

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



October 9, 2008, The One Hundred and Forty-Eighth Year of the Civil War

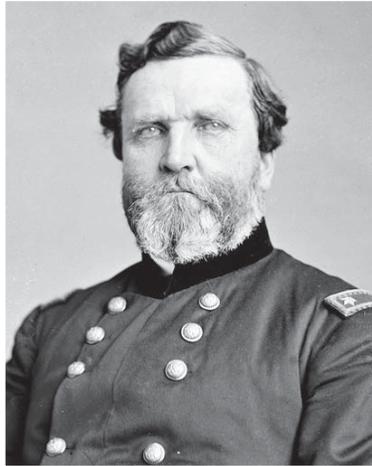
"The Rock of Chickamauga" "General George H. Thomas"

The Thursday, October 9th meeting of Old Baldy CWRT will be held at the Union League of Philadelphia.

The Union League is located at 140 South Broad Street.

The meeting will be at **7:30 P.M.** We will meet in the **Union League Library** which is on the Second floor (15th Street side). Enter on 15th Street or Sanson Street between Broad Street and 15th Street.

This month's program will be presented by **Chip Crowe** of the Brandywine Valley CWRT. His topic will be on General George



General George H. Thomas - LOC

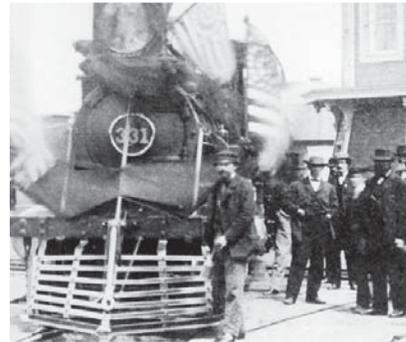
Thomas, otherwise known as "The Roman" or "The Rock of Chickamauga". Thomas commanded the Army of the Cumberland after the Battle of Chickamauga, and he was one of the great generals of the American Civil War. He was born a southerner, became a career soldier, and at great personal loss, stood by the Grand Old Flag. A pivotal figure in the Western Theatre, he is not as well known as perhaps he should be. His deeds in many instances make him close in accomplishment and importance as the likes of Sherman and Grant. In fact it can be argued that his "frosty" relations with Grant, and deprecation by "Lost Cause" writers led to his fading to obscurity.

Continued on page 2

Notice:

The dress attire: Jacket and tie would be preferred, otherwise collared shirts, long pants and jacket are recommended. 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.

Lincoln Funeral Train at West Philadelphia
- The Civil War



President's Message

A couple of weeks ago on a dreary, dark, rainy Sunday afternoon, **Mike Cavanaugh**, my wife **Irene**, and I had the unique experience of seeing a replica of President Abraham Lincoln's coffin

made by the Batesville Casket Company. The casket was on exhibit at West Laurel Hill Cemetery along with artifacts from the collection from the Union League of Philadelphia that Old Baldy member **Jim Mundy** had graciously brought out to the event. (Of course Jim exhibited the "Holy Grail" of the Lincoln assassination, the Tanner Manuscript: the handwritten notes Corporal James Tanner made while Secretary of War Edwin Stanton interrogated eyewitnesses to the assassination in the room next to the dying President. In addition he showed reins from the President's hearse in Philadelphia and something rather new to the League's collection, a bloodstained piece of the President's undershirt.) In addition to the exhibits long-time Old Baldy friend **Michael Kauffman**, author of the definitive work on the Lincoln assassination, "*American Brutus*," gave a fascinating impromptu talk to those gathered.

Michael will be one of the featured speakers at this month's AMART Symposium on October 25th, to be held at Montgomery County Community College. The subject of the meeting will be "**Conspiracy to Kill a President: The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln.**" (Other speakers include Old Baldy friends **Hugh Boyle**, **Roger Arthur**, and **Al Gambone**. **Joan Chaconis** of the Surratt Society will speak; as will **Mary Mudd McHale**, great-granddaughter of Dr. Samuel Mudd. Yours truly will also be a presenter, on President Lincoln's last day.) This promises to be a truly fascinating day and we hope you will come out and support this great event!

As always, I look forward to seeing you at the next meeting - and at the AMART Symposium!

