

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



December 3, 2009, The One Hundred and Forty-Ninth Year of the Civil War

Lincoln's Tragic Admiral:

The Life of Samuel Francis Du Pont

Once revered as one of the finest officers in the U.S. Navy, Rear Admiral Samuel Francis Du Pont is now, when remembered at all, criticized for resisting technological advancement and for half-heartedly leading the disastrous all-ironclad Union naval attack on Charleston. Although his reputation appeared unshakable after he won the first major Union victory of the Civil War in South Carolina, the failed attack on Charleston brought his career to an abrupt end. Relieved of his command, he was also maligned in the press. Our esteemed guest for **December 3rd** is **Dr. Kevin J. Weddle**, speaking on his award-winning new book, in which he challenges this reduction

of Admiral Du Pont's legacy, combining new and known sources to uncover a thoroughly modern, though flawed, Du Pont.

Despite the fact that Du Pont's name has become intertwined with the ironclad due to the catastrophic battle that brought shame on both the man and the machine, Weddle reveals that the admiral was the victim of a double irony: although Du Pont championed technological innovation, he outspokenly opposed the use of the new ironclads to attack Charleston. Only when his objections were overridden, did his use of these modern vessels bring his career to a tragic end. Weddle exposes this historical misunderstanding, while also pinpointing Du Pont's crucial role in the development of United States naval strategy, his work

President's Message

Hope everyone had a safe and enjoyable Thanksgiving. We have much to be thankful for in this great nation, as we prepare to move into a new decade of existence. New opportunities to learn will be available as we move closer to the 150th anniversary of the War. Be sure to let us know of these so they can be shared among everyone. We are also grateful for our fine Round Table and its continued growth in this city. Those who ventured to Center City on November 12th enjoyed an adventure. Thanks to everyone for your patience and cooperation during the 6th Annual Philadelphia Whiskey Festival at the Union League. When we got to the presentation from **Matt Bruce** it was worth the wait. We all learned much on a subject not often talked about in Round Tables. This month we have the long awaited presentation on Admiral Samuel Francis Du-Pont by **Dr. Kevin Weddle** from the US Army War College. As noted, it is the first Thursday of December.

This month also brings to an end the term of **Harry Jenkins** as our Program Director. It was three Decembers ago during our reorganization meeting that Harry stepped up to serve the Round Table in that position. For our last year and a half meeting at the Museum and since then at the Union League, Harry has done a great job at providing us with some interesting and informative programs. He also set up several trips for the Round Table. He did this while working and doing his re-enactment activities. Just the effort he put forth in November, during the Whiskey Festival, to get the projector to the Library for the presentation is worthy of high praise. Now it is time for him to take some much deserved time to take care of some personal matters and recharge. We are grateful and appreciative of time and effort Harry has extended for the Old Baldy CWRT and wish him only the best in his future ventures. Between Steve and him we are set for the next three months. Let us know if you are interested in serving in this interesting and exciting post after Steve's six month term. Ask Harry about some of the fun he had in the last three years. Be sure to let him know how appreciative we are when you see him.

We hope to see you at our meeting this month, but if you

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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)

Continued from page 1 - "Du Pont"

in modernizing the navy between the Mexican War and the Civil War, and push for the navy's technological transition from wood to iron.

In his examination of key documents in Du Pont's life and career, Weddle unveils the life-long partnership that Du Pont shared with his wife and confidante, Sophie, who served as an immediate counsel to many of his decisions, while also tackling larger historical questions such as civil-military relations, attitudes toward slavery, innovations in military strategy and organization, and the introduction of new military technology in wartime. Both enlightening and moving, Lincoln's Tragic Admiral will appeal to scholars interested in American, technological, and military history, as well as the general reader interested in the Civil War.

Colonel (Retired) Kevin J. Weddle, Ph.D. is Professor and Deputy Dean of Academics at the US Army War College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. He is Professor of Military Theory and Strategy, and holds the General Maxwell D. Taylor Chair in the Profession of Arms. Born in Minnesota, he is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, and served over 28 years as a combat engineer officer, serving in a variety of command and staff positions in the United States and overseas, including service as a platoon leader, assistant battalion operations officer, company executive officer, company commander, and tours of duty at West Point, Germany, the Defense Intelligence Agency, and the Pentagon. He also served as operations officer for the 555th Combat Engineer Group and battalion commander for the 299th Engineer Battalion, 4th Infantry Division before joining the US Army War College faculty. Colonel Weddle also holds masters degrees in history and civil engineering from the University of Minnesota and a Ph.D. in history from Princeton University. He also served in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm and Operation Enduring Freedom and is a licensed professional civil engineer. He is married to the former Jean Buechner of St. Paul, Minnesota and they have one daughter, Anne.

