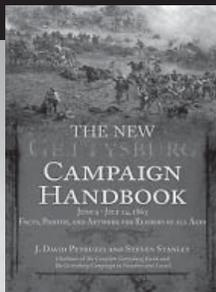


# Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



September 12, 2012, The One Hundred and Fiftieth Year of the Civil War

## "The New Gettysburg Campaign Handbook"



Join us on **Wednesday, September 12th at Camden County College, Blackwood Campus** for the next meeting of the Old Baldy Civil War Round

Table, when **J. D. Petruzzi** will be presenting a program entitled "**The New Gettysburg Campaign Handbook**", one of a series of Gettysburg books by J. D.

Known to most folks as just "J.D.", J. David Petruzzi has been a life-long student of history. Although his primary interest is the American Civil War, he also enjoys studying all aspects of American and world history.

Following his graduation from The Pennsylvania State University, J.D. became more serious about studying the Civil War. His special penchant is for the cavalry, so he began researching the mounted arms of both sides. He visited many repositories such as university and historical collections, the U.S. Army War College, and National Park Service and other government archives and began gathering a large amount of primary source material. J.D. also began collecting books, and now has a primary and secondary book collection of Civil War and related topics that numbers about 4,000 volumes. He soon began reenacting, often portraying a Union cavalry officer.

J.D. began writing articles on cavalry and Gettysburg topics for popular Civil War magazines such as America's Civil War, Civil War Times, Blue&Gray, and The Gettysburg Magazine. Most of his articles dealt with little-known, obsolete events during the war, events that he enjoys discovering, learning about, and teaching to others.

J.D. wanted to begin writing books about the subjects he loves, and in 2006 his first book appeared (co-authored with Eric J. Wittenberg) titled Plenty of Blame To Go Around: Jeb Stuart's Controversial Ride to Gettysburg

*Continued on page 2*

**Wednesday, September 12, 2012 - 7:15 PM,  
Blackwood Campus,  
Camden County College**

### Notes from the President...

Welcome to the Fall, as College Football starts, the weather cools and the 150th commemorations continue. Hope your summer was enjoyable and entertaining. Share your adventures with Don for the newsletter. Our Board has decided to hold our meetings on Wednesday nights at Camden County College in Blackwood to take advantage of the Fall Civil War lecture series, offered by the Center for Civic Leadership and Responsibility, to be held there in order to increase our membership. Review the list of lectures in this newsletter and plan on attending some or all. Be sure to tell family and friends about our schedule.

Our own **Harry Jenkins** gave a great presentation on drummers in the war at our July meeting. Everyone in attendance left more informed. This month **J. David Petruzzi** will be discussing his new Gettysburg Guide on September 12th.

I passed on condolences from OBCWRT to our friend and colleague **Jerry Carrier** at the too soon passing of his wife **Dolly**. I represented Old Baldy at New Jersey Day at Antietam, attended the rededication of the New Jersey Statue and discussions on the role of New Jersey soldiers at the battle. A new guide on New Jersey at Antietam is available from the 150th committee.

On the end of summer ballpark tour visited the Civil War Museum in Carthage, MO (look for an article in an upcoming newsletter) Our planned stop in New Orleans for the Zephyrs game and visit to the Confederate Museum had to be detoured because of Isaac. On the way out of Texas we stopped at Camp Ford near Tyler which was the largest Union prisoner camp west of the Mississippi. Instead of New Orleans, we end up in Selma to visit the Old Depot Museum to learn more about the industrial might Selma provided to the Confederate cause and General Wilson's raid to destroy it.

Be sure to take a look at our line-up of Fall programs on Page 8: we can look forward to a great mix of topics and speakers. Also Check the Civil War Institute schedule for the Fall. The Union League will host a Lincoln-Hay event at 6 pm on September 17th in the Grant Room.

*Look forward to seeing many of you next week.*

*Rich Jankowski, President*

which opened to wide acclaim. Since then, J.D. has authored several more books with many more in the works. He also was a Historical Adviser and actor in two television docudramas produced at the time.

In early 2011, he was selected to be the Historical Advisor for an upcoming television miniseries, set to air in 2013, titled To Appomattox. Written and produced by screen writer Michael Frost Beckner (Spy Game, CSI, The Agency) and directed by Mikael Salomon (Band of Brothers, Rome) the eight-part series follows the lives and careers of main characters Ulysses S. Grant, Robert E. Lee, William T. Sherman, and James Longstreet.