Be well!

Steven J. Wright, President

The Old Baldy CWRT will meet at the Union League of Philadelphia at 7:30 P.M., Thursday September 11, 2008. Members go out to a local restaurant for dinner at 5:30 PM, Applebees on 15th Street between Walnut and Locust You're Welcome to Join Us!

George Thomas was a man of honor and courage in a time of great turmoil. His story deserves to be known by future generations of Americans. Mr. Crowe will explore Thomas's personality as well as his military career, and will address questions regarding his understated legacy. Chip Crowe has been a member of the Brandywine Valley CWRT since 2004. This is his first presentation at Old Baldy. Chip received his Bachelors degree from Loyola College in Maryland, majoring in history. His concentration was in Medieval history, specifically the Norman Conquest and Medieval Fortifications. He also earned an

MBA from Penn State, and is currently employed at Medco Health Solutions where he manages a team of Business Analysts.

Be sure to join us on Thursday, October 9th for this informative presentation of one of the near-forgotten key figures in our Civil War. The meeting starts at 7:30pm in the 2nd Floor Library of the Union League at Broad & Sansom Streets. If you can, join us at 5:30 as we head out to a nearby restaurant (perhaps Applebee's) for a bite to eat before the meeting.

See you there!

Harry P. Jenkins, Program Chairman

September 11, 2008 Meeting **Union League**

Thursday, September 11th at the meeting of the Old Baldy CWRT, **James Mundy**, Director of Library and Historical Collections at the Union League of Philadelphia gave us a great welcome to our new meeting facility. The subject was a tour and history of the Union League Facility. How the Union League came about in Philadelphia by men who were interested in keeping the Country together and supporting the government of Abraham Lincoln. How the Union League raised several Regiments for the Army.

After the war The Union League has hosted U.S. presidents, heads of state, and visiting dignitaries from around the world. It has continued to give loyal support to the military in all conflicts since the Civil War. The influence of the Union League of Philadelphia laid the philosophical foundation of other Union Leagues across the nation.



James Mundy

James also gave us a great tour of the facilities, the fantastic libraries, the beautiful sculptures, the fine paintings (including the portraits of our present and past presidents), and the Lincoln Room. He also shared the history of these fine collections and facilities.

We have many thanks to James and the Union League for allowing the Old Baldy Roundtable to have our meetings in this

place of so much history and culture. And again many thanks to James who is a fine gentleman and a good friend of Old Baldy.



The Patriotic Clergy And Chaplains

With few exception the clergymen of Philadelphia were staunch supporters of the Union cause. Many of them resigned their pastorates to accompany departing regiments as chaplains. Others devoted themselves to exhausting and gratuitous labor in the military hospitals, and led in every humane enterprise for the help of soldier's families and the care of the orphans of men who had perished while in the armies of the North.

Repeatedly, through proclamations is from hundreds of pulpits, the citizens were aroused to defensive action in time of emergency. Many churches were offered and used as temporary hospitals. In the numerous camps of rendezvous within the city limits Sunday services were conducted by the local clergy, assisted by the choirs of their respective churches, and day by day, as military funerals wended their sad course to the cemeteries, it was the task of the minister and the priest to comfort the mourners in thousands of desolated homes. Foremost in connection with the splendid records of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon stands the name of Thomas Brainerd, pastor of the old Pine street church, out of whose congregation one hundred and thirty young men entered the army and navy.(1)

Among the chaplains of Philadelphia regiments and hospitals were the following:

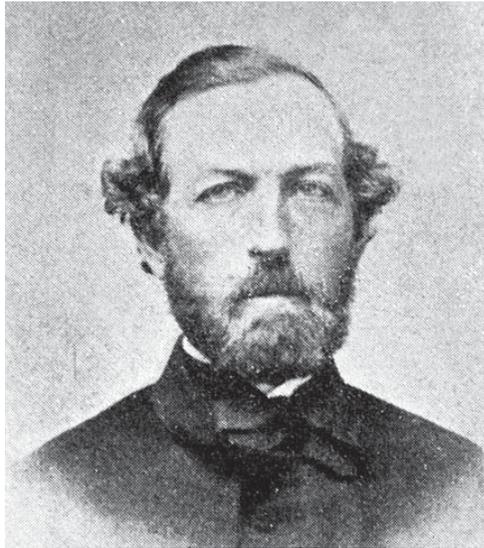
Reverends William Fulton, James G. Shinn, Charles A. Beck, Charles W. Heisley, Benjamin F. Sewall, Edward C. Ambler, Michael F. Martin, Washington B. Erben, Gamaliel Collins, Ephraim Bast, Ferdinand Miller, E. L. Wittig, Francis Goekeritz, Stacy Wilson, Charles W. Clothier, Horatio S. Howell.(2) Joseph Welsh, Henry Ginal, John K. Karcher, J. G. Rammel, Charles E. Hill, William O'Neill, B. R. Miller, W. C. Ferriday, Charles Griffin, J. B. H. Janeway, Joseph F. Jennison, David Kennedy, Samuel S. Huff, William J. Stevenson, Francis D. Eagan, J. Pinckney Hammond, Henry S. Spackman, Richard Graham, Nathaniel West, John Long, Alexander Shiras, James Wrigley and Jeremiah W. Asher.(3)

(1) The Rev. Thomas Brainerd, a native of Lewis County, N. Y., was a familiar figure in the war period, as he rode the streets on his white horse, bent on errands of patriotic purposes, everywhere and in all kinds of weather. His figure is shown upon the well-known drawing of the Union Volunteer Hospital by Thomas Moran. A tablet at the Pine Street Church contains the names of twenty young men of his congregation who perished in the war. On the occasion of the return of the battle flags to the State of Pennsylvania, on July 4th, 1866, Dr. Brainerd delivered the prayer of thanksgiving. He died six weeks later at Scranton, Pa., aged sixty-two years.

(2) Captain Horatio S. Howell was killed July 1st, 1863, at Gettysburg (see 90th Regiment).

(3) Chaplain Asher died at Wilmington, N. C., from fever contracted in the hospitals (6th U. S. colored troops).

*Monument erected to
Captain Horatio S. Howell
at the Christ Lutheran
Church in Gettysburg
- Photo Don Wiles*



*Captain Horatio S. Howell
Chaplin of the 90th Pennsylvania
Infantry - Photo Regimental History*

Horatio Stockton Howell 90th Pennsylvania Infantry

Chaplain Horatio Stockton Howell, a Presbyterian minister from Philadelphia who had been running a private school for boys at Delaware Water Gap, was 42 at Gettysburg. He wore a captain's uniform, plus a sash, sword, and sometimes carried a revolver. He looked like a line officer. Howell, along with some other 1st Corps chaplains, was in the hospital established at what is the Christ Lutheran Church at 44 Chambersburg Street near the town square. According to a famous testimony by Sergeant Archibald B Snow of the 97th New York Volunteers: "I had just had my wound dressed [Snow had been shot through the jaw] and was leaving through the front door just behind Chaplain Howell, at the same time when the advance skirmishers of the Confederates were coming up the street on a run. Howell, in addition to his shoulder straps & uniform, wore the straight dress sword prescribed in Army Regulations for chaplains, but which was very seldom worn by them. The first skirmisher arrived at the foot of the church steps just as the chaplain and I came out. Placing one foot on the first step the soldier called on the chaplain to surrender; but Howell, instead of throwing up his hands promptly and uttering the usual, 'I surrender,' attempted some dignified explanation to the effect that he was a non-combatant, and as such was exempt from capture, when a shot from the skirmisher's rifle ended the controversy."

The tablet, erected at Christ Lutheran Church, in memory of Chaplain Howell, states that he was "cruelly shot," a phrase liable to create a wrong impression compared to the facts. A memorial to Howell was dedicated in 1889 at the foot of the church steps. This was the first battlefield monument to the memory of a chaplain slain in battle.[37]

[37] Benedict R Maryniak, "Chaplain Howell—KIA" in Chaplains at Gettysburg [<http://www.gdg.org/dtchap.html>] December 1995.