Join us at our next Old Baldy Civil War Round Table meeting as Dr. Kevin Weddle takes us on an adventure at sea with his PowerPoint presentation on the trials and tribulations of Admiral Samuel Francis Du Pont. That's **Thursday, December 3rd** (note the change to the first Thursday of the month) 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.

Harry P. Jenkins, Program Chairman

Continued from page 1 - President's Message

cannot make it want to remind you that it is time to pay annual membership dues to Herb in the next month. Also want to wish everyone a joyous and safe holiday season and a Happy New Year. Return to us next month with tales of family activities, Civil War adventures, and potential new members interested pursuing the study and discussion of the War and the period around it. We hope to have some more travel logs written to be published in our newsletters in the coming months. Be sure to take a copy or two of it to your family gatherings.

Happy Holidays!

Rich Jankowski, President

Samuel Francis Du Pont

Samuel Francis Du Pont (September 27, 1803 – June 23, 1865) was an American naval officer who achieved the rank of Rear Admiral in the United States Navy, and a member of the prominent Du Pont family; he was the only member of his generation to use a capital D. He served prominently during the Mexican-American War and the Civil War, was superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, and made significant contributions to the modernization of the U.S. Navy.



*Admiral Samuel Francis Du Pont
Photo: Frederick Gutekunst*

Du Pont was born at Goodstay, his family home in Bergen Point (now Bayonne), New Jersey, the fourth child and second son of Victor Marie du Pont and Gabrielle Joséphine de la Fite de Pelleport. His uncle was Eleuthère Irénée du Pont, the founder of E.I. du Pont de Nemours Company, which began as a gunpowder factory and today is a multinational chemical corporation. Du Pont spent his childhood at his father's home, Louviers, across the Brandywine Creek from his uncle's estate and gunpowder factory, Eleutherian Mills, just north of Wilmington, Delaware. He was enrolled at Mount Airy Academy in Germantown, Pennsylvania, at age 9. However, his father was unable to fund his education because of his failing wool mill, and he was encouraged to instead enlist in the U.S. Navy. His family's close connections with President Thomas Jefferson helped secure him an appointment as a midshipman by President James Madison at the age of 12, and he first set sail aboard USS Franklin out of Delaware in December 1815.

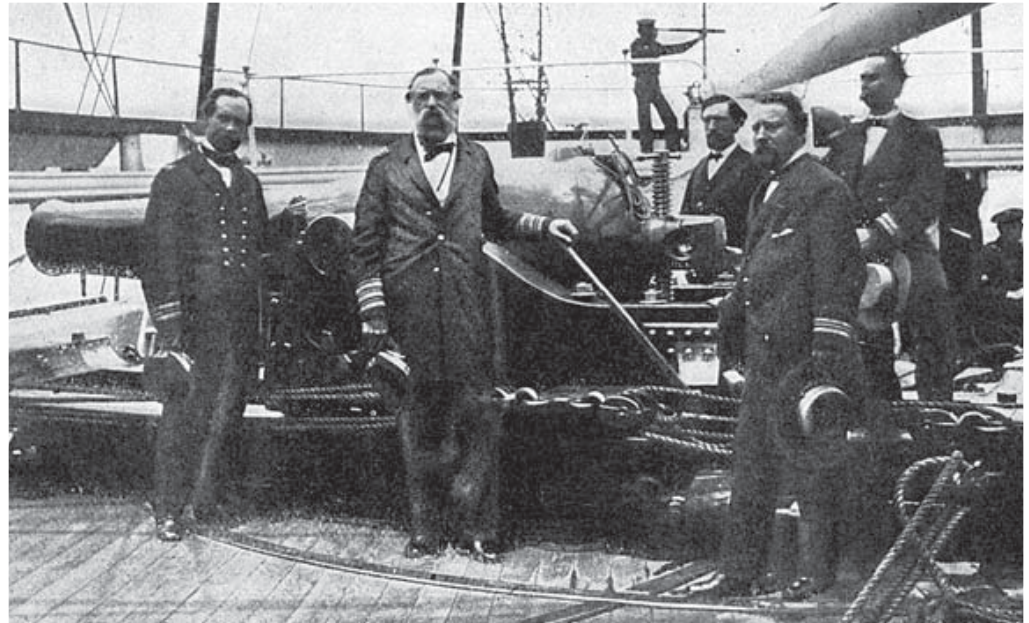
When communication was cut off with Washington at the start of the Civil War, du Pont took the initiative of sending a fleet to the Chesapeake Bay to protect the

