

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

July 8, 2021

The Civil War: April 12, 1861 - August 20, 1866

"The Great Partnership: Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and the Fate of the Confederacy"

Dr. Christian B. Keller



Join us at 7:15 PM on Thursday, July 8, for an online web conference (no physical meeting). Members will receive **ZOOM** dial-in instructions via email. This month's topic is **Dr. Christian B. Keller** on "**The Great Partnership: Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and the Fate of the Confederacy**"

Why were Generals Lee and Jackson so successful in their partnership in trying to win the war for the South? What was it about their styles, friendship, even their faith, that cemented them together into a fighting machine that consistently won despite often overwhelming odds against them?

The Great Partnership has the power to change how we think about Confederate strategic decision-making and the value of personal relationships among senior leaders responsible for organizational survival. Those relationships in the Confederate high command were particularly critical for victory, especially the one that existed between the two great Army of Northern Virginia generals.

It has been over two decades since any author attempted a joint study of the two generals. At the very least, the book will inspire a very lively debate among the thousands of students of Civil War history. At best, it will significantly revise how we evaluate Confederate strategy during the height the war and our understanding of why, in the end, the South lost.

Since 2011, Dr. Christian B. Keller has been Professor of History in the Department of National Security and Strategy at the United States Army War College, Carlisle,

PA, where he teaches courses for senior leaders on the theory of war and strategy, national security policy and strategy, and the American Civil War. In 2017 he was named the General Dwight D. Eisenhower Chair of National Security.

Previously, he served as Professor of Military History for five and a half years at the Army Command and General Staff College, Ft. Belvoir, VA, and has also taught at numerous civilian institutions, including Shippensburg University, Gettysburg College, Dickinson College, and Washington and Lee University. In 2001-2002, after completing his Ph.D, Dr. Keller was a Fulbright Professor of American History at the University of Jena, Germany.

A native of Carlisle, Dr. Keller lives with his wife, Kelley, in an antebellum house that witnessed the occupation of Carlisle Barracks by Confederate troops at the end of June 1863.

Notes from the President...

July brings us heat, humidity and history. Hope everyone enjoyed a safe Independence Day and Vicksburg anniversary weekend. I spent mine visiting three new ballparks in Virginia and North Carolina. This is the third July in a row we will be hosting a ZOOM presentation. Two years ago, it was **Sarah Kay Bierle** from California on the Hancock family and last year **Roseann Bacha-Garza** from Texas told us about the Civil War on the Rio Grande. We were proud to have Roseann officially join us earlier this year. Welcome to **Ellen Higgins** who joined us in June.

Last month, **Jeffery William Hunt** visited from Austin, TX and gave us a fine review of the action in Virginia in the Fall of 1863 with some very good maps drawn by his wife. He is very knowledgeable on this part of the War. If you were unable to join us, you can watch the recording from the link on our website. This month **Dr. Christian Keller**, from the Army War College, will be stopping by to tell us about the

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partnership between Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. Invite a friend to join us for what will be an interesting post presentation discussion.

Based on the success of the May birthday picnic, we are planning another one on August 14th in New Jersey for members and guests to gather outdoors. Watch for more details coming out soon. As you will recall our round table is hosting the **CWRT-Congress conference at the College in Blackwood on September 18th**. The Congress requests several volunteers to assist on that day. Please review the box explaining the tasks to be completed and let me know if you are interested in helping out that day. We now have an option on the membership page on our website for on-line payment/renewal of dues.

Thank you to **Jim Heenehan** and **Talon Lauriello** for interviewing members and writing profiles for our upcoming newsletters. You will be able to learn about some of our fellow members through the rest of the year. **As you know we are in our 45th year and will be commemorating with a luncheon on January 15th at the Adelpia Restaurant**. The team will begin planning soon, let us know if you want to help. We did not get the grant from the New Jersey Council for the Humanities. The project team is working on a scaled down version to distribute maps to history societies and colleges in Southern New Jersey. More information will be available soon about opportunities to participate in the project. **As we approach the goal for our fundraiser for the Slaughter Pen Farm maintenance, we will be fundraising for this project next.**

Upcoming events include the **Society of Women and the Civil War virtual conference July 24-25, see page 13 for registration details**. This Fall our display team will be out in the community at several events. These include the **Soldiers Weekend at Fort Mott on September 25-26** and the **Civil War Weekend in Mullica Hill on October 9-10**. If you would like to take a two-hour shift to staff our table, let us know at monthly meeting or drop us an email. Planning for our Western Theater Symposium (April 29-30) will resume this month. **Tom and Sean** will be following up to those who previously volunteered. They are also looking for more folks to assist in making it a grand event for our guests.

Be sure to follow Flat Old Baldy's adventures on our Facebook page as well as other posts being shared.

Stay cool and hydrated. Join us on the 8th for fellowship, scholarship and discussion.

Rich Jankowski, President

Today in Civil War History

1861 Monday, July 8

Far West

The Confederacy moves to take control of New Mexico territory, appointing General H.H. Sibley to command. His task is to force the Federals completely out of the Southwest.

1862 Tuesday, July 8

Eastern Theater

Lee's army continues to move back toward Richmond. A cavalry screen prevents McClellan from learning of its departure.

Trans-Mississippi

The struggle in Missouri continues, with a minor skirmish being reported at Black River in that state.

1863 Wednesday, July 8

Eastern Theater

The first train-loads of wounded are shipped out of Gettysburg. Local farmers charge exorbitant rates to carry wounded men to the station, and the railroad company dumps the injured in filthy cattle cars. Army medical officers protest vehemently and this appalling behavior is soon checked.

Western Theater

Port Hudson surrenders. By order of General Banks, General Gardner's sword is returned to him in recognition of his brave defense. Of the 6000 defenders, only half were still fit to be in the line, and supplies of food and ammunition were all but exhausted. They also surrender 20 cannon and 7500 rifles.

1864 Friday, July 8

Eastern Theater

Early's men pass through the gaps in South Mountain in three columns. General Lew Wallace gathers a scratch force of troops at Frederick, Maryland.

Western Theater

Sherman's left wing under Schofield crosses the Chattahoochee near Soap Creek, while McPherson on the right makes a demonstration at Turner's Ferry. Johnston plans to withdraw across the river himself and fall back on Atlanta.

CWRT Congress Event September 18th

We need volunteers to help with these tasks:

Sell raffle tickets throughout the day. (3)

Trivia Contest: one questioner, one prize giver and one photographer

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

Email: oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net

Face Book: Old Baldy Civil War Round Table

Member Profile

Wayne Blattner



Wayne Blattner and Ed Bearss

Born in Norristown, PA in 1953, Wayne's Civil War interest seems fore-ordained. He attended the Abraham Lincoln elementary school and as a Cub/Boy Scout

(fortunate to earn Eagle Scout in 1968), participated in the Norristown Memorial Day parades which ended at the Montgomery Cemetery, where the Scouts placed flags on the graves of local Civil War veterans.

After high school, Wayne studied at a technical drafting school in Reading, PA, where he received a certificate of Drafting and Design. This launched him on his career of drafting electrical engineering diagrams showing the locations of the electrical wiring, outlets, light receptacles, and fire alarms for building renovations and construction. Though Wayne jokingly referred to himself as "the dinosaur in the room" because all the other engineers had degrees, he had great bosses who helped him advance his skills. He worked 24 years as a Senior Electrical Designer for Bala Consulting Engineers in King of Prussia and retired in 2020 from his final job at Kupper Engineering in Ambler, PA.