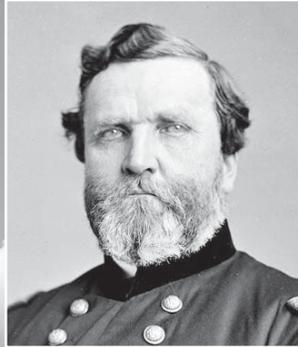
<http://www.thegreatestofthese.com/voices/articleschaplains.htm>

"The Rock of Chickamauga" "General George H. Thomas"



General George H. Thomas Statue
in Thomas Circle, Washington, DC.
Photo Ben Schumin

George Henry Thomas was born on 31 July 1816



in Southampton County, VA and died on 28 March 1870 in San Francisco. A graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY in 1840,

George H. Thomas served in the Mexican War (1846-48) and as an artillery and cavalry instructor at West Point. Despite his Southern birth he remained loyal to the Union when the Civil War broke out. In command of an independent force in eastern Kentucky, Thomas defeated the Confederates under Crittenden on 19 Jan. 1862 at Mill Springs and gained the first important Union victory in the war, thus undermining the entire western defense of the CSA general Albert Sydney Johnston. Thomas then served under General Don Carlos Buell and arrived too late at Shiloh in order to participate in the second day of the battle. After the battle Halleck put Thomas in command of Grant's Army of the Tennessee while Grant was apparently sidelined as second in command under Halleck with no responsibility. Later, when politically motivated complaints against Buell's lack of initiative against Bragg become more and more strident, Thomas was offered but refused the chief command. At the battle of Perryville his 14th corps was not engaged. Bragg was forced to withdraw into East Tennessee, but Buell was faulted for lack of pursuit, and he was replaced by William S. Rosecrans. Under Rosecrans Thomas was instrumental in holding the center with his artillery at Murfreesboro (Stones River), Tenn. on 31 Dec. 1862 and 2 Jan. 1863. Thomas was in charge of the most important part of the maneuvering during the Tullahoma Campaign on 22-29 June 1863 and the entry into Chattanooga, Tenn. (8 Sept. 1863). On 19-20 Sept. 1863, after two days of battle along Chickamauga Creek in Georgia 12 miles south of Chattanooga, General Thomas steadfastly organized Union defenses after the collapse of the Union right wing and withstood all afternoon long violent attacks on the left wing by the entire Confederate army until the arrival of reserve units under Granger allowed an orderly withdrawal of Union troops back to Chattanooga. For this action Thomas was called the "Rock of Chickamauga" and later promoted to brigadier general of the regular army (maintaining his rank of major general of the volunteers). Thomas succeeded Rosecrans in command of the Army of the Cumberland

on 19 Oct. 1863. Thomas and his Army of the Cumberland played the determining role in the great victory at Chattanooga on 23-25 Nov. 1863. This battle opened the door to the deep South and made possible the subsequent capture of Atlanta on 2 Sept. 1864 which helped assure Lincoln's reelection. Before Sherman's march to the sea in the autumn of 1864, Thomas was ordered back to Nashville to deal with the threat to Union communications by the Confederate forces of General John B. Hood. Thomas had achieved his objective by Christmas, checking the enemy army at Franklin, Tenn. on 30 Nov. 1864, and finally at Nashville, Tenn. on 15-16 Dec. 1864. At that historic battle, Thomas inflicted on Hood the worst defeat sustained in the open field on either side during the war. It was also the only decisive Union victory of the war in which the USCT played a meaningful role. Thomas then directed the forces which captured Selma and pursued and captured Jefferson Davis on 10 May 1865. Thomas was made a major general of the regular army and received the thanks of Congress. Toward the end of the war and afterward Thomas was the military governor in charge of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia. Thomas wholeheartedly supported the reconstruction policies of Lincoln and Johnson and is recognized as being the most effective of all of the military governors. In 1869 Thomas accepted the onerous command of the Division of the Pacific with headquarters at San Francisco although his health had begun to deteriorate. He complicated matters greatly for future biographers by destroying all of his personal papers, saying: "All that I did for my government are matters of history, but my private life is my own and I will not have it hawked about for the amusement of the curious." He died at the age of 54 in his office in San Francisco.

http://www.aotc.net/Thomas_home.htm

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2008/2009

October 9, 2008 – Thursday
Southern-Born Union General George H. Thomas
By **Chip Crowe** of the Brandywine Valley CWRT