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Du Pont Statue located in Rockford Park, Wilmington, Delaware.

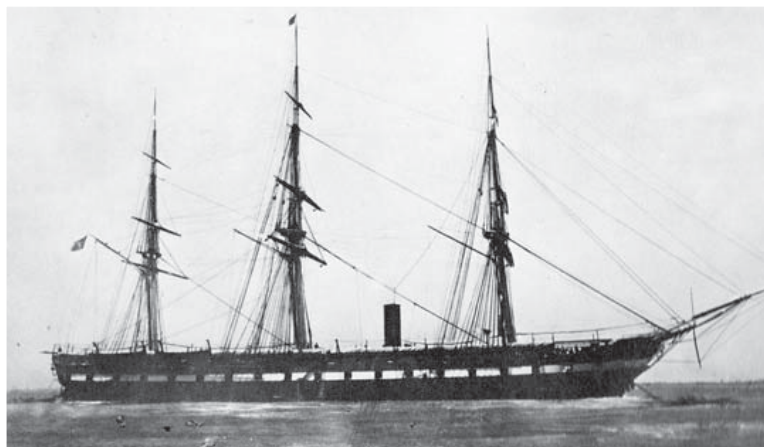
Photo: dcMemorials.com



Du Pont on board the Wabash - Second from left

Photo: Miller's PHCW

landing of Union troops at Annapolis, Maryland. In June 1861 he was made president of a board in Washington formed to develop a plan of naval operations against the Confederacy. He was appointed flag officer serving aboard the USS Wabash as commander of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, leading from Norfolk, Virginia the largest fleet ever commanded by an American officer at that time. On November 7, du Pont led a successful attack on the fortifications at Port Royal harbor in South Carolina. This victory enabled Union naval forces to secure the southern waters of Georgia and the entire eastern coast of Florida, and an effective blockade was established. Du Pont received commendations from U.S. Congress for his brilliant tactical success, and was appointed rear admiral on July 16, 1862.



Du Pont's Flagship the "Wabash" Photo: Images of War

Towards the end of 1862, du Pont became the first U.S. naval officer to be assigned command over armored "ironclad" ships. Though he commanded them ably in engagements with other ships, they performed poorly in an attack on Fort McAllister, due to their small number of guns and slow rate of fire. Du Pont was then given direct orders from the Navy Department to launch an attack on Charleston, South Carolina which was the site of the first shots fired in the Civil War with the fall of Fort Sumter and the main area in which the Union blockade had been unsuccessful. Though du Pont believed that Charleston, could not be taken without significant land troop support, he nevertheless attacked with nine ironclads on April 7, 1863. Unable to navigate properly in the obstructed channels leading to the harbor, his ships were caught in a blistering crossfire, and he withdrew them before nightfall. Five of his nine

ironclads were disabled in the failed attack, and one more subsequently sank.

The Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Welles, blamed du Pont for the highly publicized failure at Charleston. Du Pont himself anguished over it and, after one more major engagement in which he sank a Confederate ironclad, was relieved of command on July 5, 1863, at his own request. Though he enlisted the help of Maryland U.S. Representative Henry Winter Davis to get his official report of the incident published by the Navy, an ultimately inconclusive congressional investigation into the failure essentially turned into a trial of whether du Pont had misused his ships and misled his superiors. Du Pont's attempt to garner the support of President Abraham Lincoln was ignored, and

he returned home to Delaware. He returned to Washington to serve briefly on a board reviewing naval promotions.

However, subsequent events arguably vindicated du Pont's judgment and capabilities. A subsequent U.S. naval attack on the city failed, despite being launched with a significantly larger fleet of armored ships. Charleston was finally taken only by the invasion of General Sherman's army in 1865.

