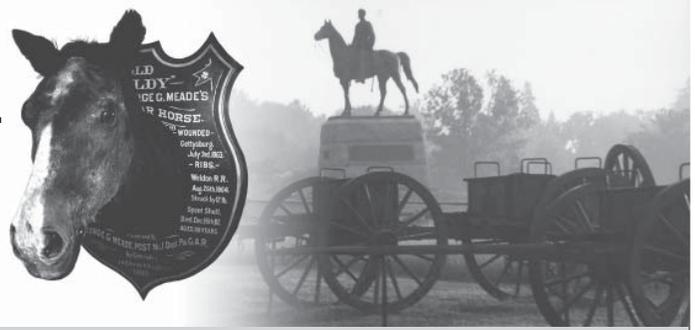


Old Baldy

Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



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

Gettysburg... Hallowed Ground in Bronze and Stone



Gettysburg... Hallowed Ground in Bronze and Stone

A presentation on the forming of America's First National Military Cemetery and Battlefield Park will be the theme of this month's presentation by **Don Wiles**. It will include the establishment, the preservation, the rules for monuments and memorials and the unique stories behind some of those monuments. The battlefield now has over 1300 monuments and markers (the largest collection of outdoor sculpture in the world), 400 civil war cannons, 6,000 acres of land, and over 24 miles of avenues and roadways. In the past few years a new visitor's center was added, cannon preservation has been going on as well as monument cleaning and restoration and a battlefield rehabilitation program to restore the battlefield to its 1863 look for better interpretation of the battle.

Don has been a Gettysburg Civil War buff for many years. He has been an illustrator for over fifty years at several Commercial and Industrial companies and employed at the Kennedy Space Center during the Apollo Program. His first look at a Civil War book was a Gettysburg Monument Book given to him by his grandmother when he was about nine or ten and going on picnics to Devils Den (on the rocks when you could).

Join us at our next Old Baldy Civil War Round Table meeting as **Don Wiles** presents "*Gettysburg... Hallowed Ground in Bronze and Stone*". That's **Thursday, January 12th** starting at **7:30PM** in the **Sando Room** 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...

Welcome to 2012, the second year of the Sesquicentennial celebration. Hope everyone had a good Holiday Season and a joyous and safe New Year. For those present last month were enlightened by **Jane Peters Estes** on Victorian Christmas traditions. Thanks to **Kerry** for arranging the presentation. This month will be the long awaited viewing of part of **Don Wiles'** massive photo library as he addresses us on Monuments at Gettysburg. Be sure to pack the room, it will be a very good show.

Later this month the Board will be meeting to discuss the future role of Old Baldy CWRT in the Philadelphia Civil War community. The dwindling attendance at our meetings has some on the Board concerned about support given to our great visiting presenters. If you have any ideas on how our group can best serve the Civil War interest of folks in Philadelphia, please forward them to a Board member in the next two weeks. We want to do what will support the needs of our current and future members. Look forward to reviewing your good suggestions and adjusting our mission to accommodate your needs.

Thank you to everyone who contributes to and supports our newsletter and website. Let your acquaintances know they can 'friend' us on Facebook. Let us know about upcoming events so we can post them for all to know. Be sure to keep March 24th open to help the Delaware Valley Civil War Round Table celebrate their 20th anniversary at Cannstatters. Check in this newsletter for the upcoming classes at Manor College, including one on Prisons and one on African Americans. The 2012 Virginia Sesquicentennial Signature Conference will be on March 22nd at the Virginia Military Institute. The Civil War Navy Conference will be at the Mariners' Museum on March 9-11.

Come out and support our own Newsletter editor Don Wiles on the 11th. Join us at Applebees if you can.

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!

Homefront Heroes...

"Alexander Henry" (1823-1883)

Alexander Henry
(hd.housedivided.dickinson.edu)

Article, Photos
by Kerry Bryan



To most modern Philadelphians, the word “good” when juxtaposed with “mayor” would seem to constitute an oxymoron. But it was not always so, at least not in this writer’s opinion: surveying the record of Alexander Henry, mayor of Philadelphia from 1858 to 1865, I would argue that Mr. Henry deserves to be called a homefront hero.

