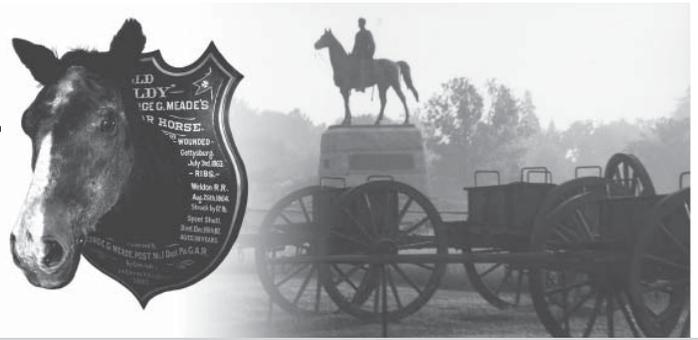


Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



May 8, 2008, The One Hundred and Forty-Eighth Year of the Civil War

“Forever In Our Hearts He Dwells”

at the May 8th meeting of Old Baldy CWRT.

On Thursday, May 8th, join us at the next meeting of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table, when long-time member Harry Jenkins will be presenting a program entitled “Forever In Our Hearts He Dwells”, about the lives and legends of Drummer Boys in the Civil War, including dem-



Drum Major Miles Terrill,
23rd New York

onstrations of drumming techniques and the music they played.

I’ve been writing about our programs and presenters at Old Baldy for a while now, but I find it odd that this time I’m writing about myself. I’ve heard it said that no man ever looks as good as he does in his own resume’. So with that uncomfortable feeling, I’ll tell you a little about my background and history as a drummer and its obvious tie to my interest in the Civil War.

In my distant recollection of being a first-grader at Solis-Cohen Elementary School in northeast Philadelphia, I can remember the times when our teacher, Mrs.

Friedlander, would hand out the assortment of kazoo-like horns and rhythm instruments — including one drum —and we would march around the classroom in single-file. I’m not about to analyze it here, but I guess it was to give us 6-year-olds a little taste and inspiration in music and performance. I’m sure the cacophony produced was painful to the ear. Every time we did it, each of us got to play a different instrument, and I can still remember how I so wanted that drum! My day did come, and I was thrilled — even numbed at the joyful experience! Little did I know then that it was just the start. Over the years — from that day to this — I have never tired of strapping on the drum and playing away, as much for my own enjoyment as for any audience it was my privilege to have.

At the age of ten, at my parents’ urging and with a few friends, we looked around for a Scout Troop to join. We visited a handful in the neighborhood, but my clear choice was Troop 554 at the Rhawnhurst American Legion Post.

President's Message

Every year Old Baldy member **Bill Holdsworth** and I lead a tour of the Gettysburg battlefield for my Sons of Union Veterans Camp. As it turned out, this year’s tour was scheduled for April 12th, which happened to be the last weekend that the “old” Visitors Center at Gettysburg was opened. For me, it was a bit like going back to the old school one last time before they closed it and tore it down.

Undoubtedly like it is for many folks, my fascination for Gettysburg began long before I ever set foot on the battlefield. As my Dad’s interest for the Civil War began as kid, he naturally passed it on to me. One of my first memories as a kid was looking at the American Heritage Illustrated History of the Civil War with the spectacular color birds-eye view maps of various battlefields. I would spend hours with that book opened to the Gettysburg map with the men pouring over Devil’s Den toward Little Round Top. It was only later that I came to know just how the map condensed the second day’s battle.

That map prompted me to read just about everything I could get my hands on about the battle. Finally, in the summer of 1970, my Dad succumbed to his desires and hauled the family cross-country from Minnesota to see Valhalla - Gettysburg! Of course the town and the battlefield were considerably different 38 years ago than they are



Round Top Museum - GNMP

now, but some things that made an incredible impression on a young 13-year-old Civil War buff were some of the strange and wonderful things in the Visitors and Cyclorama Centers. (I could hardly imagine that ten years later I would come to work in each of these buildings.)

