



## From the Treasurer

### DUES ARE DUE!

Greetings and best wishes for a Happy New Year to all the members of the Old Baldy CWRT.

First I wish to expressly thank all the members of our round table who have already sent in their 2013 annual dues. Your interest and participation in the round table is much appreciated.

Thanks to all members who are attending our monthly meetings. Kerry Bryan, our Program Chairwoman has already been hard at work lining up a great list of speakers and programs.

### Remember, it is your round table.

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

**As we enter 2013, your annual dues are due. We have some really great programs and discussions planned and we hope that you will remain a member of our renowned round table.**

Dues remain only \$25.00 (\$35.00 for the entire family). If you wish to continue to have our outstanding newsletter sent by mail, please add a donation of \$10. for the year, in addition to your dues.

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

#### "OLD BALDY CWRT"

mail to:

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

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, I hope to see you at a meeting,*

*Herb*

Dues may also be mailed to:

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

## Washington Trip National Portrait Gallery



During the Holiday week we venture down to Washington to visit Civil War sites and exhibits. There are several at the National Portrait Gallery including an exhibit of Matthew Brady's Photographs of Union Generals and the photographic method known as ambrotype. The Brady photos

run through May 31st and the ambrotypes until June 2nd. Near the Brady exhibit is a display of Confederate Sketches of Adalbeck Volck. Volck was a German immigrant who became a dentist in Baltimore. We found the drawings to be detailed. Also on the First Floor in the East Wing is an exhibit on Amelia Earhart's life and career to coincide with the 75th anniversary of her disappearance. This runs until May 27th.



On the Second Floor we visited an exhibit of art work entitled "1812: A Nation Emerges" It explores key people of the time, the epic battles and the stories of different regular citizens and their role in the war. On the American Art Museum side of the building was "The Civil War and American Art." It contained artwork produced during and after the War. It focuses on how artists addressed the war, the future of the Union, race relations and the post-war search for a new American identity. They created some of the most compelling landscapes and genre paintings of the mid-19th century.



The museum is located at 8th and F Streets NW and can be reached by the Red line at Gallery Place. It is open 11:30 to 7 daily. There are several places to eat right around the museum. Some permanent exhibits include The Preamble use 51 license plates; American Presidents, and paintings from various times of the nation's history. We enjoy visiting it because the exhibits are always interesting and it is open later than most other locations in Washington. In a future newsletter, I will present the other exhibits we visited on our trip.

*Rich Jankowski*

### Triva

***What Christmas gift was announced to President Lincoln by means of an 1864 telegram?***

***The City of Savannah, Georgia, and 25,000 bales of cotton, presented by William T Sherman.***

### 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**

# The Meade Society celebrates the General's 197th Birthday

The Meade Society celebrated the General's 197th birthday and 172nd wedding anniversary on December 31st and our Round Table was well represented at the event. Besides my son Joe and me, Herb Kaufman, Kerry Bryan and Carol and Blair Thorn were present. Following the procession to Meade's grave were the welcome comments from representatives of the sponsoring groups, wreath laying, a Beck Band performance, champagne toast and photo ops. Local veterans were present including AL Willis, an African-American Marine from WWII.

The Meade family sent a wreath, unable to be present in person this year. Several Union Generals were also at the gravesite. Meade Society president Dr. Andy Waskie, who was also celebrating his own wedding anniversary, provided insight into Meade and December 31st. He also

explained the mission of the society and Friends of Laurel Hill to work each year to mark the unidentified graves of veterans. They completed twelve graves last year. After the graveside ceremony everyone returned to the gatehouse for refreshments provided by the Kearney Kommissary Korps.

Many friends of the Round Table were in attendance including DelVal President Hugh Boyle, Preservation Committee members: Paula Gidjunis with John Shivo, Carol Inglad with her sister, Alan Ash, Mary Ann Hartner; Albert El and Joe from the Third US Colored Troops; Dick Simpson and Bruce "the Gov" Sirak. All extended New Year's greetings and best wishes for our success on our expansion into South Jersey. A good time was had by all and you should consider attending the event at the end of this year.



