

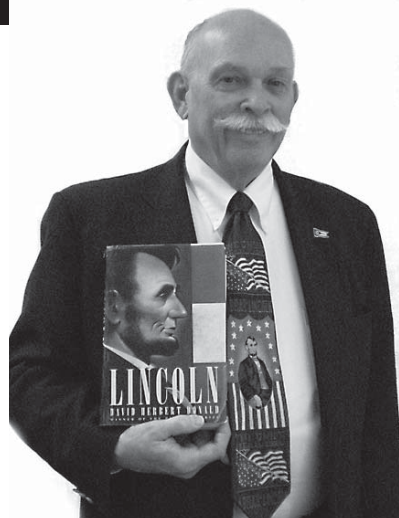
Old Baldy

Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



February 20, 2013, The One Hundred and Fiftieth Year of the Civil War

“The Laughing Lincoln: The Wit & Wisdom of Our 16th President”



Join us on **Wednesday, February 20th at 7:15 PM at Camden County College, Blackwood Campus** when we shall have the privilege of hearing Lincoln historian **Roger W. Arthur** discuss the wit and wisdom of our 16th president.

Roger W. Arthur says an interest in history is something I have had since child-

hood. I studied it in college, taught it in school, read monographs of many prominent historians, read many of the original documents and have visited most of the important Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt and Civil War sites throughout the country. I currently teach Modern American History at Bishop Shanahan High School in Downingtown, PA. In the evenings in the Spring and Fall I offer a variety of adult enrichment courses at the Chester County Night School and, from time to time, at Manor College and the Mainline School Night. These include The War of the Rebellion, "Discover Mr. Lincoln," "Meet Colonel Roosevelt," The American Revolution, World War II and Presidential Greatness. I often speak to Civil War Round Tables, libraries, colleges and community groups. In February 2009 I gave a series of Lincoln Lectures at the Chester and Delaware County Libraries to commemorate the bicentennial of Lincoln's birth. In the spring of 2013 the Marple Library in Delaware County will offer a four part series: "1863: A New Birth of Freedom."

**Wednesday, February 20, 2013
7:15 PM
Blackwood Campus
Camden County College**

Notes from the President...

Welcome to February the month of Presidents and in our case Lincoln. There are many events for Lincoln and Octavius Catto this month. Be sure to invite those you meet at the events to our meetings. Thanks to those who have summited your dues, if you have not done so yet, send them to Herb or bring to our meeting on the 20th. We need your support to continue to provide quality programs and assist in preservation opportunities.

We had a good turnout at our Show and Tell last month and learned about the interest of our members. Conversations continued in the weeks after the meeting. This month we open with the election of officers and then a fine presentation by **Roger Arthur** on Lincoln. Roger always provides an entertaining evening. Come over to Blackwood and bring a friend. Remember our next two meetings will be March 13th and April 10th. Check out the second part of our holiday visit to Washington in this newsletter. Send Don a copy of your adventures to share in a future issue.

I attended the Hunley presentation in Woodbury last month and ran into **Rick Marine** and **Lynn Cavill**. Longtime members **Ed Komczyk** and **Bill Sia** were also present. Thanks to Ed for getting me time in front of the room to invite folks to come check us out in Blackwood. It is important to spread the word as we grow our group in South Jersey. We will soon be having a planning meeting to coordinate our visit to the Spirit of New Jersey State History Fair on May 11th. Let me know of your interest in helping.

Plan to attend some Spring Civil War activities. Registration is open for the Lincoln Institute Symposium in College Park, on March 23rd. **Doris Kerns Goodwin** is coming to La Salle next month. The Neshaminy Reenactment will be April 20-21. The "New Jersey at Gettysburg" lecture will be at the College on June 5th. Get more information on these and other events on our outstanding website. Hal does a great job keeping us updated on all that is happening in our region. Direct you friends and associates to the site. Thank you for your assistance and support as we improve our Round Table for the future.