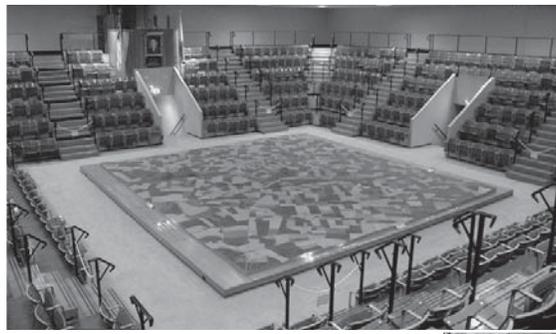
The collection which was housed in the Visitors Center was originally a private collection, purchased by the National Park Service, along with the eponymous electric map. As the story goes, 16-year-old Gettysburg native John Rosensteel was assisting with the burials on Culp’s Hill when he

Continued from page 1 - President's Message

stumbled across a dead Confederate “propped against a tree in a sitting position,” with his rifle-musket lying across his legs. Rosensteel buried the soldier and kept his weapon for a souvenir. Years later John Rosensteel opened the “Round Top Museum” which stood at the intersection of Wheatfield Road and Sedgwick Avenue. (Long-time visitors to the battlefield will certainly recall this building as it was still there being used as a maintenance building when I was working for the Park in the early 1980s. Interestingly, there are photos of General Dan Sickles sitting on the porch of the building with a drink in one hand, a cigar in the other, and a young nurse behind him at the 1913 reunion!)

The “Round Top Museum” was sold to John’s nephew, George, who owned and operated a larger museum on the Taneytown Road. This was later purchased, along with the electric map, and the entire Rosensteel relic collection by the National Park Service. It were the quirky things of the Rosensteel collection which really made an impression on a young 13-year-old from Minnesota during his first visit to the battlefield: items such as the canned peaches from the Peach Orchard that had the Minie Ball in them, the “bullet trees,” the two bullets that hit in mid-air, the racks and racks of weapons, the actual furniture that had been in the Widow Leister house, and the costumes from John Wilkes Booth to name just a few.

There is no doubt that Gettysburg desperately needed a new visitors center and a place where the cyclorama paint-



"The Electric Map"



"Old" Visitor's Center Taneytown Road

ing could be properly conserved and exhibited. I am also thrilled that this land might be restored to the something akin to the historical vista. But I will admit that I am a little afraid that the new visitors center will lose something of the spirit of the Rosensteels in the glitz and glamour of electronics and tend to be in most museums of the 21st century. While there is certainly a place for the electronics, I think we also need to have a mixture of what might be called the “traditional” or the quaint.

Walking through the old Visitor Center one last time brought back a lot of memories, including those of a few of friends who worked there who have passed. But, time does move on and I am certainly looking forward to seeing the new facility and developing new memories with it.

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

Steven J. Wright, President

Continued from page 1 - Forever in our Hearts

Why? Because along with the usual Scout activities of hiking and camping, they had a Drum & Bugle Corps! I remember walking into my first Scout meeting there, and they were parading around the Legion Hall with a snap and a flare like nothing I’d ever seen, and with a sound that cut through me to my very bones. I was hooked! At our week-long summer camps, with troops attending from throughout the Philadelphia area, we would perform every evening for “dress parade” and “call to colors” before dinner. We would also march in the local Memorial Day and July 4th parades. But yet again, little did I know where this would lead. It was in those same parades that our Scout Troop would find ourselves incredibly out-classed by such elite Drum & Bugle Corps as the Rising Sun Cadets and the Yearsley Blackhawks Junior Corps, and National Champion Senior Corps like the Archer-Epler Musketeers, and the world renowned Reilly Raiders.

