



The Signal Flag

BRANDYWINE VALLEY CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE



Campaign # 24

Skirmish # 9

May 2011

From the Rear Ranks:

PRESIDENT'S REPORT: State of the Round Table, May of 2011

- Three of eight speakers were members.
- \$3,400.00 was donated to land preservation.
- \$400.00 worth of books was donated to the Civil War Institute.
- Our treasury is in the black.
- Dues remained the same for the tenth year.
- Eighteen members make up the Executive Board.
- Our annual field trip was to Harper's Ferry, West Virginia.
- We had a successful Social in March.
- Wal-Mart abandoned plans to build a super center at the Wilderness.
- A proposed Gettysburg casino location was rejected by the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board.
- We held our Annual Banquet in May of 2011.
- Our newsletter, "The Signal Flag," continues to be one of the best in the area, again!
- Book donations continue to increase.
- We were continually recognized by the Civil War Trust.
- Our Website was continually upgraded.
- Our Website now contains photographic proof of our speakers.
- A complete slate of elected officers was presented for 2011/12.

Respectfully submitted, Robert Sprague, President

~ 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

~Members at Large ~

David Hoffritz, Dave Kohler, John Whiteside

~ Official Sutler ~

Harriett Mueller: Books / Periodicals
302-429-6201

~ Annual Membership ~

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

? Questions ? Contact:

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E-Mail: novacsa@comcast.net

BVCWRT Web Site:

<http://bvcwrt.home.comcast.net>

Webmaster: Jim Lawler

dtownjim@comcast.net

Signal Flag Editor:

Lynne Fulton
610-647-1039
mailto:fultonlm1949@aol.com

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:

Welcome to new members.

Ed MacDonald
John Stambolian





*Brandywine Valley Civil War Round Table
Come to our next meeting
April 4, 2011*

Speaker: John Walls
Topic: "Admiral David Farragut"
Time: 7:00 PM
Place: West Chester Borough Hall, Gay Street

John Walls who was one of the original members of the Round Table who has served as Secretary, Vice President and President for many years. Now "retired", after 15 years as a Civil War re-enactor John has found a new interest, the contributions of the brown and blue water navy to the Union victory in the War Between the States. John's talk this month will be about Admiral David Farragut.

Alfred Thayer Mahan claimed Farragut had a "natural genius for war. He had all the attributes of great commander: intelligence, confidence, determination and boldness. He remained aware of the tactical situation even as the battle raged around him and his ability to divine the decisive moment for action was almost uncanny"

Farragut's most important victory was New Orleans. The loss of the Confederacy's largest port and biggest city dealt the Southern cause a staggering blow. Although Farragut's victory at Nobile Bay was flashier and bloodier, it had less of an impact on the outcome of the Civil War. His actions around Vicksburg were less important but this was mostly because a naval force without sufficient infantry support could not take the South's fortress of Vicksburg.

Farragut loved the Navy but hated war. "War is a terrible business. It is demoralizing and brings out the worst in men; but we must go to war or more terrible things may follow"

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**Minutes of the April 6, 2011 Meeting
BVCWRT**

**Submitted by Ted Pawlik
Bob Sprague - Presiding**

Treasurer's Report: (Dave Walter)

The bank balance as of 03/1/2011 was \$2,590.83. Receipts for the month of March totaled \$1,331.00. Expenses for the month of March totaled \$1,500.00 leaving net revenue for the month of minus \$169.00. The bank balance as of 3/31/11 was \$2,421.83. A deposit of \$500.00 was made during March for the bus and \$1,000.00 donation was made for preservation. Dave reported we have 83 dues paying members and 24 people signed up for the banquet.

Preservation Committee: (Bob Sprague)

The Civil War Trust acknowledged and thanked the Round Table for the donation \$1,000.00 for the preservation of the Dallas and Resaca Battlefields in Georgia in the Western Theatre. These battlefields were part of the Atlanta Campaign. For every \$1.00 donated there is a match of \$67.00. The Round Table has donated \$26,500.00 for preservation.

