

# Old Baldy

## Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



January 13, 2011, The One Hundred and Fiftieth Year of the Civil War

# The Secession Crisis

Roger Arthur

"The Secession Crisis" traces the events that led to the attempt to break up the Union.

**Why did the Southern states believe they were better off out of the Union?**

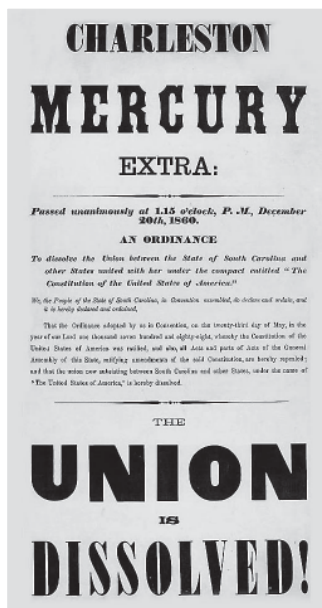
**What justification did they have?**

**What did the government do or attempt to do to assuage the sectional crisis?**

**What caused the final rift?**

**Why would they fire on the flag?**

**Roger W. Arthur** An interest in history is something I have had since childhood. I studied it in college, taught it in school, read monographs of many prominent historians, read many of the original documents and have visited most of the important Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt and Civil War sites throughout the country. I currently teach Modern American History at Bishop Shanahan High School in Downingtown, PA. In the evenings in the Spring and Fall I offer a variety of adult enrichment courses at the Chester County Night School and, from time to time, the Mainline School Night. These include The War of the Rebellion, "Discover Mr. Lincoln," "Meet Colonel Roosevelt," The American Revolution, World War II and Presidential Greatness. I often speak to Civil War Round Tables, libraries, colleges and other community groups. In February 2009 I gave a series of seven Lincoln Lectures at the Chester and Delaware County Libraries to commemorate the bicentennial of Lincoln's birth. This fall the lectures continue with a first person portrayal of Theodore Roosevelt—"Meet Colonel Roosevelt."



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## Notes from the President...

Welcome to 2011! Hope your Holiday season was safe and relaxing. Best wishes for a speedy recover to Steve's wife **Irene** after her December mishap. Interesting things will be happening as the Sesquicentennial gets into full swing. Be sure to send **Herb** your dues or bring them to the meeting on the 13th. Our Facebook page is setup. Log in, check it out and leave a comment.

It was great seeing **Craig** at our meeting last month as **Mike** and **Steve** (after his dental surgery) led a lively discussion on the Battle of Fredericksburg. Thanks to all who participated. **Kerry's** wrist is on the mend and ready for more appearances this year. This month Historian **Roger Arthur** will discuss "The Secession Crisis." It will be a good lead in for the first year of the 150th. Bring a friend and introduce yourself to the new faces in the room.

Keep the family of **Lee Quinn** in your thoughts as this dedicated and generous member passed last month. Be sure to read Steve's memorial to learn more. We are moving forward on Sanitary Fair historical marker project as well as the brochure to be distributed at our Spring appearances. Please let us know how you would like to assist our Round Table in moving forward. We will be present at both the Fort Mott event and the Neshaminy re-enactment. If you would like to staff our table for an hour let us know. As soon as our information sheet is completed we will be getting it out to the History Departments.

Completed the sixth course, of twelve, in my studies at American Military University in pursuit of a degree in Military History - Concentration on the Civil War. "I will begin the next class in February." Did you know our web master **Hal Jespersen** is also studying the same program? Be sure to check out our great web site to see what new refinements and additions Hal has made. Send Don a write up on your Civil War adventures so we can all share them.

*Thank you for your continued support of our Round Table. Look forward to seeing you at Applebee's next Thursday.*

Rich Jankowski, President

The Old Baldy CWRT will meet at the Union League of Philadelphia at 7:30 PM, the second Thursday of the month. Members go out to a local restaurant for dinner at 6:00 PM, Applebees on 15th Street between Walnut and Locust. You're Welcome to Join Us!

*Notice: Attire for Men at the Union League Jacket and tie would be preferred; otherwise collared shirts, long pants and jacket are recommended. For men and women, the following attire is never acceptable on the first or second floors of the League: jeans, denim wear, tee shirts, athletic wear, tank, halter, or jogging tops, shorts, baseball caps, sneakers, extremely casual or beach footwear. Current or historical military uniforms are appropriate.*

**Parking... A \$2 coupon (off of parking) is available at the Union League front desk (through the side door on Sansom Street)**

Continued from page 1 - "Secession"

Join us at our next Old Baldy Civil War Round Table meeting as **Roger Authur** discusses with us an interesting insight into Secession. That's **Thursday, January 13th** starting at **7:30PM** in the 2nd Floor Library of the **Union League** at Broad & Sansom Streets. As always, you are welcome to join us at 6:00 at Applebee's for a bite to eat before the meeting. It's just a block south of the Union League on 15th Street.

