

Old Baldy

Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

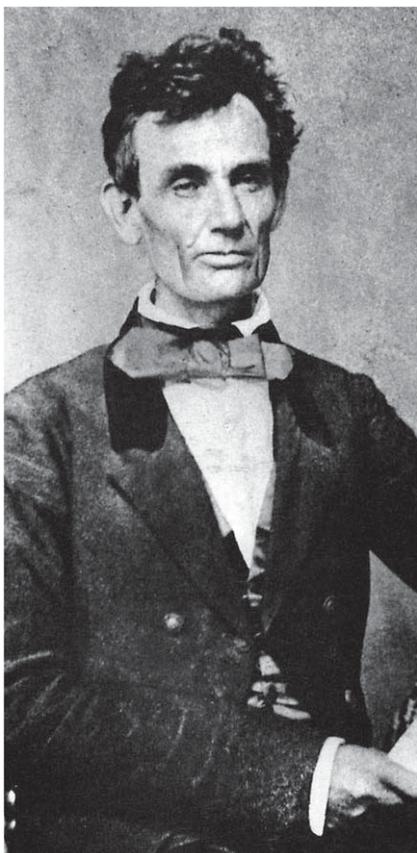


February 10, 2011, The One Hundred and Fiftieth Year of the Civil War

Lincoln at OBCWRT

"Lincoln at OBCWRT" Once again, it is time for our annual February "Lincoln Day" program presented by **Hugh Boyle** and **Steven Wright**. This year they will be exploring Lincoln's days in Illinois, with Hugh presenting a short program entitled: **"Congressman Lincoln: 1847 to 1849"** and Steve will

explore **Lincoln's formative years in New Salem** with a short PowerPoint presentation. Hugh is the founder/President of the Del-Val CWRT and is a veteran instructor at Manor College's Civil War Institute. Steve is former President of Old Baldy Civil War Round Table and author of countless book reviews and articles on a wide range of historical topics. Hugh and Steve have spoken together (often with their friend and colleague Roger Arthur) numerous times to round tables and historical societies on Abraham Lincoln and the Lincoln assassination.



Join us at our next Old Baldy Civil War Round Table meeting as **Hugh Boyle** and **Steve Wright** discuss with us an interesting insight into early Lincoln. That's **Thursday, February 10th** 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.

Notes from the President...

I hope this February newsletter finds you warm and cozy in our season of continuous snow. Take a moment and write a comment on Facebook page while watching the snow. Good news to report: the Round Table has a new Program Director. **Kerry Bryan** has agreed to plan our programs. She has hit the ground running and has scheduled presenters for April to June. A note of gratification goes to **Mike Cavanaugh** and **Steve Wright** for the great job they did in filling in for the last year and getting us to this point.

Thank you very much gentlemen. If you have suggestions for topics or speakers please pass them on to Kerry. **Roger Arthur's** presentation on "The Secession Crisis" was well received and appreciated by those in attendance last month. The fresh topic was very informative in setting up the war. This month **Hugh Boyle** and **Steve Wright** will provide an Abraham Lincoln program. Hope to see many of you on Feb 10th as Steve has pre-ordered calm weather for the end of that week. Thank you to Steve Wright for writing an article on **Lee Quinn** in last month's newsletter. Send Herb your dues if you have not done so yet. Registration for the March 26 Abraham Lincoln Institute Symposium is open at <http://lincoln-institute.org/register.php> The Virginia 2011 Signature Conference will be at Virginia Tech on May 21st. Information available at <http://www.virginiacivilwar.org/2011conference.php>. Elsewhere in this newsletter is an article on Civil War events in New Jersey. Anyone with information on events in Pennsylvania or Delaware is welcome to share them in a future newsletter. Get the information to Don. Still need a few individuals to staff our table at the Fort Sumter re-enactment at Fort Mott in April. The Neshaminy weekend will be April 30-May 1st.

Be sure to plan your Spring to get out and enjoy the Sesquicentennial events scheduled to commemorate the War. Tell folks about our Round Table and invite them to the next presentation. Travel safe this month and bring a friend on the 10th.

