



The Signal Flag

BRANDYWINE VALLEY CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE



Campaign # 25

Skirmish # 8

April 2012

From the Rear Ranks:

Greetings Members! I hope you all enjoyed Charlie Zahm's musical presentation and our social last month. Thank you to all those members that donated items and assisted with the setup/cleanup for the social. Following in last month's theme of Emancipation, I found an interesting event that occurred 150 years ago, regarding the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia. The other interesting aspect of this in entry is that it seems that idea of colonizing former slaves was still popular....how profound to see how things will change in just a few months....

Chip Crowe - President, Brandywine Valley Civil War Round Table

Emancipation in the District

The bill for abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia was passed yesterday in the Senate. The vote was sufficiently decisive. Only fourteen names are recorded as opposed to it, while for it there were twenty-nine. But of the twenty-nine, several Senators had taken occasion to express objections to leading provisions of the bill. Some deprecated its effect upon the Border States. Others would have had the subject referred to a vote of the whites in the District. Others still would have made the emancipation gradual and provided for the removal of the blacks from the country. But the adherence of the majority to the bill as reported from the Committee was too steadfast to be shaken. The only modification accepted was one appropriating \$100,000 for the colonization of the liberated Negroes. There was no other alternative, therefore, for those who were friendly to the measure on general principles, but who objected to various of its provisions, than to vote for or against it directly. It therefore received their voices. The bill goes to the House of Representatives. A generation has passed since a simple petition for such a measure threw that body into convulsions, procured the establishment of a more arbitrary code of rules and gag-laws than ever disgraced a chapter of the Inquisition, and placed an Ex-President at the bar of the House for trial, as if guilty of treason. The change is the natural product of that very tyranny. Elated by their triumph, and assured of the servile support of the Northern National Democracy, the Slavery party gave way to suicidal arrogance and presumption. They demanded uninterrupted and despotic control of the National Government. Its patronage and its legislation were alike in their hands. And to such a pitch was this petulant selfishness carried, that a threatened suspension of its rule for the four years, through which we are now struggling, was made the pretence of a revolution the most gratuitous of any recounted in history. But -- so surely does time bring about its revenges -- this revolution has rendered it possible to complete the labor of expelling Slavery from the National Capital, -- a task beneath which JOHN QUINCY ADAM sunk into his grave. The House of Representatives will, we trust, amend the Senate bill in several particulars. The appropriation for removing the Negroes from the country, wise in itself, becomes folly in the presence of immediate emancipation. For one reason, there will be no negroes to be freed by the bill, when it shall have become an act; and, for another, the slaves, (assuming some to be left,) when first liberated, will be no proper subjects of colonization and settlement, where they shall have to provide for themselves. The Institution has reared them in habits of dependence and attendance upon the whites; it has given them no capacity for self-maintenance and self-government. The transformation of domestic servants, accustomed life-long to none but indoor employments, into tamers of tropical forests and successful cultivators of new and unaccustomed regions, may be effected in along course of years; but not without some little preparation and some skill in the arts of self-support. The substitution of the provision for gradual emancipation for the peremptory method of the bill can alone save its framers from the charge of disguising heartless cruelty under mask of eager philanthropy. The measure we believe to be ill-timed; let it not also be ill-contrived and mischievous in practice.

~ Officers ~

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

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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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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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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





Brandywine Valley Civil War Round Table
Come to our next meeting
April 4, 2012

Speaker: Dr. Florence Williams

Topic: "Postal Service to the Front during the American Civil War: Mail across the Lines"

Time: 7:00 PM

Place: West Chester Borough Hall, Gay Street

Today e-mail and text messaging allows instant access to people all over the world. A hand written letter is most unusual. For soldiers in the American Civil War, letters – written and received – were the connection between loved ones at home and troops at the front. It was news from home that helped them to endure the hardships of war.

