened to be in town that day were nearly killed in the shooting: William T. Sherman, walking with his son and brother-in-law, and Ulysses S. Grant, colonel at this point of the 21st Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Saturday May 10, 1862 Federal Fleet Faces Folly

A Federal flotilla of seven ironclad ships, under overall command of Capt. Charles H. Davis, was travelling the Mississippi River just north of Ft. Pillow, Tenn., when it was set upon by the Confederate River Defense Fleet. The CRDF was more impressive in name than in either equipment or discipline: they had eight ships, but none of them were armored. They attacked anyway, and managed to ram and sink two Union ships, Cincinnati and Mound City. Four of the eight CDRF vessels were disabled, but Montgomery withdrew to Memphis anyway.

Sunday May 10, 1863 Stonewall Succumbs

Eight days ago, as dusk fell in the northern Virginia area known as the Wilderness, Confederate troops had fired at a party approaching them post in the gloom, thinking they were Yankees. Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall"

"Stonewall" Jackson LOC



Jackson died in this building at Guiney Station, Virginia LOC

Jackson had been hit in the arm and other places. He was taken to a small house south of Fredericksburg, where the arm had been amputated. The surgery was well done and was healing nicely, but pneumonia had set in, and today he is said to have said, "Let us pass over the river and rest in the shade of the trees," and died.

Tuesday May 10, 1864 Confederate Concentration Contains Corps

Three corps of the Army of the Potomac—Hancock's, Warren's and Wright's—concentrated their attack on the Army of Northern Virginia near Spotsylvania Court House today. The Southerners were formed in a salient called the "Mule Shoe" and heavily entrenched. The Northerners fought up to the center of Ewell's lines and pierced it briefly, but could not hold. They withdrew and dug trenches of their own.

www.civilwarinteractive.com



Harriet Tubman LOC

I Grew Up Like A Neglected Weed: The Story of Harriet Tubman

By Herb Kaufman

“Great fears were entertained for her safety, but she was wholly devoid of personal fear. The idea of being captured by

slave-hunters or slave holders, seemed never to enter her mind.” This quote by William Still describes the character and spirit of Ms. Harriet Tubman. Born a slave, Harriet Tubman became instrumental in the escape of hundreds of slaves through her efforts in the Underground Railroad; served as a nurse and spy for the Union cause during the Civil War; and was a lifelong activist for African American and women’s rights.

Sometime in the early 1820’s Araminta Ross was born into slavery in Dorchester County, Maryland. She was the fifth of nine children and was raised under the harsh conditions of slavery. When she was six years old, Araminta was considered as old enough for work and was sent to serve several families. She was put to work in the fields and as a weaver, housekeeper and baby-sitter. During this time she was beaten for even the smallest assumed transgression.

As was the custom of the period, when she reached the age of about 11 years old she was given the name Harriet, after her mother. When Harriet was about 12 -13 years old, she attempted to protect one of her friends from punishment by an overseer. He threw a two pound weight at the friend, which hit Harriet in the head. As a result, Harriet suffered from epileptic seizures for the rest of her life. Harriet later wrote, “I grew up like a neglected weed—ignorant of liberty, having no experience of it.”

In 1844 Harriet married John Tubman, a free man. By 1849, Harriet Tubman had decided that she must attempt to gain her freedom. She told her husband that she wanted to escape to the north. John Tubman was happy with his lot in life, and refused to consider going with her. In fact, he was antagonistic toward her desire to be free. Fearing that she would be sold away from Maryland, Harriet obtained some information about people that would help her to escape and one night she ran away. A number of abolitionists assisted her in her travels and she finally arrived to relative safety in Philadelphia.

Harriet later stated that, “I had crossed the line. I was free, but there was no one to welcome me to the land of freedom. I was a stranger in a strange land.”