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)

From the Treasurer's Desk

Dear Members,

Thank you to all the members who have already paid their 2011 dues. Old Baldy CWRT also greatly appreciates all the donations that have been received. We so much value the continuing support of our members.

For those who have not yet paid their dues, please be reminded that your 2011 dues are now due.

Dues are still only \$25.00 (\$35.00 for the entire family). Please bring your dues to the next meeting.

We also encourage you to mail your dues your dues payable to

"OLD BALDY CWRT"

to:

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

We have one of the finest meeting places in the city; the magnificent library of the Union League. If you have not been able to attend a meeting, please come out. We have some really great programs and discussions planned and we hope that you will remain a member of our renowned round table. You will find that you will have an outstanding evening of education and fellowship.

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 February

Herb Kaufman

Lincoln's New Salem 1830-1837

In 1831, Abraham Lincoln was a young man of 22 when he and a couple of companions floated down the Sangamon River in a flatboat on their way to New Orleans. In mid-April, he neared New Salem, Illinois, a small village founded two years earlier by James Rutledge and John M. Camron.

The people of New Salem first noticed Lincoln shortly after he arrived, when his flatboat became stranded on the nearby milldam. A crowd gathered to watch the group of men work to free the boat—among them was a lanky fellow who had taken charge. Under his direction, the other crew members unloaded the cargo from the stern causing the flatboat to right itself. The tall young man then went ashore and borrowed an auger from Onstot's cooper shop,



Herndon House

offer of a clerk position in his store. However, when Lincoln returned from New Orleans, the store was not yet open, so Lincoln took a variety of other jobs, including helping to pilot a steamboat down the Sangamon River to Beardstown on the Illinois River.

Back in New Salem, Lincoln participated in his first election on August 1, 1831. He entertained bystanders during slow



Rutledge Tavern

drilled a hole in the bow allowing the water to drain out, which caused the flatboat to ease over the dam.

Denton Offutt, who had hired Lincoln to man the flatboat, was impressed with Lincoln's handling of the incident, and awarded him with the periods of the election. By remaining at the polls throughout the day, he met most of the men who lived in the New Salem area, the vast majority of whom would later help elect him to the Illinois State Legislature.

In April of 1832, Chief Black Hawk, leader of the Sac and Fox tribes, along with several hundred well-armed Indians, crossed the Mississippi River into Illinois, with the intention of planting corn. Their arrival caused panic among the Illinois frontier communities, and Governor Reynolds called for volunteers to drive the Indians out.

During this time, all white males between the ages of 18 and 45 were obligated to enlist in the militia, and provide themselves with the proper equipment. Lincoln was still employed by Offutt when the call came out, but he saw that the store was about to fail, so he enlisted at Richland for 30 days service beginning on April 21, 1832. Each company elected its own captain.



Berry/Lincoln Store

The men in Lincoln's company were friends and neighbors from the New Salem area; they elected him Captain by a huge majority. His term of service expired on May 27, 1832,

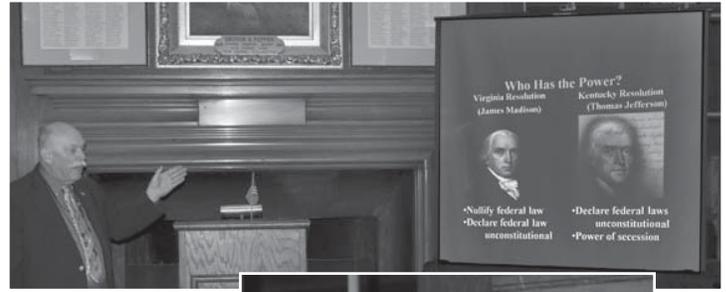
but Lincoln re-enlisted two more times totalling 51 days of service. Lincoln saw no fighting during this all this time, but he did help bury five men who had been killed and scalped at Kellogg's Grove. Lincoln was mustered out of federal service on July 10, 1832, at White River, Wisconsin Territory;

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January 13th meeting

“The Secession Crisis”

Roger Authur gave us a very great overview presentation on The Secession Crisis to start off the 150th Anniversary of this terrible time in America’s history. He described all the problems that led up to this time of no more negotiating. Whatever the politicians tried to do with compromises it came down to... the money, the economy, the rights of men. Roger has been with us several times and always gives us a great presentation and look at history. You are always welcome.



