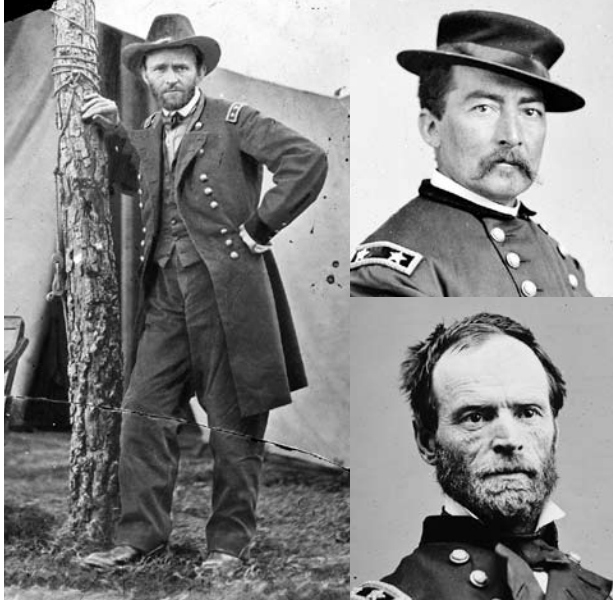


# Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



September 14, 2006, The One Hundred and Forty-Fifth Year of the Civil War



Photos: LOC

## **The Northern Command: Why the Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan Alliance Worked**

### **September 14th Thursday Meeting**

The September 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 and his topic will be **"The Northern Command: Why the Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan Alliance Worked"**. Roger has been a speaker at Old Baldy several times. He is a Teacher and Lecturer at the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, Civil War Institute of Delaware Valley, Chester County and Mainline Schools. He is a Civil War Guide for Antietam, Gettysburg and Civil War Washington. He is the Author on several books and papers on "The Copperhead Vallandigham". Roger is a member and officer of the Brandywine Valley CWRT PA, Camp Olden CWRT NJ, Delaware Valley CWRT NJ and Association of Mid-Atlantic CWRTs. Roger has also received Merit Awards, Special Recognitions and Awards of Distinctions on his contributions for the preservation of Civil War history. Roger's community service has included his work in the Boy Scouts of America and the teaching of evening education courses (history) in local schools.

### **The President's Letter**

We had another fine turnout to hear an enjoyable and informative program by our good friend **Jay Jorgensen** of the R. E. Lee CWRT of Central New Jersey. Jay talked about leadership at the battle of Gettysburg from a lawyer's standpoint (Jay is an attorney). There were plenty of heroes and goats but importantly, we learned of some heroes and goats not familiar to the average buff. We want to thank Jay and **Matt Borowick** for making the trip down. We hope they enjoyed their visit as much as we enjoyed seeing them again.

We have another old friend of the Old Baldy CWRT in September. **Roger Arthur** has presented several programs to our group in the past. Roger is probably the most active student of the war in the Delaware Valley. He takes and teaches classes at several area universities and colleges. He has presented programs at about every Civil War round table in the area. He has received several awards for his efforts in Civil War history and historic preservation. Again we will hear some lessons in leadership on the Union side. The topic this month will be, *The Northern Command: Why the Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan Alliance Worked*. Don't miss this one. As usual, we urge you to bring a friend or family member – or two!

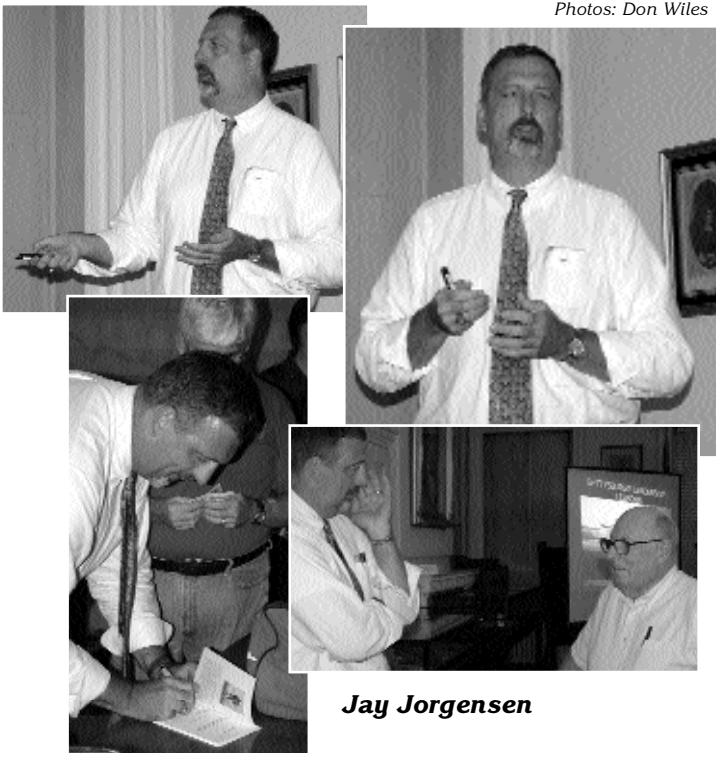
We are firming up our 30th Anniversary Dinner on Saturday January 20, 2007. We have confirmed **Dr. Richard Sommers**, the Chief Historian and Archivist at the U. S. Army Military History Institute at Carlisle Barracks, PA. His topic will be, *That Maryland Raid Upset My Plans: Ulysses S. Grant and Early's Raid*. Dick Sommers is one of the leading military historians in the country and we are looking forward a great night. This will not be a fund raising event – although we will have lots of doors prizes to give out to those attending – just a chance for members and their friends to celebrate 30 years of promoting Civil War history and supporting Civil War preservation.

