

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)

Membership Report

Only 37 members have renewed their 2011 memberships. That is out of 51 members in 2010. To those who have not renewed as yet we hope to hear from you soon so we can continue our fine programs and support our preservation efforts. You may send your check to our treasurer

Herb Kaufman

2601 Bonnie Lane

Huntington Valley, PA 19006-5413.

Make your checks payable to: **"Old Baldy CWRT."** Remember you can help the round table bring in new members by telling your friends about our 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. Also, I always bring extra copies to the monthly meeting.

We encourage all of our members to receive their newsletters by e-mail. This saves us money that can be used to schedule quality speakers and make generous donations to battlefield and historic preservation. **Remember** donations to the round table are always welcome and will be put to good use.

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

Thank you, as always, for your support.

Member Profile:

Each month we will try to provide a profile of each of the fine members of the Old Baldy Civil War Roundtable. Their Contri-

Craig Schoeller

Craig Schoeller became interested in the Civil War at the time of the Centennial (1961-1965) when he read all of Bruce Catton's books. In following years he visited most of the battlefields from Gettysburg, Antietam, Chickamauga and to Atlanta. Later he set foot at Shiloh, Vicksburg and Post Hudson.



With the passage of time he became less interested in battle details and more attracted to human interest and people's actions and interactions.

He is also interested in World War II and had served in the U.S. Army. He went overseas as an infantry replacement and joined the 35th Division of the Third Army just before the Ardennes battle.

His unit attacked from 12 miles Southeast of Bastogne and after a few miles was hit by heavy 88mm fire. Advancing into woods they were met by small arms fire and mortars. There were a lot of casualties. Graig helped assist a medic attend his best friend who was hit in the chest and both legs. Graig was also hit with in the right thigh by two pieces of shrapnel. After being pinned down by heavy machine gun fire, he crawled away. Upon returning to their line of defense it was too dark and dangerous to attempt to reach the aid station, so he tried digging a foxhole in the snow covered, frozen and rocky ground. He dug all night and by dawn was only down about three and one half feet -- enough to save him from a heavy mortar barrage.

When it let up, he started to crawl, dragging his wounded leg. After about 150 yards, by luck the Captain came along in a jeep and took him back to the aid station, which came under heavy artillery fire.

The pieces of shrapnel which lodged next to the bone were removed at a field hospital in Longuy, France. From there he went by hospital train to a hospital in Commercy, France. When the hospital cleared out of walking wounded in January 1945 he left with a bandage and a limp.

He rejoined his unit along the Roer River. His leg had become so weak that he had difficulty keeping up with the column and gradually drifted to the rear. Than he would get a jeep or truck lift to the front of the column and the process would be repeated. It took a while to regain the strength back in his leg.

Of the 180 men who left Metz in late December 1944 he could only recognize a third of them. The rest of the ranks were filled with replacements and returned wounded. He was the only surviving member of his squad.

Craig was captured near the Rhine River on March 6, 1945. His tank column with infantry riding ran into an ambush and was cut off. During the capture we were under fire by our own 105's and 155's, being bombed by British Mosquito Bombers on the banks of the Rhine, bombed by P47's, and B17's in Osanbruck, Germany, he arrived at Stalag 118 located between Bremen and Hannover, Germany.

It was a tough two months and he was happy to be liberated by the British 7th Armored Division, veterans of El Alemien, the "Desert Rats". He flew to Brussels, Belgium on an RCAF C-47, then by train to Namur, Belgium and G.I. hands. It was then to Camp "Lucky Strike" and ship transport home. He was sent to Fort Bragg for more training - the invasion of Japan. The war ended as they were still in training and he spent the rest of his Army days as an Administrative NCO at Fort Dix.

He completed his college education earning his Bachelor and Master degrees in Mechanical Engineering. His career was with a company that manufactured industrial drying and heat process equipment. He spent 35 years in Engineering, Sales, Management and Marketing.