Well that was it. I told my dad I wanted to join the Rising Sun Cadets at the Rising Sun VFW Post in the Lawncrest section of Philadelphia, only a few miles from our home. He said, “No; you’re already in a Drum & Bugle Corps”, referring of course to Troop 554. Since he was an active parent with the Troop, that’s where he drew the line, and he was totally unfamiliar with anything about Drum Corps beyond what he saw and heard at the Scout Troop. As disappointed as I was, I knew without a doubt that drumming and drum corps was in my future, and in my 13-year-old mind, I was going to find a way. So, I found my self hopping on my bicycle a couple times a week, drum sticks in my back pocket, peddling off to the Rising Sun

Post, or to the parking lot of the old Sears & Roebuck store on the Roosevelt Boulevard, where the Corps members learned their drill and practiced for drum corps competitions that took place on weekends in the summer. But without a parent’s knowledge and consent, how is a 13-year-old going to bring home a uniform and a drum, and go off on weekends to travel and perform with the Corps? My hopes were dashed — at least for a while. So now, let’s back up a little....

When I was 8-years-old, my dad took us on a family trip to Gettysburg. Like many others among us, I’m sure, that was my introduction to the Civil War. An interest was stirred in my young mind which, much like the drum, is still with me today. I started reading books about the War, and about the heroes and the legends. And as the 1960s and the Centennial came along, I was further inspired by TV shows with a Civil War theme. One Sunday, my mother showed me photos and an article in the newspaper about a Civil War reenacting group called Hampton’s Legion. I wrote to the group, telling them of my interest in the Civil War, and seeing if there was any possibility they might need a drummer boy. They wrote back and invited me to an event held on a farm near Doylestown, PA. By now I was about 14, and some trusted Junior Leaders from the Scout Troop who were old enough to drive took a bunch of us up to watch it. Well, I could hardly contain myself. What could be a more perfect marriage than to have two great loves come together as one?! I could play my drum and participate in Civil War reenacting at the same time! Now, jumping back to today....

Continued from page 3 - Forever in our Hearts

Some two-score and more years later, I am blessed to still be out there doing it. And while I've taken on other reenacting roles as a soldier and an officer, I still love strapping on that drum now and again.

My Drum & Bugle Corps days didn't end back in my 13th year either. From the age of 16, now with my parent's permission, I moved up in the ranks of competitive Drum Corps, eventually being a member and later on the staff of the State and National Champion Blue Rock Drum & Bugle Corps based in Wilmington, Delaware, from 1966 through 1974. My folks started coming to our shows, and before long my dad recognized the vast difference between the old Scout Troop and the quality and professionalism of the top-notch Drum Corps, becoming one of our most ardent fans. In 1975, along with a handful of friends from my Blue Rock days, I joined the Golden Knights of Newark, NJ, proud to play Rudimental Bass in their famous drumline. Moving to Arizona in 1976, I was director and instructor for several new Junior Corps in the Phoenix area, and was a Competition Judge of Bands, Color Guards, and Drum Corps throughout the western states. Upon my return to the Philadelphia area in 1987, I joined the National Champion Yankee Rebels Corps sponsored by the old Hamilton American Legion in Baltimore,

"Harry"



MD. In recent years, and with my re-involvement in Civil War reenacting, I've returned to the more purist roots of drumming and the music of life & drum from the American Revolution and the Civil War, and I am happy to be a member and participant in both the Company of Fifers & Drummers, and the American Patriots Rudimental Drummers Club. I am also happy to be a member of the Old Baldy Civil War Round

Table of Philadelphia, and a member and supporter of The Friends of Gettysburg Foundation, the Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association, and the Civil War Preservation Trust. I do hope you come to the Old Baldy meeting on Thursday, May 8th for my presentation, which I think you'll find at once inspiring, entertaining, and informative. As always, you are welcome to join us at 5:30 at the "Marathon Grille" for a bite to eat before the meeting. Thank you. Harry Jenkins