# The Emancipation Proclamation

President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on January 1, 1863, as the nation approached its third year of bloody civil war. The proclamation declared "that all persons held as slaves" within the rebellious states "are, and henceforward shall be free."

Despite this expansive wording, the Emancipation Proclamation was limited in many ways. It applied only to states that had seceded from the Union, leaving slavery untouched in the loyal border states. It also expressly exempted parts of the Confederacy that had already come under Northern control. Most important, the freedom it promised depended upon Union military victory.

Although the Emancipation Proclamation did not end slavery in the nation, it captured the hearts and imagination of millions of Americans and fundamentally transformed the character of the war. After January 1, 1863, every advance of federal troops expanded the domain of freedom. Moreover, the Proclamation announced the acceptance of black men into the Union Army and Navy, enabling the liberated to become liberators. By the end of the war, almost 200,000 black soldiers and sailors had fought for the Union and freedom.

From the first days of the Civil War, slaves had acted to secure their own liberty. The Emancipation Proclamation confirmed their insistence that the war for the Union must become a war for freedom. It added moral force to the Union cause and strengthened the Union both militarily and politically. As a milestone along the road to slavery's final destruction, the Emancipation Proclamation has assumed a place among the great documents of human freedom.

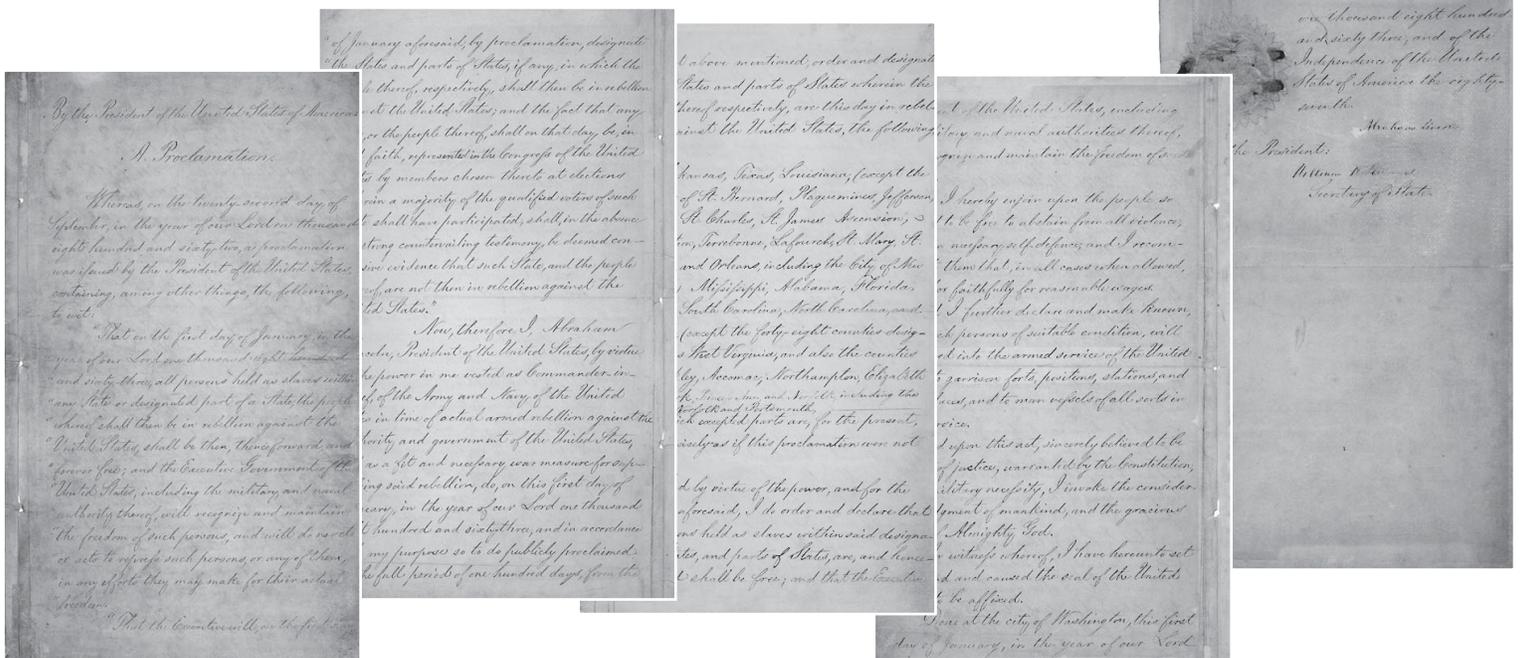
The original of the Emancipation Proclamation of January 1, 1863, is in the National Archives in Washington, DC. With the text covering five pages the document was originally tied with narrow red and blue ribbons, which were attached to the signature page by a wafered impression of



