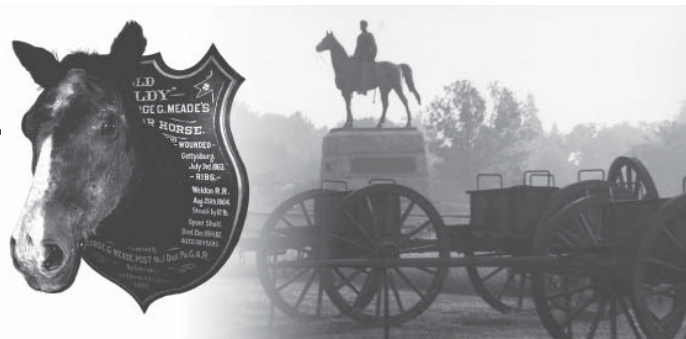


Old Baldy

Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

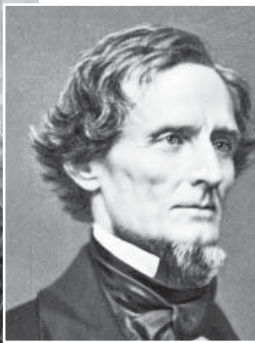


June 5, 2008, The One Hundred and Forty-Eighth Year of the Civil War

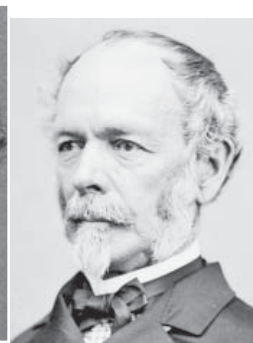
A Tragedy of Errors: Failure of the Confederate High Command in the Defense of Vicksburg



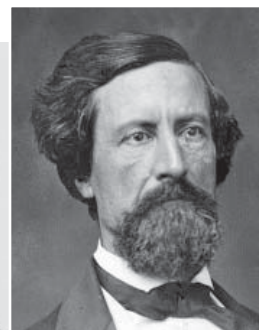
All Photos Library of Congress



Confederate States
President
Jefferson Davis



CSA General
Joseph Johnston



CSA Lieutenant General
John Pemberton

*at the June 5th meeting of Old Baldy
CWRT.*

On Thursday, June 5th, join us at the next meeting of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table, ***A Tragedy of Errors: Failure of the Confederate High Command in the Defense of Vicksburg***, by **Terrence J. Winschel**.

Unity of command is recognized the world over as one of the nine principles of war. Although these principles were not adopted by the United States Army until 1921, these very same principles guided the armies of the North and South during the Civil War and generals in blue and gray understood and appreciated these principles in much the same way as do officers of the modern-day army. Thus it is difficult to fathom why Confederate civil and military authorities failed to either grasp or exercise this key principle in operations along the Mississippi River and, especially in defense of the "Gibraltar of the Confederacy"—Vicksburg, and was a major factor leading to the surrender of the city on July 4, 1863.

Vicksburg National Military Park Historian Terry Winschel will examine the failure of the Confederate high command to achieve unity during the Vicksburg campaign. Focusing his discussion on the three men most responsible for the defense of Vicksburg—President Jefferson Davis, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, and Lt. Gen. John C. Pemberton, Winschel will examine their philosophy and actions prior to and during the campaign and demonstrate how two seemingly unrelated events sealed the doom of Vicksburg

Continued on page 2

President's Message

This spring has been, for me at least, more hectic than usual. Time has flown and I never seem to have the time to do the things that I want to do, let alone need to do.

Any regular reader of this column is aware that Memorial Day is one of, if not the most special days of the year for me, and this year was no exception. As usual, Irene and I planned to attend the annual ceremonies at Montgomery Cemetery in Norristown, Pennsylvania, which culminate with honors at the tomb of Major General Winfield Scott Hancock led by **Karen** and **Bruce Stocking**. As mentioned previously, OBCWRT member **Bill Holdsworth** has always been responsible for placing a lovely wreath which is handmade each year by his wife **Debbie**. This year Bill's youngest sons **John** and **Kenny** assisted in the wreath laying, as their older brother **Billy** (OBCWRT's active-duty Marine member) is currently stationed at the Marine Corps Air Ground Combat Center in Twenty-nine Palms, California. After receiving his four-week training there, Billy will receive a short furlough before returning to his home base at Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii to pack-up his room before deploying to Iraq. There, he will be part of a unit serving in up-armored "Humvees," I which Billy has volunteered to be the turret gunner. (When on the ground, Billy is his squad's SAW-gunner.)