In Philadelphia she was introduced to William Still, a free African American. William Still served an integral role in the operation of the Underground Railroad in Philadelphia. He interviewed escaped slaves and recorded their stories so that in the future he could unite them with other family members. William Still’s book, *The Underground Railroad* was published in 1872. Today you can find the book still

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 know 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

in print and the full text is also on the Internet. Harriet learned about the Underground Railroad and immediately volunteered to return to the south to help other slaves become free. In 1850, at great peril to herself, she made her first trip south. The first people rescued were her own sister and her family.

Harriet recognized that if she were caught she would probably be killed, “There was one of two things I had a right to, liberty, or death; if I could not have one, I would have the other; for no man should take me alive.”

Harriet continued to make many trips to Maryland and brought many hundreds of slaves north. The slaves began to call her “Moses” as she was their deliverer and guide through the country to freedom. Harriet used every means at her disposal to bring slaves north. The plantation owners also recognized her actions by placing a \$40,000 reward for her capture. The legislature of the State of Maryland itself issued a reward of \$12,000 for anyone who could find and arrest her. Yet, Harriet was not deterred. She often stated that, “I never ran my train off the track, and I never lost a passenger.”

At one point she visited her husband again only to learn that he had forsaken her and had taken another wife. Without hesitation, Harriet collected another group of slaves and secreted them to the north and freedom. Harriet often carried a gun telling the slaves, “You’ll be free or die.”

With the outbreak of the Civil War, Harriet Tubman enlisted in the Union army as a “contraband” nurse. Harriet

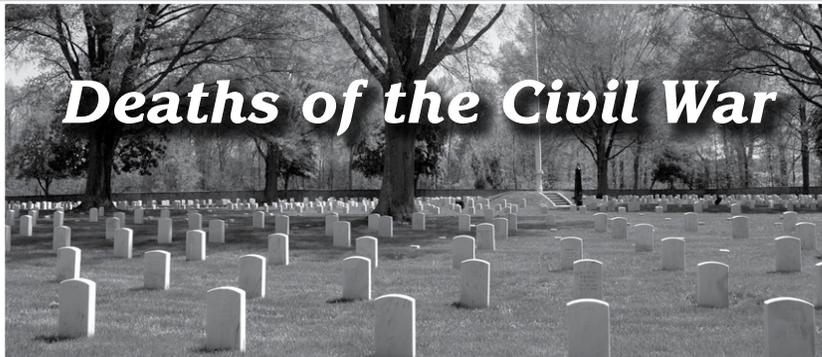
continued from page 3 - *I Grew Up Like A Neglected Weed:*

worked in a hospital at Hilton Head, North Carolina and at Fortress Monroe in Virginia. She nursed the sick and injured and even compounded her own medications from roots and herbs.

In the summer of 1863, Harriet served as a guide and spy for General James Montgomery. She organized a team of scouts to gain information and freed many slaves, who she encouraged to join the ranks of the Union army. She also scouted the area and organized a raid along the Combahee River in South Carolina. This raid freed 500 slaves.

After the war, Harriet remained an activist for African American and women's rights. In 1869 she published the story of her life, *Scenes in the Life of Harriet Tubman*. She married Nelson Davis, a Civil War veteran, and they lived together in Auburn, New York.

Harriet Tubman died on March 10, 1913. She was given a military funeral and buried at Fort Hill Cemetery in Auburn. It was said of her, "a more ordinary specimen of humanity could hardly be found among the unfortunate looking field hands of the South. Yet, in point of courage, shrewdness, and disinterested exertions to rescue her fellow-man, she was without equal."



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

The Civil War was a tragedy. Whether you thought the Civil War was fought to preserve the union or to abolish slavery or to preserve slavery or State's Rights, approximately 620,000 men – 360,000 Northerners and 260,000 Southerners died in the 4-year conflict. This is the figure that topped the total fatalities of all other wars which America has fought. Of these numbers, 110,000 Union and 94,000 Confederate soldiers died of wounds received in battle.

While the average soldier believed the bullet was the most nefarious foe, disease was the biggest killer of the war. Of the Federal dead, roughly 3 out of 5 died of disease and of the Confederates, perhaps 2 out of 3.

