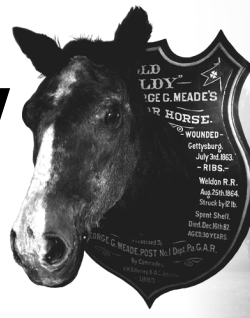


Old Baldy

Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



March 10, 2005, The One Hundred and Forty-Fourth Year of the Civil War

March 10th Thursday Meeting *"Lee's Real Plan at Gettysburg"*

The March 10th Meeting of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table will start at 7:30 pm on Thursday at the Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum at 1805 Pine Street in Philadelphia. Troy D. Harman a National Park Service ranger at Gettysburg NMP is a native of Lynchburg, VA. and is a graduate of Lynchburg College and Shippensburg University. A park ranger since 1984, Troy has served at Appomattox Court House, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania, Independence Hall and the Eisenhower Farm. His book *"Lee's Real Plan at Gettysburg"* has been well received and has been the subject of some lively debate in the Civil War Community.

"Who was General John Caldwell?"

The February 10th Program was Pat Caldwell. Pat gave a fine presentation on *"Brigadier General John Curtis Caldwell"* We now know more about him and his accomplishments as a military officer. Her talk was based on how little there is on this General. She has spent many years searching for personal and military information on Mister Caldwell. He seems to be a General who did not write his memoirs or did he? Pat is determined to find and make this General's life available to the Civil War Public.

It was another great talk and very well attended... let's keep it up!

The President's Letter

We want to thank Pat Caldwell for a fine program in February. We now know who General John Curtis Caldwell was and his contribution to the Union cause (no evidence yet that the Caldwelles are related). Of course the answer to my question in the last issue of the newsletter was "Who took command of the Second Corps when General Hancock was wounded at Gettysburg?" Although it was for a short time, it was John Curtis Caldwell.

Weather permitting we look forward to another fine program with Gettysburg Park historian Troy Harman. Troy's book *"Lee's Real Plan at Gettysburg"* has been the source of some debate since publication. Troy makes a very good point to this novice on the Battle of Gettysburg. But come on out Thursday and let us know what you think about Troy's evaluation of Robert E. Lee's plans at the great battle.

We welcome three new members to Old Baldy CWRT over the past few months. Bert Butts of Medford, NJ, David Smith of Philadelphia, and Charles Joyce of Ardmore, PA. joined our ranks. We are doing quite well on membership renewals for the new year but still have about eight unsigned. This will be the last newsletter for those whose membership expired in January. Check your mailing label and send in your dues today. We need you to continue making the Old Baldy CWRT one of the best in the country.

continued on page 2

Troy Harman



Pat Caldwell



Brigadier General John Curtis Caldwell



Bring a friend, neighbor and another Civil War buff to enjoy a fascinating subject and to support our speakers at Old Baldy.

The Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum has hired a new executive director Mr. John Rumm. John comes from the National Constitution Center and is already on the job. He hopes to attend the next Old Baldy meeting and introduce himself to the membership. We look forward to working with John with financial and volunteer support. As always, we appreciate the Museum's hospitality in letting us use the Lincoln Room for our meetings. Other round tables are not so lucky.

DON'T FORGET THE WORLD WAR II SEMINAR ON MARCH 19TH. SEND IN YOUR RESERVATION TODAY!

Mike Cavanaugh
President



General William Henry Chase Whiting

Destruction at Fort Fisher



Today in Civil War History

1865 William H. C. Whiting dies

Confederate General William Henry Chase Whiting dies in prison from wounds suffered during the fall of Fort Fisher, North Carolina.

Born in 1824 in Biloxi, Mississippi, Whiting was educated in Boston and at Georgetown College in Washington, where he graduated first in his class at age 16. He then entered the U.S. Military Academy, where in 1845 he again topped his graduating class. Whiting joined the Corps of Engineers and designed coastal fortifications in the West and South, including the defenses for the Cape Fear River in North Carolina. During this project, he got married and settled in Wilmington, North Carolina.