Due to running into some poison ivy right before leaving the house, we didn't get to Montgomery Cemetery until

Continued on page 2

Continued from page 1 - A Tragedy of Errors:

long before Union land and naval forces moved in earnest against the city.

Biographical Sketch - Terry Winschel is a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and a graduate of The Pennsylvania State University. He also holds both M.S.S. (Master of Social Science) and Ed.S. (Education Specialist) degrees from Mississippi College. Mr. Winschel is a thirty-year veteran of the National Park Service and has served at Gettysburg National Military Park, Fredericksburg National Military Park, Valley Forge National Historical Park, and is currently Historian at Vicksburg National Military Park.

Terry has written 50 articles on the Civil War and more than 100 book reviews. He is author of *Triumph & Defeat:*

The Vicksburg Campaign, Vol. II (SavasBeatie 2006), Vicksburg is the Key: The Struggle for the Mississippi River (University of Nebraska Press 2003), The Civil War Diary of a Common Soldier (LSU Press 2001), Vicksburg: Fall of the Confederate Gibraltar (McWhiney Research Foundation Press 1999), and Triumph & Defeat: The Vicksburg Campaign (Savas Publishing 1998).

Mr. Winschel is the 2004 recipient of the Nevins-Freeman Award presented by The Civil War Round Table of Chicago, the 2006 Charles L. Dufour Award presented by The Civil War Round Table of New Orleans, and was named National Park Service Preservationist of the Year in 2007 by the Civil War Preservation Trust.

Drumming, Drums, & Drummer Boys Subject of May Round Table

The sound of live drumming rattled the room as Old Baldy member **Harry Jenkins** started his presentation at our May meeting. Members and guests were brought to attention with the sound of field drum and bass drum, and tales of drummer boys performing their duty as field musicians, and oft times taking up arms as the youngest of combatants. Along with demonstrations of the techniques employed by drummers throughout history, Harry took us through the drummer's training and school of instruction, and their roles and responsibilities in camp and field. Aside from the Camp Duty and Dress Parade in which all drummers were required to participate, their roles also included helping with the cooking, assisting the doctors with medical needs, and even the gruesome task of disposing of amputated body parts. While they were no doubt the smallest and the youngest to witness the horrors of war, they nonetheless did their duty and served their country as well as any brave soldier would. If you missed Harry's presentation, you can catch a repeat performance at the Delaware Valley CWRT at the Radisson in Trevoise on June 17, or at the Villanova Civil War Forum on October 15.

Photos—Herb Kaufman and Bill Hughes



Harry Jenkins



The Silent Drum

Sleep on, sleep on, old drum; nor wake again,
The heroes camping underneath the flowers
In God's eternal rest. Oft at your roll
They roused at dead of night or dawn of day,
And gladly faced the storm of shot and shell,
And died that Right might live and rule the land.
Sleep on, sleep on, like them in Glory's sleep
Old Drum, forever and forevermore.

Continued from page 1 - President's Message

just as the ceremonies were ending this year. But we still did get to pay our respects in our own quiet way, which is often times the way I prefer. Standing before the General's tomb I couldn't help but think of Billy Holdsworth and the other soldiers and sailors we ask to do our bidding throughout the world. I could only hope that when they were away from home that there was a "Hancock the Superb" nearby, for when there was the soldiers used to say that they felt safe in his presence.

Unfortunately, I will miss the next meeting with my old friend Terry Winschel as speaker, as I have a previous commitment with union contract negotiations with the City of Philadelphia. However, you are in for a special treat! Be well!

Steven J. Wright, President

Gettysburg Field Despoiled Ruthless Vandalism in Running the Electric Road.

**Commissioner Batchelder Sends a Preliminary Report to the Secretary of War
—Blasting Out Rocks Which Marked Important Spots in the Famous Battleground—Cutting Lines Through Scenes of Some of the Most Desperate Encounters
—Damage Irreparable**

The New York Times – Published: June 17, 1893
Copyright- *The New York Times*

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Secretary of War has received a preliminary report from Mr. Batchelder of the Gettysburg Battlefield Commission, in which he says: “In view of the pressing emergency which seems to require the prompt action of the Government (if the Secretary of War is to preserve the lines of battle at Gettysburg,) and, in the absence of my colleagues on the commission, I hasten to make a preliminary report of the present condition of affairs at that place.

