



THE GILMOR BLADE

**Those who allow the surrender of their history,
also surrender their future!**



Official Newsletter of

THE COL. H.W.GILMOR CAMP, No. 1388, SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS

September 2008

Baltimore, MD

SAVE THE DATE: SEPTEMBER 10, GILMOR CAMP MEETING

The summer is now over and its time for our efforts to be renewed. Our next meeting is on September 10th at 7:30 PM. We will again meet at the Baltimore County Historical Society. Our guest speaker for the evening is the Past President of the Maryland Division - United Daughters of the Confederacy, Mrs. Michael K. Williams [Donna]. Her topic is - - The United Daughters of the Confederacy - What, Who and How.

Using a recent short UDC DVD as a introduction Mrs. Williams will discuss this important Confederate organization, it's relationship with our organization and their objectives. They too are trying to build their membership and how to join will certainly be discussed.

For those of us who are married or have a significant other, or a daughter or sister who has the same views on the Confederacy as we have and may have an interest in an organization like ours for women, are strongly encouraged to attend.

After the normal break, we will also have a short business meeting.

Looking forward to seeing all of you!

Mike

Receive this newsletter via E-Mail

Would you like to have the Gilmor Blade days earlier in your e-mail inbox? In an effort to reduce production and mailing costs, we are now offering the option of receiving this newsletter in a PDF format. If you'd prefer to receive this newsletter in electronic format, please contact Steve Smith at mosby43@verizon.net.

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU

Each of your ancestors has a story to tell and we want to hear it. Rich Barnett has graciously volunteered to coordinate this effort. If you feel you don't have the time to write an article of your own, please contact Rich at rich.barnett@gmail.com or by phone at 410-273-1687. If you do not have lots of information, do not worry! We will share your ancestor's story whether it's a few lines or a few pages.

Charge to the Sons of Confederate Veterans:

"To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we submit the vindication of the Cause for which we fought; to your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles he loved and which made him glorious and which you also cherish. Remember, it is your duty to see that the true history of the South is presented to future generations."

Lt. General Stephen Dill Lee, Commander General,
United Confederate Veterans, New Orleans, Louisiana,
1906



September 2008

Baltimore, MD

COLONEL HARRY W. GILMOR CAMP #1388
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
JULY 9, 2008
MINUTES

The meeting was opened at 7:30 p.m. by Commander Michael K. Williams.

Camp Chaplain John Ross offered the Invocation.

Commander Michael K. Williams led us in the Pledge of Allegiance to the U. S. flag and the Salute to the Confederate Flag.

Compatriot Gene Leasure presented a reproduction Washington Monument commemorative bottle to Commander Williams in appreciation for him speaking to the Baltimore Antique Bottle Club in February 2008.

OLD BUSINESS:

Compatriot John Ross reported 341 adoptions / 332 markers from the Adopt A Confederate Program.

The Minutes of the June 11, 2008 meeting were read.

MOTION : To accept the Minutes. PASSED

NEW BUSINESS:

Commander Williams led a discussion of plans for the 2009 Maryland Division Convention to be hosted by the Col. Harry W. Gilmor Camp.

Commander Williams reported that the "Civil War" Medical Museum in Frederick will have speakers each Thursday at 7:30 p.m. The July 31, 2008 speaker will be Past National Park Service Chief Historian Ed Bearss.

Commander Williams gave an update of what had occurred regarding the Maryland Division election of Division Commander Elect Donald Beck.

Announcements:

July 19-20 Jerusalem Mills

The meeting was adjourned with a prayer at 9:28 p.m.



Civil War Center accepts donated Davis statue

Published August 16, 2008

http://www.hometownannapolis.com/cgi-bin/read/2008/08_16-08/PRI.

RICHMOND, Va. (AP) - A history center that examines the North, South and African-American perspectives of the Civil War agreed Wednesday to accept a statue of Confederate President Jefferson Davis from a Southern heritage group.

The American Civil War Center said the \$100,000 life-sized bronze likeness was being accepted with no conditions on its display, and it could end up in storage.

"The statue clearly is an iconic figure for many," said Christy S. Coleman, president of the private center on the grounds of a former munitions factory that forged cannons during the Civil War.