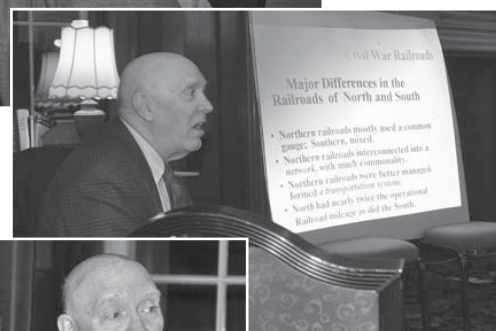
Du Pont died on June 23, 1865, while on a trip to Philadelphia and is buried in the du Pont family cemetery. The cemetery sits near the "Hagley Museum", in Greenville, Delaware.

wikipedia.org

November 12th meeting “Railroads”

Matthew H. Bruce gave an excellent presentation on some anecdotes on the contribution of Railroads to the Civil War. How the railroads were put to effective use by both sides in the Civil War, allowing for the rapid transfer of troops and supplies in massive quantities over long distances. His presentation could not cover the whole subject, but did focus on several factors which characterize the Northern and Southern approaches to the employment of the railroads as an implement of war and on some of the major participants. Some as simple as a standard width of tracks, which the North employed to an advantage and of which the South could not. Railroads had become a strategic resource, and for that reason became military targets. The genius of General Haupt, on rebuilding damaged railroads in rapid time, and his designs of special cars for use as weapons (which were not big military successes) and to move the wounded from battlefields to care facilities.

Again we had a great speaker and presentation.



Matthew Bruce

Today in Civil War History

Tuesday December 3, 1861 President Ponders Philosophical Problems

Abraham Lincoln's fame today is certainly not based on his thoughts in the field of economic abstraction, but he did tackle the subject in, of all places, his State of the Union message to Congress this year. “Labor is prior to, and independent of, capital,” he wrote. “Capital is only the fruit of Labor, and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Capital has its rights which are as worthy of protection as any other rights.” Some later thinkers have actually tried to make Lincoln out to be a sort of proto-Marxist on the basis of this address. “The struggle of today, is not altogether for today—it is for a vast future also,” he concluded. Little did he know how right he would turn out to be.

Wednesday December 3, 1862 Yocknapatafka Yields To Yankee Yoke

It was a day made up primarily of scattered skirmishes in both Eastern and Western theaters of the war. The Army of the Potomac was either in winter camps guarding the perimeter of Washington, D.C., or else perched on the bluffs across the Rappahannock River from Fredericksburg, Va. Further west was an attack on a Union supply train on Hardin Pike near Nashville, Tenn., and a few shots exchanged near Moorefield, western (but not yet West) Virginia. In Mississippi, more action was going on, as was to be expected considering that Ulysses S. Grant was leading an army through the countryside. Fighting broke out at Prophet, Free Bridges, Spring Dale and Oakland, all on or near the Yocknapatafka River.

Thursday December 3, 1863 Dahlgren Describes Defense Details

Running a naval blockade, especially in the maze of waterways, islands, canals, marshes and areas which are some combination of all of the above like Charleston Harbor, is not as easy as it may seem. Admiral John Dahlgren laid down some ground rules today. Four monitor-class ships were assigned the duty, with two to be in use each night. One was to operate far up the channel of the harbor, where it could keep an eye on Ft. Sumter and Ft. Moultrie, as well as watch for commercial shipping trying to sneak out, and at the same time watch for and defend against aggressive vessels such as torpedo boats, picket boats and, oh yes, floating mines. The second ship was to lay further out to keep an eye on the first, and go to its aid if necessary. Finally, Dahlgren added, just in case the captains might forget, their duties included “taking care at the same time not to get aground, and also to change the position when the weather appears to render it unsafe.”