See you on the 20th for the election and Roger Arthur.

Rich Jankowski, President

Triva

What Christmas gift was announced to President Lincoln by means of an 1864 telegram?

The City of Savannah, Georgia, and 25,000 bales of cotton, presented by William T Sherman.

From the Treasurer

DUES ARE DUE!

Greetings and best wishes for a Happy New Year to all the members of the Old Baldy CWRT.

First I wish to expressly thank all the members of our round table who have already sent in their 2013 annual dues. Your interest and participation in the round table is much appreciated.

Thanks to all members who are attending our monthly meetings. Kerry Bryan, our Program Chairwoman has already been hard at work lining up a great list of speakers and programs.

Remember, it is your round table.

Let us know of your interests and how Old Baldy CWRT can best provide you with education, friendship and an enjoyable evening.

As we enter 2013, your annual dues are due. We have some really great programs and discussions planned and we hope that you will remain a member of our renowned round table.

Dues remain only \$25.00 (\$35.00 for the entire family). If you wish to continue to have our outstanding newsletter sent by mail, please add a donation of \$10. for the year, in addition to your dues.

Please bring your dues to the next meeting, or mail your dues your dues payable to:

"OLD BALDY CWRT"

mail to:

**Herb Kaufman, Treasurer
2601 Bonnie Lane
Huntingdon Valley, PA 19006.**

We hope that everyone will come out to a meeting and join in the discussions. It's a great night out with friends who share your interests and enthusiasm for this era.

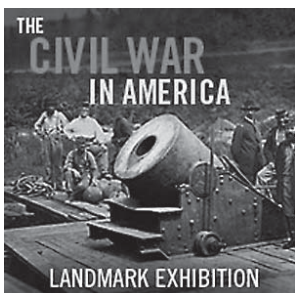
All the best, I hope to see you at a meeting,

Herb

Dues may also be mailed to:

**Bill, Hughes, Secretary
1671 Marla Place
Vineland, NJ 08361**

Washington Trip Library of Congress



On our December trip to Washington, besides the Portrait Gallery (see Jan 13 newsletter) we also visited the exhibit at the Library of Congress titled "The Civil War in America." Two hundred unique items were drawn from the various collections of the Library to assemble an exhibit that tells the story of



the war. It presents the valor, sacrifices, emotions and accomplishments of the lives affected by the conflict. It charts the course of the war mixed with personal eyewitness accounts and recollections, giving the war a human perspective. It concludes with materials that tell of the postwar changes and challenges brought by the devastating war. One of the surprises was a display about the Drayton brothers. Friend of the Round Table, Jack Lieberman, portrays Union Naval officer Percival. Some of you may recall when Jack visited the Round Table in May 2011. The exhibit runs until June 1st. Next to the Civil War exhibit was "Words Like Sapphires: 100 Years of Hebraica at the Library" The Library is one of world's foremost centers for the study of Hebrew and Yiddish materials. It runs until April 13th. The other exhibit we enjoyed is called "Down to Earth". It features cartoons from Herbert L. Block with Environmental photos. It is on the first level. If you have never tour the Library it is a fascinating building to view. The building is open 8:30-4:30 Monday to Saturday.

After leaving Capitol Hill, we took the Metro up to U Street to see the African American Civil War Memorial. It is right at the top of the escalator at the Metro stop on the Green line at the corner of

Continued on page 3

Vermont Avenue, 10th Street and U Street NW. Our friend Albert El told us about this and the museum when he was at the college with his display for the last lecture in the Fall. The ten foot bronze statue is titled The Spirit of Freedom. It portrays uniformed soldiers and a sailor with a family depicted on the back side of the sculpture. The memorial is encircled on three sides by the Wall of Honor. It is inscribed with the names of 209,145 United States Colored Troops (USCT) from the official records of the Bureau of USCT at the National Archives, on 166 burnished stainless steel plaques arranged by regiment.