It is believed that 186,216 soldiers died from a variety of different diseases during the conflict. Large numbers came from rural areas and had not been exposed to common diseases such as chickenpox and mumps. Even maladies which we now consider "childhood diseases" were able to strike and kill the strongest and bravest of the soldiers. In addition, poor diet, poor sanitation, and exhaustion broke down the soldiers' immune system and made them vulnerable. For example, there were 5,177 deaths attributed to measles.

The main killer diseases were those that resulted from living in unsanitary conditions. Drinking from streams occupied by dead bodies or human waste and eating uncooked food were the cause of large numbers of deaths. Regular soldiers who had been trained to be more careful about the water and food they consumed were less likely to suffer from intestinal disease than volunteer soldiers.

About half of the diseases of the Civil War were caused by intestinal disorders mainly typhoid fever (29,336), diarrhea (35,127), and dysentery (9,431). Union records indicate that the majority of diseases were from contaminated

food and water. It was estimated that smallpox killed 7,058 Union soldiers and 34,833 died from malaria. It can only be assumed that the records of the Confederate were similar but the records are not available.

Both the Federal and Confederate Governments did their part to provide proper medical care for their soldiers, but even the best was not very good. This was nobody's fault. There simply was no such thing as good medical care in that age—at least these modern physicians understand the expression.

Medical knowledge in the 1860's did not understand bacteria and germs and how they could be transmitted. There was a lack of understanding of germs and the bacteria that led to the spread of the disease that killed more soldiers than bullets.

Edward Jenner, M.D. invented a vaccine for smallpox in 1796 but it could not be mass produced. Penicillin was not invented until 1928 and was not mass produced until World War II. The measles' vaccine is a fairly recent medical invention but it was not refined until 1954. Malaria remains a worldwide killer of one million people who do not have access to treatment.

Dr. James I. Robertson, Jr., acclaimed Civil War Historian, has said, "The Civil War has been called many things". Among them is the belief that the struggle was 'one vast experiment in the determination of how much injury the human body can endure'.

John A. Bamberl, D.O.

Editor's Note, I met John two years ago at a CWPT Conference in Memphis and he wanted to receive our newsletter. He has sent several comments on the quality of the newsletter and expressed a desire to offer articles on the medical side of the CW... This is the first of several... John lives in Arizona, is a surgeon by profession, a member of *The Society of Civil War Surgeons* and a real Civil War buff...

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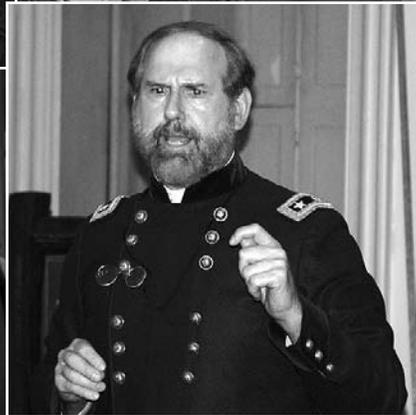
April 12, 2007... George and Old Baldy

Dr. Andy Waskie, in the first person as General George G. Meade gave us an insight into the General's life prior and up to the Battle of Gettysburg. His personal and military life. His feelings on being given command of the AOP and his associations with his now Corps commanders. His presentation concluded with his association with Old Baldy. From the time of his acquiring him from the Army Supply Depot and through his many battle wounds.

We would like to have the "General" back to discuss his military campaigns from Gettysburg to the end of the war...