Despite the caveat, a spokesman for the Virginia Division of the Sons of Confederate Veterans was surprised and pleased by the statue's acceptance.

"All I can say is this blows my mind because I thought all along they weren't going to take it," Brag Bowling said.

The center offers what it bills as a balanced historical perspective on the Civil War, reflecting the Union and Confederate viewpoints as well as those of black Americans. Its 10,000-square-foot display area does not include statuary and focuses more on interactive stations.

John H. Motley, chairman of the board, said the Davis statue "has the potential" to complement the center's collection, which includes thousands of items in storage.

He said its placement in the center would be left to center staff and educators.

"It may or may not go anywhere," Mr. Motley said.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans group celebrates the South and its role in the war. When it first offered the statue this year, some suggested the Davis statute was payback for a statue of Abraham Lincoln that was dedicated near the center in 2003 amid protests.

Lexington artist Gary Casteel includes in the work a little-known but much-debated aspect of Davis' life. He is depicted with his son, Joe, and a mixed-race child, Jim Limber, who was taken in by the Davis family.

Jefferson Davis is interred at Hollywood Cemetery, where thousands of Confederate soldiers are buried in a hilly expanse overlooking downtown Richmond and the James River.

Richmond, a majority black city of approximately 200,000, has 152 outdoor sculptures depicting figures as diverse as Edgar Allen Poe, St. Francis of Assisi and Robert E. Lee, according to an inventory by the Smithsonian Institution Research Information System.



My Confederate Ancestor Major Lincoln Clark Leftwich

Co. D, 38th Virginia Light Artillery

Staff of General Earl Van Dorn

C.S. Navy

by

Steve Smith

Lincoln Clark Leftwich was the great-grandson of Augustine Leftwich, Sr., my 6x Great-Grandfather. He was born to Augustine Leftwich, III and Elizabeth Williams Clark in Lynchburg, Virginia on October 19, 1833.

Records indicate that he entered Spring Hill College (aka St. Joseph's College, established 1847) at Spring Hill, Alabama near Mobile on January 9, 1850 at age 16. His college transcript states that "He became a Catholic during the jubilee of 1851 and was in consequence much improved in every respect." His religion was originally listed as "Episcopalian, not much of any he says."

The college transcript indicates his studies as "Pretty good, Eng. Grammar, Geography & Arithmetic." Further remarks state that "He is to follow only the Commercial course. In May began Latin & greek again. Music on flute, Drawing. Did not return after vacation of 1851." Spring Hill College is a Jesuit institution later directed toward the education of African-American students.

As a young man, he travelled on a whaling ship to New Zealand, where he spent time on a sheep ranch. He later returned to sea as first mate on a Baltimore clipper. Clark Leftwich is said to have returned to Virginia in the 1850's to become the Australian agent for his father's business.

Later traveling to Paris, he attended the Ecole Polytechnique and studied civil engineering. Founded in 1794, the École Polytechnique is the most prestigious engineering school in France.

L. Clark Leftwich enlisted in Captain H.G. Latham's Battery of Virginia Artillery on February 27, 1861 as a 2nd Lt. He commanded a gun in Captain G.S. Davidson's section of artillery at 1st Manassas.

Captain Davidson reported that "From this position you ordered my second piece, under Lieut. Clark Leftwich, to advance along the turnpike and up the Sudley road. He accordingly took position about one hundred yards east of the Sudley road, bearing nearly five hundred yards north from the stone house of Mathews. From this position [he] opened upon the enemy, advancing along the Sudley road, about one thousand yards distant. He inflicted considerable injury upon them, and maintained his position until our infantry had retired. He then retired to a hill south of the turnpike, and about one thousand yards distant from and west of Robinson's house. Here he remained, firing upon the enemy until he had expended all ammunition from his limber chest. The horses of the caisson having run off, Lieutenant Leftwich came to ask me for ammunition, which I being unable to furnish him, he proceeded to the Lewis house, where he rejoined and reported to Captain Latham." Major & C.S. to Gnl. McCulloch



Major Lincoln Clark Leftwich

(continued)

In 1862, he was commended by General Earl Van Dorn for his performance at Elkhorn Tavern. Clark Leftwich was severely wounded in the chest at Farmington, near Corinth, Mississippi on May 9, 1862. He was again commended for his performance at Thompson's Station, Tennessee on March 5, 1863.