### **MARK YOUR CALENDAR!**

See you all on September 14th. Don't forget to join us for dinner at the Marathon Restaurant, 19th and Spruce Sts. at 5:30 P.M. Museum opens at 6:30 P.M.

*Regards, Mike Cavanaugh, President*

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



**Jay Jorgensen**

**“Gettysburg Leadership Lessons for Lawyers (and non lawyers too!)”**

**Jay Jorgensen**, Historian, Author and Attorney, gave an outstanding presentation on the leadership qualities of the leading officers in the Gettysburg Campaign. He described the qualities and strategy that each commander brought to the battlefield. Some who were exceptional and some who should have not been there and how their leadership effected the outcome of the battle. Again we had a very informative and very entertaining meeting. Almost another full house... Jay is always excellent...

**Today in Civil War History**

**The Battles of South Mountain and Crampton's Gap September 14, 1862**

On October 15, 1862, Lieutenant John Williams Hudson of the 35th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry was finishing a rather lengthy letter for the folks back home. Although John had been present for duty during the whole Maryland Campaign, the bulk of the missive dealt with his experiences during the Battle of Antietam which had occurred a month earlier. Three days before Antietam John had also participated in the Battle of South Mountain on Sunday, September 14, 1862. However, when it came to his experiences on the mountain, Lieutenant Hudson could only bring himself to pen the following, "I have written nothing about So. Mountain, because it would be much work & poor pay."

Lieutenant Hudson's sentiment very much represents the prevailing view on the Battle of South Mountain to this day. Long overlooked as simply "The prelude to Antietam" and overshadowed by the horrible carnage which followed three days later at Sharpsburg, this one day's battle has been relegated to the backwaters of history. However, both Antietam and South Mountain, as well as the occupation of Frederick and the siege of Harpers Ferry, are but part of a larger Civil War event known as The Maryland

Campaign of 1862. Indeed, such has been the overwhelming influence of the Battle of Antietam that some historians have chosen to incorrectly label the events of early September 1862 as "The Antietam Campaign."

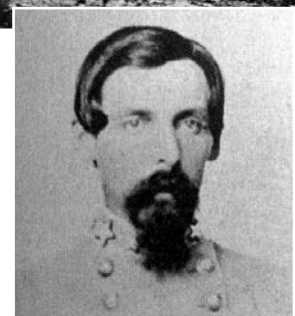
Rather than grouping all of the action which occurred on Sunday, September 14, 1862, under the single title of "The Battle of South Mountain," some historians feel that it is more accurate to use the term "The Battles on South Mountain." General McClellan had sent the VI Army Corps, under the command of General William B. Franklin, to attack the Confederate position at Crampton's Gap near the village of Burkittsville, Maryland. On the other side of Crampton's Gap lay Pleasant Valley and then, overlooking Harpers Ferry, Maryland Heights. On September 13, 1862, Confederate General Lafayette McLaws was attacking the Union defenders on the heights in preparation for the siege of Harpers Ferry. Franklin had been urged by McClellan to use all the intellect and activity he could exercise to destroy McLaws' command and relieve Harpers Ferry. Because McLaws was forced to remove some of his troops from Maryland Heights to defend the Union assault at Crampton's Gap, some historians feel that Franklin's attack at Crampton's Gap should be considered a part of the siege of Harpers Ferry.

