

# Old Baldy

## Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



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

Note: Meeting will be moved to the Second Floor Library for this month only.

## Lincoln's Address – Beyond Gettysburg

Two of the enduring myths about the Battle of Gettysburg are that it was “all about shoes,” and that “Lincoln wrote his speech on a piece of paper while riding the train to the ceremony.”

President Abraham Lincoln was one of our nation's most thoughtful and measured presidents. He rarely made comments that didn't have a specific point, nor did he write a speech without giving it the most deliberate thought. The ideas and concepts that stand behind what has become his most famous and oft quoted speech can hardly be attributed to two hours on a train.

The Gettysburg Address of President Abraham Lincoln has become the most often referenced and admired of all of his speeches. School students are often required to memorize it; it is quoted by most modern-day presidents; and it stands alone as a masterful oration. “The Declaration of Independence, Constitution, and the Gettysburg Address represent the core ideals of a nation that believes in liberty.”

At our meeting on November 10, we will delve into the foundation and meaning of these most famous 272 words. We will look into Lincoln's mind and examine his prior speeches and comments and determine how they impacted his thoughts in November 1863. As one historian noted, “No matter how many words are in the Gettysburg Address, they still ring strongly in the hearts of people who are dedicated to the cause of freedom.”

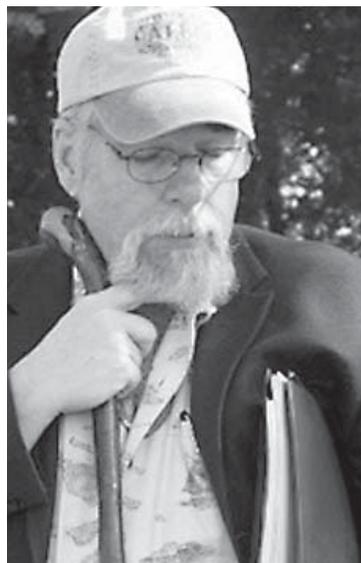
Charles Sumner: “That speech, uttered at the field of Gettysburg... and now sanctified by the martyrdom of its author, is a monumental act. In the modesty of his nature he said ‘the world will little note, nor long remember what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here.’ He was mistaken. The world at once noted what he said, and will never cease to remember it. The battle itself was less important than the speech. Ideas are always more [important] than battles.”

**Herb Kaufman** is a member of Old Baldy and Treasurer. His presentations have run the gambit from Civil War Medicine to Gettysburg to Abraham Lincoln just many of his passions that he shares so well with us.

*Continued on page 2*

## Remembering Blake Magner

I first met Blake when he joined the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table in the early 1980's. He was a very active member and soon was elected president. He always stepped forward to help with round table business like programs, field trips, and fund raisers for preservation. Blake



and I joined forces in 1988 to publish *Battlefield Commanders: A Photographic Guide to Gettysburg*. Searching for photos and images together throughout the country was truly a fun and rewarding experience. Also, during this time, a committee was formed with Old Baldy and Civil War Library and Museum members to erect a statue of General John Gibbon on Cemetery Ridge in Gettysburg. Blake was elected the chairmen of the committee. He worked tirelessly to have the project finished by the 125th anniversary of the

battle. He brought together all the important parties; the sculptor, state officials for the funding, Gettysburg officials, while supervising various fund raising projects. The monument was completed on time and on budget with \$2,000 in the bank. These funds were turned over to the National Park Service for future maintenance. The dedication ceremony was held on July 2, 1988, with a large crowd and salute from several re-enactment units including Gibbon's own 4th U. S. Artillery. After the ceremony members of the committee toasted Blake for a job well done!

Blake went on to writing and publishing Civil War books. His book on Civil War horses along with his work on the Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia are still well received today. Blake was also a photographer and cartographer and was an avid reader on all historical subjects. In the ear-

*Continued on page 2*

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!

Continued from page 1 - "Remembering Blake Magner"

ly 1990's, Blake became the book review editor for the Civil War News retiring in 2008. When it came to the American Civil War, Blake A. Magner was truly a renaissance man.