Living in western Pennsylvania with his wife Karen and their dachshund Buddy, J.D. works steadily on his book projects. The owner and manager of a successful insurance brokerage, in his free time J.D. also enjoys gardening, fishing, and watching movies.

Join us at our next Old Baldy Civil War Round Table meeting as **J. David Petruzzi** presents **"The New Gettysburg Campaign Handbook"**. That's **Wednesday, September 12th** starting at **7:15PM** in the **Connector Building – Civic Hall, Atrium, Camden County College, Blackwood Campus**.

## Homefront Heroes... Laura M. Towne A Friend and Teacher of the Freedman

Article, Photos  
by Kerry Bryan

In the far south side of Philadelphia's historic Laurel Hill Cemetery there is a simple gravestone with this inscription:

LAURA M. TOWNE  
BORN NEAR PITTSBURG, P.A.  
MAY 3 1825  
DIED AT ST HELENA ISLAND, S.C.  
FEB 22 1901  
FOR THIRTY NINE YEARS A FRIEND  
AND TEACHER OF THE FREEDMAN  
HER PEOPLE RISE UP AND CALL HER BLESSED



: Laura M. Towne's grave, Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia (source: author)

Laura Towne was one of the first Northern volunteers to go to the South Carolina Sea Islands in the spring of 1862 as part of the so-called "Port Royal Experiment." She and other members of the Port Royal Relief Committee of Philadelphia (later called the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Association) had both short-term and long-term missions.

First, they were responding to the desperate conditions of thousands of former slaves who had been left destitute when their masters abandoned

their plantations after Union forces successfully gained control of the Sea Islands in late 1861. Along with two similar groups based in Boston and New York, the Philadelphia Relief Committee made urgent pleas for money and culled donations of food and clothing to alleviate the immediate, critical needs of islanders.

Second, the Committee's extended mission was to help the freedmen learn how to be independent workers, i.e., to raise and sell their own crops, make their own clothing and acquire other practical skills and crafts, and generally engage successfully in free enterprise. To become good citizens of the Republic, they also needed to acquire at least rudimentary literacy and numeracy.



Laura Towne (source: digitalhistory.uh.edu)

The Port Royal volunteers were also missionaries in the traditional sense: as pious Christians, they were all deeply committed to not only acts of charity, but also to the firm belief that it was their moral imperative to save souls by sharing the Gospel.

To accomplish these goals, the male volunteers served as supervisors in the fields and workshops; the women, far fewer in number, were recruited to serve as teachers. All helped to distribute supplies. Some of the men were ordained preachers, and the women also taught Sunday school.

Conditions on the Sea Islands were primitive by Philadelphia standards, and the Southern climate was thought by many Northerners to be "intolerable" to those born above the Mason-Dixon line. In the first few weeks and months, there was a high attrition rate among the ranks of the first vanguard volunteers: many retreated, returning to urban comforts and familiar surroundings. However, others demonstrated great commitment and stamina. And to a rare few, the very special front that was the Sea Islands during the Civil War would become their home for years. Laura Towne was one of this latter group of "home-front" heroes.

Born on May 3, 1825 in Pittsburgh, PA, Laura Matilda Towne was the fourth child born to John and Sarah Robinson Towne. Sarah Towne died when Laura was a young child, after which John Towne, who had Massachusetts roots, relocated the family to the Boston area. There the affluent father was able to ensure that all his children received excellent educations. A gifted student, Laura was trained not only to be a teacher, but also to be a doctor of homeopathic medicine.

As Unitarians, the Townes espoused socially progressive causes, especially the abolitionist movement that was gaining momentum in Boston and other Northern cities in the antebellum decades. When the Towne family moved again,

this time to Philadelphia where one of Laura's older brothers had settled previously, Laura joined the First Unitarian Church on Chestnut Street, where the Reverend William Furness, a fervent advocate of social justice, preached passionately abolitionist sermons.

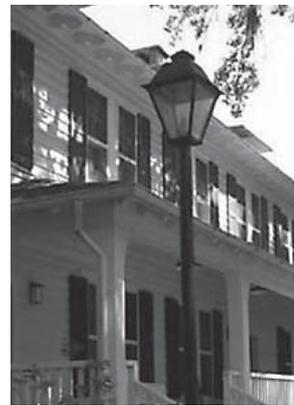
Thus Laura was primed by her education and ideology to answer the call for volunteers in the spring of 1862 to go to the aid of the freedmen. Her letters home and diary\* tell about her first impressions of the Sea Island people; strange to her in their ways and Gullah dialect, they



Rev. William Henry Furness (1802-1896), abolitionist clergyman (image source: findagrave.com)

were subjects of curiosity. But she quickly immersed herself in her work among them: teaching, applying her skills as a homeopathic doctor to help the sick, and gradually becoming increasingly comfortable in this community so distant from the world Laura had known in her previous life.

