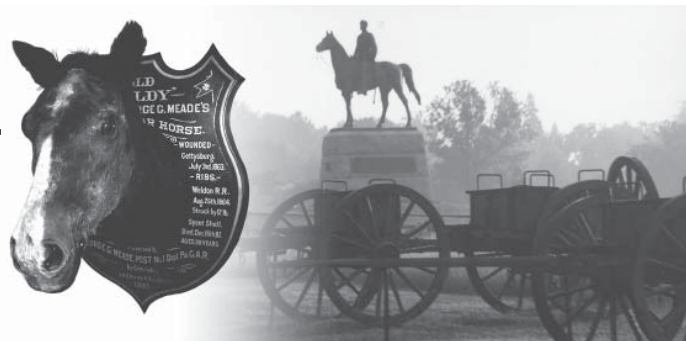
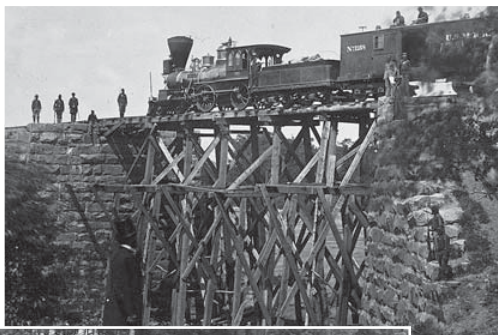


Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



November 12, 2009, The One Hundred and Forty-Ninth Year of the Civil War



RAILROADS:

A New Implement of War

The American Civil War was the first large-scale military action

in which railroads figured in a major way. This engaging new technological advancement of the "Industrial Revolution" was put to effective use by both sides

in the Civil War, allowing for the rapid transfer of troops and supplies in massive quantities over long distances. Railroads became a strategic resource, and for that reason also became military targets. Tonight's presentation can in no way cover the whole subject, but will focus on several factors which characterize the Northern and Southern approaches to the employment of the railroads as an implement of war, on some of the major participants in that enterprise, and on some anecdotes which give some life to the role played by the railroads, North and South, in shaping the outcome of the War.



Matthew H. Bruce is retired from Temple University as Emeritus Professor in statistics and research design. Originally educated in Physics and Mathematics, he taught in schools and in several universities for a total of 45 years. He also served in the Korean War. Growing up in Western Pennsylvania, he was able to look down on four tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad main line to the West. This and visits to Gettysburg as a boy evolved into a pursuit of any-

Continued on page 2

President's Message

Welcome to November. There is much going on as we wind down the year of Lincoln's Bicentennial in 2009 and move into 2010. At our last meeting **Herb Kaufman** lead us in a discussion of some "what ifs" about the Battle of Gettysburg. Thanks Herb for initiating a good discussion. It wore him out so much that he needed a two week Mediterranean cruise to recuperate. Also thanks to Herb for the update on the Civil War Museum. We will continue meeting at the Union League for the time being.

Special thanks to **Harry Jenkins** for setting up the great trip to the New Jersey National Guard Militia Museum in Sea Girt. Those who came had an excellent tour by **Joe Bilby** followed lunch at Rod's Olde Irish Tavern. We also received an update on the New Jersey 150th Anniversary plans. Harry will be stepping down after three years of providing some great programs at Old Baldy. Be sure to thank him when you see him. **Steve Wright** has agreed to fill in for six months until we identify someone to organize our programs. Let me know if you are interested in serving in this interesting post. **Mike Burkheimer** and **Pete Cozzins** will be joining us in the beginning of the year.

At the Board Meeting last month, it was decided to make donations to battlefield preservation from our Round Table. This will be approved by the membership at our meeting this month. Thirty-four members receive our newsletter electronically and we encourage more to do so. We discussed the challenge we had in September when our meeting was rescheduled. We will request valid contact information from each member [email address or telephone number] and the Secretary will notice members in advance. Weather related issues should follow the Philadelphia School System actions. We will promote our activities in local newspapers and at area schools to get the word out on what we are doing. Your feedback and suggestions are welcome as we continue to grow our group.

This month we have **Matt Bruce** coming to tell us about the role of railroads in the War. It will be a good presentation. We are looking forward to seeing the **Staffords** there, now that **Toni** is back to good health. Be sure to commemorate our veterans on the 11th. Look forward to

Continued on page 2

The Old Baldy CWRT will meet at the Union League of Philadelphia at 7:30 PM, the second Thursday of the month. Members go out to a local restaurant for dinner at 6:00 PM, Applebees on 15th Street between Walnut and Locust. You're Welcome to Join Us!