November 13, 2008 – Thursday
Major General Winfield Scott Hancock
By **John Deppen**

Writer/Speaker/Living Historian

December 11, 2008 – Thursday
"Also For Glory"
Don Ernsberger speaks on his new book about the
"Other" Charge on July 3, 1863 at Gettysburg

January 8, 2009 – Thursday
To Be Announced

February 12, 2009 – Thursday
On his birthday, a special **Lincoln Round Table & Forum**
with noted guest speakers.
Details To Be Announced

All meetings, unless otherwise noted, begin at 7:30 PM
Questions to Harry Jenkins at 856-428-8773 or
hj3bama@comcast.net

Members go out to a local restaurant for dinner at 5:30 PM
Applebees on 15th Street between Walnut and Locust
You're Welcome to Join Us!

Today in Civil War History

Wednesday October 9, 1861

Pensacola Pickets Partially Perturbed

One thousand angry soldiers landed in Pensacola today and the result was about what you would expect: fights broke out all over. Of course, this was the intention when Confederate Gen. Richard Heron Anderson led his troops on Santa Rosa Island. They were trying to capture the batteries guarding the entrance to Pensacola Bay, with the final objective of capturing Ft. Pickens, which lay within. The night attack began successfully, with the first battery being promptly overrun. After that things bogged down, and when reinforcements began issuing from the fort itself, Anderson exercised the better part of valor and withdrew.

Thursday October 9, 1862

Stealthy Stuart Stages Spectacular Sneak

After the ferocity of the last Confederate invasion of Maryland, which ended with the battle of Antietam Creek in Sharpsburg, Md., it was hardly to be expected that any other such incursion would be attempted so soon. Therefore that was exactly what James Ewell Brown Stuart did today, leading his cavalrymen across the fords of the Potomac River into Union territory. By nightfall he was at Chambersburg, Pa., and he was not a comfortable guest to have. Every telegraph line in the route of march was cut or torn down, every horse of any possible military use was taken, and then he started burning public buildings and records. McClellan, as usual, did nothing.

Friday October 9, 1863

Bristoe Battles Barely Begun

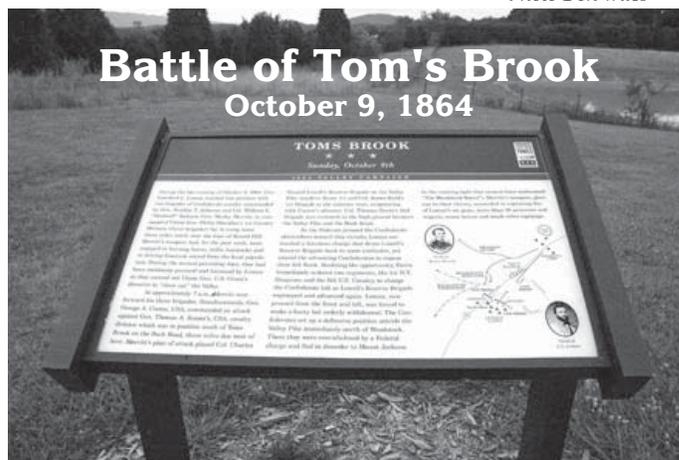
There had been indications for some time that Robert E. Lee was not ready to quit for the winter in the Eastern Theater. Things had been relatively slow since Gettysburg, with most of the action taking place in the Western Theater and on the Carolina coast. Parts of both armies had even been shifted to the West (Longstreet's Corps from the Army of Northern Virginia, and the 11th and 12th Corps of the Army of the Potomac) to strengthen the combatants there. Lee now hoped to take advantage of the weakening of Meade's forces around Washington, and today took his army back across the Rapidan River yet again. The hope was to turn Meade's right flank and open the way for an assault on Washington.

Sunday October 9, 1864

Custer Causes Considerable Confederate Cavalry Casualties

The campaign to run the Confederate cavalry force of Jubal Early out of the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia continued apace today. Phil Sheridan delegated the job to a couple of fellows reasonably well-known in their own right: Wesley Merritt and George Armstrong Custer. Under overall command of Gen. A.T. A. Torbet, they attacked and then pursued men under Confederate generals Rosser and Lomax for several miles, capturing some 300 prisoners. Federal losses for the day were only 9 killed and 48 wounded. The pursuit continued.

www.civilwarinteractive.com



Union cavalry in the Shenandoah Valley deal a humiliating defeat to their Confederate counterparts at Tom's Brook, Virginia.