Born April 14, 1823 to John Snowden and Elizabeth Ingersoll Bayard Henry, Alexander Henry was a Philadelphia patrician by pedigree. After attending local schools, he attended college at Princeton, where he graduated with honors in 1840. After studying law for four years, he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1844 and soon thereafter established what would become a large and successful law firm.

Henry eventually became active in politics, first as a representative of the Seventh Ward on the City Council, and then in 1858 as candidate for mayor. Running under the “People’s Party” banner (a temporary and uneasy alliance of former Whigs and new Republicans), he succeeded in defeating the incumbent Democrat Richard Vaux. He would later align himself with Republican positions.

Henry inherited a city rife with divisions on many levels. Mid-19th century Philadelphia was in many ways a rough-and-tumble town (not unlike today, you might say): crime was rampant, gangs ruled some sections of the city, and corrupt political bosses, such as the William McMullin of the Fourth Ward, were deeply entrenched. The collective psyche of the city was also still scarred by memories of the horrific nativist-driven riots of 1844. In 1854, just four years before Henry assumed office, the many neighborhoods contained in the county of Philadelphia had been consolidated into one city. That year also marked the organization of Philadelphia’s first municipal police department, which was to be officially under the executive control of the mayor. Meanwhile, in the late 1850s, the deep rumblings of political dissension at the national level were reverberating locally. Given social and economic ties, many Philadelphians were sympathetic to Southern interests and opposed to abolitionism.

According to historian J. Matthew Gallman:

When Alexander Henry became mayor in 1858, one of his top priorities was an improved police force. In his first years in office Henry

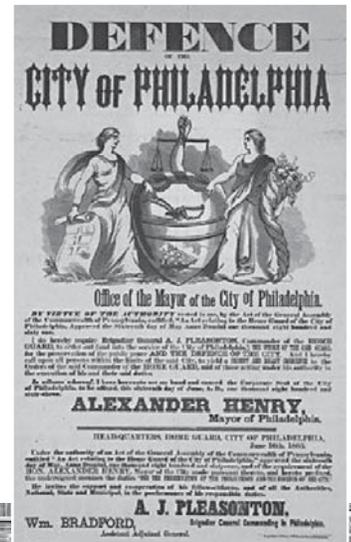
Notice: Attire for Men at the Union League Jacket and tie would be preferred; otherwise collared shirts, long pants and jacket are recommended. For men and women, the following attire is never acceptable on the first or second floors of the League: jeans, denim wear, tee shirts, athletic wear, tank,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

appointed a citizen board to oversee appointments, organized a special Detective Department, and put his force into new uniforms. By 1861 Philadelphians enjoyed a far more structured and efficient police force than during the riotous 1840s.¹

As the cliché goes, “timing is everything.” Just as Mayor Henry was effectively bolstering and enforcing discipline in the newly minted police department, so would the city be threatened repeatedly by civil crises.

One such instance was in December 1859 when John Brown’s body was being shipped via train from Charlestown, VA, where he had been hanged, to his hometown in New York State for burial. Local abolitionist Miller McKim, who had accompanied Mrs. Brown to retrieve her husband’s remains, proposed a stopover in Philadelphia so that the body could be embalmed. However, when a large, polarized crowd, a volatile mix of both supporters and opponents of Brown and the abolitionists, gathered at the Prime Street railroad station, Mayor Henry called out a large detachment of police to enforce order. Then, while a decoy coffin was unloaded, per the Mayor’s command John Brown’s body was sent on to New York, and the situation was defused.