The African American Civil War Museum is across the street at 1925 Vermont Avenue. The museum enables visitors

to better understand the stories of the USCT and Sailors. The displays include photographs, newspaper articles, replicas of period clothing and uniforms and weaponry of the Civil War. The museum documents the family trees of more than 2000 descendants of men who served with the USCT. The "U" Street neighborhood included stops on the Underground Railroad. Post-Civil War contraband camps were established in the neighborhood. Right across the street from the Memorial at 1005 U Street is a great place to eat called Oohhs sand Aahhs. The meal was so filling we did not eat the rest of the day. Although the memorial and museum are off the beaten path of The Mall, it is worth the Metro ride up to visit it.

Rich Jankowski



Notice

Bill Hughes is trying to assemble information on the history of Old Baldy that we can share with everyone. So if you have copies of old photos, newsletters 2004 and back to the first one they did, any stories you may remember and can put into words, please get them to Bill Hughes at:

Bill Hughes
 1671 Marla Place
 Vineland, NJ 08361
 Phone: 856-457-5203
 Email: NYSV107th@aol.com

Triva

Who was the first general to be removed by Lincoln, having been earlier picked by Lincoln to command?

Irvin McDowell, replaced by McClellan.

Lincoln's Funeral

*Edited from the CDCWRT newsletter
Photos from LOC and Internet*

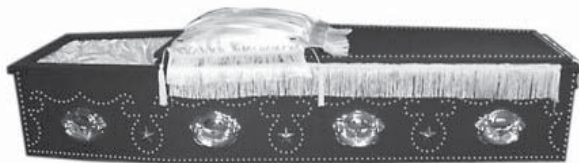
The following is taken from a book entitled, "Coffins, Kits, and More!: Stories of the Civil War Embalmers," by Lee Ward (2007).

At 9:00 a.m. on April 15, 1865 Lincoln's body was returned to the White House guest room to await the autopsy. Nine men were present for the autopsy of the head. The bullet was recovered and the brain was removed and weighed. After the autopsy, the firm of Brown and Alexander provided embalming services. This took place in the guest room, later renamed the Lincoln Bedroom. The firm had previously embalmed the body of Willie Lincoln who had died in February 1862. Harry Pratt Cattell from the firm performed the embalming. In a published interview in 1901 Cattell related he used only the ordinary embalming fluid then in use, named the French preparation. The solution was zinc chloride, made by dissolving sheets of zinc in hydrochloric acid. Soon the President's body hardened to a marble-like state. Stanton supervised the dressing of Lincoln's body. Upon the final examination, Stanton noticed that the black under the President's eyes had spread down his cheeks. This was the result of blood that had seeped into the orbits since orbital bones had been fractured by the bullet. Stanton was asked if the undertaker should use chemicals to erase this, but he replied "No, this is part of the history of the event."

Three persistent rumors have been denied. First, that a preliminary embalming had been performed in the Petersen House; secondly, that a death mask had been made; and thirdly, that a photograph had been taken of the bed in which Lincoln had died, showing a bloody pillow.

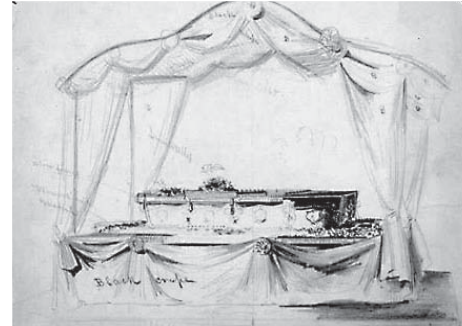
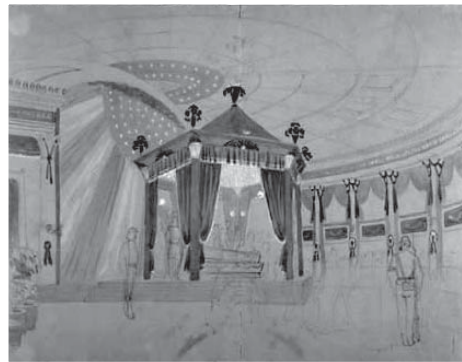
Another undertaking firm, Harvey & Co., was responsible for the building of a suitable coffin. Solid walnut was chosen for the wood. It was six feet six inches long on the outside and was lined with lead sheet. The interior was upholstered with tufted white satin. It had sterling silver handles, four to a side, and an engraved sterling silver nameplate.

