



# The Signal Flag

## BRANDYWINE VALLEY CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE



Campaign # 25

Skirmish # 6

February 2012

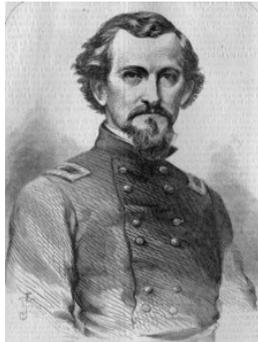
### From the Rear Ranks:

Greetings Members! I hope to see many of you at February's meeting. I have included an article about The Battle of Mill Springs, which recently celebrated its 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary.

### On This Day: January 19, 1862 – The Battle of Mill Springs

Kentucky wanted to stay out of it. The populace of the state was deeply divided between supporting the Union or the Confederacy. To try and keep the division from deepening, the state legislature declared in May 1861 that Kentucky would remain neutral. Unfortunately for Kentucky, both sides determined the state was too important to let the other side have it. In September the Confederates occupied Columbus and two days later Union troops took Paducah. As President Lincoln told a friend, "I think to lose Kentucky is nearly the same as to lose the whole game."

**Brig. Gen. Felix Zollicoffer** A political general, Felix Zollicoffer commanded a brigade in Maj. Gen. George B.



Crittenden's Confederate division. Coming into southeastern Kentucky, he issued a proclamation to the residents stating his men were there "for no purpose of war upon Kentuckians, but to repel those Northern hordes who, with arms in their hands, are attempting the subjugation of a sister Southern State."

At Mill Springs on the Cumberland River, Zollicoffer decided to place his men on the low, flat northern side of the river rather than on the bluffs on the southern shore. When his superiors became aware of what Zollicoffer had done, he was ordered to move across the river to the strong defensive position on the south side. But Zollicoffer couldn't do it. He was without sufficient boats to ferry his men across and feared a Union attack while his men were split on the two sides of the river. Coming to assess the situation, General Crittenden decided there was only one good option: attack. The Union force nearby was split, with three brigades under Brig. Gen. George H. Thomas at Logan's Cross Roads and a brigade commanded by Brig. Gen. Albin F. Schoepf at Somerset.

Crittenden's goal was to attack Thomas, hoping the rain-swollen Fishing Creek would prevent Schoepf's men from quickly joining the fight. The attack was set for dawn, January 19.

The Confederate troops had nine miles to march that morning. A cold rain fell leaving the roads in a terrible condition. It also played havoc with many of their weapons. A large number of the Southerners carried flintlocks and they had trouble keeping the powder in the pan dry. By the time the battle started, one Southerner noted that "rain was descending in torrents and our old flintlock muskets were in bad condition; not one in three would fire."

By the time they arrived at the Union camps after a six-hour march, the Confederates were cold and wet. In the slowness of the march they lost the element of surprise. Even with these difficulties, the Confederates pushed back the Union troops. Into the center of battle rode General Zollicoffer, conspicuous in his white raincoat. Fearing that some of his men were shooting at fellow Confederates in the rain and confusion, Zollicoffer approached the 19th Tennessee and ordered them to cease fire. He then rode to the men being fired upon who, unfortunately for the general, were the 4th Kentucky U.S. Zollicoffer was shot and instantly killed, supposedly by the colonel of the 4th, Speed S. Fry.



**General Zollicoffer is shot** The general's death caused some confusion and demoralization among his men, although the Confederates held on and continued fighting. When Union General Thomas arrived on the field, however, he ordered his men to advance. As the 9th Ohio turned the Confederate left, the Southern army collapsed and fell back in a disorganized rout. General Crittenden, reportedly drunk, was unable to stop the retreat. Strong rearguard defense by the Confederates held off the pursuing Yankees long enough for the

Confederates to make it back to Mill Springs as night fell.

