June 10, 2021 The Civil War: April 12, 1861 - August 20, 1866

"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"

Jeffery William Hunt

Join us at 7:15 PM on Thursday, June 10, for an online web conference (no physical meeting). Members will receive **ZOOM** dial-in instructions via email. This month's topic is **Jeffery William Hunt** on ***"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"***

Contrary to popular belief, the Eastern Theater during the late summer and fall of 1863 was anything but inconsequential. Generals George Meade and Robert E. Lee continued where they had left off, boldly maneuvering the chess pieces of war to gain a decisive strategic and tactical advantage. Cavalry actions and pitched battles made it clear to anyone paying attention that the war in Virginia was a long way from having been decided at Gettysburg. This period of the war was the first and only time Meade exercised control of the Army of the Potomac on his own terms, but historians and students alike have all but ignored it.

Pressured by Washington to fight but denied strategic flexibility, Meade launched a risky offensive to carry Lee's Rappahannock defenses and bring on a decisive battle. The dramatic fighting included a stunning Federal triumph at Rappahannock Station—which destroyed two entire Confederate brigades—that gave Meade the upper hand and the initiative in his deadly duel with Lee, who retreated south to a new position behind the Rapidan River.

Jeffrey William Hunt is Director of the Texas Military Forces Museum, the official museum of the Texas National Guard in Austin, Texas and an adjunct professor of History at Austin Community College, where he has taught since 1988. He had also served for many years as the Curator of Collections and Director of the Living History Program at the Admiral Nimitz National Museum of the Pacific War in Fredericksburg, Texas. Jeff holds a Bachelors Degree in Government and a Masters Degree in History, both from the University of Texas at Austin. He is the author of several books on the Civil War, including the critically acclaimed and award-winning Meade and Lee After Gettysburg: The Forgotten Final Stage of the Gettysburg Campaign, from Falling Waters to Culpeper Court House, July 14-31, 1863 as well as Meade and Lee at Bristoe Station: The Problems of Command and Strategy after Gettysburg, from Brandy Station to the Buckland Races, August 1 to October 31, 1863.

Notes from the President...

As we move into June and the summer, we recall being shut in with no end in sight last year, while two years ago **Bill Hughes** hosted us for a tour of Civil War Vineland. This year we are better for our experience, have grown our round table and hope to gather in person in the Fall. We are very happy to report our members were not directly affected by the virus. Keep spreading the Old Baldy message across the area and inviting folks to tune into our broadcast.

Thank you to everyone who made our Old Baldy Birthday picnic a success, including all who supported and attended the event. Special thanks to **Paul Prentiss** for coordinating the event. We are considering having another outdoor gathering later in the summer watch for the details. **Debbie and Bill Holdsworth** continued their 27-year tradition of making and placing an Old Blady wreath on General Winfield Scott Hancock's grave in the Montgomery County Cemetery in Norristown. We missed

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several regulars who normally attend but were unable to this year for medical reasons.

Last month **David Dixon** shared his researched on the "Radical Warrior: August Willich" and the Germans in the Union army. Additionally, three of our members earned a copy of his book (a possible book review in a future newsletter). All in attendance are better informed on the role of the Germans in the War. On the 10th **Jefferey William Hunt** will visit us over Zoom to tell us about "Meade and Lee at Rappahannock Station." Tune in to hear this scholar from Texas talk about a period when General Meade had control of the Army of the Potomac.

Review our fundraiser for maintenance of the Slaughter Pen at Fredericksburg with the Battlefield Trust. Share it with anyone you believe would be interested in helping to meet our goal. Our Round Table will be hosting the Civil War Table Congress conference at the College in Blackwood on September 18th. Requests for volunteers to assists will be posted soon. Our Western Theater Symposium at Rutgers Camden is less than a year away. It will provide another opportunity for us to shine. More information will be posted later in the summer. Praise and accolades continue to arrive about our Civil War Trails sign at Ox Hill.

Thank you to **Jim Heenehan** for the member profiles he has prepared. They will appear in our newsletters in the coming months. Wishes for a speedy recover to members who recently experienced medical situations. Look for pictures of Flat Old Baldy welcoming some new members at his birthday party. On a personal note, finally got to ballpark number 235 after the Hancock event. As you are traveling about this summer and learning more, be sure to write a few lines and send them with some photos to **Don Wiles** for a future newsletter. We will be hearing about our grant application for funding our Civil War map project later this month. Let us know of your interest in assisting with the project.

Enjoy the sunshine and warm weather. Join us on the 10th for fellowship, scholarship and good cheer.