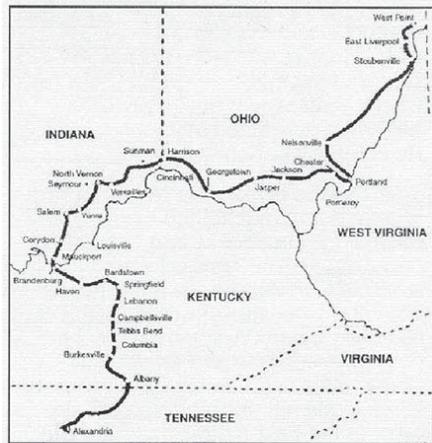
On the Road with Rich... "Corydon, Indiana"

Article, Photos
by Rich Jankowski

On our recent trip over Memorial Day weekend to attend an Evansville Otters game we stopped in Corydon, IN to visit the site of the only Civil War battle in the state. In the movie "A League of Their Own," Bosse Stadium in Evansville was used as the home field for the Racine Bells. We also visited League Field in Huntingburg, IN which was used as the home field for the Rockford Peaches. It is eight miles north of the Lincoln Boyhood Home site.

John Hunt Morgan began a raid with 2,400 mounted cavalymen, in Sparta, TN on June 11, 1863. It would last 46 days and cover 1000 miles. It ended when he was captured near New Lisbon, Ohio on July 26th. It was the longest raid of the Civil War. The raid was intended to divert the attention of the Union Army of Ohio from Confederate forces in Tennessee. Morgan was ordered to confine his raid to Kentucky and not to cross the Ohio River. Morgan defied General Braxton Bragg and laid his Kentuckians on the raid across Indiana and Ohio.

On July 8th two streamers were seized at Bradenburg, KY to transport the troops across the Ohio to Mauckport, IN. Indiana Governor, Oliver P. Morton, called for all able-bodied male citizens in the counties south of the National Road to form into companies and arm themselves. On the morning of July 9th, one mile south of



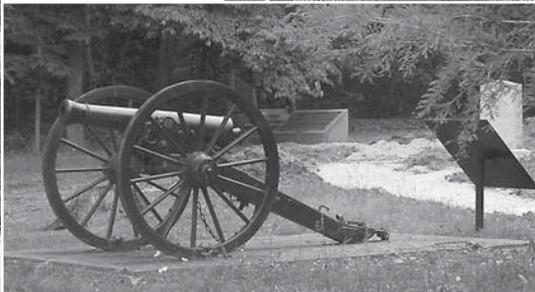
The map shows the route of Morgan's Raiders through southern Indiana. The heavy line indicates the movement of the mail column. Raiders made various sorties in the surrounding countryside to plunder. This map is provided courtesy of the Salem Leader and was illustrated by Tim Kennedy.

killed, several wounded, 355 captured while some escaped. Eleven of the Raiders were killed and 40 were wounded.

The prisoners were paroled in the town of Corydon when the Raiders gathered the



Corydon, the advance guard encountered the Harrison County Home Guard (the Sixth Regiment of the Indiana Legion), under Colonel Lewis Jordan. The 450 members of the home guard had drawn a battle line behind a hastily thrown up barricade of logs on a slight rise with a clear view of the surrounding area. In a spirited battle that lasted

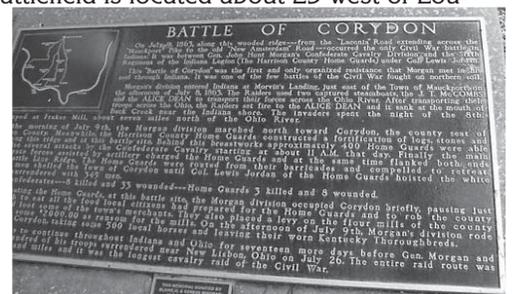


spoils of victory. Stores were plundered and at least \$4400 in ransom was collected. Several companies made sor-

ties into the countryside for fresh horses and food. The raid continued northeast into Indiana and crossed into southern Ohio. It was in Corydon that Morgan learned of the Confederate fate at Vicksburg and Gettysburg.

The five acre Battlefield is located about 25 west of Louisville at exit 105 off I-64.

It is one-half mile from the center of town on Old State Road 135 South. There are some turns in the road leading to it as the road winds around the farms of Southern Indiana. The area remains basically unchanged since the raid. The park contains the mooring post and chain from one of the streamers Morgan's Raiders used to cross the Ohio. The Park was dedicated in 1977 and is open from 8 AM to dusk.



Today in Civil War History

Sunday June 9, 1861

Nighttime Nastiness Nags Newport News

Soldiering is not an occupation that comes naturally to most people, and the almost brand-new Federal forces moving out of Newport News and Fort Monroe tonight were no exception. They were supposed to be marching in a calm and collected manner towards Big Bethel (also known as Bethel Church), in expectation of meeting the enemy in a day or so. Unfortunately the combination of adrenaline, weariness, and lack of discipline took over, and the men were convinced that every sound in the woods was an incipient enemy attack. Shots began to ring out and several injuries were incurred as men fired on other columns of the same force—their own men.