Continued on page 4



~ Officers ~

**President:** Chip Crowe  
**Vice President:** Robert Sprague  
**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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President, Brandywine Valley Civil War Round Table  
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<http://bvcwrt.home.comcast.net>

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**Signal Flag Editor:**

Lynne Fulton  
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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**

William Shipley  
Thomas Cassidy  
Ken and Shirley Holloway, Jr





*Brandywine Valley Civil War Round Table*  
*Come to our next meeting*  
*February 1, 2012*

**Speaker:** Jack Lieberman, Capt USN (Ret)  
**Topic:** “Commodore Percival Drayton, USN”  
**Time:** 7:00 PM  
**Place:** West Chester Borough Hall, Gay Street



**Jack P. Lieberman**

A native of Cheltenham Township, Pennsylvania, Jack obtained a B.S. Degree in Economics in 1965 from Villanova University. Following graduation, he received a commission as Ensign in the U.S. Navy and served as Gunnery Officer/Nuclear Weapons Officer aboard USS San Marcos (LSD-25). Subsequently, he served in Aviation and Surface Units and on the Readiness Commander (REDCOM FOUR) Inspector General's Staff. Upon attaining the rank of Captain, he was appointed Commanding Officer of several Military Sealift Command units and Chief of Staff Officer during Exercise Rainbow Reef at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, a convoy training exercise, preceding Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm in 1991. Upon release from active duty, the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD called upon him to work with applicants and Congressional staffs, as a Blue and Gold Officer and he received

the prestigious **COMMANDANTS AWARD** for his work in this area, during two consecutive years. In addition, he accepted a position as an Internal Auditor with Atlantic Richfield Oil Company (ARCO), N.Y. which utilized his managerial, organizational, and financial skills in a corporate setting. In 1973, Jack's leadership and command ability, were “put to test” when he was asked to take over as General Manager of PENN BRUSH, Inc. That year, he also was the recipient of the revered Sea Power; **CERTIFICATE OF MERIT** presented by Admiral Elmo Zumwalt, Chief of Naval Operations.

In 1982 the **CHAPEL OF THE FOUR CHAPLAINS** publicly recognized and honored Jack's lifetime commitment “to selfless, unconditional service and societal advancement that demonstrably affected the quality of life in the community, nation and humanity” by presenting him the coveted **LEGION OF HONOR**. In 1986 his biographical sketch was listed in the twenty-first edition of **MARQUIS WHO'S WHO** in the East, as a “person of distinction, based on the level of individual achievement and position of responsibility held.” During his tenure with PENN BRUSH, Inc. he served in numerous positions of increasing responsibility and accountability, ascending to the Presidency and Chief Executive Officer. In 1998 the service merchandiser division of PENN BRUSH was sold to Rug Doctor, Plano, TX. In 1985 he was the founder of **TurnDirtIntoDollars.com**, a professional carpet cleaning and restoration Franchisor, that ultimately grew to over three hundred and fifty Franchise/ Licensees throughout the country. In 2005 the company was presented the esteemed **TOP BUSINESSES TO START NOW** award at the National Franchise Exposition in Washington, DC, “exemplifying the national recognition that the franchise opportunity had earned for excellence in all aspects of entrepreneurship.” He was also the featured **Chief Executive Officer Article** interview on the topic of franchising, in the business section of the national publication **USA TODAY®**. In 2006 the **TurnDirtIntoDollars.com** division of PENN BRUSH was sold and Jack retired from his civilian career.

In 1991, Jack retired from the Naval Reserve, after having served twenty-eight years. His military decorations include National Defense Service Medal with Gold Star, Armed Forces Reserve Medal with Hour Glass Device, Expert Rifle Medal and Expert Pistol Medals, Navy and Marine Corps Overseas Service Ribbon and the Navy Recruiting Service Ribbon. His graduate work in business was obtained at Temple University and Loyola University. Jack is a graduate of the Defense Economics Course at Naval War College, Newport, RI and currently serves on the Boards of Fort Mifflin on the Delaware and the Philadelphia Council, US Navy League. He is a Life Member of the Naval Reserve Association, Reserve Officers Association, U.S. Navy League, Military Order of the World Wars (MOWW), U.S. Naval Institute, Military Officers Association of America (MOAA), Naval War College Foundation and The American Legion.