**Abraham Lincoln Sixteenth President of the United States
Born February 12, 1809 Died April 15, 1865**



Replica of the Lincoln Coffin

There was a unique, unexpected feature to the coffin. Between each handle was a shamrock formed by silver tacks. The Irish symbol was not ordered, nor was it ever explained. It may have been the design of an Irish undertaker's artist who had been told to design something beautiful and fit for a president. In the center of each shamrock was a silver star. There was also a star at each end of the coffin. The lid was hinged to fold back a third of the way down to allow viewers to see the President's face and shoulders. The catafalque upon which the coffin lay was designed by Benjamin French, a 33rd degree Mason. He built the catafalque to resemble the Lodges of Sorrow which were the central



Sketches of the Lincoln catafalque

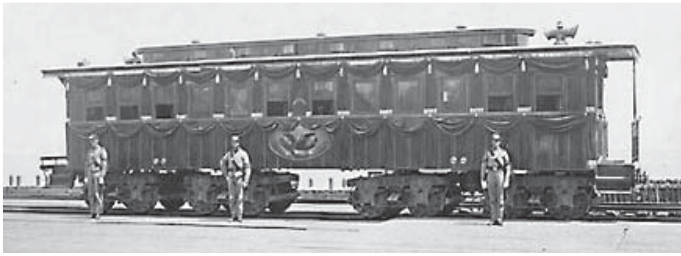
feature of Masonic funerals. Four seven-foot-high posts were set ten feet apart along the sides. An arched canopy rose from the tops of the posts to a height of eleven feet from the floor. The upper side of the canopy was made of black alpaca, and the finest black velvet decorated its sides with sweeping garlands of black crepe material. Sixteen huge black satin rosettes were set at the highest point of each festoon. The underside of the canopy was white flitted satin, which reflected a small amount of light on the face of the President.

While the coffin lay in state in the East Room of the White House over 20,000 people filed past in two lines, each

pausing a second to gaze upon the face of Lincoln. Robert Lincoln and other close family sat at the foot of the coffin, while Mary Todd Lincoln was locked in her bedroom attended by Elizabeth Keckley. The funeral itself was held shortly after noon on Wednesday, April 19th. About 600 guests came into the East Room. There was a cross of lilies near the head of Mr. Lincoln, beside which Gen. Ulysses S. Grant sat. Robert Lincoln sat at the opposite end of the coffin. Dr. Phineas D. Gurley, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church preached the funeral sermon. Twelve Army sergeants carried the coffin to the funeral hearse drawn by six gray horses. A contingent of USCT led the parade. As the hearse proceeded up Pennsylvania Avenue, twenty pallbearers from Congress, the military and civil life preceded it on foot. Thousands of Union soldiers filed in behind. At the end of the parade behind the dignitaries and soldiers were 40,000 newly-freed blacks.

Over 100,000 lined the route to the Capitol. Yet despite the enormous crowd, the silence was profound. The next day another 25,000 of the general public paid their last respects. Following services in Washington, the President was placed on a special train that began the 1,654 mile trip to Springfield, tracing the route Lincoln had taken in coming to Washington. Little Willie Lincoln's coffin was also on board. After funeral services for Willie in 1862, temporary entombment was made in the W. T. Carroll family vault in Oak Hill Cemetery at Georgetown. The President had visited the vault twice to have the coffin opened so that he

Continued on page 5



Rail Car to carry Lincoln's Body to Springfield

could look at him again. Father and son were reunited for the trip home.