Consequently, a case can be made to consider the fighting at the northern gaps to be the true "Battle of South Mountain." This narrative will center on the action at the northern gaps. This battle resulted from the unexpected clash of Union Major General Ambrose E. Burnside's vanguard of the Army of the Potomac and Confederate Major General Daniel Harvey Hill's rearguard of the Army of Northern Virginia. This battle was bitterly fought for the

*Wise Farm located on Old Sharpsburg Road, near the hottest action and the deaths of Garland and Reno at Fox's Gap.*



*Major General Jesse L. Reno killed at Fox's Gap.*



*Brigadier General Samuel Garland killed at Fox's Gap.*

*Photos: Voices of the Civil War*

possession of two passes over the crest of South Mountain at Fox's Gap and Turner's Gap.

The mid-morning combat at Fox's Gap saw one of the rare instances of actual hand-to-hand combat during the Civil War. Bayonets and clubbed muskets were used freely. Many veterans would remember the action "as hot as any in the entire war." The fighting at Fox's Gap claimed

the lives of two Generals, Confederate Brigadier General Samuel Garland and Union Major General Jesse Lee Reno, who both received mortal wounds on that bloody Sabbath. Two future presidents served at Fox's Gap. Both Rutherford B. Hayes and William McKinley served with the 23rd Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Hayes was severely wounded and taken to Middletown, where he recovered from his wounds. McKinley survived, only to die by an assassin's bullet on September 14, 1901; thirty-nine years to the day of the Battle of South Mountain.

Two days after the battle, on September 16, 1862, Union burial details at Fox's Gap dumped the bodies of fifty-eight dead Confederates down the well of a farmer named Daniel Wise and, in so doing, laid the foundation for one of the most persistent legends of the Maryland Campaign. In the years after the war this foul deed would be attributed to farmer Wise, who died before the legend became accepted as fact. The dead Confederates remained in the well for twelve years before being re-interred at the Confederate Cemetery in Hagerstown, Maryland.

In the area northeast of Turner's Gap, along what is now Dahlgren Road, Confederate Brigadier General Robert E. Rodes' lone brigade of 1,200 Alabama troops would have to do battle against Union General George G. Meade's Division of 4,000 men. This remarkable action has come to be known simply as "Rodes Resistance." The Pennsylvania Reserves under the command of General Meade included the famed "Bucktails" Regiment.

On the other side of Dahlgren road Union Brigadier General John P. Hatch would lead his division in an assault that would later earn him the Medal of Honor. The Union troops had started that morning near Frederick, Maryland, on the banks of the Monocacy River. The blue-coats marched, on a warm summer's day, fourteen miles to the battlefield. Many of the Confederates had a twelve mile march that morning from Hagerstown. Both armies had to fight after their strenuous journeys on some of the most difficult mountainous terrain of the Civil War.

In the center of the South Mountain Battlefield, immediately below Turner's Gap, the men of Union General John Gibbon's brigade would win special recognition for their action against the Confederate defenders of General Alfred H. Colquitt. After the Battle of South Mountain Gibbon's troops would simply be known as "The Iron Brigade." However, in contrast to other portions of the battlefield, here the terrain allowed the Southerners to hold their ground. Although Gibbon's men may have earned the name Iron Brigade it should be noted that Gen. Colquitt was hereafter known as the "Rock of South Mountain."

Approximately 25,000 Union and 10,000 Confederate troops fought at South Mountain. Casualties at the northern gaps of South Mountain were 4,856 killed, wounded, and missing. In terms of these casualties, losses at South Mountain were slightly greater than the war's first major battle at Bull Run. In terms of its strategic results and repercussions it ranks as one of the most important battles of the Civil War.

The full impact of the Battle of South Mountain is only now being fully appreciated. Brought about largely by the serendipitous finding of the "Lost Dispatch" this battle enabled General George B. McClellan to thwart the first invasion of the North by the Confederacy. It was The

Battle of South Mountain that prohibited Lee from taking his army into Pennsylvania, as most historians agree was his plan. This battle robbed Gen. Lee of the victory on northern soil that the South desperately needed for foreign recognition by England and France. Ultimately the Maryland Campaign was the Confederacy's best and last hope for that foreign recognition and intervention, and thereby southern independence. It was the Battle of South Mountain that brought about the end of the Maryland Campaign and dashed southern hopes for independence in 1862.

When one considers the tactical situation, there were times during the day that the Battle of South Mountain could have resulted in the destruction of a large part of General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia and, perhaps, an earlier conclusion to the war. A conclusion not favorable to the South. This battle saved Gen. Lee's army. As it came to pass, rather than being remembered as a key event in the Maryland Campaign, South Mountain has often been referred to as "skirmishing in the mountain passes," and has become the often overlooked prelude to that other battle at Sharpsburg three days later.