Blake leaves behind his wife Johanna, his son Bradley, and grandson Malachy. On behalf of all of the members of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table, we offer our thoughts and prayers to his family. He will be missed not only for his work in the field of Civil War history, but also as a friend.

### Mike Cavanaugh

Since the unexpected and untimely passing on October 16, 2011 of former Old Baldy President Blake Magner I have read a number of well-written memorials that detail the milestones of Blake's short, yet full, life. Yet like so many pieces, they fail to capture the essence of the man, at least the spirit of the person who was my good friend for so many years.

I first got to know Blake when he was heading the General John Gibbon Memorial Committee for Old Baldy Civil War Round Table and I was fortunate enough to do a little research for the committee about General Gibbon and the uniform he wore at the battle of Gettysburg.

It was while working with the Gibbon Committee that I discovered that Blake was a little different than most folks. Blake was passionate about everything: whether it be battlefield preservation, the maps that he drew for battlefield preservation or for someone's book, his beloved wife Johanna, son Bradley and grandson Malachy, his writing and publishing, and especially "his" beloved Gettysburg. He truly loved everything about the place and his knowledge about the battle and campaign seemed boundless.

Blake could also be a curmudgeon and made being a curmudgeon an art form. He also had a fiery Irish temper, which he sometimes let get the best of him. One of my favorite stories he would tell is the purchase of one of the first word processors that came on the market. One day was especially frustrating and the word processor wasn't cooperating in doing what Blake wanted it to do so he took it out into his drive way and backed over it with his car a couple of times. Once he cooled off, he tried to take back the word processor and was a little disappointed when he was refused because of the tire track across the top of the machine.

But in the last few years Blake slowed down, mellowed, and definitely began to take better care of himself because of health issues, which led him to stop social drinking, stop the little bit of smoking he did, lose weight, and he began to exercise. He also refocused on a project that he had talked about and had started several times, a comprehensive Gettysburg encyclopedia, which he hoped to release on the 150th anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg.

But then came an unexpected call from Mike Cavanaugh on



the morning of October 17th saying that Blake had died the night before. I think Mike had a hard time saying the words and I certainly believe him the first time he said it. When your friends start dying unexpectedly you are faced with your own mortality.

I've already said that I am disturbed by ghost tours at places like Gettysburg because I have too many of my personal ghosts walking around the place: my Dad, Greg Coco, Brian Pohanka, my Ranger friend Becky Lions, and now Blake. Whenever I pass by or think of the Gibbon Memorial on Cemetery Ridge I will forever think of Blake sitting at the statue the morning of the dedication in his lawn chair smoking a cigar like a proud papa.

Ralph Waldo Emerson (of whom Blake was a fan), wrote "It is not length of life, but depth of life." This summed-up Blake Magner well. Blake packed a great deal into sixty-one years: from diversity of education and combat military service to his extensive travels (sometimes via the Queen Elizabeth II) to visit remote battlefields; from his thirty-seven year marriage to his devoted wife Johanna to his extensive writing and publishing career; Blake Magner left an indelible mark on his community. I miss him already.

Steve Wright

Continued from page 1 - "Gettysburg Address"

Join us at our next Old Baldy Civil War Round Table meeting as **Herb Kaufmann** presents The Gettysburg Address. That's **Thursday, November 10th** starting at **7:30PM** in the **Second Floor Library** of the **Union League** at Broad & Sansom Streets. As always, you are welcome to join us at 6:00 at Applebee's for a bite to eat before the meeting. It's just a block south of the Union League on 15th Street.

*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.*

## Notes from the President...

A surprise early visit from winter cooled off Halloween weekend. Let's hope we can enjoy some autumn before December. My Environmental Law and Policy class is done, it occupied much of my time in the last two months. I have started a class on Civil War Cavalry this month. The trip to Peoria that caused me to miss last month's meeting was very enjoyable. We take time to honor our veterans on the day after our meeting. Thanks to **Hal Jespersen** for our superb website.