The President was viewed in thirteen cities by more than a million people. In Philadelphia it was discovered that the face had turned black and was no longer in a proper condition to be viewed. The coffin was then closed. In Springfield

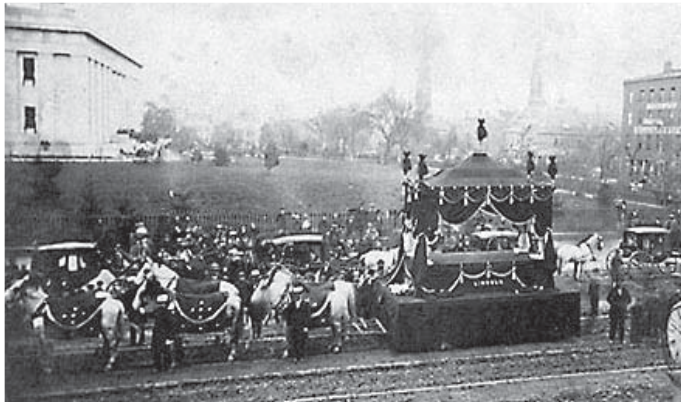


Photo of Lincoln funeral procession in Columbus

the coffin was again opened and the face was found to be almost black. The accompanying undertaker procured rouge chalk and amber from a drugstore, and applied a very thick layer to hide the skin discoloration. Public viewing then was again allowed.

The Springfield funeral procession was led by Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker to Oak Ridge Cemetery. Mrs. Lincoln remained in mourning in the White House. The President and Willie were placed in a temporary tomb. A much larger tomb was built by 1871; then Lincoln and sons Willie, Eddie (who had died in Springfield) and Tad (who died of pneumonia after returning from Europe in 1871) were placed in the tomb. The President was removed from the walnut casket and was placed in a metal one. In 1874 he was again transferred to a lead-lined red cedar coffin, which was placed in a white marble sarcophagus. Witnesses reported the body was in a good state of preservation.

On November 7, 1876 grave robbers attempted to steal the body and hold it for ransom. Federal agents infiltrated the gang however. Lincoln's coffin was removed from the sarcophagus and was placed in a basement under the tomb. On October 14, 1887 the coffins of the President and the now deceased Mary Todd Lincoln were placed in a specially constructed vault beneath the burial chamber.

The total cost of the Lincoln funeral was a staggering \$8,903.15 paid by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, Benjamin French.

Text from the Capital District Civil War Round Table Newsletter February 2013 issue.

A memorial stamp for Abraham Lincoln



Second only to the number of times George Washington has appeared on the face of U.S. Postage, Abraham Lincoln appears on U.S. Postage more than all the remaining presidents. His first appearance on U.S. Postage came exactly one year after his death.

The first American "Mourning" Postage stamp to honor Abraham Lincoln was issued on April 14, 1866, one year to the day after his death in 1865. It was a 15-cent stamp with the engraving of an image that was modeled after a photograph taken by Mathew Brady in 1861 when he was the President-elect. A little more than two million were printed. An unused stamp in mint condition now is worth \$1500.00, while a used stamp is worth \$215.00.

A 90-cent issue of 1869 displays an engraving of Lincoln that was fashioned after the same photograph taken by Mathew Brady used to model for the 1866 issue. It was issued in very limited numbers. A total of only 47,460 stamps were printed by the National Bank Note Company. A mint condition unused stamp is worth \$6000.

