

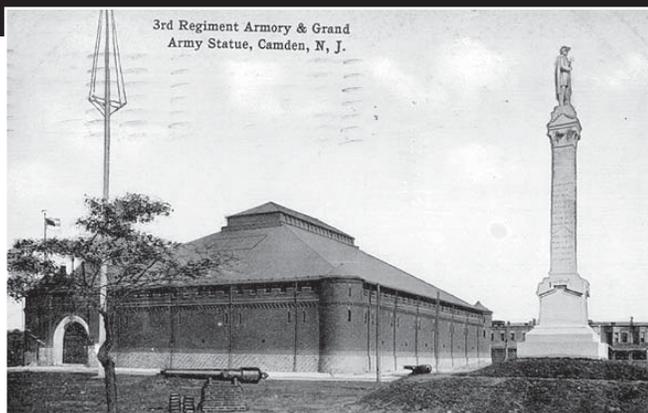
# Old Baldy

## Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia



May 10, 2012, The One Hundred and Fiftieth Year of the Civil War

## Old Baldy comes to South Jersey



Camden's Civil War Monument  
(Old Postcard)

### **Honor... Courage... Sacrifice, New Jersey Troops in the Civil War.**

The Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia is expanding into South Jersey. A meeting will be held at Camden County College on May 10, 2012 at 7:30 PM. in the Connector Building – Civic Hall, Atrium

#### **Directions on Page 7**

A history and purpose of the Round Table will be presented. An example of topics will be;

- 150th Anniversary of the Civil War in the NJ-Philadelphia area
- Battlefield Preservation
- Civil War era Education
- Books written on the time period
- NJ-Philadelphia contributions in the Civil War
- Medicine
- Hospitals
- Naval Technology
- Citizen Contributions
- Politics of the era
- New Jersey's Regimental Flags  
(History and Preservation)

*Continued on page 2*

### **Notes from the President...**

May is upon us already and there are three local teams playing hard. Last year we were preparing for **Jack Lieberman** to enlighten us on Captain Percival Drayton. Although I missed it, I heard **Arlene Harris** did a fine job as Catherine Reynolds, telling our small crowd about her brother Major General John F. Reynolds. Thank you to **Kerry** for bringing her to us. I was shivering in Appleton, WI that night at the Timber Rattlers game. There is a very good Civil War display at the Wisconsin Veteran Museum in Madison.

This month we will be hosting an informational meeting at Camden County College in Blackwood, NJ to share our storied history, determine Civil War interest and recruit some new members to our Round Table. Thank you to everyone who worked to set this meeting up and those who got the word out about it. If you know anyone with an interest in the War living in southern New Jersey please invite them to join us on May 10th. Look forward to having our members there to support our expansion effort. Saw Harry Jenkins spreading the word about our New Jersey meeting at the Neshaminy Reenactment. Old Baldy CWRT wishes happy 30th wedding anniversary to Harry and his wife.

Plan to join **Bill Holdsworth** as he places a wreath made by his wife, **Debbie**, on the grave of General Winfield Scott Hancock at the Memorial Day event at Montgomery County Cemetery at noon on May 26th. Other upcoming events include: May 12th at noon Frankford Civil War Graves Re-Dedication at Cedar Hill Cemetery; May 19th 10 am Gravesite placement of veterans' flags at Laurel Hill Cemetery; the School of the Soldier event at Allaire State Park will be on June 2-3; New Jersey Day at Antietam will be August 18th and only two more months of the "Gone for the Soldier" exhibit at Maculloch Hall.

If you will be unable to join us on the 10th, please have a safe and enjoyable Memorial Day weekend.

Thank you for your continued support of our Round Table.