Confederate General Jubal Early's force had been operating in and around the Shenandoah area for four months. Early's summer campaign caught the attention of Union General-in-Chief Ulysses S. Grant, who was laying siege to Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia. Grant was determined to neutralize Early and secure the Shenandoah for the North. He dispatched one of his best generals, Philip Sheridan, to pursue the Rebels there.

Sheridan took command in August but spent over a month gathering his force before moving against Early. He quickly turned the tables on the Confederates, scoring major victories at Winchester and Fischer's Hill in September. Early's battered force sought refuge in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, while Sheridan began systematically destroying the Shenandoah's rich agricultural resources. Sheridan used his cavalry, under the command of General Alfred Torbert, to guard the foot soldiers as they burned farms and mills and slaughtered livestock. Confederate cavalry chief General Thomas Rosser nipped at the heels of the marauding Yankee force, but Torbert refused to allow his generals, George Custer and Wesley Merritt, to counterattack. He insisted they continue to stick close to the Union infantry. Sheridan heard of this and demanded that Torbert attack.

At dawn on October 9, Custer and Merritt and their respective forces attacked the two wings of the Confederate cavalry. Merritt's 3,500 Yankees overwhelmed General Lunsford Lomax's 1,500 troopers, but Custer had more difficulty. His 2,500 men faced 3,000 under the command of Rosser, who was, coincidentally, a close friend of Custer's at West Point before the war. Custer observed that the Rebels were protected by the high bank of Tom's Creek, so he sent three of his regiments around Rosser's flank. Both groups of Confederates broke in retreat. The Yankees pursued the defeated Confederates for over 20 miles, a flight called the "Woodstock Races." The chase ended only when the Confederates reached the safety of Early's infantry.

The Yankees captured 350 men, 11 artillery pieces, and all of the cavalry's wagons and ambulances. Nine Union troopers were killed, and 48 were wounded. It was the most complete victory of Union cavalry in the eastern theater during the entire war.

History Channel

Rich's Recommended Travels

Danville, Virginia Last Confederate Capitol

Articles and Photos by Rich Jankowski



The Danville Museum of Fine Arts and History is located in the Sutherland Mansion on Millionaires' Row in Danville, Virginia. It was built in 1859 for a leading citizen, Mayor William T. Sutherland.

The house has become well known as the temporary residence, April 3 - 10, 1865, of Confederate President Jefferson

Davis. In this house, Davis authored his last official proclamation as president of the Confederacy. The government remained in Danville until receiving the news of Lee's surrender at Appomattox on April 10. Largely because of events documented in this house during the Confederacy's final week, Danville has become known as the "Last Capital of the Confederacy."

President Jefferson Davis was given the rear guest bedroom in case he needed to escape if the enemy approached the house. When Davis stayed here the room was furnished with a four-poster bed, table, chairs, and in the far corner, a small sofa. All the furniture was walnut.

Before the Civil War, Sutherland operated the second largest tobacco factory in the state of Virginia and was the first Virginian to apply steam power to hydraulic tobacco presses. Sutherland also founded and served as the first president of the Bank of Danville. In 1855, Sutherland was elected as Danville's 17th mayor and served for 6 years in this capacity. Sutherland resigned as mayor after he was elected to be a delegate to the Virginia Convention of 1861.

Sutherland was in poor health and could not serve actively. Instead, he was appointed Quartermaster for Danville and reached the rank of Major. As Quartermaster, Sutherland oversaw the supplies of food, medicine, arms, and at least some of the Confederate treasury. Out of his own pocket, he employed the Reverend J. H. Forbes to minister to the wounded and sick in the hospital for \$50.00 a month for three years.

As Danville was one of the primary supply depots and arsenals in the Confederacy, seeing that necessary provisions were dispatched to the Army of Northern Virginia was no small task. Several times during the war General Lee commended



Last Confederate Capitol



ed Sutherland for his capable endeavors. The Museum has three art galleries, period furniture and an exhibit of Danville and Southern Virginia in the Civil War. It includes the prison, supplying the army, and civilian life during the war.