Roger Authur



On the Road with Rich... “Baltimore”

Article, Photos
by Rich Jankowski

The original post Holiday trip was planned to go down to Hampton Roads to visit the Mariner’s Museum and other sites in the Hampton Roads area. Because of the blanket of snow that coated the Atlantic Coast the day after Christmas, [the first of several recently] the tripped was delayed a day and reworked to Baltimore. Charlie still got down to the Outer Banks for his annual reunion, though.



Chap's Beef Pit

Toured the Maryland Historical Society, which is in the Mount Vernon section of town. Besides the history of Maryland, exhibits cover Maryland’s Maritime Heritage, examining the early history of Baltimore’s port; Maryland’s National Treasures, showcasing iconic portraits, swords, uniforms and documents of American Revolutionary Heroes; Work and Play on the Bay, exploring the Chesapeake Bay over 350 years; The Art Gallery showcases three centuries of the state’s history through the eyes of artists; and Furniture in Maryland Life, addresses the manufacture, design and functions of furniture made and used in Maryland from 1634 to 2000. We ventured over to the Basilica of the National Shrine of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary. It was



At the Maryland Historical Society

the first cathedral in the United States and contains neoclassical architecture.

If you are into Art, Baltimore has several museums including the Baltimore Museum of

Art, The Walters Art Museum and several are located at colleges in the area. These include: the gallery at the Maryland Institute College of Art, The James E. Lewis Museum of Art at Morgan State University and Bufano Sculpture Garden at Johns Hopkins University. We did not get to visit all, as their schedules did not always mesh with our arrival. There was a Walter Wick exhibit at the Walters Art Museum. He is the author/photographer of the “I Spy” series. It was interesting to see how he created his images.

We did eat at some fun dining establishments including Chap’s Beef Pit and the World Famous Lexington Market. The dinners were very good at the Broadway Diner, which is actually just off I-95 on MD 150, and the G & M Restaurant in Linthicum Heights, where the portions were large and tasty.

On the way out of town we stopped at National Cryptologic Museum located across from National Security Agency Headquarters in Fort Meade, Maryland. It houses thousands of artifacts that sustain the history of the cryptologic profession. There is an exhibit on the Signal Corp, codes, and Slave Quilts used during the Civil War. There are larger exhibits from actions during World War I, World War II,

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Korean War, Cold War and Vietnam. The Cold War section had displays on the U-2 incident, the USS Pueblo and the USS Liberty. Various encryption machines are displayed as well as brief histories of the pioneers and heroes in the world of codes. The museum is located just of MD-295 on



Walter Wick exhibit at the Walters Art Museum



The sign and shot of the Basilica



Today in Civil War History

Monday February 10, 1862 Rowan Races Roanoke Rebels

Cmdr. Rowan, in the USS Delaware, looked around the morning after Roanoke Island was taken, and saw several Confederate ships running for cover. He took off in pursuit up the Pasquotank River. Rowan and his force of Marines caught up with the fleet of Flag Officer Lynch, CSN. Lynch made it as far as Elizabeth City, NC. before Rowan caught him. The CSS Ellis was captured, the Seabird was sunk, and CSS Black Warrior, Fanny and Forrest were burnt to prevent capture.

Tuesday February 10, 1863 Supply Situation Seriously Squeezed

Admiral Samuel duPont was forced to write a rather unpleasant letter to headquarters today. He was trying to run a large force of ships for the serious job of blockading the South Atlantic coast of the Confederacy, and it was becoming increasingly difficult. "We have been out of oil for machinery. Coal is not more essential...We were purchasing [lubricating oil] from transports or wherever it could be found, two or three barrels at a time. My commanding officers complain that their wants are not supplied..."

