



The Signal Flag

BRANDYWINE VALLEY CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE



Campaign # 24

Skirmish # 4

December 2010

From the Rear Ranks:

“Even with all the sorrow that hangs, and will forever hang, over so many households; even while war still rages; even while there are serious questions yet to be settled – ought it not to be, and is it not, a merry Christmas?”
Harper’s Weekly, December 26, 1863

As we pass from Thanksgiving into the holiday season it may seem a difficult task to combine the festive cheer of Christmas with the tragic moments of civil war. But our Victorian ancestors experienced this full range of emotions from 1861 – 1865. Saving souls and saving the Union both required the ultimate sacrifice. Lincoln bore the cross of civil war until he was silenced on Good Friday, less than a week after his nation was resurrected at Appomattox. Before his death, however, the rail-splitter breathed life into his country through the American gospel that he preached; a nation, under God, conceived in Liberty, and a new birth of freedom for all men.

Four score and seven years prior to “Harper’s Weekly” quote above, on another Christmas night, Thomas Paine inspired an army on the banks of the frozen Delaware with his declaration that freedom itself was a “celestial article.” Others looked to the heavens as well. Following the Battle of Fredericksburg, Southerners saw the Northern Lights in the December sky as divine approval of their victory. Some slaves, on the other hand, saw redemption in the direction of the “drinkin’ gourd.” For the Union cause, they would need wiser men than McClellan, Burnside, and Hooker.

The very loneliness and heartbreak of war led many Americans to seek solace and security by celebrating the holiday season. Many Christmas traditions began during the Civil War. The exchange of holiday greetings through cards, carol singing, special foods, winter dances, and decorating the home with trees and greens became popular during the 1860’s. Americans have always made the best of their holiday mood. Troops in the 5th New Hampshire conducted a greased pig chase to liven up their holiday mood. The German immigrant Thomas Nast, a Union supporter, created the character of Santa Claus. In cartoons, Nast portrayed St. Nick being saluted by Federal soldiers as he gave them gifts of “Harper’s Weekly.” Lucky soldiers received holiday boxes from home, Lincoln received the city of Savannah. Not a bad deal.

“May the spirit of peace be with you now and throughout the New Year.”

I remain your most obedient servant,
Robert Paul Sprague

~ Officers ~

President: Robert Sprague
Vice President: Chip Crowe
Secretary: Ted Pawlik
Treasurer: Dave Walter

~ Committee Members ~

Preservation: Bob Sprague, John Walls
Nominating Committee: Vince Carosella
Speakers: Roger Arthur
Trips: Greg Buss
Credentials/Greeter: Ted and Marilyn Pawlik
Round Table Telegram: Robert Sprague
Publicity: Jim Lawler
Historians: Bob Sprague
Social Dir: Flo Williams
Banquet: Jim Lawler
Photographs – Hank Fisher

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Harriett Mueller: Books / Periodicals
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~ Annual Membership ~

Individual \$25.00; Family \$40.00; Student \$15.00
(Full time student up to age 23)

? Questions ? Contact:

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Unsolicited articles from our members are welcome.
Please contact Lynne!

**We are wheelchair assessable*

What is the BVCWRT all about???

We were founded in 1987. According to our by-laws, "the purpose of the Brandywine Valley Civil War Round Table shall be to provide a congenial medium through which persons having a common interest in the events of the American Civil War - its causes and effects, engagements, personages, units, armaments and other things pertaining thereto - may satisfy their interest and broaden individual knowledge through discussion, lectures, field trips and the exchange of books, paper and other data. The purposed is also to consider the preservation and protection of the battlefields, sites, landmarks, relics and collection of the period."

In plain English, we are an organization of diverse people brought together by our common interest in the American Civil War. This interest can range from the casual to the obsessive. We intend to tailor our activities and presentations to appeal to all our members, novice or expert.

Welcome New Members & Reenlistments

The Round Table welcomes our new members since our last meeting. Please welcome them and share your Civil War enthusiasm.

