

	Date/Time [PST/PDT]	From	Message
1	9/26/2009 6:37:02 AM	DAVID REEVES	I live in Gadsden Ala. We are considering starting a CWRT here. Enjoyed your web site. Can you share a copy of any by-laws or charter or any other info which may assist us that your WT may have. my email address is dndreeves@comcast.net
2	3/11/2009 1:24:42 PM	JOYCE LEWIS	"Burnside Betrayed" was a fantastic presentation by Dennie Frye at the 2009 Annual BCWRT Dinner last night. My membership check is in the mail. And one more thing--Great website, Nils.
3	7/2/2008 1:56:19 PM	PETER TRASKE Y	I'm a visitor to this site, working on a history of the 1st Maryland Cavalry (Union), and would be glad to have any help locating letters, memoirs, reminiscences by former members of that regiment. I'd also be grateful if anyone could shed light on an entry in a regimental document that appears to be a detailed recapitulation of numbers of officers and men present and absent, as well as of horses, arms, and saddles/bridles. My question regards the last column in the document, headed "General Reputation of Regt." and under which are the numbers 7, 8, 7 and 7 for Dec 1864, Jan 1865, Feb 1865 and May 1865. Do these numbers represent a relatively high or relatively low reputation? I'm not clear even about whether the document records the results of reports or inspections.
4	5/28/2008 7:27:35 AM	NILS LEHNEIS	Megan's extra posts deleted.
5	5/16/2008 1:54:44 PM	MEGAN CRAME R	sorry mine posted so many times, my computer is like that, anyway if anyone can help me they can email me at cmegal@umbc.edu thank you
6	5/16/2008 1:52:03 PM	MEGAN CRAME R	Hello, my name is Megan Cramer, I am a student at UMBC, Im trying to write a research paper on just how southern was Maryland, specifically Baltimore..I am trying to find out if it is known how many men from baltimore enlisted on the side of the confederates in the civil war. I have had no luck finding anything so far. My paper seems a bit lacking without this information and was wondering if anyone here could help me?
7	9/19/2007 9:02:40 AM	VICKI AVERSA	On behalf of Hopkins Press and Daedalus Books, I would like to invite Civil War enthusiasts to attend a free talk by author Charley Mitchell on a new Hopkins Press book, Maryland Voices of the Civil War. Gilmore's Light Ensemble will perform at the event on October 6, from 2 to 4 p.m. More information can be found at www.salebooks.com. Click on the Baltimore store photo on the lower left or at www.belvederesquare.com or by calling Daedalus Books at 410.464.2701. I hope you will join us.
8	5/1/2007 7:52:27 PM	NILS LEHNEIS	In order to attempt to eliminate spam entries in this board enter YOUR NAME in UPPERCASE ONLY from now on! If not you will receive a cryptic error message!
9	4/7/2007	Joe	Hello from Joe Topinka of Bedford,Pa. Here is the story i wrote on a battle that

6:34:18
PM

Topinka
General
Custer

is closest to your area in the civil war. You can publish it in your newsletter if you would like. I also have a couple pictures i can email over of the site I am at 814-623-4024 Joe Topinka 995 Old Rt. 220 Bedford,Pa. 5522 The 1864 Civil War Battles near McConnellsburg,Pennsylvania and Cumberland Maryland... that almost made it to Bedford,Pa. and Beyond. By Joseph Topinka of Bedford When you take a drive to Cumberland Maryland on Route 220 South someday and take the exit ramp for Route 68 west, stop midway on the exit/entrance ramp and pull off the roadway to the right side. You are now sitting in the middle of a civil war battle that occurred there on August 1st 1864. The battle was called Folck's Mills, and was named after the John Folck's Family that was living in the area. The Family Mill, Farm, and out buildings were located in the center of the main battle area. Today you can still see the remains of the Mill foundation that exists in the grassy, wooded area, of the (on ramp) to Route 68. In this area towards Evitt's Creek, you can also see the remains of the Folck's barn building that was burned during the battle. The Barn foundation is a few yards northeast of the large Mill's foundation. Other buildings in the immediate area are Folck's Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Cooper shop, the Folck's Home, and a few other out buildings. The Folck's Home and Cooper shop now reside under the current Route 68 Highway. Looking across Rt. 68 to the south you see the Motel and Restaurant now called Puccini's. The old building was the civil war era home of George Hinkle who was a farmer. Across from the Hinkle