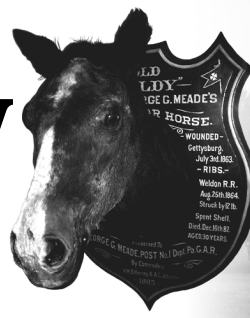


# Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



July 14, 2005, The One Hundred and Forty-Fourth Year of the Civil War

## "We Lost Two"

### July 14th Thursday Meeting "Ambrose Burnside: Misunderstood or Incompetent"

The July 14th 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. **Roger Arthur** will be the speaker. He is a member of the board of directors for the Brandywine Valley CWRT (West Chester). He has a history degree from Bowling Green University in Ohio and taught history in the Cincinnati School system for several years. Roger has given programs on a verity of subjects to many organizations including several for Old Baldy.

### The President's Letter

We want to thank Old Baldy member **Kevin Hensel** for a most informative program in June. Kevin filled in the months between July 1863 and May 1864 for the Army of the Potomac and George Gordon Meade. Lee and Meade engaged in a number of fairs and maneuvers over the Virginia countryside during these months. Two major engagements resulted with the battle of Bristoe Station and Mine Run. At Bristoe Station, Robert E. Lee begins to take a second look at the generalship of General A. P. Hill who, lacking good intelligence, was ambushed by the Federals.

Our July program will feature an old friend of Old Baldy **Roger Arthur**. Roger has given several programs to our round table. He speaks on several topics and this month he will talk about controversial Union Major General Ambrose Burnside. Should be an interesting subject since Burnside biographer Bill Marvel wrote a mostly positive work on the general. Don't miss this one!

The Civil War community mourns the passing of **Brian Pohanka**. You are probably familiar with Brian. He has appeared on many Civil War documentaries. Brian was known as a first-rate historian and commander of the 5th New York Infantry. But Brian Pohanka was first of all a

*continued on page 2*

### My Friend Brian...

*By Steve Wright*



What you are about to read is one of the most difficult things I have ever written. Not because of the demands of the subject, but rather because it is about an old friend who has died far too early and because it is impossible to due justice to the life of Brian Caldwell Pohanka in a few words.

Not surprisingly, I first crossed paths with Brian about twenty-five years ago on the Gettysburg battlefield - when I was a park ranger there and Brian was already a legendary figure in a Civil War community that was significantly smaller than it is today. You have to remember that these were the days before the 27-volume Time-Life series on the Civil War (for which Brian was an editor, author, and advisor), before the History Channel's "Civil War Journal" (for which he was a consultant and on-air personality), and well before any of the numerous films for which he served as advisor and military consultant. (If you have forgotten, these include: "Glory," "Gettysburg," "Gods and Generals," and "Cold Mountain.")

By this time Brian was already known for a number of battlefield preservation efforts - this at a time when the term "battlefield preservation" really didn't exist. Now, of course, we almost take the battlefield preservation movement for granted, and the movement has become somewhat de rigueur. But back then it was very much a grass-roots effort taken up by people like Brian who were passionate about the subject. Once, at a 1990 demonstration in Culpeper County, Virginia, Brian said, "Some kid a

*Photo Credit: Family Photo*

*continued on page 2*

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

preservationist. I first came in contact with Brian in the mid 70s when I served as a volunteer at the GAR Museum in Northeast Philadelphia. He was a college student at the time and wrote us about vandalism at the tomb of Major General Winfield Scott Hancock in Norristown. We immediately went to the tomb and sealed the entrance protecting the burial compartments. We then began a successful national fund raising campaign to restore and protect the general's final resting place. Brian was one of the founders of the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites now the Civil War Preservation Trust. When ever there was a battle to save a Civil War battlefield Brian Pohanka was there. Our sincere condolences go out to his wife and family. He will surly be missed.

We will have petitions at the next meeting from the Civil War Preservation Trust to stop the construction of a slot machine casino at Gettysburg. Those of you who are members of the CWPT will receive a mailing on this. I hope you give it your full support. Those of you who are not - WHY?

**Mike Cavanaugh**  
President

continued from page 1... My Friend Brian...

hundred years from now is going to get interested in the Civil War and want to see these places. He's going to go down there and be standing in a parking lot. I'm fighting for that kid."

Pohanka was that same kid years before. Like many of us, as a child he had devoured the American Heritage books on the Civil War and read every Bruce Catton book he could get his hands on. But that wasn't enough, so he made his way to the National Archives, where he was able to talk his way into the venerable institution. Seeing that Brian was serious about his research, a friendly employee waived the usual minimal age requirement and allowed the 12-year old to do research. It was something that stuck with Brian for the rest of his life as he was a truly remarkable researcher, with an exceptional memory for detail.