Wednesday February 10, 1864 Equine Emergency Endangers Ellipse

Volunteer firefighter Abraham Lincoln dashed out of the White House this evening to assist when flames broke out in the stables attached to the White House grounds. Despite the assistance of other Executive employees, as well as the District of Columbia fire department, casualties amounted to six horses and ponies. Lincoln, already distraught because his son had come down with typhoid, was seen with tears in his eyes.

Friday February 10, 1865 Charleston Confederates Considerably Constrained

Charleston Harbor was not a happy place to be for the Southern defenders on this day. By land, they had to face the seemingly unstoppable army of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman. If the view in that direction was not depressing enough, they had only to look out into the harbor to see James Island and Johnston's Station, which were threatened by Union naval forces.

www.civilwarinteractive

Rebels in the Deeper South

*Rebels in the deeper south
Lorna Edwards
February 1, 2011*

The ship that brought the American Civil War into Port Phillip in 1865 is the focus of a new exhibition.

IT SOUNDS like the far-fetched plot to a swashbuckling pirate movie, but the tale of the CSS Shenandoah's visit to Melbourne in 1865 is not even "based on a true story", as they say in Hollywood. It happened.

The Confederate ship created a storm when it sailed into Melbourne for repairs in 1865 towards the end of the American Civil War.

Newspapers of the day were divided on whether to call its officers and crew heroes or pirates for menacing whaling



Sam Craghead from the Museum of the Confederacy and Barry Crompton with a model of the Shanandoah.
Photo: Steven Siewert

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ships of the United States, but this did not deter most Melburnians from celebrating the rebels.

"Whales were of prime importance for creating oil for industrial machinery at the time," says local Civil War enthusiast Barry Crompton, who has studied the conflict for four decades.

"The Shenandoah burned or ransomed so many whaling ships to the point where the cost of whale oil doubled." While the US consul in Melbourne publicly fumed at the ship's presence, thousands lined the docks at Williamstown for a glimpse of the ship.

Its officers and crew were the toast of the town. A dinner was even held in their honour at the Melbourne Club and a grand ball arranged at Ballarat, a town known for its sympathies to a rebel cause.

Visiting Civil War enthusiast Sam Craghead from the Museum of the Confederacy in Richmond, Virginia, will join Crompton this week giving talks on the Shenandoah as part of a "Rebels Down Under" exhibition in Williamstown. He sees the Shenandoah's officers and crew more as heroes than villains. "Any man who goes to sea and puts his life at risk for a cause is a hero," he says.

Craghead credits Melbourne's band of Civil War enthusiasts and maritime historians with helping fill in some missing links in the Shenandoah story.

The ship's exploits remain relatively unknown in the US as many naval documents were lost in the huge blaze in Richmond, Virginia, the rebels' capital, after it was evacuated at the end of the war, he says.

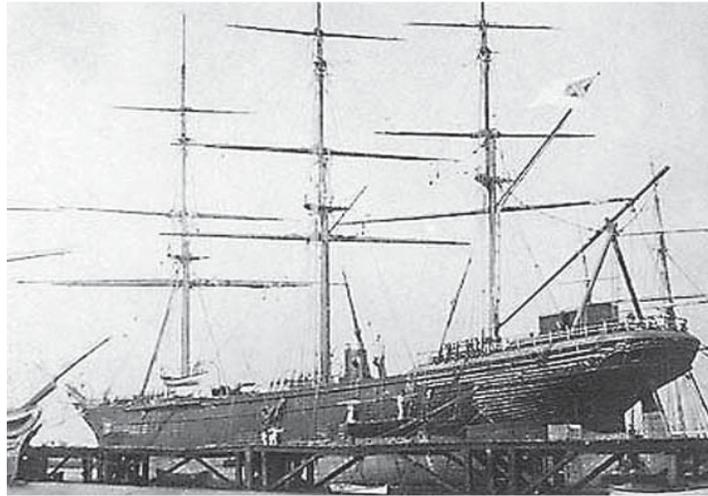
The Shenandoah had delivered a far-flung conflict to the colony of Victoria during an eventful 24-day stay, but the ship left our shores in greater scandal. Under the terms of British neutrality in the war, the ship could undergo repairs in Melbourne but crew could not be recruited.