Harry Jenkins, Program Chairman

Battlefield Avarice: The Construction of the Gettysburg Electric Railway

*By Herb Kaufman
Continued from April Newsletter*

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

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

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

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



Early Gettysburg Transit Company Car - GNMP

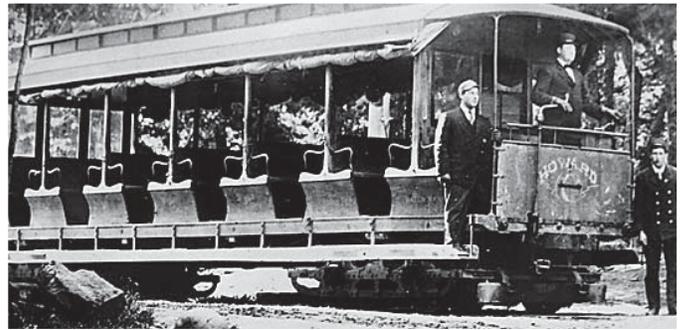
struction of a railway over same" and asserted the authority of the Secretary of War to acquire such land either by purchase or by condemnation. The commissioners began legal proceedings to condemn the land purchased by the Gettysburg Electric Railway Company. Although finally agreeing to halt construction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

On January 27, 1896, the United States Supreme Court issued a landmark ruling that "established the foundation of the United States Government's ability to protect, preserve and manage the country's historic resources." The decision stated in part: "The end to be attained, by this proposed use, as provided for by the act of Congress, is legitimate, and lies within the scope of the constitution.

Continued on page 4

The battle of Gettysburg was one of the great battles of the world. The numbers contained in the opposing armies were great; the sacrifices of life was dreadful; while the bravery, and, indeed, heroism displayed by both contending forces, rank with the highest exhibition of these qualities ever made by man. ... Such a use seems necessarily not only a public use, but one so closely connected with the welfare of the republic itself as to be within the powers granted Congress by the constitution for the purpose of protecting and preserving the whole country."

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



"Howard" Car at Devil's Den - GNMP

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

Today in Civil War History



Richmond, Va. "New York newspaper correspondents' row" (between 4th and 5th Streets) - LOC

Wednesday May 8, 1861 Media Messages Mostly Misleading

The relations between the government(s) and the media in the days of the Civil War were just about as pleasant and peaceful as they are today. After printing an editorial a couple of days ago suggesting that the south needed "a dictator" to win its war for independence, the Richmond Examiner promised today not to publish any information on military movements or activities, lest it give help to the enemy. This promise lasted approximately as long as it took the ink to dry, and indeed the paper was as good a source of war news in Washington as it was in Richmond.

Thursday, May 8, 1862 Schenck, Stonewall Spar Severely

It must have seemed like a good idea at the time as Robert Schenck took his 6000 men (detached from Gen. Fremont's command) into a battle today at McDowell, or Bull Pasture Mountain, in western Virginia. Unfortunately, he soon discovered that he was up against 10,000

Confederates under Stonewall Jackson, and retreating seemed like an even better idea. Jackson's men pursued as far as Franklin, Va. They were already getting the name of "foot cavalry" for their speed of movement.

Friday May 8, 1863 Alien Amnesty Abruptly Amended

All during the Civil War the draft laws of the United States had applied only to citizens, thereby leaving alien residents exempt. (Aliens served, of course, and in large numbers, but they were all volunteers.) Today Abraham Lincoln signed a proclamation announcing that henceforth the draft would be extended to include any non-citizen who had applied for citizenship. The impulse to serve was not universal, and many citizenship papers were hastily withdrawn.

Sunday May 8, 1864 Longstreet Loss Leaves Lee Lacking

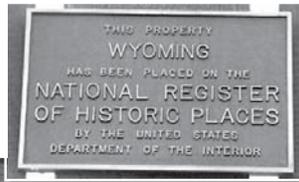
Skirmishing and establishment of lines continued around Spotsylvania Court House today, with the Confederate forces getting into position first. They were therefore in position when G.K. Warren's corps arrived, thinking that they were moving around the Confederate right flank. A fight ensued. Two of Lee's three corps had inexperienced commanders today as Longstreet had been severely wounded on Friday and A.P. Hill called in sick today.

www.civilwarinteractive.com

Membership Report

We only have six members from 2007 who have not renewed for 2008. With new members signed up in 2008, we are just about even with last year. We call on all our members to invite friends and family to our meetings. Harry Jenkins has scheduled a great line up so please pass the word. The more members we have the more we can contribute to preservation efforts. I always have extra newsletters each month and I would be happy to send them to anyone who you think would be interested. Also, Don Wiles would be happy to send copies through e-mail.