It is open Tue-Fri 10-5 and Sat-Sun 2-5 and is located on Main Street in Danville.

Lexington Cemetery Lexington, Kentucky

Arriving in Lexington, KY too close to the closing time of the Mary Todd House (4 pm), we instead visited the Lexington Cemetery. It encompasses 170 acres with 200 species of trees that serve as a haven for over 150 species of birds and three lakes.



As a result of the cholera plagues in the early nineteenth century, Lexington citizens realized the need for additional burial space. In 1849, Boswell Woods was purchased by 25

public-spirited members of the community who contributed \$500 each.

It is not connected to the Lexington city government and remains an independent, non-profit organization administered by a board of directors. Since 1849, over 66,000 interments have been made. These include more than 500 Confederate and 1,100 Union Veterans. Some of the distinguished Kentuckians memorialized within the beautiful grounds are Henry Clay, John C. Breckinridge, General John Hunt Morgan and the Todd family of Mrs. Lincoln.



John Hunt Morgan's Grave

As seen in the photos the island of land and monument

Continued on page 7



John C. Breckinridge's Grave

for Mr. Clay is impressive. Behind it is a large American Basswood which dates back to the time of the Constitution. The largest America Basswood is located in Montgomery County.

We were sorry to discover the graves of Breckinridge and Hunt have not been kept up and are in poor shape. The graves of the Todd's are in better condition.

After visiting the Cemetery we went to the Old Kentucky Candies for some chocolates, and then attend

ed the Lexington Legends Game at Applebee Park.

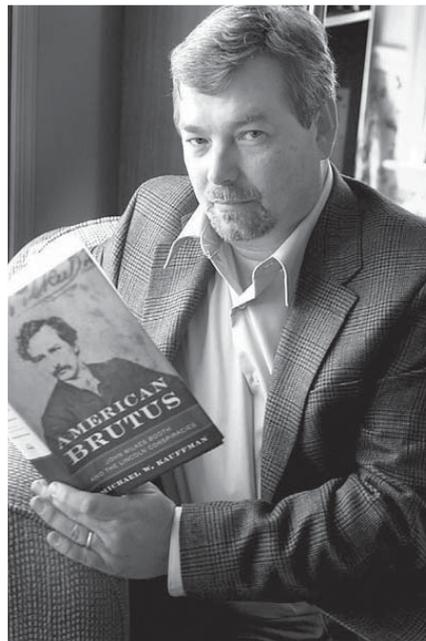
Conspiracy to Kill a President: The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln

Symposium at Montgomery County Community College, Blue Bell, PA Saturday, October 25, 2008



An all day program examining the plot to assassinate President Abraham Lincoln will take place Saturday October 25, 2008 at Montgomery County Community College in Blue Bell, PA. Featured topics will range from the 1865 murder of the President at Ford's Theatre and the simultaneous attack on Secretary of State Seward at his home, to the medical care given to Lincoln. Special attention will also be given to members of the conspiracy who perpetrated the crime, in particular assassin John Wilkes Booth, Mary Surratt, and Dr. Samuel Mudd. The guilt or innocence of Mrs. Surratt, who was the first woman ever hanged by the United States government, and of Dr. Mudd, who treated Booth's broken leg as he fled through Maryland, has been questioned by students of the assassination for more than 140 years.

Titled "**Conspiracy to Kill a President: The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln**", the program is jointly sponsored by the Civil War Round Table of Montgomery County, the Historical Society of Montgomery County, and the Montgomery County Department of Parks & Heritage Services, and this program has been supported in part by the Pennsylvania Humanities Council and the National Endowment for the Humanities' We the People ini-



Michael Kauffman

tiative on American History.

It is part of a series of Civil War symposiums that have been held annually since 1995 by AMART, the Association of Mid-Atlantic Round Tables.

Speaking at the symposium will be **Michael Kauffman**, author of the book *American Brutus: John Wilkes Booth and the Lincoln Conspiracies*, **Mary Mudd McHale**, great-granddaughter of Dr. Mudd,

Joan Chaconas of the Surratt Society, and local area Civil War historians **Roger Arthur**, **Hugh Boyle**, and **Steven Wright**.