## Lee Quinn

It seems the older I get the more my life is marked by those who have touched it. And such is the case with former Old Baldy member Lee Quinn.

I received a phone call from a woman whom I never met on the afternoon of January 1st asking if I had known Lee, and when I explained our connection, she said that he had been hospitalized and passed away on December 22, 2010 after a short illness. I told her that in the ten years since I had left The Civil War Library and Museum (as it was then called), I had seen Lee once, but that he had called me a couple of months ago and that we had had a nice chat. At the time he said that he was in pretty good health, all things considered, so to hear of his death was a bit of a shock.

Lee was one of the many notable characters that I became acquainted with through The CWLM. Lee was already an active member when I joined Old Baldy Civil War Round Table in 1987. When we created the volunteer program at the museum he was one of the first to offer his services to do anything that he could – from giving tours to cleaning, there was nothing too large or small that Lee would not take on. Lee was always involved in some type of research and was always eager to share his insatiable interest in history with anyone who would give him a second to listen. A scientist by education and profession, his analytical mind was always curiously looking for hidden answers – and the library at 1805 Pine Street kept him quite satisfied in his many quests.

Yet, there was often an aura of sadness about Lee. Divorced, he would say that his "family" were his beloved cats that he enjoyed showing photos of to anyone who would give a moment to look. On rare occasions he would speak of his estranged son who he longed to get in contact with.

When The Civil War Library and Museum came under serious financial constraints Lee came to the rescue

and offered nearly his entire financial savings of \$75,000.00 to the institution with no strings attached. He was made a member of the Executive Board for a time, but he was clearly not like many members of the Board. His unwavering devotion to the institution, however, remained steadfast.

Lee said that health issues caused him to look elsewhere in terms of where he got his "Civil War" fix. When I talked with him a couple of months ago he happily reported that he had made contact with his estranged son and that he now had three granddaughters that he never knew he had. Evidently the last two years have been among the happiest of his life because of the renewed relationship with his son and granddaughters. Nothing could please me more because he had given what little savings he had to The CWLM years before and now he was living extremely modestly.

Lee taught me to be patient and not to be bitter – and that sometimes things actually DO work out the way they're supposed to. I would like to think that in the end he found the happiness that he was looking for and deserved.

*Vaya con dios, Amigo!*

## From the Treasurer's Desk

Greetings and best wishes for a Happy New Year to all the members of the OLD BALDY CWRT. Can you believe it, it is 2011! Thanks to all members who are attending our monthly meetings. We have a great list of speakers and programs coming up.

**Remember, it is your round table.**

Let us know of your interests and how OLD BALDY CWRT can best provide you with education, friendship and an enjoyable evening.

As we enter 2011, your annual dues are due. We have some really great programs and discussions planned and we hope that you will remain a member of our renowned round table. Dues are still only \$25.00 (\$35.00 for the entire family). If you wish to continue to have the our outstanding newsletter sent by mail, please add a donation of \$10. for the year, in addition to your dues.

Please bring your dues to the next meeting, or mail your dues your dues payable to:

**"OLD BALDY CWRT"**

to:

**Herb Kaufman, Treasurer, 2601 Bonnie Lane,  
Huntingdon Valley, PA 19006.**

All members and guests of the Old Baldy CWRT have received a warm welcome by the Union League. We have a great list of speakers and programs coming up. To attend a meeting just enter by the Sansom Street door and proceed to the 2nd floor library.

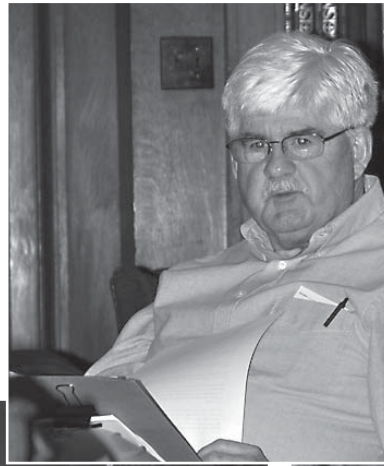
***We hope that everyone will come out to a meeting and join in the discussions. It's a great night out with friends who share your interests and enthusiasm for this era.***