New Members:

Happy Holidays to the Membership





Brandywine Valley Civil War Round Table
Come to our next meeting
November 3, 2010

Speaker: Dick Simpson
Topic: "Battle of Franklin"
Time: 7:00 PM
Place: West Chester Borough Hall, Gay Street

Our Speaker this month is Dick Simpson who will talk with us about the Battle of Franklin. From May until October, Dick, who is retired from 30 years as the Vice-President of Graphic Design for InterContinental Hotels, and his wife Deborah reside on Willoughby Lake in Westmore, Vermont. Dick is the Historian for the Town of Westmore where he lectures on local history. From November to April they live in Lancaster Pennsylvania where he is a volunteer for the Lancaster County Historical Society. He was past president and longtime trustee of the Northport Historical Society on Long Island, New York where he lived for 37 years. In 1974 he founded the Northport Historical Museum where he lectured for many years on Northport and Huntington history.

Dick has been touring Civil War battlefields since Junior High School, mostly following the 3rd and 15th Vermont Regiments in which his relatives fought and died. He now lectures on the "Battle of Franklin Tennessee", "Missouri 1861 and the Battle of Wilson's Creek", "Gettysburg, America's Great Art Park", "The Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas", and "The 2nd Vermont Brigade at Gettysburg", where Dick takes the role of Aaron Willey, his great grandfather, in the 15th Regiment, 2nd Vermont Brigade.

Since 2003, Dick has raised thousands of dollars for battlefield preservation through Civil War book raffles and speaker donations at these programs. He enjoys being a civilian Civil War re-enactor portraying Vermont's Civil War Governor Frederick Holbrook and he was recently featured in the January issue of *The Gettysburg Magazine*. Dick is an active member of dozens of Civil War organizations.

"The Forgotten Battle of Franklin Tennessee"

The battle of Franklin Tennessee began on November 30, 1864 when a 31,000 strong Confederate force under General John Bell Hood cornered the 26,000 man Federal Army of General John Schofield at Franklin. Late that afternoon, 100 regiments of the South's best soldiers, numbering 20,000 men, began a spectacular assault along a two-mile front. What occurred in the next five hours was one of the great tragedies of the American Civil War. There were more Confederate soldiers advancing that day than in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg and there were more Confederate losses than at almost every one-day battle of the Civil War. Before it was over a record six Confederate generals would lose their lives. Yet there is no National Cemetery and no National Battlefield Park at Franklin. Instead, almost all of the 1864 trench line of that battle has become suburban neighborhoods and small businesses.





Special Framed Print Raffle.

Collapse of the Peach Orchard Line

**Gettysburg: The Inevitable
Confrontation**

by Bradley Schmehl

Special Limited Edition Print

**Raffle Chances are \$5 each, with the
final drawing at the Banquet**

Print Description (July 2nd, 1863 – 2:30 pm)

We are standing on the Emmitsburg Road facing west/northwest with Seminary Ridge in the distance. Directly in front of us is Joseph Sherfy's home, canning house, corn crib (small structure at the extreme left) and, beyond the first line of Confederates, a portion of his orchard. The Confederates closest to us are the 18th Mississippi, of Barksdale's Brigade; beyond them are the Georgians of Wofford's Brigade. Both brigades are of McLaws' Division, Longstreet's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia.

The colorful zouave troops closest to us belong to the 114th Pennsylvania, Graham's Brigade (1st Brigade, First Division, III Corps, Army of the Potomac). The captain at the right has ordered the color guard to fall back a distance up the Emmitsburg Road, the regiment's only route of escape, since at this point the Confederates are not only in their front, but on their left flank and rapidly gaining their rear. The rest of the regiment will fall back to their colors, and the maneuver will be repeated several times until the regiment has arrived safely at Cemetery Ridge and the main Union line.

The dead horses and solitary Yankee corpse in the middle distance, between the two opposing lines of troops, are from Bucklyn's Battery (also known as Randolph's Battery), Battery E, 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery, whose right gun was posted in the area a short time before. The Sherfy home and outbuildings were occupied by Federal soldiers who sniped at the oncoming Confederates from the windows of the home's south side. We can see the damage done by Confederate returned fire. The smoke we observe in the distance, from behind the trees just beyond and to the left of the wood-sided canning house is from the guns of Patterson's Confederate Battery.