Rich Jankowski, President

Today in Civil War History

1861 Monday, June 10

Eastern Theater

Setting out at midnight, the two Union columns on the peninsula intend to catch the Confederate outpost at Little Bethel by surprise. After a dawn attack, the confused rebels are to be driven into Magruder's position at Big Bethel and in the ensuing confusion that too should be taken. Unfortunately, the confusion in the dark is all on the Union side. Colonel Duryea's regiment is ferried into position and moves behind the enemy as planned. Colonel Phelps's regiment comes up from Newport News and advances toward Little Bethel, leaving a rear guard under Colonel Bendix at the junction of the Hampton and Newport News roads. The 3rd New York Regiment, under Colonel Townsend, is the last unit to arrive, and is expected to join with Bendix and continue with the attack. As the regiment approaches the crossroads, it is led by two officers on horseback. In the dim light Bendix assumes the two riders are part of a cavalry unit. As there is no Union cavalry on the peninsula, he assumes that they are hostile. Ten of Townsend's force are wounded when Bendix opens fire. The Union forces at the crossroads now fall back and, alarmed by the firing, the regiment already in advance does likewise. Of course, the whole thing has alerted the Confederate outpost at Little Bethel, and the troopers there move to join Magruder's formidable and now fully alert position. With the coming of daylight, the Union forces try a direct assault upon the Confederate entrenchments, and although they take the outer line of defenses, the dug-in Confederates eventually throw them back in a sharp engagement. The Union sustains some 50 casualties, including 16 dead, while the better protected Confederates report only one killed and seven wounded.

1862 Tuesday, June 10

Eastern Theater

A skirmish on James Island, South Carolina, results in three Union killed and 13 wounded in exchange for 17 dead and 30 wounded Confederates.

1863 Wednesday, June 10

Eastern Theater

Ewell's II Corps departs Culpeper and heads along the Rappahannock, intending to advance north up the Shenandoah Valley.

Naval Operations

The Union vessel Maple Leaf, shipping Confederate prisoners from Fort Monroe to Fort Delaware, is forced ashore by its unwilling passengers at Cape Henry, Virginia. The prisoners then make good their escape.

1864 Friday, June 10

The South

The savage battle for Bloody Angle finally dies away at about 4 a.m. Federal losses in the battle for Spotsylvania are 6800; Confederate casualties are estimated at 5000. But the Army of the Potomac still does not retreat. Instead, Grant sends Warren to extend the Union lines to the south and east. This aggressive leadership maintains confidence, despite the lengthening butcher's bill. Butler continues to fumble the Army of the James' attack. While he does nothing, General Beauregard hastily improves the fortifications at Drewry's Bluff.

Western Theater

The Confederate Congress authorizes military service for men between 17 and 50 years of age.

WEB Site: http://oldbaldycwrt.org
Email: oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net
Face Book: Old Baldy Civil War Round Table

Member Profile Ellen Preston

Ellen Preston

Ellen Preston grew up in Bellmawr, NJ, attending Highland High School. If you went to a Highland HS sporting event back in the 1970s, you may have seen Ellen as she was the Highland Tartans' school mascot. Her outfit included a kilt, sash, gaiters, hat and bagpipes. How did she come to play the bagpipes? Ellen played clarinet in the school band and her teacher encouraged her to try bagpipes. While not easy to learn, she did it and still plays to this day, including at her son's wedding. And yes, she did get to bonnie Scotland – three times.

In high school, Ellen read Stephen Crane's Red Badge of Courage, sparking a lifetime interest in the Civil War (another favorite Civil War book is Tony Horowitz's Confederates in the Attic). Her Civil War focus was further nurtured by a trip to Gettysburg with her Girl Scout troop when she and her Scout-mates reenacted the fighting at Devil's Den and Pickett's Charge.

After high school, Ellen attended Sterling College in Vermont before joining the Air Force as a life support specialist. She later took night school courses at Camden County College and got a Master of Science degree on-line from Swinburne University in Australia. Since getting her degree, Ellen has held many diverse jobs, including an anti-terrorist food expert, working for Amtrak on its $100 million labor schedule system, and her current position for the Delaware River Port Authority running its SAP Systems Upgrade project.

Ellen's husband, Dietrich, is another Old Baldy member and Civil War enthusiast. They've been married 8 years though have known each other long before that, having met on South Street in Philly 26 years ago. Ellen saw him and a voice in her head said, "He's the one." So she went over and struck up a conversation. It turned out they both had mutual friends and they kept in touch over the years. And eventually they got married. Between them, they have three children from a prior marriage: Rowen Gunn (39) lives in Colorado while Remy (16) and Liam (18) reside in Pennsylvania.