Monday June 9, 1862

Valley Victories Very Volatile

Yesterday was the battle of Cross Keys, and the Stonewall Jackson magic had worked again. It looked like his Valley Campaign was doomed as a two-pronged attack was launched against him, one arm led by Fremont and the other by James Shields. Once again Jackson's tactical brilliance was in evidence as he had neatly fended off both forces. Today, even closer to the little western Virginia town of Port Republic, he finished off the encroaching Federals by launching Ewell's command into the Union flank. Alarmed that they might be cut off, E.B. Tyler ordered a withdrawal. The Confederates followed to make sure they kept moving, then let them be.

Tuesday June 9, 1863

Brandy Battle Blasts Brave Boasts

For two years of war and more it had been a truism: the Confederate cavalry was so much better than the Union mounted forces that any conflict would result in a Rebel victory. Behind the scenes improvements had been underway and changes were coming. Today the Federal cavalry, under cover of darkness, crossed the fords of the Rappahannock River and launched the biggest cavalry battle ever fought, before or since, in North America. The Southerners may have been weary from several Grand Reviews that had been held in recent days. The actual mission U.S. Gen. Pleasanton was given was to find out what Lee's army was up to and whether a Northern invasion was on. He never did find that out, but the U.S. Cavalry gave the first respectable account of themselves, fighting the Confederates to a virtual draw until being withdrawn at dusk.

Thursday June 9, 1864

Lincoln Launches Last Labor

Crowds of people who had been in attendance at the National Union Party Convention in Baltimore yesterday took trains today to Washington to congratulate the party's nominee—the incumbent President Abraham Lincoln. They did not, however rush to gladhand with the incumbent Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin, as he had been quietly sacked and replaced by Andrew Johnson of Tennessee. Johnson's main attraction was that he was that he had stuck with the Union despite the secession of the state that elected him. Possibly Lincoln, a native of Kentucky, felt that another border-state man, one who like himself had family on both sides of the war, would be more likely to promote reconciliation rather than revenge once the conflict was finally ended.

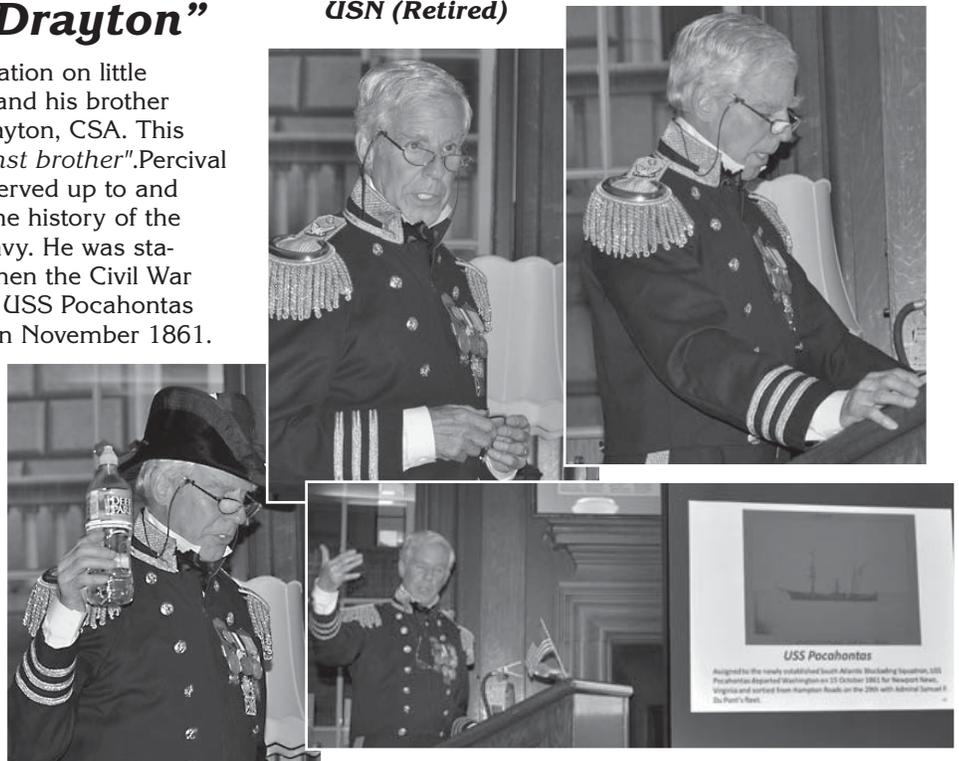
www.civilwarinteractive

May 12th meeting

"Captain Percival Drayton"