Notice: Attire for Men at the Union League Jacket and tie would be preferred; otherwise collared shirts, long pants and jacket are recommended. For men and women, the following attire is never acceptable on the first or second floors of the League: jeans, denim wear, tee shirts, athletic wear, tank, halter, or jogging tops, shorts, baseball caps, sneakers, extremely casual or beach footwear. Current or historical military uniforms are appropriate.

Parking... A \$2 coupon (off of parking) is available at the Union League front desk (through the side door on Sansom Street)

Continued from page 1 - "Railroads"

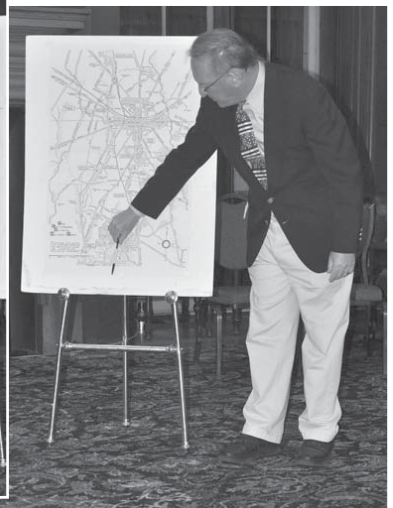
thing "Civil War", and a lasting interest in railroads, making an examination of the railroads in the War a natural outcome. Matt is a member of the Delaware Valley Civil War Round Table, and teaches a course on the role of the railroads at the Civil War Institute at Manor College.

Join us at our next Old Baldy Civil War Round Table meeting as Matt Bruce does his PowerPoint presentation on the contribution of railroads to the war effort, without which it may have been a much longer and even more costly conflict. We'll see you on **Thursday, November 12th** starting at **7:30pm** in the **2nd Floor Library** of the **Union League at Broad & Sansom Streets**. As always, you are welcome to join us at 6:00 at Applebee's for a bite to eat before the meeting. It's just a block south of the Union League on 15th Street.

Harry P. Jenkins, Program Chairman

October 8th meeting "What Really Matters?"

Herb Kaufman acted as the moderator of an interesting Roundtable discussion on decisions made by leading commanders in fighting the battle at Gettysburg. Herb initiated the discussion with the idea that General John Buford should have been brought up on court martial charges for engaging the Confederates and not waiting for instructions from General Meade. And from there it went on to General Longstreet's idea for a movement around the Round Tops to flank the Union Army. It was another great meeting of discussions on the subjects that make this



Continued from page 1 - President's Message

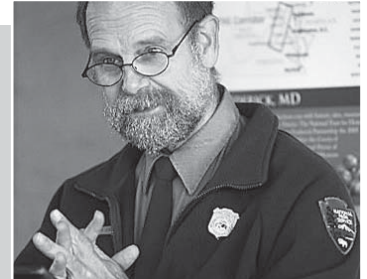
seeing you at dinner and the meeting, but if you cannot join us, please have a happy and blessed Thanksgiving and come see **Dr. Kevin Weddle** the following week as our December meeting is the first Thursday.

Thank you for being part of the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table and travel safe.

Rich Jankowski, President

Photo: Hanover Evening Sun

Battlefield superintendent reassigned after leak of porn memo!



As of Monday, October 26, John Latschar will no longer be the superintendent of Gettysburg National Military Park. Following the leak of a federal document that said he spent time at work searching for and viewing sexually explicit material, the 15-year steward of the Gettysburg Battlefield has been reassigned to a desk job within the National Park Service.

Details of this announcement can be found at the following sites:

http://www.eveningsun.com/ci_13613398

<http://www.gettyburgtimes.com/articles/2009/10/23/news/local/doc4ae18c8ac88dc696034083.txt>

For a copy of the report:

<http://www.doioig.gov/upload/Latschar%20ROI%20for%20web%20site1.pdf>

Roundtable successful. We look forward to more meetings on this type of format. Our last two meetings have shown the basic format for the reason that Roundtables started and survive. It allows for the direct participation of the members and shows the talent and information that the members have and can share for a successful Old Baldy Roundtable. Of course Herb couldn't wait to get away from this angry mob and rest on a cruise.