Thank you, *Mike Cavanaugh*



“Back Roads of Virginia”



“Wyoming” House still owned by the same family.

Hickory Hill

Article by Bill Hughes

Robert E. Lee’s son, General W. H. F. (Rooney) Lee, was involved in the cavalry battle near Beverly’s Ford on June 9, 1863. Ronney would be wounded in the leg and was taken to “Hickory Hill”, the home of W.F. Wickham (his wife’s relative., near Hanover Court House. There he would spend the next two weeks tended to by his wife, sisters and mother. Union cavalry would capture him there and next camped on the grounds of “Wyoming” owned by Mrs. Nelson. Rooney was carried into the house on his bed and given the best room were he was fed by Mrs. Nelson. After spending the night he was taken to Fort Monroe, where he would be held hostage for the next nine months for the safety of several Union officers who had been captured by the Confederates.

Inside of front door with an “Indian Bar”.



Fire place room where Ronney spent the night.

A poem that addressed the ‘nobler nature’ of a little boy (and a rebel general)

“Milestones” Article by Editor Don Harrison

Required reading in school yielded at least one favorite Songwriter Bobbie Shaffner called in December to alert us to the 200th anniversary of the birth of American poet John Greenleaf Whittier. I'm not sure why that was necessarily a subject for *Milestones*, but I think I surprised tier when I revealed that not only had I heard of Whittier's "Barbara Frietchie," I could quote from it. editor if you were required to read it in grade school, as I was, you'll remember that it's about an old lady who defies triumphant Confederate troops in Frederick, Md. 'Bowed with her fourscore years and ten,' Barbara Frietchie chal-

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Peter A. Romeika



April 17, 2008 meeting

“Appomattox/Lee’s Retreat”

Peter doing a PowerPoint presentation on an overview of the Appomattox Campaign and a detailed presentation of OR documents pertaining to all the engagements of Lee’s pursuit from the Richmond/Petersburg area. Delving into the personalities and images of the campaign and the final surrender. Also pointing out the parts that General George Meade played. A very informative and detailed talk on the last days of Lee’s Army.

While cruising around visiting Civil Wars site, Rich Jankowski and his family attend ballgames at Minor League Baseball Parks. To commemorate the 100th park, they are hosting a celebration on June 29th in Allentown at Coca-Cola Park to watch the Lehigh Valley Ironpigs play the Syracuse Chiefs at 1:30. Tickets are \$9 and include a voucher for use in the park. Tickets can be ordered at:

<https://www.alumniconnections.com/olc/pub/BRD/events/BRD2154521.html>

This new ballpark is located South of U.S. 22 below Lehigh Valley International Airport. Come be one of the lucky 100 fans and enjoy an afternoon of fun, games, prizes and fellowship.

Philadelphia Area Alumni Baseball Game Event Hosted by the Philadelphia Area Bradley Alumni Chapter
Jun 29, 2008
1:30PM ET

Description: Bradley University Philadelphia Area Alumni Event Lehigh Valley Ironpigs vs. Syracuse Chiefs Sunday, June 29, 2008 1:30 p.m. Coca Cola Park Allentown, PA \$9 per person RSVP by May 29th

For more information, contact Rich Jankowski '83 at (856) 427-6966 or jediwarrior1@comcast.net

Barbara Frietchie House in Frederick, Maryland - Old Postcard



Barbara Frietchie
Grave in Mount
Olivet Cemetery
Frederick, Maryland
- Old Postcard



Barbara Frietchie

lenges the invaders' ban on the Stars and Stripes. When Gen. Stonewall Jackson orders her flag shot down, she "snatche[s] the silken scarf," and these immortal lines follow:

*Shoot, if' you must, this old gray head,
But spare your country's flag,' she said.*

This stirs "the nobler nature within" old Stonewall:

*'Who touches a hair on yon gray head
Dies like a dog! March on!' he said.*

And so they did:

*All day long that free flag tost
Over the heads of the rebel host.*

"Host?" "Tost?" Poetic license, I guess.