When the war began, Whiting offered his services to the new Confederate States of America. He was at Fort Sumter when the Union garrison surrendered at the start of the war. He returned to Wilmington in the summer of 1861 to supervise the construction of defenses for the city, and then moved to northern Virginia as chief engineer for the Confederate army forming there. Whiting was responsible for moving troops from the Shenandoah Valley to Manassas in time for the First Battle of Bull Run on July 21. His work was a vital component of the Confederate rout of Union troops there.

Whiting was given command of a division, and his leadership during the Seven Days' battles in June 1862 earned him the praise of the top Confederate leaders. In November 1862, he was given command of the District of Wilmington, allowing him to return to his North Carolina home. He set about strengthening the city's defenses and constructing Fort Fisher at the Cape Fear River's mouth. Partly due to his efforts, Wilmington was one of the most important blockade running ports for the Confederates throughout the war. Whiting spent the rest of the war in Wilmington, with the exception of a few months in 1864 spent shoring up the defenses around Petersburg, Virginia.

Whiting's Fort Fisher was a formidable barrier to the Union capture of Wilmington. General Benjamin Butler led a Yankee force against Fort Fisher in December 1864, but the garrison fended off the attack. The next month, General Alfred Terry launched another assault; this time, Fort Fisher fell to the Yankees. Whiting was badly wounded and captured during the attack. He was able to write his report of the battle three days later, but his health failed when he was shipped to New York and confined in prison at Governor's Island. William H. C. Whiting died on March 10 at age 40.

HistoryChannel

A Star for Colonel Cross

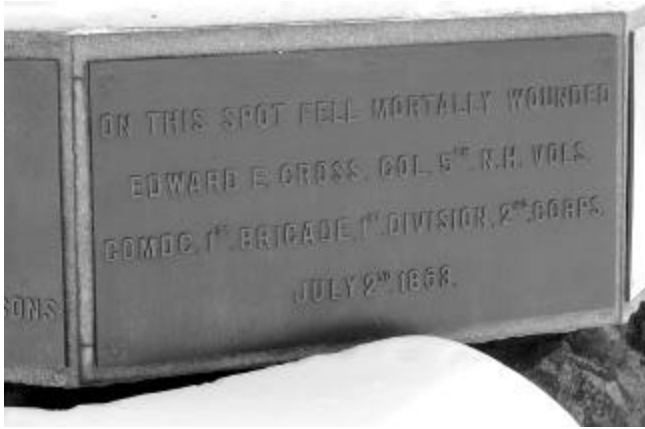
by Steve Wright

Perhaps one of least-noticed monuments on the Gettysburg battlefield is that of the 5th New Hampshire regiment, located near the intersections of Ayres and Sickles Avenues not far from the southeast corner of the Wheatfield. Dedicated in 1886, the base of the monument is composed of four large rocks, all of which are from various spots on the battlefield. The octagonal middle boulder is a stone from New Hampshire, which supports bronze tablets telling the significance of the placement of the monument and a bit of regimental history. Atop the middle rock is another large boulder from Gettysburg upon which is engraved the Second Corps Trefoil and 1B, 1D - for First Brigade, First Division. It was here that the Fifth New Hampshire's Colonel, Edward Ephraim Cross, was mortally wounded late on the afternoon of July 2nd while leading his brigade into the fight in the Wheatfield.



Colonel, Edward Ephraim Cross

Edward Cross was born in Lancaster, New Hampshire in April 22, 1832. He was apprenticed as a printer and eventually made his way to Cincinnati where he worked for the Atlas and the Times. Soon he turned his efforts to mining in Arizona, where he fought a duel with rifles, and



5th New Hampshire Monument located at Ayres and Sickles Avenues. (top and bottom boulders from Gettysburg battlefield and center boulder is from New Hampshire

Cross Brigade marker located on Ayres Avenue

survived. In 1861 he was in Mexico where he accepted a position as an officer in the army of the liberal party, where he fought another successful duel - this time with swords. With the outbreak of the Civil War he returned to New Hampshire where he accepted colonelcy of the Fifth regiment.