*All the best, and hope to see you in the future,*

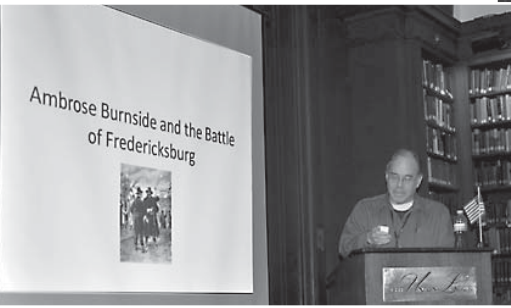
***Herb Kaufman***

*December 9th meeting*  
**“The Battle of Fredericksburg  
 and  
 Major General Burnside”**

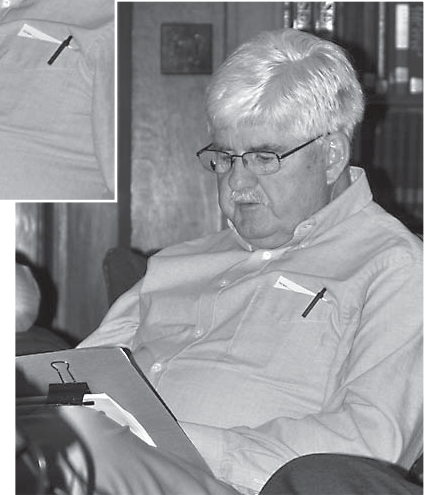
**Steve Wright** gave a very professional overview presentation on the Battle of Fredericksburg and General Burnside's generalship. **Mike Cavanaugh** then served as the moderator of the discussion of the pros and cons of General Burnside's conduct of the battle. An old fashion Civil War Round Table discussion of the controversy ended a very interesting and educational night... *and it was good to have Graig back with us.*



**Mike Cavanaugh**



**Steve Wright**



**Membership Report**

**Memberships for 2011 are now due.** We are hoping for 100%. Send your checks to our treasurer **Herb Kaufman, 2601 Bonnie Lane, Huntingdon Valley, PA. 19006-5413.** Make checks payable to: **Old Baldy CWRT.** Remember you can help the round table bring in new members by telling your friends about the great programs we present each month. I have extra copies of back newsletters. Drop me a line and I'll send you several, or send me a name and address of someone you think might be interested and I'll send them a copy. I always have extra copies at the meeting.

We encourage all our members to receive their newsletters by email. This saves us money that can be used to obtain

quality speakers and make generous donations to battle-field and historic preservation. Remember donations to the round table are always welcome and will be put to good use.

We also have several members that we have no email address listed. Even if you want to receive your newsletter by USPS, having your email address in our system is good for notifications of last minute meeting changes and situations that need to be acted on right away. If you wish to receive your newsletter by email or to add your email address to our list, contact: **Mike Cavanaugh** at **chief96pbi@rcn.com** or call **484.225.3150.**

*Thank you, as always, for your support.*

**On the Road with Rich...**  
**“General Meade's Birthday”**

*Article, Photos  
 by Rich Jankowski*

On December 31st represented Old Baldy at the 195th General Meade Birthday celebration at Laurel Hill Cemetery in East Falls. A crowd of around two hundred was present on a warm winter day. There was a special extra event for those in attendance. Meade's mother



*Organizing of troops*



*Major Charles at Meade's mother's grave*

[Margaret Coats Butler Meade] was buried in an unmarked grave. Major Charles Meade, a descendent of the General,

dedicated a gravestone for her before the ceremony at the General's grave. Charles Meade came up to Philadelphia from San Antonio for the event. The General's grave site has a sweeping view of the Schuylkill River. The ceremony included wreath presentations and comments by members of the General Meade Society, the Allied Order of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Union League of Philadelphia as well as a proclamation from Governor Edward G. Rendell. A twenty-one gun salute and musical selections by the

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Philadelphia Brigade Band was followed by the traditional champagne toast. After the ceremony all marched back to the gate house for a reception. December 31st was also Meade's wedding anniversary, so a wreath was laid at his wife's grave to recognize the event. Our own General Meade [Andy W.] was married at the gravesite seven years ago, so wife was toasted too.

Just down the hill from Meade's grave is Harry Kalas. Made a side trip to visit it and get some photos. Other members of Old Baldy in attendance included Herb



Herb Kaufman

Kaufman, Kerry Bryan, and Dick Simpson. We are sorry Pat and Nancy were under the weather and unable to attend, since they would have enjoyed it.