An Ogden Nash parody

Bobbie Shaffner mailed me a copy. Perhaps, she felt I wasn't taking her seriously enough, because I also quoted for her an Ogden Nash two-liner:

*I'm greatly attached to Barbara Fritcliy;
I bet she scratched when she was itchy.*

The real reason this seldom-remembered work, by (let's face it) a minor poet, resonates with Bobbie Shaffner may be that Henry ~ her husband and songwriting partner, is a proud descendant of the Confederate general, and the poem emphasizes the noble heart under that stone wall:

*Honor to her! And let a tear
Fall, for her sake, on Stonewall's bier*

The reason I remember so many lines was that I really liked the poem. It was much better than other stuff the teachers made us read (like the blessedly forgotten "October's Bright Blue Weather," by someone named Helen Hunt Jackson). Even great literature can be ruined by force-feeding it to kids, but what red-blooded American boy wouldn't be impressed by a flag-waving old lady stirring the "nobler nature" of a soldier with a nickname like Stonewall?

Thanks, Bobbie, for reminding me of the poem.

Forcing kids to learn literature can turn people against good stuff, as it did when we had to learn Wordsworth's "Daffodils" and Shelley's "Ode to the West Wind." The novels we were required to read might have been good (George Eliot's *Silas Marner* really was), but the schools ruined them for us.

Force-feeding Literature

Kids don't read anymore, surveys conclude. I wish I knew how to turn that around (they might start reading newspapers, too), but I'm not sure required school reading lists are the answer.

Maybe it was the subject matter, maybe it was an inspiring teacher but one former little boy has never forgotten those immortal words:

*Barbara Frietchie's work is o'er
And the Rebel rides on his raids no more...
And ever the stars above look down
On the stars below in Frederick town.*

Damn! They don't write poems like that any more, do they?

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2008

May 8, 2008 - Thursday

"Forever In Our Hearts He Dwells"

The Lives and Legends of Drummer Boys in the Civil War, Including demonstrations of drumming techniques & the music they played. by OBCWRT Member Harry Jenkins

June 5, 2008 - Thursday

(Note that this is the first Thursday, instead of our usual second Thursday)

"The War in the West"

Mr. Terry Winschel of the National Park Service, Vicksburg, MS

July 10, 2008 - Thursday

"Perryville & the Kentucky Campaign"

Mr. Chris Kolakowski

August 14, 2008 - Thursday

"Members' Night"

A change of pace, where Old Baldy members try their hand at presenting topics of interest to them. Can be straight Civil War, or other topics of historical interest. We haven't had one of our "Show-N-Tell" nights for a while, and this can be similar.

September 4, 2008 - Thursday

Historian/Author Mr. Gordon Rhea

(Note that this is the first Thursday, instead of our usual second Thursday) Topic To Be Announced

(Other dates and topics to be determined.)

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

**Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum,
1805 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Questions to Harry Jenkins at 856-428-8773 or
hj3bama@comcast.net**

**Members go out to a local restaurant for dinner between
5:30 & 6 P.M.**

You're Welcome to Join Us!

"Philadelphia in the Civil War"
Published in 1913

One Hundred and Fifty-Second Pennsylvania Regiment (Third Heavy Artillery)

Colonel Joseph Roberts to November 9th, 1865.

Total Enrollment, 4,978 Officers And Men.