Clark Leftwich also served as Chief of Ordnance at the Montgomery Arsenal in April 1863. Unfortunately, little is known about the arsenal's detailed activities or even the exact locations of its shops. Apparently, all governmental facilities and its records were destroyed or otherwise lost after the city was surrendered to Federal Gen. James Wilson on April 12th, 1865.

Clark Leftwich later served in the 38th Virginia Light Artillery Battalion. Clark Leftwich resigned on April 27, 1864, in order to accept a commission as Lt. in the C.S. Navy. On May 13, 1864 he was captured on board the steamer C.S.S. Minnie (commanded by Captain Thomas S. Gilpin) off Wilmington, South Carolina.

U.S. Navy records indicate the Minnie was captured by the U.S.S. Connecticut on May 9, 1864. These records describe the Minnie as an "English steamer" carrying "a cargo of cotton, tobacco, turpentine, and gold [\$10,000], one of the most valuable prizes taken during the war." The "British" steamer Greyhound, taken by the U.S.S. Connecticut one day later, on May 10th, carried in addition to her cargo of cotton, tobacco, and turpentine, the famous Confederate spy Belle Boyd.

The U.S.S. Connecticut was a large side-wheel steamer built in 1861 by William Webb of New York City; purchased by the Navy July 18, 1861; and commissioned August 23, 1861 with Commander M. Woodhull in command.

One of "The Immortal 600," L. Clark Leftwich was paroled for exchange at Charleston Harbor on December 15, 1864. He requested reinstatement to the army on February 21, 1865. "I again entered the army and commanded the last pickets of Lee's army at Lynchburg."

The *Confederate Veteran* of June 1897 has two photos of "the coat worn by Maj. Clark Leftwich, of Virginia, who 'fired the first shot in the first battle of Manassas and commanded the last picket post of Lee's army at Lynchburg'. Holes in [the] breast and back of the coat indicate where a bullet tore it and passed through his lungs at the battle of Corinth. Maj. Leftwich still survives and is raising tobacco for the Lynchburg market." Major Leftwich married Miss Susan Jackson [ceremony performed by Rev. W.H. Wilhelm] in c.1866. They had no children. He was the post-war proprietor of several tobacco factories. L. Clark Leftwich retired to a farm in Amherst Co., Virginia and died on June 14, 1907. He was buried in Westminster Presbyterian Church Cemetery, Lynchburg. [Joslyn, *Biographical Roster of the Immortal 600*, p.168; Moore, *The Richmond Fayette, Hampden Thomas, and Blount's Lynchburg Artillery*, p.160.]



Museum shares Confederacy

Steve Szkotak ASSOCIATED PRESS

<http://washingtontimes.com/news/2008/aug/25/museum-shares-confederacy/>

RICHMOND | With surgical gloves, S. Waite Rawls III, president and chief executive officer of the Museum of the Confederacy, opens a large drawer in the basement of the building to reveal a display of dolls the size of children - just part of what he calls the "world's most comprehensive collection of Confederate artifacts."

Museum officials hope people will get to see more such exhibits in 2011 when they take them to three historic Virginia sites.

At any time, just 10 percent to 15 percent of the museum's holdings are on display. The rest remain tucked away in gray cabinets, stacks of boxes or, in the case of delicate flags, clear, sealed containers.

Though half of the collection will remain in Richmond, the exhibits will draw from roughly 15,000 artifacts - including such military accouterments as saddles and medals; 510 of the 13,000 known wartime flags in existence, including one stitched by Robert E. Lee's wife and four daughters; 250 uniform pieces, including the one Lee wore when he surrendered at Appomattox in 1865; and 5,000 domestic items such as serving bowls the size of small tubs.

The collection of dolls includes "Lucy Ann," which was used to smuggle quinine over enemy lines. The medicinal compound was hidden in the doll's head - a compartment revealed when her hat and hair are removed.

Mr. Rawls said the origin of each item is as significant as the overall collection, which he values in the hundreds of millions of dollars.