home was the Toll Booth of the Baltimore Pike. Just a few feet to the east of the Hinkle home, was the covered bridge over Evitt's Creek. To the west of the Hinkle farm, on the top of the hillside that Rt. 68 now cuts thru, was the area where the main Union Army was entrenched and waited for the confederates to arrive, for a surprise attack. Now, lets look to what almost brought the Confederates here to invade Bedford County, and Possibly burn the town of Bedford, and the Bedford Springs, if a large ransom was not met by the citizens of the area. General Lee's army was facing off with General Grants army in Petersburg, Va. General Lee had to find a way to divert Union troops away from Petersburg if he had any chance of surviving, so he devised a plan to attack Washington,D.C., and his plan temporarily worked. The confederates attacked the area near Washington and got within the city limits when the Union Army finally got refortified by 24,000 men, and fought off the Confederates. The Confederates fought a few more battles afterwards, and then fought a successful battle in Winchester,Va. (2nd battle of Kernstown) that launched them north into Pennsylvania. Once into Pennsylvania, they arrived in Chambersburg and burned the town because the townspeople would not raise enough money for the ransom that the confederates wanted, but many feel the town would have been burned anyway, because of the Union Army's burning of the Virginia Military Institute earlier in the year. After they pillaged and burned the town, they headed towards McConnellsburg to do the same thing there. It was at McConnellsburg that the Union Army caught up with the confederates and dispersed them at that point. If this would not have happened, the Confederates would have headed for Bedford and who knows what the fate of the town would have been. Instead they headed towards Hancock,Md. to elude the union forces. It was so hot at this time in july that the Union was slow in pursuing the confederates, and had lost 100 horses to heat stroke,

between Chambersburg and Hancock, Md. The confederates also asked for a ransom in Hancock but trouble within the troops was looming. Now there were Maryland Confederate troops in the ranks and they would not stand for a ransom on their hallowed home state. Just as things got out of hand between the confederates themselves, The Union Army arrived and fought them until they were out of town to the west, on the Baltimore pike. A military cannon equipped train to the south of Hancock, kept the Confederates in Maryland, and forced them west as they headed towards Cumberland Maryland on the Baltimore Pike. On August 1st 1864 the Confederates approached Cumberland Maryland on the Baltimore pike. They were slowed up at Flintstone Maryland by a small detachment of troops, but quickly brushed them aside and headed to Cumberland. General Kelly's son Tappan Kelly was in Charge of the small detachment of Union troops at Flintstone. The Union leader at Cumberland was General Benjamin F. Kelly who was stationed at Keyser, W.V. during the battle. Kelly received a telegraph from the Union Army at McConnellsburg, and at other locations, that the confederates were heading for Cumberland. General Kelly devised a battle plan, and ordered a large force 2 1/2 miles east on the Baltimore pike to meet the enemy they knew, were on their way west. The problem was that Kelly's men had never been in a battle before and McCausland's Confederates were a veteran fighting force. Local townsmen took up arms and headed out of town as the "Potomac Home Brigade Home Militia" under the command of Charles Mynn Thruston of Washington Street. Charles Grandfather was a Colonel in the Revolutionary war. The 156th Ohio headed out to meet the confederates also, but had not seen battle, and were only 100 day troops ready to muster out of service. The only veterans present were the 3 artillery cannon crews of the 1st Illinois Battery L, and they also headed out and placed their guns on top the hill just west of Puccini's Restaurant (The George Hinkle House). The rest of the untested troops deployed on both sides of the Cannons and dug in for the fight that they knew was coming. Hundreds of townspeople headed out behind the troops and took a spot on top of the surrounding hillsides to catch a glimpse of the battle. Suddenly the moment of truth had come, it was 3 o'clock and the Confederates were marching west and the first few hundred confederates had marched out of the covered bridge at Evitt's Creek