Cross was a strict disciplinarian, who cared deeply for his men. One man in the Fifth New Hampshire observed, "if all the colonels in the army had been like him we should never have lost a battle." He was personally fearless in a fight, having been wounded twelve times during his military career - nine times in the Civil War alone. With John Caldwell's promotion to division command, Cross had been moved up to command Caldwell's old brigade - the First Brigade of the First Division of the Second Army Corps. But along with the added responsibility there hadn't been the promotion to brigadier general.

If Cross was loved by the men in the Fifth New Hampshire, that feeling didn't necessarily extend to the men in his brigade. Often seen as overbearing and dictatorial, Cross was controversial and often reviled. On June 30, 1863, he informed the officers of the 148th Pennsylvania, a regiment new to his brigade, that because their colonel was home recovering from a wound received at the battle of Chancellorsville, their lieutenant colonel would not be leading the regiment in the upcoming battle. Instead, a more experienced man, Colonel H. Boyd McKean, of the 83rd Pennsylvania, would lead the regiment. The men of the 148th never forgave Cross for the slight, even long after his death.

It seems that Cross might have had a premonition of his own death, even by this date, and wished to spare the deaths of others - thus wishing a more experienced officer to lead the 148th Pennsylvania.

On June 28th Cross remarked to Lieutenant Charles Hale, of his staff, that he should take care of his personal effects should anything happen to him in the upcoming battle. Cross made a similar request the following day and became angry when Hale made light of the request. Cross reminded Hale of the request a third time as he led the brigade toward the field of battle on the afternoon of July 2nd.

Sometime before the battle General Winfield Scott Hancock saw Colonel Cross and told him, "Colonel Cross, this day will bring you a star." Cross simply shook his head and said, "No, General, this is my last battle." With that, Cross prepared himself for battle.

It was Cross's habit to wear a red bandanna tied about his head "turban fashion" when he went into battle. Lieutenant Hale was a bit surprised when Cross removed a new black silk handkerchief from his pocket and asked Hale to help him tie it about his head. The change of color must have seemed like a grim omen. Minutes later Cross led his brigade with Caldwell's division in their advance toward the southeast edge of the Wheatfield.

Cross told his men, "Boys: -- instruct the commanders to be ready to charge when the order is given; wait here for the command, or, if you hear the bugles of the Fifth New Hampshire on the left, move forward on the run," Cross moved into the woods near where the Fifth New Hampshire's monument now stands. A Confederate soldier climbed a boulder and took careful aim forty-five yards away and fired. (The rock from which the Confederate fired can easily be seen by standing with one's back to the Fifth's monument. It is the large rock at the southwest corner of the intersection of Sickles and Brooke Avenues with the large crack running horizontally approximately two feet below its top.) Cross fell mortally wounded with a wound to the abdomen. Lieutenant Colonel Charles E. Haggood, then commanding the Fifth New Hampshire, saw the Confederate fire the shot and ordered Sergeant Charles Phelps of Company I to shoot the man who felled Cross, which he did. Phelps himself was killed later that afternoon. Cross, ironically, was then carried to a field hospital where he was laid on a bed made of sheaves of wheat. He died about midnight. Among his last words were, "I did hope I should see peace restored to our distressed country. I think the boys will miss me. Say goodbye to all."

It seemed as if Colonel Cross would never get his star - until his cause was taken up by the Civil War Round Table of New Hampshire. Finally, on April 22, 2004 Governor Craig Benson, of New Hampshire, signed legislation which promoted Colonel Cross to Brevet Brigadier General, noting "we should all be proud he was a native of New Hampshire."

This Month in Civil War History

March 1861

March 4 - Lincoln's Inauguration.

At Lincoln's inauguration the new president said he had no plans to end slavery in those states where it already existed, but he also said he would not accept secession. He hoped to resolve the national crisis without warfare.

March 9 - Address of George Williamson to the Texas Secession Convention

March 11 1861 - Confederate Constitution.