The Woman Who Named the McDowells

By John Bamberl

She was imprisoned by the United States government for spying. She died in action. On the anniversary of her death the Daughters of the Confederacy place flowers on her grave. And she may have a claim as the woman who named the McDowells.

Backing our way through history, we learn that the McDowell Mountains obtained their name from the local military post, Fort McDowell, established along the Verde River in 1865. The fort, in turn, was named for Civil War General Irvin McDowell. Ostensibly, the naming came via General Order # 5, issued by General John S. Mason, commander of the military department of Arizona. General McDowell was his superior officer at the time and sycophancy may have influenced the designation. But there may be more to the story.

Irvin McDowell, an Ohioan born in 1818, is often portrayed by historians as an incompetent and unlucky General, having been blamed wholly for the defeat of Union forces at the First Battle of Bull Run in 1861, and in part for the second Union defeat at Bull Run in 1862. His eventual appointment as the commander of the U.S. Army's Department of the Pacific in 1864 has been attributed to political influence and the desire to "kick him upstairs," in order to advance more deserving junior officers during the war.

This bumbling image of McDowell overshadows the fact that up to the point of the first Battle of Bull Run his career as a soldier was exemplary. Educated in France and a West Point graduate, he served initially as an artillery officer, his competency resulting in assignment as a tactics instructor at West Point, where he taught for four years. During the Mexican War he received commendations and was brevetted a captain for meritorious service during the Battle of Buena Vista, where a U.S. force of 5,000 defeated a Mexican army three times their number. In subsequent years he served in the adjutant general's department in Washington, D.C., where his planning abilities and intellect brought him to the attention of senior generals and influential politicians, such as Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase.

During the earliest stages of the Civil War there was great pressure put upon President Abraham Lincoln to expeditiously invade the Confederacy, capture its capital at Richmond, Virginia, and stamp out the insurgency by Christmas. That task fell to the forty-three year old McDowell, then in the prime of his career. Advancing with 35,000 troops against a Confederate force believed to number 20,000, McDowell would eventually face an additional 12,000 unexpected rebel reinforcements. The combined Confederate forces were able to route McDowell's army at a stream called Bull Run, much to the shock and chagrin of many U.S. senators, congressmen, government officials and their wives, who had arrived on the field of battle with picnic baskets to witness what they expected would be a Union victory. Thus began the decline of Irvin McDowell's career, which led eventually to his reassignment to duty in the West.



General Irvin McDowell

But how did those 12,000 unexpected Confederate troops happen to be at Bull Run? And how did they know when to get there?

The answer lies with a petite, well-read Maryland widow – Rose O'Neal Greenhow. In her mid-40s at the outbreak of the Civil War, she had been living in the Washington area since returning from California in the mid 1850s after the passing there of her husband, Dr. Robert Greenhow. Rose was attractive, a bibliophile, and an engaging conversationalist – the kind of woman who was frequently invited to Washington parties where she networked socially with government officials, politicians, and army officers. She was a popular guest at White House social functions during the administrations of president James Buchanan and his successor, Abraham Lincoln.

Nobody took her for a southern sympathizer. Nobody imagined her a spy. But she was. And not just a spy, but a spymaster! She had developed a personal network of at least 16 operatives who infiltrated the Union army general staff, the Navy Department, and several other government departments in Washington. It was through this network that Rose was able to acquire information about McDowell's plans for Bull Run, including copies of the orders that he had issued to his commanders. His line of march, proposed troop dispositions, and departure timeframes were identified with sufficient accuracy to permit Confederate commanders to begin their own defensive movements well in advance of the battle – including the surprise appearance of those 12,000 reinforcements.

There were those who had their suspicions regarding Rose, including Allan Pinkerton, founder of the Secret Service. His operatives caught Rose in the act of spying in July of 1861. She was eventually sent to prison, accompanied by her maid and one of her daughters in January of 1862. In June of that year, upon the insistence of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, she was exchanged for several Union officers. Upon passing through Confederate lines she was met personally by Davis, who remarked: "But for you, there would have been no Battle of Bull Run."

Her effectiveness as a spy compromised, she decided to help the cause of the Confederacy as a P.R. agent.

Smuggled to England on board a blockade runner's ship, she wrote a book, toured the British Isles advocating recognition of the Confederacy by Great Britain, and was a crowd-wowing sensation – a female spy master in an era of proper Victorian womanhood.

