



The Signal Flag



BRANDYWINE VALLEY CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE

Campaign # 25

Skirmish # 1

September 2011

From the Rear Ranks:

On behalf of the Round Table we want to welcome back our membership for another exciting year. This will be our 25th year as a Round Table so we must be doing some right. We want to thank the Speaker's Committee for another excellent list of speakers and topics. It is a nice array of topics that we have not covered before and five of our speakers are from our own Round Table. Each year we have more and more members stepping forward to give presentations. This shows their superior knowledge of the Civil War and their excitement to share with our membership.

This year's topics are "Civil War Entertainment", you will be surprised just what these gentlemen did while waiting for the next engagement, "Lee's Retreat", what decisions were made, what lead General Lee to order a retreat, "Battle of Ball's Bluff", what happened, how many men were lost, what battle included Ball's Bluff, "Confederate Privateer", how did those ships get through the Union Blockades, what were they bringing in and out of the harbors, "Dan Sickles" what an unique General, his personality, how he followed orders and what happened at Gettysburg that will change his life forever, "Commodore Percival Drayton, who was Commodore Drayton and what did he do, "Charlie Zahn" will be returning again this year to lighten up our evening with wonderful period music that will lead us into our Annual Spring Social, "The Postal Service" yes the mail must go through even during a Civil War, how was that possible, how did the soldiers get their letters home, "Women in the Civil War" there are so many stories of heroic women during the Civil War, how they handled the home front, their families, preparing supplies for the army and some even enlisted. We concluded the year with our annual banquet and "Antietam" they say was the bloodiest battle of the Civil War was it, what happened at the Bridge and who was in command are all things that we will find out that night.

We hope that our program this year well be entertaining as well as educational to all of our members. Thanks to all those members that are speaking in this year's program we look forward to your presentations.

Respectfully submitted, Lynne Fulton, Editor

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Individual \$25.00; Family \$40.00; Student \$15.00
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? 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:

Welcome to the membership.





Brandywine Valley Civil War Round Table
Come to our next meeting
September 7, 2011

Speaker: Dr. Sid Copel
Topic: "Civil War Entertainment"
Time: 7:00 PM
Place: West Chester Borough Hall, Gay Street

September's speaker will be Dr. Sidney Copel his topic for the evening will be Civil War Humor. Dr. Sidney Copel is a clinical psychologist who is now retired. He received his undergraduate and graduate training at Temple University. He was for many years the Administrator of the Psychological Clinic at the Devereux Foundation where he ran one of the biggest programs of its kind in the country.

Over the years Dr. Copel has published books in his field, lectured on mental health topics, and served as a consultant to schools, clinics and police departments. He was for a time a consultant in the selection of player personnel for the Philadelphia Eagles, Denver Broncos, and Los Angeles Rams. He has been interested in the Civil War and reading about it since childhood. He has been a long term member of our Civil War Round Table.

Executive Board Meeting
August 9, 2011

Those present: Roger Arthur, Greg Buss, Chip Crowe, Hank Fisher, Dave Hoffritz, Dave Kohler, Jim Lawler, Marilyn Pawlik, Ted Pawlik, John Walls, Dave Walters, Flo Williams

Presiding: Chip Crowe – President

1. The speaker list for the 2011-2012 campaign is complete. The scheduled speakers together with the meeting dates are as follows:
 - a. September 7, 2011 – Sid Copel "Civil War Entertainment"
 - b. October 5, 2011 – Louis Caban "Lee's Retreat"
 - c. November 2, 2011 – Dave Walter and Don Ernsberger "Battle of Ball's Bluff"
 - d. December 7, 2011 – Dan Cashin "Confederate Privateers"
 - e. January 4, 2012 – Hugh Boyle "Dan Sickles"
 - f. February 1, 2012 – Jack Lieberman, Capt USN (Ret) "Commodore Percival Drayton, USN"
 - g. March 7, 2012 – Charlie Zahn "Musical Presentation" plus the Annual Spring Social
 - h. April 4, 2012 – Flo Williams "The Postal System"
 - i. May 2, 2012 – Carol Berkin "Civil War Women"
 - j. May 15, 2012 (Annual Banquet) – Dennis Frye, Chief Historian, Harpers Ferry National Park "Antietam"
2. In addition to the list above, several people interested in addressing the Round Table have contacted us. These people will be kept for future reference. In scheduling speakers for the next 4

years, it was suggested that topics be presented in conjunction with major events of 150 years ago. For example, someone suggested trying to schedule Allen Guelzo to speak on the Emancipation Proclamation for the 2012 banquet.