Aldie and Middleburg



Custer at Aldie

*Field, Fort and Fleet;
Detroit Free Press Publishing Company,
Detroit Michigan – 1885*

From the last days of May to the middle of June, General Hooker's cavalry were scouting on his front to develop Lee's plan. That the Confederate army had some serious movement in view there was no room to doubt, and the Federal government was suspicious of invasion.

When Lee moved out of Fredericksburg to attack Hooker in the thickets, the Army of Northern Virginia was at its best, both in equipment and discipline. The losses in that battle were made good within a fortnight, and for the next four weeks Lee was making his preparations for a second invasion. This time he would cross the State of Maryland.

On the seventeenth of June, when the head of Lee's Army had already entered Pennsylvania, a large body of Confederate cavalry under Stuart appeared at Aldie, having advanced through Ashby's and Snicker's Gaps



*Colonel John Bachelder and his wife at Devil's Den in 1890
– GNMP*

“I have just come from Gettysburg. Before I left there, Mr. Hopper, President of the electric railroad, entered into an agreement with me to suspend operations on that portion of the line in front of the Second Army Corps and to turn his road off that line to the Emmittsburg road.

Having made that arrangement, I started for my home in Massachusetts, but, noticing in to-day's papers that he had resumed operations on that line, and realizing the enormous damage that he is doing on the field, and at the earnest request of Gen. Sickles, I have deemed it wise to turn back from New York and report at once and in person to the secretary.

“When I left Gettysburg, workmen were engaged in blasting out a group of boulders covering a space 75 by 25 feet, which formed a portion of the defenses in front of the left of the Third Army Corps during the second day's battle.

“This seemed a wanton destruction of an important landmark of the field. A variation of a dozen feet in the line, which there was ample chance to make, would have cleared those boulders, but it was evident that they were being blasted for material from which to make filling for the road, which is swampy at that point.

To be Continued in the July Issue

Thanks to Ginny Gage for Preparing the Article

on their way to Maryland and the North. Gregg's division of Federal cavalry was scouting in this direction to feel for Lee, and as it reached Aldie it found the place in possession of Stuart's advance, which consisted of the First, Third, Fourth and Fifth Virginia Cavalry.

Gregg had with him the Sixth Ohio, First Massachusetts, and Second and Fourth New York, these making up Kilpatrick's brigade, and the First Maine and a battery of flying artillery.

The Confederates had been in the place three hours before their pickets caught sight of Gregg's advance. Equipments and accouterments were being overhauled, horses reshod, and preparations made for the long ride into Pennsylvania.

They were by no means prepared for the movement which Kilpatrick at once initiated. He no sooner found their pickets than he followed them up with a charge through the town which swept everything back to the hills in rear. Here the Confederates rallied in good order, planted four guns to command the roads, and a portion of two regiments were dismounted and stationed behind the stone walls and other cover.

The right of the Confederate position rested in a field in which were several stacks of hay and broken ground which formed natural rifle-pits. This flank was held by dismounted men. Kilpatrick determined to turn this flank as a beginning, and the Second New York was ordered forward by squadrons. To reach the stacks they had to charge

down the open highway under fire of the artillery, halt and throw down a stout fence, and then advance over the open field under a hot fire from the dismounted men. The first two squadrons were badly cut up and considerably demoralized, but were promptly supported by others, and when the whole regiment was up the fight around the stacks was a bitter one. The dismounted Confederates had cover and a great advantage, and the New Yorkers were being hard pressed when the Sixth Ohio came to their relief.

In five minutes the Confederate wing was crushed back on the center, but as it retreated, a portion of the Third Virginia charged down the Middleburg highway and drove the Second New York clear back to its supports. This diversion enabled Stuart to get his guns in position and form new lines, and he was preparing, to assume the offensive when Kilpatrick ordered up the First Maine, First Massachusetts and a portion of the Fourth New York and formed for a charge up the road.

The men were under a hot fire, and became demoralized. Kilpatrick rode to the front, but they would not follow. Colonel Douty of the Maine regiment rode out beside him, but still the lines hesitated. Custer, then a captain, and serving on Pleasanton's staff, pushed his way to the front, and as he drew sabre and pointed up the road the troopers cheered and pushed after him. Kilpatrick, Douty and Custer rode side by side into the storm of death. Douty went down, struck by two bullets—Kilpatrick's horse was killed before he had taken a hundred leaps—Custer alone led the charge.

