

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



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

The Minnesota Sioux Uprising

**December 14th
Thursday Meeting
7:00 P.M.**



The **Sioux Uprising**, also known as the **Dakota Conflict** or the **U.S.-Dakota War of 1862**, was an armed conflict between the United States and several eastern

bands of the Dakota people (often referred to as the Santee Sioux) that began on August 17, 1862, along the Minnesota River in southwest Minnesota. Skirmishes in the following weeks claimed hundreds of lives. The number of Native American dead is unknown, while estimates of settlers who died range between 300 and 800—one of the largest tolls on American civilians to ever occur. The conflict also resulted in the largest mass execution in U.S. history, when 38 Dakota men, convicted of murder and rape, were hanged in Mankato, Minnesota. This was the first major armed engagement between the U.S. and Dakota, though it would not be the last.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/>

The December 14th Meeting of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table **will start at 7:00 pm** on Thursday at the Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum at 1805 Pine Street in Philadelphia. **Steve Wright** will be the speaker and his topic will be **"The Minnesota Sioux Uprising"**. Steve has a BA (History) St. John's University (Collegeville, MN), MA (History) University of Minnesota-Duluth, MLS - Drexel University. He has been a two-time President of the Old Baldy CWRT, former Curator Civil War Library and Museum, former National Park Service Ranger (including Independence National Historical Park and Gettysburg National Military Park), author of 2 books, contributor to 7 others, and author of 300+ articles and reviews having appeared in such publications as Civil War News, Blue and Gray, America's Civil War, and Civil War Times. Currently a reference librarian with the Free Library of Philadelphia and resides in the City of Philadelphia with wife Irene and one neurotic cat

Open Letter to All Members of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

Those of you who have been members of the Old Baldy CWRT for the past three or four years must have noticed a severe drop in our membership; membership that has held for years at well over one hundred. We now have fifty-three paid members with several ready to be dropped. With an average loss of ten per year we will probably be under forty come 2007 when over 50% of memberships come due.

This fact, consequently, has affected our turnout at meetings. There have been several meetings where less than ten people attended. This is an embarrassment to the speaker and the Old Baldy CWRT. In our round table's by-laws it states, *The purpose of this organization will be to promote education in regard to the American Civil War and to encourage the preservation of Civil War sites.* It is very hard to promote education with less than 20% of the membership attending a meeting and to encourage the preservation of Civil War sites with no money in the treasury. But make no mistake about it; we are most grateful to the members who, in the past, attended most of the meetings and came forward to serve as officers, edit our newsletters, and participated in fund raising activities. They have held this round table together over the past several years. Since we can't afford to bring speakers from long distances we have in the past months limited our speakers to those who are local and we are indeed fortunate to have so much talent close-by.

At the last two meetings of your Board of Directors the state of affairs of the round table were discussed at length. At the last meeting it was decided to consider dissolving the Old Baldy CWRT. This is a painful decision that, we believe, had to be made. But in order to allow the full participation of the members of our round table in this decision we will take the following steps:

This open letter will be published in our November and December newsletters. At the December meeting we will start at **7 P.M.** and begin the regular meeting at 8 P.M. We ask all members to attend this meeting at 7 P.M. and offer their opinions. *Those who are unable to attend we ask you to contact me at my e-mail address*

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

chief96pbi@rcn.com. Those without e-mail may contact me at (610) 867-8231 or by mail at 2245 Aspen Court, Bethlehem, PA. 18020.

As you may know I am the only founding member left who is a dues paying member of our round table. Personally this has been a very difficult decision for me to make but one that, I believe, had to be made. We, the Board, thank you all for your past support, but now we want and need your input. Please come forward and let us know your thoughts.

Sincerely,

Mike Cavanaugh
President, Old Baldy Civil War
Round Table of Philadelphia

The President's Letter

Twelve brave souls weathered the wind and rain to hear a very interesting and informative program by our vice-president, **Herb Kaufman**. He gave us a detailed history of the Gettysburg NBP augmented with lots of slides and a hands-on display of rare photos, books, and relics that Herb has been collecting over many years. We saw that there were many changes to the park over the years and these changes continue today – some good, some bad - with the new visitor's center, tree clearing, and land acquisition. Always a special thanks to Herb for staying late to keep the Museum open for our meetings.