The Gravestone for Meade's mother's



General Meade and his wife's grave

Harry Kalas's Grave with Stadium Benches and bat



## Today in Civil War History

### Monday January 13, 1862 Crafty Cameron Cashiers Clay

In a follow-up to the resignation of Simon Cameron, Lincoln named Edwin M. Stanton as the new Secretary of War. Cameron was named Minister to Russia, replacing Cassius Marcellus Clay. Stanton was a prominent Washington lawyer, having served previously as Attorney General during the Buchanan Administration. The council of cabinet, top-ranking generals, President Lincoln and George McClellan met again in the afternoon, continuing to analyze the actions of the war of the previous summer, and plan the spring campaigns. McClellan, still recovering from illness, acted resentful about interference from outsiders to the Army of the Potomac. Lincoln, conversely, was baffled by McClellan's reluctance to actually fight the army he commanded. Meanwhile, Lincoln wrote the generals in the West suggesting they try attacking the enemy "with superior forces at different points at the same time."

### Tuesday January 13, 1863 Gunboat Guerillas Gather Grievances

Operating out of Memphis, Tenn., the USS General Bragg went in search of irregulars who were suspected of planning to attack steamboats. Lt. Joshua Bishop, commanding, "ascertained force of guerillas in the neighborhood... proceeded to Mound City, firing shells at intervals into the woods..disembarked the troops. The infantry made prisoners of several citizens, who had been harboring guerillas." No actual guerillas were harmed in the making of this operation. Other Union naval operations did not go so well today; on the Cumberland River, Confederate Gen. Joseph Wheeler captured the USS Slidell and three troop transports carrying wounded men. The wounded were all piled

onto one boat and allowed to go on; the other ships were burned.

### Wednesday January 13 1864 Davis Demands Dalton Deadline

Confederate Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, operating out of Dalton, Ga., was becoming increasingly surrounded, and felt his force was in danger at its present location. His options, however, were severely constrained when he got a telegram from President Davis, informing him that any fallback or withdrawal would have devastating political as well as military consequences. "I trust you will not deem it necessary to adopt such a measure," Davis wrote. He was not the only president communicating with men in the field today: Abraham Lincoln sent a telegram to Nathaniel Banks in New Orleans, prodding him to move more quickly to reestablish civil government in Louisiana. Former Confederates, of course, were ineligible to serve.

### Friday January 13, 1865 Luce Legacy Long-Lasting

Lt. Commander Stephen B. Luce came up with an idea today while listening to an address by Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman. Luce's ship, the USS Pontiac, continued support of Sherman's troops' movements across the Savannah River at Sister's Ferry, Ga., as they continued to move toward Charleston. Luce wrote, "After hearing General Sherman's clear exposition of the military situation, the scales seemed to fall from my eyes....it dawned on me that there were certain fundamental principles....of general application whether the operations were on land or sea." Luce in later years was a leader in founding the Naval War College.

[www.civilwarinteractive.com](http://www.civilwarinteractive.com)

## 2010 Virginia Sesquicentennial Signature Conference

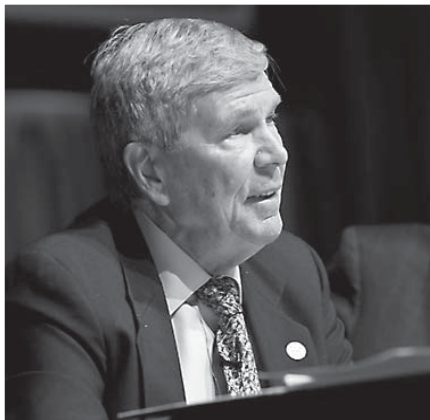
The 2010 Virginia Sesquicentennial Signature Conference was titled: "Race, Slavery and the Civil War: The Tough Stuff of American History and Memory." It was held at Norfolk State University and the Conference Chair was Dr. James O. Horton. Various museums and the Virginia



*Chairman  
Dr. James O. Horton*

Historical Society had displays set up to distribute material on events in the State. After welcome remarks by dignitaries, the morning panel discussion focused on Slavery and the Civil War. Slaves found various ways to escape to the North including being nailed in a box sent to Philadelphia. The Underground Railroad was only effective in the borders states of the Upper South. Water ways played a key role in moving the escaped slaves. During the war, blacks faced abuse on the home front with anti-immigration laws in the mid west and Streetcar access in Philadelphia. They had no political voice without the right to vote. Within the Army African American soldiers had to fight broken promises, unequal pay, no officers and the right to fight. Bruce Levine put down the myth of Black Confederate Soldiers with the facts. There was a fear they would desert or undermine the institution. The morning finished with a Question and Answer session among the Panel.