Born in Washington, D.C., Brian graduated from Sidwell Friends School and received a degree in history from Dickenson College, in Carlisle, PA. Afterwards, he parleyed this into a career in the Civil War with his work with Time-Life, various film and television projects, and a host of writing assignments. He authored countless articles, and wrote and edited about a dozen books, including "Distant Thunder: A Photographic Essay on the Civil War" (1988), "Myles Keogh: An Irish Dragoon in the 7th Cavalry" (1991) and "Mapping the Civil War" (1992). Undoubtedly his tour-de-force will be a regimental history of his beloved 5th New York Infantry which he spent about twenty-five years research and writing. Unfortunately, this will be published posthumously. Brian also served on the boards of several preservation groups and was named the Battlefield Preservationist of the Year in 2004 by the Civil War Preservation Trust and the Central Virginia Preservation Battlefields Trust.

Whether it was working in film or television documentaries; preservation efforts; writing; or as captain of his beloved 5th New York Zouaves, which he helped found, Brian was best-known for his efforts in the Civil War

### **Brian Caldwell Pohanka**

Photo by Kevin J. Kennedy



community. However, his interests were much more far ranging - literally taking him across continents to South Africa in order to visit Zulu war battlefields.

Brian was also an extremely dedicated student of the Indian Wars and made trips to the Little Big Horn every summer for the last twenty-five year and participated in the two archeological digs there. I had the good fortune to be able to speak a couple of time at the Little Big Horn with Brian when we were both on the same panel for the Custer Battlefield Historical and Museum Association. The best part of these gatherings was always the pre-conference gatherings at "Little Big Mens" Pizza in Hardin, Montana where folks would gather for a true round table meeting. Brian was always one of the highlights! These were truly memorable days - made even more so by being able to walk the Little Big Horn Battlefield with Brian! Brian dearly loved that battlefield.

A lot of people got to know people through his appearances on television and at reenactments and living history programs. He really was like a Pied Piper, with fans literally across continents. (This evidently became a problem, because with the unwanted fame came nut-cases knocking at his door, which he somewhat graciously deled with.) The Brian that **the** public saw was the real guy. He didn't do things with fanfare, but rather to get things done - especially when it came to battlefield preservation. Brian was honest, dedicated, highly focused, and motivated. He was also brutally honest and had very wry sense of humor.

But as much as Brian loved history, the Civil War, the Little Big Horn, and battlefield preservation, all of this paled for the devotion he had for his wife, Cricket. Cricket was a costume historian and the two met through living history events. They were married in 1994. Together they built a home in a house constructed in 1850 that had once been owned by a veteran of the 10th New York.

On June 16th I received an email from Paula Gedjunis. Paula had become close to Brian and Cricket when her son had gone to school in Washington and they had all become like an extended family. I knew that this email was long in coming, and it was certainly not unexpected - but I didn't want to open it or read it, as if doing so would delay the news just a little while longer: Brian had died the day before after fighting a long and valiant battle with cancer. I am not ashamed to say that when I read Paula's email I sat at my desk, which is wide out in the open on the floor of a public library, and cried for the loss of my friend. Brian was only 50 years old when he died.

Brian had a private funeral on June 23rd, held at the Episcopal Seminary, Fort Ward, Alexandria, the same

church where he and Cricket had been married seven years before. Members of Company A, 5th New York Zouaves, the reenactment unit that Brian served as Captain, acted as honor guard for the event. Afterward, there was a procession to Columbia Gardens Cemetery in Arlington where Brian was buried on a quiet hillside facing west. (As someone has ironically noted, facing the Little Big Horn....) His traditional Victorian headstone reads: "Captain Brian Caldwell Pohanka, 5th New York Zouaves" Under his name is "God Bless the United States of America."

That afternoon there was a public memorial at Stuart's Hill at Manassas Battlefield which was attended by more than 300 people.

Over the last couple of weeks I have spent a great deal of time thinking about Brian and his legacy. Anybody who "knew" Brian, either personally or through his appearances on film, television, and documentaries, will certainly never forget him - he was just that kind of rare, dynamic, personality. He will also certainly live forever through the scholarship that he has done on the Civil and Indian Wars, his work on films, and his selfless dedication to battlefield preservation that has literally saved thousands of acres of battlefield land. A hundred years from now that kid can go stand on battlefield land because of Brian. But I will also miss Brian for his wit, the sly smile that you would see sneaking under his moustache and the gleam in his eye, his love of dogs, and the patience he had with people who really had the desire to learn.