In the summer of 1862 Laura and her closest friend Ellen Murray, a teacher from Boston, initiated the first school for the freedmen. From a modest beginning— nine adult students meeting with their teachers in the back room of a plantation house called Frogmore— the school quickly attracted other



Frogmore, former plantation house where the Penn School was founded, as it looks today (source: sciway.net)

eager students, both adults and children. Called the Penn School in honor of William Penn's philanthropic spirit, this institution flourished during the next four decades thanks to the skill and dedication of its founders. Modeled after



Teaching at the Penn School (source: gullahcommunity.org)

New England schools, the Penn School offered a rigorous curriculum.

In addition to serving as teacher and healer, Laura Towne became a fierce advocate for the rights of the freedmen, who were seen as easy targets for exploitation, first by some of the white soldiers occupying the islands, and then by the mercenaries who descended upon the occupied South. She also mediated between the U.S. government and the islanders to ensure that the former slaves were allowed to purchase land at reasonable prices.



The Old Brick Church on the Penn Center campus (source: sciway.net)

She and Ellen grew to love their life on the Sea Islands: they not only taught, but also learned from the Gullah people, gaining appreciation for their rich African-influenced culture, especially the music incorporated into the islanders' church services. Eventually Laura and Ellen adopted several African-American children, whom they raised as their own. Indeed, the "front" had become "home" to these special heroes.

When Laura Towne died of influenza in 1901, management of the Penn School was transferred to the Hampton Institute, at which time it began operating as the Penn Normal, Industrial, and Agricultural School. After the school closed in 1948, it became a community services center that gradually evolved into today's Penn Center, a non-profit institution dedicated not only to preserving the Gullah people's cultural and historical heritage, but also to serving as a national and international resource center. Laura Towne's legacy lives on.

\*Towne, Laura M. (1912). Letters and Diary of Laura M. Towne: Written from the Sea Islands of South Carolina, 1862-1884. Ed. by Holland, R.S. Cambridge: Printed at the Riverside Press. [Ebook can be accessed via Cornell University digital library at <http://archive.org/details/cu31924074445267> ]

## Notice

Bill Hughes is trying to assemble information on the history of Old Baldy that we can share with everyone. So if you have copies of old photos, newsletters 2004 and back to the first one they did, any stories you may remember and can put into words, please get them to Bill Hughes at:

**Bill Hughes**  
1671 Marla Place  
Vineland, NJ 08361

Phone: 856-457-5203

Email: [NYSV107th@aol.com](mailto:NYSV107th@aol.com)

## Today in Civil War History

### Thursday September 12, 1861 Maryland Members Made Miserable

The greatest fear in Washington, D.C. at this point in the War was the possible secession of Maryland. With Virginia already gone on one side, Maryland's departure would leave the Federal capital entirely surrounded by Confederate territory, which would be embarrassing at the very least. A meeting of secessionist-minded state legislators had been scheduled for Sept. 17 in Frederick, Md., far from the capital of Annapolis. Orders were quietly issued, and starting today, the gentlemen were quietly arrested. To decrease opportunities for further agitation they were taken for confinement to Ft. Warren in Boston Harbor

### Friday September 12, 1862 Harrisburg History Hastily Hidden

If Gen. George McClellan had no idea where Robert E. Lee and his army were located, the state officials of Pennsylvania had the strong suspicion that he was headed straight for them. The geography, the road network, and an assumption that Lee would try to stay a prudent distance away from the Army of the Potomac made this a fairly logical possibility. Orders were issued in Harrisburg and Philadelphia today to box up the state's documents, bonds, archives and treasury and ship them to New York for safe-keeping. A fair number of politicians decided to ride along on the train—just to keep the records safe, of course.

### Saturday September 12, 1863 Dirty Deeds Dastardly Done

Northern Georgia and eastern Tennessee were the scenes of numerous skirmishes, probes, reconnaissances, and general nastiness today. If gathered together they would probably have added up to a sizeable battle, but spread out as they were around Chattanooga, they didn't amount to much. Sites where official skirmishes occurred included Rheatown, Tenn., and Leet's Tanyard, Alpine, the LaFayette Road, and Dirt Town, Georgia

### Monday September 12, 1864 Sheridan Suffering Shenandoah Sloth

President Abraham Lincoln and Gen. Ulysses S. Grant had a common worry today: Phil Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. It wasn't that he was doing anything wrong; the problem was that he didn't seem to be doing much of anything at all. To Lincoln this was a worry because Sheridan was supposed to be catching Gen. Early's Confederate force, which had been raiding and rampaging as far north as Pennsylvania for most of the summer. Grant worried about this too, with the additional personal complication that Sheridan was a friend from the "western theater" who had been brought East and given an army at Grant's personal recommendation. One factor neither seems to have allowed for was that Sheridan was a cavalryman, and had never commanded large numbers of foot soldiers before.