Missed **Phil Lechak's** presentation on Camp Letterman, but I hear it was very good. This month our own **Herb Kaufman** will tell the membership about his research on the creation of the Gettysburg Address. Hit is always a treat to hear from Herb! As noted elsewhere in the newsletter we are temporarily meeting in the second floor library this month because of another event in the Sando Room. We should be returning there next month. I

Continued on page 8

## Homefront Heroes...

### "Anna Maria Ross" (1800-1863)

Article, Photos  
by Kerry Bryan

Like Samuel B. Fales who became known as "The Soldier Friend" for his tireless efforts at the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon,\* so did Anna M. Ross earn this special sobriquet for her devoted ministrations to Union troops passing through the Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon, located just a block away from the Union Saloon in the Southwark section of the city. However, while Fales would survive the strenuous efforts of War years and lead an active life almost until his death in 1880, Miss Ross did not: so zealous was she in her volunteer work that she died just before Christmas in 1863 from illness brought on by sheer exhaustion.

She had been born in Philadelphia 63 years earlier, the daughter of William and Mary Ross. Her father had emigrated from Derry, Ireland, in his youth; her mother's kin had fought in the American Revolution. Never married, Anna was a pious woman who was well-known in the community even before the Civil War for her charitable activities. But it was the opening of the Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon in 1861 that provided a special vehicle wherein she could truly demonstrate her intelligence, high energy, and organizational talents, as well as her boundless compassion.

Ross spearheaded the founding of the Cooper Shop Hospital in the fall of 1861 and was appointed to serve as its Lady Principal. She was unflagging in her dedication to the sick and wounded soldiers who came under her care: she would often stay up all night to keep vigil at the bedside of a critically ill or injured patient, she would change the dressings of horrible wounds without flinching, and she seemed fearless even when confronted by potentially contagious disease. Undoubtedly her devotion saved the life of many soldiers and earned the gratitude of all whose lives she touched. They would remember not only her care



while they were Cooper patients, but also how she carefully provided them with clean clothes, provisions, and even money if needed when they were strong enough to either rejoin their regiments or return home to continue their convalescence.

In addition to supervising the hospital and her active nursing duties, Ross applied

herself to promoting various fundraisers to support the Cooper Shop's mission, which, like the Union Saloon, relied completely on private donations. She worked particularly hard in the spring of 1863 to raise monies for the establishment of a permanent home for disabled, honorably discharged Union soldiers. She organized a huge fair that was held that June, for which she had traveled throughout the tri-state area to garner contributions and support. So successful was the fair and Ross' other fundraising efforts that the Soldiers' Home project came to fruition that fall. A suitable building was purchased and refurnished, and the much anticipated opening ceremony was scheduled for December 22, 1863.

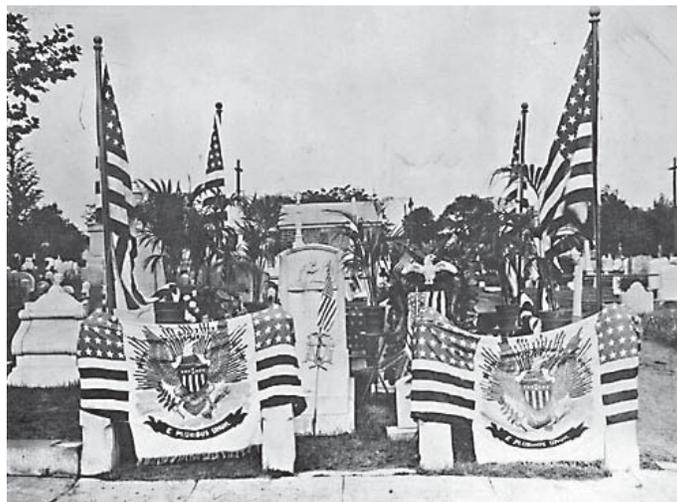
Tragically, Anna M. Ross did not live to join in that celebration. Her health had been deteriorating due to incessant overwork, and her condition became critical on the night of December 21. Despite the best efforts of Dr. Andrew Nebinger, the Cooper Shop head physician, Anna Ross lingered a few hours and died the next day, the same day that the Soldiers' Home was dedicated. Founding the Soldiers' Home may have been Miss Ross' crowning achievement—and it was her last. She was a casualty of the War as surely as were the soldiers for whom she had sacrificed so much.