March 1862

March 1862 -- McClellan Loses Command.

March 8 - President Lincoln -- impatient with General McClellan's inactivity -- issued an order reorganizing the Army of Virginia and relieving McClellan of supreme command. McClellan was given command of the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to attack Richmond. This marked the beginning of the Peninsular Campaign.

March 6/8 -- Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn set out to outflank the Union position near Pea Ridge, on the night of March 6, dividing his army into two columns. Learning of Van Dorn's approach, the Federals marched north to meet his advance on March 7. This movement-compounded by the killing of two generals, Brig. Gen. Ben McCulloch and Brig. Gen. James McQueen McIntosh, and the capture of their ranking colonel-halted the Rebel attack. Van Dorn led a second column to meet the Federals in the Elkhorn Tavern and Tanyard area. By nightfall, the Confederates controlled Elkhorn Tavern and Telegraph Road. The next day, Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, having regrouped and consolidated his army, counterattacked near the tavern and, by successfully employing his artillery, slowly forced the Rebels back. Running short of ammunition, Van Dorn abandoned the battlefield. The Union controlled Missouri for the next two years.

March 6/8 - Pea Ridge/Elkhorn Tavern

March 8-9 - Hampton Roads/Battle of the Ironclads

March 1862 - The "Monitor" and the "Merrimac."

March 14 - New Berne

March 23 - Kernstown

March 23/April 26 - Fort Macon

March 26/28 - Glorieta Pass

March 1863

March 1863 - The First Conscription Act.

Because of recruiting difficulties, an act was passed making all men between the ages of 20 and 45 liable to be called for military service. Service could be avoided by paying a fee or finding a substitute. The act was seen as unfair to the poor, and riots in working-class sections of New York City broke out in protest. A similar conscription act in the South provoked a similar reaction.

March 3 - Fort McAllister I

March 5 - Thompson's Station

March 13/15 - Fort Anderson/Deep Gully

March 17 - Kelly's Ford/Kellysville

March 20 - Vaught's Hill/Milton

March 25 - Brentwood

March 30/April 20 - Washington

March - 1864

March 2 - Walkerton/Mantapike Hill

March 14 - Fort DeRussy

March 25 - Paducah

Vermont in the Civil War Stolen Photographs

11 Feb 2005: Someone has apparently stolen a page out of the Vermont Historical Society's Civil War Officer's Reunion Society collection. I'm passing this information on, received from Dennis Charles, to alert you to the fact, and ask your assistance in keeping an eye out for them. Please pass it on to any other collectors interested in Vermont Civil War photographs you may be aware of.

The following photographs are missing:

Hutchinson, S. H. Captain, 16th VT

Inman, A. C. Lieutenant, 17th VT

Jordan, H. D. Captain, 17th VT

Kenfield, F. Captain, 17th VT

Keyes, E. D. Captain, 16th VT

Kingsbury, G.W. Lieutenant, 16th VT

Knapp, L.E. Lt Colonel, 16th VT

Lamb, J.C. Lt Colonel, 16th VT

Lane, D.H. Lieutenant, 17th VT

Langton, S.W. Asst Surgeon, 17th VT

Lawton, C. F. Lieutenant, 16th VT

If anyone has any information, please contact the Vermont Historical Society at 802-479-8500 or vermonthistory.org. Ginny Gage

March 1865

March 4 - Abraham Lincoln Second Inaugural Address

March 6 - Natural Bridge

Maj. Gen. John Newton had undertaken a joint force expedition (including 2nd U.S. Colored Infantry and 99th U.S. Colored Infantry) to engage and destroy Confederate troops that had attacked at Cedar Keys and Fort Myers and were allegedly encamped somewhere around St. Marks. The Navy had trouble getting its ships up the St. Marks River. The Army force, however, had advanced and, after finding one bridge destroyed, started before dawn on March 6 to attempt to cross the river at Natural Bridge. The troops initially pushed Rebel forces back but not away from the bridge. Confederate forces, protected by breastworks, guarded all of the approaches and the bridge itself. The action at Natural Bridge lasted most of the day, but, unable to take the bridge, the Union troops retreated to the protection of the fleet.