Jack Lieberman gave a great presentation on little known Captain Percival Drayton, USN and his brother Brigadier General Thomas Fenwick Drayton, CSA. This family situation became "*brother against brother*". Percival had enlisted in the Navy in 1827 and served up to and into the Civil War. His career became the history of the Navy through the early years of our Navy. He was stationed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard when the Civil War started. He was given command of the USS Pocahontas and took part in the Port Royal action in November 1861. During this battle he actually fired on troops of his brother who was in command at the time. He was promoted to Captain and assigned to Admiral Farragut's Squadron and took command of his flagship USS Hartford. He was in command as the fleet attacked Mobile Bay. When the war ended he lived in Philadelphia and died of a twisted bowl obstruction and buried in Philadelphia. A great presentation and a great turnout. Jack would always be welcome back.

Jack P. Lieberman Captain, USN (Retired)



The Ardennes Offensive - a last-ditch effort

By late 1944, Germany was unmistakably losing the war. The Soviet Red Army was closing in on the Eastern front, while strategic Allied bombing was wreaking havoc on German cities. The Italian peninsula had been captured and liberated, and the Allied armies were advancing rapidly through France from west to east. Therefore, Adolph Hitler knew that the end was near if something could not be done to slow the Allies' advance.

After the triumphant breach of Normandy in August 1944, the Allies rushed across France with amazing speed. But before they could cross the Rhine River, they would have to face a last-stand German onslaught.

The Battle of the Bulge, so named because of the westward bulging shape of the battleground on a map, lasted from mid-December 1944 to the end of January 1945. It was the largest land battle of World War II in which the United States directly participated. More than a million men fought in the battle — 600,000 Germans, 500,000 Americans, and 55,000 British.

The battle was fought on an 80-mile front running from southern Belgium through the Ardennes Forest, and down to Ettelbruck in the middle of Luxembourg. Hitler's real target was the British-American alliance, and he saw the battle as a Juggernaut to break apart and defeat the Allied forces. That "surprise attack" would supposedly divide British and American forces, leaving the way wide open for the Wehrmacht (German army) to swing north and seize the port of Antwerp. Thus they could cut off the main supply base for the Allied armies on the Western Front.

Hitler believed that he could force the western Allies to negotiate a peace treaty in the Axis' favor. He also believed that such factors as bad weather, bad terrain, and the Christmas holiday would help him catch the Allies by surprise. In other words, he anticipated it to be a decisive battle to win. After all, the Allies were very much inferior to the Germans as far as their military strength was concerned. At the battle's beginning, the U.S. Army was equipped with 80,000 men, 400 tanks, and 400 guns, while the Germans had 200,000 men, 600 tanks, and 1,900 guns.

The night before the battle, Hitler sent in soldiers to infiltrate the front. Some were dropped by parachute, others came in driving captured American jeeps. Those German soldiers spoke fluent English and wore U.S. uniforms; therefore they managed to spread confusion by giving false directions, changing road signs, and cutting telephone lines.

The Battle of the Bulge began with a German attack on the morning of December 16, 1944. Under cover of heavy fog, 38 German divisions struck along a 50-mile front. The German army managed to push American forces back nearly to the Meuse River and surround the town of Bastogne in Belgium. At that time, when ordered to surrender Bastogne, Brig. General Anthony C. McAuliffe famously replied: "Nuts." That same day, reinforcements were sent by airdrop and Allied airplanes began their attack on German tanks. Lt. General George Patton's Third Army rescued the defenders of Bastogne. Allied leaders, including General Omar Bradley and General Dwight D. Eisenhower, were surprised by the force of the German attack.



Much of the battle was affected by the weather. Great snowstorms were a big problem. Trucks had to be run every half hour to keep the oil in them from freezing. Weapons froze, so men urinated on them to thaw them. The temperature during January 1945 was the coldest on record, and casualties from exposure to the cold grew as large as the losses from fighting. The Germans attacked in white uniforms to blend in with the snow.