Ellen has been with Old Baldy for 6 years and has served on its Board of Directors. But her most famous Old Baldy contribution has been her New Jersey Civil War map. The map started as a lark - she's always had an interest in local history - and began researching places in New Jersey with Civil War connections. She then placed them on a map which eventually became the New Jersey Civil War map featured at our Old Baldy meetings. "It's been a fun project," Ellen noted, "which has really taken off."

While Ellen does not have a favorite battlefield, she has visited many Civil War sites. Rich Jankowski likes to kid her as being the only other person he knows who has visited the Prairie Grove battlefield in Arkansas (Ellen was out there on a business trip). But her most memorable trip to a Civil War site was in 2017 when she was on a Fort Sumter tour during the total solar eclipse. Her group was at the fort when the eclipse began before moving onto a boat and seeing the climax on the water. "It was probably the most amazing thing I've ever seen," recalled Ellen. "As it got closer to totality, a really creepy feeling came over us. The shadows were all wrong. While not totally black, it was dark enough."

Her many other interests include life in the 1800s, nature photography (she has 30,000 photos, including eagles, ospreys and herons, her current favorite focus), kayaking and horses. Ellen has also served as the chairperson of the U.S.- Icelandic Horse Congress. This group helps with the importation of horses from Iceland. Because the breed is raised in this far north island nation, the isolation results in a unique small and sturdy steed. Ellen once wrote an article for an equine publication on riding Icelandic horses in the Pine Barrens which still generates comments from those fond of this unusual breed.

As can be seen, Ellen is a person of many interests and we are fortunate that her interests include the Civil War and the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table.

Old Baldy CWRT's Memorial to General Winfield Scott Hancock

by Rich Jankowski, President OBCWRT

Seven hardy souls gathered at Montgomery Cemetery in Norristown on May 29th to place the Old Baldy CWRT wreath on the grave of General Winfield Scott Hancock. The rain let up to a fine mist for the walk to the tomb. For the 27th year **Debbie Holdsworth** made the wreath for the ceremony. She includes daisies in the wreath because they were the General's favorite. This year obtaining flowers was a challenge, but she came through for us. **Bill Holdsworth** made arrangements with the County Historical Society to have the gate open for the attendees. The Holdsworths were joined by President **Rich Jankowski**, his wife **Debbie**, **Jim Heenehan**, **Flat Old Baldy** (FOB),

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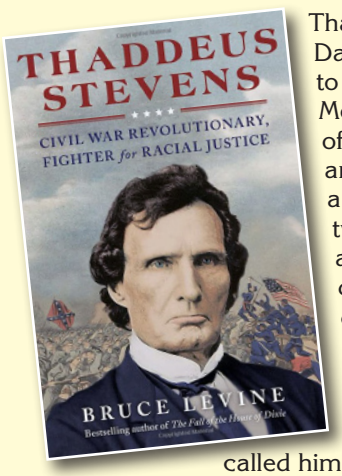
and **Neil & Barbara Ginsburg**. We did miss the regular attendees who are out on medical leave. FOB was happy to be out again and wants to be back on the road. Consult the Old Blady website under the membership tab for more information on out connection to the Hancock tomb.

Book Review

"Thaddeus Stevens Civil War Revolutionary, Fighter for Racial Justice"

by Bruce Levine

By Kathy Clark,Member OBCWRT



Thaddeus Stevens was born in Danville, Vermont April 4, 1792 to Joshua Stevens and Sarah Morrill Stevens. He was one of four sons with Joshua, Jr., and Thaddeus both born with a club foot. As a result, these two sons were not able to do any heavy farm labor which disappointed his father. Thaddeus lost his hair in mid-thirties to alopecia and always wore a wig. Stevens practiced the Baptist religion along with his family and some called him a Radical Republican.

Thaddeus studied law at Dartmouth and after graduation he moved to Pennsylvania to set up his law practice. He found an office in Gettysburg. He took clients, basically antislavery cases, those accused of being fugitive slaves and slave holders trying to reclaim their property. Thaddeus was one lawyer who supported colonization of ex-slaves. In 1833, Thaddeus was elected as an anti-masonic candidate in the Pennsylvania House of Representative who opposed Masons and Masonic traditions. Not long after this election he joined the Whig party.