In August of 1864, off the coast of North Carolina, the blockade runner Condor was attempting to smuggle Rose back into the Confederacy when it was detected by Union warships. In order to allow the Condor to escape, Rose volunteered to be lowered over the side in a rowboat and to make her way through heavy surf to shore. She entered the boat with a pouch containing \$2,000 of gold pieces around her neck. The rowboat capsized in the surf.

The body of Rose O'Neal Greenhow was discovered on the beach the following day. It was transported to Richmond, the Confederate capital. At the insistence of Jefferson Davis, Rose was given a state funeral. To this day, on the anniversary of her death, the Daughters of the Confederacy place flowers on her grave.

Had there been no Rose, perhaps there would have been no failure at Bull Run. Perhaps the Confederacy would have collapsed by Christmas. Perhaps the visage of a victorious Irvin McDowell might be staring at us from a \$50 bill.

And what might the mountains have been named? A good bet is the Wrights. General George Wright was Irvin McDowell's predecessor as commander of the Department of the Pacific. He was reassigned to the Department of the Columbia in order to make room for McDowell. Like Rose, Wright died at sea. His ship, the Brother Jonathan, sank off the California coast while transporting him to his new duty station.

Today in Civil War History

Tuesday November 12, 1861 Fingal Faces Federal Fury

The early days of the war were notable for a shortage of ships on both sides. The American navy before the war was not big anyway. A large number of ships were destroyed at their moorings, sometimes by Northerners to keep them from being sailed South, in other cases by Southerners to keep them from the use of the Union. This had led to great business in the shipyards of Europe, and both sides scurried to replace the losses. The Confederate-owned steamer Fingal was one such. Recently bought in England, she was loaded with military supplies. The Northern blockade effort was still a bit feeble, and she sailed today without much difficulty into the harbor of Savannah. Fingal would later be converted into the CSS Atlanta.

Wednesday November 12, 1862 Bickerdyke Browbeats Bankers Brutally

The remarkable Mary Ann "Mother" Bickerdyke had been a middle-aged widow and botanic physician in Galesburg, Illinois when the war broke out. When her church sent her to take a load of medical supplies to their regiment in training in Cairo, she had been so horrified by the awful treatment of the sick that she simply appointed herself director of

hospital services. Against the opposition of the Army doctors, who were almost exclusively surgeons and therefore had neither knowledge of or interest in treatments for sickness, she had worked tirelessly to provide clean quarters, nutritious food and some semblance of nursing care for the thousands of victims of disease. Today she went on leave. In her case this consisted of a fundraising tour among the bankers and other rich folk of Chicago.

Thursday November 12, 1863 Sherman's Services Sorely Sought

The Army of the Cumberland was eating better these days, thanks to the opening of the "cracker line" which greatly shortened the distances required for food to be brought in. Mere avoidance of starvation, however, did not mean that they were ready for battle to break them out of Chattanooga, where they had been besieged since the debacle of Chickamauga Creek. Gen. U. S. Grant, who had fired commanding Gen. Rosecrans and taken over the scene himself, was awaiting one final factor he felt necessary to get the show on the road: Gen. William T. Sherman and his 15th Army Corps. That unit was accustomed to fighting and winning. The other reinforcements which had been provided, two Army of the Potomac corps under Gen. Hooker, had not had such good fortune in combat.

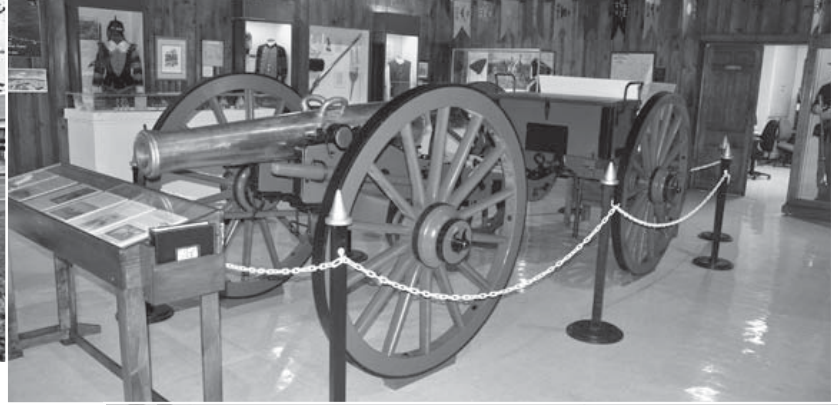
Saturday November 12, 1864 Sherman Sets Sights, Slashes Supplies

Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman had taken Atlanta once already. He had to backtrack for the last couple of weeks to dispose of threats in the rear area, primarily from Gen. John Hood's forces. These having been dispersed, or at least reduced to where Gen. Thomas was able to cope with them from Nashville, Sherman intentionally cut his own lines and headed back to central Georgia. His four corps totaled 60,000 infantry and around 5500 artillery pieces. They set out to rendezvous with the Federal forces Sherman had left to occupy Atlanta. They had been carrying out their assignment in the deserted town. They had orders to spare private homes and churches. The rest of the city was in the process of being destroyed.