*Rich Jankowski, President*

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

School of the Soldier at Allaire  
New Jersey at Antietam  
Round Table Conferences  
Battlefields, Museums  
Living History Events  
Artifact Presentations  
New Jersey Troops at Gettysburg

## America's Appeal for Help in 1863... from New Jersey

*Edited from a New Jersey WEB Site  
<http://49njrvs.tripod.com/id15.html>*

On the 15th of June Governor Curtin addressed an appeal to the Governor of New Jersey for aid as follows:

HARRISBURG, June 15, 1863  
GOVERNOR JOEL PARKER:

*This State is threatened with invasion by a large force, and we are raising troops as rapidly as possible to resist them. I understand there are three regiments of your troops at Beverly waiting to be mustered out. Could an arrangement be made with you and the authorities at Washington by which the service of those regiments could be had for the present emergency? Please advise immediately.*

A.G. CURTIN,  
Governor Pennsylvania

On June 17, Governor Parker of New Jersey promptly replied to the appeal of Governor Curtin, promising all the assistance in his power, and on that day issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER  
TRENTON, NJ  
June 17, 1863

*Jerseymen! The State of Pennsylvania is invaded! A hostile army is now occupying and despoiling the towns of our sister State. She appeals to New Jersey, through her Governor, to aid in driving back the invading army.*

*Let us respond to this call upon our patriotic State with unprecedented zeal.*

*I therefore call upon the citizens of this State to meet and organize into companies, and to report to the Adjutant-General of the State as soon as possible, to be organized into regiments as the militia of New Jersey, and press forward to the assistance of Pennsylvania in this emergency.*

*The organization of these troops will be given in general orders as soon as practicable.*

*{L.S.} Given under my hand and privy seal this seventeenth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.*

JOEL PARKER

Attest: S.M. DICKINSON, Private Secretary

The presence in the State of a number of the nine months' regiments, whose terms of service had or were about expir-

ing, caused the Governor to issue a special appeal to these troops as follows:

STATE OF NEW JERSEY  
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER  
TRENTON, NJ  
June 17, 1863

*Soldiers! The Governor of Pennsylvania has requested your services to assist in repelling an invasion of that State. Your term of service has expired. You have performed your duty and your gallant conduct has reflected honor on yourselves and the State that sent you forth.*

*It will take time to organize and send other troops to the aid of Pennsylvania. You are already organized and drilled. The hard service you have seen in Virginia has made you veterans - far more efficient than new troops can possibly be.*

*I regret any necessity that may detain you from your homes, but can this appeal from a sister State, in her hour of danger, be disregarded?*

*Your State and United States pay will be continued. You will not be required to go out of the State of Pennsylvania, and will return as soon as the emergency will admit. Your response to this appeal will add to the fame you have already achieved.*

JOEL PARKER

## New Jersey Units at the Battle of Gettysburg as of June 30, 1863

### The First & Second NJ Brigades

The First and Second New Jersey Brigades suffered greatly from sickness brought on by exposure during the Peninsula Campaign. When added to the casualties suffered,

the losses by death due to illness, those killed in action, death due to wounds received during battle or the discharges made necessary by disabilities of varied types, the percentage of waste during the past two years proved to be immense.

### The First NJ Brigade

On June 30, 1863, the First New Jersey Brigade accounted for 1,849 of its men. A loss of 3,136 of the 4,985 men who were originally mustered in.

In a letter to his father, Josiah Grimes of the 15th New Jersey described the hardships endured by the men of his company during their march on the to Gettysburg.

"The road was very dusty,"

Continued on page 3



First New Jersey Brigade Monument

related Grimes, "and it was a hot day, but still they marched on. We had scarcely any rest and the men began to fall out one after the other until there were scarcely any men left in the regiment. ... Our whole company fell out, Lieutenants, sergeants and all ... After a while they had to halt to let the men catch up."

First New Jersey Brigade Monument Details



Chaplain Alanson Haines of the 15th New Jersey, in his narrative history of the regiment, offered a vivid description of the difficult conditions that confronted the Bluecoats. "Who can tell what a march it was?," recalled Haines. "None who were on it would ever consent to make it over again. With the previous fatigue, and the dust, and the heat, human nature could not endure it. The men fell out in squads; some fainted, some were sunstruck. The aides came riding back from ... [General Wright], repeating orders to close up the ranks and hurry on the battalions. So the column was forced on and on, until only one man in ten remained with the brigade."