Brian wrote much of his funeral and funeral program, including this line: "Let us strive in our hearts, with love, to meet again...Your dear, loving friend, eternally, Brian Caldwell Pohanka."

Thank you, Brian. I am a much better person for our friendship. I miss you dearly and will remember you always.

--- Steven J. Wright

### ***"Meade and Lee at Bristoe Station"***

The June 9th Program was **J. Kevin Hensel**. Kevin gave a great presentation on *"Meade and Lee at Bristoe Station"* It was an interesting meeting of the two Generals after Gettysburg and showed that Meade was a very capable General and able to hold his own with the Gray Fox. He helped fill in the time and battles between July 1863 and May 1864...

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



**J. Kevin Hensel**

## **Today in Civil War History**

### ***July 14, 1864 Battle of Tupelo, Mississippi***

On this day, Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest suffers his biggest defeat when Union General Andrew J. Smith routs his force in Tupelo, Mississippi. The battle came just a month after the Battle of Brice's Crossroads, in which Forrest engineered a brilliant victory over a larger Union force from Memphis that was designed to keep him from threatening General William T. Sherman's supply lines in Tennessee.

Hoping to neutralize Forrest, Sherman sent Smith's expedition to destroy Forrest and his cavalry. Smith left LaGrange, Tennessee, on June 22 with 14,000 troops. Forrest and his cavalry were part of a 10,000-man force commanded by General Stephen Lee, but Forrest and Lee shared command responsibilities. Forrest's strategy at Tupelo was similar to his tactics at the Battle of West Point, Mississippi, five months earlier. In both battles, Forrest used part of his force to entice the Yankees into a trap. The plan worked well at West Point, but in Tupelo Smith did not take the bait. Instead of driving right at Forrest, Smith dug his troops in around Tupelo. Lee and Forrest were uneasy about attacking the Yankees, but they agreed to try to drive Smith out of Mississippi.

The assault began on the morning of July 14. Smith's Union troops were in an ideal position for fending off an attack. The Confederates had to fight uphill across nearly a mile of open terrain. Lee struck one flank and Forrest struck the other. Poor communication ruined the Rebels' coordination, and after three hours they had not breached the Union line. Although Lee was the ranking Confederate, he had offered Forrest command of the battle. Forrest declined, but assigning blame for the defeat is difficult. Union losses stood at 674, while Forrest and Lee lost over 1,300 soldiers.

Despite the Union victory, the overly cautious Smith had lost an opportunity to completely destroy Forrest and Lee's army. He had not counterattacked, and the Confederates maintained a dangerous force in Mississippi.

*HistoryChannel*

## This Month in Civil War History

### July 1861

#### June 26/July 2 - The Seven Days' Battles

Between June 26 and July 2, Union and Confederate forces fought a series of battles: Mechanicsville (June 26-27), Gaines's Mill (June 27), Savage's Station (June 29), Frayser's Farm (June 30), and Malvern Hill (July 1). On July 2, the Confederates withdrew to Richmond, ending the Peninsular Campaign

#### July 2 - Hoke's Run/Falling Waters/Hainesville

#### July 5 - Carthage

#### July 11 - Rich Mountain

#### July 18 - Bull Run/Blackburn's Ford

#### July 21 - First Manassas/First Bull Run

Public demand pushed General-in-Chief Winfield Scott to advance on the South before adequately training his untried troops. Scott ordered General Irvin McDowell to advance on Confederate troops stationed at Manassas Junction, Virginia. McDowell attacked on July 21, and was initially successful, but the introduction of Confederate reinforcements resulted in a Southern victory and a chaotic retreat toward Washington by federal troops.

#### July 1861 - General McDowell Is Replaced

Suddenly aware of the threat of a protracted war and the army's need for organization and training, Lincoln replaced McDowell with General George B. McClellan.

#### July/November - A Blockade of the South

To blockade the coast of the Confederacy effectively, the federal navy had to be improved. By July, the effort at improvement had made a difference and an effective blockade had begun. The South responded by building small, fast ships that could outmaneuver Union vessels. On November 7, 1861, Captain Samuel F. Dupont's warships silenced Confederate guns in Fort Walker and Fort Beauregard. This victory enabled General Thomas W. Sherman's troops to occupy first Port Royal and then all the famous Sea Islands of South Carolina.