The highway for half a mile was full of Confederate cavalry, and into this mass of men dashed the Federals—shooting—cutting—hacking—determined to drive them at any cost. The gray troopers were pushed back and routed, the artillery driven off—Aldie was won and held by the Federals.

During the advance to Aldie, Colonel Duffie's First Rhode Island Regiment was ordered to pass through Thorougfare Gap to Middleburg, and from thence make a circuit and rejoin the command at Nolan's Ferry. The Rhode Islanders reached Middleburg just in time to cut Stuart's marching column in twain. Although Duffie had less than three hundred men with him he cleared the town of Confederates and determined to hold it until he could learn more of Stuart's movements. He dismounted his regiment, barricaded the streets with wagons, carts, planks and whatever the men could bring into use, and had not yet made himself secure when the troopers of Stuart surrounded the town and made desperate attempts

to recapture it. Each assault was repulsed, and at sundown the Colonel could count more dead and wounded Confederates on his fronts than he had in his whole command.

An hour before daybreak on the morning of the eighteenth, Colonel Duffie gathered his force together to cut his way out. He had then lost about forty men, and was completely surrounded. On the highway between him and Aldie were three thousand Confederates with artillery, but this route offered him the only hope of success. He had scarcely moved out when he was attacked. The order was to ride down any force in front, and while this was done it resulted in a running fight lasting more than an hour, with Stuart's men ahead, in rear and on both flanks.

Duffie cut his way through, but he brought with him only thirty one men out of his whole command. Of the remainder scarcely one was taken prisoner, but nearly all of them were killed with sabre or bullet.

The fight at Aldie was a square battle with the sabre, and the Confederates were again forced to acknowledge that the Federal cavalry could not only stand a charge, but make one in turn which carried something more than cheers with it.

Today in Civil War History



Wednesday June 5, 1861

Beauregard Bombast Blasts Booty Bandits

Gen. P.T.G. Beauregard, new to the command of what was not yet called the Army of Northern Virginia, issued a proclamation to get the populace fired up today. "A reckless and unprincipled tyrant has invaded your soil," it said. "Abraham Lincoln...has thrown his abolition hosts among you, who are murdering and imprisoning your citizens, confiscating and destroying your property, and committing other acts...too revolting to humanity to be enumerated." He also claimed the Union rallying cry was "Beauty and booty", implying threats to women as well as other property.

Thursday, June 5, 1862

Negro Nations Nationally Noticed

Abraham Lincoln, although unwavering in his opposition to slavery, was nevertheless no supporter of full racial integration in America. Although many different plans had been proposed, Lincoln's preference was to resettle liberated slaves in a nation of their own, preferably in Africa. Today he signed a bill giving full diplomatic recognitions to the Caribbean nation of Haiti and the African country of

Membership Report

We only have six members from 2007 who have not renewed for 2008. With new members signed up in 2008, we are just about even with last year. We call on all our members to invite friends and family to our meetings. Harry Jenkins has scheduled a great line up so please pass the word. The more members we have the more we can contribute to preservation efforts. I always have extra newsletters each month and I would be happy to send them to anyone who you think would be interested. Also, Don Wiles would be happy to send copies through e-mail.

Thank you, *Mike Cavanaugh*

"Philadelphia in the Civil War"
Published in 1913

Emergency Militia From Philadelphia, 1863

Twentieth Regiment Militia, Infantry. Colonel William B. Thomas. 971 Officers and Men.

This command was formed from the 3d Regiment of the Philadelphia Home Guard Brigade. It was composed largely of attaches of the Philadelphia Custom House. It had served as the 20th Regiment, Emergency Militia, in the Antietam campaign of 1862. The regiment was mustered into the United States service upon June 17th, 1863, and assigned to guard duty along the Northern Central Railroad, near York, from which it was forced back by the Confederates at Wrightsville, Pa. The "20th" joined the "27th" under Col. Jacob G. Frick, the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry and some other commands there fortifying. Having no artillery, after an engagement Col. Frick's force was obliged to retreat across the Susquehanna river to Columbia ' burning the bridge behind it.* The "20th" was mustered out upon August 10th, 1863. In the following year the regiment again served for one hundred days as the 192d Infantry Militia, and finally, in 1865, as the 192d Regiment Infantry Volunteers, under an enlistment of one year.