A Union soldier reads the Emancipation Proclamation to newly freed slaves. After Lincoln signed the Proclamation, celebrations took place throughout the country. (NARA, 79-CWC-3F8)

the seal of the United States. Most of the ribbon remains; parts of the seal are still decipherable, but other parts have worn off.

The document was bound with other proclamations in a large volume preserved for many years by the Department of State. When it was prepared for binding, it was reinforced with strips along the center folds and then mounted on a still larger sheet of heavy paper. Written in red ink on the upper right-hand corner of this large sheet is the number of the Proclamation, 95, given to it by the Department of State long after it was signed. With other records, the volume containing the Emancipation Proclamation was transferred in 1936 from the Department of State to the National Archives of the United States.



# Rebel and Yank Snowball Wars: Fighting Winter Boredom

By John E. Carey

## ...continued from the December Issue

At least four rare wintertime Civil War engagements remain footnotes in history, even though the scope and ferocity of these battles received mention in many diaries and journals of the soldier-participants.

## The Rebs Fight...

Troops from Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Virginia and North Carolina fought bravely. In one of the engagements, about 8,000 troops faced each other. In another, some 10,000 combatants participated.

A soldier recorded one of the battles as "one of the most memorable combats of the war." Gen. Patrick Cleburne found himself a prisoner of war but escaped. He was recaptured, and a soldier wrote that his foes "called for a drumhead court-martial; others demanded a sound dunking in the nearby creek. Still others, mindful of Cleburne's reputation as a stern disciplinarian, insisted that the general be meted out his own customary punishment. The idea caught on and soon the whole brigade took up the familiar order: 'Arrest that soldier and make him carry a fence rail!'"

What were these four engagements? Snowball fights. Snowball fights between men of the Confederate Army. One grand snowball fight engulfed Confederate troops near Rappahannock Academy in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, Va., on Feb. 25, 1863. Diaries show that 8 inches of snow fell on Feb. 19. Two days later, 9 more inches of snow fell. Feb. 25, 1863, brought sunny skies and milder temperatures. The snow on the ground softened until the ideal conditions for snowball-making infected the encamped soldiers. Participants say some 10,000 men were engaged. Gen. Robert F. Hoke's North Carolina soldiers marched toward Col. W.H. Stiles' camp of Georgians. The attack force comprised infantry, cavalry and skirmishers. The fight began with a "severe pelting" of snowballs. Reinforcements from the commissary scurried to assist the brigade under attack.

Above: Robert F. Hoke withdrew his beaten soldiers. Col. Stiles then held a council of war on how best to counterattack Hoke's retreating revelers. He decided to organize his men and march directly into their camp, snowballs at the ready. But when Stiles' forces arrived in Hoke's camp they were met by a force that had just filled its haversacks with freshly made snowballs. Hoke's men, "without the need to reload," beat back their attackers, taking many prisoners. The captured were "whitewashed" with snow. Gen. Stonewall Jackson and his staff apparently witnessed the battle; but the teetotaling, Bible-thumping Jackson



resisted the urge to participate in any merrymaking. One soldier remarked that he had wished Jackson and staff had joined the fight so he could have thrown a snowball at "the old faded uniforms."