The Malmedy Massacre. On December 17, 1944, halfway between the town of Malmedy and Ligneuville in Belgium, an American battalion was captured by an SS force. About 150 POWs were disarmed and sent

to stand in a field. About 80 men were killed by gunfire, and their bodies were left where they fell. Many prisoners escaped into nearby woods. News spread quickly among Allied soldiers, and an order went out that all SS officers and paratroopers should be shot on sight. The Malmedy Massacre is regarded as the worst atrocity committed against American troops during the course of the war in Europe.*

Counterattack

On December 23, American forces began their first counterattack on the southern flank of the "Bulge." On January 1, 1945, the Germans launched two new operations in an attempt to keep the offensive going and create second fronts in Holland and northern France. The Luftwaffe (German air force) launched a major campaign against Allied airfields and succeeded in destroying or severely damaging more than 460 aircraft. The Luftwaffe also sustained an incredible number of losses — 277 planes. While the Allies recovered quickly from their losses, the operation left the Luftwaffe weaker than ever. After 20 days of fighting, American forces fell back, having sustained more than 11,000 casualties — but inflicting 23,000.

On January 7, 1945, Hitler agreed with his staff to pull back most of his forces from the Ardennes, thus ending all

offensive operations. On January 8, German troops withdrew from the tip of the "bulge." Their losses were critical. The last of the German reserves were gone, the Luftwaffe had been broken, and the German army in the west was being pushed back. Most importantly, the Eastern Front was now ripe for the taking by the Soviets. With the majority of its air power and men lost, Germany had few forces left to defend the Third Reich. Germany's final defeat loomed just a few months away.

Casualty estimates from the battle vary widely. American casualties are listed as 70,000 to 81,000, British as 1,400, and German casualties at between 60,000 and 104,000. More than 100,000 German soldiers were taken prisoner. In addition, 800 tanks were lost on each side, and 1,000 German aircraft were destroyed.

*It is not known why the massacre happened — there is no record of an order by an SS officer. The shooting of POWs was common on the Eastern front, but rare on the Western front. American forces recaptured the site where the killings took place in mid-January and recovered the bodies of the murdered soldiers. After the war, the SS soldiers met justice in the controversial Malmedy Massacre Trial. Forty-two former SS officers were sentenced to death, although no death penalty was ever carried out. Most served sentences varying from 10 years to life imprisonment.

<http://www.u-s-history.com/pages/h1753.html>

Editor's Note: This Memorial Day I was reading over several articles about this day and the soldiers who made the ultimate sacrifice that we honor on this day. I came across this one and though I would share it with you. We sometimes wonder if the modern generation will live up to those past generations of sacrifice and courage. After you read this there should be no doubts in their honor, duty and sacrifice to keep this country and it's people free.

A Memorial Day Tribute to a modern Warrior...

LOGAN - May 30, 2011 (WPVI) – Another name has recently been added to the list of those who made the ultimate sacrifice - the name of a soldier from Philadelphia's Logan section.

"Our children didn't just give up their lives. They sacrificed their lives for a reason," Louella Frison told Action News.

On this Memorial Day, Louella is honoring her son, 1st Lt. Demetrius Frison, who was killed by a roadside bomb in Afghanistan nearly three weeks ago.

Louella buried her 26-year-old son last week at a cemetery in Newtown, Bucks County, just days after Demetrius's remains arrived at Dover Air Force base.

Now, as the nation remembers those who lost their lives serving their country, she remembers the little boy whom she raised right here in the Logan section of the city.

"He would lay on the bed and I would read Bible verses to him, read books to him, and we would sit and read," Louella said. "He was honorable, peaceful, he never liked to argue and raise Cain."

Demetrius enlisted only two years ago and leaves behind a wife and 6-month-old son. But Mrs. Frison says she's not

bitter. Instead, she says she chooses to find strength in what remains behind.

"I know for a fact, right now today, if he was here, he'd say, 'Mom, I did all I could. It was just time. Relax,'" Louella said.

And that, she says, will now be her son's legacy.

The legacy of a young man who didn't look for the easy way out, believed in what he fought for, and ended his life having honored his country and his family name.

"My son did a good job. In that little bit of time he was there, he did a good job," Louella said.

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**First Lieutenant
Demetrius M. Frison**

**Fort Knox
Public Affairs Office**

A Fort Knox Soldier died Tuesday of wounds suffered when insurgents attacked his unit using an improvised explosive device in Khowst Province, Afghanistan.