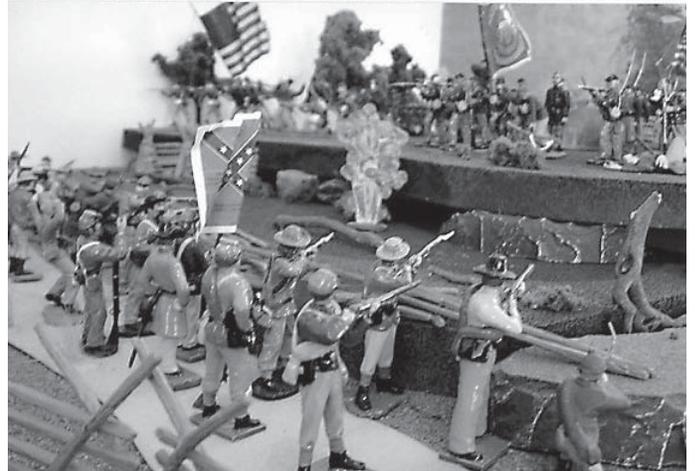
*www.civilwarinteractive*

**WEB Site:** <http://oldbaldycwrt.org>  
**Email:** [oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net](mailto:oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net)

## 150th anniversary "Antietam Diorama"

*by Jim Heenehan*

With the 150th anniversary of Antietam just ahead, here are a couple of pictures for the Old Baldy newsletter of a diorama I did of the Union attack on the Sunken Road. One is from the perspective of the Rebs in the sunken road behind the rail breastworks they made from a dismantled fence. The other is of General Meagher and the 69th NY having just come out of the cornfield.



### "The Most Propitious Time... for the Confederate Army to Enter Maryland:"

#### ROBERT E. LEE'S DECISION TO INVADE THE NORTH IN SEPTEMBER 1862

*BY GARY W. GALLAGHER*

General Robert E. Lee's Confederate Army of Northern Virginia entered the final stage of a protracted season of campaigning as it marched toward Maryland during the first week of September 1862. General Joseph E. Johnston's disabling wound at the battle of Fair Oaks had brought Lee to command of the army on June 1, 1862, and within a month he had seized the initiative from Major General George B. McClellan, driving the Union's Army of the Potomac away from Richmond in the Seven Days Battles. With his capital safe, Lee marched northward in

*Continued on page 5*

late August and won a stunning victory over Major General John Pope's Army of Virginia at the Second Battle of Manassas or Bull Run. These two Confederate victories had cleared Virginia of any major Union military presence, and Lee sought to build on his success by taking the war across the Potomac River into the United States. Lee's bold maneuvering ended when he retreated from Maryland following the Battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862, closing a three-month period that should be viewed as a single huge operation that reoriented the war from the outskirts of Richmond to the Potomac frontier and marked Lee's spectacular debut as a field commander.

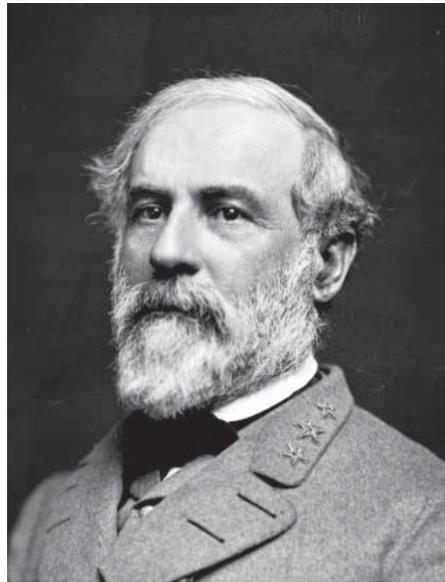
In taking his army across the Potomac River in early September, Lee had in mind strategic, logistical, and political factors. He believed that the soldiers of McClellan and Pope "lay weakened and demoralized" in the vicinity of Washington, D.C., and he sought to maintain aggressive momentum rather than assume a defensive position and allow the Federals to muster their superior strength to mount another offensive. If he remained in Virginia, Lee would be forced to react to Union movements, whereas in Maryland or Pennsylvania he would hold the initiative. Lee believed he could easily flank the enemy by crossing the Potomac upriver from Washington and marching the Army of Northern Virginia through Maryland. A short thrust into Union territory would not be enough; a protracted stay would be the key to Confederate success. Lee hoped to keep his army on United States soil through much of the autumn, not with the intention of capturing and holding territory but with an eye toward accomplishing several goals before returning to Virginia as winter approached.