when the Union opened up fire on them at point blank range! The confederates then scrambled back for cover behind the bridge and at the home of George Hinkle, and several buildings around John Folck's Mill just to the north of Hinkle's place. They began to fire back, and after a long period of fighting, almost captured the left (northern) side of the posted union troops with their sharpshooters deploying ever closer on the ridge that (is now) above the cemetery north of Interstate 68 at the Cumberland Motel building. The Confederates had 4 cannon posted close to where the Rt.220 bridge crosses over Interstate 68. They were commanded by a Texan named John McClanahan. The reb artillery was very good, but the Union soldiers were intrenched, and on high enough ground to render them almost ineffective in their shots. After 6 hours of fighting back and forth, darkness stopped the battle weary men from fighting any longer. Here is what the 156th Ohio commented on after the battle; The regiment was ordered to Cumberland Maryland to resist the rebel invasion. The unit reached Cumberland on July

31st 1864 and encamped southeast of the city on the hill. On the first of August at 1:00 p.m. the unit moved on the double quick thru the town and out the Baltimore Pike about 3 miles nearer to Folck's Mills, where it met the enemy under McCausland and Bradley Johnson. The one hundred and fifty sixth, although exposed to a severe fire of artillery and infantry, maintained itself well, and sustained but slight loss. The regiment layed on its arms at nite, but daylight showed that the enemy had retreated. General Kelly in a letter to Colonel Marker, complemented the regiment upon the steadiness of its line, and on the accuracy in which it returned the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters. Here is a soldiers letter home after the battle; I began to think you wasn't going to write. Well I have seen what they call the elephant, we had a fight last Monday. I guess there wasn't anyone killed in our regt. as I know of but there may be. We have seen a little harder times than we had in Kentucky. There was two thousand rebbles. That is the report but there is so many reports that I can't tell shure how many there was and don't know how many there was of us. There was 850 of us that I am sure of, 200 local men, and three pieces of artillery but we whiped them out. The fight commenced about three o'clock P.M. and lasted until 8 o'clock. The confederates fell back and left in the night some time. But I can't give any account how large a loss was on the other side. I tell you what, the shells came pretty close to us for a while. Our company was close to our artillery and the confederates were throwing shells at them, trying to whip them out or spike there cannon. I will try to give you a better account of the battle later. After the battle the Confederates retreated south towards Flintstone Creek and ended up crossing into West Virginia south of Oldtown Maryland. Confederate Casualties were 38 total and they had left 30 wounded and killed on the field before retreating. They also left several wagons,ammunition/cannon carriages, and other pillaged items from Chambersburg on the field and along the roads while heading south. The home of George Hinkle (the current Pucinni's Restaurant) is said to have been a hospital for the wounded soldiers on both sides, and the Union Army had very few injuries, and had 1 soldier seriously wounded. The union soldier was hit in the face near the eye with a piece of exploding cannon shell from the enemy and it entered his face and travelled downward into his throat. He was able to cough out the metal piece hours later but had no vision in his one eye. He had recovered from his wound. The Confederates had fought a few more battles as they made their way down into the Valley of Virginia. Robert E. Lee had partially succeeded in his objective to clear Petersburg Virginia of Union troops, but at a severe loss of his men and material. Here is what a traveller through the area in 1911 wrote about Folck's Mill; During the Civil War a battle took place at this point, and several Confederates were killed. The old brick and stone mill just north of this bridge still shows the holes made by Union cannon balls fired from one of the hilltops nearer Cumberland; and the large brick dwelling, still to be seen a short distance farther on, at the junction of the Baltimore Pike and the cross-over to the Bedford Road, was also struck and is considerably damaged.