Our December meeting will be a program by our former two-time president **Steve Wright**. Steve, former curator of the Civil War Library and Museum and author on the Irish Brigade, will talk about the Minnesota Sioux Uprising . This is a part of the Civil War that we are probably not to familiar with. It will be a interesting night I'm sure because Steve's research into a subject is exhaustive.

In this issue you will see my "Open Letter to the Members of the Old Baldy CWRT" published again. Please read it carefully and be prepared to attend the December 14th meeting – which begins at 7 P.M. – and offer your views on the state and future of our round table. If you can't make the meeting you may contact me by e-mail at Chief96pbi@rcn.com or by mail at 2245 Aspen Court, Bethlehem, PA. 18020 – (610) 867-8231. **WE NEED YOUR INPUT!**

In a few weeks you will receive a mailing of a registration form for our 30th Anniversary Dinner on Saturday January 20, 2007. We are hoping for a great turnout. If you have never heard **Dr. Richard Sommers** you are in for a treat. He is one of the leading military historians in the country – and an old friend of the Old Baldy CWRT - and his programs are top notch and well received.

REMEMBER: We meet for dinner at the Marathon Restaurant, 19th and Spruce Sts. at 5:30 P.M. The museum will open at 6:30 P.M.

Hope you all had a good Thanksgiving.

Regards, Mike Cavanaugh, President

Today in Civil War History

**Lincoln pardons his sister-in-law
December 14, 1863**

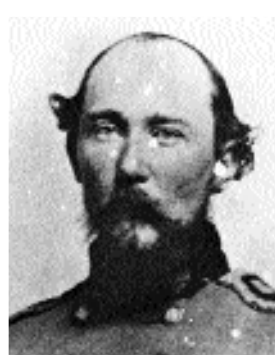
President Lincoln announces a grant of amnesty for Mrs. Emilie Todd Helm, Mary Lincoln's half sister and the widow of a Confederate general. The pardon was one of the first under Lincoln's Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction, which he had announced less than a week before. The plan was the president's blueprint for the reintegration of the South into the Union. Part of the plan allowed for former Confederates to be granted amnesty if they took an oath to the United States. The option was open to all but the highest officials of the Confederacy.



Emilie Todd Helm

Emilie Todd Helm was the wife of Benjamin Helm, who, like the Lincolns, was a Kentucky native. Lincoln was said to be a great admirer of Helm, a West Point and Harvard graduate. Lincoln had offered Helm a position in the U.S. Army, but Helm opted to join the Confederates instead. Helm led a group of Kentuckians known as the "Orphan Brigade," since they could not return to their Union-held native state during the war. Helm was killed at the Battle of Chickamauga in September 1863.

After her husband's death, Helm made her way through Union lines to Washington. She stayed in the White House



Brigadier General Benjamin Hardin Helm, CSA

and the Lincolns tried to keep her visit a secret. General Daniel Sickles, who had been wounded at Gettysburg five months prior, told Lincoln that he should not have a rebel in his house. Lincoln replied, "General Sickles, my wife and I are in the habit of choosing our own guests. We do not need from our friends either advice or assistance in the matter." After Lincoln granted her pardon, Emilie Helm returned to Kentucky.

ment of his attempt to capture Knoxville, an area of intense anti-Confederate sentiment.

HistoryChannel

This Monument marks the site where Brigadier General Benjamin Hardin Helm, CSA was mortally wounded on September 20, 1863 at the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia



Photos: Emilie Helm - Lincoln, Benjamin Helm - Images of War, Helm's Monument - Don Wiles

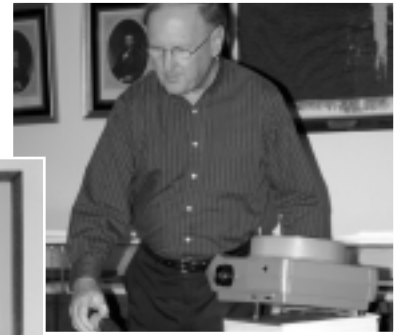
November 16 Presentation

“History and Development of the Gettysburg Battlefield”

Herb Kaufman, Historian, Teacher and employee at the Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum, vice-president of the Old Baldy CWRT and treasurer for the Delaware Valley CWRT. Herb has always given an outstanding program and he accomplished it again on the history of the Gettysburg Battlefield Park. His presentation included slides, books and artifacts from his Gettysburg collection. His talk was about changes over the years and the ones that are soon coming... as always a great informative presentation by Herb.