His community and professional activities and organizations include United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, D.C. (Charter Member), U.S Navy Memorial Foundation, Jewish War Veterans, Sons of Union Veterans, Chestnut Hill Historical Society, Springfield Township (Montgomery County) Historical Society, General Meade Society, Delaware Valley Civil War Round Table, Confederation of Union Generals and Congregation Keneseth Israel.

In 2007, Jack was elected to membership in the Union League of Philadelphia and was immediately accepted to the League's prestigious Lincoln Table and Armed Services Council. He is also a member of the Yacht Club, Cricket Groundhog Table and currently serves on the steering committee of the Maceuen Civil War Round Table.

He is married to the former Carol Cooper of Wyndmoor, PA. They have one son, David, who owns and operates DML SERVICES.

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### **REAR RANK continued**

While the Union pursuers prepared that night to attack the Confederate camps in the morning, the Southerners made a hasty retreat across the Cumberland River. Capt. C. C. Spiller was on hand with the steamboat *Noble Ellis* and transported the soldiers across the river. There was not time though to bring over more than the men and they were forced to abandon their artillery, horses and mules, tents, much of their food, and most of their wounded.

The Confederate defeat at Mill Springs hurt in more than just the men and supplies lost. It broke the Southern line of defense across Kentucky, opening the way to the Cumberland Gap. The battle also affected the command structure. General Zollicoffer was dead. General Crittenden was accused of being drunk at the battle. A short time later, after another accusation of drunkenness, Crittenden was relieved of command and resigned his commission. He spent the rest of the war serving on general staffs in western Virginia without rank.

On the Union side, it was the first significant victory, something the North needed after losses at Fort Sumter and Manassas. By order of the president, Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton issued a statement on congratulations in which he wrote "the military and personal valor displayed in battle will be acknowledged and rewarded in a fitting manner." It seems the president and secretary were eager to build up the spirits and confidence of the army for what was appearing to become a greater struggle than most had originally anticipated. Stanton finished by stating "the people of the United States will rejoice to honor every soldier and officer who proves his courage by charging with the bayonet and storming entrenchments, or in the blaze of the enemies fire." Encouraging words for the work ahead.

**Article by Andy Turner from the Gatehouse Press website (<http://www.gatehouse-press.com/?p=437>)**

***Respectfully yours, Chip Crowe, President, Brandywine Valley Civil War Round Table***



**Fifty-fifth Militia; Garde De Lafayette; Lafayette Guard; French Regiment**

**Minutes of the January 4, 2012 Meeting**  
**BVCWRT**  
**Submitted by Ted Pawlik**

**Chip Crowe - Presiding**

**Treasurer's Report: (Dave Walter)**

The bank balance as of 12/1/2010 was \$3150.28. Receipts for the month of December totaled \$174.00. Expenses for the month of December totaled \$0.0 leaving net revenue for the month of \$174.00. The bank balance as of 12/31/10 was \$3324.28.

**Preservation Committee: (Bob Sprague)**

The Preservation Committee made a recommendation to donate \$300.00 to the Shenandoah Valley Battlefield Association for maintenance, repair and preservation of battlefields in the Valley. A motion was made to adopt this recommendation and was seconded. The members present voted to pass the motion. The Round Table received a letter from Dave Duncan of the Civil War Trust thanking the organization for its support. Open Positions on BVCWRT Committees: (Chip Crowe and Bob Sprague)

***Bob Sprague has announced that he is stepping down as Vice President in the next campaign. Lynne Fulton announced she is stepping down as editor of the newsletter. Sincere appreciation is expressed to both of these individuals for their many years of valuable service to the Round Table.***

In addition to those vacancies, there is an open vacancy as chair of the speakers committee. Members were asked, for the sake of the organization, to consider volunteering for one of these openings. The time commitment is minimal but the service provided is essential if the Round Table is to continue.

**Anyone interested is asked to contact any member of the Executive Committee or e-mail Chip Crowe ([rcrowejr1@yahoo.com](mailto:rcrowejr1@yahoo.com)) or Bob Sprague ([novacsa@comcast.net](mailto:novacsa@comcast.net)).**

**Field Trip: (Greg Buss)**

Greg announced that the field trip to Culp's Hill will be on either May 5<sup>th</sup> or May 12<sup>th</sup>. Waiting for final confirmation from tour guide Charlie Fennell. Members are to arrange their own transportation to Gettysburg. Greg has contacted the Wyndham Hotel for a group rate for those who wish to stay overnight.