First Lieutenant Demetrius M. Frison, 26, of Lancaster, Pa., was an infantry officer assigned to Company A, 1st Battalion, 26th Infantry Regiment, 3rd Brigade Combat Team, 1st Infantry Division, Task Force Duke.

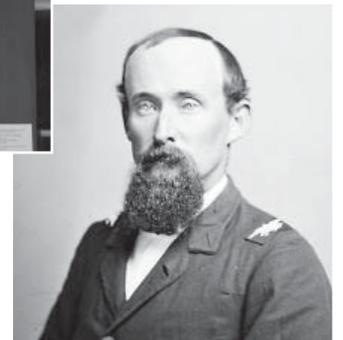
He began his military service in April 2009 and arrived on Fort Knox in October 2010. It was Frison's first deployment.

His awards and decorations include the Parachutist Badge, the National Defense Service Medal, the Global War on Terror Service Medal, the Army Service Ribbon, and the Afghanistan Campaign Medal.

He has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal and Purple Heart posthumously.



**Gettysburg Magazine
to publish
Jim Heenehan's
article on Colonel Ira
Grover in July Issue.**



Jim just heard from Andy Turner that he is going to publish his article on Colonel Ira Grover in the July issue of The Gettysburg Magazine. This article was the source for his Old Baldy Civil War talk last September on Colonel Ira Grover of the 7th Indiana. Should make for a great read.



Brigadier General
John Buford



Brigadier General
W.H.F. "Rooney" Lee



The Battle of Brandy Station June 9, 1863.

The Battle of Brandy Station, also called the Battle of Fleetwood Hill, was the largest predominantly cavalry engagement of the American Civil War, as well as the largest to take place ever on American soil. It was fought at the beginning of the Gettysburg Campaign by the Union cavalry under Maj. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton against Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's Confederate cavalry on June 9, 1863.

About 4:30 a.m. on June 9, Buford's column crossed the Rappahannock River in a dense fog, pushing aside the Confederate pickets at Beverly's Ford. Pleasonton's force had achieved its first major surprise of the day. Jones's brigade, awakened by the sound of nearby gunfire, rode to the scene partially dressed and often riding bareback. They struck Buford's leading brigade, commanded by Col. Benjamin F. Davis, near a bend in the Beverly's Ford Road and temporarily checked its progress, and Davis was killed in the ensuing fighting. Davis's brigade had been stopped just short of where Stuart's Horse Artillery was camped and was vulnerable to capture. Cannoneers swung one or two guns into position and fired down the road at Buford's men, enabling the other pieces to escape and establish the foundation for the subsequent Confederate line. The artillery unlimbered on two knolls on either side of the Beverly's Ford Road. Most of Jones's command rallied to the left of this Confederate artillery line, while Hampton's brigade formed to the right. The 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry (led by Major Robert Morris, Jr.) unsuccessfully charged the guns at St. James Church, suffering the greatest casualties of any regiment in the battle. Several Confederates later described the 6th's charge as the most "brilliant and glorious" cavalry charge of the war. (In many Civil War battles, cavalrymen typically dismounted once they reached an engagement and fought essentially as infantry. But in this battle, the surprise and chaos led to a mostly mounted fight.)

Buford tried to turn the Confederate left and dislodge the artillery that was blocking the direct route to Brandy Station. However, Rooney Lee's brigade stood in his way, with some troops on Yew Ridge and some dismounted troopers positioned along a stone wall in front. After sustaining heavy losses, the Federals displaced the Confederates from the stone wall. Then, to the amazement of Buford's men,

the Confederates began pulling back. They were reacting to the arrival of Gregg's Union cavalry division of about 2,800 men, which was the second major surprise of the day. Gregg had intended to cross at Kelly's Ford at dawn, in concert with Buford's crossing at Beverly's, but assembling the men from dispersed locations and Duffié's division getting lost on the way cost them two hours. They had intended to proceed on roads leading directly into Brandy Station, but discovered the way blocked by Robertson's brigade. Gregg found a more circuitous route that was completely unguarded and, following these roads, his lead brigade under Col. Percy Wyndham arrived in Brandy Station about 11 a.m. Between Gregg and the St. James battle was a prominent ridge called Fleetwood Hill, which had been Stuart's headquarters the previous night. Stuart and most of his staff had departed for the front by this time and the only force on Fleetwood when Gregg arrived was a 6-pounder howitzer, left in the rear because of inadequate ammunition. Major Henry B. McClellan, Stuart's adjutant, called Lt. John W. Carter and his gun crew (of Captain Robert P. Chew's battery) to ascend to the crest of the hill and go into action with the few shells available, as he sent an urgent request to Stuart for reinforcements. Carter's few shots delayed the Union advance as they sent out skirmishers and returned cannon fire. When Wyndham's men charged up the western slope of Fleetwood and neared the crest, the lead elements of Jones's brigade, which had just withdrawn from St. James Church, rode over the crown.