Field Trip: (Greg Buss)

The field trip to Harpers Ferry will be held on Saturday May 14, 2011. The bus will depart from West Chester Borough Hall at approximately 6/6:30 AM. The morning of the field trip will explore John Brown's raid while the afternoon will be dedicated to civil war action around Harpers Ferry. The tour guide will be John King, Senior Historian for Harpers Ferry. The cost for the bus and tour guide is \$60.00. Those interested in the trip may make a reservation by contacting Greg Buss at grbuss@yahoo.com or 610-321-1792. Reservation will be on a first come first served basis. Non-members of the Round Table are invited to the field trip.

Annual Banquet: (Jim Lawler)

The annual banquet will be held on May 24, 2011 at the Elks Club in West Chester, PA. There will be a cash bar at 6 PM, dinner at 7 PM and the featured speaker at 8 PM. The speaker will be Professor Carol Berkin who will talk on civil war wives. The cost of the dinner is \$40.00 per person. A form to complete for the banquet can be found in the latest issue of the Signal Flag and also can be found on the website.

Other Business:

Bob Sprague read the e-mail from West Chester Borough concerning the condition of the room after the March meeting. He also read the guidelines developed for the use of the room to avoid this problem in the future. These guidelines basically provide that there is to be no eating in the meeting room and the room is to be left as we found it. Everyone's cooperation is requested in adhering to these guidelines.

Dave Kohler presented the slate of candidate for the Executive Board for the 2011-2012 campaign. They are **President** – Chip Crowe, **Vice President** – Bob Sprague, **Secretary** – Ted Pawlik, **Treasurer** – Dave Walter

There were no nominations from the floor for these positions. The election will take place at the May 4th meeting. Other committees are as follows:

Preservation – Bob Sprague, John Walls, **Nominating** – Vince Carosella (volunteers needed)

Speakers – Roger Arthur (volunteers needed), **Trips** – Greg Buss

Credentials/Greeters – Marilyn and Ted Pawlik, **Publicity** – Jim Lawler

Historian – Bob Sprague, **Photographer** – Hank Fisher, **Social Director** – Flo Williams,

Sutler – Harriet Mueller, **Banquet** – Jim Lawler, **Round Table Telegram** – Bob Sprague,

Web Site – Jim Lawler. **Newsletter Editor** – Lynne Fulton,

Members At Large – Lynne Fulton, Jim Lawler, Dave Hoffritz, Dave Kohler, John Whiteside, Vince Carosella

Anyone interested in serving on any of the Committees can see any member of the committee or any member of the Executive Committee.

Roger Arthur announced that there was a free program on April 13, 2011 at the Constitution Center in Philadelphia on the first year of the Civil War. Free tickets can be obtained by going on the Center's web site. Also on April 16th there is a special exhibit at the Arlington House in Virginia on artifacts from Colonel Robert E. Lee and a presentation on April 19th by Elizabeth Brown Pryor starting at 8 PM.

Program for the Evening: (Introduced by Roger Arthur) **Mike Kochan – The Hunley**

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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.

The **Battle of Mobile Bay** of August 5, 1864, was an engagement of the American Civil War in which a Federal fleet commanded by Rear Adm. David G. Farragut, assisted by a contingent of soldiers, attacked a smaller Confederate fleet led by Adm. Franklin Buchanan and three forts that guarded the entrance to Mobile Bay.

The battle was marked by Farragut's seemingly rash but successful run through a minefield that had just claimed one of his ironclad monitors, enabling his fleet to get beyond the range of the shore-based guns. This was followed by a reduction of the Confederate fleet to a single vessel, ironclad CSS *Tennessee*. *Tennessee* did not then retire, but engaged the entire Northern fleet. The armor on *Tennessee* gave her an advantage that enabled her to inflict more injury than she received, but she could not overcome the imbalance in numbers

She was eventually reduced to a motionless hulk, unable either to move or to reply to the guns of the Union fleet. Her captain then surrendered, ending the battle. With no Navy to support them, the three forts within days also surrendered. Complete control of the lower Mobile Bay thus passed to the Union forces.