Two weeks later, when noted abolitionist George William Curtis defiantly gave a speech at National Hall despite a mob of some 5000 who had gathered outside to listen to speeches by rabid Democrat Charles J. Ingersoll, Henry not only dispatched 500 policemen to the scene, but



Continued on page 3



Philadelphia Nativist Riot of the 1840s

also “[t]he mayor himself, genteel scholar of the Greek and Hebrew languages turned symbol of law enforcement, took a seat at Curtis’s side on the stage.”² There were a few arrests that night, but otherwise “Mayor Henry kept the peace.”³

Henry’s political prowess, moral tenacity, and personal courage were repeatedly tested when the War broke out. News of the firing on Fort Sumter in April 1861 shocked



Major General
Napoleon Jackson Tecumseh Dana
(Wikipedia)

Philadelphians, and suddenly the preponderance of public opinion flipped to an adamantly pro-Union stance. Fervid patriotic displays soon threatened to escalate into violent outbreaks, such as when a mob besieged the Chestnut Street office of a small pro-Southern newspaper called The Palmetto Flag. Once again, Mayor Henry and his police rode to the rescue, with the Mayor himself holding off and quieting the crowd when he entered the building and waved a flag from a second-story window. The Palmetto editors escaped unscathed and soon thereafter quietly ceased publication.

In late June of 1863, as Lee’s Confederate forces drove into Pennsylvania, Mayor Henry worked to rally local defenses. At the request of the commander of Military District of Philadelphia, Major General Napoleon Jackson Tecumseh Dana (whose military competence did not live up to his name), the mayor recruited hundreds of citizens into work squads to build defense fortifications. Fortunately, Lee’s advance was stopped at Gettysburg, thanks to the Union Army and its new commander, Philadelphia native General George Meade, so the city’s hasty defense works and scanty militia did not have to undergo trial by fire.

A few weeks later, as widespread, bloody riots protesting the draft broke out in New York City, the streets of Philadelphia remained quiet. And thanks to Mayor Henry and his effective control and deployment of the police, law and order was maintained in the city throughout the War. This was despite the Peace Democrats’ ongoing, heated political dissent against the Lincoln administration and their efforts to exploit and incite the racism of working class Philadelphians, who feared competition for jobs by former slaves.

As historian Anthony (Andy) Waskie declares:

*Mayor Henry was in large part responsible for the maintenance of law and order in Philadelphia that contributed to making Philadelphia the “Arsenal of the Union” during hostilities, a center of military recruitment, training and war production. He managed the affairs of Philadelphia during the war with great ability.*⁴

In addition to keeping the peace, Mayor Henry proved

his mettle in other arenas, such as his promulgation of improvements to Philadelphia’s public transportation systems, which in turn helped expedite the more efficient transfer of workers and goods, thus boosting the city’s wartime economy. He also personally chaired the Citizens’

Bounty Committee to augment recruitment efforts during the War.

Alexander Henry’s grave at Laurel Hill (Russ Dodge)



1823. ALEXANDER HENRY. 1883.
1821. ELIZABETH S. HENRY. 1889.

After the War ended Henry decided in late 1865 that he would not run for another term as mayor; he resigned from office effective January 1, 1866. However, he continued thereafter to be very active, serving variously as a trustee for the University of Pennsylvania, an inspector of the Eastern State Penitentiary, the director of a bank, and like post-War General Meade, a commissioner of the newly created Fairmount Park. He also played a prominent role in committee of civic leaders who organized the 1876 Centennial Exposition.

Stricken with sudden illness, Alexander Henry died at age 60 on December 6, 1883 and was buried at Laurel Hill Cemetery, where in eternity he keeps company with such other illustrious Philadelphians as General George G. Meade.

1 Gallman, J. Matthew. (2000). *Mastering Wartime: A Social History of Philadelphia during the Civil War*. Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press, p.174.

2 Weigley, Russell F., ed. (1982). “The Border City in Civil War 1854-1865,” in *Philadelphia: A 300-Year History*. New York: W.W. Norton & Co., p. 390.

3 *Ibid.*, p. 390.

4 Waskie, Anthony. (2011). *Philadelphia and the Civil War: Arsenal of the Union*. Charleston, SC: History Press, p. 168.

Today in Civil War History

Sunday, January 12, 1862 Moribund McClellan Meets Members

President Lincoln was increasingly distressed by the lack of movement of the armies in Virginia. A meeting of the upper leadership of the army had been conducted yesterday Today the same group met again, but this time at the White House, and the presidential cabinet was included in the parlay. A totally unexpected attendee show up at the last minute: General of the Armies George McClellan. The reason he was unexpected was that he had been very severely ill for quite some weeks now, with what is believed to have been typhoid. As he had been incapacitated he really

Continued on page 4

had nothing to contribute to the stock of information exchanged, and the suspicion was that he showed up mainly to make sure there would be no talk of replacing him.