### July 1862

#### July 1 - Malvern Hill/Poindexter's Farm

#### July 7 - Hill's Plantation/Cache River/Cotton Plant

#### July 11 - Major-General Henry Halleck was named general-in-chief of the Union army

#### July 13 - Murfreesboro

### July 1863

#### July 1/4 - Battle of Gettysburg

A chance encounter between Union and Confederate forces began the Battle of Gettysburg. In the fighting that followed, Meade had greater numbers and better defensive positions. He won the battle, but failed to follow Lee as he retreated back to Virginia. Militarily, the Battle of Gettysburg was the high-water mark of the Confederacy; it is also significant because it ended Confederate hopes of formal recognition by foreign governments. On November 19, President Lincoln dedicated a portion of the Gettysburg battlefield as a national cemetery, and delivered his memorable "*Gettysburg Address*."

#### July 1/2 - Cabin Creek

#### July 4 - Helena

#### July 6/16 - Williamsport/Hagerstown/Falling Waters

#### July 8 - Boonsboro

#### July 9 - Corydon

#### July 10/11 - Fort Wagner/Morris Island

#### July 10 - Fort Wagner South Carolina

Union artillery on Folly Island together with Rear Adm. John Dahlgren's fleet of ironclads opened fire on Confederate defenses of Morris Island. The bombardment provided cover for Brig. Gen. George C. Strong's brigade, which crossed Light House Inlet and landed by boats on the southern tip of the island. Strong's troops advanced, capturing several batteries, to within range of Confederate Fort Wagner. At dawn, July 11, Strong attacked the fort. Soldiers of the 7th Connecticut reached the parapet but, unsupported, were thrown back.

#### July 12/13 - Kock's Plantation/Cox's Plantation

#### July 16 - Grimball's Landing/Secessionville/James Island

#### July 18/September 7 - Fort Wagner/Morris Island

#### July 16 - Secessionville

To divert Confederate reinforcements from a renewed attack on Fort Wagner, Gen. Gillmore designed two feints. An amphibious force ascended Stone River to threaten the Charleston & Savannah Railroad bridge. A second force, consisting of Terry's division, landed on James Island on July 8. Terry demonstrated against the Confederate defenses. On July 16, the Confederates attacked Terry's camp at Grimball's Landing. Because of incomplete reconnaissance of the difficult, marshy ground, the disorganized Confederate attack was soon aborted. Their mission accomplished, Federal troops withdrew from the island on July 17.

#### July 17 - Honey Springs/Elk Creek/Shaw's Inn

July 18 - After the July 11 assault on Fort Wagner failed, Gillmore reinforced his beachhead on Morris Island. At dusk July 18, Gillmore launched an attack spearheaded by the 54th Massachusetts Infantry, a black regiment. The unit's colonel, Robert Gould Shaw, was killed. Members of the brigade scaled the parapet but after brutal hand-to-hand combat were driven out with heavy casualties. The Federals resorted to siege operations to reduce the fort. This was the fourth time in the war that black troops played a crucial combat role, proving to skeptics that they would fight bravely if only given the chance.

#### July 19 - Buffington Island/St. Georges Creek

#### July 23 - Manassas Gap/Wapping Heights

#### July 24/25 - Big Mound

#### July 26 - Salineville/New Lisbon Road/Wellsville

#### July 26 - Dead Buffalo Lake

#### July 28 - Stony Lake

### July 1864

July - Confederate Troops Approach Washington, D.C. Confederate General Jubal Early led his forces into Maryland to relieve the pressure on Lee's army. Early got within five miles of Washington, D.C., but on July 13, he was driven back to Virginia.