The two flags carried by the 114th Pennsylvania's color bearer differ, though it is hard to see. The flag at the left carries a Pennsylvania state seal in the midst of a blue field. (Some of the seal's scrollwork is barely visible.) The flag on the right is a regular Union flag. The colors were not captured in this battle. The farmyard fence has been trampled down, probably by the skirmishers of the 63rd Pennsylvania, who were ordered forward and retreated when their ammunition ran out earlier in the day.

Books for Raffle:

We are still looking for Books for our Raffle. If you would like to donate any we will be very happy to collect them. Please remember all the money we raise from the monthly raffle goes right to battlefield preservation.

Minutes of the November 3, 2010 Meeting

BVCWRT

Submitted by Ted Pawlik

Bob Sprague - Presiding

Treasurer's Report: (Dave Walter)

The bank balance as of 10/1/2010 was \$2943.64. Receipts for the month of October totaled \$272.00. Expenses for the month of October totaled \$16.34 leaving net revenue for the month of \$255.66. The bank balance as of 10/31/10 was \$3199.30. Dave reported we have 72 dues paying members.

Preservation Committee: (Bob Sprague)

A letter from the Civil War Preservation Trust was received thanking the BVCWRT for the contribution of \$600.00 for the preservation of the Brandy Station Battlefield.

Social Committee: (Flo Williams)

The Round Table social will be held at the February meeting. Flo passed a list asking for volunteers to bring in food and help with set up and clean up. Anyone who did not sign the list may contact Flo directly at flokhws@verizon.net.

Field Trip: (Greg Buss)

As a result of the survey of the membership, Arlington Cemetery was chosen as the site for the spring field trip. Greg will have more information regarding the trip at the next meeting.

Book and Picture Raffle: (Chip Crowe)

Chip reminded the membership of the framed picture raffle that will take place at the May banquet. The picture is titled "Retreat from the Peach Orchard". Tickets are on sale now and cost \$5.00. Donations for the book raffle are appreciated. All proceeds from the book and picture raffle will go for preservation.

Sutler: (Harriett Mueller)

Harriett is looking for donations of books to be sold by the Sutler at the monthly meetings. All proceeds from the Sutler sales go to preservation.

Other Business:

Bob Sprague suggested that members take a look at the website which is maintained by Jim Lawler. Pictures of the meetings, taken by the Round Table photographer Hank Fisher, have been posted on the website. Bob also commented on the value of the Newsletter, put together by Lynn Fulton, in maintaining a historical record of the Round Table.

Dick Klein reported on his enjoyable experience doing volunteer work in restoring Antietam Battlefield. He would recommend it to anyone if the opportunity came up.

Speaker for the Evening: (Introduced by Roger Arthur)

Bruce Stocking doing a reenactment of General Winfield Scott Hancock.

CHRISTMAS COMES TO AMERICA

On December 23, 1823, the editor with the unlikely name of Orville L. Holley, published two articles in the "Troy Sentinel" of Troy, N.Y. The first, an editorial written by Mr. Holley, stated... "We know not to whom we are indebted for the following description of that unwearied patron of children – that homely and delightful personage of parental kindness – Santa Claus, - his costume and equipage as he goes about visiting the firesides of this happy land, laden with Christmas bounties; but from whomsoever it may come, we give thanks for it. There is, to our apprehension a spirit of cordial goodness in it, a playfulness of fancy, and a benevolent alacrity to enter into the feelings and promote the simple pleasures of children, which are altogether charming. We hope our little patrons, both lads and lassies, will accept it as proof of our unfeigned goodwill towards them – as a token of our warmest wish that they may have many a merry Christmas; that they may long retain their beautiful relics for those homebred joys, which derive their favor from filial piety and fraternal love, and which they may be assured are the least alloyed that time can furnish."

The second piece began with the now immortal line. . . "Twas the night before Christmas . . ." The then unknown author fired the imagination of children and adults alike with the written visual images of Santa Claus, his sleigh flying through the air from rooftop to rooftop, the eight tiny reindeer with names that pulled the sleigh, and his startling practice of coming down chimneys to leave gifts for good children. Never before had Santa Claus in his many incarnations and names been visualized like that, but Clement Moore gave rise to that round, jolly little fellow, Santa Claus, a thoroughly American invention that many countries around the world would come to embrace.

Source: *"We Were Marching On Christmas Day."* Pages 1 and 2.