Saturday December 3, 1864 Tennessee Tentatively Traps Thomas

Gen. George H. Thomas had been holding Nashville, Tennessee for some time now, and his forces had just been augmented by those of Gen. John Schofield. On the way to link up with Thomas, Schofield had inadvertently done wonders to boost the Union's chances, by engaging in the Battle of Franklin, in which the Confederate forces had been hurled at Union defenders in repeated charges, resulting in tremendous casualties and the irreplaceable loss of six generals. Hood could not attack; against the Nashville fortifications it would have been suicidal. All he could do was proclaim that Thomas and Schofield were trapped, and send Nathan Bedford Forrest's cavalry on harassing raids. Thomas, meanwhile, was being prodded from Washington to go on the attack himself.

www.civilwarinteractive

New Lincoln Statue

Address Pages Photo: Don Wiles

By Gettysburg Daily

Gettysburg's latest Lincoln statue was dedicated at the Gettysburg National Military Park Visitor Center on Thursday, November 19, 2009, the 146th anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

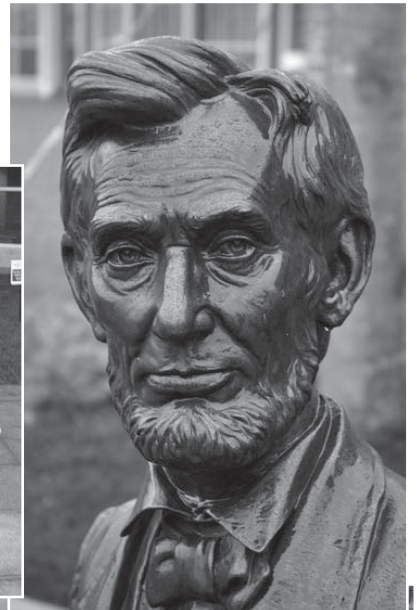


Lincoln Detail
Photo: Don Wiles

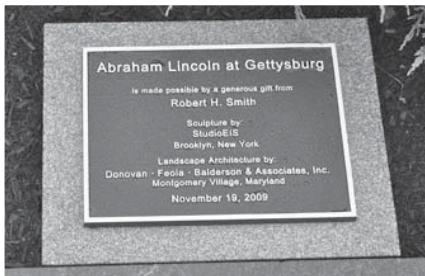


Lincoln Plaza Photo: Gettysburg Daily

New Lincoln Statue
Photo: Gettysburg Daily



Sponsor Plaque
Photo: Don Wiles



Klinge Farm House

By Gettysburg Daily

The Klingel House, located on the Emmitsburg Road now has its log walls exposed as it did at the time of the battle.

The National Park Service acquired the Klingel House, on the Emmitsburg Road, in the Spring of 2008. Since that time, some historic outbuildings have been demolished. Orchards have been replanted (sometimes in the correct location). Now the board and batten siding that previously had covered over log walls has been removed.



Gettysburg Address Photo: Don Wiles

Klinge House - Before Photo: Don Wiles

Klinge House - After Photo: Don Wiles



Check out your memory...

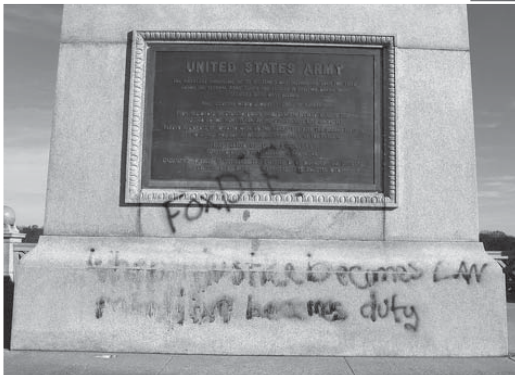
Answer from last month...

What year did Charles Goodyear invent vulcanized rubber, thus enabling the waterproof ground clothes used in the War? 1844

New Question...

If Appomattox wasn't the end of the War, what incident was? There are several choices:

Answer next issue
Quiz questions from Mark Seymour



Spray Painting on Monument
Photo: Gettysburg Daily



US Regular Monument Photo: Gettysburg Daily



Painting removed from Monument
Photo: Gettysburg Daily

Vandalism Again!!!!

from Gettysburg Daily

Spray painting vandals have defaced the west side of the monument to the U.S. Regulars near Cemetery Ridge's Hancock Avenue. These vandals appear to have a political purpose, as opposed to the spray painting of the Peace Light earlier this year. As a further reminder to how open the battlefield is to vandals, red cloths have now appeared on the sides of the Longstreet Tower on Seminary Ridge.