3. Because of Chip Crowe's work schedule, Roger Arthur has agreed to entertain guest speakers from out of town should the need arise. Ted Pawlik will serve as back up to Roger.
4. A notice was received of an effort to save another portion of 2nd Manassas Battlefield with a match of \$11.00 for every \$1.00 donated. This will be referred to the Preservation Committee for presentation at the September meeting of the membership.
5. Dave Walter reported that as of July 31, 2011, there was \$1732 in the bank. The 2010-2011 campaign was essentially a break-even campaign with expenses and donations equally income from all sources.
6. Jim Lawler reported we have a tentative reservation for the banquet at the Elks Club for May 15, 2011. Final arrangements and confirmation will be made in September.
7. The West Chester Borough Hall has been reserved for our monthly meeting thru the end of 2011. Towards the end of the year, a request will have to made to reserve the room for January to May.
8. Greg Buss recommended that the field trip for the upcoming campaign be at Culps Hill, Gettysburg. He will contact Charlie Fennell to serve as the tour guide. Do the difficulty in getting enough people for a bus, each member will be responsible for their own transportation. Greg will look into a block of rooms for those who want to stay in Gettysburg overnight. He will also look into a bus for the tour itself with all interested members meeting at the visitor center.
9. Dues for the 2011-2012 campaign will remain the same.
10. Marilyn Pawlik will arrange for the printing of the Round Table pamphlet for distribution to visitors at our monthly meetings as well as other events.
11. Ted Pawlik will arrange for a general mailing to all members on the upcoming campaign.
12. Other field trips discussed were to see an exhibit at the Union League and a guided tour of Laurel Hill Cemetery.

***The Camp Curtin Historical Society and
AMART – Association of Mid-Atlantic Civil War Round Tables are pleased to
announce the***

2011 AMART Civil War Symposium

9:00AM to 4:00PM - Saturday, October 1, 2011

at the U. S. Army Heritage and Education Center, 950 Soldiers Drive, Carlisle, Pa.

Join us for an informative day with distinguished speakers and the opportunity to visit AHEC's living history encampment

Civil War 150: Entering Winter Camp" - September 30 to October 2

After the first campaigns of 1861, both Union and Confederate armies went into winter quarters for the first time. See Union and Confederate Winter Camps, Drilling Competitions for Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry, Large Sutler's Row, Special Civil War Exhibits from the USAHEC Collections, Period Baseball Game, Victorian Dancing, and Much, Much More !!!

SYMPOSIUM SCHEDULE

8:00-9:00AM - Registration & Continental Breakfast, with fruit juices, pastry, yogurt, coffee, tea During this time, the Visitor and Education Center exhibit, "

A Great Civil War, 1861: The Union Dissolved,"

will be open to AMART attendees (it will not open to the public until 9:00AM).

9:15-10:15AM -

Dr. Richard J. Sommers, Senior Historian, Army Heritage Center, speaking on *South-Central's Celebrated Soldiers: Civil War Generals from Our Part of Pennsylvania*

10:30-11:30AM -

Robert Lee Hodge, Civil War preservationist and historian, speaking on *Remembering "The War of the Rebellion"*

11:30AM-1:45PM Lunch on your own from the food vendors at the living history encampment and an opportunity to see the demonstrations and special exhibits

1:45-2:45PM -

Scott L. Mingus, Sr., author of seven books on the Civil War, speaking on *Flames Beyond Gettysburg: The Confederate Expedition to the Susquehanna River, June 1863*

3:00-4:00PM -

Jeffrey D. Wert, author of nine Civil War books, speaking on *The Army of Northern Virginia From the Seven Days to Gettysburg*
Speakers' books will be available for sale & signing



Reservations must be received in advance. Special parking and seating will be provided to symposium attendees. Complete and return attached registration form.