Another grand snowball fight delighted Father James Sheeran and Confederate troops on March 23, 1864. Sheeran records this battle of some 8,000 men, probably near Orange Court House, Va. Eyewitnesses recorded the snowfall at 18 inches. Chaplain Sheeran recorded the battle this way: "Lines were so regularly formed, the movements so systematic, the officers displaying so much

activity at the head of their commands, their men fighting so stubbornly, now advancing on their opposing column, now giving way before superior numbers. ... At one time we would see a body of troops marching though an adjacent woods endeavoring to flank their enemy; soon a counter movement would be made. Now a charge and a yell and many prisoners captured. For nearly two hours this battle ... lasted." On March 22, 1864,

near Dalton, Ga., the troops from Arkansas found 5 inches of new snow, and a spontaneous snowball fight erupted all across the camp. The men of Cleburne's Division from Lucius Polk's Brigade attacked Gen. Daniel C. Govan's Brigade. Here the famous Irish Gen. Cleburne suffered the embarrassment of capture, twice.

This Georgia battle became a total melee. One Arkansas soldier recalled, "Such pounding and thumping, and rolling over in the snow, and washing of faces and cramming snow in mouths and in ears and mixing up in great wriggling piles together."

When it was all over, Cleburne authorized a ration of whiskey for all the troops, who huddled around huge bonfires singing and yelling "at the top of their lungs."

More snow fell the next day and the snowball war continued. Rainy, snowy weather continued until March 31, when another huge engagement erupted. Commanding Gen. Joe Johnston organized an attack involving Gen. William J. Hardee's Corps. Cleburne's and Gen. William B. Bate's divisions battled the troops of Gen. Benjamin Franklin Cheatham and Gen. William H.T. Walker. A small audience of ladies who had driven out from Dalton were delighted by the sheer joy of the scene.

One veteran recorded the day: "The noise was terrific and the excitement intense, but nobody was hurt ... except perhaps one of the cavalry men who was dismounted while charging a square of infantry."

Most of Civil War camp life was neither joyous nor memorable, especially as the armies hunkered down for winter.

But these snowball fights broke the monotony, increasing morale and camaraderie among the Confederate troops.

Great Snowball Fight of 1864: Dalton, GA From: Stonewall of the West Patrick Cleburne and the Civil War

Occasionally the unpredictable March weather broke routine of camp life and interrupted the training schedule. On rare occasions it snowed and like children released from school, the troops treated any snowfall as an occasion for play. On March 22 dawn revealed a fresh 5 inches of new snow, and a spontaneous snowball fight broke out all across the camp. The men threw themselves into the fracas with enthusiasm. One Arkansas soldier recalled, "Such pounding and thumping, and rolling over in the snow, and washing of faces and cramming snow in mouths and in ears and mixing up in great wriggling piles together." (Stephenson, Civil War Memoir)

In Cleburne's Div., Lucius Polk's Brigade attacked Govan's Brigade, pitting Arkansas against Arkansas, and Cleburne could not resist getting involved. He placed himself at the head of his old brigade and led the attack on Govan's campsite. The snowballs flew thick and fast, and Govan's men were getting the worst of it when they decided to launch a counterattack. They charged forward, no doubt yelling for all they were worth and Cleburne suddenly found himself a prisoner of war. After some tongue-in-cheek deliberation, his captors decided to parol their commander, and Claburne was released.