As a kid, Wayne attended Camp Innabah in Chester County. He liked it so much that in his late teens he took a second job joining the camp support staff. This proved fortuitous as he met his future wife, Cheryl, there in 1975. She was working in the program staff, as a camp counselor. They hit it off and got married two years later, moving to Royersford, PA. They have two children - Kurt (who is also an Eagle Scout) and Corrine, born in 1982 and 1985, respectively.

Wayne's Civil War interest stems from a family reunion in the late 1980s. He was talking to his great aunt, who told him that when she was a child she often spoke with her two grandfathers, both of whom fought in the Civil War. These were Mills Williamson, who served first with the 4th PA Infantry (a 90-day unit) and then the 95th PA Infantry (part of Upton's VI Corps brigade), while William Charles was with the 5th PA Cavalry. William Charles was a widower who lived his final years with Wayne's great aunt's family. This inspired Wayne to research his great-great grandfathers' Civil War service.

Then in 1990, Ken Burns' Civil War documentary came out and Wayne was hooked. He did additional research and learned of five other relatives who fought in the Civil War, one of whom, John Burnett, also served in the 95th PA Infantry. Burnett's sister, Martha, married Mills Williamson, and the two brothers-in-law enlisted together in the 95th PA after Williamson's service with the 4th PA ended. Wayne also discovered that Williamson was wounded during Grant's May 12, 1864 attack at Spotsylvania's Bloody

Angle. Later, Wayne was on a tour of the Spotsylvania battlefield with the legendary Ed Bearss (one of his six Ed Bearss tours). The night before the tour he asked if the next day Ed could show him where his ancestor got wounded and Ed said OK. The next day was a hot, humid, 95-degree scorcher. As the day and tour drew to a close and people began returning to the buses, Wayne figured Ed must have forgotten their conversation. Suddenly, Ed called out, "WHO'S THE GUY FROM THE 95th PA?!!!" Wayne meekly raised his hand and Ed walked him over to the spot where the 95th PA did its fighting and where his great-great grandfather probably got wounded.

Wayne's favorite Civil War books include Gordon Rhea's volumes on Grant's Overland Campaign as well as Eric Wittenberg's books on cavalry engagements. His favorite battlefields are Gettysburg, where three of his ancestors fought, followed closely by Antietam. Besides Old Baldy, which Wayne joined in 1995, he belongs to many other Civil War organizations, such as the Civil War Round Table of Montgomery County, which meets in Norristown (Wayne's "home" Round Table); the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War, General Hartranft Camp #15, which meets in Harrisburg; the Gettysburg Foundation; and the Chambersburg Chamber of Commerce, which also organizes Civil War tours.

Wayne's other outside interests include both model trains and vintage steam engine trains. While his model train setups as a kid were limited to layouts around the tree at Christmas, later in the 1980s and 90s, he began to take 1-2 day steam engine excursions, ranging from the more local Scranton to the Poconos trips to a 2-day steam engine outing from San Jose, CA to San Francisco and back. One possible train inspiration was Wayne's maternal grandfather, who worked as a fireman and then an engineer for the Reading Railroad. Wayne must have thought of him every time he "took a ride on the Reading" when playing Monopoly. In addition, Wayne is an avid ancestry.com guy who has researched over 35 families for family members and friends. He has traced his own family tree back to his 7th great-grandparents, who were part of the Schwenkfelder 1734 migration from the Poland/Germany area of Europe. They came to William Penn's new colony to escape Europe's religious intolerance and most settled in Montgomery County.

Wayne's Civil War connections start with his ancestors who fought in the war and continue today to his numerous Civil War groups which, happily, include the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table.

"Joining Old Baldy in Fairmont Park on May 15th" (His Birthday)



by Paul Prentiss, Member OBCWRT

A festive group of Round Table members gathered in Fairmont Park on May 15th to celebrate Old Baldy's 169th

Birthday. It may have been a slight case of Spring Fever or simply the need get some warm spring sunshine but for any reason 24 members and friends rendezvoused in front of the beautiful statue of Old Baldy for food and refreshments. General Meade was invited to dismount and join us but he preferred to sit astride his faithful steed and watch over us. The platter of delicious hoagies and other scrumptious items tempted a bit of over indulgence but everyone saved room for birthday cake. Even Finn "Pren-tiss", Paul and Susan's Irish wolfhound couldn't resist and masterfully maneuvered to get a taste of the delicious sheet cake adorned with a picture of OB himself.

Gary Salkind commented that he had joined OBCWRT shortly after the pandemic started and it was great to actually meet the gang in person. Up until now, he commented, "you were all just postage-stamp-size pictures on a computer screen. Now I know that you really exist!"

Tom Scuria exclaimed that it was great to see the new members and live human beings. He felt honored to be part of the 45 year celebration and really enjoyed sharing stories and the successes of the past several years. Sean Glisson was truly thankful for such a beautiful day, keeping our history alive and enjoying the fellowship of a great group of people!

All in all, Mother Nature blessed us with wonderful weather. It was a great day with stimulating conversation and tremendous comradery. A big shout out goes to all who participated, brought food and supplies and helped with the cleanup. A special thanks goes to T. J. Schriber, our audio visual intern, for taking pictures and video. His pictures will be up on the website soon.



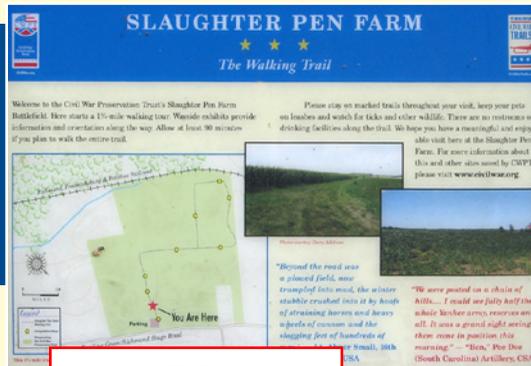
photos by T. J. Schriber, Member OBCWRT

"December 13, 1862 Battle of Slaughter Pen Farm and the OBCWRT"

By Frank Barletta, Member OBCWRT

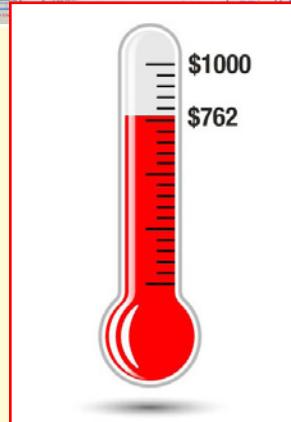
In 2006 the American Battlefield Trust purchased 208 acres of the Slaughter Pen Farm, which they still own, as they pay off the remaining debt. The farm was saved from the proposed expansion of the Shannon Airport runway project. While the Trust own this property, they have the responsibility for its' upkeep. As with many farm sites, the land is leased for farming to assist in deferring the cost of maintenance, while still open to the public for visit. In order to make these visits meaningful, trails and interpretive signage must be maintained.

While most people know of the extraordinary work the Trust does in raising money for the acquisition of endangered battlefields, most don't know of their work in the preservation and maintenance of sites under their control, for the enjoyment of visitors. This year we propose a fundrais-



ing effort to assist the Trust in the effort at Slaughter Pen Farm.

I would like to thank all those, great members who have already contributed so generously to the Slaughter Pen donation



drive. As of today, you have contributed a total of \$762., we are making great progress. With only one month to go in our drive, I know we can achieve our goal of \$1,000.

Thank you all again, we can do this.

Oh! You should know that General Meade was a major factor in this Battle so, of course, **OLD BALDY** was there.