After a lunch break the afternoon session focused on American History and Memory. James McPherson's presentation on "Slavery, Freedom and the Union Navy," provided what would become the topic of my research paper for my fall class. All along the coast of the Confederacy as the Union Navy advanced in, slaves sought freedom and enlisted in the Navy. Their service aided the Navy greatly with its manpower shortage in staffing the ships of the blockade. Naval leaders were impressed with the courage and knowledge of the contrabands. David Blight touched upon Martin Luther King's speech in August of 1963 about the Anniversary of the Civil War and the story of John Washington. Harold Holzer explained the changing images of the Emancipation Proclamation in the years after the war and into the twentieth century. Jean Fagan Yellin told of Harriet Jacobs, a literate slave, her escape, writing a book on her life and going back South to work in the



*Speaker  
James McPherson*

refugee camps. Yellin believes more needs to be reported about these camps. Dwight Pitcaithley discussed the rewriting of the war and its causes by groups like the Daughters of the Confederacy, sons of Confederate Veterans and the Lost Cause Clan.

He mentioned in 1998 when the Park Service decided to talk about the causes of the war at its sites, it received 2200 letters not to do it. He recommended reading the Secession Journals of the states, as four of them [SC, GA, TX, MS] directly refer to slavery in their Declarations of Secession. After the Question and Answer session with the afternoon panel, the presenters signed their books.

The 2011 Signature Conference will at Virginia Tech on May 21st. The program is titled "American Military Strategy in the Civil War." The Conference Chair is James I. Robertson Jr. Additional information is available at [www.virginiacivilwar.org](http://www.virginiacivilwar.org).

## South Carolina Secession Ball and the Myth of the Lost Cause

*By Herb Kaufman*

Just prior to Christmas I received a call from my friend and Delaware Valley CWRT member Tom Stewart. Tom asked me if I had heard about a ball to be held in South Carolina memorializing the secession of that state from the Union and the start of the Civil War. I told Tom that I was incredulous about anyone in South Carolina holding such a ball. Nevertheless, after we spoke I checked a number of newspapers and found that indeed, a fellow named Jeff Antley, and the South Carolina Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) were indeed giving a ball on December 20, to "Commemorate the 150th Anniversary of South Carolina's Secession."

The advertisement for the ball stated that this was to be "the event of a lifetime." The ball would feature dinner and dancing, as well as a "theatrical play re-enacting the signing of the original Ordinance of Secession." Further, that the "original Ordinance of Secession would be available for viewing."

In several recent interviews, organizer Jeff Antley stated that he doesn't think secession was about slavery, "but rather about men standing up for self-government." "We honor our ancestors for their bravery and tenacity protecting their homes from invasion," said Michael Givens of the SCV. "What I'm doing is honoring the men from this state who stood up for their self-government and their rights under law," said Jeff Antley, the Secession Ball's organizer. "It has nothing to do with slavery as far as I'm concerned." Antley continued, "To say that we are commemorating and celebrating the signers of the ordinance and the act of South Carolina going that route is an accurate statement," Antley said. "The secession movement in South Carolina was a demonstration of freedom."

According to several news reports, the organizers of the ball said it had nothing to do with celebrating slavery. "Instead, the \$100-a-person private event was a fundraiser to honor the Southern men who were willing to sacrifice their lives for their homes and their vision of states' rights."

What this ball commemorates is actually a continuation of

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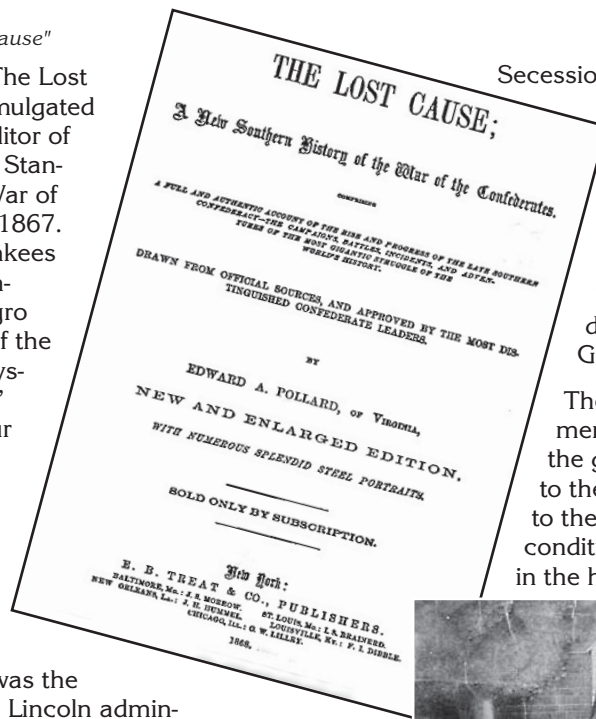
the Myth of The Lost Cause. The Lost Cause was a concept first promulgated by E.A. Pollard, the wartime editor of the Richmond Examiner in his Standard Southern History of the War of the Confederates published in 1867. Pollard wrote that what the Yankees called slavery "was in fact nothing more than a system of Negro servitude in the South ... one of the mildest and most beneficent systems of servitude in the world." The Lost Cause view of the four years of war demands that the issue of slavery had little to do with secession or the war. More accurately, the war was fought for "liberty, independence and states rights."