----- Joe can be reached at; pumpwarehouse@yahoo.com - His Bedford County Civil War site is at www.worlds-wide-web.com/bedford.html I have more to add to this story

if room permits pictures of the old structures in the battle and etc. Last victim of the Civil War dies in Bedford, Pennsylvania by Joseph Topinka of Bedford, Pa. The Last person injured from the battle of Gettysburg died March 14 2004 in his Bedford County home. The last shot of the civil war was fired in 1930. The victim of that shot was Russel Mowry of Bedford County, who just died at the age 92. His father, Clay Mowry, then age 85 related the incident to the newspaper. The Mowry family lived near Camp Sunshine in Bedford county since 1917. They purchased the home from Frank Imler and prior to that it was owned by the Tomlinsons' who were ministers from Gettysburg. When the Mowrys' arrived at their new home, they found a souvenir that the Tomlinsons' had left at the house, after bringing it back from Gettysburg, where they attended a seminary there. The souvenir was an artillery shell filled with a cannonball. It was painted red and used as a door stop. For years the shell remained where it was as a door stop. Clay Mowry said it was July 13 1930 - a friday the 13th - when the men in the family were out farming and working in the fields around the house. At lunchtime someone mentioned that the door did not stay open anymore because the doorstop had gathered dirt and dust over the years and was topheavy, and fell over. Then the 18 year old Russell Mowry went to the doorstop and sat down and began to clean it. The older men returned to the fields to work. Suddenly we heard an explosion like we had never heard before, Clay Mowry said, it actually shook the earth. My mother in law fainted and my wife screamed! The men rushed from the field to find the boy, Russel Mowry, sitting in the grass with his left hand gone! "It had been literally blown to bits" by the exploding shell. The father took his son to doctor who could do nothing to remove the remaining parts of his hand. Russell continued to farm all of his life, even after losing another 3 fingers of his other hand to a corn picker some years later. The Mowrys' kept the remains of the shell. So ends the life in 2004 of the last victim, of the Gettysburg Battlefield, and the Civil war. Hot civil war News - Gettysburg Battlefield - Hunterstown Pennsylvania The story "Day 1" Hunterstown Pennsylvania - The first battle that changed the tide of the American civil war in the Eastern Theatre by Joseph Topinka of Bedford, Pa. Up until the morning of July 2 1863... Robert E. Lee and the confederate army had out generaleed and out maneuvered the Union army in practically every battle in the civil war, to date. Day 1 at the battle of Gettysburg was another loss to the Union cause, as the confederates arrived there, with the "fastest with the mostest" and out maneuvered the Union once again, at what seemed to be the trend, for the ages. Then came "day 1" for the Union Army, it was actually July 2nd 1863, a day that would go down in history as the Day the Union would not give, no matter what the confederates threw at them, and it all started in Hunterstown Pennsylvania. Both armies were in their entrenched positions, and it was time for the cavalry to feel for each others flanks, and screen and protect their own flanks as well, and they both clashed in a place called Hunterstown. This was the first cavalry action, of the battle of Gettysburg, where both Cavalry forces clashed under General George Custer and General Wade Hampton. Wade Hampton's confederate cavalry were supposed to protect the flank of the rebel army along the eastern approaches of the town, so that a planned assault, could take place on the Union Army, latter in the day. Instead of the cavalry being

		<p>able to do its expected mission, it got tangled up with George Custer's Cavalry and had to stay and "fight it out" in Hunterstown, instead of being further south and east of the confederate infantry lines, that were about to make the assault on East Cemetary Hill. General Lee's plans for july 2nd, were to hit the union flanks hard, so that they would either be taken, or if not taken, would be refortified with most of the Union effort, therefore leaving the center of the union line much weaker, so that by the next day, he could strike the center hard, and finally be successful. The problem unknown to him at the time, was the fact that he had miscalculated the rapid re-fortification of union center, by interior reserve troops and ordinance, that were continuously arriving on the field. The center could also be refortified much more easily than he had realized, due to its proximity to the "fishhook" and