Mobile had been the last important port on the Gulf of Mexico east of the Mississippi River remaining in Confederate possession, so its closure was the final step in completing the blockade in that region.

This Union victory, together with the capture of Atlanta, was extensively covered by Union newspapers and was a significant boost for Abraham Lincoln's bid for re-election three months after the battle.

Mobile and Mobile Bay

Map of Mobile Bay, 1861: shows Fort Gaines (lower center) on Dauphin Island, west of Fort Morgan, across the bay entrance.

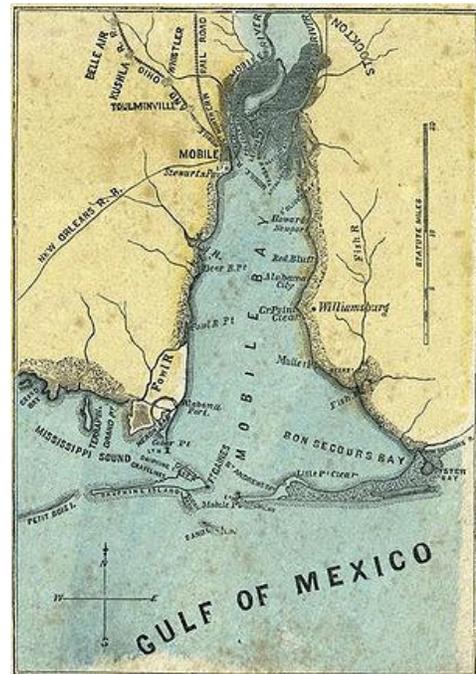
Mobile is situated near the head of Mobile Bay, a natural harbor formed where the Mobile and Tensaw rivers meet before they enter the Gulf of Mexico. The bay is about 33 mi (53 km) long; the lower bay is about 23 mi (37 km) at its greatest width. It is deep enough to accommodate ocean-going vessels in the lower half without dredging; above the mouth of Dog River the water becomes shoal, so deep-draft vessels could not approach the city.

The mouth of the bay is marked on the east by a long narrow peninsula of sand, Mobile Point, that separates Bon Secour Bay, where the Bon Secour River enters the larger bay, from the gulf. The land ends at the main channel into Mobile Bay, and here the United States (U.S.) government had erected a fort in more peaceful times to shield Mobile from possible enemy fleets.

Across the entrance, the line of the peninsula is continued in a series of barrier islands, beginning with Dauphin Island. Northwest of Dauphin Island is Little Dauphin Island, then a series of minor islands that are interrupted by a secondary entrance to the bay, Grant's Pass. A few other small islands and shoals lie to the south of Dauphin Island, defining the main channel for as much as 10 mi (16 km) south of the entrance.

Rather early in the war, the Confederate government decided not to defend its entire coast, but to concentrate its efforts on a few of its most important ports and harbors. Following the loss of New Orleans in April 1862, Mobile was the only major port on the eastern gulf that would be defended.

The city subsequently became the center for blockade running on the gulf. Most of the trade between the Confederacy and Havana and other Caribbean ports passed through Mobile. A few attempts were mounted to break the blockade, but they were not large enough to have lasting impact. Among the most embarrassing episodes of the war for the U.S. Navy was the passage of the raider CSS *Florida* through the blockade into



Mobile Bay on September 4, 1862; this was followed by her later escape through the same blockade on January 15, 1863.

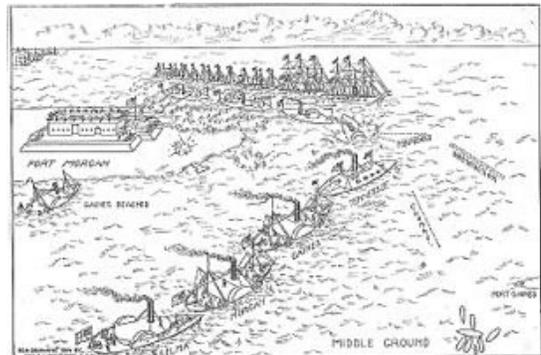
Although the orders given to Flag Officer David G. Farragut when he was assigned to command of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron had included instructions to capture Mobile as well as New Orleans, the early diversion of the squadron into the campaign for the lower Mississippi meant that the city and its harbor would not receive full attention until after the fall of Vicksburg in July 1863.