Happy Holiday from the Executive Board of the BVCWRT

Battle of Franklin

Armies & Commanders:

Union - Major General John Schofield - 30,000 men

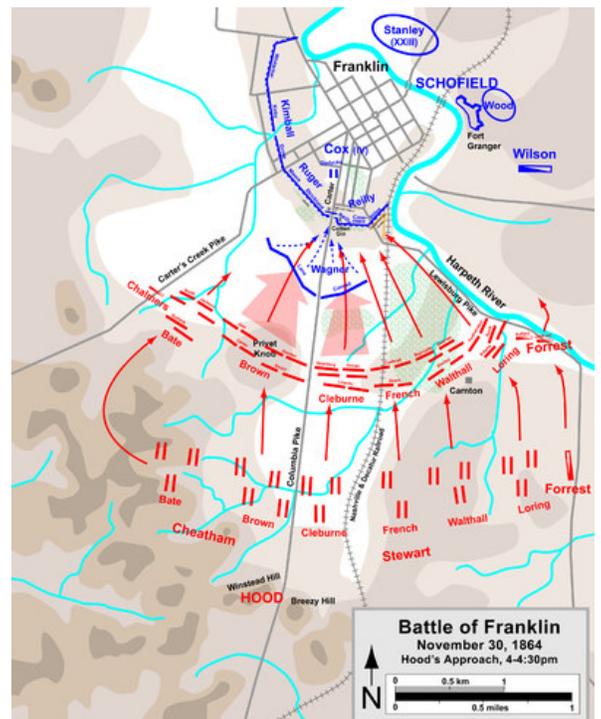
Confederate - General John Bell Hood - 38,000 men

Date: Hood attacked the Army of the Ohio on November 30, 1864.

Battle of Franklin Overview:

In the wake of the Union capture of Atlanta in September 1864, Confederate General John Bell Hood regrouped the Army of Tennessee and launched a new campaign to break Union General William T. Sherman's supply lines north. Later

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that month, Sherman dispatched Major General George H. Thomas to Nashville to organize Union forces in the area. Outnumbered, Hood decided to move north to attack Thomas before the Union general could reunite with Sherman. Aware of Hood's movement north, Sherman sent Major General John Schofield to reinforce Thomas.

Moving with VI and XXIII Corps, Schofield quickly became Hood's new target. Seeking to prevent Schofield from joining with Thomas, Hood pursued the Union columns and the two forces squared off at Columbia, TN from November 24-29. Next racing to Spring Hill, Schofield's men beat off an uncoordinated Confederate attack before escaping in the night to Franklin. Arriving at Franklin at 6:00 AM on November 30, the lead Union troops began preparing a strong, arc-shaped defensive position to the south of the town. The Union rear was protected by the Harpeth River.

Entering the town, Schofield decided to make a stand as the bridges across the river were damaged and needed to be repaired before the bulk of his forces could cross. While repair work commenced, the Union supply train slowly began crossing the river using a nearby ford. By noon, the earthworks were complete and a secondary line established 40-65 yards behind the main line. Settling in to await Hood, Schofield decided that the position would be abandoned if the Confederates did not arrive before 6:00 PM. In close pursuit, Hood's columns reached Winstead Hill, two miles south of Franklin, around 1:00 PM.

Establishing his headquarters, Hood ordered his commanders to prepare for an assault on the Union lines. Knowing the dangers of frontally attacking a fortified position, many of Hood's subordinates attempted to talk him out of the assault, but he would not relent. Moving forward with Major General Benjamin Cheatham's corps on the left and Lieutenant General Alexander Stewart's on the right, the Confederate forces first encountered two brigades of Brigadier General George Wagner's division. Posted half a mile forward of the Union line, Wagner's men were supposed to fall back if pressed.

Disobeying orders, Wagner had his men stand firm in an attempt to turn back Hood's assault. Quickly overwhelmed, his two brigades fell back toward the Union line where their presence between the line and the Confederates prevented Union troops from opening fire. This failure to cleanly pass through the lines, coupled with a gap in the Union earthworks at the Columbia Pike, allowed three Confederate divisions to focus their attack on the weakest part of Schofield's line.