June Old Baldy's presentation: "Meade and Lee at Rappahannock Station: The Army of the Potomac's First Post-Gettysburg Offensive, From Kelly's Ford to the Rapidan, October 21 to November 20, 1863"

Presentation by Jeffery Hunt

June 10 Meeting

By Kathy Clark, Member OBCWRT

This story begins after the Battle of Gettysburg with Lee and Meade going to the West in their continued fight. Lee drove Meade back almost 50 miles attacking Meade's rearguards at Bristoe Station. Lee could not keep his men supplied so decided to take his troops behind the upper Rappahannock River near Culpeper Court House. They decided to destroy the Orange and Alexander Railroad and everything around it to stop Meade from advancing. Lee knew Meade needed the railroad, but it was the Union troops who rebuilt the railroad lines in about five weeks.

President Lincoln and the war department were not happy with Meade's lack of response to attack Lee's troops and became trapped at the Potomac River. They said Meade was often criticized for being too slow, indecisive, and too cautious after his victory at Gettysburg. Meade and his troops found themselves and troops back where they had ended the Gettysburg Campaign. At the same time the war planners in Washington placed a lot of restraints on Meade.

On October 31, 1863 Lee and Meade were in rival positions with both offensive/defensive operations. The Federals were in a defensive position, but the Confederate troops decided to stay in Culpeper Court House while Meade's movement went west. The Rapidan River does flood easily. The land is lower in Culpeper then in the surrounding areas. It seems that the south side is higher than the north bank making Culpeper hard to defend. Lee after reaching the Rappahannock, October 19, 1863 he found himself and his troops back where he started to fight.

Culpeper Court House is a defensive position had serious problems. The terrain provides little help in securing any kind of battle strategy. Lee continued to stay in Culpeper wanting to divide Meade's army at Kelly's Ford. Meade's options: wanted to go west to Madison County with an offensive operation. Meade wanted to follow Burnside's route with the idea of trying to get Lee out of the county without fighting. The Union army was smaller and wanted to get the troops back to Fredericksburg. Meade sent this proposal to the President, but his plan did not get approval from the officials. Again, his plan was rejected.

By November 3, 1863 Meade divided his army, playing Lee's game. At Kelly's Ford Meade was to march both

parts of his army over the river. Meade was not happy with this plan for getting over the river is extremely hard and then trying to get them back together is another difficulty. At Kellysville the low ground is on the west bank of the Rappahannock. Lee's troops want to slow down the attack but the Federal position are on high ground so there was no way to stop the Union troops. A charge of the 1st US Sharpshooters came across at Kelly's Ford and started hand to hand combat. Union troops won! The problem was that the attack at Rappahannock Station and Kelly's Ford divided Meade's army in two.

The strong right wing was commanded by Major General John Sedgwick with 2600 men from the VI Corps and Major General George Sykes' V Corps. Major General William

French had control of the 29,000 men on the left. Sedgwick's target was Rappahannock Station. French would target Kelly's

Ford as part of Meade's plan and left nothing to chance. At the time the Orange and Alexander was destroyed the Union troops retreated they burned the bridge. The Confederate engineers replaced it with a pontoon bridge 300 yards upstream. It took six days to complete. These two pontoon bridges were part of each wing and it was the engineers' job to keep the bridges ready for immediate use.

Although at Kelly's Ford the Confederate troops had built fortifications which were not built to withstand a heavy attack. Meade and his troops wanted an element of surprise when they attacked Lee's troops. That did not last long for the Federals were seen at any open plateau above the river when Confederates opened fire. The sharpshooters already were after the Confederate forces. The rebel sentries splashed across Kelly's Ford and found safety in nearby



Jeffery William Hunt

Barney Yetter won a copy of "Meade and Lee at Rappahannock Station: The Army of the Potomac's First Post-Gettysburg Offensive, From Kelly's Ford to the Rapidan, October 21 to November 20, 1863" by Jeffery William Hunt at the June meeting.

A paid member will earn a copy of the presenter's book at the end of the meeting.

Regular Book Raffle Winners at the June Meeting - Jim Heenehan, Lynn Cavil, Mike DiPaolo

earthworks. Southern troops occupying the Confederate bulwark north of the Rappahannock were not ready for any kind of invasion. They wanted for reinforcements with Johnson's division marching out and the Louisiana Tigers (Early's division) marching into the fight. Colonel Davidson Penn with the 5th and 6th Louisiana and Brigadier General Harry Hay with the 7th and 8th Louisiana were watching for the Union skirmishes on the west side of the railroad for the line to advance. Brigadier General Howe and Brigadier Bartlett with the V and VI corps were on the east side of the railroad.

Colonel Upton with the 121 New York and the 5th Maine, Major Andrew E. Mathers, Colonel Clark S. Edwards attacked the 54th North Carolina taking fortifications and flag. A second attack of the 54th North Carolina caused them to surrender right away. To get the rest of the Union troops over the pontoon bridge to the other side of the Rappahannock there was a group of Union troops went back to set the bridge on fire. There was no way that any troops could escape over the bridges.

Lee's loss at Rappahannock Station had the Confederate troops retreating over two miles into Culpeper County. They continued to stop the Federal advance but then the troops decided they were not going to continue in their fight. By November 8th Meade thinks Lee is out of reach so he stops the retreat not knowing that by nightfall Lee's army was already far away from Meade. If Meade had wanted another fight, he should have pushed Lee back farther and had a victory of his own.

Author Jeffrey Hunt wrote about this chapter in the Civil War which has not been told in history books in such detail until now. It was so professionally researched, and all the strategies and tactical decisions were written for all to understand. The original maps and photographs examine this battle which took an entire book to tell. This is the third book in Jeffrey Hunt's series and each one tells the history of a battle between Lee and Meade after the end of the battle of Gettysburg. Old Baldy thanks Jeffrey Hunt for this enlightening presentation. We appreciate his knowledge and fine details.

"Those White Roses"

Nurses were not part of the Armies, There was no Nursing Corps. These were women who went off to contribute their efforts to helping the wounded, dying and ill. They helped in Hospitals, Battlefields and Camps. There are very few records and photographs of these brave women so the accounts are few.

Each Month we would like you to meet some of these heroic women.

Elida Barker Rumsey

Elida Barker Rumsey was born in New York City on June 6, 1842, the daughter of John Wickliffe Rumsey and Mary Agnes Underhill Rumsey. Her father owned a hosiery shop, and later worked in banking. As a child, Rumsey's parents moved to Washington, D.C. which began Rumsey's interest in political action. At the time of southern secession, Rumsey was engaged to John A. Fowle who was employed in the Navy. Because of their closeness to the capital and Fowle's work, the couple was interested in serving in the Civil War, particularly in a philanthropic manner.

In November 1861, Rumsey began her hospital service. She worked



Elida Barker Rumsey

for the Union Army specifically, but was known to help and serve any injured soldier regardless of their loyalties.

In addition to nursing, Rumsey used her singing voice towards the war effort. She sang to a crowd of soldiers at a prisoner exchange, in an effort to lift their spirits, as well as at Sunday evening prayer groups to help raise money for the Soldiers' Free Library. Rumsey would often stand on the rebel flag while singing The Star-Spangled Banner in an effort to rouse the audience. Among her other performances, she was said to be the first person to sing "Battle Hymn of the Republic" in a public venue, in Washington, D.C.

Rumsey served in numerous hospitals in the D.C. area for a total of three years. She made crutches and canes for wounded soldiers which were stored in the Soldiers' Free Library along with other donations, which she helped to organize and fund. She also took supplies and over four hundred loaves of bread to the Second Battle of Bull Run. En route to the battle, she and her husband came across a small cabin which they turned into a makeshift hospital. Rumsey carried water for the patients from over two miles away. She left the war with her own scars from blood poisoning.