Stevens was opposed to any military action against the Native Americans on the Texas and New Mexico frontiers. It was said that the Indians were causing harm to white settlers as they moved west to homestead on the frontier. Stevens believed that it was the white men and the treaties they made that were violated by these so-called Christian white men, not savage Indians. Thaddeus supported the Pennsylvania law creating a system of public ("common") schools that would be funded by state taxes. Stevens was called upon to repeal and replace new school laws, but he refused to do so. A comparison was made between this PA school laws and those of New England taxpayers. Stevens advocated free schooling for all because it "plants the seeds and the desire to learn in every mind". The idea is that rich or poor should have the same benefits and the same rules. Steven's defense of the PA public school system costed him his reelection to the legislator in 1836.

Stevens became more of a revolutionary when he was elected to Congress in 1848. His reputation was of a witty, sarcastic, elegant speech, great knowledge and mind. He felt that the Compromise of 1850 would become "the fruitful mother of future rebellion, disunion and Civil War." Thaddeus was not reelected to the Congress until 1858 after a five-year absence. When the Civil War began, he was 69 years old. Being chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee Thaddeus pushed Congress and the Union to get stronger measures such as confiscation of Southern property and emancipation of Southern slaves.

In 1862 Stevens worked on behalf of enslaved as well as American Indians and Chinese immigrants. Lincoln's reconstruction measures were opposed by Stevens. He felt that destroying the Southern planter's economic power by taking their land might end what some called the Second American Revolution (Civil War). There was a growing number of Chinese immigrants coming to California for work. In 1862, a tax was issued on all Chinese who were not working in the fields. When the tariff came to Congress by a California representative to raise taxes on clean rice Stevens was opposed for it was stated that "this class of people, disgraced the State of California." As a result of Steven's objections, the proposal was rejected.

During the battle of Gettysburg Stevens, owner of the Caledonia Iron Works, was personally attacked by General Jubal A. Early. Early's destruction of the iron works by looting and demolishing was done to set an example to Stevens for inflicting more harm in the Confederacy than any other in the US Congress. By 1867 Stevens supported universal black civil and political rights and economic independence. He advocated for the removal of Johnson. Thaddeus had his last speech in Congress for the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson. He made a grand entrance into the congress on a chair supported by his fellow Senators. He was not able to walk anymore. Three months after Johnson's acquittal in the Senate, Thaddeus died August 11, 1868 and requested to be buried with African Americans in Lancaster, PA. The Shreiner-Concord Cemetery

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was selected because it was open for all races.

Stevens expressed his reason for choosing this cemetery by saying "I repose in this quiet and secluded spot, not from any natural preference for solitude; but finding other cemeteries limited to race, by charter rules, I have chosen this that I might illustrate in my death the principals which I advocated through a long life, equality of man before the creator."

A remarkably interesting man, a warrior for the African American, Chinese, and American Indian tribes, universal education for PA residents, and always for the common man and the rights they should be able to have in these United States. I was impressed with his convictions to do the best for people's lives. I enjoyed reading Thaddeus Stevens story!

Confederate Spy and Messenger

Annie Olivia Floyd

Annie Olivia Floyd

One of the more fascinating figures during the Civil War was Miss Olivia Floyd. She lived at a plantation house known as Rose Hill in Charles County, Maryland. Rose Hill was built in 1730, and was the former home of Dr. Gustavus Richard Brown, a physician to George Washington. In later years, Rose Hill was purchased by Ignatius Semmes, who willed it to Olivia Floyd, her sister Mary and their brother Robert in 1843.

Annie Olivia Floyd was born on July 2, 1826 to David and Sarah Semmes Floyd. In early childhood, Olivia broke her back, and remained crippled her entire life because the break had never been set properly, but that did not stop her from assisting the Confederacy during the war. Within a short time after the war began, Miss Floyd became a spy and messenger for the South. She conveyed clothes, money, and letters through the lines.

On March 17, 1863, at the Battle of Kelly's Ford, while fighting as a member of J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry, her brother Robert was seriously wounded. He never recovered from his wounds, and died on April 3, 1863 at the residence of a Dr. Cooper in Fauquier County, Virginia, at the age of thirty-four. Following his death, Olivia became a more impassioned supporter of the Confederate cause. As a means of concealing money and documents for her duties as a messenger, she used a model of a wooden boat that her brother Robert had made.

During the fall of 1864, in October, Colonel Bennett H. Young and twenty other Confederate soldiers made a successful raid on the town of St. Albans, Vermont. Following the raid, Young and his men escaped with stolen money and horses, making their way into Canada, where they were

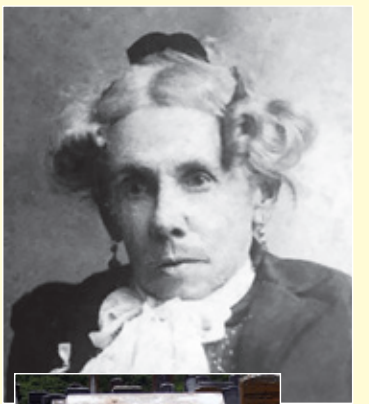
arrested by Canadian authorities.