Membership Report

By Mike Cavanaugh

We welcome back to the ranks **Joe Fafara**, a past member of our round table. We are now happy to report that thirty-four of our members have agreed to receive their monthly newsletters by email. That is more than two-thirds of our total membership. We are hoping the remainder will get on board and agree to receive their newsletters by email and save the round table money. As we stated in the past, the money we save goes to quality speakers and donations to battlefield and historic preservation. We also have eleven members that we have no email address listed. Even if you want to receive your newsletter by USPS, having your email address on in our system is good for notifications of meeting changes and situations that need to be acted on right away. If you wish to receive your newsletter by email or to add your email address to our list, *contact Mike Cavanaugh at chief96pbi@rcn.com or call 484.225.3150.* Thank you for your support.



Our Trip to the MILITIA MUSEUM

By Harry P. Jenkins, Program Chairman

A stalwart group of Old Baldy CWRT Members made the trip to Sea Girt, New Jersey, on Saturday, October 24th. Curator **Joe Bilby** certainly possesses a wealth of knowledge on all matters military, and especially on the military history of New Jersey. Artifacts and displays at the National Guard Militia Museum cover the 1600's up through World War II, Vietnam, and Desert Storm, and include uniforms, weapons, and more modern vehicles, tanks, and aircraft. There's even an experimental Union submarine known as the "Intelligent Whale", developed for observation and surveillance during the Civil War. In addition to the museum proper, we were given a very informative presentation on the "U.S. War Veterans' Oral History Program" by **Carol Fowler**, director of the program. It was interesting to learn that the "Oral History Program", which has only recently been getting the attention it deserves, has been in operation for an impressive eight years. This is all the more impressive when it has been done with very little governmental or financial support! The Museum visit was followed by some fine libations and victuals at "Rod's Old Irish Tavern" right around the corner from the National Guard Base in Sea Girt. A good time was had by all!



oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net
<http://oldbaldycwrt.blogspot.com/>

Check out your memory...

Answer from last month...

What state took more casualties during the War than any other?... North Carolina (40,000)

New Question...

What year did Charles Goodyear invent vulcanized rubber, thus enabling the waterproof ground clothes used in the War?

Answer next issue
Quiz questions from Mark Seymour



Fort Davidson

(continued travels to Pilot Knob)

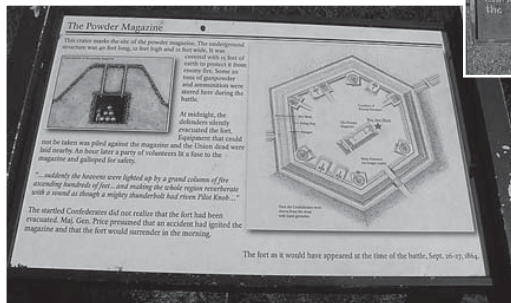
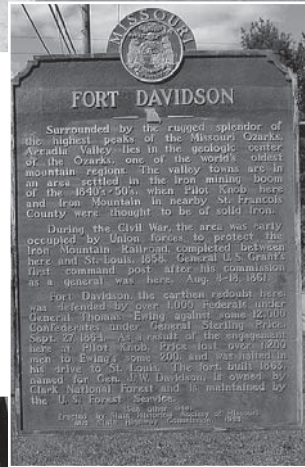
Fort Davidson in Pilot Knob

by Richard Jankowski

The day after the game in O'Fallon, MO, we cruised south. We visited a very nice butterfly garden in Chesterfield and had lunch at Jimmy John's, a chain of sandwich shops in that region that has good bread. Proceeding through the mountains of south east Missouri to arrive in the peaceful setting of the Arcadia Valley.