Today in Civil War History

Thursday February 20, 1862 Little Lincoln Lad Laid Low

William Wallace Lincoln, known as "Willie" and 12 years of age, died today at the White House, of typhoid fever, which had first attacked him on Feb. 7. The health of the President's son, interestingly enough, had parallels with that of many men in the armed services of North and South. In March of 1861 the boy had come down with measles; the same disease wreaked havoc on armies in the first year of the war. Even Robert E. Lee noted that the ailment was "mild in childhood but devastating in manhood," and many died. Willie seemed to recover well from that attack, but typhoid was a disease of polluted water, and in Washington D.C. there was hardly any other kind to be had. The Lincolns were devastated, but they were not the only ones in mourning for a son; the casualty lists from the Battle of Fort Donelson were printed in the newspapers today.

Continued on page 6

Trivia

How long was Lincoln in Gettysburg?

About 23 hours.

Friday February 20, 1863 Merchants Minting Minor Money

Difficult though it may be for us to believe today, when pennies are such a plague upon the land that nearly every store has a little dish into which the despised denomination can be thrown, small coins were greatly in demand in the days of the War. They were also in horribly short supply these days, as both the machinery to mint them and the ores from which they would normally be made were diverted to the war effort. Pennies in particular were in very short supply in the North. Merchants responded by printing and issuing what amounted to personal notes in denominations of one, two and three cents each.

Saturday February 20, 1864 Fabled Florida Fighting Furious

There was fighting in the lands of, and waters around, Florida for as long as the War of Southern Independence lasted, but there was only one "official" battle, and it occurred on this day. Federal Brig. Gen. Truman Seymour had been ashore with some 5500 men on a campaign of destruction for about two weeks now. They had landed in Jacksonville and moved inland, tearing up railroads, wrecking dams and levees, and creating as much havoc as they could manage. They had done so with relative impunity--up till today. They

were just approaching Olustee, Fla., when they were met by 5000 Confederates under command of Brig. Gen. Joseph Finnegan. Despite the slight Union edge in numbers, in the confusion of battle two units broke under fire--the 7th New Hampshire and the 8th U.S. Colored Troops--and the Federals were forced to withdraw back towards Jacksonville.

Monday February 20, 1865 Torpedoes Triggering Terrible Tribulation

Federal troops had made a successful landing at the Cape Fear River in North Carolina, in preparation for a march on Wilmington. The problem was that although they held the west bank of the river without opposition, their hold on the east side was not nearly so secure. The rebel forces were engaged in a furious project to manufacture and launch "torpedoes" into the waterway, sending some 200 of them during the night. Not really torpedoes in the modern sense of the word, these were more like waterproofed barrels loaded with gunpowder and equipped with triggering mechanisms designed to explode on contact. A few went astray and sent tree roots to prematurely meet their Maker, but most floated successfully into the Union naval forces. Several steamships were damaged severely and some smaller boats completely destroyed, but casualties from the effort were slight.

www.civilwarinteractive

December 5th Meeting... "A Sword in the Attic: Searching for Thomas Hall"

Bill Cannon did a great job of sharing the history of his ancestor, Thomas Hall with us in an interesting presentation on a local war leader. The focus was on his desire and search to find an ancestor's participation in the Union Army, his Civil War activities and life as a soldier.



January 16th Meeting... "Show and Tell"

A great meeting and a great discussion on artifacts and the interests we have in the Civil War period.

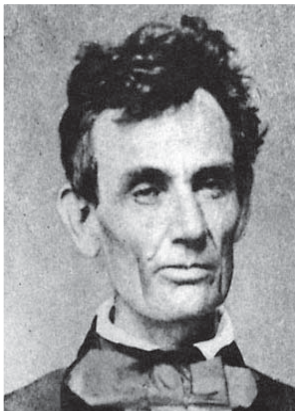
Lots of unique personal artifacts and collections - photos, bed ticking and miniature drummer boys.



Stories of ancestors who fought in the war. Personal interests in selective parts of the War. Good informative books to read. Searching and finding those heroic ancestors and CW artifacts.

The Wit and Humor of Abraham Lincoln

By Carleton B. Case



Lincoln's Love of Humor

It was once said of Shakespeare that the great mind that conceived the tragedies of "Hamlet," "Macbeth," etc., would have lost its reason if it had not found vent in the sparkling humor of such comedies as "The Merry Wives of Windsor" and "The Comedy of Errors."