With today's "door-to-door" delivery it is hard to realize that our early postal system only delivered mail between post offices and not to individual homes. Many post offices were local stores, businesses or a railroad stations. Carrier service existed in major cities before the war and was used to expedite mail for businesses. Railroad and steamboat companies operated express carrier services before the war. After the war commenced, offices followed the army.

Following the hostilities at Fort Sumter (April 13, 1861), communications were threatened. The Postmaster General ordered all unused stamps returned, accounts settled, and to await new stamps. Fearing that the Federal Government would use the mail to spread anti-Southern propaganda, the Postmaster of Charleston, South Carolina ordered the city's mailboxes nailed shut to prevent mail bearing United States stamps from getting through.

With stamps unavailable and mail unreliable, families separated by the hostilities resorted to creative means to get mail to each other. Normally, horse drawn wagons shipped mail from the nearest post office to field post offices, usually Army Headquarters, found at every major division of the Federal Army. While mail delivery to some cities continued in a satisfactory manner, mail was irregularly received by the soldiers in camp.

What if stamps were not available? How did one get a letter "across-the-lines" during the war? What happened to undelivered mail?

Mail to the front during the War can be traced through stamps, postmarks and cancellations, photographs, letters, diaries, journals and newspaper articles of the day. It is a fascinating story.

[PowerPoint presentation will be illustrated with wet plate photographs from the Library of Congress, postal covers, stamps, cancellation marks, and broadsides.]
by **Dr. Florence Williams**

Primary Sources:

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Secondary Sources:

Bolotin, Norman and Angela Herb, *For Home and Country – A Civil War Scrapbook*, New York: Scholastic, Inc., 1995.
Dayton, Ruth Woods, Ed., *The Diary of a Confederate Soldier: James E. Hall*; Charleston (1961).
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 [http://wvculture.org/history/journal_vwh24-1.html].
 Wiley, Bell Irvin, *The Life of Johnny Reb*, Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press (1943, 2000).

Internet Sources:

- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/stamps_and_postal_history_of_the_United_States
- [http://inventors.about.com/library/inventors/blmailus.htm#toc.](http://inventors.about.com/library/inventors/blmailus.htm#toc)
- <http://www.junior-philatelists.com/USSStampsHistory1.htm> & ... History2.html.
- <http://www.mysticstampcatalog.com/>
- [http://www.usps.com/history/hisz.htm.](http://www.usps.com/history/hisz.htm)
- <http://www.scottyatl.com/>

Meeting Room Guidelines:

The Executive Board has established the following guidelines for all meetings by the Brandywine Valley Civil War Round Table:

- **No food or beverages are permitted in the Council Chambers.**
- **Each member is asked to be certain that NO trash or debris is left under their chairs or on the floor.**
- **Each member is requested to be certain that their chair is aligned correctly at the end of each meeting.**
- **Each member is reminded that we are all "responsible" for the condition of the Council Chambers.**
- **Each member is reminded that we are all good stewards and need to be responsible for all of our actions.**



Executive Board Meeting
 Brandywine Valley Civil War Round Table
 March 07, 2012
 President – Chip Crowe presiding

Announcements – Chip Crowe

The membership was informed of the death of John Carr a member of the Round Table.

A representative from the Friends of the Mount Moriah Cemetery invited volunteers to a work day on March 31st. The cemetery has several Civil War gravesites and other historic figures. The work session will be between 8am to 1pm. Following this there will be tours available. Details at website:
<http://www.friendsofmountmoriahcemetery.org/>

Preservation Committee – Bob Sprague

The Preservation Committee recommended a donation to Cedar Creek in Northern Shenandoah Valley. For each dollar contributed there is a match of \$4.40 for the battlefield. \$300 donation was approved. This equates, with the match, to \$1,320 for the battlefield. Book raffle tickets have changed to 6 tickets for \$5. A single ticket is still one dollar.