Elida Rumsey married John Allen Fowle in 1863, on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives, the same day the Soldiers' Free Library building was dedicated in Washington, D.C. The couple moved Brooklyn after the war, where they were active in the Congregational church led by Henry Ward Beecher. They moved to Dorchester, Massachusetts in 1877. They raised four children together, including a war orphan, Jeannie, whom they adopted; a fifth child died young. They marked their fiftieth wedding anniversary in 1913, with a reception at the Massachusetts State House.

In her later years, Elida Rumsey Fowle was active in veterans' organizations in New England, and founded the Grandchildren of Veterans of the Civil War. She started another free library, volunteered at a hospital, and worked in various charity homes for aged women, intemperate women, work-

ing women, aged couples. She was widowed when John A. Fowle died in 1916, and she died in 1919, aged 77 years, in Dorchester.

Wikipedia

Anna Maria Ross

When Philadelphia was established as the colonial capital of Pennsylvania, its founder had little but religious freedom and Christian love in mind. William Penn, a devout Quaker who was once persecuted for his beliefs, created and named the city to reflect the tolerance-based tenets he learned from the Society of Friends. "Philadelphia", broken down in Greek, literally translates to "brotherly love" and the city has since been known as the City of Brotherly Love.

The city's religious tolerance and "brotherly" geniality was embraced by many Philadelphians who were also recognized for their exemplary Quaker goodwill. Civil War nurse Anna Maria Ross became known to war nurses and peers as "The Soldier's Friend" for her volunteer service in Philadelphia-area hospitals.

Anna Maria Ross was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on March 25, 1813. Her mother descended from a long line of Philadelphians, many of whom served in the Continental Army of the American War for Independence and her father was an Irish immigrant from the county Derry. Little is known of Anna's early life, other than some sources noting that she provided medical aid to sick neighbors and friends.

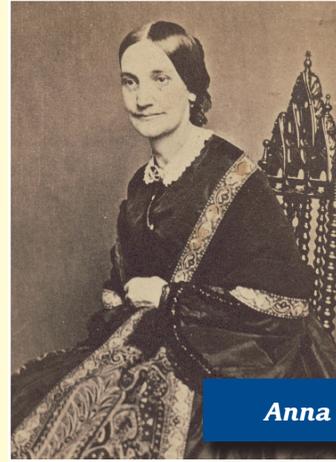
When the Civil War began in 1861, Philadelphia quickly became an important transportation hub for Union soldiers. The thousands of troops passing through the city spurred charitable Philadelphians to found the famous Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon in 1861. Created by William M. Cooper, a Philadelphia businessman, the Saloon was intended to provide food, water, rest, and general comfort for soldiers traveling between battlefronts. Its location between the Delaware River and the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad station allowed the saloon to become one of the busier refreshment stops. It is estimated that the building saw over 400,000 soldiers in its four years of operation, primarily caring for Union soldiers and housing Confederate prisoners.

Given this wartime traffic, it was inevitable that injured soldiers would pass through the Cooper Saloon between battles. The Cooper Shop Hospital was consequently established in November 1861 to provide medical assistance to traveling soldiers. Some sources claim that Anna Maria Ross was involved in its founding, but it is little disputed that Anna became a crucial figure in its volunteer operation from 1861 through 1863. Anna was appointed "Lady Principal" of the Hospital, where she presided over nurses and patients, working shifts through day and night.

James Fuller Queen. Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon and Hospital. 1862. Marian S. Carson Collection. Library of Congress Prints & Photographs Division. The Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon was also founded in 1861 in Philadelphia. It was the sister saloon to the Cooper Refreshment Saloon and had similar features (a hospital, rest beds, drink and food services). This is a receipt for a \$20 donation to the Union saloon.

Anna left a sizeable legacy at the Cooper Shop Hospital, which is evinced by the sheer number of anecdotes and

testimonies from soldiers who engaged with her there. She was further praised for her dedication and support for soldiers after they left her care in Cooper Shop; in the spring of 1863, she spearheaded a fundraising campaign to start a "Soldiers Home" for war veterans. Her efforts—which included traveling between Pennsylvania and New Jersey, canvassing at civilian's doors—raised over two thousand dollars and contributed to the Soldiers Home's establishment in December of that same year.



Anna Maria Ross

It may seem almost impossible that Anna was able to work so tirelessly for two years straight. Indeed, when a peer asked about her volunteer work, she responded: "Oh there are hundreds who would gladly work as I do, but they have not my powers of endurance." Ironically, her "powers of endurance" were

not enough to persist through the entirety

of the war. Shortly after securing the establishment of her veteran's home, Anna died in her sleep on December 22, 1863. Sources speculate that her death was largely due to overwork and exhaustion.

Anna's death was premature and tragic for the still-bustling Cooper Shop Hospital. Though the Hospital closed in 1865, Anna's legacy remains enshrined in its history and in the various posthumous tributes paid to her in Philadelphia. For her contributions to the Cooper Shop Hospital and the Civil War more broadly, the Grand Army of the Republic established the "Anna M. Ross Post No. 94" in 1874 in Philadelphia. Similarly, the Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War established the "Anna M. Ross Camp No. 1" in 1879 as an association for descendants of War veterans. These posthumous honors, alongside her lifetime contributions to nursing, are summed up on her touching tombstone inscription: "When the Civil War disclosed its horrors, she dedicated her life to the sick and wounded soldiers of her country, and died a martyr to Humanity and Patriotism."

LOC

Janet Jennings

Janet Jennings (1842 - December 31, 1917) was an American nurse and reporter, most notable for her work on the Seneca: a ship used to travel back from Cuba during the Spanish-American War. While on the Seneca, Jennings took care of hundreds of wounded and ill patients despite an almost complete lack of medical resources.

Janet Jennings was born in 1842 in Green County, Wisconsin, where she grew up in a family of twelve children. Jennings started her career as a teacher in Monroe, Wisconsin, but she later left for Washington, D.C. to join the American Red Cross and help care for one of her brothers, who was wounded in the war. As a member of the Red Cross, Jennings was an associate of Clara Barton, and aided other wounded soldiers in the American Civil War. Jennings stayed in Washington D.C. after the end of the Civil War to work as a reporter at the United States Department of the Treasury, later reporting for various newspapers.

After the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Jennings searched for ways she could support the war effort as a nurse. She left for Cuba as part of the Red Cross in June 1898. After fighting in Santiago, the medical ship Relief was supposed to leave to bring wounded to the U.S., but with more fighting expected, the ship was told to stay in Santiago. Instead of the Relief with its updated and adequate medical supplies, the Seneca was chosen to transport the injured troops back to the United States. On July 13, Jennings volunteered to help on the Seneca and tend to the wounded as they were brought back to the U.S. The ship was over capacity with injured soldiers, understaffed with doctors and nurses, and without adequate medical equipment. Due to the lack of doctors and nurses on board, Jennings worked around the clock in an attempt to help as many patients as possible. After six nights at sea, the ship finally made port near New York City. Forty of



Janet Jennings

the soldiers on the ship wrote her a letter, thanking her for the heroism she showed in the dire situation. Newspapers across the country heralded her as the "Angel of Seneca" for saving numerous lives during her week aboard the Seneca.

After leaving the Treasury Department, Jennings began working as a reporter. Jennings was a journalist for several newspapers including the New-York Tribune, the Independent (New York City), and the Chicago Herald - Tribune. When Jennings volunteered to go with the Red Cross to Cuba, her intention was to travel to Cuba as a reporter for the Red Cross's work, despite the restrictions on female reporters at the time. After returning from Cuba on the Seneca, Jennings wrote a statement about the injustice of sending wounded soldiers back on ships with insufficient medical and other resources.