Thousands turned out for her funeral, and regiments of soldiers served as her honor guard, accompanying her remains to interment in Monument Cemetery at Broad and Berks Streets in North Philadelphia (now the site of Temple University). The soldiers did not forget their Friend after the war either: one of the earliest G.A.R. posts to be founded, Philadelphia's Post #94, elected to call itself the

Anna M. Ross Post. Its members raised money to erect a monument over her grave and would gather there every Memorial Day for many years to continue to honor her.

In 1958 Anna M. Ross was moved to the Lawnview Cemetery in Rockledge, PA, where visitors may still stop by to pay their respects to this Civil War homefront heroine.

\*See October 2011 OBCWRT newsletter for article entitled "Homefront Heroes...Samuel B. Fales."



## Today in Civil War History

### Sunday November 10, 1861 Jeff Jollies Joe Johnston's Jitters

Jefferson Davis wrote to Gen. Joseph Eggleston Johnston today, serving with his armies in Manassas, Virginia. On the one hand, Davis expressed surprise that the army had not grown at a faster pace since the stunning victory at Bull Run. The assumption had been that militia units and local volunteers would flock to the Army of Northern Virginia to be incorporated under an overall command organization. Many, however, wished to stay with commanders they knew, and progress was slow. Davis, although trying to be encouraging, admitted "we are restricted in our capacity to reinforce by want of arms." The problem was, there weren't enough guns to go around.

### Monday November 10, 1862 Commander Confronts Canadian Confederates

There were certainly many ports along the east coast of North America where the captain of a storm-tossed ship could expect to confront Confederate flags if he came into port—but Halifax, Nova Scotia? Commander Maury of the Confederate States Navy had sailed out of sunny Bermuda almost a week earlier. As is not uncommon in the Atlantic in November, the passage north was not an easy one. But when they steamed into the magnificent Canadian harbor they were heartened to see, as Maury wrote to his wife: "This is a place of 25 or 30,000 inhabitants. They are strongly 'secesh', here. The Confederate flag has been flying from the top of the hotel all day, in honor, I am told, of our arrival."

### October 13th meeting "Camp Letterman – 80 Acres for 120 Days"

**Phil Lechak, "Mr Hospital",** took us on a walking tour through the largest Civil War hospital in North America – Camp Letterman. Giving us a short history of the reason for the establishment of a hospital for the wounded of both armies to get medical attention so they could be shipped out by trains to regular army hospitals located in cities on the East coast. Using old photos and new photos we started our walk. As we began our walk we entered the General Ward Area, where large numbers of tents housed the thousands of wounded. We then went to the Operating Tents. Moving on we entered the Sanitary and Christian Commissions area. Nearby was the Dead House and the Embalming tent and the Camp Graveyard. Finishing up we entered the Dining Area and the Cook House. Phil continued that this was a kind of aid station to get these men ready to travel and it wasn't until November that the last wounded left the camp. The process for removing wounded from this battle was successful and is used today by the military. We greatly appreciated the presentation from this fine gentleman..

### Tuesday November 10, 1863 Confederate Captain Conflagrates Clipper Cutter

Captain Raphael Semmes, Confederate States Navy, and his CSS Alabama, had been the terror of US-flag shipping all over the Atlantic Ocean from the Caribbean to the Arctic waters. So many Union ships were now hunting him there that prudence suggested a change of venue, so he had shifted operations to the Pacific. The news had not gotten to all the ships at sea yet, and there was not a lot that their captains could do about it if they did find out. This was the position in which the captain of the clipper ship Cutter found himself today. Sailing off the Gaspar Strait, East Indies, bound from Japan to New York, the Cutter found herself in Semmes' grasp, and after the crew had been taken off, the ship was sunk.