Albert El and Dr. Andy Waskie
Albert has been a long time friend of the Museum



Dr. Andy Waskie



How the Soldiers are Buried

Spirit of the Times - Batavia NY
December 31-1864

A correspondent writing from the General Hospital at Fortress Monroe says:

When a soldier dies, his body is washed, enshrouded in a clean shirt and drawers, and with naked hands and feet is carried on a stretcher by the nurses to the dead house and put in a plain red coffin. The soldier's name, company, and regiment are painted on the under side of the coffin lid, to identify the deceased in case of exhuming. At the hour appointed, the escort, drum corps, dead-cart, pall bearers, and the Chaplain, all being assembled, the funeral begins by placing the encoffined dead in the cart, each one receiving the regular dead salute of a three-fold wrapping of the drums and the shouldering and presenting of arms by the escort. We usually take five at a load, all covered over with the glorious old flag they died to honor and defend. All ready with a slow step, graced with the solemn notes of the "Dead March," of fife and drum, we march to the graveyard, and with a solemn silence consign them to the tomb. We usually bury eight or ten at once - sometimes not more than five.



Fortress Monroe, Virginia Harper's Weekly

When the last coffin is let down, all bearing their heads, the Chaplain reads an appropriate passage of Scripture, makes a few remarks often speaking of the dying words and requests of the deceased, and closes with prayer - and the escort, having fired three volleys over their graves, we leave them. Retiring, the band plays a lively, patriotic air, and the solemn scene is all over, usually without a tear being shed, except when a relative is present.

The graveyard at Hampton, where all the soldiers who have died in Divisions 1, 2 and 4, of this General Hospital, now contains some 1,000 graves, is kept very neat and clean. A neat headboard, with the name, company and regiment of each soldier, and the date of

his death, marks the spot where his mortal remains lie. For the information of friends at home, we state that, to exhume a body you must get a metallic case and a permit from Dr. E. McClellan, Surgeon in charge, which can be done by applying by letter at his office here, and if you don't wish to come down he will have the body exhumed and sent home by express. The cost of case and exhuming is \$30. A great many bodies have been taken up this fall. They go away daily, but not

half as fast as we put them there. Such a grave yard presents a solemn sight. Here lie the old, they young, the educated, the rich and the poor patriotic soldiers. The father recently exhumed the remains of his son, who left a fortune of \$50,000, but who sacrificed his life for his country.

Preparations are making to neatly inclose this large depository of the patriotic dead.

transcribed and submitted by Linda Schmidt

Old Baldy Fort Delaware Trip

Date: Saturday, June 23rd, 2007. Cost: \$10 per person, which includes round trip ferry ride.

Travel by car. Trip is a little more than an hour from Philadelphia
(We can make arrangements if anybody needs a ride.)

We'll be taking the first ferry of the day at 10:00AM, so plan to arrive about 9:30 to park and get our tickets. After the 1/2 mile boat ride to the island, a jitney is provided for the trip from the dock to the gates of the fort.

The June newsletter will contain more information, including directions for the one-hour ride from Phila to Delaware City, and to the Fort Mott/Finn's Point dock for the folks coming from the New Jersey side.

Family and friends invited too!

Lunch available for purchase (reportedly pretty good at a fair price), or you are welcome to bring your own.

Lots of interesting things to see and activities planned during the day, including musket firing demonstration, artillery firing, reenactors doing POW scenario, etc.

We'll get a "behind the scenes" group tour.

Fort Delaware and Pea Patch Island

Pierre L'Enfant recognized this site as strategically significant and recommended that a fort be built on Pea Patch Island to defend the cities of Philadelphia and New York. Several forts have been located here since 1819. This concrete and brick version was finished in 1859, two years before the Civil War. The property extends over six acres, with 32-foot high granite and brick walls, from seven to thirty feet thick. The sally port is entered by a drawbridge over a 30 foot wide moat. It was armed with three tiers of guns. Twenty-five million bricks were used to build the fort and interior buildings, which includes circular granite stairways. Wooden barracks were built on the perimeter to house the Confederate prisoners of war. The first prisoners were casualties from the Battle of Kernstown in 1862, and most of the 1863 prisoners from Gettysburg were brought here, staying for the remainder of the war. A total of 32,000 prisoners passed through Fort Delaware. While conditions were not admirable, it was relatively disease free with a low death rate of 7.2%, compared to Andersonville (15%) and Elmyra (22%). Most of the 2,700 prisoners who died here are buried at nearby Finn's Point, New Jersey.