Treasurer’s Report – Dave Walter

The bank balance as of 01/31/12 was \$3504.72. Receipts for the month of February totaled \$235.00. Expenses for the month of February totaled \$552.04, which included \$300 deposit for the banquet, leaving net revenue for the month of minus \$317.04. The bank balance as of 02/29/12 was \$3187.68.

Field Trip – (Chip Crowe for Greg Buss)

Gettysburg, Culp’s Hill on Saturday, May 12th. An informal count was taken of those planning on attending and those staying over night.

Other Business

Dan Cashin announced the anniversary of the battle between the Monitor and Merrimac, March 8 and 9, 1862. He was heading down to Hampton Road Maritime Museum and Mike Kochan was already there.

Ted Mann reminded the group of the Modern Scholars Series on Abraham Lincoln that he left with the Sutler’s Table to be shared with those who are interested.

Program for the Evening: Singer/music historian Charlie Zahm.

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BOOK RAFFLE – Preservation Committee – April 4, 2012

The following books will be raffled off:

“**The Battle of Cedar Creek: Victory from the Jaws of Defeat.**” (Signed by the author, 3/2/12). Jonathan A. Noyalas.

“**The Civil War.**” By Bruce Catton. (Introduction by James M. McPherson.

“**If the South Had Won the Civil War**”. By MacKinlay Kantor. (Introduction by Harry Turtledove).

“**Monocacy: The Battle That Saved Washington.**” By B. Franklin Cooling.

All raffle tickets for this drawing are: \$1.00 per ticket; \$5.00 for 6 tickets.

ALL PROCEEDS GO TO CIVIL WAR PRESERVATION!

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**Brandywine Valley Civil War Round Table
Field Trip to Laurel Hill Cemetery**

3822 Ridge Avenue
Philadelphia, PA 19132
215-228-8200
www.thelaurelhillcemetery.org

When: June 9, 2012 (Rain or Shine)

Tour Starts: 10 AM (suggested time of arrival at the cemetery – no later than 9:45 AM)

Cost: \$15.00 per person. Senior rate (65 and older) is \$10.00 per person. (Payable on the date of the tour at the Cemetery)

Transportation: On your own. Car-pooling is **strongly encouraged** since there is limited parking at the cemetery.

Lunch: On your own. Two restaurants nearby recommended by the Cemetery are

Epicure Café	Trolley Car Café
3401 Conrad Street	3269 S. Ferry Road (at Kelly Drive)
Philadelphia, PA 19129	Philadelphia, PA 19129
215-438-8566	267-385-6703
www.epicurecafe.net	www.trolleycarcafe.com
Saturday hours – 8 AM to 5 PM	Saturday hours – 7 AM to 10 PM

This will be a walking guided tour with a focus on the Civil War/Military. It will last 1 ½ to 2 hours.

A sign up sheet will be passed around at the April and May meetings of the Round Table. If you are unable to attend either of these meetings, you can sign up by contacting Ted Pawlik at tpawlik@comcast.net or 610-384-4234. The tour is limited to 30 people. If more than 30 sign up, their attendance will be conditioned on an additional guide being available. This tour is open to members of the Round Table and their guest.

Directions are available on the cemetery's web site or by contacting Ted Pawlik.

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In the November's Newsletter 2011 I put this article about the Ironclad Battle that I got off the Temple Website. In March 2012 Lt Colonel Steven Glazer read our Newsletter from our website and sent me an email concerning the last survivor of the battle. First, the article that I published in November 2011, then the email and information Lt Colonel Glazer sent me as proof that Mr. Durst was not the last survivor, that the last survivor was really actually John Ambrose Driscoll.

Please read below:

Philadelphia Connection to a Civil War Ironclad Battle

Obtained from Temple Website from Dr Dan Rolph at the Historical Society of PA 10/25/2011

A Civil War Ironclad Battle

One of the most well-known and stirring battles of the American Civil War took place on Sunday, March 9, 1862, at Hampton Roads, Virginia, between two ironclad ships: the Monitor of the Union forces, and the Virginia (better known as the Merrimac) of the Confederate forces.