March 7/10 - Wyse Fork/Wilcox's Bridge/Second Southwest Creek

March 10 - Monroe's Cross Roads/Fayetteville Road/Blue's Farm

March 16 - Averborough/Smiths Ferry/Black River

March 19/21 - Bentonville/Bentonsville

March 25 Fort Stedman

March 27/April 8 - Spanish Fort.

Maj. Gen. E.R.S. Canby's forces, the XIII and XVI corps, moved along the eastern shore of Mobile Bay, forcing the Confederates back into their defenses. Union forces then concentrated on Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. On March 27, 1865, Canby's forces rendezvoused at Danley's Ferry and immediately undertook a siege of Spanish Fort. The Union had enveloped the fort by April 1, and on April 8 captured it. Most of the Confederate forces, under the command of Brig. Gen. Randall L. Gibson, escaped and fled to Mobile, but Spanish Fort was no longer a threat.

americancivilwar.com

Tina's Awkward Squad

Tina Newberry



Some of Tina's recruits reporting for duty in March;

Bumo Bess (MO)
Henry & Rufus Beverage (MO)
Hezekiah Casebeer (IN)
Urban Rumble (GA)
Ichabod Frisbie (IW)
William Conquest (IN)
Maxim Rancho (ME)
Tyng Leby (ME)
Hughable Bird (MO)

Oh, and who always shows up late...

George Swackhammer (IL)

Civil War Institute at Manor College

Del Val CWRT still has 3 courses available at the Civil War Institute at Manor College. Classes are Act 48 approved, and all classes will run from 6:30 till 8:30 pm. Registration for classes is preferred (but not required) at least a week before the course begins. Call (215) 884-2218 to register.

Abraham Lincoln: The War Years - Abraham Lincoln cannot be separated from the Civil War; the war years were his presidency. This course takes an in-depth look at those 50 months of his presidency starting with his election in 1860 to his inauguration and the coming of the Civil War. Each year was a crucial one dealing with war, politics, slavery, with Congress and Cabinet, with the attacks of the press on Lincoln and his wife, and with the difficulties in finding the general he wanted. His running for re-election in 1864 added to his aging before the eyes of America. His 50 months in the White House ended at Ford's Theater on April 14, 1865. This course will look at who he was, what he accomplished in those war years and what is the Lincoln legacy. Our own Lincoln scholar, Hugh Boyle, will lead this class for 3 Wednesdays, March 16, 23 & 30. \$40

The Causes of the Civil War - This Civil War course will help you 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 the "popular sovereignty" and end with "the gathering storm". Roger Arthur will be the instructor for this 3-week course for 3 Mondays, April 4, 11 & 18. \$40

The Vicksburg Campaign - What happened at Vicksburg? In this course you will learn about the town, its people and how the geography made the occupation of Vicksburg an essential foothold to both sides during the war. This course will touch on the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, Big Black River, and finally the battle of Milliken's Bend. This course, conducted by Jerry Carrier, will run 3 Thursdays, April 7, 14 & 21. \$40

Gettysburg Spring Seminars

George Gordon Meade at Gettysburg
Saturday April 9, 2005
Association of Licensed Battlefield Guides
Contact: Renae MacLachlan, Licensed Battlefield Guide
717-338-0719
Rhardoby@hotmail.com

To Bind Up the Nation's Wounds
April 1, 2 and 3, 2005
National Park Service
Contact: Terry Latschar, Park Ranger
717-334-1124 x432
terry_latschar@nps.gov

Civil War Society Tour "New Interpretations of Gettysburg"

June 17 - 19, 2005

TOUR LEADERS: Mike Miller and Troy Harman
VENUE: Eisenhower Inn (717-334-8121), 2634 Emmitsburg Road, Gettysburg