The most important of those goals focused on logistics. Facing critical shortages of food, Lee knew that a movement into the untouched agricultural regions of Maryland and Pennsylvania's Cumberland Valley held significant promise. If positioned northwest of Washington, Lee could force the Federals to remain between him and their capital, thus liberating war-exhausted northern and north-central Virginia, as well as the Shenandoah Valley, from the presence of the contending armies. Southern farms that had suffered from the presence of scores of thousands of troops could recover, crops could be harvested safely, and civilians could enjoy a respite from the stress of constant uncertainty about their persons and property. Meanwhile, Lee's army would gather vital food, fodder, and other supplies from Maryland and perhaps from southern Pennsylvania. This double-sided logistical bonus, by itself, would be sufficient to render the Maryland campaign a success.

Beyond maintaining the strategic offensive and improving his logistical situation, Lee sensed an opportunity to affect political events in the United States. He read Northern newspapers carefully and knew that bitter debates raged between Northern Republicans and Democrats about civil liberties, the conduct of the war, and emancipation. If the campaign north of the Potomac went as Lee hoped, the North's fall elections would take place while the Army of Northern Virginia maneuvered in Maryland or Pennsylva-

nia. The presence of the premier Rebel army on United States soil would hurt Lincoln and the Republicans, believed Lee, making it easier for Democrats to press for some type of negotiated settlement.

Lee addressed the connection between military and political events in a letter to Confederate President Jefferson Davis on September 8, 1862, remarking that "for more than a year both sections of the country have been devastated by hostilities which have brought sorrow and suffering upon thousands of homes, without advancing the objects which our enemies proposed to themselves in beginning the contest." The time had come to propose peace on the basis of Confederate independence. "Made when it is in our power to inflict injury upon our adversary," reasoned Lee with his army's northward movement in mind, such a proposal "would show conclusively to the world that our sole object is the establishment of our independence, and the attainment of honorable peace." Should the Lincoln government reject the proposal, continued Lee, Northerners would know that full responsibility for continuance of the war rested with the Republicans rather than with the Confederacy. Voters would go to the polls in November 1862 "to determine . . . whether they will support those who favor a prolongation of the war, or those who wish to bring it to a termination, which can but be productive of good to both parties without affecting the honor of either."



Robert Edward Lee  
(LOC)

Lee also held high hopes for the state of Maryland. He joined many other Confederates in thinking that only Federal bayonets kept that slave state in the Union against the wishes of its residents. Citizens of Baltimore had rioted in April 1861. Marylanders had been arrested and incarcerated without benefit of the writ of habeas corpus. Thirty-one secessionist members of the state legislature, together with the mayor of Baltimore, had been imprisoned for several weeks during the autumn of 1861. Thousands of Maryland citizens wondered if their liberties would stand in abeyance for the duration of the war. Lee believed the influence of his victorious army might embolden Maryland's military-age men to step forward in active support of the Confederacy, after which they could once again, as he put it in a proclamation to Marylanders on September 8,

"enjoy the inalienable rights of freemen, and restore independence and sovereignty to your State."

Two important factors that stood in the balance as Lee moved into Maryland played no role in the general's decision-making. He knew nothing about Abraham Lincoln's intention to issue a preliminary proclamation of emancipation if Union armies won a victory – something the president would do in the wake of Antietam – and thus planned without considering how his movements might shape Lincoln's actions relating to that momentous issue. And he did not march northward with the expectation of persuading England and France to extend formal diplomatic recognition to the Confederacy. Although leaders in London and Paris, who in September 1862 edged closer to some type of diplomatic intervention than at any other time during the war, watched closely to see whether the Army of Northern Vir-

ginia would win another triumph, Lee always insisted that the Confederacy should never count on help from Europe to achieve its independence. None of his correspondence at the time of the Maryland campaign mentioned the possibility of influencing foreign observers.