**Other Business:**

Dave Kohler reminded everyone of the special program at our March 7<sup>th</sup> meeting. Charlie Zahm will return to sing civil war songs followed by our spring social.

There was an article in the Community Courier and Malvern Patch about the Round Table. It included a picture of Chip Crowe.

Roger Arthur announced that the Delaware Valley Civil War Round Table will have a 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary luncheon on Saturday, March 24<sup>th</sup> at the Cannstatter Volkfest Verein, 9130 Academy Road, Philadelphia, PA 19114. The Keynote Speaker will be The Honorable Frank J. Williams, one of the nation's leading authorities on Abraham Lincoln. Roger Arthur also announced the CSpan 3 is running a series on the Civil War every Saturday.

**Speaker for the Evening:** Hugh Boyle: Topic - Dan Sickles

# Captain Percival Drayton, US Navy

**Civil War Union  
Naval Officer**

**Born: Charleston, SC - August 25, 1812  
Died: Washington, DC - August 4, 1865**



Percival Drayton was the son of a South Carolina Congressman William Drayton. He entered the United States Navy as a midshipman in 1827, and served continuously up to the Civil War, being posted to stations that included the Mediterranean, the Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Brazil, Paraguay and at the Naval Observatory, Washington, DC. His older brother, Thomas Fenwick Drayton, was a West Point Graduate and a United States Army officer who remained loyal to the South and became a Confederate Brigadier General. When the Civil War began Percival was stationed at the Philadelphia Naval Yard, but was soon given command of the warship "USS Pocahontas". He commanded the vessel in the successful Union Naval assault on Port Royal, South Carolina in November 1861. In that action, he fired upon troops and positions commanded by his brother Thomas who was commanding Confederate troops on shore in a literal, classic instance of the **"Brother against Brother"** phrase used to describe the American Civil War.

He was promoted to Captain, US Navy, in July 1862, and was assigned to Admiral David Farragut's West Gulf Squadron, and commanded Farragut's flagship "USS Hartford" in the celebrated Naval assault and capture of Mobile Bay, Alabama on August 5, 1864. When the war ended he was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, but died shortly after of a "twisted bowl obstruction." A monument was erected to him inside Trinity Church in Manhattan, New York City, New York. He died August 4, 1865 and is buried in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, PA.

**Plot: Section G, Lot 249  
Laurel Hill Cemetery**



**Brigadier General  
Thomas Drayton, CSA**



**Midshipman  
Percival Drayton, USN**



Submitted by Captain Jack Lieberman, USN, (Ret.)

## Lincoln's FrenchToast - Disunion follows the Civil War as it unfolded

By JAMES H. JOHNSTON

By January 1862, fighting had quieted down in the East. The troops were in winter quarters, and the new Union commander, Gen. George McClellan, was sick with typhoid fever. Only President Lincoln seemed to be champing at the bit for action. The day after Christmas he had ordered Gen. Ambrose Burnside to be off at once. Exactly where Burnside was to go, Lincoln didn't say, so everyone stayed put. The lull gave the commander-in-chief time to mix with the troops. When he received an invitation from the 55th New York Infantry Regiment for a celebration on Jan. 8, he eagerly accepted. The regiment was catching attention in Washington, and, besides, Lincoln enjoyed good food, and he was assured of finding it with these men. The reason for the buzz about the 55th was that it was a French regiment. It called itself the Guard Lafayette, as its original recruits came from French immigrants in New York City. Even by the time of Lincoln's visit, six of the regiment's nine companies were predominantly French. Some of the men were veterans, having served in the French Army in Algeria, the Crimean War and Italy. The rest were a motley international bunch, including German, Irish, Italian and Spanish immigrants, as well as a few Americans. To add to the regiment's distinctiveness, one of the companies wore the flashy uniform of the Zouaves. Patterned after the outfit worn by French North African troops, it consisted of a red fez, red pantaloons and a short, blue jacket. Zouaves cut a dashing figure on the parade ground, but the uniform seemed a magnet for bullets on the battlefield. Col. Elmer Ellsworth, perhaps the most famous Zouave, had popularized the uniform before the war by choosing it for a crack drill team with which he toured the country. (Ellsworth later was a military aide in Lincoln's White House and became the first Union officer killed in the war.) The 55th, led by the dashing, transplanted French aristocrat Régis de Trobriand, received its initial training on Staten Island in the summer of 1861 and arrived in Washington the following fall. It was in the heart of the action and, in its leader's eyes, the only place to be. There was to be fighting, how could a French regiment fail to be on hand, de Trobriand observed. By the time de Trobriand and his men were in the capital, the practice of parading along Pennsylvania Avenue past the White House was banned as tiresome and distracting, but an exception was made in recognition of the panache of the 55th.