The snowball fight continued and Claburne once again entered the fray. Atlas he was captured a 2nd time .. and this time his captors confronted him with mock solemnity about his violation of parole. According to one veteran, "Some called for a drumhead court martial; others demanded a sound dunking in the nearby creek. Still others mindfull of Cleburne's reputation as a stern disciplinarian, insisted that the general be meted out his own customary punishment. The idea caught on and soon the whole brigade took up the familiar order: 'Arrest that soldier and make him carry a fence rail!' " Cooler heads prevailed, with Claburne's defenders arguing that after all this was the 1st occasion on which he had been known to break his word and once again his captors granted him parole. When it was all over, Cleburne authorized a ration of whiskey to the troops, and they stood around great bonfires singing and yelling "at the top of their lungs" {Steve Davis "The Great Snowbattle of 1864! CWTI (June 1976) }

More snow fell on the 23rd of March, provoking yet another snowball fight and rain and snow continued through the rest of the month. On the 31st a more serious sham battle occurred when Joe Johnston organized a mock engagement involving Hardee's Corps. Cleburne's and Bates's Div. Squared off against those of Cheatam and Walker. It was a fine weather for a charge, and the troops entered the spirit of the drill, firing off a blank cartridge each, thrilling the small audiences of ladies who had driven out from Dalton to watch. One veteran recalled, "The noise was terrific and the excitement intense, but nobody was hurt. . . except perhaps one of the cavalry men who was dismounted while charging a square of infantry." That night, back in camp, it was peaches and cornbread again for dinner. (John S. Jackson Diary of A Confederate Soldier)

American Armies in snow, mud and rain:  
<http://www.weatherbook.com/early.html>

## Today in Civil War History

### Thursday, January 16, 1862 Seven Ships Summarily Sacked

The USS "Hatteras" steamed into the harbor Cedar Key, Fla., and wreaked a path of destruction. She destroyed seven blockade-running ships, albeit rather small ones. Crews from the Hatteras then went ashore and wrecked the railroad depot, tore up a telegraph office, and ruined a wharf. Miscellaneous other damage caused the community disruption for some time. Elsewhere, in Kentucky, Gen. Felix Zollicoffer knew he was in trouble with his superiors, but did not yet know just how much trouble he was about to be in. He had taken his troops from Mill Springs north across the Cumberland River, and then been ordered back to his previous position. He stayed where he was, unaware that Federal forces under Gen. Thomas were a good deal closer than he realized.

### Friday, January 16, 1863 "De Kalb" Devils Devall's Detail

The USS "Baron DeKalb", under command of Lt. Commander J.G. Walker, went up the White River as far as Devall's Bluff, Ark. Walker sent ashore a landing party and took possession of all "public property" he could find, specifically guns and munitions. When Gen. Willis Gorman arrived with infantry, Walker turned the spoils over to him and sailed off on his next project, the capture of the Confederate steamer "Blue Wing". Considerably less successful was the Union blockade effort in the area around Mobile Bay. The CSS "Florida" had been in Mobile for four months undergoing repairs which were now completed. Her commander, Lt. John N. Maffitt, fired up her boilers and simply ran past the apparently dozing crew of the USS "R.R. Cuyler", which they passed within 300 yards. She went on to capture a ship, taking the confiscated cargo to sell in Havana.

### Saturday, January 16, 1864 Claimed Cavalry Casualties Considerable

Dandridge, Tenn., and its environs was the scene of a sizeable cavalry battle on this day and the next. The Federal forces were somewhat undermanned because Gen. William Sooy Smith had led a cavalry expedition from Memphis towards Meridian, Miss., where he would eventually run into trouble of his own with Nathan Bedford Forrest. Back and forth the action went today, extending nearly to Clark's Ferry, and inflicting large numbers of casualties on both sides. At the end of the engagement the Federals withdrew to the area of Strawberry Plains, Tenn.

### Monday, January 16, 1865 Fort Fisher Fire Fatal

Ft. Fisher, N.C. was not done killing Union soldiers. The conquering Federal forces, who had taken control of the facility on the second day of the third attempt, figured they had quite a bit of frustration to vent, and celebrating to do. They did not, however, pick a good place to do it. Their first action was to get as drunk as possible. This was followed by celebrations with such utensils were at hand, mostly shooting off pistols and other weapons. In the course of all this they continued looting everything left in the fort. Somehow in the festivities a spark from one of the guns fell into the main ammunition magazine, which promptly went up in a tremendous explosion. Casualties included 25 dead, 66 wounded, and 13 missing and never accounted for, for a total of at least 104 casualties.