civilwarstudies.org

Timeline

- 1813 - State of Delaware deeds island to U.S. government
- 1815 - First earthwork fortification built
- 1819 - Construction of masonry fort begun
- 1823 - Fort completed
- 1831 - Fire destroys most of fort
- 1833 - Rest of fort demolished, plans laid to rebuild
- 1839 - Operations halted over land ownership lawsuit filed by a Dr. Gale, of NJ
- 1847 - Congress appropriates \$1 million for new fort, lawsuit on-going



Fort Delaware and Pea Patch Island LOC 1933

- 1848 - Arbitrator rules in favor of original Delaware ownership, construction begun
- 1851 - Foundations completed. Setting of pilings takes entire \$1 million and further work suspended until study made as to cost-feasibility of completing fort.
- 1854 - Congress decides to spend another \$1 million and work begun again
- 1856 - Secretary of State Jefferson Davis advises Senate that the project will cost another \$750,000 if fort is to be finished by 1859. Congress approves the appropriation.
- 1859 - Fort completed at a total cost of nearly \$3 million
- 1860 - One company of Marines occupies the fort
- 1861 - After Confederates fire on Fort Sumter, the Commonwealth Artillery of Pennsylvania moves into fort
- April - After Battle of Kernstown, VA, 250 Confederate prisoners arrive at fort
- May - 20 32-pounder Columbiad and 20 howitzer cannon arrive and installed



Sally Port LOC 1933



Moat before clean up LOC 1933

- June - Commissary General of Prisons inspects and orders enough barracks for 2,000 prisoners to be built
- July 16 - Prisoners escape at night
- July 19 - 200 prisoners make night escape. Guard boat sent to patrol around island.
- October - Colnel Delvin D. Perkins becomes Commanding Officer of fort
- 1863 - January 17 - British Consul sends letter of protest to U.S. Secretary of State Seward regarding harsh conditions of British prisoners who had been captured while trying to run Union naval blockade and sent to fort
- April 25 - Brigadier General Albin A. Schoepf becomes Commanding Officer of fort
- 1864 - Summer - 60 Confederate officers, including 7 generals, are sent to be held prisoner under Confederate guns in Charleston Harbor and near Fort Wagner, SC, in retaliation for similar actions by Confederates with Union prisoners. Soon, number increased to 600 Confederate prisoners. Group forever known as "the Immortal Six-Hundred".
- June - 8,000 prisoners on island
- July 13 - Confederate Exchange Agent Robert Ould sends letter of protest to his Union counterpart over the conditions and treatment of prisoners
- October - Prison population drops to 6,498 and never goes higher than 9,318 again - Smallpox epidemic strikes. Will eventually kill over 200 prisoners and guards.
- 1865 - April 4 - 100-gun salute fired to celebrate fall of Richmond
- 1866 - January - Last prisoner, Burton S. Harrison, Jefferson Davis' personal secretary, released. General Schoepf mustered out, goes to work for U.S. Patent Office.
- 1870 - Garrison withdrawn, small caretaker force remains
- 1896 - Congress appropriates \$600,000 to install 3 16-inch disappearing guns in south end of fort
- 1898 - 16-inch guns installed; several 3-inch batteries placed around island
- 1903 - Garrison, minus small caretaker force, is again removed
- 1917 - Fort garrisoned during WWI
- 1919 - All troops, less 100, removed
- 1941 - December 7th, a company is sent to the fort
- 1943 - Disappearing guns removed
- 1944 - Fort abandoned
- 1945 - Island declared surplus property
- 1947 - Island transferred to State of Delaware
- 1951 - Established as State Park

Garrison

Artillery

Commonwealth Independent Company Heavy

Artillery - Organized at Philadelphia, PA, 24 Apr 1861. Duty at Fort Delaware entire term. Mustered out, 5 Aug 1861.