Friday: 6:00 p.m.-7:00 p.m. Reception
7:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. Dinner
8:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. New Interpretations at Gettysburg (Troy Harman)

Saturday: 8:00 a.m. - 12: 30 p.m. Pickett's Charge: the final moments. A walking tour of The final moments of the charge, following Armistead, Garnet, and Garnett across the stone wall and ending at the "copse of trees."
12:30 p.m. - 1:00 p.m. Lunch
1:00 - 5:00 South Cavalry Field - a walking tour of Kilpatrick's little-known Union cavalry attack on July 3, including Farnsworth's charge.
6: 00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m. Dinner
7:00 p.m. - 8:30 p.m. Walking tour of the July 2 attack by Johnson's division, from Benner's Creek, across Rock Creek, to Culp's Hill.

Sunday: 7:00 a.m. - 8:00 a.m. Breakfast
8:00 a.m. - 12:00 Johnson's reinforced attack of July 3.

COST: \$160.00 per person (\$175 after March 1- includes Friday dinner, but not room or other meals. Checks should be made out to the Civil War Society and mailed to 33756 Black Mountain Road, Tollhouse, CA 93667 Or call 559-855-8637 Participants should call the Eisenhower Inn and book their own rooms (ask for Reservations and say you are with the Civil War Society group). Room rate is \$98.00 per night plus tax.

TOUR IS LIMITED TO 48 PEOPLE, SO BOOK EARLY

Membership Dues are Due

A large number of our memberships expire in January and February. Please check your newsletter for the date of expiration. If expired, send your check to the Old Baldy CWRT, 1805 Pine Street, Philadelphia, PA. 19103.

We hope to have everyone on board for the new year.
Thanks, Mike



*The 88th Pennsylvania Infantry
Monuments at Gettysburg*

*Position on July First,
Doubleday Avenue*



*Position on July First,
Advanced
in Forney Field*



*Position on July Second,
Hancock Avenue*



*Position on July Third,
Zigler's Grove*

Eighty-Eight Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment (Cameron Light Guards)

*Philadelphia in the Civil War 1861 - 1865
Published 1913*

COLONEL GEORGE P. MCLEAN to December 14th, 1862.
COLONEL GEORGE W. GILE to March 2d, 1863.
COLONEL Louis WAGNER to June 6th, 1865.

Philadelphia Companies, C, D, E, F, G, I and K.
Total Enrollment, 1,400 Officers and Men.

THIS regiment was recruited under the title of the "Cameron Light Guards," three of its ten companies, A, B and H, coming from Reading and vicinity. The first camp (Stokley) was located near the Schuylkill river, just below the Wissahickon creek, the site, now appropriately marked, being within the present limits of Fairmount Park. The companies were mustered in during August and September, 1861. The regiment received marching orders and left the city October 5th. Muskets and the regimental number in the Pennsylvania line were provided at

Alexandria, Va., where the command was posted through the fall and part of the winter. Upon February 18th, 1862, five companies were sent to guard the forts upon the Maryland side of the Potomac. Two months later the entire regiment was ordered to rendezvous at Cloud's Mills, Md., where it was assigned to Brigadier-General A. Duryea's Brigade, First Corps, in company with the 107th Pennsylvania Infantry. On April 15th, 1862, the "88th" was sent to picket the railroad west of Bull Run.