In addition to her work writing for newspapers, Jennings wrote two books, Abraham Lincoln, the Greatest American and The Blue and the Gray.

Jennings died in 1917 of a stroke. She is buried in Greenwood Cemetery in Green County, Wisconsin next to her parents and siblings.

Wikipedia

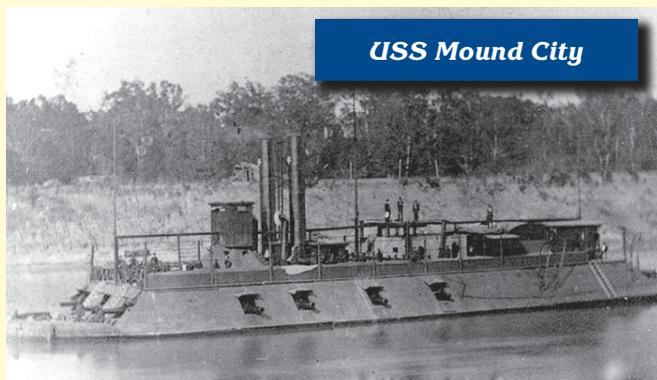
Editor's Note: Most of these stories are from a book "White Roses... Stories of Civil War Nurses. Authored by Rebecca D. Larson. Available on Amazon.

The Dark and the Light Side of the River War

By John D. Milligan, CWTI December 1970

Continued from the June Issue

The "Mound City" had passed and nearly if not quite silenced the lower battery. composed of ten and twelve pounders—field pieces—six in number, and was now playing on the point of the bluff. where the upper battery was supposed to be situated, with all her bow guns. Capt. Kilty had taken the precaution, before we passed the lower battery and when nearly within range of the sharpshooters on the banks, to order "all hands below" and he entered the pilot house, leaving the deck clear with the exception of First Master C[yrenius] Dominy and two sailors. master-at-arms and signal quartermaster, who standing behind the pilot house, were tolerably well protected from the perfect show-

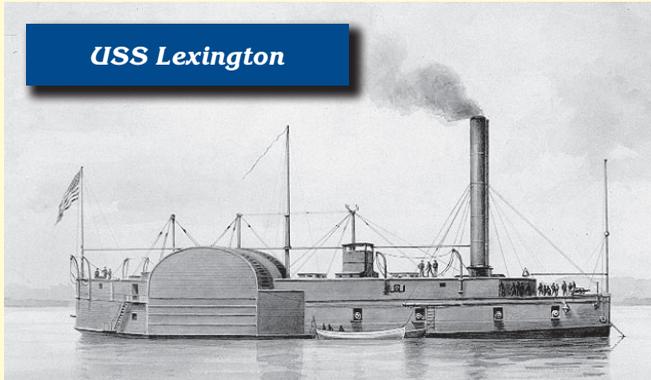


USS Mound City

er of bullets that now fell in every direction.

Brother Harry was stationed under the pilot house. and I took my place at the companionway on the starboard or right side of the boat. and Mr. Gunn followed Dr. [Surgeon George E] Jones to the wardroom. We had been below but a very short time, as it seemed to me, when I heard a ball strike us. There was a crack. a rushing sound. and an awful crash.

In an instant. as I stood facing the opposite side of the boat, I saw the steam condensing as it came in contact with the cooler air, and I knew that the boiler [steam drum] must have been entered by the ball. I sprang up the companionway and ran over the starboard quarter-deck to the stern or fantail, but was not quick enough to escape entirely. for the rush of steam through [the] opening alongside the wheelhouse caught me and slightly scalded my right hand and right side of my neck. As I jumped on the fantail. I passed Dr. Jones and called to him to jump in the small boat, whilst I ran to the wardroom port to assist the men whom I saw jammed in the porthole to make their escape. I pulled out two, when I found the third stuck fast. and the escaping steam told me it was dangerous to remain there, so I returned to the small boat and jumped in. just at this moment Second Master W[illiam] H. Harte came floating by. and I pushed off the boat to pick up him and Mr. [John H.] Kinzie [third master], who also was near him in the water. The latter I saved, but Mr. H. went down; and after rowing for some fifteen minutes and picking up five sailors. our boat reached the gunboat "Lexington." Here we all remained for some time until she ran up along-side of the



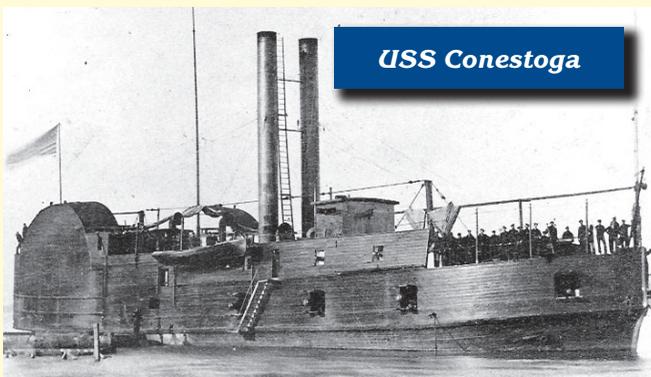
"Mound City," when I went aboard of the latter in search of brother and Mr. Gunn.

Here a scene presented itself beyond all description. but I did not stop to look but [went] in search of brother and was told they had been put aboard the "Conestoga." After giving some little aid to the suffering who literally strewed the gun-deck of the "Mound City." I went aboard the "Conestoga." to which had been removed all the officers and those of the crew who were most slightly hurt.

The first person I found on the "Conestoga" was Mr. Gunn, who was lying on a soft bed of cotton which had been prepared for him; and a sailor (a very kind and obliging man too) was fanning and waiting on him. I asked the sailor how he. Mr. (Gunn. was; and the moment I spoke. Mr. (Gunn knew my voice and asked. "Is that you. Browne" I told him it was, and asked him what I could do for him. "Give me some cold water. and keep the light out of my eyes for it hurts them. I'm nearly blind; I can only see a little. "as soon as I answered his wants. I sent the sailor for the surgeon who came in a few moments and gave him some chloroform to inhale in order to ease his pain. which was very effective; and he said to me. "Browne. give me a little ice." and I put a small piece in his mouth.

After lying for a few minutes. he said. "Browne, You know all about my books and papers. You'll send word to my dear wife. won't you? "God bless her. Dear Cornelia. she told me not to come. and was so anxious to have me resign; but perhaps it's all for the best. God have mercy! My dear wife, My dear parents, My dear brothers and sister! God bless them all. Write to them. Browne. will you [?] I told him I should do so. He then asked for some water which I gave him.

One of the sailors now came in and asked me if I had seen my brother; and I told him no and asked where he



was and to come and show me. I told Mr. Gunn I would he back in a few minutes. He replied! "Dear Browne. don't leave me Don't go away. Browne." I told him I had not seen my brother yet and must go a short time. "Come back soon then. Browne; don't leave me long." I told him I should return as soon as possible. and soon found brother Harry lying in the steerage mess room. and after conversing with him a short time. concluded with him that his scalds were not dangerous hut entirely external. I told him I had been with Mr. Gunn and asked him if I could do anything for him. that if not. I wished to have Mr. Gunn removed to the cabin where Capt. Kilty & Dr. Jones were [being treated].

Harry replied. "Im doing very well, Symmes, go and help those who are worse than I am; but come back soon and he with me all you can. I want to talk with you."