Library of Congress

### **Philippe Régis Denis de Keredern de Trobriand (June 4, 1816 – July 15, 1897)**

Eventually the regiment was assigned to garrison duty at Fort Gaines, one of some 60 defensive forts around the capital. Fort Gaines sat on a hill in farmland five miles northwest of the White House, near the road junction at Tenleytown. The exotic-looking regiment marched out of the city to its band playing the French March, to its men singing the Marseillaise and the Chant des Girondins, and to the likely bewilderment and bemusement of Washingtonians. Today, the site of Fort Gaines is no longer farmland, but it still has a bucolic feel. American University is there. Across the street is the campus-like headquarters of the Department of Homeland Security. NBC's Washington studio stands where a mansion used to be. In 1862, these properties were part of an exquisite country estate called 'Grassland' that was owned by the lawyer and gentleman farmer Hamilton Loughborough. Loughborough inherited the 250 acres and mansion from his father, Nathan, who had served in the Department of the Treasury under Alexander Hamilton and had then gone into banking. In addition to Grassland, Nathan left his family an 800-acre tobacco plantation in nearby Maryland. There were slaves on both properties. Loughborough was by some appearances a loyal Union man. He rented rooms in the mansion to the officers at the fort. His daughter was courted by and would marry de Trobriand's superior, Gen. Erasmus Darwin Keyes. Loughborough loaned his own dining room table to the regiment for Lincoln's visit. He might even have attended. In any case, de Trobriand thought highly of him. There was another side to Hamilton, though. His son, Henry, had left Washington at the outbreak of the war to enlist in the Confederate Army. Grassland abutted the Georgetown College villa, a country retreat for Jesuits. Hamilton, an alumnus of the college, was on good terms with the priests, one of whom, Father Joseph Bixio, moonlighted as a chaplain in the Confederate Army whenever he managed to travel South. On such occasions, he carried messages and gifts between the Loughboroughs at Grassland and their daughter-in-law, Margaret, in the Southern capital; he may have carried less innocuous messages as well.

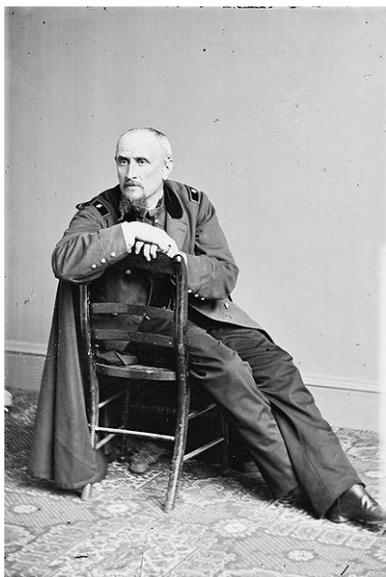
Related Civil War Timeline An unfolding history of the Civil War with photos and articles from the Times archive and ongoing commentary from Disunion contributors. Visit the Timeline Others in the Loughborough family sympathized with the Confederacy. Hamilton's sister was arrested while trying to smuggle dresses to the South and was exiled to Richmond for the duration of the war. To put it mildly, this was the last place one would expect to find President Lincoln visiting a regiment-sized Union encampment: Confederate sympathizers