Continued on page 8



Jim Heenehan's way of memorializing the 150th Anniversary of the Civil War.

Jim enclosed a couple of Bull Run diorama pictures. The one shows the fight for Rickett's abandoned guns on Henry House Hill. In the other, he has taken the liberty of placing General Jackson behind a stone wall. He plans to do one-two battles a year for each of the next four years to track the 150th anniversary of these events. He has two diorama tables set up that measure 2.5 x 5 feet and 5 x 7 feet. Looking forward to the next two.

Gregg's next brigade, led by Col. Judson Kilpatrick, swung around east of Brandy Station and attacked up the southern end and the eastern slope of Fleetwood Hill, only to discover that their appearance coincided with the arrival of Hampton's brigade. A series of confusing charges and countercharges swept back and forth across the hill. The Confederates cleared the hill for the final time, capturing three guns and inflicting 30 casualties among the 36 men of the 6th New York Light Artillery, which had attempted to give close-range support to the Federal cavalry. Col. Duffié's small 1,200-man division was delayed by two Confederate regiments in the vicinity of Stevensburg and arrived on the field too late to affect the action.

While Jones and Hampton withdrew from their initial positions to fight at Fleetwood Hill, Rooney Lee continued to confront Buford, falling back to the northern end of the hill. Reinforced by Fitzhugh Lee's brigade, Rooney Lee launched a counterattack against Buford at the same time as Pleasonton had called for a general withdrawal near sunset, and the ten-hour battle was over.

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2011

June 9 - Thursday
"WWII Battle of the Bulge"
Based on his personal experience
American Hero: Craig Schoeller

July 14 - Thursday
"John Welsh-1864 Sanitary Fair"
Historian: Mike Wunsch

August 11 - Thursday
"Show and Tell"
Old Baldy Members

September 8 - Thursday
"General Lew Wallace"
Historian: Tom Moran

October 13 - Thursday
"Camp Letterman-Gettysburg"
Licensed Battlefield Guide: Phil Lechak

November 10 - Thursday
"Creating the Gettysburg Address"
Historian/Author: Herb Kaufman

December 8 - Thursday
"Victorian Christmas Customs"
Historian: Jane Etes

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!

The 150th Civil War History Consortium in the Philadelphia Area

Events

Buried in the Land of Strangers: The Confederates of Laurel Hill Cemetery

June 12, 2-4 pm- Laurel Hill Cemetery

Cavalry in the Civil War: Controversy and Commanders

June 18, 10 am - 3 pm - Manor College

Harold Holzer and James McPherson | Hearts Touched by Fire: The Best of Battles and Leaders of the Civil War

June 21, 7:30 p.m. - Free Library of Philadelphia

Deserter Country: Civil War Opposition in the Pennsylvania Appalachians

June 22, 5-7 pm- Union League of Philadelphia

Exhibitions

Audacious Freedom

African American Museum

Ongoing - permanent exhibit

How Horrible Was that Field

National Museum of American Jewish History, portion of core exhibit, ongoing

Blasting Through the Silence! Allegheny Arsenal

National Archives at Philadelphia

now through April 30

Civil War 150

Free Library of Philadelphia

now through July 8

The Civil War Begins

Rosenbach Museum & Library

now through July 17

A House Divided: The Citizens, The Celebrated, and the Seditious of Civil War Philadelphia

April 12 - Laurel Hill Cemetery

Rally Round the Flag: Civil War Color Bearers

Betsy Ross House

Opening April 12

John McCallister's Civil War: The Philadelphia Home Front

Library Company of Philadelphia

Opening May 17

Philadelphia 1861: The Coming Storm

The Heritage Center, The Union League of Philadelphia

Opening mid-June

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Founded January 1977

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

President: Richard Jankowski
Vice President: William Brown
Treasurer: Herb Kaufman
Secretary: Bill Hughes
Programs: Kerry Bryan

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