I soon had Mr. Gunn carried into the cabin and everything made as comfortable as possible for him. and from this time until 6 P.M. I spent my time between him and brother. About six o'clock Harry went to sleep. and I went to assist the surgeon to dress the scalds of the men for the last time that night. attending to the officers in the cabin first. This occupied us until about 9 P.M. when we came to my brother; and as I turned him over. to my perfect astonishment found the poor boy just breathing his last breath. The shock was the most severe I had ever received. and I could only find sympathy and comfort by offering a fervent prayer to Him that "giveth and taketh-away." "Father into Thy hands receive his spirit." I had his body carried forward to a cool place where it could be preserved until we should reach Memphis. I then returned to the cabin and found Mr. Gunn much easier and lying tolerably quiet; and he remained so, only now and then asking for some ice or a drink of water. which was given to him either by Mr. Osborn. purses clerk on the "Conestoga." or by myself. though always by me when I was in the room.

About half past one o'clock that night I told Mr. O. I should sit down a while in the large chair that stood in the cabin, and if I should drop asleep, to wake me immediately if Mr. Gunn should want anything or if he was disturbed, for I was much exhausted from the over-exertion I had been undergoing for over eighteen hours.

About quarter before three A. M.—morning of the 18th— Mr. Osborn woke me and said Mr. Gunn was dying. I was at his side in an instant and held his head on my arm, for it seemed as if his head was in a position that he could not inhale sufficient air. He remained so a few minutes and passed away without the least struggle or motion, but like dear brother_ passed on a calm sleep in this world to immortal rest beyond the skies. We laid him in a clean white sheet and he was carried forward. where he was afterwards placed in a plain coffin to be taken to Cairo.

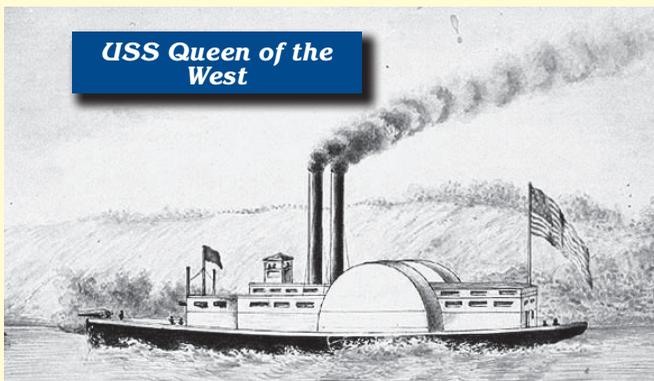
Cairo. Illinois. at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, served the Union as its principal naval depot on the Western waters. —Editor.

I now felt as if I was alone. Mr. [James A.] Scoville, a master who was a near friend and companion, Mr. Gunn and brother Harry, all gone—gone forever. I enquired of Mr. Osborn if Mr. Gunn had said anything while I was asleep. and he told me he only spoke just before I was called and said: "A little more ice," and again. "Some water. Thank you, friend. " We were now making our way down White River as fast as possible with all those who were still alive.

but scalded and wounded. aboard the "Conestoga" and steamer "Musselman," having left the "Mound City" and the rest of the fleet at St. Charles about 5 P. M. the evening previous. Before starting I gathered up what private things I could find of Mr. Gunn, Dr. Jones and Harry and my own and brought them aboard for it was then my intention to take Harry home—but not with a departed spirit—and bring Mr. Gunn to Cairo.

For six more days the other vessels on the expedition remained in the White River, before falling waters forced them to with-draw without having established communications with Curtis' army.—Editor.

At Memphis Tennessee where we arrived about 11 A. M. on Thursday, June 19th. I could only procure one metallic burial case, and it was a small one just large enough for brother_ so I was compelled to preserve Mr. Gunn in the plain one he was in until we should reach Cairo. On the way up we stopped for your brother-in-law Paymaster C. M. Gunn, who took charge of his brother from that time on our arrival at Cario we both took the [railroad] cars, but



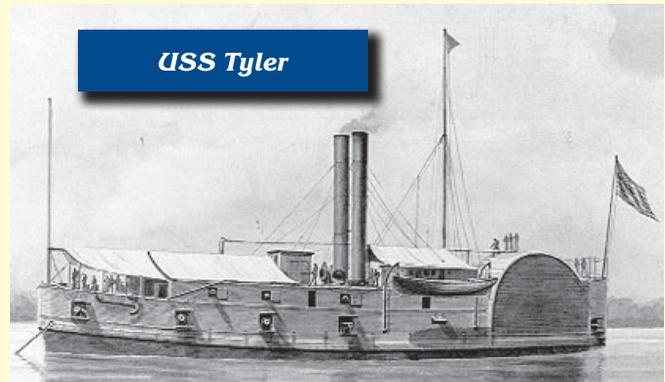
we parted at Anna. [Ill]. and I went on home. . . .

Commending you to the grace of Cod in your troubles, I remain your friend and well-wisher. Symmes E. Browne M. Mate, Gunboat "Tyler"

Having attended his brothers' funeral in Cincinnati, Symmes returned to the Mississippi to join the crew of the wooden gunboat Tyler. During the following winter his vessel, as part of Rear Admiral David D. Porter's river squadron, was cooperating with Federal military forces against Vicksburg, Mississippi, the last great Confederate stronghold on the Father of Waters. In late January Symmes, now an ensign, wrote to his fiancée, Miss Fannie Bassett of Bantam, Ohio. Ohio, about Some interesting social activities which he had witnessed and the unusual circumstances attending their climax. —Editor

"Tyler." 25th. 1863. My own darling One . . . Well, what shall [this letter] be about—wedding— what do you say to that? Yes' Well here it is.

When we were up the river waiting for coal [off] Lake Providence, Louisiana]. we lay opposite the plantation of a [Mrs. R. Harris] "a true Southern woman." as she called herself, and living rather short of provisions, the captain of the ram "Queen of the West"—Capt. [Edwin] Sutherland —with a party" of his men went to the house to procure some. Finding no white folks but a lady about the house, he ven tured to run his enquiries to a considerable [length] and in fact had quite a long conversation. As we



were there a week. The captain visited the widow a number of times, and consider our surprise when we learned on the before we left that "Capt. Erland and the widow were to be married" and she was to accompany him down the river on the ram.

Sure enough, the rumor was true, and last evening they "took each other for better or wosser," as one of the darkies said. About 5 P. M. Madam Harris came aboard, accompanied by Capt. [James M.] Prichett [of the Tyler] and her chamber-maid with band boxes, parcel. &c, &c and went into the cabin. Besides the cabin there are two quite comfortable bedrooms attached. one occupied by the Captain [Prichett] and the other by Mr. Whitehouse [one of the masters of the Tyler]. Giving the Madam his room, the Captain stayed with Mr. Whitehouse.

At 6:30 p.m. the officers of the various gunboats lying in and about the mouth of the Yazoo River [ten miles above Vicksburg], where we were also then lying, began to come aboard, including Actg. Rear Admiral David D. Porter. At 7:30 the groom came aboard, and a few minutes [later] the Captain sent out an invitation for all the officers to come in the cabin and see the "knot tied." All being ready, we passed in, and at 8:15 P. M. the bride and groom took their places before the Chaplain.

Capt. Sutherland appeared in full dress uniform—infantry, as is worn by all the crews of the rams—with sword and sash, he is by no means a handsome man nor at all prepossessing in appearance, but is a brave soldier and true patriot.