IN August, 1862, Col. Herman Segebarth received authority from the War Department to increase the two companies, forming a battalion of marine artillery (which had served at Fort Delaware in the preceding year), to a regiment of heavy artillery. A month later Major Joseph Roberts, of the Fourth United States Artillery, was engaged in the formation of a battalion of heavy artillery. The recruits were gathered from various parts of the State of Pennsylvania but were rendezvoused at Philadelphia and Camden, N. J. Early in 1863 these commands were consolidated as the 152d Regiment, Heavy Artillery. The original and recruited companies of marine artillery became Companies A, B, G, H, K and L. Roberts' battalion became C, D and F. Major Roberts was commissioned colonel and Hermann Segebarth became major. The regimental headquarters was established at Fortress Monroe. Company H was stationed at Baltimore.* Detachments served in the Naval Brigade, upon the James River and its tributaries, and at the capture of Fort Fisher. In an engagement at Smithfield, Virginia, the gunboat containing Company A was attacked and Capt. John Krause, with many of his company, were captured. Twenty-one of these prisoners perished at Andersonville and Salisbury from starvation. Company I was detailed as guard at headquarters, Army of the James, and in that capacity witnessed the scene of the surrender at Appomattox Court House. Upon April 1st, 1864, six hundred men from the regiment volunteered to enlist in a new regiment which was designated the "188th" Pennsylvania Infantry. The several companies of the 152d were constantly sent out upon special service with the Army of the James and Army of the Potomac, acting, as occasion demanded, as light and heavy artillery and infantry. One of the detachments, a part of Company F, was returning from Wilmington, N. C., upon the steamer "General Lyon." This vessel was burned off Cape Hatteras and twenty-one of the men were lost.

At Fortress Monroe a portion of the regiment guarded Camp Hamilton, a prison and distribution camp, and after the close of hostilities in the field it was the lot of the "152d" to guard the late President of the Confederacy. Few regiments in the service were called upon to perform such varied service and none performed it more effectively. Companies A and B were mustered out at Fortress Monroe July 11th, 1865. Company H was mustered out at Baltimore upon July 25th, 1865. The balance of the regiment was retained at Fortress Monroe until November 9th, when it was mustered out at that point.

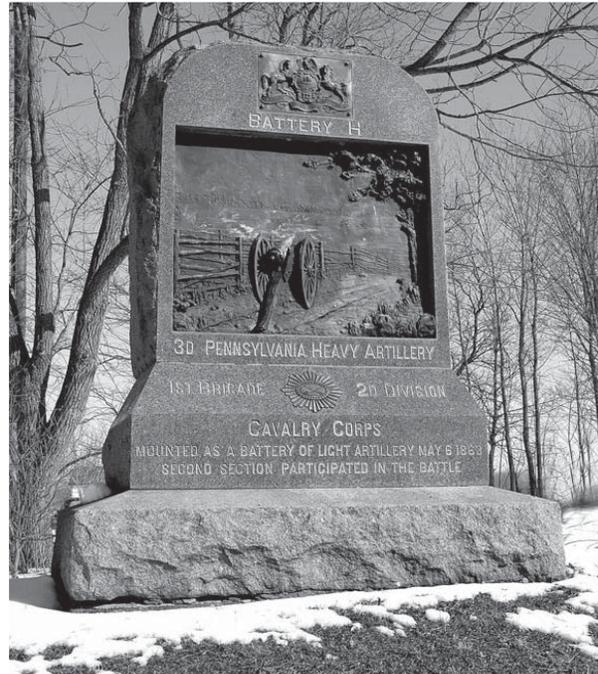
Total Losses.

Killed or mortally wounded - men 19

Died from disease and in prison - officers, 1; Men, 214

Service and Battles.