Thirty-First Regiment Militia Infantry. Colonel John Newkumet. 716 Officers and Men.

Companies A, B, C, E and K from Philadelphia. Mustered into United States service at Harrisburg, June 30th, 1863. Discharged August 8th, 1863. Service in the Department of the Susquehanna. Company K of this regiment, Capt. James B. German, was composed of workmen from the establishment of S. V. Merrick & Sons.

Thirty-Third Regiment Militia Infantry (Blue Reserves). Colonel William W. Taylor. 654 Officers and Men.

Mustered into United States service at Harrisburg June 26th, 1863. Discharged August 4th, 1863. Service in the Department of the Susquehanna. This regiment was generally known as the "Blue Reserves," of the Reserve Brigade. Many of its members had served in the 8th Regiment, emergency troops of September, 1862,

Independent Company Militia Infantry. Captain William B. Mann. 100 Officers and Men.

Mustered into United States service at Harrisburg June 17th, 1863. Discharged July 24th, 1863. Service in the Department of the Susquehanna. This was the first command from Philadelphia to reach Harrisburg in response to the call of the Governor, in June, 1863.

Independent Company Militia Infantry. Captain John Spear. 96 Officers and Men.

Mustered into United States service June 17th, 1863. Discharged July 21st, 1863. Service in Department of the Susquehanna. This command was known as the "Henry Guards," and was composed of members of the Philadelphia police force.

Continued from page 4 - Today in Civil War History

Liberia. These were the first nations under black rule ever recognized by the United States.

Friday June 5, 1863 Hill Hikes; Hooker Huddles Helplessly

First Longstreet's corps had moved out of the Fredericksburg area. The next day, Ewell's. Today it was the last Confederate corps, that of A. P. Hill, who packed up and moved out. Union Gen. Joseph Hooker tried to send out scouts across the Rappahannock to find out where everybody had gone, but they were turned back by pickets left by Hill. Hooker's commander-in-chief suggested, none too gently, that he get a move on and find out where they were moving to, and, if he felt like it, attack them. Hooker stalled until it was too late—they were gone. Lincoln was not amused.

Sunday June 5, 1864 Grumble Gambles, Gets Grief

For the first three years of the war the Confederate cavalry had humiliated their Yankee foes. It had taken immense effort, but the Union cavalry could now more than hold their own. Today Gen. W. E. "Grumble" Jones led 5600 men in an effort to evict 8500 Northerners who were raiding and wreaking havoc in the Shenandoah Valley. There were fierce skirmishes all day, culminating in a pitched battle in midafternoon. Jones was killed in the battle, and the Southerners routed.

www.civilwarinteractive.com

Independent Company Infantry Militia. Captain Thomas E. Campbell. 150 Officers and Men.

Mustered into United States service July 2d, 1863. Discharged September 16th, 1863. On duty in Department of the Susquehanna.

Independent Company Infantry Militia. Captain William F. Rich. 100 Officers and Men. 86

Mustered into United States service June 29th, 1863. Discharged July 8th, 1863

Independent Battery Militia Light Artillery. Captain Henry D. Landis. 108 Officers and Men.

Originally recruited by Captain Clement Biddle as Company A, Home Guard Regiment of Artillery. This battery was in the field for a short time during the Antietam emergency. It was mustered into the United States service at Harrisburg upon June 19th, 1863, "for the emergency." The battery was effectively engaged in actions at Sporting Hill, a few miles west of Harrisburg, upon June 30th, and at Carlisle, July 1st, when in the early evening the town was shelled by the Confederates. Mustered out July 30th, 1863.

Independent Battery Militia Light Artillery. Captain E. Spencer Miller. 102 Officers and Men.

Having been mustered into the United States service upon June 19th, 1863, "for the emergency," this battery was forwarded from Harrisburg to Chambersburg with a column under Brigadier-General Joseph F. Knipe. Retreating before the superior numbers of the enemy to Carlisle, the command was engaged in disputing the approach of

Ewell's Confederates toward Harrisburg. At Oyster Point, a few miles west from the State capital, the battery with its infantry support turned back the invading column. This affair, upon June 28th, 1863, was the most northerly point of conflict in the Civil War. The battery was mustered out July 25th, 1863.