Given respite by the Union strategy, the Confederate Army improved the defenses of Mobile Bay by strengthening Fort Morgan, (the work at the entrance mentioned above). In addition, they set up two smaller forts: Fort Gaines on Dauphin Island, across the main channel opposite Fort Morgan, and Fort Powell, a smaller work that guarded the Grant's Pass channel. Grant's Pass was also obstructed by a set of piles and other impediments, which had the effect of diverting the tidal flow to Heron Pass.

Battle and siege

Sketch of the battle, August 5, 1864. →

The army landing force, under Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, was ready to launch the attack on August 3, but Farragut wanted to await the arrival of the fourth of his monitors, USS *Tecumseh*, expected almost momentarily but delayed at Pensacola. The admiral almost decided to proceed with only three monitors and the army, acting under a misapprehension of naval intentions, went ashore on Dauphin Island. The fleet was not ready to move yet, so the defenders were able to rush additional forces to Fort Gaines. After the battle, Farragut concluded that the delay had actually worked to the advantage of the Federal forces, as the reinforcements were not great enough to have any effect on the battle, but they were included in the surrender.



While the army was going ashore, *Tecumseh* made her belated appearance and Farragut made his final dispositions for the fleet. The 14 wooden-hulled vessels would be lashed together in pairs, in a reprise of a tactic that the admiral had used earlier at Port Hudson, Louisiana. The intent was that, if a ship were to be disabled by battle damage to her engines, her partner would be able to keep her moving.

The monitors would form a column and lead the way into the bay, moving in close to Fort Morgan, on the right side of the channel as they went in. The other ships would form a separate double column and pass on the port side of the monitors, so the armored ships would shield their wooden sisters from the guns of the fort. When the Confederate fleet made its expected appearance, the monitors would move to attack the armored CSS *Tennessee*, while the rest of the fleet would fight the faster gunboats.

Sources> Wikipedia: Wise, "Life of the Confederacy", Luraghi: "History of the Confederate Navy", Scharf: "History of the Confederate States Navy", Friend: "West Wind, Flood Tide"

Capture of New Orleans:

Fleets & Commanders:

Union

- Flag Officer David G. Farragut
- 17 warships
- 19 mortar boats

Confederate

Major General Mansfield Lovell
Forts Jackson & St. Philip
2 ironclads, 10 gunboats

Summary of the Capture of New Orleans:

Early in the Civil War, Union General-in-Chief Winfield Scott devised the "Anaconda Plan" for defeating the Confederacy. A hero of the Mexican-American War, Scott called for the blockade of the Southern coast as well as the capture of the Mississippi River. This latter move was designed to split the Confederacy in two and prevent supplies from moving east and west. The first step to securing the Mississippi was the capture of New Orleans. The Confederacy's largest city and busiest port, New Orleans was defended by two large forts, Jackson and St. Philip, situated on the river below the city.

The task of taking the city fell to the US Navy and Flag Officer David G. Farragut. A long-serving officer and commander of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, Farragut established his base of operations at Ship Island off the coast of Mississippi. Assessing the Confederate defenses, Farragut initially planned to reduce the forts with mortar fire before advancing his fleet up the river. Rendezvousing at Head of Passes on April 8, 1862, Farragut's ships moved up the river towards the forts. Arriving, Farragut was confronted by Forts Jackson and St. Philip, as well as a chain barricade and four smaller batteries.

The Confederate defenses were commanded by Major General Mansfield Lovell who had his headquarters in New Orleans. Immediate command of the forts fell to Brigadier General Johnson K. Duncan. Supporting the static defenses were the River Defense Fleet consisting of 10 gunboats, as well as the ironclads CSS *Louisiana* and CSS *Manassas*. The former, while a powerful ship, was not complete and was used as a floating battery during the battle. Though skeptical about the plan, Farragut advanced his mortar boats on April 18, under the command of Commander David D. Porter.