Monday January 12, 1863 Confederate Congress Conveniently Convenes

The opening of a session of the legislature is always a good opportunity for that activity a president loves above all else: speechmaking. Today marked the opening day of the Third Session of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, and Jefferson Davis made the most of it. The military situation, he said was going well, pointing to the halting of Federal operations in Tennessee, around Vicksburg, and in Virginia. (He was correct, but the halts were mostly due to it being the dead of winter.) Davis also noted the passage of the Emancipation Proclamation in the U.S. and there he took a bit of poetic license, claiming that its passage encouraged slaves to rise up and murder their masters, and that this action would lead to the extermination of the Negro race. This, he said, proved that Republicans were not the friends of blacks that they claimed to be.

Tuesday, January 12, 1864 Minor Matamoros, Mexico Military Movement

Although not technically a Civil War operation, Federal troops were obliged to take part in two days of hostilities, commencing today, in the rather unlikely setting of Mat-

amoros, Mexico. Since the days of America's last great military adventure, the Mexican War, the political situation south of the border had existed in fluctuating states of stability. This was not one of the more stable times, and two political factions of roughly equal influence were contending for control of this city. Federal forces were obliged to step in when it seemed that the person and residence of the American consul, L. Pierce, had become a target of hostilities. Pierce was, at the end of the action, escorted out of town for his own protection.

Thursday, January 12, 1865 Fabulous Federal Flotilla Faces Ft. Fisher

The largest American fleet ever assembled up to this point began to assemble from Beaufort, SC, up the Atlantic towards the detested Fort Fisher, at Wilmington, NC. Major Gen. Alfred H. Terry, commanding the Army forces, watched as a large number of troop transports got underway. They steamed under the protection of Admiral Porter's fleet of some sixty gunboats. The plan, when they reached Wilmington, was for the Navy to launch a bombardment, followed by the landing of 10,000 soldiers and marines for the actual seizure. In defense, the ramship CSS "Columbia" was hurriedly released from the dock in Charleston where she had been built. Unfortunately the boat's first act was to run aground, where she was stuck fast. Attempts to refloat her, at hideous effort, continued until mid-February.

www.civilwarinteractive



Alabama Monument Restoration...

The restoration was primarily concerned with the stone base, whose grouting/joints have likely weakened over time. The Alabama monument has been undergoing repairs since late summer. What was originally a simple repointing of the monument (replacing joints/grouting), became a larger project when the foundation proved to need a complete overhaul. The central figure on the Alabama Monument is the spirit of Alabama. The soldier on the right signifies the "Spirit," of Alabama Soldiers, and the soldier on the left signifies the "Determination" of the Alabama soldiers. The wounded soldier on the left is being comforted by the female figure, while at the same time she orders the other soldier on.



National Wreath Project...

For the fourth straight year, the Sgt Mac Foundation's National Wreath Project brought wreaths to the Soldiers' National Cemetery in Gettysburg. This year approximately 1,620 wreaths were placed in Gettysburg and approximately 3,400 in Quantico National Cemetery located in Virginia.

They were mostly placed in Sections 1, 2, and 3. Those sections contain individuals who served from the Spanish-American War to Vietnam. The wreaths were not placed in the Civil War section of the cemetery.

Articles; Gettysburg Daily



**December 8th meeting
“Christmas Past”**

Jane Peters Estes has been a living historian and active member of various Delaware Valley region historical organizations for almost 30 years. She shared some of her expertise with members of OBCWRT on December 8th when she presented “Christmas Past,” a delightful overview of the origins of many of our Christmas traditions, ranging from the hanging of stockings to trimming the tree. Jane’s presentation particularly highlighted Christmas customs of the Civil War era and offered many insights, some of them surprising. The program was an early yuletide gift to all who attended.