**First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry.
Captain Samuel J. Randall. 73 Officers and Men.**

With thousands of soldiers hastening to the Susquehanna river, the "First Troop" entrained upon June 18th, 1863. at Mantua and proceeded to Harrisburg. Two days later the troop was engaged in scouting upon the roads in the vicinity of Gettysburg, encountering, at several points, advance parties of the enemy. As the Confederates increased in force the Union advance retreated. The troop passed through York to Columbia, but again recrossed the bridge at that point, and after a skirmish with the enemy retreated, with the small Union force present, across the Susquehanna. A detail of four troopers set fire to the bridge, which was almost entirely destroyed. Upon the 2d a detachment of the troop crossed the river upon scows and rode to York, there learning of the battle of Gettysburg. From July 16th to 30th the troop was upon provost duty at Philadelphia.**

**Ninety-Day Militia
From Philadelphia, 1863*****

**Thirty-Second Regiment Pennsylvania Ninety-Day
Militia (Gray Reserves), 1863.
Gettysburg Campaign.
Colonel Charles Somers Smith. 894 Officers and
Men.**

The 1st Regiment, Infantry Militia (Gray Reserves) reported at Harrisburg upon the evening of June 18th, 1863. Mustered June 26th, the "1st" became, for the time being, the "32d" Regiment, Ninety-Day Militia, United States Service. The command assisted in the defense of Harrisburg, at Fort Washington, upon the high western shore of the Susquehanna River. The "32d" reached Carlisle upon the evening of July 1st, 1863, accompanied by Landis' Battery, being subjected to an artillery fire for several hours from a Confederate battery. One casualty occurred in the "32d." Private Charles W. Colladay, of Company D, was fatally wounded by the fragment of a shell. This soldier is said to have been killed at a point farther north than where any other Union volunteer fell during the war.

None of the Philadelphia troops of the "Ninety-Day" enlistment were present at Gettysburg. The "32d" was ordered, with the brigade of Gen. Brisbane, upon a tour of the South Mountain, in Maryland, and the lower Shenandoah Valley, returning to Philadelphia upon July 27th, where the command was mustered out August 1st.

**Fortieth Regiment Infantry, Ninety-Day Militia.
Colonel Alfred M. Day. 700 Officers and Men.**

Mustered into the United States service at Harrisburg, July 1st, 1863. Discharged, August 3d-4th, 1863. On duty Department of the Susquehanna. This command was known as the "First Coal Trade Regiment."

The Coal Trade of Philadelphia uniformed and armed the 40th and 51st Regiments of 1863, and paid a bounty Of \$25.00 to each recruit.

**Forty-Fourth Regiment Infantry, Ninety-Day Militia.
Colonel Enos Woodward. 1,000 Officers and Men.**

Mustered in the United States service July 1st., 1863. Discharged August 27th, 1863. On duty Department of the Susquehanna. This command was designated "The Merchants' Regiment."

**Forty-Fifth Regiment Infantry, Ninety-Day Militia.
Colonel James T. Clancy.**

Mustered into United States service July 1st, 1863. Discharged, August 29th, 1863. On duty Department of the Susquehanna. This command was designated the "First Union League Regiment."

**Forty-Ninth Regiment Infantry, Ninety-Day Militia.
Colonel Alexander Murphy. 950 Officers and Men.**

Company A and part of Company B from Washington

Continued on page 7

**Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT
Speakers and Activities for 2008**

June 5, 2008 - Thursday

(Note that this is the first Thursday, instead of our usual second Thursday)

**"A Tragedy of Errors:
Failure of the Confederate High Command
in the Defense of Vicksburg"**

Mr. Terry Winschel of the National Park Service, Vicksburg, MS

July 10, 2008 - Thursday

**"Hancock's Ride"
Gettysburg hangs in the balance; Hancock's
brilliance tips that balance.**

Mr. David Wieck

August 14, 2008 - Thursday

"Members' Night"

A change of pace, where Old Baldy members try their hand at presenting topics of interest to them. Can be straight Civil War, or other topics of historical interest. We haven't had one of our "Show-N-Tell" nights for a while, and this can be similar.