Colonel Edmund Halsey, commanding the 15th New Jersey, upon learning the location of Lee's army, suddenly understood the "mysterious movements" of the Army of the Potomac. Edmund Halsey of the 15th New Jersey described the scene that greeted the Bluecoats. As they marched through the towns to the north, "The citizens," recalled Halsey, "especially at Littlestown were very kind. Large pails of cool water were kept on the horse blocks in which the men could dip their cups as they passed along. Citizens were seen carrying off the wounded in buggies. The band struck up going through this village and the marching of the men was perfect throughout the brigade and their spirit was excellent."

On July 2 at two o'clock in the afternoon the advance brigade of the Sixth Army Corps came upon the field and at 6 p.m. The entire Corps had reported after a forced march variously estimated at from thirty to thirty-five miles. The Sixth Corps had done some remarkable marching during the past three days and with their presence on the field, the entire Army of the Potomac was now at hand. The First New Jersey Brigade reached the battlefield at 4 p.m. The brigade with its Corps had marched fifty-five miles in three days, bivouacking on the night of June 30 at Manchester after a march of twenty-three miles on that day. The brigade was encamped in a meadow near the town and the tired weary men sought their soft and rich beds at an early hour expecting to have a good nights rest, but it was not to be. About 10 p.m. the camp was suddenly aroused by the shrill, clear notes of "Assembly". Every man jumped to his feet and seized his arms. Soon the order came to march and the "Forward" sounded. The order had been to march to Taneytown and the men in line noticed that the column was countermarching on the same road they had gone over. The column turned into the broad Baltimore pike and headed westward. All night long the steady tramp, tramp, tramp was kept up and when daylight broke, the march



State of New Jersey Memorial Bench July 1, 1963



was still continued. There was no halt for coffee or breakfast, but no one murmured or complained. And on they went until about 1:00 when to the joy of everyone the head of the column was

seen filing into an open field. This meant coffee and a little rest.

Long lines stretched across the field and the smoke from small fires rose into the sky, but hardly had the rear of the column gained its place to rest before a horseman was seen coming at full speed down the pike. His horse with white foam from its mouth told of its mission of urgency. Riding to General Sedgwick he delivered his dispatch, "The Corps is wanted at Gettysburg in the shortest possible space of time. "A thrill went into the hearts of the men. Coffee in various stages of brewing was emptied onto the ground. Stacks were broken and from mouth to mouth was heard, "Our comrades at the front want us."

Away the column went and on gaining the pike, the stride of the men in their eagerness to get forward kept the officers' horses on a dog-trot. Ten miles were passed over and Rock Creek was reached but one mile from the line of battle. A short halt to fill canteens was made. Thirty-five miles in eighteen hours.

Colonel Penrose recalls what transpired when they reached Rock Creek:

"We had arrived none to soon. Our troops had been repulsed at almost every point, the fate of the army trembled in the balance. Canteens had hardly been filled when the order came to cross. The bluffs on the opposite side were steep, the water deep, but nothing could stop those brave men. In we went, and up the steep ascent on



Fourth New Jersey Regiment Train Guard Monument

the other side. I was leading the brigade with the gallant 15th. Hardly had I reached the level ground beyond when Captain Whittier, personal aid-de-camp to General Sedgwick, rode up in great haste and saying to me, Penrose, for Gods sake get to the front as quick as you can; cut loose and follow me, everything is gone to the devil! I put the men on dog trot. Meeting a column crossing our track I gave the order to close up and cut through it, which was promptly obeyed. I followed on and came into line just in rear of the Third