Ike and Camp Colt

Camp Colt was established in 1917, and opened at Gettysburg National Military Park in March, 1918, as the first post to train soldiers to use tanks during World War I. Captain Dwight D. Eisenhower was placed in charge of the fledgling Tank Corps. Today we’ll take a look at one of the first tanks delivered to Camp Colt.

Fresh off of his experiences at West Point, Captain Eisenhower applied numerous times to the War Department in

A light Renault tank drives across the Bliss Farm. This view was taken facing east circa the summer of 1918. (Eisenhower National Historic Site)



the fall of 1917 and the spring of 1918 for overseas duty. In the winter of 1917-1918 he was assigned to Camp Meade, Maryland, where he helped to ready the 301st Tank Battalion. Promised a command, the 301st Tank Battalion was deployed to France in March of 1918, but without Captain Eisenhower.



A view of the light Renault tank delivered to Camp Colt. In the left background you can barely make out Camp Colt troopers following behind the tank. This view was taken facing northeast circa the summer of 1918. Cemetery Ridge is in the background. (Eisenhower National Historic Site)

A painted tank helmet from World War I, Eisenhower’s 301st Battalion, part of the Tank Corps of the American Expeditionary Force, saw its first major action at the Battle of St. Mihiel on September 12, 1918.



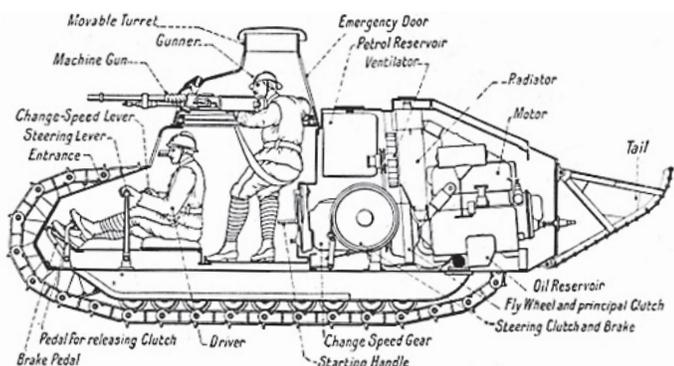
The light French Renault FT-17 tanks, like the one seen here cresting at the Bliss Farm, did not fare well at the Battle of St. Mihiel or during the Meuse-Argonne Offensive later in September. The small tanks were prone to running out of fuel and getting stuck in the mud.

FT-17 Renault French Light tanks being operated in the Forest of Argonne by United States troops on September 26, 1918.

Continued on page 6



Though there were a number of variations of the kinds of FT-17 tanks produced, one of the most common was the Char Mitrailleur, which came equipped with an 8 mm Hotchkiss M1914 machine gun.

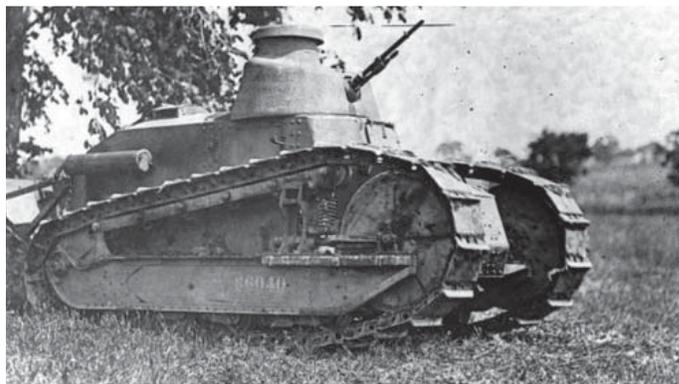


DIAGRAMMATIC SECTION OF A FRENCH LIGHT (OR "MOSQUITO") TANK.