Herb Kaufman



A “Make-A-Wish” Remembrance Day at Gettysburg November 19, 2006

Editor’s Note: This year once again I was invited by a group of fine Gentlemen and Ladies called the FOG Society to attend the Annual Remembrance Day Dedication and events at Gettysburg on November 19, 2006.

It is always a moving experience to hear those words spoken by Abraham Lincoln (Jim Getty) at the cemetery he gave those immortal words at... to hear an excellent moving address by Tom Brokaw on those generations who have built this country and what this generation can do to keep this country from being torn apart internally... to see the thousands of reenactors marching down the streets of Gettysburg that young Americans fought and died over 145 years ago... and to see the crowds of people along those streets and in the cemetery to witness these events of a rededication of those Americans who gave their lives to give us this country today.



Tom Brokaw, Former NBC Nightly News Anchor

This year there was a special young boy from Salt Lake City who was showing us what bravery is in the face of adversity... not facing cannons, guns and bullets on this battlefield... but a disease that causes progressive disability and possibly an early death... there is no cure...

Grant Brackner - Private, Army of the United States

*Article and Photos by:
Tina Grim, Program Manager,
Civil War Institute at Gettysburg College
Brian Matthew Jordan, Student Assistant,
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Joe Card, Professional Photographer
Binghamton, New York*



*The Brackner Family
Grant, Daniel, Adam, Emily*



Gettysburg Mayor Bill Troxell presenting the “Key” to the Town of Gettysburg to Grant as Abraham Lincoln (Jim Getty) stands by his side

Grant Brackner, a twelve-year-old Salt Lake City boy with cystic fibrosis, spent Dedication Day weekend with his family in Gettysburg as the Make-A-Wish Foundation helped him to realize his dream of experiencing life as a soldier. Grant received a full Union uniform donated by the Civil War Heritage Foundation and provided by Nancy Lare, owner of the Memories Past store in Gettysburg; his enlistment papers, and thirteen dollars in greenbacks. After being presented with a key to the city by Mayor Bill Troxell, Grant had the honor of driving President Lincoln (portrayed by Jim Getty) in the Remembrance Day parade. He also received special recognition at the Dedication Day ceremonies in the Soldiers’ National Cemetery, where he and his family had



Grant and Color Guard at the Soldier’s National Cemetery



Grant meets Abraham Lincoln (Jim Getty)

the opportunity to hear the address delivered by former NBC Nightly News anchor Tom Brokaw.

The Gettysburg Visitor's and Convention Bureau provided Grant and his family (father Daniel, mother Emily, and seven-year-old brother Adam) with VIP passes to local attractions, and the Gettysburg Gift Center presented a \$100 gift certificate. Tina Grim, program manager for the Civil War Institute at Gettysburg College, served as one of the Brackner's hosts during their three days in Gettysburg. Before coming to Gettysburg, the Brackner family also had the opportunity to visit Fort Indiantown Gap in Lebanon.



Grant helping to drive Lincoln to the Cemetery



Abraham Lincoln (Jim Getty) rededicating his Gettysburg Address



7th Maryland Infantry Regiment



A Pennsylvania Zouave Infantry Regiment



A Union Navy Unit



11th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiment with mascot "Sallie"



The Boys in Gray were also there



8th Georgia Infantry Regiment

"FOG Society - Promoting Civil War Education"

The Civil War Institute at Gettysburg College presents a week-long program each summer during the last week of June and includes lectures, battlefield tours, films and other special activities. The CWI has sponsored this Institute since 1983, and about 300 adults and students attend.

Scholarships to attend the annual Civil War Institute are available for high school juniors. Only first-time attendees are eligible for scholarships. They get to tour CW battlefields, historic sites, see films, attend lectures, meet and talk to leading CW historians and authors. A full scholarship covers a shared dorm room, board and tuition. Transportation costs are NOT covered by scholarship funds.

The FOG Society, a group of dedicated Civil War enthusiasts who attend the CWI, have been raising funds to sponsor student scholarships to the CWI to help young people further study the Civil War and the affect it had on the course of our country.