The great strain on the mind of Abraham Lincoln produced by four years of civil war might likewise have overcome his reason had it not found vent in the yarns and stories he constantly told. No more fun-loving or humor-loving man than Abraham Lincoln ever lived. He enjoyed a joke even when it was on himself, and probably, while he got his greatest enjoyment from telling stories, he had a keen appreciation of the humor in those that were told him.

His favorite humorous writer was David R. Locke, better known as "Petroleum V. Nasby," whose political satires were quite famous in their day. Nearly every prominent man who has written his recollections of Lincoln has told how the President, in the middle of a conversation on some serious subject, would suddenly stop and ask his hearer if he ever read the Nasby letters.

Then he would take from his desk a pamphlet containing the letters and proceed to read them, laughing heartily at all the good points they contained. There is probably no better evidence of Mr. Lincoln's love of humor and appreciation of it than his letter to Nasby, in which he said: "For the ability to write these things I would gladly trade places with you."

Well Worth the Money

During the early years of his career as a lawyer, Abraham Lincoln traveled the old Eighth Circuit in central Illinois. Lincoln and Judge David Davis were fast friends from the beginning, and the judge always showed a keen appreciation of Lincoln's stories.

"I was never fined but once for contempt of court," says a man who was a clerk of court in Lincoln's day. "Davis fined me five dollars. Mr. Lincoln had just come in, and leaning over my desk, had told me a story so irresistibly funny that I broke out in a loud laugh. The judge called me to order, saying, 'This must be stopped. Mr. Lincoln, you are constantly disturbing this court with your stories.'

"Then he said to me, 'You may fine yourself five dollars.' I apologized to the court, but told the judge that the story was worth the money. In a few minutes the judge called me to him. 'What was that story Lincoln told you?' he asked. I told him, and he laughed aloud in spite of himself. 'Remit your fine,' he ordered."

A NOTED HORSE TRADE IN WHICH LINCOLN CONFESSED HE GOT THE WORST OF IT

When Abraham Lincoln was a lawyer in Illinois, he and a certain judge once got to bantering one another about trading horses; and it was agreed that the next morning at nine o'clock they should make a trade, the horses to be unseen up to that hour, and no backing out, under a forfeiture of \$25.

At the hour appointed, the Judge came up, leading the sorriest-looking specimen of a horse ever seen in those parts. In a few minutes Mr. Lincoln was seen approaching with a wooden saw-horse upon his shoulders. Great were the shouts and laughter of the crowd, and both were greatly increased when Mr. Lincoln, on surveying the Judge's animal, set down his saw-horse, and exclaimed: "Well, Judge, this is the first time I ever got the worst of it in a horse trade."

One Thing "Abe" Didn't Love

Lincoln admitted that he was not particularly energetic when it came to real hard work.

"My father," said he one day, "taught me how to work, but not to love it. I never did like to work, and I don't deny it. I'd rather read, tell stories, crack jokes, talk, laugh — anything but work."

Hardtack Wanted, Not Generals

Secretary Stanton told the President the following that greatly amused him, as he was especially fond of a joke at the expense of some high military or civil dignitary. When Stanton was making a trip up the Broad river in North Carolina, in a tug boat, a Federal picket yelled out, "What have you got on board of that tug?"

The severe and dignified answer was, "The Secretary of War and Major-General Foster."

Instantly the picket roared back, "We've got Major-Generals enough up here. Why don't you bring us up some hardtack?"

Where Did It Come From

"What made the deepest impression upon you?" inquired a friend one day, "when you stood in the presence of the Falls of Niagara, the greatest of natural wonders?"

"The thing that struck me most forcibly when I saw the Falls," Lincoln responded, with characteristic deliberation, "was, where in the world did all that water come from?"