Detachments of all the companies excepting H served at times in Graham's Naval Brigade upon the Virginia rivers. Companies A, B, F and G, defence of Suffolk, April and May, 1863. Detachment of



*3rd Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, Battery H
located on the Hanover Road*



*3rd Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery,
Left and Right Flank Markers*

Company A at Smithfield, N. C., February 1st, 1864, and at siege of Plymouth, N. C., April, 1864. Companies D, E and G serving in forts around Richmond and Petersburg, from May, 1864, to end of the war. Company V on guard duty at prison camp, near Fortress Monroe, from September, 1863, to end of the war. Company I at Headquarters, Army of the James, and present at the surrender at Appomattox. Company M acting as siege artillery with Army of the James to end of the war. Detachments of Companies F and G fought at Fort Fisher, January 15th, 1865. Company H stationed at Baltimore, was on duty at Gettysburg.**

* Company H was sent to Port Delaware from Camp Ruff, in Camden, under arrest for insubordination, due to a fraud practiced upon the men in connection with their bounties, an offence finally resulting in the discharge of Major Segebarth from little service. (Pennsylvania at Gettysburg, Vol. 11, page 900.) The company was stationed at Baltimore during its entire term of service. At various times it served as a naval detachment, heavy and light artillery and as cavalry. It was present at Gettysburg as a light battery attached to the cavalry corps, one section taking part in the battle. It was recruited chiefly in Lebanon, County, but contained a number of Philadelphians.

** The nature of the varied forms of service performed in the course of its line of duty by heavy artillery cannot be expressed in any enumeration of the skirmishes, engagements or battles its component parts may have experienced. The chief value of this arm is the guarding of forts and fortified camps, but its batteries were often found also upon the battle line and acting not infrequently with the navy.

The Civil War Institute

Manor College has announced the schedule for
The Civil War Institute's summer sessions:

Call (215) 884-2218 to register or for an application for the certificate program. Manor College is located at 700 Fox Chase Road in Jenkintown, PA. All courses currently offered in the summer semester are elective courses. Certificate-required courses will be available with the 2008 Fall Semester.

Meet the Generals

-.6 CEUs - Act 48 Approved. - We've all heard of Lee, Grant, Sherman and Jackson, and their colorful careers and personalities. Other Civil War generals have equally fascinating careers and are virtually unknown today. In this course, you will meet them all.

Dates: Wednesdays, May 28, June 4, June 11
Time: 6:30 pm - 8:30 pm
Fee: \$45
Sessions: 3
Instructor: Herb Kaufman

Causes of the Civil War

-.6 CEUs - Act 48 Approved - This course will help you to understand the factors that led up to America being at war with itself. In the first session, you will learn about the seeds of independence and slavery. The second session will cover topics about the "nullification crises" and "manifest destiny". The third and final session will examine "popular sovereignty" and end with "the gathering storm."

Dates: Wednesdays, June 18, June 25, July 2
Time: 6:30 pm - 8:30 pm
Fee: \$45
Sessions: 3
Instructor: Roger Arthur, MA

John Brown and Harper's Ferry

-.6 CEUs - Act 48 Approved - What kind of man was John Brown? What led him to his crusade for freedom that

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involved acts of lawless violence? This course answers these questions and tells of those who helped, encouraged and supported him. It will show how his hopes to ignite a slave rebellion ended in his death on a gallows. John Brown was an important link in the chain of events that led to the Civil War. The course will reveal the man, his mission and his place in American history.

Dates: Mondays, July 14, 21, 28
Time: 6:30 pm - 8:30 pm
Fee: \$45
Sessions: 3
Instructor: Pat Caldwell

Sherman's March to Victory

-.6 CEUs - Act 48 Approved - Follow William T. Sherman's mighty western army as it fights through Dalton, Resaca, Pickett's Mill and Kennesaw Mountain, finally capturing Atlanta. Then Sherman breaks loose from his supply line and cuts a 50-mile-wide swath of destruction, making Georgia howl in what has been called the first total-war strategy. He captures Savannah, Mother City of Georgia, as a Christmas gift to President Lincoln, proceeds to Columbia, S.C., and then on to the final battle against his wily old foe, Joseph Johnston, at Bentonville, N.C.

Dates: Mondays, August 4, 11, 18
Time: 6:30 pm - 8:30 pm
Fee: \$45
Sessions: 3
Instructor: Frank Avato

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