# NOAA, Partners to Document Civil War-era Warship Sunk in Gulf of Mexico Battle

A team of archaeologists and technicians assembled by NOAA will begin today to create a three-dimensional sonar map to document the storm-exposed remains of the USS Hatteras, the only Union warship sunk in combat in the Gulf of Mexico during the Civil War.

The Hatteras, an iron-hulled steamship the U.S. Navy converted into a gunboat, was lost in a battle with the famous Confederate commerce raider CSS Alabama on Jan. 11, 1863, about 20 miles off Galveston, Texas. Largely forgotten, the battle was one of the skirmishes that saw the key southern port of Galveston change hands twice and remain one of the last bastions of the Confederacy.

Today, the wreck of the Hatteras is largely intact, resting 57 feet underwater in sand and silt. Recent hurricanes and storms have removed some of the sediment and sand that once encased the vessel like a time capsule. Shifting sands may once again rebury the Hatteras, and so within a short window of opportunity, the team is assembling to capture all the data it can. Working from a NOAA research vessel and two private craft, the divers plan to deploy high-resolution mapping sonar to create 3-D photomosaics of the Hatteras for research, education, and outreach purposes during the two-day mission.

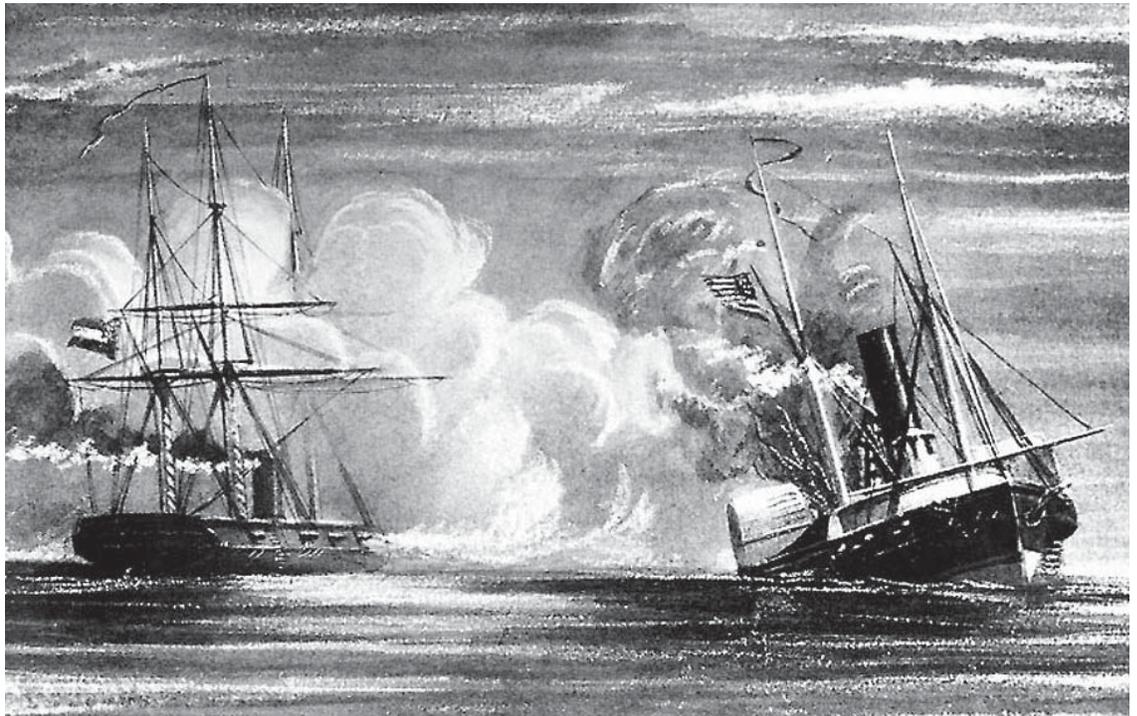
"With support from the private sector and volunteers, and cooperation with federal and state agencies, this project intends to capture a detailed sonar map of the wreck," said James Delgado, director of maritime heritage for NOAA's Office of National Marine Sanctuaries. "This will create a detailed visual representation of a long buried wreck in murky waters that we can share with the public while also using it to plan for USS Hatteras' long term protection as an archaeological site and war grave."

Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the Hatteras represents an integral part of the story of the Civil War on the Texas coast. In 1863, the Hatteras was part of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron commanded by Union Rear Admiral David Farragut. The squadron was part of the U.S. Navy's efforts to block the passage of goods, supplies, and arms to and from the Confederacy on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

The USS Hatteras is located in federal waters administered by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM)

and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE), but the ship itself is administered by the Navy. The vessel is protected by the Sunken Military Craft Act as a war grave—two of Hatteras crew went down with the ship, and their bodies never were recovered. They are presumed to lie inside the buried hull.

BOEM, working with private cultural resource management firms and the state of Texas, has documented sections of the vessel that protrude above the seafloor. Previously acquired data illustrates the changing nature of the wreck site, and the current level of site exposure presents an exciting opportunity to document the site. "This project



*This 19th Century print depicts the sinking of USS Hatteras by CSS Alabama, off Galveston, Texas, January 11, 1863. (Credit: U.S. Naval Historical Center)*

will provide an unparalleled view of the wreck site," said NOAA's Delgado, "giving the public a unique 3-D look at the wreck from the safety of a computer screen, while also allowing us to document previously unexplored elements of the wreck."

Funding and support for the underwater archaeology project is being provided by the Edward E. and Marie L. Matthews Foundation, the OceanGate Foundation, and Teledyne BlueView. Participants include NOAA's Office of National Marine Sanctuaries, BOEM, BSEE, the Texas Historical Commission, the U.S. Navy's History and Heritage Command, Tesla Offshore LLC, and private citizens including noted Houston underwater photographer and journalist Jesse Cancelmo, whose reports of the sand moving off the wreck prompted the project. NOAA, which manages Flower

*Continued on page 8*

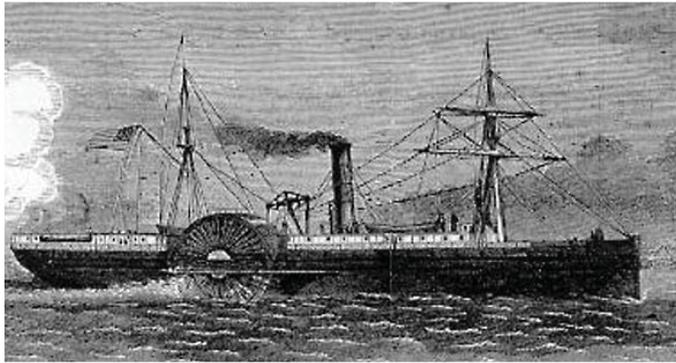
## Trivia

**Who refused to use pepper on his food, saying it gave him pain in his left leg?**

**Lt Gen Thomas J (Stonewall) Jackson**

Garden Banks National Marine Sanctuary off the Galveston coast, is providing vessel support.

NOAA plans to present results from the mapping mission in Galveston next January during local events marking the 150th anniversary of the sinking of the Hatteras.



USS Hatteras, a 1126-ton iron side-wheel gunboat, was built in 1861 at Wilmington, Delaware, as the civilian steamer Saint Marys. She was purchased by the Navy in September 1861 and commissioned a month later. Hatteras was initially assigned to the blockade of the Florida coast, where, in January 1862, she raided Cedar Keys, destroying facilities and seven schooners. Later in January, after being transferred to the Gulf of Mexico, she engaged CSS Mobile off Berwick, Louisiana. Over the next several months, Hatteras was very active against blockade runners, capturing several steamers and sailing vessels. On 11 January 1863, while off Galveston, Texas, she encountered the Confederate cruiser Alabama, which was masquerading as a British warship. After a short, vigorous action with her more heavily-armed opponent, USS Hatteras was sunk.