Breaking through, men from Major Generals Patrick Cleburne, John C. Brown, and Samuel G. French's divisions were met by a furious counterattack by Colonel Emerson Opdycke's brigade as well as other Union regiments. After brutal hand-to-hand fighting, they were able to close the breach and throw back the Confederates. To the west, Major General William B. Bate's division was repulsed with heavy casualties. A similar fate met much of Stewart's corps on the right wing. Despite the heavy casualties, Hood believed that the Union center had been badly damaged.

Unwilling to accept defeat, Hood continued to throw uncoordinated attacks against Schofield's works. Around 7:00 PM, with Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee's corps arriving on the field, Hood selected Major General Edward "Allegheny" Johnson's division to lead another assault. Storming forward, Johnson's men and other Confederate units failed to reach the Union line and became pinned down. For two hours an intense firefight ensued until Confederate troops were able to fall back in the darkness. To the east, Confederate cavalry under Major General Nathan Bedford Forrest attempted to turn Schofield's flank but were blocked by Major General James H. Wilson's Union horsemen. With the Confederate assault defeated, Schofield's men began crossing the Harpeth around 11:00 PM and reached the fortifications at Nashville the next day.

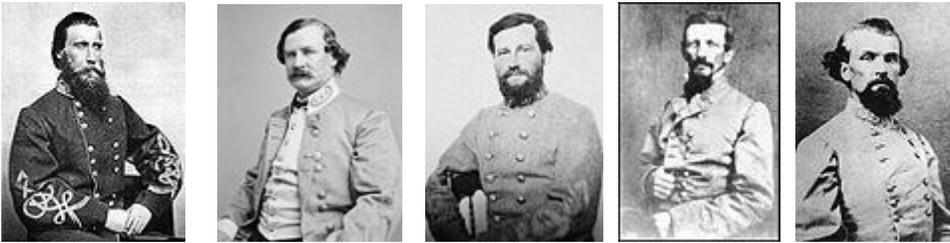
The Battle of Franklin cost Hood 1,750 killed and around 5,800 wounded. Among the Confederate deaths were six generals: Patrick Cleburne, John Adams, States Rights Gist, Otho Strahl, and Hiram Granbury. An additional eight were wounded or captured. Fighting behind earthworks, Union losses were a mere 189 killed, 1,033 wounded, 1,104 missing/captured. The majority of those Union troops that were captured were wounded and medical personnel who remained after Schofield departed Franklin. Many were liberated on December 18, when Union forces re-took Franklin after the Battle of Nashville. While Hood's men were dazed after their defeat at Franklin, they pressed on and clashed with Thomas

and Schofield's forces at Nashville on December 15-16. Routed, Hood's army effectively ceased to exist after the battle.

The assault at Franklin is frequently known as the "Pickett's Charge of the West" in reference to the Confederate assault at Gettysburg. In reality, Hood's attack consisted of more men, 19,000 vs. 12,500, and advanced over a longer distance, 2 miles vs. .75 miles, than Lieutenant General James Longstreet's assault on July 3, 1863. Also, while Pickett's Charge lasted approximately 50 minutes, the assaults at Franklin were conducted over a span of five hours. From:

<http://militaryhistory.about.com/od/civilwar/p/franklin.htm>

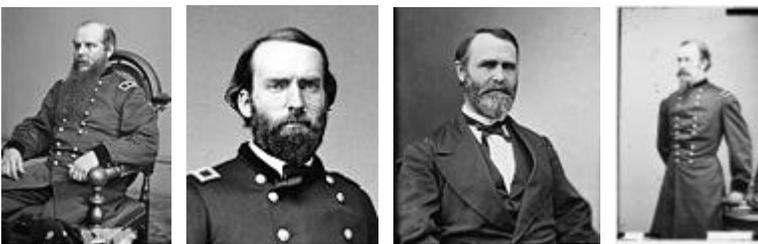
- **Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Cheatham**, with divisions commanded by Maj. Gens. Patrick R. Cleburne, John C. Brown, and William B. Bate.
- **Lt. Gen. Stephen D. Lee**, with divisions commanded by Maj. Gens. Edward "Allegheny" Johnson, Carter L. Stevenson, and Henry D. Clayton. (Only Johnson's division played an active role at Franklin.)
- **Lt. Gen. Alexander P. Stewart**, with divisions commanded by Maj. Gen. William W. Loring, Samuel G. French, and Edward C. Walthall.
- Cavalry forces under **Maj. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest**, with divisions commanded by Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers, Abraham Buford, and William H. Jackson.