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"A Trip to The Bower"

Article and Photos by Bill Hughes Old Baldy CWRT Member

Since writing the article about "The Bower" in the September "Old Baldy Newsletter", I have had the distinct privilege to tour the building and grounds that were used



"The Bower" South end of house

by JEB Stuart some 144 years ago. My wife Marty and friends Susan and John Weighly from Powhatan, Virginia were greeted upon arrival by the current resident Louise McDonald for the pre-arranged tour. The McDonalds along with their three children live and work on this beautiful 350 acre property. They raise hay and train horses, and Louise makes and

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The FOG Society helps raise these funds by having an auction of CW/Military history books and artifacts every year at the CWI. To make the auction a success they need donations of books and artifacts. We all have lots of books and artifacts that our spouses would like us to diverse of one way or another. This is a chance to make them happy

and to help promote educating our young people in the Civil War era which is a special part of our history.

If you are interested in making donations please contact me at: email address (**cwwiles@comcast.net**) or phone: (**856.231.0269**) and I will have a contact be in touch with you... *Don Wiles, editor*



Chandelier still with Real Candle Power

sells a specialty line of soaps and lotions.

Our tour started as we went up the front steps to the large front porch and into the main entrance. This area, with the staircase is very spacious. It was the scene of several performances by Major Von Borke during JEB's visits. One could just imagine Von Borke doing

his silhouette performance behind a sheet in this area. We then visited the very large dinning room and parlor. Both had high ceilings and numerous windows that reached ceiling to floor. We then enjoyed tea and cookies on the beautiful



Jeb Stuart's Camp Site on Property

L shaped porch while our host, Louise, told us of the history of the house and the Dandridge family. She is a direct descendent of the Dandridges who owned "The Bower" during the civil war. There was a fire in the 1880's that started in the roof or attic area that gutted much of the interior. Family and friends were able to save most of the families belongings from the lower floors. In 4 to 5 months it had been fully restored in time for the Christmas Holidays. What a gorgeous scene it must have been in its prime.

We next took a walk down the path to where JEB and his men had camped in a grove of trees. Passing through a small ravine we saw several large oaks, believed to be witness trees. There was a small clearing where JEB's tent was, but the once famous Stuart Oak fell a few years ago and no longer exists. This would have been where the men were entertained by Sweeny and his banjo. On returning to the house we could view the south side that JEB saw as he would move to the house. A small porch was visible in

the rear of the house also.

Sitting on the large front porch, in September, the same time of year that JEB visited was awesome. I looked out across the spacious front lawn down towards the Opequon Creek and could almost see the officers and men in uniform walking and riding in a wagon or canoe with finely dressed young women. What a happy and relaxing scene it must have been for the men away from the war for a few days! The upkeep on a property such as this must be immense. This is virtually an unknown treasure that deserves to be preserved.



View from the Front Porch of "The Bower"



Author, Bill Hughes on the Front Steps of "The Bower"

DAKOTA (Sioux) Uprising

Causes

There will always be a difference of opinion as to the cause of the Dakota Uprising. Poor treatment of the Indians by government officials is a leading explanation. But, in truth, this was only one of many factors. The Dakota had been forced onto reservations by an insurgen- ce of white settlers. They had made treaties with the United States government. In these treaties the Indians agreed to move onto the reservations in return for a large sum of money. However, only a portion of the purchase price was ever paid. The government paid a stipulation

regularly, but the agents, to whom it was sent for distribution, often pocketed the larger portion of the money.

By 1862, the situation had reached the boiling point. The Dakota realized that many of the young men were off fighting the Civil War, thus leaving their homes and families unprotected. Then there was a winter starvation brought on by a crop failure the previous fall. The government payments were late again and the traders refused to issue credit to the Indians so that they could buy the much needed food. This further angered the already frustrated Dakota.

The Beginning

Then, on August 17, 1862, the fuse was lit to set off the explosive Uprising. Four braves were pillaging a hen's nest near the cabin of Robinson Jones at Acton in Meeker County. One of the braves objected to stealing a white man's property and the other three called the first a coward. To prove his courage, the first brave declared that he would approach the cabin and kill its white owner. The Jones family saw the braves approaching and fled to the house of their son-in-law, Howard Baker. The braves followed and killed Baker, Jones and three others, two of them women. Then the braves stole horses and rode to Chief Shakopee's camp and reported what they had done. Chief Shakopee immediately took them to Chief Little Crow.

The next night, a council of war was held. The chiefs decided to attack the Redwood Indian Agency the following morning, which was August 19th. The next morning, the Dakota attacked without warning. They killed several white men and then went on to attack New Ulm and Fort Ridgely.

Many years later the four braves were identified as Killing Ghost, Brown Wing, Breaking Up, and Runs Against Something When Crawling.