"The First Naval Conflict between Iron Clad Vessels," March 9, 1862, lithographs from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania collection

Erroneously, this conflict between ironclads is often mentioned by historians as the first such battle in history. However, famed Korean admiral Yi Sun-Sin, in the last decade of the sixteenth century, had fought off a Japanese invasion in part with his famous geobukseon, or turtle-boats, ironclad vessels equipped with cannons. These vessels were an improvement of a ship purportedly invented in Korea as far back as the fourteenth century during the Joseon Dynasty.

The last survivor of the Battle of Hampton Roads between the Monitor and the Merrimac was William Durst, an Austrian-Jewish immigrant, who died in Philadelphia on Tuesday, January 4, 1912. One of 57 men chosen from the Union navy to serve on the Monitor, Durst worked on board the ship from February 14, 1862, to November 6, 1862, having had enlisted as a coal passer. While literally upon his deathbed, he told family and friends his own recollection of what had transpired during the battle. Durst remarked:

"The fog was thick over the water, and we sighted the Merrimac so sudden- like that everybody on both boats were surprised...The two ships were pretty close together. The Merrimac opened fire-two shots-bang, bang: both fell short and splashed into the water...We let fly a broadside...Both ships began banging away at each other. We were at close range. ..The shells bounced off our armor like water off a duck's back..."

In the pilot house of the ship at the time of the battle, a shell exploded and pieces of iron hit Durst's commanding officer, John L. Worden, who was "struck in the face and blinded by splinters." The captain fell down the steps into Durst's arms, who carried him below decks to safety. Now disabled, the Monitor was forced to withdraw, and subsequently the Merrimac returned to Norfolk. However, Durst stated: "History books that say we ran into shallow water where the Merrimac couldn't follow us are wrong. We drove her and saved the Minnesota," another Union ship in the area.

Regardless, Durst's act of heroism earned him decorations for bravery and also prompted Rear Admiral Worden, U.S.N., to thank him personally years later with an autographed letter. Durst cited this letter as his most "treasured Souvenir" of the war.

William Durst had led a somewhat adventuresome life. As a young man, he had left his home and took to the sea. He traveled to the West Indies and eventually came to New York where he enlisted in the U.S. Navy at the New York Naval Yard in 1859. He served in the navy until the end of the Civil War, then moved to Philadelphia and began working at Cramps' Shipyard. Later, he obtained a position in the city's water department at the Spring Garden Pumping Station, where

he worked for thirty-five years. At the age of seventy-three, Durst contracted pneumonia, which turned fatal. At the time of his passing, he left his widow Anna, one son, Louis, and one granddaughter.

Newspaper article from Forney's War Press on March 15, 1862, reporting on the Battle at Hampton Roads, Virginia, from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania collection.)

Sent: Sat, Mar 10, 2012 11:55 am
Subject: November 2011 BVCWRT Signals Newsletter

I have extensively studied the so-called "last survivors" of USS *Monitor*, including of the iconic battle of the ironclads at Hampton Roads on March 9, 1862. In your November 2011 issue you identified William Durst as the "last survivor" of the engagement, having passed away on January 4, 1912. That report is in error on several counts. Durst passed away on January 4, 1916, not 1912. And he was not the last survivor of the engagement; at least two others of the crew were still alive at the time. Christopher ("Christy") Price passed away later that year, on September 28 in Wisconsin. **The last documented survivor, however, was John Ambrose Driscoll. Driscoll died on June 13, 1921. See, e.g.: <http://www.usni.org/magazines/navalhistory/2012-04/last-union-survivor>**

In any event, Pennsylvania still gets to lay claim to the last survivor of the battle. Driscoll died at the U.S. Naval Home in Philadelphia, and is buried in that city at Mount Moriah Cemetery. By the way, the very last documented survivor of the crew died in 1927 in Buffalo, Erie County, New York, where he is buried.

Best regards.