the flank and reserve troop positions, of the Union Army. Back at the battle of Hunterstown, the Union cavalry troopers were skirmishing with the confederate cavalry and had pushed the southerners, south of the town of Hunterstown, and they began to set up shop near the Gilbert Farm and recalled troopers and artillery, for the fight that was about to unfold. As Custer and his superior, "Kill Cavalry" General Judson Kilpatrick entered town, Kilpatrick set up Headquarters in the Grass Hotel at the main intersection of the town. "Kill Cavalry" as he was called, because he attacked first and planned later, killed of many a good soldier in the war, due to his rashness and George knew it was wrong, especially after his experiences at Hunterstown. Custer knew that you had to first feel out you enemy's strength and position before you committed yourself to the fight, but skirmishers had already pushed the enemy out of town, and that tricked Custer into a rash charge as he got caught up in the heat of the moment. Custer had performed well at the battle of Hanover just days earlier, but hanover had more open ground to deploy his men, and he had time to find the enemy's strength and position in that fight, but Hunterstown had a distinct disadvantage in room for the battle, as the roads were hemmed in with farm fences, so an attack was very limited in space. One thing in Custer's favor, was the fact that he took the time to deploy his artillery and reserve troops very well near the Felty Farm, hiding the artillery behind the buildings, and had men dismounted and spread across the farm fields, should he be repulsed in the charge he was about to lead personally, with his men. Custer was about to prove himself viable as a leader, and personally led the charge with the 6th Michigan, and it was a good thing Norville Churchill of the 1st Michigan not deployed for the fight, decided to tag along for the fight, as Custer led the charge and was repulsed and almost shot when he was thrown from his horse in the battle. This battle could very well be known today as "Custer's Charge" the charge that killed General George Armstrong Custer, and is very similar to a charge called "Farnsworth's Charge" that killed General Elon Farnsworth at Gettysburg's South Cavalry field. Instead, Custer's luck had saved him from being killed or captured near the Gilbert farm just south of the small town of Hunterstown, in a great cavalry clash. Unknown to Custer at the time, his old west point roommate of Cobb's Legion, was waiting on the road ahead as he made the fateful charge. His roommate had told George that they were sure to meet on a battlefield someday, and that place was called the battle of Hunterstown.</p> <p>http://www.hunterstown1863.com see the Hunterstown website for more</p>
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			details Joe Topinka as General George Armstrong Custer, along with Joe Posinski as General Jeb Stuart, with be on hand Sunday July 8th 2007 with National park service ranger Troy Harman, to tour the historic Hunterstown battlefield. Hunterstown is 4 miles Northeast of Gettysburg on the Hunterstown road off U.S. Rt. 30. for details phone 814-623-4024 Joe's George Custer website is at; http://www.worlds-wide-web.com/custermain.html
10	12/16/2006 12:43:03 PM	Earle	Jim, I did a quick search and found a little information on John Mifflin Hood. I couldn't find a pic and I don't think he was a general, but I have some interesting info. Send me an email at sawred66@yahoo.com and I'll send it to you. It's a little long for a post.
11	12/14/2006 1:56:53 PM	jim hood	I am related to John Mifflin Hood of the CSA. Can you provide me with a picture of him and a little history, I understand he was a general and wondering if you have a pic of his sword and sidearm. thanks, jim
12	10/10/2006 9:00:24 PM	Steve Bockmiller	Greetings everyone from a former BCWRT member who moved to the western part of the state... On December 2, we will be having a fundraising benefit to help restore the spar deck armament of the historic warship USS Constellation in Baltimore. The event will be held at the Maryland Theater in downtown Hagerstown, MD. The show will consist of a concert by the 28th Pennsylvania Regimental Band, followed by a showing on the big screen of "Gone With the Wind". The 28th PA Band is a recreated military band that wears Union army uniforms and plays period music on period brass instruments. They are featured in the soundtrack of the movie "Gods and Generals". Following the band, the David O. Selznick classic starring Clark Gable and Vivian Leigh will be shown on the big screen in this historic 1915 theater. Where else can you see GWTW in a theater where it could have