Triva

What outspoken fighting man was promoted by Lincoln in spite of his having said the nation needed a military dictator?

Brigadier General Joseph Hooker.

WEB Site: <http://oldbaldycwrt.org>

Email: oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net

Blog: <http://oldbaldycwrt.blogspot.com/>

Face Book: Old Baldy Civil War Round Table

Events

“THE CIVIL WAR AND PHILADELPHIA”

Thursday - March 21, 2013
Time: 7:30 PM

Tom Gola Arena,
Hayman Center

Speaker: Doris Kerns Goodwin



Doors open at 6:30 p.m. Space is limited. Admission is free, but tickets are required. Order your tickets by March 10 to have them delivered to you by regular or campus mail. After that, you can pick up your tickets the day of the event at Hayman Center Will Call.

To reserve your tickets,
www.lasalle.edu/150/goodwin

February 23, 2013 - Saturday - 12:00pm Annual Major Octavius Catto Medal Award Ceremony at the Union League

Make a reservation now
The Union League of Philadelphia
activities@unionleague.org

Major Octavius Catto, a prominent member of Philadelphia's African American community and a soldier in the Pennsylvania National Guard, was killed in the line of duty on October 10, 1871 on South Street near his own home in Philadelphia. Major Catto was murdered by political opponents on election day as he attempted to quell violence against black voters. A military state funeral was held in his honor and was the largest since President Lincoln's six years prior. Major General Wesley Craig, the Adjutant General for Pennsylvania and the program's keynote speaker will present two serving members of the Pennsylvania National Guard, one Soldier and one Airman with the Catto Medal, the first of its kind in the Nation. All League members are encouraged to attend this historic event, and the Council asks that you consider donating tickets so that members of the military can attend at no cost.

Information: Dr. Andy Waskie 215-204-5452 or andy.waskie@temple.edu.

March 3, 2013 - Sunday - 1:30pm 'History of Palmer Cemetery and the Historic Burial Grounds of Fishtown and Kensington'

Open House! Civil War History presentation
Historian - Kenneth Milano
FREE & Open to the public!

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC MUSEUM & LIBRARY
Historic Ruan House • 4278 Griscom Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19124
(215) 289-6484

Media to confirm, call 215-289-6484

The Bullets Still Fly: A 150th Anniversary Look at the Battle of Gettysburg



Date: Wednesday March 27,
2013
Time: 6:30 PM - 9:00 PM

Description: This course will examine the three days of the battle and the individual stories from July 1-3 1863.

Meets 3/27 through 4/24/13.
Professional development available
for educators.
\$25 per 5-week course or \$50 for unlimited
courses 9/1 to 6/30.

Location: Executive Conference Room,
William G. Rohrer Center, Cherry Hill

Contact Information:
Name: Jack Pesda, Director
Phone: 856-227-7200, ext. 4333
Email: CCLRregistrations@camdencc.edu
Web: <http://www.camdencc.edu/civiccenter/>

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2013

February 20 – Wednesday “The Laughing Lincoln:
The Wit & Wisdom of Our 16th President”
Roger Arthur

March 13 – Wednesday First-person presentation
re: Clara Barton
Carol Waskie-Neumann

April 10 – Wednesday First-person presentation
re: Governor Olden
Bruce Sirak

May 22 – Wednesday Jubal Early in the Advance
to Gettysburg
Scott Mingus, Sr.

Questions to Rich Jankowski at 856-427-4022 or
jediwarrior11@verizon.net

You're Welcome to Join Us!

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia
Camden County College
Blackwood Campus - Connector Building
Room 101 Forum, Civic Hall, Atrium

856-427-4022 oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net
Founded January 1977

Annual Memberships
Students: \$12.50
Individuals: \$25.00
Families: \$35.00

President: Richard Jankowski
Treasurer: Herb Kaufman
Secretary: Bill Hughes
Programs: Kerry Bryan