In 1864, one of the largest and most hard-fought battles in Missouri was fought in Pilot Knob. The Fort Davidson State Historic Site preserves Fort Davidson and the Pilot Knob battlefield. A visitor center interprets the battle. It features exhibits, a research library, an audiovisual presentation and a fiber optics diorama of the battle. My wife, knowing my belief that the War was won in the West, pointed out a display of the Duvall brothers who fought in many of the key battles in the West [Carthage, Wilson's Creek, Lexington, Pea Ridge, Corinth and Champion's Hill]. The Pilot Knob battlefield consists of Fort Davidson and the field outside where the attack occurred. The territory west of the Mississippi was rugged and the passions fierce. When you are in the area, it is worth the stop. Here is an account of the battle.

On Sept 27, 1864, after the Confederates pushed back the Federal Troops at Ironton and Arcadia, Missouri, Union Brigadier General Thomas Ewing Jr. decided to hold Fort Davidson at Pilot Knob. Ewing, the brother-in-law of General William Tecumseh Sherman, had a garrison of 1,450 men in the fort. The fort was a hexagonal, earthen fort surrounded by a dry moat, which was in a



valley surrounded on three sides by large hills. It contained the following artillery: four 32 pound siege guns; three 24 pound howitzers; and six 3-inch ordnance rifles. In the center of the fort was a buried powder magazine. Confederate Major General Sterling Price, leading an army of 12,000 men, decided to take the fort instead of bypassing it, in his bid to take St. Louis to win support for a Southern Missouri Government in the 1864 Elections.

Continued on page 7

"Don't interfere with anything in the Constitution. That must be maintained, for it is the only safeguard of our liberties. And not to Democrats alone do I make this appeal, but to all who love these great and true principles."

Lincoln Quotes from John Bamberl

Gen. Price's Confederates under Maj. Gen. John Sappington Marmaduke and Maj. Gen James Fagan (Note 1) proceeded to push the Federals through Ironton Gap, which was defended by Major James Wilson's (Note 2) cavalry posted between Pilot Knob and Sheppard Mountain. In Fagan's movement around Pilot Knob, he captured Major Wilson and some of his units. Gen Marmaduke's units deployed on, and around Sheppard Mountain. Two guns were positioned on the mountain to bombard the fort.

After desperate assaults, which were supposed to be in unison, but ended up piecemeal, the Confederates retired for the night. They had surrounded the fort with the intention of taking it the morning of the next day. During the night, Gen Ewing retreated through the confederate lines to Potosi, leaving a small force which blew up the powder magazine and all expendables. Confederate losses were to

much to endure for an assault on St. Louis, they moved on to take Jefferson City.

Note 1: Confederate cavalry generals Marmaduke and Shelby were commanded by Price, an infantry officer. This caused a lot of misuse of the cavalry units in speed and tactics. A political dispute between Price and Marmaduke, which started before the war, also hampered operations at Pilot Knob.

Note 2: Major Wilson, and six of his troopers were executed by a Confederate military tribunal as result of their burning of, and atrocities against the towns of Doniphan and Martinsburg, Mo. In retaliation the Federals under order of Gen. Rosecrans in St. Louis, executed six southern prisoners of war from Gratiot and Alton prisons. The Federals were unable to find a Confederate major to execute. The War in Missouri was notorious for atrocities from both sides, North and South.

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2009/2010

November 12, 2009 - Thursday

RAILROADS: A New Implement of War

By Matthew Bruce

December 3, 2009 - Thursday

(Note change to **first** Thursday of the month)

Lincoln's Tragic Admiral:

The Life of Francis Samuel DuPont

Dr. Kevin Weddle, Professor of Military Theory & Strategy,
US Army War College, Carlisle, PA,
speaking on his new book.

January 14, 2010 - Thursday

Abe Lincoln & Ann Rutledge: Story of a Tragic Romance

By Mike Burkheimer

February 11, 2010

SHENANDOAH 1862: Stonewall Jackson's Valley Campaign

Peter Cozzens

A Leading Military Historian & Author of 16 Books
Speaking on his latest book

March 11 - Thursday

No Doubt a Subject of Special Interest

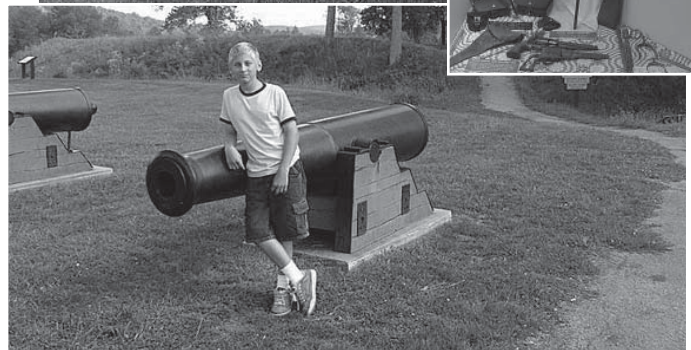
From Dick Simpson

A Life-Long Student of The War, Member of Two Dozen
CWRTs And Other Volunteer Groups, and Lecturer
at Dozens More