Firing non-stop for five days and nights, the mortars pounded the forts, but were unable to completely disable their batteries. As the shells rained down, sailors from USS *Itasca* and USS *Pinola* rowed forward and opened a gap in the chain barricade. On April 23, Farragut, impatient with the bombardment's results, began planning to run his fleet past the forts. Ordering his captains to drape their vessels in chain, iron plate, and other protective materials, Farragut divided the fleet into three sections for the coming action.

At 2:00 AM on April 24, the Union fleet began moving upstream, with the first division coming under fire an hour and fifteen minutes later. Racing ahead, the first division was soon clear of the forts, however Farragut's second division encountered more difficulty. As his flagship, USS *Hartford* cleared the forts, it was forced to turn to avoid a Confederate fire raft and ran aground. Seeing the Union ship in trouble, the Confederates redirected the fire raft towards *Hartford* causing a fire to break out on the vessel. Moving quickly, the crew extinguished the flames and was able to back the ship out of the mud.

Above the forts, the Union ships encountered the River Defense Fleet and CSS *Manassas*. While the gunboats were easily dealt with, *Manassas* attempted to ram USS *Pensacola*, but missed. Moving downstream, it was accidentally fired upon by the forts before moving to strike USS *Brooklyn*. Ramming the Union ship, *Manassas* failed to strike a fatal blow as it hit *Brooklyn's* full coal bunkers. By the time the fighting ended, *Manassas* was downstream of the Union fleet and unable to make enough speed against the current to ram effectively. As a result, its captain ran it aground where it was destroyed by Union gun fire.

Having successfully cleared the forts with minimal losses, Farragut began steaming upstream to New Orleans. Arriving off the city on April 25, he immediately demanded its surrender. Sending a force ashore, Farragut was told by the mayor that only Gen. Lovell could surrender the city. This was countered when Lovell informed the mayor that he was retreating and that the city was not his to surrender. After four days of this, Farragut ordered his men to hoist the US flag over the customs house and city hall. During this time, the garrisons of the Forts Jackson and St. Philip, now cut off from the city, surrendered. On May 1, Union troops under Major General Benjamin Butler arrived to take official custody of the city.

Aftermath The battle to capture New Orleans cost Farragut a mere 37 killed and 149 wounded. Though he was initially unable to get all of his fleet past the forts, he succeeded in getting 13 ships upstream which enabled him to capture the Confederacy's greatest port and center of trade. For Lovell, the fighting along the river cost him around 782 killed and wounded, as well as approximately 6,000 captured. The loss of the

city effectively ended Lovell's career. After the fall of New Orleans, Farragut was able to take control of much of the lower Mississippi and succeeded in capturing Baton Rouge and Natchez.

Selected Sources

- [1862 Capture of New Orleans](#)
- [Battles of Fort Jackson & St. Philip](#)
- [CWSAC Battle Summaries: Battle of New Orleans](#)

<http://militaryhistory.about.com/od/navalbattles1800s/p/cwneworleans.htm>

SUBJECT: DUMB TOURIST QUESTIONS ASKED OF PARK RANGERS (Source: Outside Magazine, May 1995, pages 120 - 121). TOP TEN QUESTIONS: Reverse Order - Robert Paul Sprague, Archives

#10 – Are any of the scenes in the movie “Gettysburg” real war footage?

9 – Why didn’t the North use missiles against the South?

#8 – Which side was Hawaii on?

#7 – How many dogs and cats were killed during the war?

#6 – How many of the Civil War battles were fought in Europe?

#5 – In what battle was President Lincoln killed?

#4 – How come the Indians didn’t use the war as a diversion to escape from America?

#3 – What role did the United Nations play in the war?

#2 – Who had more airplanes, the North or the South?