September 4, 2008 - Thursday

Historian/Author Mr. Gordon Rhea

(Note that this is the first Thursday, instead of our usual second Thursday) Topic To Be Announced

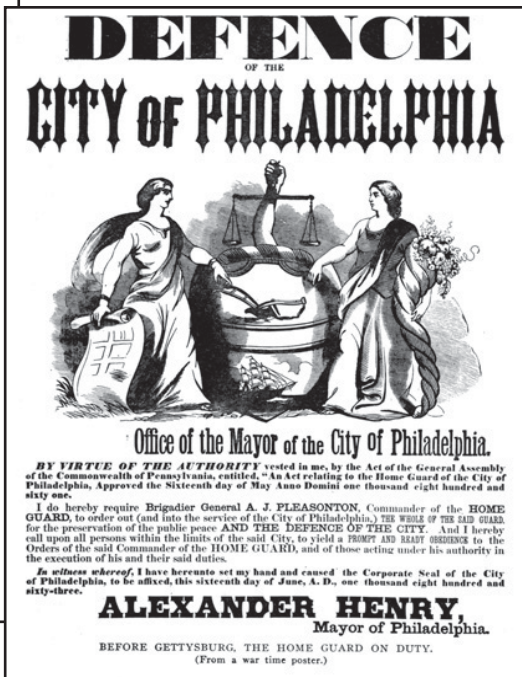
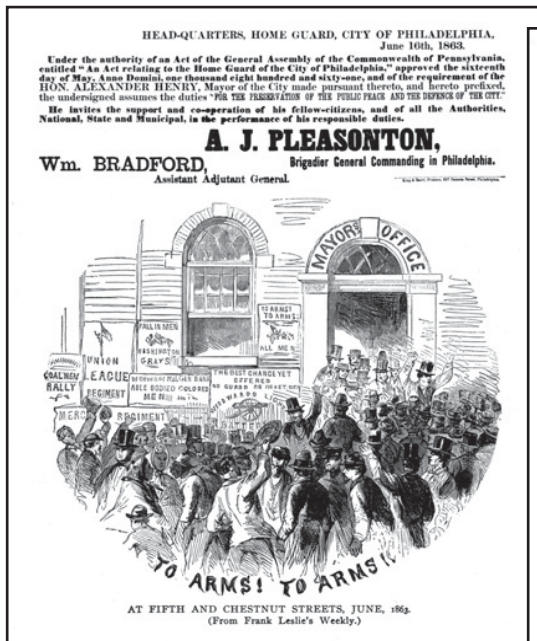
(Other dates and topics to be determined.)

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

**Civil War and Underground Railroad Museum,
1805 Pine Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Questions to Harry Jenkins at 856-428-8773 or
hj3bama@comcast.net**

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

You're Welcome to Join Us!



Grays, Company E from Luzerne, Pa.; Company K from Lancaster. Mustered into the United States Service July 14th, 1863. Discharged September 2d-3d, 1863. On duty Department of the Susquehanna. (Second Corn Exchange Regiment.)

Fifty-First Regiment Infantry, Ninety-Day Militia. Colonel Oliver Hopkinson. 783 Officers and Men.

Mustered into United States service July 3d, 1863. Discharged September 2d, 1863. On duty Department of the Susquehanna. This regiment was ordered to Gettysburg following the battle, and assisted in the work of removing the wounded, burying the dead and guarding the military material left upon the field. This command was known as the "Second Coal Trade Regiment."

Fifty-Second Regiment Infantry, Ninety-Day Militia. Colonel William A. Gray. 716 Officers and Men.

Mustered into the United States service July 9th, 1863. Discharged September 1st, 1863. On duty at Philadelphia. The command was known as the "Second Union League Regiment."

Fifty-Ninth Regiment Infantry, Ninety-Day Militia. Colonel George P. McLean. 718 Officers and Men.

Mustered into United States service July 1st, 1863. Discharged September 9th, 1863. On duty at Philadelphia. This command was known as the "Third Union League Regiment."

Sixtieth Regiment Infantry, Ninety-Day Militia. Colonel William F. Small. 361 Officers and Men.

Mustered into United States service June 19th, 1863. Discharged September 8th, 1863. On duty at Philadelphia. This command was known as the "Victualers' Regiment."

Independent Company Cavalry, Pennsylvania Ninety-Day Militia. Captain Richard W. Hammell. 104 Officers and Men.

Mustered into United States service July 2d, 1863. Discharged September 16th, 1863. On duty in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. This command was known as the "Dana Troop," and was organized largely from late members of the "Anderson" Cavalry, under the direction of a committee of the Union League.

Independent Battery Light Artillery, Ninety-Day Militia. Captain Benoni Frishmuth. 104 Officers and Men.