The Federal rams. witch were under War Department ad ministration. were manned by a mixture of military and civil personnel. —Editor

The bride wore a rich white satin dress. which contrasted beautifully with her full head of jet black hair. To say the least, she is a very handsome lady and made a most graceful appearance. When she looked up at the Minister and answered "I will." I just wanted to kiss her—she looked so sweet and loving. When the ceremony was over, the Admiral stepped up. and wishing them much joy. said. "Allow me to salute the bride," and suiting the action to the word. leaned over to kiss her. She very modestly placed her handkerchief to her lips and asked to be excused. The Admiral was evidently a little embarrassed, though some of us were likely as much dis appointed as himself, for we expected to follow his example, of course; but when I saw his case settled. I concluded not to go forward at all as there were plenty of captains &c to wish her well. superior to me in rank.

As there were a large number of visitors, there was not room for all of us to take supper; and as I had the mid watch, I turned in at 9 P. M. leaving the rest to follow my example which most of them did. When I went on watch at midnight, all was quiet and all the invited guests were gone. The happy couple had retired, and I was left with the quartermaster on deck with the silent thought. "I wish

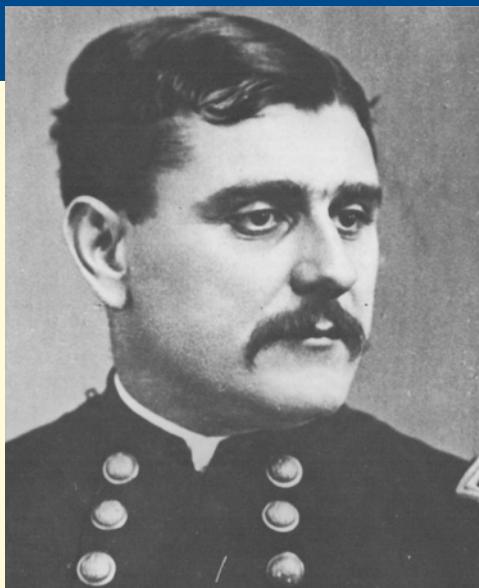
'twas I," frequently crossing my mind.

But what a strange ide[a] for a couple to get married under such peculiar circumstances and at such a strange place. Officers for guests and almost in sight of the enemy in their own territory. .

With devoted love, I [remain] affectionately your Symmes

Galusha Pennypacker

By Harold F. Round/William C. Davis, CWTI, December 1969



In the holocaust of four years of civil war, hundreds of young men attained high rank and honors far beyond their years for heroic deeds on the battlefield. In deed, not

a few of them became generals: Francis. Herron at 25, George A. Custer at 24, Confederate William Paul Roberts at 23. Yet no one of these "boy wonders" could rival the feat of a Pennsylvania farm boy with the cumbersome name of Galusha Pennypacker. He wore a general's stars and commanded a full brigade of infantry before he was old enough to vote.

Born June 1, 1844, at Valley Forge, Pennypacker grew up in the house used as a headquarters by Washington when his army wintered there. Pennypacker's mother died when he was four and the next year his father went west to the California gold fields, leaving young Galusha with his grandmother. She provided him with a good education and, after he finished his schooling, talked him into taking a job with the Chester County Times of West Chester. For a time Pennypacker wrote a weekly column devoted to young people, but in 1860 decided to quit the newspaper business and study law. Meanwhile, he already enjoyed some reputation for "reliability in whatever depended upon his care." His friends and acquaintances found the tall, intelligent boy "ever genial, cheerful, correct and manly in all respects, indicating a healthy and robust nature that enjoyed life fully, with heart and conscience untroubled and unembittered by any evil influences."

With Lincoln's first call for three-months troops following Fort Sumter, Pennypacker immediately enlisted in the West Chester company of the National Guard commanded by Captain Henry R. Guss. The boy's "youthful tastes and natural bent" already leaned toward the military life, and once in the Guard he went about the drill and discipline of the soldier with a passion.

Indeed, he showed such aptitude that before the company went to Harrisburg to join its regiment, he received an appointment as sergeant.

Guss's outfit became Company A of the 9th Pennsylvania Volunteers and later marched into Maryland to aid in the defense of the Upper Potomac. Pennypacker was elected by his company as its first lieutenant, but he turned down the commission because of his youth and instead accepted an assignment as the regimental quarter-master sergeant. Neither he nor his regiment saw any action in its three months' existence, and on July 29, 1861, both were mustered out of the service at Harrisburg.

Most of the men of the 9th resolved to re-enlist in one of the new three years' regiments being raised and Guss, now a colonel, gave Pennypacker permission to raise a company for the regiment which he himself was recruiting. The young sergeant gathered eighty-three of his former comrades to form Company A of the 97th Pennsylvania, and on August 22, 1861, he was mustered into the service with the rank of captain. Guss immediately gave him the task of mustering the officers and men of the remaining companies of the regiment and later, while in training at Camp Wayne, near West Chester, he promoted Pennypacker to major.

On November 16 the 97th left Camp Wayne and went to its assignment at Hilton Head, South Carolina, in Brigadier General Horatio G. Wright's brigade. For the next several months Pennypacker and his regiment divided their time between garrison duty at Hilton Head and Jacksonville, Florida, and short, inconsequential expeditions against Confederate camps and hideouts on James Island and Edisto Island, South Carolina, and Fernandina and Fort Clinch, Florida. His regiment won special mention for its conduct in a skirmish at Grimboll's Plantation, South Carolina, and for its part in the abortive assault on Secessionville on June 16, 1862. On these actions Pennypacker's "self-possession and admirable bearing in the thickest of the fight, was an influence of inspiration and courage to the men." The 97th returned to its camp at Edisto Island after the battle and rested until August 18, 1862, when it withdrew to Hilton Head. There, Colonel Guss was given command of the post, and leadership of the regiment devolved upon Pennypacker. That he was thought well fitted for the command by his superiors is verified by the statement of Major General Ormsby M. Mitchel, who said to

Guss, "Colonel, you have a most excellent and deserving officer in Maj. Pennypacker; I like him very much; he will make his mark in the service or I am very much mistaken."

Until April 1863, Pennypacker spent his time in garrison duty and sitting on courts-martial. Then he and his regiment were transferred to Seabrook Point where, on June 18, he repulsed a heavy assault upon his lines and received the commendation of Brigadier General Thomas G. Stevenson. The next month saw the opening of the second campaign against Charleston, and Pennypacker gave good service in actions on Morris and James Islands. On July 14 and 18, he led his regiment in the unsuccessful assaults on Fort Wagner. "Maj. Pennypacker participated actively with his Regiment, during the action, and remained with it at the front until relieved at dark." In the siege that followed, the major overworked himself to the point of exhaustion. Yet, on September 6, when he learned that a final assault on the fort was scheduled for the next morning, he literally demanded that he be taken off the sick roll and allowed to lead his regiment. Pennypacker had his way, and the next morning ran at the head of the 97th carrying its flag to the parapet of the Confederate work before discovering that it had been evacuated the night before.

Pennypacker remained with the 97th at Fort Wagner for a few days after the assault, but by September 23 agreed to take a leave of absence and return to West Chester to rest and recuperate. Nevertheless, he was back with his regiment by November 13, and immediately took over supervision of a school for instructing the officers of his command. At the same time he sat as president of a general court-martial at Fernandina, Florida, and there "displayed a clearness of perception, judgment, and thorough knowledge of military requirements, precedents, etc. . . . These qualities, joined with the solid common sense, so large an element in his life and character, gave to his views and decisions, so unpretendingly presented, an influence rarely found in one so young."

In February 1864 the enlistments of the 97th were almost up, and Major Pennypacker began campaigning to get his men to reenlist for the war. Almost the entire regiment chose to remain in the service, upon the condition that he would remain as their commander. Then, while his men went home on furlough, Pennypacker remained at Fernandina until the end of April, when he received orders to collect his regiment and report to Gloucester Point, Virginia, and Major General Benjamin Butler's Army of the James. On June 1 he was promoted to lieutenant colonel.