### Thursday November 10, 1864 Executive Explains Electoral Emphasis

For all his log-cabin image, Abraham Lincoln was as fiercely political a man as any to occupy the Presidency, and he had just won what he knew would be his last election, a second term in the White House. However, he was also a much deeper thinker than his homespun image would imply. After hearing yet another victory serenade today he spoke to the crowd: "It has long been a grave question whether any government, not too strong for the liberties of its people, can be strong enough to maintain its own existence, in great emergencies. We cannot have free government without elections, and if the rebellion could force us to forgo, or postpone a national election, it might fairly claim to have already conquered and ruined us."

[www.civilwarinteractive](http://www.civilwarinteractive)



**Phil Lechak**



On my recent trip to North Carolina I had the opportunity to visit Salisbury.

# Salisbury Prison and National Cemetery

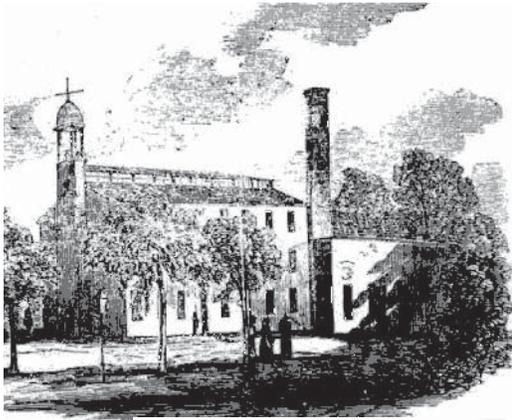
Bill Hughes

The Salisbury prison was established by the Confederate government in October 1861 on the site of an old cotton factory and was intended to house Confederate soldiers for military offenses and political prisoners. A portion of the ground

was enclosed with a stockade fence and was designed to hold about 2,500 prisoners. During the early years of the war, prisoners were provided adequate shelter, rations, water and sanitation. But all that changed

on October 5, 1864 when 5,000 POWs were transferred there from Richmond with 10,000 more by the end of the month. The overwhelming population was four times the intended number. Those without shelter dug burrows in an attempt to stay warm and dry. Rations and potable water became scarce. The weather was unusually cold and wet that winter. Disease and starvation began to claim lives and all the buildings were converted to hospitals for the sick. The dead were gathered each morning in preparation for burial in trench graves in a corn field next to the prison. There were 18 very long trenches as well as individual grave stones with "unknown" on them. Approximately 3,000 men died between October 1864 and February 1865. There are three large monuments in the cemetery with one listing 11,700 unknowns buried there, a number very much in question. As there were no complete burial lists the total number of burials remains unclear. Surviving prisoners were released at the end of February when a POW exchange was carried out. Union forces burned down the prison in April.

Also in the center of Salisbury is a monument dedicated to the Confederates of Rowan country for their "devotion to duty and country." Stonewall Jackson's widow was present for the unveiling.



Old sketches of the prison showing the major buildings.

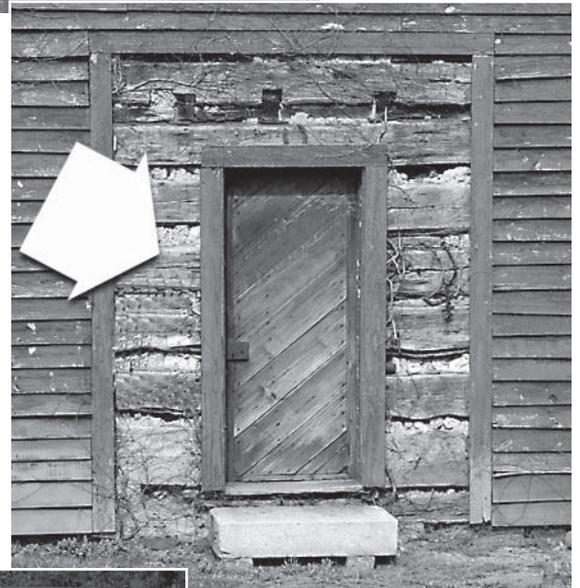


Prisoners playing Baseball at Salisbury



Last building still standing that was part of the Prison. Reported to be used as the Guard House.

The original construction was a log building.



Wayside marker describing the prison..