## Today in Civil War History

### Friday May 10, 1861 Mutinous Missourians Make Melee

Missouri, as a border state, contained assets greatly desired by both sides. Today one Capt. Nathaniel Lyon, with Frank Blair's Home Guard troops, marched in and captured the St. Louis Arsenal from a "guard" of 700 Southern sympathizers. As they marched the Southerners through the streets to captivity a riot broke out. Someone in the crowd fired at the troops; the troops fired back, killing 28 civilians. Two non-combatants who just happened to be in town that day were nearly killed in the shooting: William T. Sherman, walking with his son and brother-in-law, and Ulysses S. Grant, colonel at this point of the 21st Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

### Saturday May 10, 1862 Federal Fleet Faces Folly

A Federal flotilla of seven ironclad ships, under overall command of Capt. Charles H. Davis, was travelling the Mississippi River just north of Ft. Pillow, Tenn., when it was set



Arlene Harris



April 12th meeting

### "Courage... Honor... Sacrifice"

**Arlene D. Harris** spoke in the first person as Catherine F. Reynolds; the sister that John F. Reynolds was closest to through-out his life. We were given a personal look into his life and his military career that made him the great success he was to his family and his country. His love for a woman and his courage in combat. Why he turned down the President twice to lead the Army of the Potomac. His quick decision at the beginning of the battle of Gettysburg that set the stage for the victory of that battle. If we have the chance we should have Arlene come back and give her presentation again for those who were not there and for us who were to absorb more about the man.

upon by the Confederate River Defense Fleet. The CRDF was more impressive in name than in either equipment or discipline: they had eight ships, but none of them were armored. They attacked anyway, and managed to ram and sink two Union ships, Cincinnati and Mound City. Four of the eight CDRF vessels were disabled, but Montgomery withdrew to Memphis anyway.

### Sunday May 10, 1863 Stricken Stonewall Sadly Succumbs

Eight days ago, as dusk fell in the northern Virginia area known as the Wilderness, Confederate troops had fired at a party approaching them post in the gloom, thinking they were Yankees. Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson had been hit in the arm and other places. He was taken to a small house south of Fredericksburg, where the arm had been amputated. The surgery was well done and was healing nicely, but pneumonia had set in, and today he is said to have said, "Let us pass over the river and rest in the shade of the trees," and died.

### Tuesday May 10, 1864 Confederate Concentration Contains Corps

Three corps of the Army of the Potomac—Hancock's, Warren's and Wright's—concentrated their attack on the Army of Northern Virginia near Spotsylvania Court House today. The Southerners were formed in a salient called the "Mule Shoe" and heavily entrenched. The Northerners fought up to the center of Ewell's lines and pierced it briefly, but could not hold. They withdrew and dug trenches of their own.

[www.civilwarinteractive.com](http://www.civilwarinteractive.com)

Continued from page 3 - "New Jersey at Gettysburg"

Regulars, who were on the right of the Fifth Corps—our lines had been drive to the crest of the hill. The situation was everything but encouraging. Regular formation of the troops engaged there was none. Every man appeared to be fighting on his own hook, but with a determination not to yield one inch further. An incident occurred just at this time, which in my opinion had great weight in the result of that days fight. As I went into line a man approached me having as a prisoner a Confederate colonel mounted. The man asked me where headquarters were. I pointed out the corps flag in a field to the rear. The colonel then addressed me as follows: For God sake, how big is this-Catholic corps? (having reference to our corps badge, a Greek cross.) I answered Why?) He replied, You were thirty miles from here last night. We saw your colors (corps) coming over the hill, and the orders for our reinforcements to be pushed in were countermanded. It will thus be seen that our timely arrival checked a movement that, had it been made, would have given them the crest of the hill, and cut our army in two. As soon as my line was formed it was moved forward. Going over the weary and worn out troops in our front, down the hill, we went at a thundering pace, driving everything before us, across the swamp at its foot, through the woods, never stopping until we reached a house just on the edge of the wheat-field, where the enemy made a decided stand. Here also stood an entire battery, every horse killed. The enemy had captured it in the afternoon, but had had no time to take it from the field. Here I halted, as night was coming on, and I could see none of our troops on my right or left. Covering these guns with our rifles, I deployed two companies to my