For more information, contact James Schmick, 717-732-5115 or genjenkins@aol.com

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U. S. Army Heritage and Education Center, 950 Soldiers Drive, Carlisle, Pa.

REGISTRATION FORM

Please print

Name(s) _____

Address _____

_____ City

_____ State _____ Zip _____

Email _____ Telephone _____

(Reservations will be confirmed by email)

Home CWRT _____

Number of people attending _____ X \$10.00 per person = \$ _____ total amount enclosed

Make check payable to:

Camp Curtin Historical Society

Mail reservation form and check to:

CCHS/AMART RESERVATIONS

Post Office Box 5601 MUST BE RECEIVED BY

Harrisburg, PA 17110 SEPTEMBER 23, 2011

For more information, contact James Schmick, 717-732-5115 or genjenkins@aol.com

Sponsor Websites:

Camp Curtin Historical Society - www.CampCurtin.org

AMART - Association of Mid-Atlantic Civil War Round Tables - www.amartcivilwar.org

For directions to AHEC & information about the Civil War Encampment, visit the U. S. Army Heritage and Education Center website - www.carlisle.army.mil/ahec

The Civil War - Battle of Williamsburg in 1862

by Alexander Chesterfield

obtained through the Temple Website

There is a story, probably apocryphal, that in the 1930s, as John D. Rockefeller Jr.'s eighteenth-century restoration of Williamsburg captured America's imagination; a newspaperman came to town and, in the course of an interview, pointed out to a local Virginia belle that the town's New York benefactor was a Yankee. "Yes," she said, "but he's our Yankee." So many years later, the anecdote is quaint. The epithet Yankee still sometimes is spoken in town—with tongue in cheek. Williamsburg has grown too big, too rapidly for Mason and Dixon Line distinctions much to matter anymore. And at Colonial Williamsburg, a museum leader in interpreting African American history and the tragedy of slavery, affection for the Lost Cause seems, shall we say, now beside the point.

Nevertheless, when President Franklin Roosevelt came in 1934 to praise the Rockefeller restoration and dedicate Duke of Gloucester Street, fewer than seven decades had passed since The War—and in Williamsburg there still was but one War. The lines of sympathy between Federals and Confederates yet were clearly drawn. Among the townspeople lived men who in 1862 had walked among the wounded from the Battle of Williamsburg and women who had nursed them.

Others were the children of men who had fought for southern independence, sons and daughters of such men as Captain John Francis Goodwin, who left Appomattox with Ulysses S. Grant's parole and shanks marred home to Richmond. He married Letitia Moore Rutherford, took a house down the street from Robert E. Lee's, and, in 1869, fathered William Archer Rutherford Goodwin. The boy grew up to be a minister, a popular speaker at Confederate veterans' reunions, and twice rector of Williamsburg's Bruton Church. In 1927, he persuaded Rockefeller to finance the city's revival.

Confederate forces scrambled to defend Williamsburg in 1861, shoveling up a line of earthworks from Jamestown on the south toward Yorktown on the north to guard against the Union forces holding Fort Monroe at the tip of the Peninsula and cover the approaches to Richmond, the Rebel capital. The anchor of the city's defenses was Fort Magruder, about two miles in its front. Garrisoned by boys in butternut, Williamsburg became a Rebel base and depot. Ten-year-old John S. Charles watched as the Confederates took possession of a lot and barn belonging to Dr. William Galt of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, as it was called, and erected "therein additional stables and feed-rooms." Sixty-seven years later he wrote: This was used to take care of the horses of soldiers who were absent from duty on account of sickness or other causes. The large number of horses kept there made it necessary to take them to the creek for water. This furnished great sport to many boys of the town (one of them was the writer) who were invited to take a horseback ride down to the College Landing, over a mile distant, three times daily for a long period. When this fine sport was broken up by the withdrawal of the Confederates in the spring of 1862, there was great lamentation among the boys of the town. When Confederates burned Hampton to deny it to the Yankees at next-door Fort Monroe, sixteen-year-old Victoria Lee fled, with others, to Williamsburg. The city "at that time was overrun with refugees from the lower end of the Peninsula," she wrote in 1933. "Many of these unfortunate people were housed in the Main Building of the College, sometimes called the Wren Building, which was later used as a hospital."