**All meetings, unless otherwise noted, begin at 7:30 PM
in the 2nd Floor Library of the UNION LEAGUE,
Broad & Sansom Streets in Philadelphia.**

**Questions to Harry Jenkins at 856-428-8773 or
hj3bama@comcast.net**

**Members go out to a local restaurant for dinner at 6:00 P.M.
Applebees on 15th Street between Walnut and Locust
You're Welcome to Join Us!**



Member Notice

Starting with this September edition, the Old Baldy Newsletter will be sent to you by email.

Therefore, please provide us with your email address by sending it directly to our Newsletter Editor, Don Wiles at cwwiles@comcast.net. The Newsletter is sent in PDF format. Simply go to www.adobe.com, and download the FREE Adobe Reader.

As a service to all our members we will, at your request, continue to provide the newsletter by USPS if you desire. In this case we must ask you to be kind enough to help subsidize the cost of printing and mailing by contributing \$10.00 annually in addition to your dues. If you wish to continue to receive the Newsletter by mail please send \$10.00 payable to "Old Baldy CWRT" to: Herb Kaufman, 2601 Bonnie Lane, Huntingdon Valley, PA 19006.

"Let us then turn this government back into the channel in which the framers of the Constitution originally placed it."

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia
Union League
140 South Broad Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

484.225.3150 oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net
Founded January 1977

Annual Memberships	President: Richard Jankowski
Students: \$12.50	Vice President: William Brown
Individuals: \$25.00	Treasurer: Herb Kaufman
Families: \$35.00	Secretary: Bill Hughes
	Programs: Harry Jenkins

The Civil War Institute

Manor College has announced its program of classes for the 2009 Fall Session. Instructors are all members of the Delaware Valley Civil War Round Table.

Take courses independently or enroll in the Civil War Certificate program. To earn a certificate, you must take eight courses. Four must be core courses with the remainder being electives. For an application and/or to register, contact the Manor College Continuing Education Department at (215) 884-2218. Manor College is located at 700 Fox Chase Road in Jenkintown, PA.

Prisons and Prisoners.

- 0.6 CEUs - 6 Hours - Act 48 approved -

This course will look at the dark side of the Civil War. It will explore many locations of the prisons to see how the combatants treated each other and finally find the answer to the question "Why?" The topics to be discussed will include: the various types of prison camps, treatment of prisoners, the parole and exchange system, prisoner numbers and deaths, and President Lincoln's problems dealing with them.

Instructor: Hugh Boyle

Sessions: 3
Dates: Mondays, November 9 - November 23
Time: 6:30 PM - 8:30 PM
Fee: \$60, Early Bird \$50

Glen Foerd on the Delaware

November

- Speakers Series, Lecture on Aramingo Canal
By Douglas Mooney - Friday, Nov. 6, 2009
7 PM at Holy Family University (HFU is co-sponsor of this event)

Free and Open to the Public

- Battle of Gettysburg - Intriguing & Little Known Facts
Presented by Jim Dover - Saturday, Nov. 14, 2009
10 AM; Free & Open to the Public

- Evening Tour, Fee Charged -
Tuesday, November 17, 2009 @ 7 PM

- Glen Foerd 2nd Annual Leadership Awarded
November 21st @ 7 PM - SAVE THE DATE
2009 award to be presented to District Attorney Lynne Abraham
CONTACT THE OFFICE FOR TICKET INFORMATION

December

- Victorian Tea -
Saturday, December 5, 2009 @ 11 AM; \$25.00 per person

- Christkindl Market & Christmas Tree Lighting -
Tuesday, December 15, 2009
Market opens @ 4:00 PM; Tree Lighting @ 7:30 PM
Free & Open to the Public
For information call 215-632-5330 or email us
at info@glenfoerd.org

What's News?

The only way you'll know what's happening
in the Civil War today is by reading

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