Despite this, 42 illegal recruits joined the ship seeking excitement and adventure on the high seas. Many were sighted on board only as the ship slipped out of the bay. Britain later had to pay \$1.5 million - a considerable sum for the time - to the US in reparations for breaching neutrality.

On leaving Melbourne, the Shenandoah headed north and unleashed a wave of destruction on the New England whaling fleet. The ship burned or ransomed 38 ships.

"There's one famous drawing by one of the officers after they got four ships up in the Bering Sea," says Craghead. "They didn't have any more room to put prisoners so they took them along in 12 whaleboats they had strung along behind them and then went after more whaling ships."

The ship's officers prided themselves that none of the 1053 people they took captive were killed or harmed. Instead



The CSS Shenandoah being repaired at the Williamstown Dockyard in February, 1865.

they were eventually released on bonded ships and sent to ports.

Another amazing twist in the story is that the Shenandoah's rampage continued months after the war had ended. In those days, news could take months or even years to reach ships, in stark contrast to today's instant communications.

Officers from some of the captured ships had tried to tell the Shenandoah the war was over but the ship's Commander, James Waddell, dismissed it as an enemy ploy to save their vessels. When

he was eventually confronted with a newspaper article and learned of the Confederate collapse, he finally decided to sail to Liverpool in England to surrender.

The Shenandoah held the distinction of firing some of the last shots and making the final surrender of the American Civil War on November 6, 1865. The ship's flag that was lowered in surrender is now one of the exhibits at the Museum of the Confederacy. The Shenandoah collection also includes the ship's logs, articles signed by sailors when joining the ship and journals kept and drawings made by the officers, including Commander Waddell.

Crompton says that at least four of the men who joined the ship in Melbourne later returned to the city and some of their graves had recently been found in Melbourne and Williamstown cemeteries. Among them was William Kenyon, who later became a publican at Port Melbourne. All chapters of the ship's colourful history will be told at the exhibition put together by the Williamstown Maritime Association.

The Shenandoah's historic visit has encouraged local interest in the Civil War and Melbourne boasts Australia's largest Civil War Roundtable with around 120 enthusiasts, according to Crompton.

While Civil War interest is huge in the US, many Australian history buffs found it interesting as it was the first war extensively covered by newspapers and photography.

"It was the first of the modern wars and the last of the old romantic wars," he says.

The Rebels Down Under exhibition runs from Thursday to Sunday at Seaworks at Williamstown, with talks held on the weekend. www.wma.org.au

*Article referred by Bill Hughes
Posted on www.theage.com.au*

WEB Site: <http://oldbaldycwrt.org>

Email: oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net

Blog: <http://oldbaldycwrt.blogspot.com/>

Face Book: Old Baldy Civil War Round Table

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he walked back to New Salem. He would always treat this service lightly, but it did provide him with a knowledge of soldiers and their lifestyles—and a small land grant in Iowa.

Lincoln returned to New Salem just two weeks before the August election, and immediately returned to campaigning for the State Legislature, which had been interrupted by the Black Hawk War. He made very few speeches, but at Pappsville, a town just west of Springfield, a large crowd asked him to speak. According to A. Y. Ellis, a New Salem merchant, Lincoln responded with the following remarks:

"Fellow citizens, I presume you all know who I am—I am humble Abraham Lincoln. I have been solicited by many friends to become a candidate for the legislature. My policies are short and sweet, like the old woman's dance. I am in favor of a National Bank, I am in favor of the Internal improvement system, and a high protective tariff. These are my sentiments and political principles. If elected I shall be thankful; and if not, it will be all the same."

Lincoln lost the election of 1832, but he gained an enthusiasm for politics that would always remain with him. There were 13 candidates in this election, and out of a total of 8,315 votes cast, Lincoln received 657 votes. Of the 300 votes cast at New Salem, Lincoln received 277.

With the election over and with no job, Lincoln looked for other opportunities. He soon found himself a merchant in his own right. In January 1833, he entered into a partnership with William F. Berry to purchase a small store. This venture didn't last long. According to Lincoln, this business simply put him deeper and deeper in debt. In April of 1833, he sold his interest in the store to Berry.