Union officials tried to extradite the soldiers and try them as spies. Young and his men were in fact Confederate soldiers who had escaped from a Union prisoner-of-war camp earlier. Their lives depended on proving that they were commissioned officers of the Confederate Army acting on official orders.

A message was sent to the South requesting a copy of their commissions. This message passed from Southern sympathizer to sympathizer, all the way to the state of Maryland. At Charles County, it finally reached Olivia Floyd.

The Union troops were suspicious of Miss Floyd, and just when she had received this message, Union soldiers were on their way to Rose Hill to search it. Looking for a place to hide the message, she thought of the pair of brass andirons, remembering that the brass balls at the top were hollow. She immediately placed the message in one of the hollow balls, not long before the Union soldiers arrived. Once there, the Union soldiers searched the house, and finding nothing, stopped in the parlor to sit and relax for a short time by the fire, resting their feet on the very andirons that contained the message.

Once the soldiers had gone, Olivia then retrieved the message, and hiding it in her hair, left Rose Hill. She soon arrived at the signal station at Popes Creek, Virginia, where the message was then sent to Richmond. The authorities there received the message in time to forward the commissions for Young and his men in time to save their lives.



After the war ended, Olivia Floyd sent the boat model and the andirons to Colonel Young. Many years later, Olivia was invited to attend a Confederate Reunion held in Louisville, Kentucky, as a personal guest of Colonel Bennett Young. At the gathering, Olivia was treated as an honored guest.

Olivia Floyd died at Rose Hill on December 8, 1905 and is buried at St. Ignatius Church at Chapel Point. She was 81 years old.

History of American Women

"Radical Warrior: August Willich's Journey for German Revolutionary to Union General"

Presentation by David Dixon — May 13 Meeting

By Kathy Clark,Member OBCWRT

Dave Dixon

Johann August Ernst von Willich was born in1810 in what is now part of Poland. He took up the name August Willich to show his ties with the working class. August went to the finest military school, after graduation, at 18, he became a commissioned officer in the army of the King of Prussia. As he continued to serve in the Prussia Army, he saw the growing working German class becoming more industrialized. By the late 1830's he questioned the changing attitude of the military and at the same time questioned his military career. In 1847 he left the army and became a carpenter joining the German working class.

By 1848 there was an uprising in Paris against the French Monarchy which brought August Willich back into the military. The French Revolution was part of Liberty, Inequality, and Brotherhood: "The Springtime of the Peoples". France wanted the Prussian army officers to get rid of the Communist government and change to a free popular government. The revolution fell apart when Napoleon Bonaparte became king. Capitalist were gaining and the employers were paying men to work. Willich fled and went into political exile, although he tried to start another revolution which also failed and left for England. Willich wanted to take over the Communist movement but his rivalry with Karl Marx made that difficult to achieve so he migrated to the United States. He headed West and made his home in the German section of Ohio. Being an abolitionist and a Republican, he supported Lincoln's election in 1860.

August Willich was a highly trained, revolutionary officer, communist, military recruiter of the working man, prisoner of war and Union General. Compared to Tom Paine, August stated, "The Union had to prevail, not for its own sake but for the shared benefit of the Western World". Paine said, "My country is the World, and my religion is to be good." Tom Paine, 18th century radical whose idea of independence inspired the American Revolution. The German/ French attitude was not interested in freeing the slaves but wanted to keep the south together, a democratic government and worker rights.

When August went to the United States in 1853, to Cincinnati and served as editor of the daily newspaper the "Cincinnati Republic". He tended to work on issues of social justice (slavery, free labor, and popular self-government). He wanted to restore the soul of the nation and "defend the rights of man". August's idea that slave holding states should end and progress made toward racial justice. The Cincinnati Republican from 1858-1861 were protesting John Brown's assassination. The John Brown's raid caused the radicals to take another look at Lincoln's election. Brown felt the raid could have caused both sides to establish a pattern of change which would cause the United Sates to become more of a worker's republic.