There is more involved than just tactical and strategic influences on a military campaign. The Battle of South Mountain was fought by people: husbands, fathers, sons, brothers, Americans all. As Gen. D. H. Hill would remember years later, "The last time I ever saw Generals McClellan and Reno was in 1848...in the City of Mexico. Generals Meade and Scammon had been instructors while I was at West Point. Colonel Magilton, commanding a brigade in Meade's Division, had been a lieutenant in my company in the Mexican War. Gen. John Gibbon (whose brigade pressed up the pike on the 14th of September at the battle of South Mountain) and his brother Lardull had been best men at my wedding. They were from North Carolina, but one brother took the Northern side, while the other took the Southern."

A bullet knows no geographical or historical distinction and for many of these men the slopes of South Mountain would be their last battlefield. Their story is much more than just the prelude to Antietam. The events of Sunday, September 14, 1862, are important in their own right and The Battle of South Mountain, irregardless of the "much work & poor pay" deserves to be considered as a separate and distinct engagement.

*The Central Maryland Heritage League Land Trust*

## **"The BOWER"**

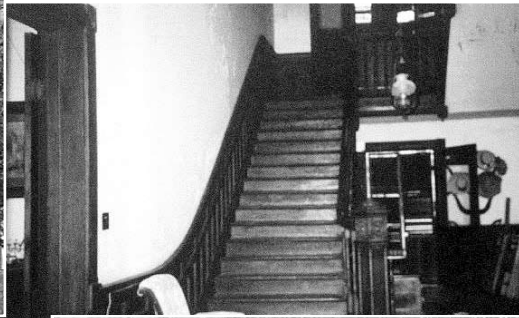
*Article by: Bill Hughes, Author and Member OBCWRT*

Soon after the battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862, General J.E.B. Stuart established his headquarters at a retreat not far from Martinsburg. The location was at "The Bower" a delightful family plantation of Stephen Dandridge. It was a very large property that was located far enough off the beaten path that there was privacy for all. The house, completed in 1806, sat on a hill facing the Opequon Creek and mountains to the west. The house had about 14 rooms and a grove of stately oaks in the front. In the back were flower gardens, tall pines and a large vegetable garden. This was all cared for by about 100 slaves.



"The Bower" today Photo: Bill Hughes

Foyer and staircase  
Photo: John W. Thompson, IV



Sketch by war correspondent Frank Vizetelly, for the Illustrated London News, in 1862. Shows Sweeney on the banjo.  
Photo: Off the internet



General Stuart established his headquarters here some time between September 21st and 28th. Army tents were spread on a ridge among the massive oaks while patrols were set out and JEB took care of his paper work. Horses and mules were grazing all over the place with plenty of food and water for the animals. Dandridge had several daughters and their female cousins available to entertain the officers as the area turned into one grand party. Stuart's headquarters entourage was now perhaps the army's largest, and his camp at The Bower was the envy of all commands. Under giant oaks on the plantation were the tents and an endless procession of officers, couriers, scouts, the general's escort, musicians and servants. The house had several large rooms on the first floor that was used by the officers, with daily musicals and dancing centered in the great hall.

The ladies took advantage of the presence of the soldiers by accompanying them on daily strolls, horseback rides, and boat outings on the Opequan Creek flowing through the plantation. Formal teas in the afternoon were followed by music and dancing at night. There was much flirting with Stuart, who was married. However, he joined in, apparently kissing some of the young women who were clamoring for his attention. Some even tore buttons from his uniform for souvenirs, while others begged for locks of his red hair. Stuart soaked up the adulation like a sponge, but his close aides insisted that he never strayed farther from Flora, his wife, than kissing. #4

Half the staff was in love with the Dandridge girls or their visiting cousins, and the house was under constant siege. The Gallant John Pelham courted several and squired them in a captured army wagon painted an unmilitary yellow. He had a very romantic relationship with a Miss Sallie Dandridge while at the Bower, may have even been engaged. #5 Couples wandered in the woodland and boated on Opequan Creek. Dancing shook the big house almost nightly, and tea was an inevitable rite of the afternoons. There were charades and parlor games; public kissing was a feature of every gathering, with Stuart in the midst of it.