The bottom states, "When injustice becomes law, rebellion becomes duty." At the top, partly covering the bronze

work, are the words "Fox Die." This could be a reference to a video game where a virus is created by the Pentagon to make victims appear to have suffered a heart attack. Or it could be something else.

The spray paint on the U.S. Regulars Monument was powerwashed on Monday with some success. It would be difficult to tell by anyone who had not seen the lower, granite part of the monument before the vandalism to tell that it had been vandalized. However, the "Fox Die" part in the bronze plaque and the granite just below the bronze plaque is still visible.

"Philadelphia in the Civil War" Published in 1913

War Service of Our Ships

RECORDS of the war service of some of the Philadelphia-built vessels of the Civil War have been furnished for this book by the Navy Department. They are as follows:

"Itasca," gunboat, 507 tons. Served during Civil War with West Gulf Squadron; engaged in operations against Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 20th-24th, 1862; actively engaged on Mississippi River, sharing in a number of captures; took

prominent part in Battle of Mobile Bay, Aug. 5th, 1864. Sold in New York, November 30th, 1865.

"Juniata," sloop-of-war, 1240 tons. Commissioned December 4th, 1862; served with the North Atlantic Squadron, cruising on coast, and taking a number of prizes; took part in attacks on Fort Fisher, December 2-4th, 1864, and in January, 1865; cruised on coast of Brazil and west coast of Africa, 1866; out of commission, 1867-68. Sold, March 25th, 1891.

"Sciota," gunboat, 507 tons. Served with West Gulf Squadron; took part in engagement with Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 24th, 1862; made the passage of Vicksburg batteries, June 28th, 1862; engaged Ram "Arkansas" as she passed the fleet; engaged batteries at

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"I have borne a laborious, and, in some respects to myself, a painful part in the contest. Through all, I have neither assailed, nor wrestled with any part of the constitution."

Lincoln Quotes from John Bamberl



Donaldsonville, October 4th, 1862; captured and destroyed a number of schooners in the Rio Grande; sunk in a collision in Mississippi River with "Antonia," July 14th, 1863; floated and repaired: co-operated with troops in Matagorda Bay, December 9th, 1863; engaged batteries in St. Bernard River, February 8th and 9th, 1864, capturing several schooners; sunk by torpedo in Mobile Bay, April 14th, 1865; raised and repaired. Sold at New York, October 25th, 1865.

"Shenandoah," sloop-of-war '1. 1375 tons. Served with North Atlantic

Blockading Squadron; captured several blockade runners; took part in attacks on Fort Fisher, December 24th, 1864, January 13-15, 1865; cruised in search of the Confederate vessel "Florida," July, 1864; 1865, in South Atlantic Squadron; 1866-69, in Asiatic

Squadron; 1870-71, at Boston Navy Yard: 1872-73, on the European Station; 1874-75, laid up in ordinary at New London: 1876-77. laid up in ordinary at New York; 1878-79, repairing at New York; 1880-82 flagship, South Atlantic Squadron; 1883, repairing at Boston; 1884-86, on Pacific Station. Sold July 30th, 1887.



"Wissahickon," gunboat, 507 tons. Commissioned November 25th, 1861; served with West Gulf and South Atlantic Blockading Squadrons; on active duty in Mississippi river, below Forts Jackson and St. Philip, passing forts with fleet, April 24th, 1862; engaged batteries at Grand Gulf, June 8th to 10th, 1862; passed batteries at Vicksburg, June 28th, 1862; engaged Ram "Arkansas," July 15th, 1862; engaged Genesis Point Battery, November 19th, 1862; engaged Fort McAllister, January 27th, 1863, and February 1st, 1863; assisted in the destruction of the Confederate Steamship "Nashville," February 28th, 1863; again attacked Fort McAllister,

March 3d, 1863; engaged batteries on Cumming's Point, July 1st, 1863; engaged Fort Morgan, July 12th, 1863, and Fort Sumter. August 17th and 18th, 1863; took part in operations against Savannah, in December, 1864. Sold at auction in New York, October 25th, 1865.

"Miami," double-ender, 730 tons. Commissioned January 29th, 1862; took part in operations against Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April, 1862; actively employed in operations on Mississippi river in June and July, 1862; actively engaged with North Atlantic Blockading Squadron in 1863, at Plymouth, N. C., and in the Sounds of North Carolina, and engaged enemies' batteries in James river. Sold at auction in Philadelphia, August 10th, 1865.