When Willich came to the United States to become an officer in the Civil War, the people of the US were so happy to see August. He was a popular figure in military leadership. They already knew he was a talented commander and was a brilliant and innovative technician. He represented the best of European immigrant officers joining the Union cause. Willich's battle defeats the Texas Rangers which helped the pioneers on their journey to settle into the western part of the country. Even though the Western front was more prejudice toward the Germans the American people felt that Willich's military experience was important for their cause. In the second day of the battle of Shiloh he was not happy with the 32nd Indiana regiment's performance so while in battle August conducted his regiment through the manual of arms. At the same time the regimental band was playing "La Marseillaise" to help the regiment's moral spirit.

At the battle of Chickamauga Willich became a Confederate prisoner. Later he served in the Invalid Corps during the last year of the war. He was popular with the common soldier as well as the leaders and became a hero to many Americans. August was the spokesman for worker's rights and commanded occupation forces during reconstruction although it was frustrating at times.

David Dixon's account of August Willich's life in Europe and then the United States was a remarkably interesting story. I believe that getting to know Willich's story was important to the American Civil War and the political ideas he conveyed to the American people and military. This story is added to the knowledge we already have of the battles during the Civil War and their military leaders. We are incredibly grateful for David's presentation and thank him for bringing his knowledge and book to our roundtable.

Gary Kaplan
Ann and Jack Kauffman
Tom Scurria
won a copy of "Radical Warrior: August Willich's Journey form German Revolutionary to Union General" by David Dixon at the May 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 May Meeting - Dave Gilson, Jim Countryman

"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.

Jane Grey Cannon Swisshelm

Jane Swisshelm's work in the Civil War medical facilities resulted in her termination. She was vehemently opposed to the medieval medical practices of the surgeons such as leeching, bleeding, and mass amputations. Her opposition to these practices added fuel to the heated battle she was having with Dorothea Dix, who disliked having her authority undermined as much as she resented attractive women in the hospitals.

Jane Grey Cannon Swisshelm

Miss Swisshelm later described her nursing experiences in a book entitled Half A Century, in which Jane tells of her effect on the wounded. On one occasion, lane encountered a young Fredericksburg survivor. He asked her name, to which she replied, "Mother." He whispered, "Mother, oh, my God! I have not seen my mother for two years. Let me feel your hand." Grasping her hand briefly between his two rough ones, then quickly withdrawing, he said, "Oh you will think I am a baby!" "Well, that is what you ought to be," was lane's answer. "Your past life is sufficient certificate of your manhood; and now has come your time to be a baby, while I am mother."

Many of the Civil War survivors Jane treated continued to call her "Mother" long after the peace terms were signed. lane valued that nickname over many medals. Safford, a builder.

Maria Hall

Maria Hall was rejected by Dorothea Dix because of her youth. She was accepted at the Indiana Hospital in Washington in luly 1861. A year later, Maria was transferred to the Daniel Webster, a United States Sanitary Commission transport vessel. She worked only one month on the Daniel Webster and then transferred to the Eliza Harris at Harrison's Landing. Maria helped to care for the wounded from the Peninsula Campaign and Antietam.

In November 1862 Maria was reassigned to Smoketown General Hospital in Maryland, where she served for one

Maria Hall

year. In August 1863, Maria became responsible for the tent hospital at the Naval Academy facility. Nine months later, she was appointed superintendent of the Naval Academy Hospital, a position that she held until August 1865, when the facility closed. During her tenure as a nurse, Maria treated many of the prisoners released from the Andersonville Prison as well as the wounded from both sides. The date of her demise, like the date of her birth, is unknown.

Hannah Chandler Ropes

Hannah was born June 13, 1809, in New Gloucester, Maine, the seventh child of Peleg and Esther (Parsons) Chandler. Peleg and one of his sons were attorneys. The family was prominent in the Boston political community. Hannah received a good basic education in a New England girls' school. She married William Henry Ropes of Bangor, Maine in February 1834. William was highly educated and sewed as the principal of the Fox Academy (1832-1835), Massachusetts Milton Academy (1836-1837), and Waltham High School (1837-1840). Little is known about the Ropes after 1847 until the Civil War, except that two of their four children survived infancy.

Hannah Chandler Ropes

Hannah, a member of the Boston Society of New Jerusalem, was joined by her brothers Theophilus and Peleg. Religion caused problems in the family and the community and William Ropes left his family in 1855, moving to Florida where he resided until his death in 1864. Hannah worked with the Free Soil Movement until 1862. During this time, Hannah published two articles entitled "Six Month in Kansas by a Lady", and "Cranston House: a Novel" to help support her family.

Hannah volunteered to nurse during the Civil War, and her first assignment was in the Washington Military Hospital. She believed it was a woman's maternal calling to serve society with tenderness and gentility. She was in constant conflict with head surgeons over sloppy management of the military hospitals. Treated like a nuisance, Hannah took her problems to Secretary of War Edwin Stanton. Many

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surgeons were discharged and Stanton ordered an official inspection of all Union hospitals.