By May the 97th and its commander were ready to take part in Butler's advance up the James. Pennypacker and his men led the attack upon the Richmond & Petersburg Railroad, which cut Lee's communications on May 8, and at Swift Creek held a tenuous line against repeated Confederate assaults until Butler could send up artillery. In rapid succession thereafter, Pennypacker led his men well at Drewry's Bluff, Chester Station, and Green Plains, where he received three wounds which disabled him for the next three months. During his convalescence he observed his twentieth birthday.

On August 12, 1864, Pennypacker rejoined his regiment at Bermuda Hundred, and three days later received his commission as colonel. Almost immediately he took part

in the battles at Deep Bottom and Strawberry Plains, and on August 26 was given command of the 2d Brigade of the 2d Division, X Corps, Army of the James. Taking notice of this, the Delaware County Republican wrote that "Col. Pennypacker enjoys in the highest degree the confidence of his officers and men, as well as of his corps and division commanders, as is evident from his being entrusted with the command of a brigade almost before the eagles had folded their wings upon his shoulders, . . . It is seldom that promotion to such position is so well merited."

After service in the trenches at Petersburg, the colonel led his brigade at Chaffin's Bluff, Fort Harrison, New Market Heights, and Fort Gilmer, where Pennypacker personally took his men across a full mile of rough under-growth in full view of the enemy. His horse was killed under him, and the colonel himself received another wound, this time in his right ankle. Keeping the field in spite of his injury, Pennypacker commanded in the actions at Darbytown Road before returning to Chaffin's Bluff where he prepared his brigade for a new assignment. His own performance in the past operations on the James was such that it attracted the attention of Butler himself who, never quick to praise others, wrote nevertheless that "Col. G. Pennypacker, . . . for his zealous and un-tiring efforts to make his brigade efficient, and for the manner in which he led it in action, is commended by his corps commander and recommended to the President for promotion by brevet."

Pennypacker's finest hour was yet to come, however, as he readied his men for a voyage to North Carolina and Fort Fisher. On December 25, 1864, he landed under fire and carried out a reconnaissance which proved the fort too strong to be taken with the force at hand. The Federals returned to Virginia immediately, only to come again on January 12, 1865 with more men and supplies. Pennypacker landed at Federal Point that night and, after setting up a defensive line, grouped his men for the assault. On the afternoon of the 15th he led his brigade in the attack which eventually captured the northern end of the fortress, and as he advanced he carried the flag of the 97th Pennsylvania, the leading regiment of his brigade. He was the first to reach the top of the third giant traverse of the fort's defenses, and once there immediately planted his flag on the earthwork. While doing this he noticed a nearby Confederate taking deliberate aim at him and, unable to do anything in time, watched as the enemy soldier shot him.

His wound was grave, and many passed him by as dead before litter bearers picked him up and took him back to help. On the way, a friend encountered the wounded colonel and later wrote that "he refused to leave the field until he had seen Gen. Terry. I told the general, who went to see him. Pennypacker then pointed to the foremost flag on the traverses, and wished the general to 'take notice that that was the flag of the 97th Pennsylvania.' "



Pennypacker had a serious wound in his right side and hip, and was consequently removed immediately to Fort Monroe and Chesapeake Hospital. For some time his recovery seemed doubtful, but after months of treatment and rest, he was at last able to return home

The Society for Women and the Civil War 21st Annual Conference



“Resilient Women of the Civil War”

Like many organizations, the Society for Women and the Civil War has found it prudent to postpone our previously announced in-person annual conference until 2022. However, we will host a virtual conference July 24-25, to which the public is invited.

Presentation Schedule:

Saturday, July 24, 1:00 – 4:00 pm
Jonathan A. Noyalas will speak about Rebecca McPherson Wright, the Union spy who was critical to the success of Sheridan’s 1864 Shenandoah Valley Campaign.
Sarah Bierle will give us a civilian-focused tour of New Market Battlefield in the Shenandoah Valley.

Sunday, July 25, 1:00 – 4:00 pm
Megan Hildebrand reviews the relationships between Roman Catholic nuns serving as nurses and their Protestant soldier patients.
Steve Magnusen discusses the Cutler, Dawes, and Gates women of Marietta, Ohio.

Registration fee: \$25. Non-members are welcome. Zoom log-in information plus an electronic “conference notebook” will be emailed to participants in advance of the event.

For more information and to register, please visit www.SWCW.org

in November 1865. The citizens of West Chester gave him a gala reception. He remained there some months when, unable to resume his military duties, he resigned his commission in February 1866, and began reading law. By December of that year, however, his health had sufficiently recovered for him to accept a commission as colonel of the 34th United States Infantry. Three years later he transferred to the 16th Infantry, which he commanded until his retirement in 1883. Most of his service was in Mississippi and Tennessee during Reconstruction, and then in the western territory. He spent the remainder of his life in Philadelphia, where he was prominent in veterans’ activities. He died there on October 1, 1916.

Major General Alfred Terry, in command of the assaults on Fort Fisher, called Pennypacker “the real hero of Fort Fisher.” He felt that without the young colonel the fort would not have been taken, and recommended him for the Congressional Medal of Honor, which Pennypacker received August 17, 1891. Major General Adelbert Ames later wrote of Pennypacker that “this officer was surpassed by none.” Apparently Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton agreed, for immediately after Fort Fisher he personally recommended to Lincoln that the colonel be breveted a brigadier general of volunteers to rank from January 15, 1865. Soon thereafter, on February 18, Pennypacker was appointed brigadier general and one month later received another brevet as major general. At the time of his general’s commission, Pennypacker was still only 20; too young to vote for or against the man who signed his commission. As he had shown in four years of war, however, Galusha Pennypacker was not too young to serve with distinction on a host of fields and earn for himself the honor of being the youngest general officer in the history of his country.

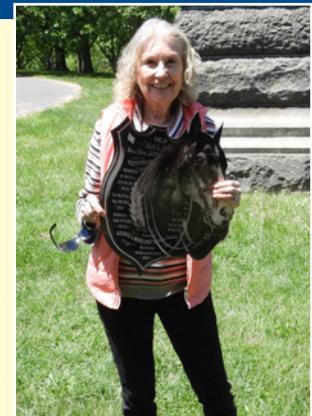


Welcome to the new recruits

Timothy J. Schreiber
Harriet Monshaw
Ellen Higgins
Marmora, NJ



Timothy J Schreiber



Harriet Monshaw



2022 Western Theater Symposium Information

We are just under one year for the Western Theater Symposium
(Postponed this year due to COVID)

Much work was done late 2019/early 2020 in planning, project lists and many of our members had volunteered.

We will be restarting the efforts and will be reaching out again to our members for support and volunteers.

The speakers, agenda and the facility (Rutgers) will be the same.

The event will be held on April 29 - April 30, 2022

Kevin M. Hale Award
for
best Historical Newsletter
in New Jersey

Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2021

July 8, 2021 – Thursday
Dr. Christian B. Keller

“The Great Partnership: Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, and the Fate of the Confederacy”

August 12, 2021 – Thursday
Neil P. Chatelain

“Defending the Arteries of Rebellion:
Confederate Naval Operations
in the Mississippi River Valley, 1861-1865”

September 9, 2021 – Thursday
Herb Kaufman

“Little Round Top: Another Look—
Was it really the key to the Battle of Gettysburg?”

October 14, 2021 – Thursday
Dr. Caroline E. Janney

“Ends of War: The Unfinished Fight of Lee’s Army
after Appomattox”

Questions to

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