Union General George McClellan began to push his army up the Peninsula in the spring of 1862. Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston, after delaying McClellan at Yorktown, ordered the southern troops to fall back toward Richmond. The Rebels paused at the Williamsburg earthworks to cover the withdrawal and met Yankee attacks May 4 and 5. Victoria Lee was at a house on Duke of Gloucester Street helping to "bake biscuits and fry meat for the Confederate army which was retreating before McClellan." On the day that the Battle of Williamsburg was fought, I stood before this house all day passing out biscuits and meat to our men. Joseph E. Johnston, then in command of the Confederate army, passed as we were handing out food. He reined in his horse, waved in our direction, and shouted to the passing troops, "That's what we're fighting for boys." As the last of the army was going by, an officer stopped his horse before me, and, handing me his sword, requested that I clean it and save it until he returned. I cleaned the sword, it was a very beautiful weapon but its owner never came back to claim it. This sword stood in its scabbard ... in a corner of the hall for a long time. It was thrown away toward the end of the war by my Aunt Harriet, who was afraid the Yankees would find it, and charge her with aiding and abetting the Confederate cause.



Charles, who lived at the west end of town, watched the fighting on the afternoon of the fifth from a chair atop a three-story tower at the asylum. The beaten Confederates trooped down Duke of Gloucester Street, the Federals pursuing them through the city and beyond, its bands playing "Yankee Doodle" and "On to Richmond." They would nearly reach the Confederate capital before General Robert E. Lee repulsed them at Seven Pines, and drove them back on Williamsburg. Charles wrote: McClellan's army followed close on the heels of Johnston's. It was one of the most magnificent sights I have ever seen—countless thousands of blue-clad troops, all in new uniforms. They were several days passing through Williamsburg. I saw part of this army when it returned from the vicinity of Richmond. It didn't look so splendid then.

Just across the Stage Road, as the present Richmond Road was then called, was an old house, neat and attractive in appearance, known as Frog Pond Tavern, deriving its name from the fact that in front of it, and in the middle of the road, was a big mud hole, which seemed to defy all efforts to refill it; so there it remained practically all the year, and produced fine crops of frogs that furnished entertainment for the Tavern guests and to the neighbors during the summer months.

At the beginning of hostilities this Tavern was owned by an old gentleman, who was familiarly called "Old By Jucks." ... He ran a store where both solid and liquid refreshments were served; and in connection with the store there was a large stable yard, where on court day and other occasions, the farmers' vehicles were put, and where their horses were fed. The store house stood a few yards west of the dwelling with steps on the outside leading to the lodging rooms above. Old By Jucks was a kind-hearted and genial old fellow, and tradition has it that on the morning of the most sorrowful day in old Williamsburg's history, May 6th, 1862, when McClellan's great army entered this city, Old Jucks, highly excited and greatly alarmed, as every one else was, went out in front of his house, from the porch of which hung a white flag; and with hat in hand made a polite bow to the advance guard of McClellan's vast army, and exclaimed, "Good morning, gentlemen, come in and have some hot biscuits and coffee."

Fort Magruder became the primary Union base in the area, and Williamsburg was uncomfortably occupied: Some of the wounded Confederate soldiers were brought here and placed in private homes, as all the hospitals were filled. One young Confederate, mortally wounded, was taken to the Ware house, in which then lived old Mrs. Elizabeth Ware and her married daughter. This soldier boy died soon after reaching this house. He was tenderly cared for and placed in the parlor of this home awaiting disposition of the body. When General McClellan took possession of this city, the day after the battle, a guard was placed at every home where protection was requested. A Union soldier presented himself at the door of his house and, as instructed, asked if there were any sick or wounded soldiers there. When informed that there was a dead soldier there, he walked into the parlor and upon removing the sheet that covered the face of the corpse, the sorrowful fact was revealed that the live Union soldier was the brother of the dead Confederate lad; and as those kind-hearted southern women stood about the room, their eyes filled with tears for they knew the deceased was some Mother's darling and while they wept a tragic scene was enacted as the soldier in blue knelt by the bier and implanted a kiss on the brow of his dead brother, clad in Confederate gray. Soon an ambulance arrived, the corpse was placed therein and driven away—thus grimly demonstrating the truth of the expressions so often heard that this War was one of "Father against son, brother against brother."