Continued on page 5

right before I made a connection with our troops, finding them to be part of General Wheatons command which had gone in on my right. Six companies were deployed to my left before finding any one to connect with; it was then, if I remember right, with the Twelfth Regulars. Here we lay all night, but at the first peep of day I advanced and took the house and secured the battery. In this position we remained until about 12 p.m. of the third when I was relieved by the Third Regulars, and after considerable search found and joined my brigade about 3 p.m. In the last days fight the brigade was not called into action, and the 15th was the only regiment of the brigade that took part in the fighting on that memorable field. The advanced position gained on the night of the second by the 15th was the same that had been occupied by the 3rd Corps and from which they had been driven, speaks louder than words for their gallantry. Their steadiness under most trying circumstances, speaks volumes for the discipline for which the regiment was noted, and thus ended our share, of no insignificant value, in the turning and decisive battle of war."



*Sixth New Jersey Infantry Regiment Monument*

On the march back to Virginia, there were several other skirmishes with the enemy and the total casualties in the several regiments being reported on July 18 were 1 killed and 16 wounded.

### **The Second NJ Brigade**

The Second New Jersey Brigade was composed of the 5th Regiment under the command of Colonel Samuel Star, the 6th Regiment commanded by Colonel James T. Hatfield, the 7th Regiment commanded by Colonel Joseph W. Revere, the 8th Regiment under the command of Colonel Adolphus J. Johnson and Battery "B", First NJ Artillery commanded by Captain John E. Beam.

This Brigade was assigned to Hooker's Division and otherwise known as "Hooker's Old Guard". It formed the Third Brigade, Second Division of the III Corp. It was commanded by Colonel Star of the 5th who was the senior officer.

In the aftermath of the Battle of Chancellorsville, the III Corp was reorganized into two Divisions, The Second NJ Brigade with the Second New Hampshire replacing the discharged Second New York, remained in the Second Division, now commanded by Brigadier General Andrew A. Humphreys.



*Eight New Jersey Infantry Regiment Monument*



*Seventh New Jersey Infantry Regiment Monument*



*Colonel Louis Francine killed July 2, 1863*

### **5th Regiment NJ Vols. Infantry**

The 5th NJ originally mustered in a total of 861 men, 38 officers and 823 enlisted men. On June 30, 1863, the 5th NJ would account for 15 officers and 206 enlisted men, a total of 221 men.

On the morning of July 1, 1863, General Sickles received orders from General Meade to fall back into position on the Pipe Creek line of battle. However, Sickles soon learned the I and XI Corps, which with his own comprised the left wing of the army, were engaged with enemy and he promptly moved his men toward the sound of action. General Sickles had only taken command of the III Corp a few days previous and was naturally anxious to face the enemy. Detaching De Troiband's brigade from Burney's Division and Burling's Brigade which was composed of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th New Jersey Regiments, 115th Pennsylvania and 2nd New Hampshire from Humphrey's Division with to remain at Emmitsburg, General Sickles moved forward with Burney's Division reaching the battlefield and was positioned on the left of the I Corp.

On July 2, 1863, Colonel Sewell of the 5th NJ, reporting to General Humphrey's, was ordered to relieve the 63 PA on picket duty on the Emmitsburg Road and when arriving were deployed as skirmishers. The right of the regiment rested at the white house, the left extended to the barn on the Emmitsburg Road, with the line covering the entire front of Humphrey's Division. The 5th became subject to severe artillery fire for a full hour when Barksdale's Brigade appeared on the left and in the front of the position occupied by the 5th.