Slavery could not be the cause of the conflict; rather it was the "abolitionist aggression" of the Lincoln administration in their quest to subjugate the South. After all, stated Confederate President Jefferson Davis, slaves were "peaceful and contented laborers."

Another creator of the Lost Cause myth was Confederate Lt. General Jubal A. Early. After the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia (ANV), Early refused to remain in the United States, and traveled to Canada "to get out from the rule of the infernal Yankees." He returned to Virginia in 1869, and determined that he must defend Confederate honor; "The most that is left to us is the history of our struggle, and I think that ought to be accurately written. We lost nearly everything but honor, and that should be religiously guarded." In the 1870's, Early began concentrating on his defense of the Southern culture through numerous articles in the Southern Historical Society Papers and other newspapers and periodicals.

The Myth of the Lost Cause excludes slavery from the image of the gallant Southerners protecting the Southern culture and the honor of the South. This image was reinforced by popular films including "Gone With the Wind," where the contented slaves joyfully continue to serve their Masters, and even "Gettysburg," where the movie brother of Joshua Chamberlain meets three Southern soldiers who are fighting for "their rights."

Those Southerners, such as the members of the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) and the other sponsors of the



Secession Ball continue to believe in the Myth of the Lost Cause. They pick and choose select portions of American history, simply ignoring those actions which do not conform to their skewed views.

Let there be no doubt why the South sought to leave the Union. On March 21, 1861, Confederate Vice President Alexander Stephens, in a speech at Savannah, Georgia made the reasons quite clear:

The "foundation" of the Confederate government are laid, "its corner-stone rests, upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery subordination to the superior race is his natural and normal condition. This, our new government, is the first, in the history of the world, based upon this great



physical, philosophical, and moral truth. The new constitution has put at rest, forever, all the agitating questions relating to our peculiar institution African slavery as it exists amongst us the proper status of the negro in our form of civilization.

This was the immediate cause of the late rupture and present revolution."

The myth that after the war became known as "The Lost Cause," which excluded the issue of slavery from the Southern image is just that, nothing more than a myth; an invented story, accepted by some as history, which is used to misrepresent the facts that the slaveholding states seceded from the Union in an effort to secure the institution of slavery.

## The President's Proclamation.

The New York Times  
January 3, 1863

President Lincoln's proclamation, which we publish this morning, marks an era in the history, not only of this war, but of this country and the world. It is not necessary to assume that it will set free instantly the enslaved blacks of the South, in order to ascribe to it the greatest and most permanent importance. Whatever may be its immediate results, it changes entirely the relations of the National Government to the institution of Slavery. Hitherto Slavery

has been under the protection of the Government; henceforth it is under its ban. The power of the Army and Navy, hitherto employed in hunting and returning to bondage the fugitive from service, are to be employed in maintaining his freedom whenever and wherever he may choose to assert it. This change of attitude is itself a revolution.

President LINCOLN takes care, by great precision in his language, to define the basis on which this action rests. He is-

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sues the Proclamation "as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing the rebellion." While he sincerely believes it to be an "act of justice warranted by the Constitution," he issues it "upon military necessity." In our judgment it is only upon that ground and for that purpose that he has any right to issue it at all. In his civil capacity as President, he has not the faintest shadow of authority to decree the emancipation of a single slave, either as an "act of justice" or for any other purpose whatever. As Commander-in-Chief of the army he has undoubtedly the right to deprive the rebels of the aid of their slaves. – just as he has the right to take their horses, and to arrest all persons who may be giving them aid and comfort, – "as a war measure" and upon grounds of military necessity.