#### July 9 - Monocacy

#### July 14/15 - Tupelo/Harrisburg

#### July 17/18 - Cool Spring/Island Ford/Parkers Ford

#### July 20 - Peachtree Creek

#### July 20 - Rutherford's Farm

#### July 22 - Atlanta

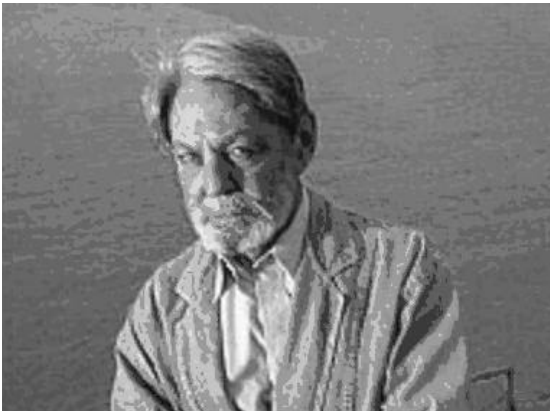
#### July 24 - Kernstown Second

#### July 27/29 - Deep Bottom I/Strawberry Plains/Gravel Hill

#### July 28 - Ezra Church/Battle of the Poor House

#### July 28/29 - Killdeer Mountain/Tahkahokuty Mountain

#### July 30 - Crater/The Mine



Civil War historian Shelby Foote, pictured in 1991. Corbis. Philip Gould

## Civil War Historian Shelby Foote Dies at 88

By Megan Williams

*All Things Considered, June 28, 2005* - Novelist and historian Shelby Foote died Monday night. He was 88. The native Mississippian gained a sort of celebrity when he lent his gravelly voice to Ken Burns' PBS documentary series *The Civil War*.

Foote spent 20 years working on his three-volume, 3,000-page history of the Civil War. It was little-noticed by the general public before the PBS series featured Foote's genial storytelling style. In 1999, the Modern Library ranked *The Civil War: A Narrative* as No. 15 on its list of the 100 best English-language works of the 20th century.

Among the writer's other works were *Stars in Their Courses*, about the Gettysburg campaign, and the novels *Shiloh* and *Follow Me Down*. Foote, who moved to Memphis, Tenn., in 1953, is survived by his wife, Gwyn, daughter Margaret, and son, Huger Lee.

## Preservation Report

By Steve Wright

On April 26 a group of investors disclosed a plan to seek a casino license from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to construct the new Gettysburg Gaming and Resort and Spa, to be located approximately 1 1/2 miles east of the Gettysburg National Military Park on a 42 acre tract at U.S. 30 and U.S. 15 Bypass. The slot machine facility is one of only two such institutions slated to receive a gambling license in the state. (Of the 14 available gambling licenses, seven are slated for racetracks and two for existing resorts. Of the five "stand alone" licenses such as the Gettysburg casino would need, two are already promised to Philadelphia and one Pittsburgh.)

The investor's group, known as Chance Enterprises, is headed by David LeVan, former CEO of Conrail and a major philanthropist in the Gettysburg area. The property in question is owned by developer Robert Monahan, Jr. who several years ago had competed unsuccessfully to be named builder of the Battlefield Park's new museum and visitor center.

Opposition to the proposed casino has been swift, led by a grassroots group known as "No Casino Gettysburg." Others voicing their opposition to the casino include the Friends of the National Parks at Gettysburg and the Civil War Preservation Trust. For more information visit [www.nocasinogettysburg.com](http://www.nocasinogettysburg.com).

In other Gettysburg National Military Park news, the park has announced that it is considering closing the park every day sunset due to shrinking law enforcement personnel, safety concerns, and fears of vandalism. A 30-day public-comment period ended on May 31.

*people preserve Gettysburg*



Brady Renn, left, fifth grade class president at Dalmatia Elementary, presents *Vie Gavin*, Gettysburg NMP Monument Preservation Branch, with the donation. The sword in the right hand of the Alexander Hays statue was stolen in 2004.

## Dalmatia Fifth Graders Give Hays Back His Sword

On June 1, the fifth grade class of Dalmatia Elementary School, in Dalmatia, Pa., presented park officials with a check for \$1000 to create a new sword for the Alexander Hays monument at Gettysburg. The sword had been stolen in September 2004. When the fifth grade class heard news reports about the theft, they decided to dedicate the proceeds from their annual fundraising "Trashathon" to the cause. Teacher Rosanne Carson has lead the students in annual effort to pick up trash in the neighborhoods surrounding their school and homes for 21 years. Students get pledges for the amount of trash gathered and donate the proceeds to benefit historic preservation efforts. NPS



## Celebratory Groundbreaking for Museum and Visitor Center

Ground was broken on June 2, 2005 for a new state-of-the-art museum and visitor center for Gettysburg National Military Park. "The groundbreaking ritual marks the end of one phase of the project and the beginning of another," said Robert A. Kinsley, chairman of the board of directors of the Gettysburg National Battlefield Museum Foundation, which is funding and building the facilities, and will operate them for 20 years. "We will see you back on this site for the opening of the museum in 2007." NPS



6th Pennsylvania Cavalry  
Monuments at Gettysburg  
Left - Emmitsburg Road  
Above - Meade's Headquarters

## Seventieth Pennsylvania Regiment (Sixth Cavalry)

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

COLONEL RICHARD H. RUSH to September 29th, 1863.<sup>[1]</sup>  
COLONEL CHARLES L. LEIPER to June 17th, 1865.  
Total Enrollment, 1,800 Officers and Men.