Early in May the regiment embarked at Alexandria for Aquia Creek, advancing, on the north, to the Rappahannock river. The tactics of the Confederates here defeated the Federal plans. After a return over the same route the "88th" was entrained at Alexandria for Manassas. From this point, under Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, the Division started upon a march to the Shenandoah Valley, a trying and fruitless expedition, entailing a loss of about one hundred men upon the regiment, due to exposure and exhaustion. At Cedar Mountain, Rickett's Division, of which the "88th" was a part, was placed in support of artillery. Pope's arduous campaign ended with the second battle of Bull Run. In this terrific contest the "88th" lost twenty-eight officers and men killed (including Lieut.-Col. Joseph A. McLean and Capt. Belsterling of Company C), eighty-five wounded and forty-eight missing. Under Major Gile the "88th" marched through Washington on the night of September 5th. With brief respite the regiment was hurried to South Mountain and Antietam, and reached this historic field with three hundred and fifty men. Here the loss was eighteen killed and sixty wounded. During the battle, Major Gile being wounded, Capt. H. R. Myers assumed command. A few days later the remnant of the "88th" was led by Capt. Griffith, of Company H, who commanded until, on October 30th, Col. George P. McLean returned to the camp. Soon afterward this officer resigned because of ill health. Major George W. Gile was commissioned Colonel and Capt. Louis Wagner Lieut.-Col. Burnside's winter campaign against the stronghold of Fredericksburg involved the "88th" in the costly assault upon the Confederate right at Franklin's Crossing, the regimental loss being seven killed (including Acting Adjutant Charles H. Kartsher and Lieut. George H. Fulton), and thirty four wounded. After the famous "mud-march" of January, 1863, the regiment, now commanded by Lieut.-Col. Louis Wagner, who had been wounded at Bull Run, August 30, 1862, occupied winter quarters at Fletcher's Chapel, Va. The campaign of 1863 began with a brief advance, late in April, across the Rappahannock, and a forced march by the brigade to the Union right at Chancellorsville. *The march of eighteen days to Gettysburg, under Major B. F. Foust, ended upon that field on July 1st.

Hurrying from its bivouac of the night before, the First Corps was the first body of infantry to reach the scene. Gen. Reynolds, with Wadsworth's Division, hastened to the support of Buford's Cavalry, northwest of the town. On arrival of Gen. Henry Baxter's Brigade it was placed in the line of battle from which, led by the "88th," a charge was made, resulting in the capture of many prisoners and three battle flags, of which the "88th" brought back two. + Baxter's brigade checked the left advance of the Confederates until the Union artillery was withdrawn. In the re-alignment of the army, after the arrival of Gen. Hancock, at 3 P. M., Baxter's Brigade was placed at Cemetery Hill. During the afternoon of the 2d the brigade

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers for Spring/Summer 2005

March 10, 2005 - Thursday

Troy D. Harman

Author, NPS Ranger at Gettysburg.

Topic: His book, "*Lee's Real Plan at Gettysburg*"

March 19, 2005 - Saturday

World War II Seminar

1945 – Sixty Years After.

Williamson, Rt. 611, Horsham, PA. 9 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. Keynote speaker Paul Stillwell of the Naval Institute, Annapolis, MD. Nine veterans tell of their experiences in World War II. Books for sale, displays, valuable raffle prizes, valuable door prizes, etc.

RESERVATIONS REQUIRED.

April 14, 2005 - Thursday

Hugh Boyle

President, Delaware Valley CWRT, Historian on the Lincoln Assassination.

Topic: *That Scoundrel Dan Sickles.*

Special Program

April 27, 2005 - Wednesday

Michael Kauffman

Author of "*American Brutus*".

The definitive work on the Lincoln Assassination.

Held at the Union League, Broad and Samson Sts.

Call (215) 587-5592 for details.

May 12, 2005 - Thursday

Steven Wright

Irish Brigade author, Past President of the Old Baldy CWRT.

Topic: *Brevet General St. Clair Mulholland, 116th Pennsylvania Infantry*

June 9, 2005 - Thursday

J. Kevin Hensel

Member of the Old Baldy CWRT, Extensive research on General George Gordon Meade.

Topic: *George Gordon Meade and the Bristow Campaign*

July 14, 2005 - Thursday

Roger Arthur

Author, Historian,

Topic: *Ambrose Burnside: Misunderstood or Incompetent.*

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

Civil War Library and Underground Railroad Museum, 1805 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Questions to Mike Cavanaugh at 215.725.3602 or chief96pbi@juno.com

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

You're Welcome to Join Us!

was sent to the left to assist the Third Corps, but returned after dark to Cemetery Hill. On the third day Baxter's Brigade served with the Eleventh, Twelfth and Second Corps in turn, and that night was advanced, as the Confederates retreated, on picket duty. The loss of the "88th" was ten killed, fifty four wounded and forty-two missing, out of two hundred and ninety-six officers and men engaged.