Meals were served under a tent fly at a long table, and drew many visitors. Food was plentiful, for people of the region showered Stuart with gifts. #4

October the 7th found The Bower host to a lively ball for families from Martinsburg, Charlestown, Sheperdstown and officers, that lasted until dawn. This was when the very large (about six feet four and 250 pounds) Major Heros

Von Borke put on a performance not to be soon forgotten. He dressed as a Pennsylvania farmer's wife and danced about with another officer dressed as the farmer. He was quite a sight with his cavalry boots showing underneath a white skirt. #4 Jeb, with great laughter and tears running down his face, said, " My dear Von Borke... Your appearance as a woman will never fade from my memory." #2-P37

On October the 8th, word came that they were to head for Pennsylvania soon. Another ball was held with music until about 11:00 when the men retired to their tents. Jeb was busy with paper work until about 1:00 when he called for more music as a farewell serenade to the ladies of the Bower. They held a torch light concert that was looked down on by the ladies from their windows. Stuart joined in and played the banjo and sang four solos. #1- P212-214

After the raid on Chambersburg on the 11th there were tales to tell. The first riders arrived at The Bower about daylight on the 13th, with Jeb reaching there at noon. The music began as soon as they arrived with Sweeney's banjo, buglers and Stuart's Band. The band consisted of Sam Sweeney on banjo, Bob Sweeney on fiddle and Stuart's mulatto servant on bones. (7) The women came out and joined in with the men as they celebrated their success at Chambersburg. Von Borke noted that Stuart was " the hero of the occasion," and he received many a pretty compliment from fair lips." Von Borke and others performed their usual charades and the merriment lasted well into the night once again. #1- P236

After being driven back by McCellan's men at Snicker's Gap on the 28th, Jeb made a final adieu to The Bower, in the pouring rain on the 29th.

Stuart would make one last appearance at The Bower immediately after the battle of Gettysburg. During the

retreat, they passed through Martinsburg and Jeb had to see The Bower. He approached with his staff and couriers with buglers blowing. One might have thought that he had been successful at Gettysburg rather than the subject of much criticism. His camp was as gay as it had ever been. #1- P350

Today, The Bower is still owned by descendents of Stephen Dandridge, and remains much as it was in 1862, as time seems to stand still in this remote area. Some modifications have been made over the years, but for the most part it retains its historic appearance. Most of the out buildings are original and several of the old oak trees are witness trees. The officers tents were located among these oaks on the ridge just south of the front lawn. The guards and enlisted men as well as the horses camped across the road near the Opequon Creek.

Another connection to The Bower involves one of General Lee's horses. During the battle of Second Manassas, Lee while dismounted and holding Traveller's bridle was injured. Traveller was spooked by something, jumped and pulled Lee down, breaking both of his hands. This caused Lee to travel in an ambulance or to be lead around by an

aid for some time. Jeb Stuart, purchased Lucy Long from Stephen Dandridge at The Bower for Lee. She was lower and easier for Lee to mount and she was an also an easy ride. Lee rode her for two years until when in the lines around Petersburg she was found to be with foal. After the war Lucy Long would often be seen carrying ladies of Lexington along side of Gen Lee on Traveller. Lucy died at age 34 in 1891. #3

- #1 *Jeb Stuart, The Last Cavalier*, by Burke Davis, Bonanza Books, New York, 1957
- #2 *To Die Game*, by Patrick Brennen, Farnsworth House, Military Impressions, Gettysburg, Pa 17325, 1998
- #3 *General R. E. Lee's War-Horses, Traveller and Lucy Long.*, Southern Historical Society Papers, Vol. XVIII, Richmond, Va., January-December, 1890. Taken from the Richmond Dispatch, August 10, 1886.
- #4 *Fiery Dawn*, by Sharyn Kane and Richard Keeton, Marietta, Georgia
- #5 *"The Bower" and the Dandridge family*, by Joan Brzustowicz, John Pelham Historical Society
- #6 *Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence*, Heros Von Borke, J.S. Sanders & Co., Nashville, 1999.
- #7 *Horses, Hostages, and Apple Cider*, J.E.B. Stuart's 1862 Pennsylvania Raid, John W. Thompson, IV, Mercersburg Printing, Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, 2002.

## The National Tribune



The base rock of the 91st Pennsylvania Regiment Infantry (The first and smaller of the two monuments that has the inscription of the death of Hazlett.

C.E.HAZLETT FELL  
COM'G BATT'Y D U.S.ART'Y IN  
BATTLE JULY 2ND 1863.

The two monuments of the 91st Pennsylvania Regiment Infantry located on Little Round Top

Photos: Don Wiles

### Coffee On Little Round Top

#### Hard Times in Trying to Get Something for the Boys to Drink.

May 19, 1904.

by W. C. Reiff., Co. H. 91st Pa. (Carlsbad. N.M.)

W. C; Reiff. Co. H, 91st Pa., writes from Carlsbad, N.M.: "Warren sent Weed's Brigade to the summit of the famous elevation: the boys did their level best until sundown, with other commands, to hold the position, which they did.