Eisenhower was not deployed with the 301st Battalion in March of 1918. Instead, he was sent with Mamie to Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, to command Camp Colt, the first tank training camp for the new Tank Corps. Eisenhower wrote: "Our numbers at Colt began to grow rapidly. I could foresee that before summer several thousand men might be in camp. Once they were competent in basic drill, they would have little to do [...]. Our chief source of information in 1918 came from newspapers and we had to use our imaginations." The Camp was not well-equipped and in many ways, Eisenhower had to improvise. He created a telegraphers' school and a driving school, "bolting machine guns to flatbed trucks" while his troops fired on targets positioned in front of Big Round Top. Much to his consternation, the Army had not given him tanks or tank guns to train with. By July, the camp had approximately 11,000 troops and personnel. Troopers deemed fit for service were dispatched immediately from the train in Gettysburg to port and overseas.

Finally, on June 6 of 1918, the same month Eisenhower would be promoted to Major for his command of the Camp, the first of three Renault tanks arrived, along with two officers from the British Army, who had experienced combat on the western front. Eisenhower writes: "During the summer we saw our first tanks. Although we were part of the Tank Corps, we knew about tanks only from hearsay and newspapers. [...] They were French-manufactured Renaults, each weighed about seven tons. The tanks arrived without weapons. Again, we improvised."

At this time in military history, soldiers had to learn how to move effectively with tanks. They were taught to move with



and in close-order formation behind the tanks. The soldiers we briefly saw in previous photo are now in the right-rear center of this photo to the left of the tank as it comes over the bank of the Bliss Barn. The monument to the 12th New Jersey Infantry is the white monument to the right of the tank, and closer to the right foreground is the monument to the 14th Connecticut Infantry. This view was taken facing east circa the summer of 1918.



Eisenhower would earn the Distinguished Service Medal for his efforts at Camp Colt.



Edited Text from
GettysburgDaily.com
Most photos from the
Eisenhower National Historical Site

Delaware Valley Civil War Round Table Invites All Lincoln and Civil War Enthusiasts to the 20th ANNIVERSARY LUNCHEON

Saturday, March 24, 2012
Cannstatter Volkfest Verein
9130 Academy Road, Philadelphia, PA 19114
(Intersection of Academy Rd. and Frankford Ave., at I-95
Academy Road exit)

Keynote speaker is nationally recognized historian, author and Lincoln scholar

The Honorable FRANK J. WILLIAMS

Judge Williams is one of the nation's leading authorities on Abraham Lincoln, the founding chairman of the Lincoln Forum and a central figure of the American Experience-past, present and future. He is the author or editor of numerous Lincoln books including Judging Lincoln, Abraham Lincoln, Esq., and The Mary Lincoln Enigma co-edited with DVCWRT member Mike Burkheimer.



Program

- 12 Noon Reception, book sale and Cash Bar
- 1:00 p.m. Welcome, Invocation, and Luncheon
- 2:00 p.m. Presentation by Hon. Frank J. Williams
- 3:00 p.m. DVCWRT Annual Awards Presentation
Drawing for the 20th Anniversary Preservation Raffle (win an original piece of the Philippoteaux Gettysburg Cyclorama and other great prizes!)
- 4:00 p.m. Awarding of door prizes, book sale and closing

COST \$25.00 per person

***Reservations requested by March 14, 2012**

Please make checks payable to DELAWARE VALLEY CWRT, and mail with reservation form below to Herb Kaufman, Treasurer, 2601 Bonnie Lane, Huntingdon Valley, PA 19006.

Name(s) _____

Amount Enclosed \$ _____

Address _____

Phone _____

Email Address (for confirmation) _____

Entrée Choices (please indicate number):

- Chicken _____ Beef _____
- Salmon _____ Vegetarian _____

Delaware Valley Civil War Round Table 20th Anniversary Preservation Raffle

On March 24, 2012 the Delaware Valley Civil War Round Table will host a luncheon to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the round table. **As a part of the 20th anniversary celebration, the Preservation Committee is pleased to present a very special raffle offering three exceptional prizes.**

FIRST PRIZE: Exclusively offered by the Delaware Valley CWRT through the courtesy of Sue Boardman, LBG: **an original and one-of-a-kind piece of the Philippoteaux Gettysburg Cyclorama.**



This is a documented, actual piece of the 1884 cyclorama painted by Paul Philippoteaux which now hangs in the Gettysburg Foundation Museum.