"Monongahela," sloop-of-war, 1378 tons. Commissioned January 15th, 1863; served with West Gulf and North Atlantic Squadrons; actively engaged with Admiral Farragut's fleet at passage of Port Hudson, March 14th-15th and 20th, 1863; was Farragut's flagship from May 23d to June 22d, 1863; active operations against Port Hudson and Vicksburg, June 8th-23d, 1863; took part in Battle of Mobile Bay, August 5th, 1864; rammed the Ram "Tennessee;" 1865, with West Gulf Squadron and undergoing repairs; North Atlantic Squadron, 1866-67; carried by tidal wave on St. Croix Island, November 18th, 1867; repaired and placed in service again; used as a training ship for midshipmen, and for several years as a storeship; while serving as station ship at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, this ship was totally destroyed by fire on the night of March 17th, 1908.



"Pontiac," double-ender. Put in commission July 7th, 1864; cruised in search of Confederate Steamship

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Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2009/2010

December 3, 2009 - Thursday
(Note change to **first** Thursday of the month)

Lincoln's Tragic Admiral:

The Life of Samuel Francis DuPont

Dr. Kevin Weddle, Professor of Military Theory & Strategy,
US Army War College, Carlisle, PA,
speaking on his new book.

January 14, 2010 - Thursday

Abe Lincoln & Ann Rutledge: Story of a Tragic Romance

By Mike Burkheimer

February 11, 2010

SHENANDOAH 1862: Stonewall Jackson's Valley Campaign

Peter Cozzens

A Leading Military Historian & Author of 16 Books
Speaking on his latest book

March 11 - Thursday

TBD (No Doubt a Subject of Special Interest)

From Dick Simpson

A Life-Long Student of The War, Member of Two Dozen
CWRTs And Other Volunteer Groups, and Lecturer
at Dozens More

**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 Harry Jenkins at 856-428-8773 or
hj3bama@comcast.net**

**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!**

**"America will never be destroyed from the outside. If we falter and lose our freedoms,
it will be because we destroyed ourselves."**

"Florida;" took part in joint expedition in Broad river, S. C., November 20th, 1864, and in operations against Savannah, December, 1864-January, 1865. Sold October 15th, 1867.

"Wyalusing," double-ender. Commissioned February, 8th, 1864; took active Part in action with Ram "Albemarle" and two steamers in Albemarle Sound, May 5th, 1864, running into and taking one of the steamers, the "Bombshell;" took part in bombardment and capture of Plymouth, N.C., October 30th, 1864; captured several blockade runners. Sold at Philadelphia, October 15th, 1867.

Gettysburg Eyed for Casino Again

ABC 27 NEWS:

Gettysburg, Pa. - An Adams County businessman who was behind an effort to bring a slot machine casino to Gettysburg in 2005 is trying his luck for a second time.

David Levan, owner of Battlefield Harley Davidson, is seeking a Category III gaming license, which are granted to resorts and smaller casinos. Category III casinos are limited to 500 slot machines and are for resort guests.

If Levan can get a license, he has an option to buy the Eisenhower Resort and Conference Center on Business Route 15. He says he thinks the location is perfect and the time is right.

"If the critical issue from the state's standpoint is the need to raise money, we provide the greatest opportunity," Levan said. "It's back to the issue of proximity to the Baltimore-Washington population base. What makes these things successful is people."

oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net
http://oldbaldycwrt.blogspot.com/

Levan will face opposition. Susan Star Paddock is an organizer with No Casino Gettysburg, a group that fought the casino before and promises to battle it again. "Practically every historian in the United States signed a petition against it the last time," she said. "Isn't there a way to keep it as authentic as possible without messing it up?"

Levan will need a little legislative luck to get a license. Technically, he missed the deadline to apply, but because lawmakers are discussing table games right now, he's hoping they'll change the gaming language to increase the number of licenses or reopen the bidding process.

It should be noted that Levan grew up in Gettysburg, graduated from Gettysburg College and has contributed a lot of money to many historic preservation efforts in Gettysburg. He insists he appreciates the history, but thinks a casino would enhance the tourist experience.

**Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia
Union League
140 South Broad Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103**

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Founded January 1977**

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Vice President: William Brown
Treasurer: Herb Kaufman
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