Registration must be made in advance, no later than October 10, 2008. A registration form can be downloaded and symposium information can be found at **www.cwrtmontcopa.org (link AMART)**.

Information is also available through the Historical Society of Montgomery County, 1654 Dekalb St., Norristown and by phone 610-272-0297.

Registration is open to anyone interested. There is a \$50.00 per person registration fee which includes the entire day (9 AM to 5PM) of quality speakers, exhibits, lunch and refreshments, and chances to win door

prizes. There will also be a raffle with signed Civil War prints and a hand-made replica of an Underground Railroad quilt as prizes.

Montgomery County has direct connections to events in the Lincoln assassination. Immediately after Lincoln's death, General Winfield Scott Hancock of Norristown was appointed by President Johnson to be Military Governor of Washington, D.C. to keep the peace during the trial and execution of the conspirators. Fellow Montgomery County native General John Frederick Hartranft was appointed Provost Marshall General of Washington. He was in charge of the imprisonment and execution of the conspirators. Major Valentine Stone, whose wife was from Norristown, was in command of Fort Jefferson in the Dry Tortugas at the time four of the conspirators were jailed there. Both he and his wife Julia were yellow fever victims at the fort, and are mentioned in Dr. Mudd's journals.

The graves of Generals Hancock, Hartranft, three other Civil War generals and many other Civil War veterans can be found in Montgomery Cemetery, adjacent to Norristown. There is a grave marker for Major Stone there as well. Proceeds collected above expenses will be donated to the restoration of Montgomery Cemetery

The Civil War Institute

Manor College has announced the schedule for The Civil War Institute's Fall 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. Certificate-required courses are available with the 2008 Fall Semester.

<http://www.manor.edu/coned/civilwar.htm>

*Core Courses

**Elective Courses

**The Chancellorsville Campaign

-.6 CEUs – Act 48 Approved – Commonly known as Lee's greatest victory, the Battle of Chancellorsville and its attendant campaign was one of the most critical actions in the course of the war. Gen. "Fighting" Joe Hooker, recently appointed commander of the superb Army of the Potomac and its overwhelming 130,000 troops, faced Gen. Robert E. Lee and his beleaguered Army of Northern Virginia, reduced to a mere 60,000 men. The campaign was played out in the Fredericksburg, VA area and the tangled wilderness near the crossroads at the Chancellorsville mansion.

Dates: Thursdays, October 16-30
Time: 6:30 pm – 8:30 pm
Fee: \$45
Sessions: 3
Instructor: Pete Prete

**Medicine in the Civil War

-.6 CEUs – Act 48 Approved – This course will explore the work of doctors and nurses who ministered to the sick and wounded before antibiotics and the science of bacteriology existed, when crude sanitation and ignorance of the dangers of polluted water were deadly. In the Civil War, more soldiers died of disease than of battle wounds. The course will explain

how military doctors became medical explorers in treating disease, and why there were so many amputations. You will see how the medicine of the day met the horror of the battlefield.

Dates: Thursdays, November 6-20
Time: 6:30 pm – 8:30 pm
Fee: \$45
Sessions: 3
Instructor: Herb Kaufman

**Franklin and Nashville

-.6 CEUs – Act 48 Approved – An angry Confederate Gen. John Bell Hood, described by a contemporary as "more lion than fox", sends his Army of Tennessee into seven futile charges that rival the famous one at Gettysburg against an entrenched Union army. Furious that his troops let Union soldiers escape at Spring Hill, Hood berates his generals and orders heroic assaults that eventually lead to the destruction of his generals at Franklin and his army at Nashville.

Dates: Mondays, November 17 – December 1
Time: 6:30 pm – 8:30 pm
Fee: \$45
Sessions: 3
Instructor: Jerry Carrier

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia
Union League
140 South Broad Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103
484.225.3150
Founded January 1977

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

President: Steve Wright
Vice President: Richard Jankowski
Treasurer: Herb Kaufman
Secretary: Bill Hughes
Programs: Harry Jenkins

What's News?

The only way you'll know what's happening
in the Civil War today is by reading

"The Civil War News"

The monthly current events newspaper for people with an interest in the Civil War today.

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