Included with this historic artifact, is an original 1880's stereoview of a scene from the Gettysburg Cyclorama. Both are in a wood shadow box, suitable for immediate display in your home. Also included is documentation of the authenticity of the piece of the cyclorama.

SECOND PRIZE: Three new superb Civil War histories, each signed by the author:

- Midnight Rising**, John Brown and the Raid That Sparked the Civil War, signed by Tony Horwitz.
- A Glorious Army**, Robert E. Lee's Triumph, 1862-1863, signed by Jeffrey D. Wert.
- The Battle of the Gettysburg Cyclorama**, A History and Guide, signed by Sue Boardman.

Also, included are two of our unique Esteemed Drinking Vessels, for your coffee or tea while reading these outstanding histories.

THIRD PRIZE: A two volume set of the outstanding historical work, **Advance the Colors**, by Dr. Richard Sauers. These two volumes have a retail value of \$50.00 and present the history of the Pennsylvania regiments and their flags. These books have been termed as a "monumental" chronicle of the war, and "a fine way to remember and honor those who gave the last full measure of devotion."

Raffles can be purchased at the Delaware Valley CWRT meetings, or by mail.

Raffles for these exclusive and historic prizes are only \$5.00 each, or three (3) for \$10.00.

By mail, please send a check for the number of raffles you desire payable to:

"DELAWARE VALLEY CWRT,"
to: Herb Kaufman, Treasurer,
2601 Bonnie Lane, Huntingdon Valley, PA 19006.
Your raffles will be sent to you promptly by return mail.

D-Day in Normandy

A Guided Tour
September 23-30, 2012

For further information:

Stuart R. Dempsey
Battleground Tours
20 Sunfish Trail
Fairfield, PA 17320
(717) 642-9222

info@battlegroundhistorytours.com
www.battlegroundhistorytours.com

Upcomming Events:

March 24, 2012 **Delaware Valley CWRT 20th Anniversary** at Cannstatters on Academy Road.

The **2012 Virginia Sesquicentennial Signature Conference** will be on March 22 at the Virginia Military Institute. The topic will be "*Leadership and Generalship in the Civil War.*" Cost is \$25 with lunch and \$15 without. Additional information is available at <http://www.virginia-civilwar.org/2012conference.php>.

Rally 'Round the Flag: Civil War Color Bearers and the Flags They Carried exhibiton from 4/12/2011 - 4/30/2012 at the Betsy Ross House Philadelphia, PA

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2011/2012

January 12 - Thursday
"The Hallowed Ground of Gettysburg
in Bronze and Stone"
Civil War Buff: Don Wiles

February 9 - Thursday
"The Women in Lincoln's Life"
Historian: Hugh Boyle

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

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

You're Welcome to Join Us!

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

Email: oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net

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

Face Book: Old Baldy Civil War Round Table

Charlie Zahm Performs Music of the Civil War With Social Reception Following

Brandywine Valley Civil War Round Table
07 March 2012 at 7 PM
West Chester Municipal Bldg.
401 East Gay St., West Chester, PA

<http://bvcwrt.home.comcast.net/~bvcwrt/index.html>
www.charliezahm.com



Charlie Zahm is a truly gifted musician and baritone voice. He is a master of traditional English language folk music - in particular, Irish, Scottish, maritime and Early American; and he is one of the most popular singers at Celtic and maritime music events in the Eastern United States. Just a few years ago Charlie's interest in the great collection of

music from the War Between the States was sparked when several friends in the Civil War community finally convinced him that with his wide array of Scottish, Irish and otherwise traditional American songs under his belt, he was more than halfway there to a strong Civil War repertoire—and that he would be a welcome addition to that community through his music.

They were exactly right! Charlie's interest in history (in fact, one of his degrees is in history) led him to disciplined research of the period, and how it affected the body of music now so important to its proper understanding.

The 150th Civil War History Consortium in the Philadelphia Area

Keep up with the 150th Civil War activities
in the area contact: Laura Blanchard
Philadelphia Area Consortium
of Special Collections Libraries
Civil War History Consortium of Greater Philadelphia
215-985-1445 voice
<http://www.pacscl.org>
<http://www.civilwarphilly.net>

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