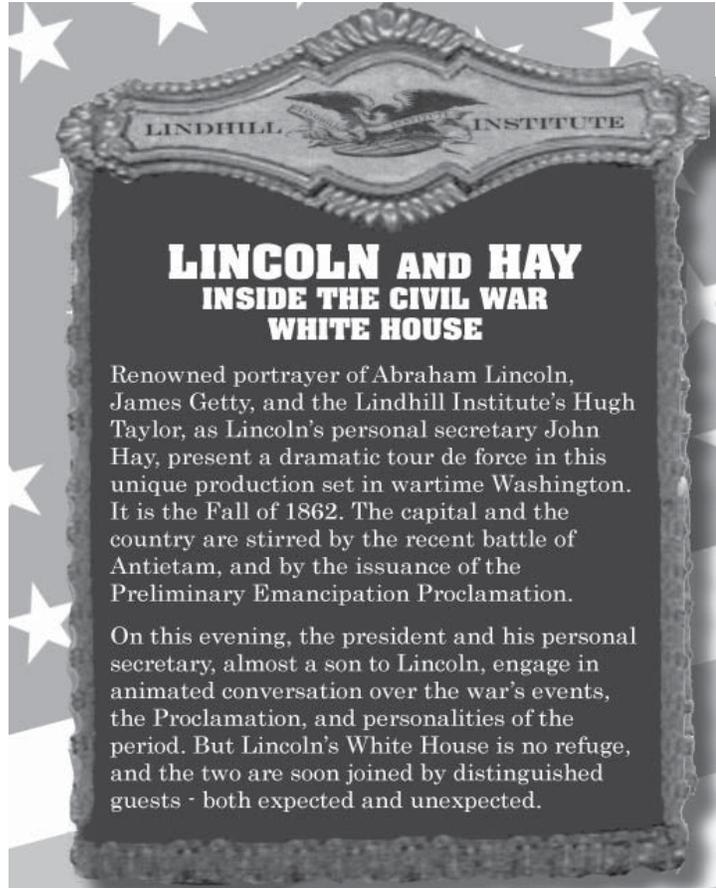
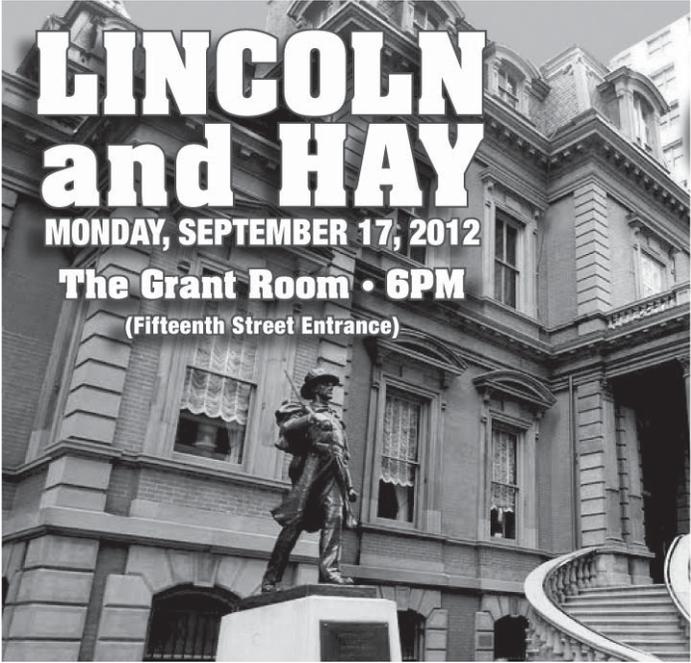
As he considered the possible outcomes of his campaign, Lee expressed no fear of aggressive Federal reaction to his march across the Potomac. Through the first week of September, reports indicated that Northern troops were concentrating in the fortifications outside Washington. If a Federal army did rouse itself to confront Lee, he would have the advantage of fighting on the tactical defensive on ground of his own choosing - perhaps defending gaps in the South Mountain Range or other favorable positions. "The only two subjects that give me any uneasiness," Lee wrote Jefferson Davis on September 4 as his army began to cross the Potomac at White's Ford, near Leesburg, Virginia, "are my supplies of ammunition and subsistence." The former was not an immediate problem: "I have enough for present use," stated Lee, "and must await results [of the campaign] before deciding to what point I will have additional supplies forwarded." As for food and fodder, the farms of western Maryland would answer the needs of the Army of Northern Virginia. Lee had summed up his analysis of the situation in the early fall of 1862 in a letter written to Jefferson Davis the previous day: "The present seems to be the most propitious time since the commencement of the war for the Confederate Army to enter Maryland."