playing host to Union officers; Northern soldiers toiling not far from enslaved African-Americans. But such were the striking realities of wartime Washington. Meanwhile, months of work by the 55th had turned the farms around Grassland into army camp. The troops built cozy log cabins from trees on the land and topped them with tents as roofs. Officers relaxed in a prefabricated dining hall that could seat 40 men. New Year's Eve was marked by the singing of hymns in English, French and German. Lincoln's Jan. 8 visit wasn't the only reason for the 55th to celebrate: it was also the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812. De Trobriand unveiled two new flags, one American and one French, donated by patrons in New York. On the parade ground outside the fort, the 55th marched in review, after which the president and guests moved into the dining hall, which the troops had adorned with garlands.

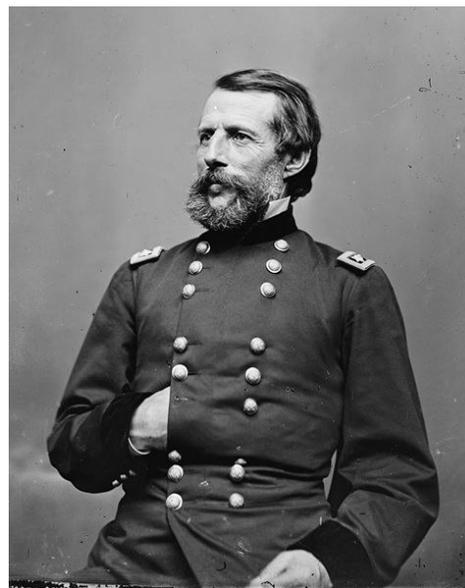
The regiment's French chefs had prepared their best dishes for a light afternoon meal called a collation. De Trobriand described what happened next: The president did honor to the collation. Never, said he, had he so well dined since his entry to the White House. He tried everything, and the gayety of his humor showed how well he appreciated that momentary diversion from the grave cares which weighed upon him at this time. He could not, however, escape the toast, which it was my duty to propose: The health and prosperity of the president of the Republic. May he quickly see the Union reestablished under his administration; but not so soon, however, that that the 55th may have an opportunity to contribute to it on some field of battle. Then, according to de Trobriand, it was Lincoln's turn. The president replied with a few words of thanks, which he closed by remarking, All that I can say is that, if you fight as well as you treat your guests, victory is assured to us. And, since the Union may not be reestablished before the 55th has had its battle, I drink to the battle of the 55th, and I wish it may be fought as soon as possible. When Lincoln left, the soldiers mobbed his carriage. The 55th got its chance to fight, just as Lincoln had wished. It saw extensive action across Virginia; by the end of the year, 36 of its men were dead and another 138 wounded or missing. The celebrated American flag was holed in upcoming battles and shot to shreds in General Burnside's failed attack at Fredericksburg. (The French flag fared better. Kept from battle, it was returned to New York where it was carried in parades for years to come.) Meanwhile the regiment's wonderful French cooks were lured away by dignitaries who had tasted the collation.

Follow Disunion at [twitter.com/NYTCivilWar](https://twitter.com/NYTCivilWar) or join us on Facebook. James H. Johnston is the editor of The Recollections of Margaret Loughborough. ♦

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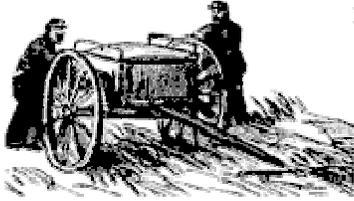
**Philippe Régis Denis de Keredern de Trobriand**



**Erasmus D. Keyes**

### **Erasmus D. Keyes**

He was born in Brimfield, Mass (May 9, 1810-October 14, 1895 died aged 85), family moved to Kennebec Co, Maine. His Father was a renowned Physical and Surgeon but Erasmus pursued a military career and enrolled at West Point. He graduated 10<sup>th</sup> in a class of 45 in 1832.



## 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"
- January 4, 2012 Hugh Boyle "Dan Sickles"
- February 1, 2012 Jack Lieberman, Capt USN (Ret) "Commodore Percival Drayton, USN"
- March 7, 2012 Charles Zahm "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**