"How did we get all of Robert E. Lee's stuff? From his son," Mr. Rawls said. "How did we get all of Stonewall Jackson's stuff? From his widow."

Despite such an impressive collection, the number of museum visitors has declined steadily.

The museum, next to the executive mansion of Confederate President Jefferson Davis, is difficult to find amid the ever-expanding Virginia Commonwealth University medical complex, which towers over the mansion and the museum.

Interest in Confederate history has waned over the past few years, especially among newcomers and black Southerners who see no celebration in the Confederacy.

Critics have called the museum a shrine, a relic of the Old South.

The American Civil War Center, which is on the other side of downtown Richmond, is cast as a contemporary answer to the museum. It strives to present the black, North and South perspectives of the Civil War, with a greater emphasis on education than artifacts.

John Motley, chairman of the board of the Civil War Center, said he visits the Museum of the Confederacy each year because of the quality of its collection and programs.

He disagrees with the museum's point of view but said, "I think it is critical for the telling of the history of the United States that the valuable MOC collection is preserved."

Mr. Rawls is mindful of the perception, but strongly disagrees.

"We tell the Confederacy's story in depth," he said. "There are very few people who are willing to face the controversies of the Civil War, and we do."

The exhibits will be in Appomattox; Fredericksburg, where one-third of all Civil War casualties were recorded within a 20-mile radius; and Fort Monroe, a Union outpost in Hampton where Davis was imprisoned after the war.

Mr. Rawls envisions 400,000 visitors annually at the three locations and the museum, which is 10 times greater than the museum's annual visitors.



Historical group aims to preserve Civil War site

http://www.scnow.com/scp/news/local/pee_dee/article/historical_group_aims_to_preserve_civil_war_site/12480/

By Charles Tomlinson Morning News Reporter Published: August 11, 2008

The importance of Camp Reliance, a Confederate obstruction along the Pee Dee River, might have been debated during the Civil War, but not now, as government officials ensure the site's remains are preserved.

The Florence County/ Municipal Historical Commission voted unanimously Monday to request a memorandum of agreement between Santee Cooper, which owns the land today, and the S.C. Department of Archives and History to ensure that no ground-disturbing activities take place at the site.

Santee Cooper, which commissioned the archaeological survey that uncovered the Civil War site, is committed to preserving the site, which it has never planned to disturb, said Babs Warner, environmental counsel for Santee Cooper.

During the Union's blockade of Southern ports, many people worried that Union boats might go inland, where farmers produced rice for Confederate troops, said senior archaeologist Paul Avery of Mactec Engineering and Surveying, which performed the survey.

So Confederate Gen. William W. Harlee — after whose daughter the city of Florence is named — found an area along the Great Pee Dee where an obstruction and artillery could be placed, Avery said.

"This was not a popular expenditure at the time," Avery said, referencing an editorial in the Aug. 6, 1862, issue of the Marion Star that stated:

"One of the governors with some voluntary aids who know as much about military fortifications as a jackass does of Christianity, surveyed the Pee Dee swamp and finally found a bluff — the last place where (President Abraham) Lincoln or (Secretary of State William H.) Seward would ever dream of sending a gunboat and where 'Fort Finger' sprung into existence."

A Union boat that reached that point of the river likely wouldn't be big enough to carry significant artillery or troops, Avery said.

The editorial is the only instance in which Avery said he saw Camp Reliance referred to as "Fort Finger." J.F. Finger of Marion served as the foreman of carpenters in building Camp Reliance.

Slave owners earned \$1 a day per slave working on the site, while horse owners received \$5 a day per horse, Avery said.

While archaeologists have found no definitive military artifacts at the former Camp Reliance, "it doesn't necessarily mean that there weren't any soldiers there," Avery said. The ones who manned the camp likely had "the clothes they were wearing from the house and a rifle, maybe," he said.

As for the obstruction, it was made of rafts chained together and is "long gone," Avery said.

The site was originally recorded in 1981 as prehistoric. The remaining features of Camp Reliance — including trenches and magazine pits — were found when the area was revisited in 2007, Avery said.

The historical commission also designated the site as historical and supports efforts for the site's placement on the National Register of Historic Places.