New Ulm

Bands of Dakota had begun attacking settlements and isolated farm families on the 18th of August. News had traveled quickly and frightened settlers had fled to New Ulm for safety. Other settlers fled to Mankato, which had organized a makeshift militia to hold off the expected attack. Though Mankato was never attacked, Indians did descend on New Ulm and Fort Ridgely.

The first attack on New Ulm occurred on August 19th, 1862. The afternoon before, Sheriff Roos had issued an order placing the local militia under arms. By noon on the 19th, only 42 men had been found sufficiently well armed to be assigned to the defense of the city. These 42 were organized into companies and assigned areas to guard. The rest of the men were "reserves", armed only with pitchforks and other crude weapons to be used in the event that the Indians broke through the fortifications. 16 men from Nicollet and Courtland and 12 horsemen from St. Peter also arrived in time to fight in the first battle. Around five o'clock the first night, a company of hastily assembled businessmen arrived from St. Peter just as the Indians were preparing to give up the struggle.

The city was evacuated and a train of 153 wagons carrying women, children and the wounded arrived in Mankato, after a thirty mile journey. Relief companies were immedi-

ately organized. Captain William Bierbauer of Mankato raised a company of 80 men and Captain John D. Zimmerman of South Bend raised a company of 73 men. Both companies set off for New Ulm and arrived on Wednesday the 20th of August. Le Sueur and St. Peter also sent more men to help in the defense. Martial law was declared and the companies were organized and began heavily fortifying the city. On Thursday, most of the South Bend Company elected to return to their homes because of the threat of an uprising on the part of the Winnebagoes, who lived near them. Even with this loss, the enrollment in the makeshift militia continued to increase.

On Saturday, the day of the second attack, the total had reached a total of well over eight hundred men, according to rosters furnished by company commanders. That day, the Dakota attacked a second time. Although most of the town was burned, the settlers managed to hold them off. Help arrived in the form of an advance guard under the command of General Sibley and 175 volunteer citizen horsemen. Demoralized, the Dakota fled, but they had done plenty of damage. Many settlers were dead or wounded and the town of New Ulm had been reduced to a smoking rubble. The only area of the town still standing at the end of the battle was the two block area the settlers had fortified.

Dakota Defeated

With nearby Fort Ridgely secure, General Sibley moved on to fight decisive battles at Birch Coulee and Wood Lake. The defeat at Wood Lake ended all organized Indian resistance and Little Crow fled, leaving his white captives with friendly Indians. Within a few days the 107 white captives and 162 mixed blood captives were turned over to Sibley at a place near the present-day city of Montevideo. Sibley named the place Camp Release and a 51-foot granite shaft was placed there as a monument to the end of the Dakota Uprising.

The Indian Trials and Executions

Many of the braves who had taken part in the Uprising fled west into the Dakota Territory. Others were captured and put on trial for their crimes. The trials began on October 25, 1862 because it took Sibley some time to move his captives to the Lower Sioux Agency. On some days the commission heard as many as 40 Indians before the board. Some captives were heard and sentenced in less than five minutes. In what is called a travesty of justice by some, 307 Dakota were sentenced to death and 16 others were given prison terms.

Although some of the generals favored immediate execution, permission was sought from President Lincoln because of the huge number of capital cases. President Lincoln ordered the execution postponed and the papers on each convict sent to Washington D.C. for study by authorized deputies of the President. He then had the deputies distinguish between the murderers and the rapists and those who had only been participants in the battle. The President made it clear that no man was to be hanged because he had fought for his tribe. While this was going on, General Sibley moved the condemned men to Camp Lincoln just outside of Mankato. On December 4th, a mob of vengeful Mankato citizens attempted to slay the condemned prisoners but were turned back by the soldiers.

The following day, the prisoners were moved to safer quarters within Mankato.

On December 6th, President Lincoln approved the death sentence for only 39 of the original 307 and pardoned the rest. He ordered the executions to take place on December 19, but then agreed to a week's delay to allow more time for the arrangements to be made. Missionaries spent much time before the execution preaching to the condemned and many of the prisoners were baptized. One Indian was given a last minute reprieve when it was shown that his only accusers were a pair of young boys.

On December 26th 1862, thirty-eight men were lead onto a platform. Thirty-eight nooses were placed around thirty-eight necks. The signal was given and an axe man severed the retaining rope with a single swing. The platform dropped out from under the feet of the condemned and thirty-eight men dangled from their necks until they died. Witnesses gave only a muffled cry as the platform dropped and then stood silently watching the largest mass execution ever to take place in the United States.