Major John Henry Gee commandant of the prison.

Major John Henry Gee was the commandant of the Confederate prison at Salisbury, North Carolina from 1864 until 1865. During his tenure, thousands of Union prisoners of war died of starvation and diseases or were shot when attempting to escape. Shortly after the end of hostilities, Major Gee was

Continued on page 6

arrested, charged with two counts of violations of the laws of war and brought before a military commission to be tried. The trial of Major Gee is one of the first recorded trials for war crimes and a rare early example of domestic prosecution of an enemy fellow-national for what was effectively an international crime, in a war in which his side had been vanquished. Unlike the war crimes trial of Henry Wirz, commandant of Andersonville prison during the American Civil War, little attention has been paid to this important precedent.

<http://jicj.oxfordjournals.org>



Major General George Stoneman burned the prison buildings April 12-13, 1865.



Entrance gate to the National Cemetery.



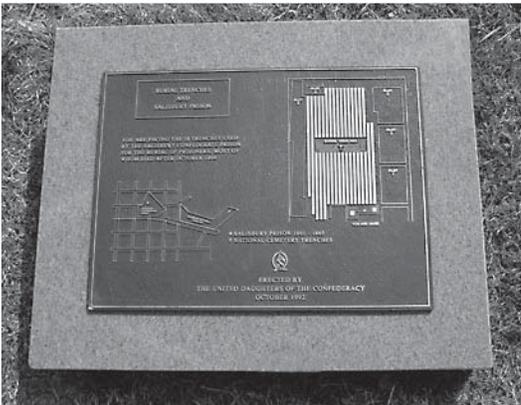
Pennsylvania's monument to her dead who are buried here.



Monument to the Maine soldiers who died and were buried here.



The United States Monument to the civil war soldiers who died and were buried here.



Bronze Plaque showing the layout of the unknown trenches in the cemetery.



Location of the 18 large trenches that hold the remains of a possible 11,000 unknown prisoners who died here.



Monument in Downtown Salisbury to the Confederate Soldiers who served from this county.

View of the graves in the National Cemetery.



### Editor's Note:

Nine civilian men were captured by Confederate forces during the invasion of Pennsylvania (Gettysburg area). These men were agents of the U.S. government such as postmasters and telegraphers, or suspected of being spies for the army or they defied or criticized the rebels. They were prominent citizens or civic leaders. The nine men seized from the Gettysburg area were first taken to Richmond, then to the prisoner of war camp at **Salisbury**, North Carolina. Eight survived the prison and were released in March 1865. The hostages taken by Lee's army were: **George Codori**, farmer, **Samuel M. Pitzer**, farmer, **George Patterson**, farmer, **L. Crawford Gwinn**, **George Arendt**, **Emanuel Trostle**, **J. Alexander Harper**, Greenmount postmaster, **William Harper** and **Mr. McCready**, Fairfield postmaster.

**WEB Site:** <http://oldbaldycwrt.org>  
**Email:** [oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net](mailto:oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net)  
**Blog:** <http://oldbaldycwrt.blogspot.com/>  
**Face Book:** Old Baldy Civil War Round Table

# The Gettysburg Addresses (5)

Of the five known manuscript copies of the Gettysburg Address, the Library of Congress has two. President Lincoln gave one of these to each of his two private secretaries, John Nicolay and John Hay. The other three copies of the Address were written by Lincoln for charitable purposes well after November 19. The copy for Edward Everett, the orator who spoke at Gettysburg for two hours prior to Lincoln, is at the Illinois State Historical Library in Springfield; the Bancroft copy, requested by historian George Bancroft, is at Cornell University in New York; the Bliss copy was made for Colonel Alexander Bliss, Bancroft's stepson, and is now in the Lincoln Room of the White House.

**The First Draft** does not contain the phrase “under God” in the final paragraph. The first page of this draft was written in ink on Executive Mansion stationery before Lincoln went to Gettysburg. The page ends in an incomplete sentence which infers that a second page was written in Washington. There is no existing original page, however, that has been found that is written in ink. The only existing second page written in Lincoln’s hand, is written in pencil on lined paper. It shows indications of being a copy made by Lincoln of an original page he threw away, perhaps because it had been overwritten.