Steven Glazer
Lieutenant Colonel, USA (ret.)
R. E. Lee Civil War Roundtable
New Jersey Civil War Sesquicentennial Committee

Author of *Discover Your Community's Civil War Heritage*:
<http://www.njcivilwar150.org/discover.htm>

Dead Notices that Lt Colonel Glazer, USA (ret) sent me: There are no dates of death.

William Durst, said to be the last of the crew of the Monitor which fought the battle of Hampton Roads with the Confederate Merrimac, died yesterday at his home in Philadelphia in his seventy – seventh year.

Christopher Price, a member of the crew of the Monitor during its fight with the Merrimac in the Civil War, died at his home at Stockbridge, WI, yesterday, age 70 years. Mr. Price's death is said to leave only one survivor of the Monitor crew.

Andrew Fenton – Veteran of the Monitor, 101, Dies – Vineland, NJ, April 18 [U.P.] Andrew Fenton, who served on the iron-clad Monitor during the Civil War, died today in the Soldiers Home here at the age of 101, Mr. Fenton was the flag-bearer when the United States took possession of Alaska.

Thanks you Lt. Colonel Glazer for sending this additional information.

Early History of the Postal Services

The first postal service in America arose in February 1692, when a grant from King William & Queen Mary empowered Thomas Neale "to erect, settle and establish within the chief parts of their majesties' colonies and plantations in America, an office or offices for the receiving and dispatching letters and pacquets, and to receive, send and deliver the same under such rates and sums of money as the planters shall agree to give, and to hold and enjoy the same for the term of twenty-one years."^[8]

The *United States Post Office* (USPO) was created in Philadelphia under Benjamin Franklin on Wednesday, July 26, 1775, by decree of the Second Continental Congress.^[1] Based on the Postal Clause in Article One of the United States Constitution, empowering Congress "To establish post offices and post roads", it became the **Post Office Department** (USPOD) in 1792. Until 1971, it was part of the Presidential cabinet and the Postmaster General was the last person in the United States presidential line of succession.

The Post Office Department was enlarged during the tenure of President Andrew Jackson. As the Post Office expanded, difficulties were experienced due to a lack of employees and transportation. The Post Office's employees at that time were still subject to the so-called "spoils" system, where faithful political supporters of the executive branch were appointed to positions in the post office and other government corporations as a reward for their patronage. These appointees rarely had prior experience in postal service and mail delivery. This system of political patronage was replaced in 1883, after passage of the Pendleton Civil Service Reform Act.^[9]

Ten years before waterways were declared post roads in 1823, the Post Office used steamboats to carry mail between post towns where no roads existed.^[citation needed] Once it became clear that the postal system in the United States needed to expand across the entire country, the use of the railroad to transport the mail was instituted in 1832, on one line in Pennsylvania.^[10] All railroads in the United States were designated as post routes, after passage of the Act of July 7, 1838. Mail service by railroad increased rapidly thereafter.^[11]



~Benjamin Franklin ~ George Washington ~
The First U.S. Postage Stamps
Issued 1847

The first stamp issues were authorized by an act of Congress and approved on March 3, 1847.^[12] The earliest known use of the Franklin 5c is July 7, 1847, while the earliest known use of the Washington 10c is July 2, 1847. Remaining in postal circulation for only a few years, these issues were declared invalid for Postage on July 1, 1851.^[13]

An Act of Congress provided for the issuance of stamps on March 3, 1847, and the Postmaster General immediately let a contract to the New York City engraving firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch, and Edison. The first stamp issue of the U.S. was offered for sale on July 1, 1847, in NYC, with Boston receiving stamps the following day and other cities thereafter. The 5 cent stamp paid for a letter weighing less than 1 oz (28 g) and travelling less than 300 miles, the 10 cent stamp for deliveries to locations greater than 300 miles, or twice the weight deliverable for the 5 cent stamp.