Confederate Generals

Hood Cheatham Lee Stewart Forrest

- Maj. Gen. **John M. Schofield**, commander of the Army of the Ohio, led a force of about 27,000 consisting of:
- IV Corps, commanded by **Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley**, with divisions commanded by Brig. Gens. Nathan Kimball, George D. Wagner, and Thomas J. Wood.
- XXIII Corps, normally commanded by Schofield, but temporarily commanded at Franklin by **Brig. Gen. Jacob D. Cox**, with divisions commanded by Brig. Gens. Thomas H. Ruger and James W. Reilly.
- Cavalry Corps, commanded by **Maj. Gen. James H. Wilson**, with divisions commanded by Brig. Gen. Edward M. McCook, Edward Hatch, Richard W. Johnson, and Joseph F. Knipe.



Union Generals

Schofield Stanley Cox Wilson

Pictures from Wikipedia

Battle of Franklin (Aftermath)

The annals of war may long be searched for a parallel to the desperate valor of the charge of the Army of Tennessee at Franklin, a charge which has been called "the greatest drama in American history." Perhaps its only rival for macabre distinction would be Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg. A comparison of the two may be of interest. Pickett's total loss at Gettysburg was 1,354; at Franklin the Army of Tennessee lost over 6,000 dead and wounded. Pickett's charge was made after a volcanic artillery preparation of two hours had battered the defending line. Hood's army charged without any preparation. Pickett's charge was across an open space of perhaps a mile. The advance at Franklin was for two miles in the open, in full view of the enemy's works, and exposed to their fire. The defenders at Gettysburg were protected only by a stone wall. Schofield's men at Franklin had carefully constructed works, with trench and parapet. Pickett's charge was totally repulsed. The charge of Brown and Cleburne penetrated deep into the breastworks, to part of which they clung until the enemy retired. Pickett, once repelled, retired from the field. The Army of Tennessee renewed their charge, time after time. Pickett survived his charge unscathed. Cleburne was killed, and eleven other general officers were killed, wounded or captured. "Pickett's charge at Gettysburg" has come to be a synonym for unflinching courage in the raw. The slaughter-pen at Franklin even more deserves the gory honor.

Stanley F. Horn, *The Army of Tennessee*^[36]

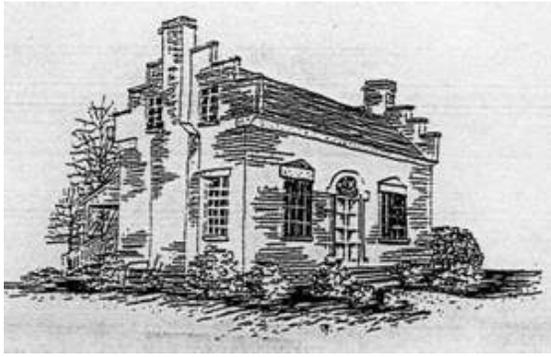
[36] Horn, Stanley F. *The Army of Tennessee: A Military History*. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1941.
[OCLC 2153322](#)

*Horn, pp. 402-03. Horn understates the losses of Pickett's Charge. Pickett's division alone suffered 2,655 casualties (498 killed, 643 wounded, 833 wounded and captured, and 681 captured, unwounded) and total Confederate losses during the three-division attack were 6,555. Thus, total casualties were somewhat comparable, although the loss in senior officers at Franklin was far worse—more so than Horn's 1941 description states. **From Wikipedia***



S.D. Lee's Corps arrived late with only 1 division participating in the battle.) By 2:00 pm John Bell Hood had made plans for a frontal assault. By 2:30 pm a conference was held at the Harrison House. Strong objections were voiced from Hood's commanders. General Cheatham said, "I don't like the looks of this fight, as the enemy has a good position and is well fortified." **Generals Cleburne** (pictured, right) and Forrest (cavalry) knew they would be flirting with disaster. But Hood would not be dissuaded. As Cleburne mounted his horse to leave, Hood gave strict orders for the assault. Cleburne responded, "We will take the works or fall in the attempt." The Army of Tennessee knew this assault on the town of Franklin would be suicidal. They bravely advanced toward the Carter House with their heads held high.