Lincoln received an appointment as Postmaster of New Salem on May 7, 1833. He retained this position until the post office was relocated to Petersburg on May 30, 1836. How Lincoln got this job, is not known for certain. According to one source, the women of New Salem were irritated when Samuel Hill, the former postmaster, spent more time serving the men whisky instead of taking care of postal duties. As postmaster, Lincoln was always willing to please customers and would go out of his way to do so.

For example, when he knew that someone was waiting for an important letter, he would walk several miles to deliver it. If he was going to survey a piece of land in the country, he would deliver the mail to the people along the route. This job was not a confining one and Lincoln supplemented his post office income with odd jobs such as splitting rails, harvesting crops, helping at the mill, and tending store in New Salem.

Towards the end of 1833, Lincoln secured employment as a deputy to John Calhoun the county surveyor. At first Lincoln didn't want the job, but after being assured that the job would not involve political commitments, he accepted it.

When William Berry, Lincoln's former business partner, died on January 10, 1835, Lincoln was saddled with the debts of the partnership. (As late as 1848, while serving as a United States Congressman from Illinois, Lincoln was finally able to pay off what he called "the national debt.")

His formal education prior to his New Salem years was limited, but Lincoln seemed to have an early interest in legal matters. When still a young man growing up in Indiana, he borrowed a copy of the Revised Statutes of Indiana and read it with care. In 1833, he purchased a book of legal forms, and drew up mortgages, deeds, and other legal documents for his friends at no charge, and even argued minor cases. But it was at New Salem that he began studying the law in

earnest, with the encouragement and advice of John T. Stuart.

Lincoln traveled the 20 miles to Springfield in order to borrow books from Stuart's law office. His diligence proved successful. On September 9, 1836, Lincoln was granted a license to practice law. On March 1, 1837,

the Illinois Supreme Court awarded him a certificate of admission to the bar. He had begun the career that he would follow for the remainder of his life; he was no longer "a floating piece of driftwood," as he once referred to himself.

After the Illinois State Legislature adjourned on March 6, 1837, Lincoln returned to the fading village of New Salem. He saw no future there for either legal work or wider political opportunities. Springfield, on the other hand, offered

both. He was well known there, and he enjoyed increasing popularity because of his efforts to move the state capital from Vandalia to Springfield. On April 15, 1837, on a borrowed horse, with everything he owned in two saddlebags, Lincoln moved to Springfield, the place he would call home for the next 24 years of his life.

Congressman Lincoln 1847-1849

The first session of the 30th Congress was to convene on December 6, 1847. In October the Lincolns rented their house for \$90 a year to Cornelius Ludlum, and they left for Washington via Lexington, Ky., where they visited the Todds. After an arduous stagecoach and railroad trip, the Lincolns arrived in the Nation's Capital.

Though Lincoln was active as a new member of Congress, his colleagues generally appraised him as a droll Westerner

The Lincoln House



Political Float

Continued on page 7

of average talents. Lincoln's opposition to the Mexican War which had broken out in May 1846 soon made him unpopular with his constituents. In Illinois the patriotic fervor and hunger for new lands dispelled any doubts that the people may have had about the American cause. Lincoln's "spot" resolutions asking President James Polk to admit that the "spot" where American blood was first shed was Mexican territory and his anti-administration speeches created surprised resentment at home and earned him the nickname "Spotty Lincoln." Illinois Democrats called Lincoln a disgrace.

The war debates also raised the issue of slavery. Whether these newly won territories should be open to slavery was perhaps the most serious question before the 30th Congress. The debates over the Wilmot Proviso showed Lincoln the explosiveness and divisiveness of the slavery question. In May 1849, the second session of the 30th Congress ended and Lincoln returned home, happy to be reunited with his friends and family, who had stayed in Washington only a short time. Feeling that he had no future in politics, Lincoln took to the dusty roads of the Eighth Circuit to regain the friends and clients who had slipped away while he was in Congress. Lincoln was offered the governorship of the new Oregon Territory, but he declined it.