OF the ten original companies of this regiment, known as the "Philadelphia Light Cavalry," nine were of local origin and one, Company G, came from Reading. Col. Rush, who had an enviable reputation as a cavalry officer of the regular service, was authorized to select his officers, and they were chosen with reference to their social standing, soldierly qualities and experience in the three-months' regiments then returning from the field. Recruiting began at headquarters, 883 Market street, on July 27th, 1861. As rapidly as companies were formed they were sent to Camp Meigs, on the Logan Estate at Old Second street and Nicetown lane. Major-Gen. George B. McClellan expressed the wish that the command should be armed with lances, a weapon not before used by American troops. This suggestion was adopted by the officers,<sup>[2]</sup> The lances were provided at the end of November and were carried by the 6th Cavalry at the presentation of State flags on December 4th (in which five infantry regiments participated) and in a street parade on December 6th, long remembered as one of the most imposing military displays ever seen in Philadelphia. Thereafter the regiment was called "Rush's Lancers." It was completely uniformed, equipped and mounted by the Government before being ordered into active service.

On December 10th Companies A, B, C and F proceeded to Washington, and the balance of the command followed within a few days. The regiment was encamped at Camp Barclay, north of the city. On January 1st, 1862, to the music of their splendid mounted band, the Lancers, nearly 1,000 strong, paraded through the Capital City.

The 6th Cavalry entered Virginia on March 10th, 1862. On May 3d it was embarked upon a fleet of schooners and tug boats to Fortress Monroe, being attached to Emory's Second Brigade, Cavalry Reserve. During the month the regiment as a whole, or in detachments, fought its way up the peninsula, sharing the fortunes of McClellan's army, then near Richmond, picketing the roads and covering the retirement of the artillery and wagon trains through the "change of base." With the exception of three detached companies the regiment acted as headquarters guard from Harrison's Landing, and in early September moved from Washington, with Pleasanton's Cavalry Division, upon the Antietam Campaign. In the battle of the 17th (Antietam) the regimental loss was slight. In October the Confederate raider, Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, occupied the attention of the cavalry in Maryland.

Two additional companies were recruited in Philadelphia and, as L and M, joined the regiment in November. Part of the regiment was detailed as headquarters guard in December in Franklin's Grand Division, during the Fredericksburg campaign. After the "mud march" substantial winter quarters were built at Belle Plain Landing, on the Potomac River. Illness, due to exposure in the early campaign of 1862, compelled Col. Rush to resign, Major Robert Morris, Jr., taking temporary command. During the Chancellorsville campaign the regiment raided with Stoneman's Cavalry in the rear of the Confederates, destroying the railroads and canals. At Beverly Ford, on May 9th, the 6th Cavalry charged the Confederate artillery, and sustained its greatest loss, many of the officers and men being killed, wounded or captured. With the Cavalry Reserve Brigade the regiment reached Gettysburg on the night of July 2, occupying a position at the extreme left near Round Top. fighting dismounted, on the 3d, losing twelve officers and men killed and wounded. Merritt's Cavalry was immediately sent to Williamsport, Maryland, and there fought the retreating Confederates, at heavy cost, meeting them again in the passes of the Blue Ridge, with further casualties. After a period of recuperation at Washington the 6th Cavalry entered upon the Mine Run campaign, later going into winter quarters near Culpeper. On December 31, 1863, one hundred and forty men re-enlisted. In the two months of constant battling, from Spotsylvania through to Petersburg, the 6th Cavalry followed Sheridan in two effective raids. At Petersburg, on July 3d, Major James Starr, who had been wounded in the Wilderness, resumed command. In August the cavalry were hastened to the Shenandoah Valley, there encountering the usual summer raiders. While in this section a large proportion of the men were mustered out. The veterans and recruits were sent to the re-mount camp in Maryland, and in November the regiment was quartered at Hagerstown. At Winchester, Va., in January, eight hundred recruits were added to the regiment and Major Leiper was mustered as lieutenant-colonel.