In 1847, the U.S. Mail Steamship Company acquired the contract to carry the U.S. mails from New York, with stops in New Orleans and Havana, to the Isthmus of Panama for delivery in California. The same year, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company had acquired the right to transport mail under contract from the United States Government from the Isthmus of Panama to California. In 1855, William Henry Aspinwall completed the Panama Railway, the first transcontinental railroad, providing service from the east coast across the Isthmus to California in three weeks for the mails, passengers and goods, and remained an important route until the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869. Railroad companies greatly expanded mail transport service after 1862, and the Railway Mail Service was inaugurated in 1869.^[10]

Rail cars designed to sort and distribute mail while rolling were soon introduced.^[10] RMS employees sorted mail 'on the fly' during the journey, and became some of the most skilled workers in the postal service. An RMS

sorter had to be able to separate the mail quickly into compartments based on its final destination, before the first destination arrived, and work at the rate of 600 pieces of mail an hour. They were tested regularly for speed and accuracy.^[14]

The advent of rural free delivery in the U.S. in 1896, and the inauguration of parcel post service in 1913 greatly increased the volume of mail shipped nationwide, and motivated the development of more efficient postal transportation systems.^[15]

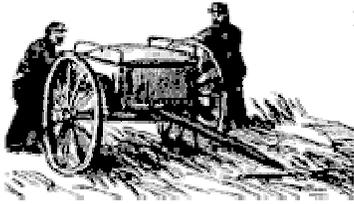
- 8 "Our Postal Service" Francis C. Huebner. Records of the Columbia Historical Society, Washington, DC Vol. 9 (1906), pp. 126–74. Historical Society of Washington, DC.
- 9 [^ "Classbrain". http://www.classbrain.com/artteenst/publish/article_130.shtml.](http://www.classbrain.com/artteenst/publish/article_130.shtml)
- 10^{a b c} [^ "National Postal Museum". SI. http://www.postalmuseum.si.edu/exhibits/2c1_railwaymail.html.](http://www.postalmuseum.si.edu/exhibits/2c1_railwaymail.html) Retrieved October 25, 2008.
- 11[^] History of the United States Postal Service 1775–1993, p. 1
- 12 [^] USPS, [United States Postage Stamps](#)
- 13 [^] Scotts US Postage Stamp Catalogue
- 14 [^] ["National Postal Museum". Postalmuseum.si.edu. http://www.postalmuseum.si.edu/exhibits/2c1a_insiderms.html.](http://www.postalmuseum.si.edu/exhibits/2c1a_insiderms.html) Retrieved October 25, 2008.
- 15 [^] ["Parcel Post: Delivery of Dreams". Sil.si.edu. http://www.sil.si.edu/ondisplay/parcelpost/cf/view.cfm.](http://www.sil.si.edu/ondisplay/parcelpost/cf/view.cfm) Retrieved October 25, 2008.



Pony Express



Railway mail clerk preparing to catch mailbag, 1913



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 12, 2012 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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**ANNUAL BANQUET
BRANDYWINE VALLEY CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE**

WHEN: Tuesday, May 15, 2012

- 6:00 pm: Cash Bar
- 7:00 pm: Dinner
- 8:00 pm: Guest Speaker **Dennis Frye, Chief Historian, Harper Ferry National Park “Antietam”**

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: Dennis Frye, Chief Historian, Harper Ferry National Park “Antietam”

Cost: \$40.00 PER PERSON

RESERVATION DEADLINE – May 2, 2012 at 7:00 PM! - 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

Name _____ Chicken ___ Ham ___ Fish

Name _____ Chicken ___ Ham ___ Fish

Address _____

_____ X \$40.00 = Total Amount Due _____ **(DEADLINE – May 2, 2012 at 7:00 PM!)**

Make checks payable to: Brandywine Valley Civil War Round Table

(Cancelled checks are your receipt)

BANQUET DATE – Tue, May 15, 2012

**BRANDYWINE VALLEY
CIVIL WAR ROUND TABLE**

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

FIRST CLASS MAIL