Seeing this, Colonel Sewell at once notified General Humphreys of Barksdale's arrival and after examining the ground was quickly convinced that the only place to check the attack was on the road and the crest of the hill which they held. Barksdale's infantry pushed the left of the line of battle in such strong force driving in the troops on Sewell's left. With the flank of the 5th NJ becoming exposed, the left flank fell back and Barksdale's infantry now occupied the land which was occupied just moments ago by the



*Fifth New Jersey Infantry Regiment Monument*

5th NJ. Sewell and the 5th held their new position firmly expecting advancing support from his rear. But none came to his aid.

The 5th NJ was now severely compromised. It was exposed to a combined musketry and artillery fire which was impossible to with stand. It was quite apparent that to remain would mean annihilation or capture. Sewell rallied the 5th NJ on the right, withdrawing it from its compromised position, while at the same time covering Seely's Battery which was now firing while in retreat. As the 5th NJ fell back in good order and amid terrible musket and artillery fire, it was noticed that Humphrey's line was changing front to his rear and right as to connect with the First Division which was forced to abandon its position.

The 5th NJ fought gallantly and confronted overwhelming numbers. Colonel Sewell was hit by a musket ball, acting Major Victor M. Healy was hit with a shell and Captain E. P. Berry, acting Adjutant, was seriously wounded causing his leg to be amputated, thus causing his death on July 6, 1863. Of the 221 officers and enlisted men who marched onto the battlefield at Gettysburg, only 127 survived.

The Second New Jersey Brigade was highly praised by General Burney who wrote,

" I cannot estimate too highly the services of the regiments from Burling's Brigade, Second Division, 5th, 6th, and 7th Regiments, NJ Volunteers, Infantry. These regiments were sent to me during the contest and most gallantly did they sustain the glorious reputation won by then in former battles.

General Humphreys, who commanding the Second Division of the III Corp wrote,

"Colonel Sewell reported to me and relieved the pickets of General Graham's Brigade on my left, some of which extended over a part of my front. This regiment had been posted but a short time when a most earnest request was made by a staff officer of General Sickles that another regiment should be sent to support General Burney, At this moment, Colonel Sewell sent me word that the enemy was driving in my pickets and was advancing in two lines to the attack.



Eleventh New Jersey Infantry Regiment Monument



Twelfth New Jersey Infantry Regiment Monument



Twelfth New Jersey Infantry Regiment Monument Detail



Twelfth New Jersey Infantry Regiment Monument



Thirteenth New Jersey Infantry Regiment Monument



First New Jersey Cavalry Regiment Monument



First New Jersey Artillery Battery A Monument



First New Jersey Artillery Battery B Monument

"Seeley's battery had now opened upon the enemy's infantry as they began to advance, Turnbull's battery was likewise directed against them, and I was about to throw forward somewhat the left of my infantry and engage the enemy with it when I received orders from General Burney (General Sickles having been dangerously wounded and carried from the field) to throw back my left and form a line oblique to and in rear of the one I then held and was informed that the First Division would complete the line to Round Top Ridge. This I did under a heavy artillery and

infantry from the enemy, who was advanced on my whole front.

"At the time Colonel Sewell's regiment returned to the line, having maintained most gallantly its position on picket with very heavy loss. Colonel Sewell was severely wounded soon after. His regiment rejoined the main line.

Such was the formation of the line of battle.

"The President announces to the country that news from the Army of the Potomac, up to 10 P.M. of the 3rd. is such as to cover that Army with the highest honor, to promise a great success to the cause of the Union, and to claim the condolence of all for the many gallant fallen. And that for this, he especially desires that on this day, He whose will, not ours, should ever be done, be everywhere remembered and revered with profoundest gratitude." July 4, 1863 announcement from War Department following news from Gettysburg

### Directions to the Blackwood Campus

#### From Camden/Philadelphia:

1. Follow Route 42 South, taking Exit 7b.
2. At the roundabout, stay to the left and follow left onto Zimmerman Road.
3. At the traffic light, turn left onto College Drive
4. Proceed to second roundabout on College Drive.
5. At second roundabout, stay in right lane.
6. Camden County College entrance is to your right.