My company had only 13 men in that battle. On the morning of July 3 the officers permitted one or more men from a company to pass down the east slope, to a spring at the base of the Found Top, get water, make coffee and return with it to the boys in line upon the summit. There was a shortage of coffee, just then, in Co. H, and it was determined that for once we would have all things in common, as they did once in New Testament times. Nine little coffee kettles were gathered, and all the coffee was collected and put into the nine little tin cans, holding about one quart each and having iron handles. I was selected to make the trip and the coffee, and started off on the mission. Let me assure you that that wasn't such an easy task as you might think. The rebel sharpshooters were in the tree-tops across Plum Run and in and about the Devil's Den, busy in efforts to shoot and to kill off more of Weed's, O'Rourke's, Vincent's and Hazlett's men, as they unhappily did the evening before. I soon secured the water, used a fire already prepared by others at the field hospital, and in a little while I was ready to return to the boys, who had not tasted coffee since they left Hanover, July 1. It was a comparatively easy matter to carry nine empty little kettles down there, though each had a little ground coffee in it; but getting back was the trouble.

I started for the summit, and had nearly reached there, with less trouble than one would expect, with such a loose combination of tinware and hot coffee to tote, when I, with

others who were tending the same way, were ordered by a very soldierly-looking, auburn-haired Sergeant of Battery D, 4th U.S. Art.—Griffin's old battery—to halt. God bless Griffin's memory forever—for where is a soldier who ever knew him who did not love him? The Sergeant informed us that in as much as Lee had commenced shelling our lines the fire from the sharpshooters had so increased that it would be inviting death for any one to attempt to cross the summit and reach the line of battle, which then was and still is, marked by a loosely thrown-up breastwork of stone, a little down the western slope. I wasn't itching to reach the boys just then, for the rebels were concentrating a fire of five or six batteries of artillery upon Little Round Top to demoralize and deceive, for this took place first a few hours before Pickett's charge of the afternoon of that day- July 3. Though young in years, I was no novice, and soon set my coffee kettles upon the ground, took cover under and back of the roots and earth and rocks that adhered to the roots of a big tree that lay partially prostrate. Here I took my chances along with a whole division of the Sixth Corps, which had just been hurried up and massed upon this east slope, in anticipation of a possible attack for recapture of the Round Top. It was sinful the way those boys of the good old Sixth Corps had to lie there and be mutilated by shot and shell of the enemy,

unable to return a shot! A shell struck the ground near me; exploded and sent masses of earth and a hail of dirt into the air- At last the firing ceased and the Sergeant informed us that we could make an effort to reach our commands. I seized my kettles, cautiously reached the summit, made a stooping run and arrived at my company's position just about where the monument of the 91st Pa. now stands. I was cheered and congratulated by the boys for my success in running the gantlet in safety, going and coming. Immediately I distributed my nine kettles among the boys and they proceeded to do their part; but in a moment or two complaints commenced to come in all around. They said that their kettles had much more dirt than coffee in them, and I had to give an accounting. I did as best I could, by telling them of the shell exploding and throwing the dirt into the air, which, in part, was drawn by gravitation into the nine little kettles. The boys took it good-naturedly, and imbibed the questionable beverage. They did not smell coffee again until the evening of July 5. when we not only drew rations in plenty, and had not only our hot coffee, but had the news read to us that Vicksburg had surrendered, and we were more than happy.

"Nearly every one of that 13 has fought his last battle."

## I got a Postcard today...

Years past one form of communication was the Postcard. It was one of the major ways of letting family or friends know where you were and how much you "wished they were here"... There are many Postcard collectors today and many different "Topicals" to collect... They can be found at Antique Shops, Garage Sales, Ebay and Postcard Trade Shows... I only pick up ones every now and then that I have an interest in... The Civil War of course... They put many related Civil War items (Monuments, Houses, Farms, Battlefields, Cemeteries, Generals and etc.) on the cards... It has become a very popular item and the price of these cards has risen in the past few years... It

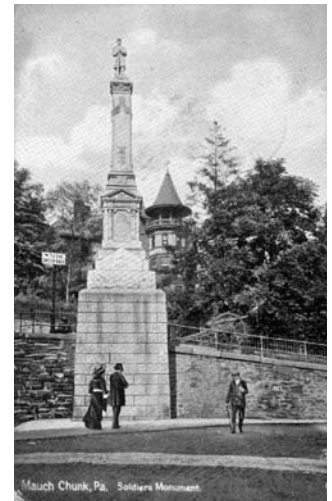


This card shows a boulder memorial to Daniel Decatur Emmett the author of "Dixie" at the Knox County Memorial Building in Mount Vernon, Ohio - Postmarked 1940