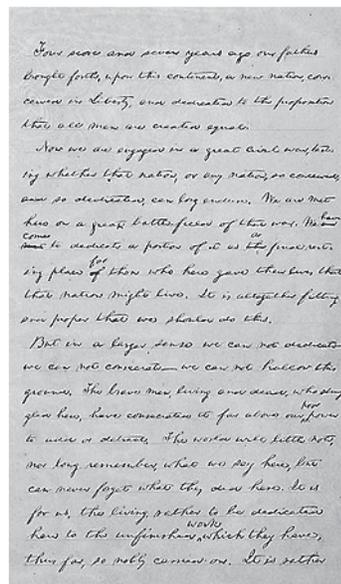
When Lincoln made the penciled copy is uncertain. If we believe John G. Nicolay, Lincoln wrote the second page at Gettysburg.

The second page, written in pencil by Lincoln’s hand, reads in the last sentence: “that the nation, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.”

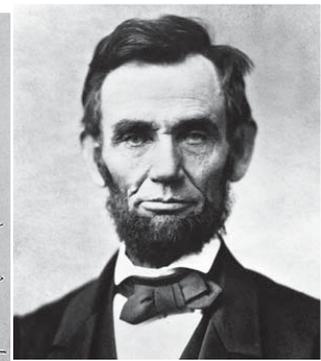
**The Second Draft:** This draft is written in Lincoln’s hand on paper similar to that of the first draft. It does not contain the phrase “under God” in the last sentence. Lincoln probably spoke with this draft in front of him.

While Nicolay writes about “a new autograph copy” written sometime after the event, Nicolay’s account, published many years after the event of the Gettysburg Address, is incomplete, vague and shows no acquaintance with the second draft. No other document containing the address, written in Lincoln’s hand, exists.

The phrase “under God” appears in the New York newspapers version of the address Lincoln gave. The text the newspapers printed came from an Associated Press reporter, Joseph I Gilbert. According to Gilbert’s later account, his text came partly from his shorthand notes and partly from Lincoln’s manuscript. In order to accept Gilbert’s rendition of what Lincoln actually said, we have to believe Gilbert wrote down accurately what Lincoln said. That he did not embellish. It must be understood here that Lincoln was speaking in the cemetery, before a large crowd, and whether or not his voice could be heard clearly to Gilbert’s ear, no one can ever know. It is clear that Gilbert did not record precisely what Lincoln actually said. Lincoln’s manuscript reads, for example, “Our poor power.” Gilbert’s text gives us only “our power.”



The Hay Copy



It does appear that three months after the address was given, Lincoln signed off on a copy he sent to Edward Everett, for use by Everett in the publication of his own address, which included the phrase “under God.” The historians take the

view, here, that Lincoln included the phrase in the text he sent to Everett, because it had appeared in the newspapers. Whether Lincoln actually said the phrase at the time the address was made remains an issue in dispute. Had Lincoln meant the phrase to be included, there is no intelligent reason why, having prepared at least two drafts of his speech over a number of days, he would not have interlined the phrase into the draft he actually spoke from.

## Preservation Techniques for Original Drafts

In order to assure the long-term preservation of the two drafts of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address in the Library of Congress collections, in the 1990s the Preservation Directorate commissioned the design and manufacture of two environmental cases, one for each document. In addition, the Library constructed a low temperature vault where these encasements and other Top Treasures of the Library will be permanently stored.

The two cases are constructed of heavy-gauge stainless steel frames with clear Plexiglas panels to allow access and viewing of the documents from both sides of the case. The cases are filled with inert argon gas that replaces all the oxygen in the case thereby virtually eliminating deterioration from oxidation. The argon gas is humidified to a low relative humidity to retain the moisture level required in the document, while reducing the impact of high or fluctuating relative humidity. The Plexiglas filters out ultraviolet wavelengths to further protect the document from damaging non-visible radiation when on exhibition.