The Baptist Church on Market Square, another refuge for the wounded, was the scene of more heartbreak. Victoria Lee said: This building was used as a hospital, and at times I helped to care for the soldiers brought there. One morning, a few days after the Battle of Williamsburg, I entered the basement door of this building I was carrying a pitcher of buttermilk to the sick soldiers and, as I stepped through the doorway, one of the most horrible sights I have ever seen met my eyes in a corner of the basement room was a pile of human arms and legs.

Charles wrote that the "defenders of southern rights, who died in this church, were buried in big square pits dug in the ground on the western side of the church. Those heroes of the Lost Cause were, after the War, removed to Bruton Church yard, where a granite shaft now marks their resting place."

Opposite the Baptist Church stood the Colonial Hotel. Lee wrote: The United States troops who were left in Williamsburg after McClellan passed through on the way to Richmond, used this building as a commissary. A large flag a United States flag, of course was placed on the front of this building, so that it hung out over the sidewalk; and the girls of Williamsburg, to avoid walking under it, used to walk out in the road. The United States troops, not to be outdone, however, got a long flag and stretched it completely across the Main Street.

Except for a day or two when rebel raiders like cavalry Lieutenant Colonel William P. Shingler of South Carolina dashed into town, Williamsburg remained a captured city, the College of William and Mary's Wren Building anchoring the boundary between Confederate and Union territory. The school stood at the apex of the intersection of the Stage Road and the Mill Road, today's Jamestown Road: The College during the Civil War was used first by the Confederates, as a hospital, and storage space for quartermaster's supplies. After it fell into the hands of the Federals, it was used for a short time as a hospital to take care of both Union and Southern wounded. After the retreat of McClellan's Army, July, 1862, the College was abandoned and was destroyed by fire the following September.

In order to afford protection against frequent Confederate raids, the windows and doors of the College, opening to the north and westward were bricked up, with port holes in them for small arms. Deep ditches were dug from the north, east, and the southeast corners of the College, extending some distance beyond the "Stage Road," and the "Mill Road." In these ditches were placed vertically big logs ten feet long, and three feet in the ground. These logs were fitted with port holes so as to guard against Cavalry raids down the two roads. Some distance in the rear of the College and extending in a curved line far beyond the Mill and Stage roads was constructed an abates consisting of tops of big oak and beech trees with sharpened limbs set in the ground, standing westward and all entangled with wire. These were there when the War ended.

Little of the Wren then remained, however. Union forces had destroyed most of it, and chunks of the rest of the city. Charles said residences were "pulled down by Federal soldiers and taken to Fort Magruder to furnish material for winter officer's quarters, etc." At the Henley Jones Farm, the barn and its contents were destroyed by fire by Union soldiers on the same day that the College was burned. These soldiers were smarting under defeat by Col. Shingler's Cavalry and also fired by a liberal supply of 'The Rosy.' These were the same patriots who burned old William and Mary on that same day and then hilariously rejoiced over their heroic work. All along Duke of Gloucester, there were reminders of war. Confederates used the Williamsburg Female Academy on the old Capitol site, and the Methodist Church on Duke of Gloucester, for hospitals. The Yankees made today's Palmer House their headquarters, and pressed the John Blair House into service, too: The Federals finding that there was a brick bake oven on this property,

took charge of it and greatly enlarged the capacity of the oven, which extended from the basement out into the back yard. Its oval top, covered with earth, was enjoyed by the children (not kids) of the neighborhood who romped up and down on it, much to their amusement. This shop was operated by Federal soldiers, bakers, who daily made up and baked wagon loads of bread, which was hauled in army wagons each morning and evening down to Fort Magruder for the troops camped there. Near Bruton Church, they took over a coach house, and Confederate raids becoming too frequent for the comfort of Federals stationed hereabouts, a big black cannon was planted in the middle of the street, ostensibly to sweep the street with "grape and canister" should the rebels appear to the westward.

Further east, near today's Greenhow Store, Lee said, was a very large, long, frame building. I can't recall whether this building was two and half stories or one and a half stories high. An old gentleman by the name of Hope kept a lodging here until the Yankees took it to use as a prison for their captives.