**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

**Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT  
Speakers and Activities for 2013**

**February 20 – Wednesday “The Laughing Lincoln:  
The Wit & Wisdom of Our 16th President”**  
Roger Arthur

**March 20 – Wednesday First-person presentation  
re: Clara Barton**  
Carol Waskie-Neumann

**April 17 – Wednesday First-person presentation  
re: Governor Olden**  
Bruce Sirak

**May 15 – Wednesday 2nd NJ in the 3rd Corps**  
Paul Lader

**Next Scheduled meeting - January 16, 2013**

Questions to Rich Jankowski at 856-427-4022 or  
[jediwarrior11@verizon.net](mailto:jediwarrior11@verizon.net)  
*You're Welcome to Join Us!*

## **Secrets of the H.L. Hunley, Civil War Submarine**

**January 29, 2013  
Woodbury Public Library  
33 Delaware St. Woodbury, NJ 08096**

Let's be clear about this - the H.L. Hunley is a Confederate Civil War submarine – CIVIL WAR! That's impressive. Responsible for sinking the federal ship Housatonic, the sub disappeared for over 130 years before best-selling author Clive Cussler's National Underwater Marine Agency re-discovered it in 1995. Raised in 2000, today it has a home with The Friends of the Hunley, who continue to uncover the secrets of the ship. Have we piqued your interest? Then join us from 7:00 to 8:30 pm on Tuesday, Jan. 29 to learn from Hunley expert Bill Jenkins about this incredible tale.

**Saturday, February 9, 2013  
Open House at the Union League of Philadelphia**  
from 10:00am - 2:00pm

Free tours of the historic Civil War era Union League House at 140 S. Broad St. Philadelphia  
Call: 215-563-6500 for details

**Philadelphia, Penna.: Tuesday, February 12, 2013  
Annual Lincoln Birthday Celebration Parade and Ceremonies,**

sponsored by the Union League of Philadelphia. Civil War military units, civilians, and heritage groups are welcome and encouraged to march in the parade through Philadelphia to Independence Hall to honor President Lincoln on his birthday. Participants will gather in the McMichael Room of the Union League, 140 S. Broad St. by 11am.

Convenient FREE parking available for participants near the Union League prior to 11am. Color Guards, Firing Party, music, and wreaths are appreciated. There will be a complimentary lunch for the participants at 12 noon. After the parade ALL are invited to return to the League via coach for refreshments in the historic Meredith Café. To register: Contact: Dr. Andy Waskie. 215-204-5452  
[andy.waskie@temple.edu](mailto:andy.waskie@temple.edu)

**Sunday, February 17, 2013  
15th Annual Meade Society Symposium:**  
“General Meade’s Campaigns of 1863 – From Gettysburg to the Rapidan” Featuring noted historian Ed Bearss, other speakers, and authors on General Meade and the Civil War, as well as books, prints and raffles. 12 Noon – 5PM  
Conservatory at West Laurel Hill Cemetery, Bala Cynwyd, PA  
<http://www.forever-care.com/contact.php>  
Cost: \$35 per person including registration; luncheon & refreshments  
Contact: Jerry McCormick 215-848-7753  
[Jerry.McCormick\\_gedwinmc@msn.com](mailto:Jerry.McCormick_gedwinmc@msn.com)

**Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia  
Camden County College  
Blackwood Campus - Connector Building  
Room 101 Forum, Civic Hall, Atrium**

856-427-4022    [oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net](mailto:oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net)  
Founded January 1977

<b>Annual Memberships</b>	<b>President: Richard Jankowski</b>
Students: \$12.50	Treasurer: Herb Kaufman
Individuals: \$25.00	Secretary: Bill Hughes
Families: \$35.00	Programs: Kerry Bryan