Prior to the bicentennial Lincoln exhibition (February–May 2009), the cases were assessed in 2008–2009 to integrate advances in technology and new high performance materials. The installation of new gasket materials and valves, and extensive leak testing of the cases, ensured continued high performance to extend the lifetime of the anoxic environment. This controlled environment protects the documents from damaging fluctuations external to the encasement while minimizing oxidative or hydrolytic reactions within the case. The constant low temperature of the case in the permanent storage area (50° Fahrenheit) ensures further protection from environmental changes, greatly extending the lifetime of these precious documents.

look forward to getting back and hearing about Bill's visit to Salisbury.

I have been attending the lecture series at the Camden County Center for Civic Leadership and Responsibility entitled "American Civil War: A History of Ordinary People in Extraordinary Times." It has covered a variety of topics presented by some notable scholars. The pre-lecture events have included a dance troop, a train display, a showing of parts of Birth of a Nation and an exhibit from the Lest We Forget Museum of Slavery. Programs like this are a great opportunity to learn about a different segment of the War and interact with folks who share a common interest. I will prepare an article on the series for Don to put in a future newsletter.

As I announced last month, for those not venturing west on November 19th, the New Jersey Historical Commission is holding a conference titled "New Jersey in the Crucible of the Civil War," at Princeton University. Details are available in this newsletter. Also opening this month is the "Gone for the Soldier" exhibit at Macculloch Hall. It has 200 artifacts of New Jersey soldiers in the War. Many items were loaned from private collectors. The bloodied battle flag of the 26th North Carolina Volunteer Infantry that was captured by the 12th New Jersey Volunteers has been brought up from Richmond to be displayed at the exhibit. Also in the exhibit is a musket manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. The exhibition will run until the end of June. Plan on visiting it in the next eight months.

If you do not get down to the Union League to join us this month, please a happy Thanksgiving with your families, as we have much for which to be thankful. Be sure to tell everyone about the great programs we have at the Union League the service we are doing in keeping the spirit of the Civil War going. Thank you for your continued support and for the contributions you make to our newsletter outstanding.

*Travel safe and join us at Applbees*

*Rich Jankowski, President*

## **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](mailto:oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net) Founded January 1977**

**Annual Memberships  
Students: \$12.50  
Individuals: \$25.00  
Families: \$35.00**

**President: Richard Jankowski  
Vice President: William Brown  
Treasurer: Herb Kaufman  
Secretary: Bill Hughes  
Programs: Kerry Bryan**

## **New Jersey Historical Commission 28th Annual New Jersey History Conference "New Jersey in the Crucible of the Civil War"**

Princeton University • November 19, 2011

Co-Sponsors

Historical Society of Princeton

Rutgers Institute on Ethnicity, Culture and the Modern Experience

New Jersey Civil War Sesquicentennial Commission  
New Jersey Civil War Heritage Association

**8:30 Registration, exhibits, continental breakfast**

**9:30 Morning Program**

**Annual Cunningham Lecture:** Eric Foner, The Fiery Trial: Abraham Lincoln and American Slavery. Larry Greene, The Role of Race and Slavery in New Jersey Elections

**Awards Presentation**

**Book Signing**

**Education Session 12:45 – 1:30**

**Researching Your Community Heritage**

**Afternoon Panel Sessions 1:45 – 3:00**

**The Homefront**

**Women, Medicine, and the Civil War**

**The Soldier Experience**

**Plenary 3:15 – 4:00**

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

November 10 – Thursday

**"Creating the Gettysburg Address"**

Historian/Author: Herb Kaufman

December 8 – Thursday

**"Victorian Christmas Customs"**

Historian: Jane Etes

January 12 – Thursday

**"The Hallowed Ground of Gettysburg in Bronze and Stone"**

Civil War Buff: Don Wiles

February 9 – Thursday

**"The Women in Lincoln's Life"**

Historian: Hugh Boyle

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

**in the 2nd floor Library of the UNION LEAGUE, Broad & Sansom Streets in Philadelphia.**

**Questions to Steve Wright at 267-258-5943 or [maqua824@aol.com](mailto: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!***