National Guard Militia Museum Unveils Black History Month Exhibit

Never Before Seen Correspondence Shows New Jersey First State to Integrate (SEA GIRT, N.J.) – The National Guard Militia Museum of New Jersey (NGMMNJ) will open a Black History Month exhibit celebrating the service of New Jersey's African-American soldiers, sailors, and airmen. From the American Revolution forward, "Leading the Charge: African-Americans in the New Jersey National Guard" will highlight over two centuries of African-American service through art, photographs, primary source correspondence, and video excerpts from the museum's award-winning Center for U.S. Veterans' Oral Histories. The exhibit places particular emphasis on the Civil War and the World War II era. Admission is free and it opens on February 1 and closes February 24.

Notable among New Jersey firsts, the state National Guard was the first component of the U.S. Armed Forces to racially integrate. In February 1948, several months prior to President Harry Truman's Executive Order 9981, New Jersey Governor Alfred Driscoll ignored federal policy mandating segregation and ordered the full integration of the National Guard. The exhibit features never before seen correspondence between Governor Driscoll, Army Secretary Kenneth Royall, and Secretary of Defense James Forrestal's office. "The Driscoll letters were a significant find," said First Lieutenant Vincent Solomono, museum curator and Historian of the New Jersey National Guard. "They reveal an interesting back and forth between Trenton and Washington over what Governor Driscoll saw as a constitutional and moral obligation to integrate. As a consequence of his leadership, New Jersey became the first component of the entire U.S. Armed Forces to end segregation." In addition, the exhibit highlights the experience of the 22nd U.S. Colored Infantry, mostly comprised of African-American New Jerseyans. The 22nd fought in the Civil War and led a decisive charge at Petersburg, Virginia in June, 1864. That attack, depicted by local artist Peter Culos and featured in the exhibit. This



The 22nd US Colored Infantry (USCT) in action at Petersburg in 1864. Many of these men were from NJ. Painting by Peter Culos of Point Pleasant, NJ

is particularly significant since the advent of the 150th anniversary of the war is upon us, and New Jersey even has an official Sesquicentennial committee to commemorate it. "Leading the Charge: African-Americans in the New Jersey National Guard" opens February 1 and runs until February 24 at the National Guard Militia Museum in Sea Girt. The museum is open Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday from 10:00AM – 3:00PM and the first, second, and third Saturdays and Sundays of the month from 10:00AM – 3:00PM. For more information, please visit the NGMMNJ web site at <http://www.state.nj.us/military/museum/> or call (732) 974-5966

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2011

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

April 14 – Thursday

"US General Hospital at Beverly, NJ"

Historian/Author: Bill Hughes

May 12 – Thursday

"Life and Civil War Achievements of Captain Percival Drayton"

Historian: Jack Lieberman
Captain, USNR (Retired)

June 9 – Thursday

"WWII Battle of the Bulge"

Based on his personal experience

American Hero: Craig Schoeller

**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!

New Jersey Civil War News

On Thursday, February 17th there will be a re-enactment of President-elect Lincoln's speeches to the New Jersey State Legislature. It will occur in the auditorium of the State Museum. Robert Costello will be appearing in the role of Abraham Lincoln.

The re-enactment of the bombardment of Fort Sumter will be at Fort Mott on April 16-17. Fort Delaware will serve as Fort Sumter in this exercise. More details to follow.

The School of the Soldier event will be at Allaire State Park on May 14-15. On June 11th at 11 AM, the Civil War Monument will be dedicated in Cranbury.

An exhibit of Civil War items will open at Macculloch Hall Historical Museum in Morristown on September 25th. It will run through June 2012.

On the publication front:

Copies of *New Jersey Goes to War* are still accessible; and *Discovering Your Community's Civil War Heritage* are now available at \$10. The next book in the series *New Jersey Odyssey* will be published in the summer. A *New Jersey Guide to the Gettysburg Battlefield* will also be out during the summer. A *New Jersey Civil War Calendar* is also in the works.

Be sure to join the NJ 150th Facebook page and leave your comments.

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.

**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.

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
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Founded January 1977

Annual Memberships
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