Re-assigned to the Georgetown Hospital, Hannah arrived on June 25, 1862, finding it "an unsavory old three story building complete with latrines and kitchens which aggravated the ever present problems of disease." Typhoid, malaria, and dysentery were everywhere.

On that same day, Hannah came in conflict with surgeon William A. Hammond, who gave officers better food and shelter than the wounded and nurses. Many grievances were filed and finally Hannah went back to Stanton, who relieved Hammond of duty. Hannah became matron of the Georgetown Hospital. Louisa May Alcott served under her.

Hannah died in January 1863, of typhoid pneumonia contracted at Georgetown. Alcott dedicated Hospital Sketches to her.

Sally Louisa Thompkins

The youngest daughter of Colonel Christopher and Maria (Boothe) Patterson Tompkins, Sally was born on November 9, 1833, at Poplar Grove, Virginia. Colonel Tompkins was a justice of the peace, militia colonel, and state representative. Sally was educated by private tutors but she became well known at an early age for her nursing skills. The slender brunette with plain features was a welcome sight; her small five foot figure presented a dignified authority when she spoke to her patients.

Sally Louisa Thompkins

In 1860, Colonel Tompkins died and the family moved to Richmond. When the Robertson Hospital opened its door to the wounded, Sally assumed control. As the hospital supervisor, Sally made certain the twenty—five wounded men under her received the best care. Her nursing staff included both socialites and slaves. Robertson soon became known for her superb healing abilities. Sally's favorite saying to her nurses was, "leave the beauty at the door and bring in your goodness."

Confederate President Jefferson Davis commissioned Sally as a captain in the cavalry on September 9, 1861. The honor was bestowed so Robertson could receive supplies and funds from the Confederacy. Sally refused a salary so more funds could be applied toward the supplies. She received over 1,400 patients from August 1, 1861, until June 13, 1865; only seventy-three of them died. Robertson became the facility where the most critically wounded were sent. The secret to Sally's success was her passion for cleanliness. Judge William W. Crump of Richmond described her as reigning over Robertson with "a stick in one hand and a Bible in the other."

Sally cared for spiritual well-being as well as physical health. Often Sally locked up the clothing of unruly patients and forced them to submit to her Bible readings. She held nightly prayer services. Sally possessed an unusual ability to sustain the morale of the wounded.

After the war, Sally nursed privately. She refused many marriage proposals. Sally was a faithful member of the St. James Episcopal congregation, and she encouraged the walking wounded to join her for services there. When the United Confederate Veterans held their annual convention in Richmond in 1896, Sally rented a large house for their meeting.

In 1905, with monetary and physical resources quickly dwindling, Captain Sally accepted an invitation from Richmond's Home for Confederate Women to become a permanent resident. She insisted on paying her expenses instead of being their guest as they requested.

Sally died in her residence there on July 25, 1916, of chronic interstitial nephritis. She was given full military burial with interment in Kingston Parish Christ Episcopal Church cemetery. In 1986, there were four chapters of the United Daughters of the Confederacy named after Sally in her honor.

Adelaide W. Smith

Adelaide was born in Brooklyn, New York in 1831. Little is re- corded of her childhood. Dorothea Dix wanted to enlist Adelaide but Miss Smith chose to be independent. In 1862 Adelaide nursed at Long island Hospital, Devil's Island, Fort Schuyler, Willet's Point, and Bedlore's Island. She nursed the wounded and cared for the disabled there, but Adelaide wanted the action of the front lines. After two years of trying to get to the field hospitals on the front, she secured a position with General Ben Butler's troops.

Adelaide W. Smith

On July 24, 1864, Adelaide sailed on the hospital vessel Patapsco for City Point, Virginia. She cared for General Butler's troops at Point of Rocks, Virginia, under Dr. Hettie K. Painter, whose quiet, kind manner squelched Adelaide's vigorous, opinionated attitudes. When Lincoln was killed, Adelaide donated a full train black skirt with which to make symbols of mourning to place over the tents.

After the war, Adelaide returned to Brooklyn where she helped dispose of the United States Sanitary Commission surpluses. She worked with the Commission until 1866. In 1911, Adelaide published her experiences in Reminiscences of an Army Nurse During The Civil War.