Gary W. Gallagher, the Nau Professor of History at the Uni-

versity of Virginia, has written or edited more than 25 books on the Civil War and was a founder and first president (1987 - 1994) of the Association for the Preservation of Civil War Sites, one of CWPT's predecessor organizations.

The article is from the WEB Site of the Civil War Trust

**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



*Location and Host*  
The  
**UNION LEAGUE**  
Club of Philadelphia

*Program: 6:00 p.m.*  
*Cocktails: 5:30 p.m. (Cash Bar)*

**A**  
**LINDHILL INSTITUTE**  
**PRODUCTION**

*Co-sponsored by*  
*The Abraham Lincoln Foundation*  
*of the Union League of Philadelphia*

**Fred Walters, Lindhill Institute Director**  
**Jim Getty, as Abraham Lincoln**  
**Hugh Taylor, as John Hay**

**Program Information:** [fwalters@epix.net](mailto:fwalters@epix.net)  
**Reservations/Admission:** Jim Mundy, The Union League,  
[mundyj@unionleague.org](mailto:mundyj@unionleague.org)

*Business casual attire — collared shirt and pressed slacks for men and comparable attire for women.*

*July 11th meeting*  
**“Forever In Our Hearts He Dwells”**

The Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia held its July 11th meeting at the Camden County College.

**Harry Jenkins** had prepared a great presentation on military drummers, **“Forever In Our Hearts He Dwells”** about the lives and legends of drummer boys in the Civil War. Harry also included demonstrations of drumming techniques and the music played by Civil War musicians.

Harry discussed the reasons for drummers in the Civil War, the sounds and the techniques of drumming, how orders were relayed to the troops by the officers during combat and camp life. He relayed several stories of drummers: how young some were, how brave these drummers were during combat, being right in the middle of the fighting. Some of the brave acts that were beyond their role as drummers. One interesting story of a drummer who risked his life to retrieve President Nixon's wounded grandfather from the field of fire. He later received the Medal of Honor.

Harry always gives us an interesting and educational presentation. Harry is a member and former officer of Old Baldy.



**Harry Jenkins**



**Manor College has announced its program of classes for the 2012 Fall Session. Instructors are all members of the Delaware Valley Civil War Round Table.**

*Fall classes for the Civil War Institute will be starting shortly. They may be taken as part of the certificate program or individually. All are Act 48 approved. Class hours are 6:30 till 8:30 PM, unless otherwise noted. 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. For full program*

***http://www.manor.edu/coned/civilwar.htm***

*Please note that several classes in the fall semester will be conducted at the Giant Super Food Store Conference Center, 315 North York Road, Willow Grove, PA 19090.*

*\* Indicates Core Course  
 \*\* Indicates Elective Course*

*Continued on page 8*

**THE DELAWARE VALLEY CIVIL WAR  
 ROUND TABLE**

**PRESENTS**

**A ONE-DAY TRIP TO THE  
 NATIONAL CIVIL WAR MUSEUM,  
 PA CAPITAL STATE BATTLE FLAGS,  
 AND CIVIL WAR EXHIBIT  
 AT THE PA STATE MUSEUM**

**SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 2012**

**Bus leaves Whitman Square Shopping Center  
 Route 1, Roosevelt Blvd. – North of Grant Avenue  
 promptly at 7:45 AM  
 Will return to Whitman Square approximately 8:30 pm**

**COST INCLUDES BUS AND DRIVER TIP, ALL ADMISSIONS  
 AND FABULOUS FULL COURSE DINNER  
 ONLY \$65.00 PP**

**\*\*\*\*\* FUN EVENTS PLANNED ON THE BUS \*\*\*\*\*  
 FREE! SNACKS, PRIZES, BEVERAGES**

**OUR TOUR INCLUDES:**

- \* THE NATIONAL CIVIL WAR MUSEUM**
- \* A PRIVATE TOUR OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BATTLE FLAGS  
 IN THE STATE CAPITAL**
- \* THE HISTORIC CIVIL WAR COLLECTION  
 OF THE STATE MUSEUM**
- A GRAND DINING AND SHOPPING EXPERIENCE  
 AT THE FAMOUS SHADY MAPLE**

**(Please bring your own lunch.  
 The round table will provide all beverages.)**

**Send an email to Herb Kaufman (shkaufman2@comcast.net)  
 to hold your seats:**

**Payments to “DELAWARE VALLEY CWRT”  
 Herb Kaufman, Treasurer  
 2601 Bonnie Lane,  
 Huntingdon Valley, PA 19006**

**NAME \_\_\_\_\_**

**EMAIL \_\_\_\_\_**

**HOME ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_**

**NUMBER OF SEATS \_\_\_\_\_ TOTAL ENCLOSED \$ \_\_\_\_\_**

**\*\* African Americans: The Road to Freedom.**

**- 0.6 CEUs - 6 Hours**

\*\*African Americans: The Road to Freedom - .6 CEUs - 6 hrs - This course will address the many roles in which African Americans participated in the Civil War. It will analyze how slavery and the Underground Railroad impacted their motivation to contribute to the Union cause. By looking at their actions from the battlefield to the home front, their dedication and courage will be highlighted, despite discrimination and often facing danger.