This is the Soldiers and Sailors Monument in Binghamton, New York - Postmark 1905

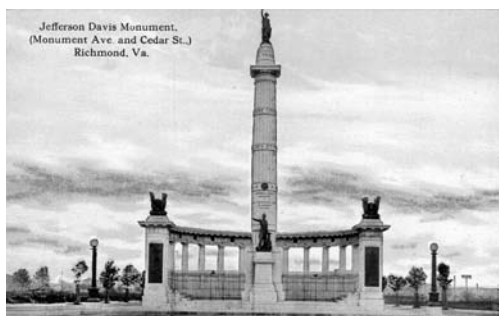
This is the Soldiers Monument in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania - Postmark 1908



"Old Abe" The Mascot of the 8th Wisconsin Infantry. Old Abe became the image for the 101st Airborne in WWII - Postmarked 1919



This is the Soldiers Monument in Indianapolis, Indiana - No Postmark or Published date



This card is the Jefferson Davis Monument on Monument Avenue and Cedar Street in Richmond, Virginia No Postmark or Published date

This card is for  
Cliff (Charlie  
Weaver) Arquette's  
Soldiers Museum  
located in the  
National Soldier's  
Orphan Homestead  
in Gettysburg,  
Pennsylvania  
- No Postmark or  
Published date



has now become another way of persevering the Civil War History... I know there are more of you out there and maybe would like to contribute some of your unique cards (scanned images) to our newsletter... they can be scanned in Greyscale and Emailed to me... [cwwives@comcast.net](mailto:cwwives@comcast.net)

### Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers for 2006

September 14, 2006 - Thursday

#### **Roger Arthur**

Historian, Lecturer and Teacher

Topic: *The Northern Command: Why the Grant, Sherman, Sheridan Alliance Worked*

October 12, 2006 - Thursday

#### **Hugh Boyle**

President of the Delaware Valley CWRT,  
Instructor of Civil War at Manor College

Topic: *Civil War Marriages*

November 16, 2006 - Thursday

#### **Herb Kauffman**

Vice-President Of The Old Baldy CWRT. Treasurer,  
Del-Val CWRT., Gettysburg Historian

Topic: *History and Development of the Gettysburg Battlefield, 1864 through 1910*

December 14, 2006 - Thursday

#### **Steve Wright**

Past President of the Old Baldy CWRT, Past Curator of the Civil War Library and Museum, Historian

Topic: *Minnesota Sioux Uprising*

January 20, 2007 - Saturday

#### **Old Baldy CWRT 30th Anniversary Dinner**

Williamsons Restaurant , Route 611, Horsham, PA.

Special guest speaker

#### **Dr. Richard Summers,**

Chief Archivist and Historian

at the U. S. Army Military History Institute at Carlisle, PA.

Topic: *That Maryland Raid Upset My Plans:*

*Ulysses S. Grant and Early's Raid.*

Dinner at 7 P.M and program at 8 P.M. Cost \$35.00 per person.  
RESERVATIONS ARE REQUIRED. Contact Mike Cavanaugh at (610) 867-8231 or e-mail [chief96pbi@rcn.com](mailto:chief96pbi@rcn.com) for information.

**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 610-867-8231 or  
[chief96pbi@rcn.com](mailto:chief96pbi@rcn.com)**

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

***You're Welcome to Join Us!***

## The Civil War Institute

**Sponsored by the Delaware Valley Civil War Round  
Table at Manor College**

### Fall 2006 Schedule

*All classes are Act 48 approved*

**Civil War Series Overview (1861-1865)** - This series provides the big picture of the events that led to the war, the major battles and the after-effects that still impact our nation today. This is a 6-week program. This Core Course runs for 6 Thursdays, September 7 through October 12. \$70

**Life of the Common Soldier** - The common soldier of the Civil War marched over dusty and often muddy roads to fight in the bloodiest battles ever seen in the Western Hemisphere. Yet they were scarcely heard publicly in their own time. Here is an examination of how they lived, what they believed and why they left home to volunteer to fight, and how they fought and died. Individual deeds, joys and hardships were recorded in thousands of letters and diaries; here is an opportunity to share their experiences. This Core Course will be presented by Herb Kaufman for 6 Mondays, September 25 through October 30. \$70