Through rain and mud the "88th" now returned to the long desolated wilds of Virginia. Its subsequent service included almost constant movement, hardships and fighting. The regiment re-enlisted on February 6th, 1864, and enjoyed a furlough of two months. The old First Corps had been consolidated with the Fifth Corps. Many recruits were added. In the Wilderness, at Spotsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, and Weldon Railroad and through the waning struggle, down to Appomattox, the regiment added glory to its colors. In the final campaign, at Five Forks, the "88th's" last battle, several of the original members, including Capt. Thos. J. Koch and Lieut. Daniel J. Lehman, were killed or fatally wounded.

The Fifth Corps remained at Appomattox until April 15th. After the surrender the "88th" received an accession of several hundred conscripts. The original members who participated in the Grand Review at Washington numbered less than one hundred. The regiment was finally mustered out upon June 10th, 1865.

Total Losses

Killed or died from wounds	officers 7; men 98
Died from disease	officers 0; men 72
Wounded	officers 28; men 336
Captured or missing	officers 5; men 164

Battles

Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, Thoroughfare Gap, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spotsylvania. North Anna, Totopotomoy, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Dabney's Mills, Boydton Road, Five Forks, Appomattox.

*On returning from this arduous duty, Lieut.-Col. Wagner was compelled to apply for leave of absence by reason of his wounds breaking out anew. Later he was assigned to duty at Camp William Penn, Cheltenham, Pa., for the organization of colored troops, and at the conclusion of this duty returned to the regiment and was mustered out as Colonel, his commission dating from March 3, 1863.

+The colors captured by the "88th" were those of the 23d North Carolina and 12th Alabama Regiments. The prisoners captured exceeded in numbers the officers and men of the "88th" present in the charge.

World War II Seminar 1945 - Sixty Years After

Saturday March 19, 2005

Williamson, Route 611, Horsham, PA.

The Old Baldy and Delaware Valley Civil War Round Tables of Philadelphia, along with the Civil War Round Table of Eastern Pennsylvania (Allentown), will host the second annual World War II seminar entitled 1945 - Sixty Years After on SATURDAY MARCH 19, 2005 at Williamson, Route 611, Horsham, PA. The program will run from 8:45 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. Registration will begin at 8:A.M. There will be four panels consisting of two World War II veterans each representing the infantry, naval and

WW II Seminar, c/o Mike Cavanaugh, 603 Robbins St., Philadelphia, PA. 19111

Please send me ___ Tickets (General ___ Student ___ Display ___) for the World War II Seminar.

I enclosed a check for \$ _____ payable to "Old Baldy CWRT."

I understand that there will be no refunds after Wednesday March 16, 2005.

Name _____ E-Mail _____

Address _____ Phone _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

I am a World War II veteran having served with _____

PRICE: General Admission \$50.00 - Student \$30.00 - Exhibitor \$30.00

(Prices include Continental Breakfast, Lunch, Afternoon Snack, All Programs, Displays, Door Prizes, etc.)

air service personnel from the Pacific and European theatres. The keynote speaker will be noted author and historian Paul Stillwell of the U. S. Naval Institute, Annapolis, MD. He will be speaking on the surrender ceremonies on the USS Missouri in September 1945. A drawing will be held raffling off original World War II art prints. Also, for

all those attending, hundreds of dollars in door prizes will be awarded.

For additional information or if you have any questions contact Program Director, Mike Cavanaugh at 603 Robbins Street, Philadelphia, PA. 19111 - (215) 725-3602 or e-mail: chief96pbi@juno.com

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

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E-MAIL Newsletter

A list was made of those who requested their Old Baldy CWRT newsletter by e-mail. You may request their newsletter by e-mail by contacting

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This will save the round table money on postage and insure your newsletter's quality.

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