It may seem at first sight a matter of small importance in what capacity the act is done. But its validity may, in the end, depend upon that very point. Sooner or later his action in this matter will come up for review before the Supreme Court; and it is a matter of the utmost importance to the President, to the slaves, and to the country, that it should come in a form to be sustained. It must be a legal and a constitutional act, in form as well as in substance. We wish that for this reason the President had given it the form of a Military Order, – addressed to his subordinate Generals, enjoining upon them specific acts in the performance of their military duties, – instead of a Proclamation addressed to the world at large, and embodying declarations and averments instead of commands.

What effect the Proclamation will have remains to be seen. We do not think that it will at once set free any considerable number of slaves beyond the actual and effective jurisdiction of our armies. It will lead to no immediate insurrections, and involve no massacres, except such as the rebels in the blindness of their wrath may themselves set on foot. The slaves have no arms, are without organization, and in dread of the armed and watchful whites. Besides, they evince no disposition to fight for themselves so long as they see that we are fighting for them. They understand, beyond all question, that the tendency of this war is to give them freedom, and that the Union armies, whatever may be their motive, are actually and practically fighting for their liberty. If the war should suddenly end, – if they should see the fighting stop, and the Constitution which protects Slavery restored to full vigor in the Slave States, their disappointment would vent itself in the wrathful explosion of insurrection and violence. But so long as the war continues, we look for nothing of that kind. Whenever our armies reach their immediate vicinity, they will doubtless assert their freedom, and call upon us to "recognize and maintain" it. Until then, they will work for their masters and wait for deliverance.

President LINCOLN "recommends" the enfranchised slaves, "in all cases, when allowed, to labor faithfully for reasonable wages." That great question, before the end

is reached, will demand other treatment than this. If the President supposes that millions of men, who never made a bargain in their lives, who were never consulted on any subject affecting their own interest, who never made provision for their own support, or had the slightest charge connected with the maintenance of wives or children, and who have worked all their lives under the pressure of force and fear, can pass suddenly to the condition of free men, – recognizing at once all its responsibilities and performing all its duties, – he must believe that the age of miracles is not yet past. If the Proclamation makes the slaves actually free, there will come the further duty of making them work. That the whole negro race is to remain idle if it should choose so to do, being free, no one can seriously propose. If the slaves choose to "labor faithfully for reasonable wages" – very well: – they will establish their claim to freedom by the highest of titles, the ability to use and enjoy it. But if they do not, they must be compelled to do it, – not by brute force, nor by being owned like cattle, and denied every human right, but by just and equal laws, – such laws as in every community control and forbid vagrancy, mendicancy and all the shapes by which idle vagabondage preys upon industry and thrift.

But all this opens a vast and most difficult subject, with which we do not propose now to deal. In time, however, it will challenge universal attention, and demand for the solution of the problems which it involves the ablest and most patient statesmanship of the land.

*furnished by Ginny Gage  
of the Camp Griffin Gazette, the newsletter  
of the Green Mountain Civil War Round Table*

## **Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2011**

January 13 – Thursday  
**"The Session Crisis"**  
Historian Roger Arthur

February 10 – Thursday  
**"Abraham Lincoln Program"**  
Lincoln scholars: Steve Wright and Hugh Boyle

March 10 – Thursday  
**"The Battle of Wilson's Creek, - Missouri 1861"**  
Historian Dick Simpson

**All meetings,  
unless otherwise noted,  
begin at 7:30 PM  
in the 2nd Floor Library of the UNION LEAGUE,  
Broad & Sansom Streets in Philadelphia.  
Questions to Steve Wright at 267-258-5943 or  
maqua824@aol.com**

**Members go out to a local restaurant  
for dinner at 6:00 P.M.  
Applebees on 15th Street between Walnut and Locust**

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

**WEB Site: <http://oldbaldycwrt.org>  
Email: [oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net](mailto:oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net)  
Blog: <http://oldbaldycwrt.blogspot.com/>  
Face Book: Old Baldy Civil War Round  
Table**

**Manor College has announced its program of classes for the 2011 Winter Session. Instructors are all members of the Delaware Valley Civil War Round Table.**

Take courses independently or enroll in the Civil War Certificate program. To earn a certificate, you must take eight courses. Four must be core courses with the remainder being electives. For an application and/or to register, contact the Manor College Continuing Education Department at (215) 884-2218. Manor College is located at 700 Fox Chase Road in Jenkintown, PA.

**\*The Civil War Overview Series.**

**- 1.2 CEUs - 12 Hours - Act 48 approved -**

The Civil War Series was developed by the Delaware Civil War Roundtable and is an overview of the events that led to the war, major battles and the after-effects that still impact our nation today. The war will be examined year by year. This is a program for all ages conducted by a team of experts. It is one you will not want to miss.