#### From Route 295 (Northern Areas):

1. Take Route 295 South. Exit at Route 42 South toward Atlantic City Expressway.
2. Proceed exactly as above (From Philadelphia/Camden). From Cherry Hill/ Voorhees/Marlton:
  1. From Route 70, take Springdale Road south 9 miles (note that the road name changes to White Horse Road, Laurel Road, College Drive) until the traffic light at College Drive and Peter Cheeseman Road.
  2. Turn left onto Peter Cheeseman Road; the College is on the right.

#### From the South Jersey area:

1. Take Route 42 or the Black Horse Pike North.

2. Exit at the Route 168/Blackwood/Sicklerville exit.
3. Turn left at the bottom of the ramp onto Sicklerville Road.
4. Turn left at the first traffic light (onto Hickstown Road).
5. Turn left at the first traffic light (onto Peter Cheeseman Road).
6. The entrance to the college is on the left.

#### From the Atlantic City Expressway:

##### (Option 1)

1. Exit the Expressway at Exit #44.
2. Stay in the right lane and take the first exit (Route 168/Blackwood/Sicklerville).
3. Proceed exactly as above (from South Jersey Area).

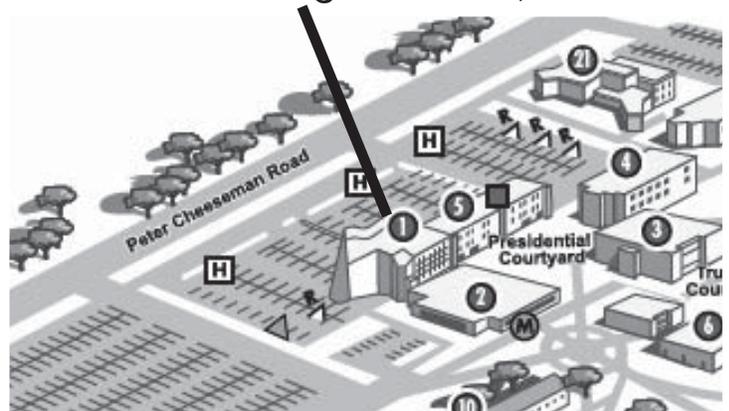
##### (Option 2)

1. Remain on Atlantic City Expressway to the end where it merges onto Route 42 North.
2. From Route 42 take Exit 7b.
3. Follow the roundabout straight onto Love Road.
4. At next roundabout travel straight across College Drive into the College's entrance.

#### From the NJ Turnpike:

1. Take exit 3 and follow the ramp to southbound Route 168 (Blackwood/Atlantic City).
  2. Remain southbound on Route 168 for 4 miles to Route 42 interchange. Proceed onto Rt. 42 South.
  3. Follow Route 42 South to Exit 7B.
- Follow directions "From Camden/Philadelphia."

### Connector Building – Civic Hall, Atrium



## Homefront Heroes...

### "Cornelia Hancock" (1839-1926)

#### Independent New Jersey Nurse

Article, Photos  
by <http://civilwarwiki.net/>  
and "Women at Gettysburg"

Cornelia Hancock, a Quaker from New Jersey, answered the call for nurses at Gettysburg. At age 23 she was quickly immersed in the horrors of war, which she relayed to her relatives in descriptive, heartfelt letters. After only days of helping the wounded at Gettysburg, Hancock wrote her sister, "I feel assured I shall never feel horrified at anything



Cornelia Hancock  
(Sketch)

that may happen to me hereafter."

"It took nearly five days for some three hundred surgeons to perform the amputations that occurred here, during which time the rebels lay in dying condition without their wounds being dressed or scarcely any food... The Air is rent with petitions to deliver them from their suffering," the compassionate nurse wrote of the wounded and dying. While helping at Gettysburg, Hancock described



Army Nurses  
at Gettysburg  
reunion.  
Cornelia Hancock  
2nd from left.

her own conditions: "I am as ... dirty as a pig and as well as I ever was in my life - have a nice bunk and tent about twelve feet square. I have a bed that is made of four crotch sticks and some sticks laid across and pine boughs laid on that with blankets on top. It is equal to any mattress ever made."