Independent Battery "A", (Pennsylvania) Light

Artillery - Organized at Philadelphia, PA, 19 Sep 1861. Duty at Fort Delaware entire term. Mustered out, 15 Jun 1865.

Independent Battery "G", (Pennsylvania) Light

Artillery - Organized at Harrisburg, PA, 22 Aug 1862. Duty at Fort Delaware entire term. Mustered out, 15 Jun 1865.

3rd Pennsylvania Regiment Heavy Artillery,

Company "H" - Regiment organized at Philadelphia, PA, 17 Feb 1863. Company "H" previously assigned to Segebarth's Battalion Heavy Artillery. Company "H" Servd detached, rotating between Baltimore, MD, and Fort Delaware, entire term. Mustered out, 25 Jul 1865.

Ahl's Independent Battery, (Delaware) Heavy

Artillery - Organized at Fort Delaware, 27 Jul 1863. Duty at Fort Delaware entire term. Mustered out, 25 Jul 1865.

Infantry

4th Delaware Regiment Infantry - Organized at Wilmington, DE, Jun-Nov 1862. Duty at Fort Delaware and defenses of Baltimore, Sep-Dec 1862. Transferred to Army of the Potomac.

5th Maryland Regiment Infantry - Organized at Baltimore, Sep 1861. Duty at Fortress Monroe; served at Antietam. Regiment mostly captured at 2nd Winchester, 13-15 Jun 1863. Duty at Fort Delaware, Jan-Jun 1864. Mustered out, 2 Sep 1864.

157th Ohio Regiment Infantry - Organized at Camp Chase, OH, 15 May 1864. Duty at Fort Delaware and in the defenses of Baltimore, until Sep 1864. Mustered out, 2 Sep 1864.

6th Massachusetts Regiment Infantry (Militia, 100 Days) - Organized at Readville, MA, July 1864. Duty at Fort Delaware, 22 Aug-19 Oct 1864. Mustered out in Boston, 17 Oct 1864.

9th Delaware Regiment Infantry - Organized at Wilmington, for 100-days, 30 Aug 1864. Duty at Fort Delaware, until Jan 1865. Mustered out, 23 Jan 1865.

[Permanent station artillery units served as guards until July 1865].

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers for 2007

May 10, 2007 - Thursday
Harriet Tubman
Presented by Millicent Sparks

June 14, 2007 - Thursday
The Sioux Uprising
Steve Wright

July 12, 2007 - Thursday
Roundtable discussion night:
Subject to be announced

**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 Mike Cavanaugh at 610-867-8231 or
chief96pbi@rcn.com
Members go out to a local restaurant for dinner between
5:30 & 6 P.M.

You're Welcome to Join Us!

Blue & Gray Education Society 2007 Schedule

BGES is Proud to Announce its 2007 Schedule for Tours and Seminars: Details of programs and registration forms will be available from December 1st. To be added to the mailing list for any particular program please email bgesbill@aol.com . Make sure to provide your snail mail address and phone number . Registration forms will be available on line from December 1st and as completed.

SPRING 2007

May 30-June 2, 2007: North Anna to Cold Harbor. Walk the forgotten sites of Jericho Mill, Ox Ford, Slash Church, Totopotomoy Creek, Haws Shop, Bethesda Church, Old Church and Cold Harbor with the nation's undisputed expert, Gordon Rhea. Rhea is the award winning author of the definitive series of books on the 1864 Overland Campaign (which now total 4) and is an accomplished battlefield guide. From Ashland, Virginia.

June 14-21, 2007: Thunder Along the Hudson: Washington's Revolution. As part of Ed Bearss' legacy series we will walk the grounds where America's future was bled and won. This extensive tour will cover Brandywine, Germantown, Paoli, Valley Forge, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth Courthouse, Battle of Long Island, Stony Brook, Morristown, West Point, Bennington and Saratoga. A tour so rich with Americana that everyone should walk the trail... Now you can. From Philadelphia.

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www.blue-and-gray-education.org 888-741-2437

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

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

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