**Instructor:** DVCWRT  
**Sessions:** 6  
**Dates:** Wednesdays, January 12 - February 16  
**Time:** 6:30 PM - 8:30 PM  
**Fee:** \$110, Early Bird \$100

**\*\*BLUE WATER - BROWN WATER: Civil War Navies.**

**- 0.6 CEUs - 6 Hours - Act 48 approved -**

The Navies' part in the Civil War is significant. Early in the war, a series of events occurred which at the surface looked as if they could end the war. But they didn't. This course looks at the navies' role in the war from the need of both sides to build their navies to meet the demands of war - the North to expand its existing navy, and the South starting from scratch to build a navy; through the emergence of a two-front naval war; to the eventual role of the navies in the conclusion of the war. Finally, it looks at the effect of the war on the emergence of the U.S. Navy as a recognized world naval power.

**Instructor:** Matthew Bruce  
**Sessions:** 3  
**Dates:** Saturdays, February 19 - March 5  
**Time:** 10:00 AM - 12:00 PM  
**Fee:** \$60, Early Bird \$50

**\*\* Lincoln, A Life.**

**- 1.2 CEUs - 12 Hours - Act 48 approved -**

With all the books and folklore surrounding our 16th president, we all know Abraham Lincoln - or think we do. But the more we study Lincoln, the more we realize how complex he was. Yes, he was folksy and unpretentious, but he was also ambitious, wise and scholarly, despite his lack of formal schooling. If Emerson was right when he said, "All history is biography," this six-week study of the Civil War's most pivotal character must be part of any understanding of our nation's fight for survival.

**Instructor:** Hugh Boyle  
**Sessions:** 6  
**Dates:** Mondays, March 14 - April 13  
**Time:** 6:30 PM - 8:30 PM  
**Fee:** \$110, Early Bird \$100

**\*Life of the Common Soldier.**

**- 1.2 CEUs - 12 Hours - Act 48 approved -**

The common soldier of the Civil War marched the 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. But 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, and here is an opportunity to share their experiences.

**1865  
The Last Full  
Measure**



The long awaited book, *New Jersey Goes to War: Biographies of 150 New Jerseyans during the War* edited by Joe Bilby is now available for purchase at \$20. It can be acquired on line at <http://www.njcivilwar.com/Booksstore.htm>.

The New Jersey Civil War 150th hat is available in adjustable version with velcro back strap for \$16.00 or a "Flex-Fit" elastic sweatband for \$20. Shipping is \$5 for priority mail with delivery confirmation. Shirts are also available for \$30.00.

**Instructor:** Herb Kaufman  
**Sessions:** 6  
**Dates:** Wednesdays, March 9 - April 13  
**Time:** 6:30 PM - 8:30 PM  
**Fee:** \$110, Early Bird \$100

**\*\*Charleston, Cradle of Secession.**

**- 0.6 CEUs - 6 Hours - Act 48 approved -**

South Carolina was the first Southern state to secede, and no city in South Carolina was as avidly secessionist as Charleston. Fort Sumter in Charleston's harbor became the focal point of the secession crisis, and the firing on Sumter launched the Civil War. Charleston took on great symbolic value, leading to a four-year siege. This three-week course begins with the Sumter crisis, goes on to describe the Union's efforts to subdue the city, and concludes with the raising of the Union flag over Fort Sumter on April 14, 1865.

**Instructor:** Jerry Carrier  
**Sessions:** 3  
**Dates:** Saturdays, February 19 - March 5  
**Time:** 6:30 PM - 8:30 PM  
**Fee:** \$60, Early Bird \$50

**\*\*Gettysburg, Aftermath of A Battle.**

**- 0.6 CEUs - 6 Hours - Act 48 approved -**

The biggest battle ever fought on American soil obviously had a major impact on the outcome of the war and on the men who fought it. But it also changed the lives of the civilians who lived in the little Pennsylvania crossroads town. When the armies left, the people of Gettysburg had to pick up the pieces.

**Instructor:** Nancy Caldwell  
**Sessions:** 3  
**Dates:** Mondays, May 2 - May 16  
**Time:** 6:30 PM - 8:30 PM  
**Fee:** \$60, Early Bird \$50

**Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia  
Union League**

**140 South Broad Street  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103**

**856-427-4022 oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net  
Founded January 1977**

**Annual Memberships  
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Individuals: \$25.00  
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