One townswoman confined herself: The present Armistead house, then a new building, had just been occupied by its owner, a Virginia Yankee named Bowden, whose mother, because of his Northern sympathies, refused to live with him. She lived in a small, frame, story and a half house, which is now gone, on the rear of this lot. At war's end, the Union soldiers marched away from a Williamsburg glad to see them gone, and reduced, like much of the conquered country, to narrow circumstances. People made hard cash of what they could salvage in the wreckage. At the Palace Farm, Charles said, were the remains of what had once been an oil factory. Castor beans were once raised on this place, and the huge iron cubes used in pressing out the oil were sold to a junk dealer whose vessel lay at the College Landing during the summer of 1865, when it was "root pig, or die," and dimes looked like door knobs.

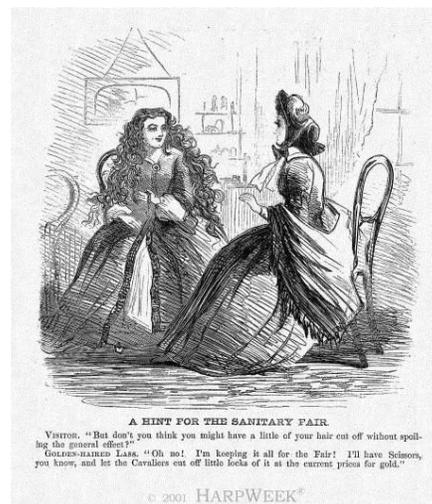
In the 1860s, the word "reconstruction" meant something much different than it would in the 1930s. In the Baptist Church basement, schoolmarms dispatched by the Freedman's Bureau taught the Three Rs to former slaves. Outside town, government agents parceled out abandoned farms to African American husbandmen. Sometimes, when former owners returned, there was resistance. Newspapers as distant as Kansas and Scotland carried this item in 1867: Trouble with the negroes near Williamsburg is reported. They refused to pay rent for property which they were occupying, and upon a demand being made by the agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, they armed themselves and repeated their refusal. A messenger had been sent asking the interference of the military.

Charles preferred to remember what seemed to him to be better times: In this old and historic city, in the days of which we write, there were no pavements; no street lights; no railroad, hence no depot; no express office; no telegraphy office; no telephones; no phonographs; no radios; no post office money orders; no banks; no public schools; no automobiles; and no motorcycles and no bicycles. Still, most of our people were educated and refined, and many having a sufficiency of this world's goods, were happy and content; and when the war trumpet sounded in 1861, there went forth from here a band of as brave men and as noble women, to join the Southern host to do or die in defense of right, as ever will be marshaled again anywhere, in defense of any cause.

Suggestions for further reading:

- Carol Kettenburgh Dubbs, *Defend This Old Town: Williamsburg during the Civil War* (Baton Rouge, LA, 2002).
- Earl C. Hastings Jr. and David S. Hastings, *A Pitiless Rain: The Battle of Williamsburg, 1862* (Shippensburg, PA, 1997).
- Carson O. Hudson Jr., *Civil War Williamsburg* (Mechanicsburg, PA, 2010).

From: <http://www.history.org/foundation/journal/summer11/thewar.cfm#.Tqx7M5-fORE.email>





2011-2012 Scheduled Speakers

- September 7, 2011 Dr. Sidney Copel “Civil War Entertainment”
- October 5, 2011 Louis Caban “Lee’s Retreat”
- November 2, 2011 Dave Walter and Don Ernsberger “Battle of Ball’s Bluff”
- December 7, 2011 Dan Cashin “Confederate Privateers”
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- March 7, 2012 Charles Zahn “Musical Presentation” plus Annual Spring Social
- April 4, 2012 Flo Williams “The Postal Service”
- May 2, 2012 Carol Berkin “Civil War Women”
- May TBD Trip to Culps Hill, Gettysburg, PA is being planned by Greg Buss
- May 15, 2012 Annual Banquet – Dennis Frye, Chief Historian, Harpers Ferry National Park “Antietam”

Additional Trips planned possibly to an Exhibit at the Union League and a guided tour of Laurel Hill Cemetery

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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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**BRANDYWINE VALLEY
CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE**

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

FIRST CLASS MAIL