Commissioner Peggy Brown introduced Monday's resolution, and commissioner Jack Dowis seconded her motion.



September 2008

Baltimore, MD

Confederate heritage honored with flag

Tuesday, August 5, 2008

Saturday afternoon, under a blistering sun in Trimble, a passionate crowd estimated at around 300 from five different states attended the Confederate Battle Flag dedication. The Gen. Otho French Strahl, Camp 176 of the Sons of Confederate Veterans at Parks Cemetery Ridge Confederate Memorial Plaza presented the flag. The site was chosen by its highly visible location adjacent to the new Highway 69 corridor that will run between Canada and Mexico.

The flag, which is 20 feet-by-30 feet, can be seen for several miles in all directions as it sits atop an 85-foot flagpole, and overlooks the Obion River Bottom. It is at the Dyer/Obion county line at State Highway 105, in Trimble. This project is part of a 'Mega-Flags' project that will place the battle flag in prominent locations across the South.

Commander Bill Foster, lifetime member of the SCV, said that the flagpole itself was \$13,000 and the flag was around \$1,200. The estimated monthly cost of maintenance and electricity will be around \$200. Funds were provided by the SCV. The flag will fly 24 hours a day, seven days a week and will be illuminated at night in the near future.

"This particular flag will last about a year before it needs to be replaced," said Foster.

The area will be landscaped and contain a granite marker from the old Richmond Theater in Richmond, Va. The marker will be inscribed to Confederate soldiers and contain the SCV charge. The Richmond Theater is where Jefferson Davis attended plays and John Wilkes Booth was a performer.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Parks II, of Trimble, donated the parcel of land. The flag is just north of where Mr. Parks' great-great-grandfather had a log cabin, and is subsequently located across from Pierce Cemetery, where 11 Confederate soldiers lie in rest.

Guests were presented with a program and CD entitled "The Truth Concerning the Confederate Battle Flag". They were also able to purchase Confederate ancestor memorial bricks that will be laid in the plaza. The 15th Tennessee, Company E, New Madrid Guards, performed the Presentation of Colors. Guest speakers were Mr. Greg Briggs, Dr. Michael Bradley and Dr. Lonnie Maness. Hamilton Parks II was the day's honoree and received a commendation award and medal.

Maness, retired UTM professor and author, spoke on the fundamental causes of the Civil War, during which he said, "We should never forget our heritage."

Following the speakers was a musket salute by the 15th Tennessee, Company E, New Madrid Guards. Then the Pillow Battery, Company K, 1st Tennessee Artillery, Camp 257, performed an artillery salute. Jan Hensley, president of the local OCR, then laid a wreath. A touching, "I Am Their Flag", was read by Dr. Bradley, Tennessee division commander of the Sons of Confederate Veterans. The Retiring of the Colors was done followed by Taps, performed by Scott Reed. Musical guest was Rick Revel, founder of Heritage Keepers of America, who performed "Dixie". Also in attendance was Dennis Strayhorn, whose great-grandfather rode with Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest.

After the ceremony, Dr. Maness noted that the flag is not a symbol of racism. "The Confederate battle flag is no more a symbol of racism than the U.S. flag, that flew over slavery for 89 years," said Maness. "Slavery was legal in all 13 colonies and the U.S. flag was not considered a racist flag. And surely the Confederate battle flag that flew for only four years shouldn't be considered as such." Also, Dr. Maness said that the Southern states were fighting for state's rights, the right to defend their homes and relatives and for the right of self-determination.

SCV commander Bill Foster stated that the flag is a soldier's flag based on St. Andrew's Cross (the national flag of Scotland), designed to distinguish it from the U.S. flag. "We, the Sons of Confederate Veterans are here to portray the South, not defend it," said Foster.

For more information concerning the Sons of Confederate Veterans visit www.scv.com or call 1-800-MYDIXIE. To purchase memorial bricks call 731-693-4469. © Copyright 2008, Dyersburg State Gazette

Story URL: <http://www.stategazette.com/story/1450398.html>



September 2008

Baltimore, MD

JEFFERSON DAVIS v. ABRAHAM LINCOLN

THE 2009 STEPHEN DILL LEE SEMINAR

Please save February 7, 2009, as a date to visit historic Charleston, South Carolina and attend the 2009 Stephen D. Lee Conference.