Hancock's skills as an organizer as well as her ability to raise supplies made her a very valuable nurse/ In mid - 1864 large numbers of wounded called her south to Virginia. Hancock grew totally disgusted by the carnage wreaked by General Grant's tactics, writing, "The idea of making a business of maiming men is not worthy of a civilization."

The pitiful conditions at the Contraband Hospital in Washington D.C., spurred Hancock to try to help the plight of freed slaves after the war. She opened the Laing School for Negroes in South Carolina, where she taught for 10 years before moving to Philadelphia. There, Hancock helped found the Children's Aid Society and Bureau of Information; she dies in 1926.

## Dear Civil War Buff:

- Do you want** to experience Robert E. Lee's first victory as a general ---150 years to the minute from when it occurred?
- Do you want** to follow the incomparable Ed Bearss as he leads a tour at Second Manassas?
- Do you want** to hear Mr. Bearss evaluate the role of what many call the finest combat Brigade in Longstreet's Corps --- the Texas Brigade?
- Do you want** to learn about the Confederate Potomac defenses in 1861-62 by accessing original sites on Marine Corps Base Quantico?
- Do you want** to see items from the Museum of the Confederacy collections not seen in over 40 years?

### With Hood's Texas Brigade in Virginia Earning their Reputation, 1861-1862 Sesquicentennial Tour - June 26-29, 2012

Join Ed Bearss, Susannah Ural and other Noted Historians  
3+ days, including 3 lunches and 3 dinners, is only \$595.

A block of rooms at Country Inns & Suites at Ashland, VA has been set aside for tour participants at \$89.99 per standard room per night. Reservations: +1 (800) 830-5222 US/Canada Toll-free. Telephone: +1 (804) 798-7378.

Deposit Deadline: \$100 due May 1st, 2012  
Final Payment Deadline: due May 15, 2012

For more information or a detailed itinerary and registration packet, visit website: <http://www.hoodstexasbrigade.org/> You may also contact: Ann Oppenheimer at [oppenheimer.ann@gmail.com](mailto:oppenheimer.ann@gmail.com). Or call her at Cell 210-857-6420 \* Home Phone 210-545-6420. Alternate telephone: Martha Hartzog 512/431-2682.

## Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2011/2012

May 10 - Thursday  
"Old Baldy comes to South Jersey"

Meeting to be held at the Camden County College  
Blackwood Campus

June 14 - Thursday  
"Elizabeth Duane Gillespie  
and the History of Flag Day"  
Historian: Kerry Bryan

All meetings, unless otherwise noted,  
begin at 7:30 PM  
in the Sando Room of the UNION LEAGUE,  
Broad & Sansom Streets in Philadelphia.  
Questions to Steve Wright at 267-258-5943 or  
[maqua824@aol.com](mailto:maqua824@aol.com)

Members go out to a local restaurant  
for dinner at 6:00 P.M.  
Applebees on 15th Street between Walnut and Locust

*You're Welcome to Join Us!*



## The 150th Civil War History Consortium in the Philadelphia Area

Keep up with the 150th Civil War activities  
in the area contact: Laura Blanchard  
Philadelphia Area Consortium  
of Special Collections Libraries  
Civil War History Consortium of Greater Philadelphia  
215-985-1445 voice  
<http://www.pacscl.org>  
<http://www.civilwarphilly.net>

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

856-427-4022 [oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net](mailto:oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net)  
Founded January 1977

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

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

WEB Site: <http://oldbaldycwrt.org>  
Email: [oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net](mailto:oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net)  
Blog: <http://oldbaldycwrt.blogspot.com/>  
Face Book: Old Baldy Civil War Round Table