**Instructor:** Paula Gidjunis

**Sessions:** 3

**Dates:** Wednesdays, September 26 - October 10

**Time:** 6:30 PM - 8:30 PM

**Fee:** \$69, Early Bird \$59

**\*\* Antietam Campaign**

**- 0.6 CEUs - 6 Hours**

This is an account of the bloodiest day in American military history. It turned out to be one of the most decisive battles of the war and gave President Lincoln the chance to announce the Emancipation Proclamation. Even after he received a captured copy of General Robert E. Lee's plans, Union General George McClellan, known to President Lincoln as a man who had "a bad case of the slows", couldn't take the initiative. Union and Confederate forces pounded each other through the Cornfield, the Sunken Road and over Burnside's Bridge.

**Instructor:** Jerry Carrier

**Sessions:** 3

**Dates:** Saturdays, October - October 27 (No Class October 20)

**Time:** 10:00 AM - 12:00 Noon

**Fee:** \$69, Early Bird \$59

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

**- 1.2 CEUs - 12 Hours**

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. Now, by studying the thousands of letters and diaries left behind, we can share in their deeds, joys, and hardships. Here is an examination of how they lived, what they believed, why they volunteered, and how they fought and died for their country.

**Instructor:** Herb Kaufman M.Ed.

**Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT  
Speakers and Activities for 2012**

**September, October and November meetings will be on  
Wednesdays and begin at 7:15 PM**

**Connector Building - Civic Hall, Atrium of Camden  
County College, Peter Cheeseman Road in  
Blackwood, New Jersey**

**September 12 - Wednesday "The New Gettysburg  
Campaign Guide"**

Author/Historian: J. David. Petruzzi

**October 17 - Wednesday "Flags of the Confederacy"**

Author/Historian: Mike Axelrodi

**November 7 - Wednesday "A Sword In The Attic:  
Searching for Thomas Hall"**

Writer/Historian: Bill Cannon

**Questions to Rich Jankowski at 856-427-4022 or  
jediwarrior11@verizon.net**

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

**Sessions:** 6

**Dates:** Mondays, October 8 - November 19 (No  
Class November 5)

**Time:** 6:30 PM - 8:30 PM

**Fee:** \$115, Early Bird \$105

**Location:** Giant Super Food Store Conference Center,  
315 North York Road,  
Willow Grove, PA 19090

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

**- 1.2 CEUs - 12 Hours**

The Civil War Series 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:** Del Val Civil War Round Table

**Sessions:** 6

**Dates:** Thursdays, October 11 - November 15

**Time:** 6:30 PM - 8:30 PM

**Fee:** \$115, Early Bird \$105

**\*\* Gettysburg: Aftermath of a Battle.**

**- 0.6 CEUs - 6 Hours**

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:** 6

**Dates:** Wednesdays, November 7 - November 21

**Time:** 6:30 PM - 8:30 PM

**Fee:** \$69, Early Bird \$59

**\*\* Fredericksburg Campaign**

**- 0.6 CEUs - 6 Hours**

On December 13, 1862, the Union Army led by General Ambrose Burnside met the army of Robert E. Lee at the town of Fredericksburg. The ensuing battle is known as the most disastrous defeat of the Federal Army of the Potomac. Futile assaults by the Union on Confederate positions, such as Marye's Heights, and the slaughter of many Union men highlight this tragedy. This class will look at the reason why the Union lost. We will also look at the brave men who fought, how Lee's strategy brought Burnside to defeat, and the strategies and blunders that made this battle one of the most memorable in the Civil War.

**Instructor:** Hugh Boyle

**Sessions:** 3

**Dates:** Mondays, November 26 - December 10

**Time:** 6:30 PM - 8:30 PM

**Fee:** \$69, Early Bird \$59

**Location:** Giant Super Food Store Conference Center,  
315 North York Road,  
Willow Grove, PA 19090

**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  
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**