For all those who attended and enjoyed the Stephen D. Lee Conference at the Marriott Hotel in Arlington, Virginia, last year, I am pleased to announce that we will host another Stephen D. Lee Conference in Charleston, South Carolina. Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis will be the subject matter of this event.

While we are still working on particulars, here is the program.

Friday evening February 6, 2009

Edwin C. Bearss A Conversation with Ed Bearss: The Assassination of Jefferson Davis—The Dahlgren Raid. 8pm.

Saturday February 7, 2009

Program begins at 8:30 am.

Thomas DiLorenzo Host and Moderator

Clyde Wilson A Sacrifice for his people: Jefferson Davis's Persecution and Imprisonment

Brian Cisco Davis, Lincoln and the Rules of War

Marshall DeRosa The Confederate Experience in Constitutional Government.

Kent Masterson Brown Jefferson Davis, Constitutionalist

Donald Livingston Davis, Lincoln and Liberties

Samuel C. Smith Davis, Lincoln and Christian Faith

I hope you enjoyed your experience in Arlington. Our conference hotel in Charleston will be the Hotel Francis Marion, located in the historic downtown area of Charleston. The facility is first class and it's rates are almost identical to those of the Marriott.

Please beat the winter doldrums. Come to beautiful Charleston and take in the town while enjoying the best conference of it's kind in 2009.

Registration forms will soon be available. The hotel should be ready now to handle reservations at the discounted rate. More will be forthcoming.

Thanks for your support of Southern history.

[Brag Bowling](#)

Event Chairman



September 2008

Baltimore, MD

Maudie Hopkins was 19, he was 86 when they married

By Peggy Harris The Associated Press

http://seattletimes.nwsourc.com/html/nationworld/2008135125_hopkinsobit24.html

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — Maudie White Hopkins, who grew up during the Depression in the hardscrabble Ozarks and married a Confederate army veteran 67 years her senior, has died. She was 93.

Mrs. Hopkins, the mother of three children from a second marriage who loved to make fried peach pies and applesauce cakes, died last Sunday at a hospital.

Other Confederate widows are still living, but they don't want publicity, Martha Boltz of the United Daughters of the Confederacy said.

Mrs. Hopkins, who grew up in a family of 10 children, did laundry and cleaned house for William Cantrell, an elderly Civil War veteran whose wife had died years earlier.

When he offered to leave his land and home to her if she would marry and care for him in his later years, she said yes. She was 19; he was 86.

"After Mr. Cantrell died I took a little old mule he had and plowed me a vegetable garden and had plenty of vegetables to eat. It was hard times; you had to work to eat," she said in an Associated Press interview in 2004.

Mrs. Hopkins later married Winfred White and started a family. She was married four times. She didn't speak about her marriage to Cantrell for decades, concerned that people would think less of her. She came around four years ago after a Confederate widow in Alabama died amid claims that she was the last widow from that war.

"I didn't do anything wrong," Mrs. Hopkins said in 2004. "I've worked hard my whole life and did what I had to, what I could, to survive. I didn't want to talk about it for a while because I didn't want people to gossip about it. I didn't want people to make it out to be worse than it was."

Military records show Cantrell served in Company A, French's Battalion, of the Virginia Infantry. He enlisted in the Confederate army at age 16 in Pikeville, Ky., and was captured the same year and sent to a prison camp in Ohio. He was exchanged for a Northern prisoner, and moved to Arkansas after the war to live with relatives.

In the 2004 interview, Mrs. Hopkins referred to her first husband as "Mr. Cantrell" and described him as "a good, clean, respectable man."

Baxter County records show they were married in January 1934. She said Cantrell supported her with his Confederate pension of "\$25 every two or three months" and left her his home when he died in 1937.

The pension benefits ended at Cantrell's death, according to records filed with the state Pension Board.

She is survived by two daughters and a son.

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THE GILMOR BLADE

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Important upcoming dates!

*September 10 Harry W. Gilmor Camp
meeting 7:30 at the Baltimore County
Historical Society, Cockeysville.*