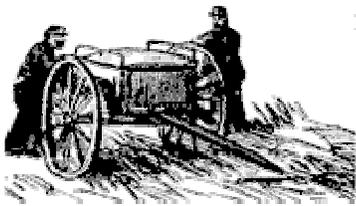
#1 – WHY WERE SO MANY CIVIL WAR BATTLES FOUGHT IN NATIONAL PARKS?



Photograph of CSS Tennessee (Ironclad Ram)
taken after capture by Federal forces.



The citadel at Fort Morgan as it appeared
after the surrender following the Battle
Mobile Bay



May 4, 2011: John Walls – “Admiral David Farragut”

May 14, 2011: Trip to Harper’s Ferry

May 24, 2011: Banquet – Speaker Professor Carol Berkin – “Civil War Woman”

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

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DECORATION DAY OR MEMORIAL DAY

Three years after the Civil War ended, on May 5, 1868, the head of an organization of former Union soldiers and sailors – the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) – established Decoration Day as a time for the nation to decorate the graves of the war dead with flowers. Major General John A. Logan declared it should be May 30. The first large observance was held that year at Arlington National Cemetery, across the Potomac River from Washington, D.C. The cemetery already held the remains of 20,000 Union dead and several hundred Confederate dead.

The ceremonies centered around the mourning-draped veranda of the Arlington mansion, once the home of General Robert E. Lee. General and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant and other Washington officials presided. After speeches, children from the Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Orphan Home and members of the GAR made their way through the cemetery, strewing flowers on both Union and Confederate graves, reciting prayers and singing hymns.

Many Southern states also have their own days for honoring the Confederate dead. Mississippi celebrates Memorial Day the last Monday of April, Alabama on the fourth Monday of April, and Georgia on April 26. North and South Carolina observe it May 10, Louisiana on June 3 and Tennessee calls that date Confederate Decoration Day. Texas celebrates Confederate Heroes Day January 19 and Virginia calls the last Monday in May Confederate Memorial Day. General Logan’s order for his posts to decorate graves in 1868 “with the choicest flowers of springtime” urged: “We should guard their graves with sacred vigilance. ...Let pleasant paths invite the coming and going of reverent visitors and fond mourners. Let no neglect, no ravages of time, testify to the present or the coming generations that we have forgotten as a people the cost of a free and undivided republic.”

Robert Paul Sprague, Archives



ANNUAL BANQUET

BRANDYWINE VALLEY CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

WHEN: Tuesday, May 24, 2011

- 6:00 pm: Cash Bar and Hors d'oeuvres
- 7:00 pm: Dinner
- 8:00 pm: Guest Speaker **Professor Carol Berkin**

WHERE: The Elks Lodge
 335 West Washington Street
 West Chester, PA 19381

MENU: Tossed Garden Salad
 Choice of:

- **Boneless Breast of Chicken** Marsala, with sliced mushrooms and herbs in a Marsala wine sauce with roasted red bliss potatoes
 - **Virginia Baked Ham** with a Honey Mustard Glaze and roasted red bliss potatoes
 - **Pan Seared Filet of Flounder**, served with a lemon butter sauce and a side of rice
- All entrees include: Vegetable du jour, rolls and butter, coffee and tea
 Dessert: Cheesecake with Strawberry Topping

Speaker: Professor Carol Berkin - "Civil War Wives"

Cost: \$40.00 PER PERSON

RESERVATION DEADLINE – May 13, 2010 at NOON! - NO EXCEPTIONS!!!

Order Form: Detach, complete reservation, and send with payment to:

Dave Walter, Treasurer, 937 Thorne Drive, West Chester, PA 19382 - (610-363-8903)

Name _____ Chicken ___ Ham ___ Fish

Address _____

_____ X \$40.00 = Total Amount Due _____ **(DEADLINE – May 13, 2010 at NOON!)**

Make checks payable to: Brandywine Valley Civil War Round Table

(Cancelled checks are your receipt)

BANQUET DATE – Tuesday, May 24, 2011

Signal Flag May 2011

**BRANDYWINE VALLEY
CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE**

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

FIRST CLASS MAIL