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

Core Courses for the Upcoming Semester:

The 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. The war will be examined year by year. This is a 6-week program you will not want to miss. Conducted by members of the Round Table. This course will be held on 6 Wednesdays – January 17, 24 & 31; February 7, 21 & 28 (no class February 14). \$70

The Lincoln Assassination – The assassination of our 16th president will be studied as an historical event. The military, social and legal aspects of 1865 will be analyzed. Special emphasis will be given to the conduct of the military commission that tried the alleged conspirators. Guilty or not guilty? Justice or no justice? Hugh Boyle will be the instructor for 6 Mondays – March 12, 19 & 26; April 2, 16 & 23 (no class April 9). \$70
Elective Courses for the Upcoming Semester:

Elective Courses:

Opening the War in the West – While 1862 was a near unbroken string of failures for the Army of the Potomac in the East, the Union forces had things much their own way in the West. The North's first great victory was Fort Donelson, where a quiet, unassuming little man named U.S. Grant became the national celebrity "Unconditional Surrender" Grant. But the butcher's bill was high, too. Shiloh was the war's first true bloodbath. Tragically, it was not the last. Join Jerry Carrier as he leads this class for 3 Thursdays – February 1, 8 & 15. \$40

Charleston Must Die! – Site of the longest siege in US history, Charleston, SC, beautiful, exotic, proud and passionate, was the Queen City of the South and the Evil Sister of Secession. Union military men lusted for her destruction and

The execution took place in front of what is now the Minnesota Valley Regional Library in Mankato. A monument has been raised in memorial to the thirty-eight killed that day. Article from WEB Site; <http://www.mnsu.edu/emuseum/history/oldmankato/1852-1900/siouxuprising.html>

CIVIL WAR  UNDERGROUND RAILROAD
Museum of Philadelphia

Show Your Colors by Supporting the Nation's Oldest Civil War Museum!

Tracing our roots to April 1865, we are the nation's oldest Civil War museum. Our collection of artifacts, photographs, works of art, archival materials, and a 10,000-volume library is one of the largest and most complete anywhere. We have items from every state involved in the Union war effort, and a variety of Confederate materials, also. Our Victorian-era building, located near Philadelphia's historic Rittenhouse Square, is open Thursday through Saturday from 11 to 4:30, with ten rooms showcasing many outstanding items from our collection.

Your contribution will allow us to continue operating the museum, conserving our collection, presenting educational and public programs, and planning for our relocation to an exciting new facility. Even a modest contribution will go far. And your contribution is fully tax-deductible. For more information, please contact us at 215-735-8196, or visit our website, www.cwurmuseum.org.

This fall, help support the Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum of Philadelphia. After all, as Mother Nature knows, there's no better time to show your colors!

1805 Pine Street • Philadelphia, PA 19038 • tel
215.735.8196 • fax 215.735.3812
www.cwurmuseum.org

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers for 2007

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 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

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

You're Welcome to Join Us!

capture. General Henry Halleck said: "I hope that by some accident the place may be destroyed, and a little salt should be sown upon its site [that] it may prevent the growth of future crops of nullification and secession." Federal ships and men besieged the city for almost 600 days to no avail until she was finally abandoned by her troops in February 1865. This course will take you on a journey beginning with the military and diplomatic maneuverings that led to the first shot on Fort Sumter, through the blockade and fighting around Charleston, to the final evacuation and capture of this most magnificent symbol of rebellion in American history. This class will be conducted by Frank Avato for 3 Mondays - February 19 & 26; March 5. \$40

City Life During the Civil War - Most of the Civil War's great battles were fought in remote, rural places like Shiloh or the Wilderness, or in small towns like Gettysburg. But while the war touched few of the nation's great cities directly, its impact on those cities' residents was devastating - and permanent. This course examines that impact in six great American cities - New York, Baltimore, Charleston, Richmond, Washington, and, of course, Philadelphia. Six members of the Round Table will lead this class for 6 Wednesdays - March 7, 14, 21 & 28; April 11 & 18 (no class April 4). \$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. Make sure to provide your snail mail address and phone number. Registration forms will be available online from December 1st and as completed.

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
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

President: Mike Cavanaugh
Vice President: Herb Kaufman
Treasurer: William George
Secretary: Tina Newberry

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

What's News?

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

The Civil War News

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

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