**John Brown and Harper's Ferry** - What kind of man was John Brown? What led him to his self-righteous crusade for freedom that involved acts of lawless violence? This course answers these questions and tells of those who helped him, encouraged him and supported him. It will show how his dream of a slave rebellion ended in his death. John Brown was an important link in the chain of events that led to the Civil War. The course will reveal the man, his mission and his place in American history. Pat Caldwell will lead this elective course for 3 Wednesdays, October 25 through November 8. \$40

**Sherman's March to Victory** - Follow General William Tecumseh Sherman's mighty western army as it fights through Dalton, Resaca, Pickett's Mill and Kennesaw Mountain, finally to capture Atlanta. Then Sherman breaks loose from his supply line and sweeps along a 60-mile-wide path of destruction, making Georgia howl in what has been called the first modern, total-war strategy. He captures Savannah, the Mother City of Georgia, as a Christmas gift to President Lincoln, proceeds on to Columbia, S.C., and then to the final battle against his wily old foe, General Joseph Johnston, at Bentonville, N.C. Join Frank Avato for this elective course for 3 Thursdays, November 2 through November 16. \$40

**Civil War Potpourri** - This brand-new course will cover a different topic each week, hosted by a different member of the Round Table. On the agenda are the Critical Role of Horses in the Civil War, Notable Civil War Marriages, Spies for the Blue and Gray, How the Press Covered the War, the Women's War, and a final panel discussion on Heroes, Rogues and Lunatics - Memorable Personalities of the War. This exciting elective will cover 6 Mondays, November 6 through December 11. \$70

**Classes will run from 6:30 till 8:30 pm**

**Manor College  
700 Fox Chase Road  
Jenkintown, PA**

**Call (215) 884-2218 to register.**

## **Blue & Gray Education Society 2006-2007 Schedule**

BGES is Proud to Announce its 2006 Schedule for Tours and Seminars: Details of programs and registration forms will be available from December 1st. To be added to the mailing list for any particular program please email [bgesbill@aol.com](mailto:bgesbill@aol.com). Make sure to provide your snail mail address and phone number. Registration forms will be available on line from December 1st and as completed.

September 13-16: Great Issues of Gettysburg: The Sickles-Meade Controversy. Staff announcement pending. Based in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

September 25-29: America's Cradles of Revolution: Charleston, SC with Ed Bearss and Rick Hatcher based in Charleston, South Carolina

September 30-October 1: 5th Annual Massachusetts School of Law and BGES Annual Symposium, The North in the Civil War: Lincoln and His Generals. Staff announcement pending, based in Andover, Massachusetts

October 13-15: Gettysburg FOCUS Weekend 2006 Part 1: Five different four hour tours with some of the best of Gettysburg Licensed Battlefield Guides, based in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

October 18-21: The Vicksburg Campaign Part 4: Grant Disposed of Johnston (Grindstone Ford to Jackson) with Parker Hills and Len Riedel, based in Vicksburg, MS.

November 10-12: Gettysburg FOCUS Weekend 2006 Part 2: 5 more different four hour tours with some of the best of the Gettysburg Licensed Battlefield Guides, based in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

November 16-18: BGES Staff Ride of the Battle of South Mountain, Crampton's Gap and Maryland Heights with Dennis Frye, Tom Clemens, Corky Lowe and Al Preston based in Hagerstown, Maryland

December 11-16: Cajuns, Coonasses and War with Ed Bearss and others based in New Orleans, Louisiana.

February 1-3, 2007: Sherman's March through South Carolina with Stephen Wise starting from Savannah, GA. Part of the BGES' Discovering the Civil War series.

February 25-March 6, 2007: Monterrey is Ours: Zachary Taylor in Mexico with Ed Bearss and Neil Mangum starting from San Antonio with three days in Monterrey (passport needed). This tour will include The Texas War of Independence, The Alamo, Goliad, Brownsville and Palmito Ranch (Last battle of the Civil War). Part of the Bearss Archives Series (a commitment BGES has made to build the battlefield archives of Ed Bearss)

March 14-17, 2007: BGES Staff Ride of Shiloh with Parker Hills and Len Riedel (Wiley Sword has been invited to join faculty) based in Corinth, Mississippi. BGES' Advanced Level Study of the Civil War

April 1-5, 2007: Revolutionary Decision in the Carolinas: General Greene and Lord Cornwallis Fight for Control of the South with Ed Bearss based in Charlotte, NC. Part of the Bearss Archives series (a commitment BGES has made to build the battlefield archives of Ed Bearss).

[blue-grayedsoc@mindspring.com](mailto:blue-grayedsoc@mindspring.com)  
[www.blue-and-gray-education.org](http://www.blue-and-gray-education.org) 888-741-2437

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

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