been shown during its premier release in 1939? Tickets are \$25 (consult your tax advisor regarding how much is tax deductible). All proceeds benefit the spar deck restoration on the ship (including the purchase and installation of a 30-pounder Naval Parrott Rifle!) To purchase tickets, visit the theater's website at www.mdtheatre.org where they can be purchased online, or by phoning the theater box office at 301-790-3500. STAGE BOXES: The Maryland Theater has stage boxes like Fords Theater. Boxes are reserved for patrons willing to attend in period attire to add flavor to the stage environment. Ticket price is the same (\$25). To purchase box tickets, contact me (Steve Bockmiller) at 301-371-6311 or email me at DeBockster@aol.com These tickets are first come-first served. There are 10 boxes. 2 are already sold. Boxes seat 4 and 6. Individual seats in boxes will be sold. You need not purchase the entire box, but period attire is required to sit in the boxes. CORPORATE SPONSORSHIPS AND PROGRAM ADS: We are currently seeking corporate sponsorship in the amount of \$4000 to underwrite the production cost of this event. We have a whole package of benefits and incentives for a sole sponsor willing to step up to the plate, including free use of the USS Constellation for a party or corporate event (catering extra....rental is waived). However, we will be happy to accept smaller corporate sponsorships for portions of this \$4000 amount. We plan to sell full page advertisements in the event program for \$250 each. For more information on corporate sponsorships and program ads, contact Steve Bockmiller at DeBockster@aol.com or 301-371-6311. SPREAD THE WORD: Please assist

			us spreading the word of this event, so we can sell all 1300 tickets. If you belong to a group that has a newsletter (CWRT, SCV, SUV, historical society, reenactment group, etc.), please post this event in the "upcoming events" section of your newsletter. Any and all help along these lines would be much appreciated. Thank you for your time and consideration. Hope all is well with everyone. Steve Bockmiller
13	7/18/2006 3:28:19 PM	peter bunten	greetings. i am looking for any and all information on the McKim's (sp?) Mansion in Blatimore, used as a hospital during the Battle of Gettysburg. my great-great grandfather was sent there after being treated on the field on july 2. thanks. pabunten1@aol.com
14	5/23/2006 5:15:17 PM	Will Eggert	I've recently purchased a soldier's diary from 1863. The author is unknown. Is there a source which can tell me where General Sherman was on a certain day? I hope to at least discover the author's regiment. Thanks. Please send replies directly please.Coppifan@AOL.com
15	4/22/2006 7:02:02 PM	Lisa	I have an open book exam with very little to go on. The class (only 2 weeks) was in lecture format. I have 2 questions I would like to pose: Question 1 Compare and contrast the performance of Lee as the commander of the Army of Northern Virginia during the Maryland campaign of 1862 with his performance as commander of the ANV during the Gettysburg Campaign of 1863. State whether you believe Lee advanced or damaged the cause of the Confederacy in both instances, supporting your position with clearly stated reasoning. Question 2: Compare and contrast the performance of Gen. James Longstreet as Lee's primary lieutenant with Gen Winfield Scott Hancock's performance as Meade's primary lieutenant during the Battle of Gettysburg. Discuss the military effectiveness of both generals, citing specific examples to support your analysis. I have some ideas of where to go but would like to hear other opinions. Feel free to email me at: lisa_md@usa.com. Thanks and I look forward to your responses! Lisa
16	4/18/2006 9:14:28 AM	mona	Does anyone know if the men working in the copperworks in Baltimore would have been exempt from serving (or not expected to to serve) in the Civil War? I am thinking maybe they were needed for the War effort? Thanks! Mona cowpost@msn.com
17	4/18/2006 9:13:09 AM	Mona	Hello! I am looking for information (names & poss. hometowns) of Welsh-Americans who fought (either side) in the Civil War. I have found lists of Irish, but so far, no Welsh! Help! Thanks! Mona cowpost@msn.com
18	2/21/2006 8:17:05 PM	Nils Lehneis	Signe...How do we contact you? I have forwarded this post to some of our officers...See http://bcwrt.nalweb.net/bcwrt_officers.html for email addresses.
19	2/9/2006 3:36:32 PM	Signe Lauren	Regarding my request for a volunteer re-enactor to read and deliver some kind of certificate (that I would make) at a retiree's luncheon (who is a civil war buff), maybe it could be a Proclamation or Request from President Lincoln for his services as a spy for the Union Army? please?