On February 27th Merritt's First Cavalry Division moved as a part of Sheridan's force upon the last chapter in their long and varied record of warfare. After four weeks of destructive energy the cavalry reached Petersburg. In the exciting final running fight to Appomattox the regiment waged its last battle, dismounted, on the White Oak Road. After the dispersal of Lee's brave fragment of an army the regiment was sent to Danville, Va.<sup>[3]</sup> On June 17th, 1865, at Washington the men of the old "6th" were merged with the 2d<sup>[4]</sup> and 17th Provisional Cavalry and were subse-

quently sent to Louisville, Kentucky, there being mustered out on August 7th.

#### Total Losses

Killed or died from wounds	officers 7; men 72
Died from disease	officers 3; men 86
Wounded	officers 11; men 222
Captured or missing	officers 6; men 204

#### Battles

Hanover Court House, Beaver Dam Station, Games' Mill, Glendale. White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Jefferson, Crampton's Gap. Antietam. Fredericksburg, Occoquan, Stoneman's Raid, Beverly Ford, Aldie, Gettysburg, Greencastle, Williamsport, Boonsboro, Beaver Creek, Funkstown, Falling Waters, Manassas Gap, Brandy Station, Bristoe Station. Mine Run, Charlottesville, Wilderness, Spotsylvania. Beaver Dam Station, Yellow Tavern. Meadow Bridge, Old Church, Cold Harbor, Trevilian Station, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Berryville, Smithfield, Waynesboro, Dinwiddie Court House, Five Forks, Appomattox Court House.

[1] Col. Richard Henry Rush was born in England January 14th, 1825, his father being at the time United States Minister to the Court of St. James. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1846 and served with the army in Mexico. After his discharge from the colonelcy of the 6th Cavalry he became commander of the Veteran Reserve Corps. He died October 17th, 1893.

[2] This weapon was nine feet long, with an eleven inch, three-edged blade. The staff was of Norway fir, with a ferrule and counter-poise at the heel. Each lance bore a scarlet swallow-tailed pennant. They were made under the supervision of the titled European officers attached to the staff of Major. Gen. McClellan who probably suggested the innovation to him. The lance was discarded eventually, being unsuited to use in the South.

[3] "No organization in either the regular or volunteer service enjoyed a more enviable reputation in every respect, and its service was of so valuable a character to the Government that every endeavor was made by me, after its muster out, to have an organization formed, the nucleus of which should be such officers and men of the original regiment as were desirous of again entering the service."

Philip H. Sheridan,  
Major-Gen., U. S. A.

[4] The ad Provisional Cavalry was commanded by Col. Hampton S. Thomas, late major of the 1st Cavalry.

## The 2005 Gettysburg Focus Weekends Blue & Gray Education Society

September 9 - The Round Tops - Tim Smith - 9 AM-1PM  
September 9 - Devil's Den - Tim Smith - 2 PM-6 PM  
September 10 - The Beau Sabreur 1 - Andie Custer - 9 AM-1PM  
September 10 - The Beau Sabreur 2 - Andie Custer - 2 PM-6 PM  
September 11 - Kelly's Irish Brigade - Bob Baker - 9 AM-1PM

October 14 - Kil-Cavalry 1 - Andie Custer - 9 AM-1PM  
October 14 - Kil-Cavalry 2 - Andie Custer - 2 PM-6 PM  
October 15 - Stone's Bucktail Brigade - Bob Baker - 9 AM-1PM  
October 15 - Barksdale's Brigade - Bob Baker - 2 PM-6 PM  
October 16 - The Town of Gettysburg - Tim Smith - 9 AM-1PM

November 11 - Oak Ridge - Tim Smith - 8:30 AM-12:30 PM  
November 11 - The Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association -  
Tim Smith - 1:15 PM-5:15 PM  
November 12 - The Stonewall Brigade - Bob Baker - 8:30 AM-12:30 PM  
November 12 - Kelly's Irish Brigade - Bob Baker - 1:15 PM-5:15 PM  
November 13 - Hancock the Superb - Andie Custer - 9 AM-1PM

#### Pricing and Registration Instructions:

Programs are individually priced at \$60 with an entire weekend costing \$300 for all 5 programs. There are no discounts and each program must be paid by check or credit card (Visa, Mastercard or American Express) at or before the event.

Programs include transportation to and from the meeting point to the tour, usually by 15 passenger van, bottled water and light snacks. A lunch break is included between programs; however, it is not an included feature.

Due to the short and intense nature of the tour rest room stops are not planned and are by exception. Registrations may be mailed to BGES PO Box 129, Danville, VA 24543, or faxed to 434-836-3292 with credit card details or phoned in toll free to 1-888-741-2437. Walk ups accepted on a space available basis. Make checks payable to BGES.

## Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers for 2005/2006

August 11, 2005 - Thursday  
**Show And Tell Night**

Members bring in their favorite Civil War item,  
Review a favorite book, Talk about their ancestor,  
Etc. **THIS IS YOUR NIGHT!**

September 8, 2005 - Thursday  
**Hugh Boyle**

President, Delaware Valley CWRT, Historian on the  
Lincoln Assassination.  
Topic: *That Scoundrel Dan Sickles*

October 13, 2005 - Thursday  
**James Mundy**

Director of Library and Historical Collections at the  
Union League of Philadelphia  
Topic: *The Tanner Manuscript, A Handwritten  
Documentation of The Events of April 14, 1865,  
The Night Abraham Lincoln was Assassinated*

November 2, 2005 - Wednesday  
**Ben Maryniak**

President of the Buffalo CWRT, Author, Expert on  
New York in the Civil War  
Topic: His New Book Faith in the Fight: *Civil War  
Chaplains*

#### NOTE CHANGE IN MEETING DATE

December 8, 2005 - Thursday  
**Michael Wunsch**

Topic: *Abraham Lincoln's Visit to Philadelphia and  
The Great Central Fair, June 16, 1864*

January 12, 2006 - Thursday  
**TBA**

February 9, 2006 - Thursday  
**Ed Root And Jeff Stocker**

Authors, Members of the CWRT of Eastern PA  
Topic: *Their New Book, Massachusetts  
Remembered: The 15th, 19th, & 20th Massachusetts  
Regiment at Gettysburg*

**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.**

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## Gettysburg Guides Plan Fall Seminar On Battle's 1st Day

The Association of Licensed Battlefield Guides at Gettysburg will host a seminar on the first day of battle from Friday to Sunday, Sept. 9-11. "The war had ... been brought to our very door" will give a comprehensive look at the Union 1st and 11th Corps' retreats on Day 1, the lighting in the streets, and the impact on the town which was transformed into a battlefield. The seminar based at the Gettysburg Hotel will include an opening reception and five meals, four field walks and a slide program. Licensed Battlefield Guides Susan Boardman, Charles Fennell, Robert Housch, Richard Kohr, Wayne Motts and Timothy Smith will make presentations. On Friday evening the "Seminary Ridge in Peace & War" field walk will include a tour of the famous "Old Dorm" building of the Lutheran Seminary, including the seldom-seen area just below the cupola where Gen. John Buford observed the fight west of town. The "Running the Gauntlet" field walk on Saturday morning will give a step-by-step examination of the Union 1st Corps retreat from Seminary Ridge to Cemetery Hill. The afternoon walk "It Seemed a Furious Hurricane Passed Over the Town" will tell how residents saw the town transformed into a battlefield. After the banquet, Timothy Smith will give a slide program, "Gettysburg, Then & Now." Sunday morning's walk will be "The Flying Dutchmen" following the route of the 11th Corps retreat and re-examining significant episodes to see if the "Flying Dutchmen" deserve to be so belittled. Registration deadline is Aug. 12. The seminar cost is \$285 for members and guides and \$300 for others. Payment should be mailed to Fall Seminar, P.O. Box 4152, Gettysburg, PA 17325. For information write [albseminar@hotmail.com](mailto:albseminar@hotmail.com) or call (717) 337-1709.

*Civil War News*

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### 4th Annual Blue & Gray Education Society (BGES) Massachusetts School of Law (MSL) Civil War Symposium

#### "The North in the Civil War"

Andover, Massachusetts October 1-2, 2005

Abraham Lincoln and the First Amendment  
Bleeding Kansas and the Coming of the Civil War  
The Civil War Bond Drives and the  
Construction of a New National Patriotism

A Georgian Looks at Sherman

"A Negro could stop a bullet as well as a white man"

The Triumph of the Union Army at Gettysburg

Abraham Lincoln and the March of Folly

The Bay State Goes to War, Massachusetts in 1861 & 1862

Contact: Rosa Figueiredo at MSL

500 Federal Street, Andover, MA 01810

Phone: 987.681.0800

Email: [rosal@msslaw.edu](mailto:rosal@msslaw.edu)

### Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

1805 Pine Street

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

215.735.8196

Founded January 1977

President: Mike Cananaugh

Vice President: Herb Kaufman

Treasurer: William George

Secretary: Tina Newberry

Annual Memberships

Students: \$12.50

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