Mustered into United States service June 26th, 1863. Discharged August 1st, 1863. On duty Department of the Susquehanna.

Independent Battery Light Artillery, Ninety-Day Militia. Captain Edward Fitzki. 143 Officers and Men.

Mustered into United States service July 6th, 1863. Discharged August 24th, 1863. On duty Department of the Susquehanna.

- * Historical Sketch, First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry.
- **The expense borne by the troop in this campaign for equipping and other essentials was \$6,500.
- ***All the Ninety-Day regiments of militia of 1863 were mustered into the United States service "for the defense of the State of Pennsylvania."

While cruising around visiting Civil Wars site, Rich Jankowski and his family attend ballgames at Minor League Baseball Parks. To commemorate the 100th park, they are hosting a celebration on June 29th in Allentown at Coca-Cola Park to watch the Lehigh Valley Ironpigs play the Syracuse Chiefs at 1:30. Tickets are \$9 and include a voucher for use in the park. Tickets can be ordered at:

<https://www.alumniconnections.com/olc/pub/BRD/events/BRD2154521.html>

This new ballpark is located South of U.S. 22 below Lehigh Valley International Airport. Come be one of the lucky 100 fans and enjoy an afternoon of fun, games, prizes and fellowship.

Philadelphia Area Alumni Baseball Game Event Hosted by the Philadelphia Area Bradley Alumni Chapter
Jun 29, 2008
1:30PM ET

Description: Bradley University Philadelphia Area Alumni Event Lehigh Valley Ironpigs vs. Syracuse Chiefs Sunday, June 29, 2008 1:30 p.m. Coca Cola Park Allentown, PA \$9 per person RSVP by May 29th

For more information, contact Rich Jankowski '83 at (856) 427-6966 or jediwarrior1@comcast.net

The Civil War Institute

Manor College has announced the schedule for
The Civil War Institute's summer sessions:

Call (215) 884-2218 to register or for an application for the certificate program. Manor College is located at 700 Fox Chase Road in Jenkintown, PA. All courses currently offered in the summer semester are elective courses. Certificate-required courses will be available with the 2008 Fall Semester.

Meet the Generals

-.6 CEUs - Act 48 Approved. - We've all heard of Lee, Grant, Sherman and Jackson, and their colorful careers and personalities. Other Civil War generals have equally fascinating careers and are virtually unknown today. In this course, you will meet them all.

Dates: Wednesdays, May 28, June 4, June 11
Time: 6:30 pm - 8:30 pm
Fee: \$45
Sessions: 3
Instructor: Herb Kaufman

Causes of the Civil War

-.6 CEUs - Act 48 Approved - This course will help you to understand the factors that led up to America being at war with itself. In the first session, you will learn about the seeds of independence and slavery. The second session will cover topics about the "nullification crises" and "manifest destiny". The third and final session will examine "popular sovereignty" and end with "the gathering storm."

Dates: Wednesdays, June 18, June 25, July 2
Time: 6:30 pm - 8:30 pm
Fee: \$45
Sessions: 3
Instructor: Roger Arthur, MA

John Brown and Harper's Ferry

-.6 CEUs - Act 48 Approved - What kind of man was John Brown? What led him to his crusade for freedom that

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involved acts of lawless violence? This course answers these questions and tells of those who helped, encouraged and supported him. It will show how his hopes to ignite a slave rebellion ended in his death on a gallows. 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.

Dates: Mondays, July 14, 21, 28
Time: 6:30 pm - 8:30 pm
Fee: \$45
Sessions: 3
Instructor: Pat Caldwell

Sherman's March to Victory

-.6 CEUs - Act 48 Approved - Follow William T. Sherman's mighty western army as it fights through Dalton, Resaca, Pickett's Mill and Kennesaw Mountain, finally capturing Atlanta. Then Sherman breaks loose from his supply line and cuts a 50-mile-wide swath of destruction, making Georgia howl in what has been called the first total-war strategy. He captures Savannah, Mother City of Georgia, as a Christmas gift to President Lincoln, proceeds to Columbia, S.C., and then on to the final battle against his wily old foe, Joseph Johnston, at Bentonville, N.C.

Dates: Mondays, August 4, 11, 18
Time: 6:30 pm - 8:30 pm
Fee: \$45
Sessions: 3
Instructor: Frank Avato

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