20	2/9/2006 3:14:52	Signe Lauren	: I found you on the internet while searching under Civil War Re-enactors Baltimore. One of my good friends and co-workers is retiring in March. We are

	PM		<p>planning a luncheon for him but I don't know the location yet; it will be the restaurant of his choice, hopefully not far from Johns Hopkins medical campus like Fells Point or Canton. No one knows I am looking for someone who is a Civil War Re-enactor. I would love to have someone dress in Civil War uniform and come to the restaurant and maybe deliver some sort of certificate or proclamation to him (which I would make) and give you ahead of time. Maybe it would have something to do with thanking him for his efforts in keeping the history of the Civil War alive. He is a Civil War buff and a railroad buff. Do you know anyone who would do that, on a volunteer basis? I know it's a lot to ask, but you know how we feel about the Civil War and about preserving history. The retiree has worked with us for 9 years and has been everybody's best friend. If you would do this, I wouldn't tell anyone about it and I wouldn't tell anyone that I arranged it. It would be during the middle of the day"like between 11:00 - 2:00. Maybe someone who is retired, perhaps, and would have time available during the day? This would be a really special event for him. thanks so much, Signe Lauren</p>
21	12/16/2005 11:31:35 AM	Earle Hollenbau gh (editor)	The new email address is sawred66@yahoo.com
22	12/16/2005 11:29:35 AM	Earle Hollenbau gh (editor)	The email address for the newsletter is changing to
23	11/2/2005 4:09:52 PM	Doug Polaski	You might want to check Ollies Discount Stores, they have been selling books about the Civil War especially selling the OR's.
24	10/11/2005 7:37:42 AM	Bill Eggert	I'm looking for three volumes to complete my Official Records. Will also have a few duplicates if anyone is interested.
25	7/12/2005 5:32:06 AM	Greg Stiverson, President, Historic Annapolis Foun	<p>We are planning a new museum/history center for downtown Annapolis, called HistoryQuest. One story we plan to tell is about Camp Parole and we are looking for artifacts to help illustrate that story. Yesterday a local man brought in a box of bullets that he had excavated at the Camp Parole site in the 1950s. Among them are a number of Williams Cleaner Type III .58 calibre bullets. I can't find much about these bullets, except that they were used somehow to clean out the barrel of the rifle. So my questions: 1. Can anyone fill me in on the details of a Williams Cleaner bullet? 2. Why would there be so many of these at Camp Parole? Is it possible that they were less "dangerous" than a regular Minie bullet, which would explain why guards at Camp Parole were armed with them rather than the "real thing." Any help--or any other ideas about how we can illustrate the story of Camp Parole--will be much appreciated.</p>
26	5/26/2005 7:54:06	Nils Lehneis	Here's my shot at an answer to "Kay Nine's" question...seems to be true... http://www.civilwarhome.com/baltimoreriot.htm

	PM		<p>http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/mdmanual/01glance/html/symbols/song.html ...wait till the "PC Police" dig this up...a state song might be likened to a Confederate Flag... ***** Dave Henderson adds this: Paul Harvey one time had on his show that one state had as its song one that preached rebellion against the Federal Government. Yup, it was us. Most folks think it's about the British and the war of 1812, I hear. Nope, it's about the "Pratt Street Riots". Supposedly Lee's men sang it on the way to Antietam.</p>
27	5/21/2005 4:41:59 PM	kay nine (visitor)	<p>thanks for having this site! as a former marylander, now living in louisiana, i have a question. i heard that when the mass. regiment attacked the confederate sympathasizers in baltimore, that 'maryland my maryland' was written in baton rouge to mourn the dead, the blood shed by maryland citizens...is this true? i thank you in advance. i can be reached at: kaynine82@hotmail.com</p>
28	1/19/2005 6:50:13 PM	Todd Brace	<p>Hi. I have two original letters from soldiers in the Union Army. I am looking on info for one of them, I'd actually like to try to find modern day descendants and give this letter to them. Arthur Palmer, 8th Connecticut. He was a musician. Any ideas? I've contacted reenactors of the 8th Connecticut and they provided a little info about him.</p>
29	1/11/2005 8:47:16 AM	Walt Mathers	<p>Just now spied your station while aloft on cyber-glass watch. Much success to you on your new forum pages. May you grow and prosper with knowledge and understanding. 11.11.11.3.3.3. Signal Corps Association (1860-1865) & Steam Tug BALTIMORE</p>
30	1/9/2005 2:44:26 PM	Nils Lehneis	<p>This is a "single thread" discussion. If activity warrants I can implement a "multi-threaded" [subject] board.</p>
31	1/9/2005 7:56:36 AM	Nils Lehneis	<p>Use this message board to keep in touch and share useful information. What else would you like to see here?</p>