From: <http://www.carter-house.org/the-battle-of-franklin/>



Brutal Fighting At the Carter House

The fighting soon became brutal and fiendishly savage, with men bayoneted and clubbed to death in the Carter yard. Former Director of the Carter house museum, Thomas Cartwright, gives a very graphic account of the savage fighting outside the Carter House. A Confederate soldier was bayoneted on the front steps of the Carter House. Men were clubbing, clawing, punching, stabbing and choking each other. The smoke from the canons and guns was so thick that you could not tell friend from foe.

During the five hours of fighting, the Carter Family took refuge in their basement. 23 men, women and children (many under the age of 12) were safely protected while the horrible cries of war rang out above them. The head of the family, Fountain Branch Carter, a 67-year old widower, had seen 3 of his sons fight for the Confederacy. One son, Theodrick (Tod), was serving as an aid for General T.B. Smith on the battlefield and saw his home for the first time in 3 years. Crying out, "Follow me boys, I'm almost home," Captain Tod Carter was mortally wounded and died 2 days later at the Carter House.



After the battle, like so many homes in Franklin, the parlour of the Carter House was converted into a Confederate field hospital, along with the Lotz House and witnessed many surgeries and amputations.

The Battle of Franklin: The Aftermath

Federal Casualties - 2,500 men

The 23rd Corps lost 958, and the 4th Corps lost 1,368. 189 men were killed, 1,033 were wounded, 1,104 captured and 287 cavalry casualties. Only 1 Federal General was wounded (Major General David Stanley, Corps Commander).

Confederate Casualties - 7,000 men

More than 1,750 men were killed outright or died of mortal wounds, 3,800 seriously wounded and 702 captured (not including cavalry casualties). 15 out of 28 Confederate Generals were casualties. 65 field grade officers were lost. Some infantry regiments lost 64 % of their strength at Franklin. There were more men killed in the Confederate Army of Tennessee in the 5- hour battle than in the 2-day Battle of Shiloh, the 3-day Battle of Stones River, and the 7-day Campaign in Virginia for the Federal Army.

In the spring of 1866, the McGavock Family of Franklin donated 2 acres near their home, Carnton, to establish a Confederate Cemetery where 1,481 soldiers are laid to rest.



The Army of Tennessee died at Franklin on November 30, 1864. The Carter House (pictured, left), purchased by the State of Tennessee in 1951 and first opened to the public in 1953, today a Registered Historic Landmark, is dedicated to all Around midnight, the Federal Army retreated to Nashville to join the forces of General George Thomas.

From: <http://www.carter-house.org/the-battle-of-franklin/>



Scheduled Speakers for 2010 - 2011

- Sep 1, 2010:** Roger Arthur – “Meet Colonel Roosevelt”
- Oct 6, 2010:** Jerry Carrier – “John Hay”
- Nov 3, 2010:** Bruce Stocking – “Maj Gen Winfield Scott Hancock”
- Dec 1, 2010:** **Dick Simpson – “Battle of Franklin”,**
- Jan 5, 2011:** Mike Kochan – “CSS Hunley”
- Feb 2, 2011:** Charlie Zahn – “Civil War Music” and Social
- Mar 2, 2011:** Hugh Boyle – “Dan Sickles”
- Apr 6, 2011:** Roger Arthur- “The Secession Crisis”
- May 4, 2011:** John Walls – “Admiral David Farragut”
- May 2011 :** Banquet – Speaker Professor Carol Berkin – “Civil War Woman”
- TBD** Field Trip

**Brandywine Valley Civil War Round Table
Membership Application**

Application Type: New _____ Renewal _____

Last Name: _____ First Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Telephone Number: _____

E-mail Address: _____

Note: Monthly newsletters are distributed by E-mail only.

Membership Type: Individual (\$25) _____ Family (\$40): _____ Student (\$15): _____

If family membership, please list other names:

Bring the completed form and a check payable to BVCWRT to a meeting or mail it to:
Dave Walter, Treasurer, 937 Thorne Drive, West Chester, PA 19382

**BRANDYWINE VALLEY
CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE**

*c/o Lynne Fulton
144 W. King Street
Malvern, PA 19355*

FIRST CLASS MAIL