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

"Killed ... not in Action"

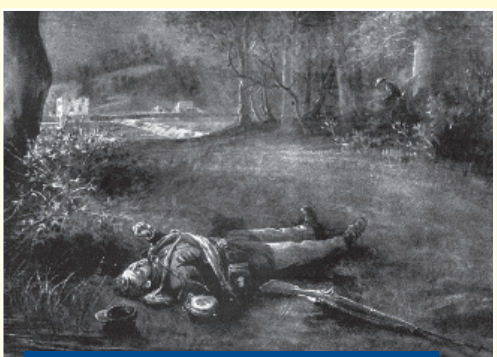
life behind the lines was sometimes just as dangerous as it was in battle.

By Francis A. Lord CWT October 1969

Students of the Civil War are well aware that many thousands of soldiers in both armies were killed in action, but under what circumstances will never be known until the Day of Judgment. Many others were killed–not on the firing line—but whose fate is known. Although there is an almost limitless list of different circumstances under which soldiers were killed, other than by enemy action, I will discuss three main situations. In giving the following authenticated examples, it should be emphasized that the number of reported deaths by these three main causes must have greatly outnumbered the few given here. And even these few were arrived at after a very exhaustive study of extant records. especially memoirs and regimental histories.

Type 1: Death through carelessness
An amazingly large number of Civil War soldiers were killed by sheer carelessness or outright stupidity. The following examples illustrate some of the ways in which accidents occurred.

In the 125th New York Infantry an accident occurred as a result of the careless use of firearms. One evening Private Michael Larkins of Company I), assigned to camp guard, was sent to escort a prisoner, Private William Alexander (also a member of the regiment), to his quarters for supper. Alexander commenced to play with Larkins who, in a joking manner, supposing the piece unloaded— believing it his own took aim and pulled the trigger. Unfortunately it was loaded. The ball penetrated Alexander's head and brain and, passing out at the upper lip, glanced across the street and lodged in the fleshy part of the leg of Isaac Wager of Company A. Larkins said his piece had not been loaded and he supposed he had it with him. But he had mistakenly picked up a loaded musket belonging to another member of the guard.



Killed by his own picket

In August 1862, a member of the 117th New York Infantry was wounded in the neck by a bullet from a revolver in the hands of a careless comrade. The wounded man was taken to Seminary Hospital at Georgetown, D. C., where he remained several weeks. He deemed himself lucky to return to duty, for the bullet had passed near the jugular vein. On April 15, I862 several men of the 3d Rhode Island Artillery were emptying unexploded shells at Fort Pulaski. One of them tapped a shell on a granite traverse. It exploded, killing two men, mortally wounding two others. and maiming a fifth.

Explosion of 3000 Cartridges

On June 1, I864 three "torpedoes" or sea mines. constructed from pork barrels and each containing 200 pounds of powder were sent by rail to Bachelor's Creek, North Carolina in charge of Lieutenant Jones, 132d New York Infantry. These mines were to be placed in the Neuse River as a protection against enemy ironclads. Desiring to speak to the regimental commander, the lieutenant left the mines without informing anyone as to what they were. The quartermaster sergeant of the regiment commenced unloading the cars, and reaching the mines he rolled the first one to the platform, assuming it was a barrel of pork. His assistants grasped the other two and rolled them off. As the second mine struck the one on the platform, it broke the hair spring within—exploding all three, with a boom heard twenty miles away. Thirty men of the 132d New York were killed and seventeen wounded. Some of the 158th New York were also killed or maimed, and ten civilians were killed and twenty- three wounded. All that was found of the quartermaster sergeant was his little finger, identified by his ring. The remains of the dead were scraped together in small pieces and buried in hardtack boxes.

The 149th New York Infantry was on its way to Washington in 1862. Just after leaving Baltimore, and before the train reached full speed, an unusual accident took place. The men, not being supplied with bayonet scab- bards, reversed the bayonets on the muzzles of their muskets. The sides of the box-cars in which they were being transported were partially cut away so there were square holes through which the men could look out. One of the men carelessly let the muzzle on his gun with bayonet attached protrude through one of these openings. A car loaded with lumber, passing in the opposite direction, hit the muzzle of the gun, tore off the bayonet, and flung it through the next opening in the same car. It struck one of the men in the face, forcing out an eye and badly dis- figuring him.

TYPE 2: Officers and men purposely killed by their own troops.
My interest in this topic was first awakened years ago when

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my grandfather, a veteran of the 14th New Hampshire Infantry, told me that three men of his company stayed in Georgia after the war was over and killed their company commander whom they had grown to despise. (Among other things, this officer, while drunk, had dis- obeyed orders and committed the brigade to a frontal attack against a Confederate division, with substantial loss in officers and men.)

This officer was certainly not the only one killed by his own men.

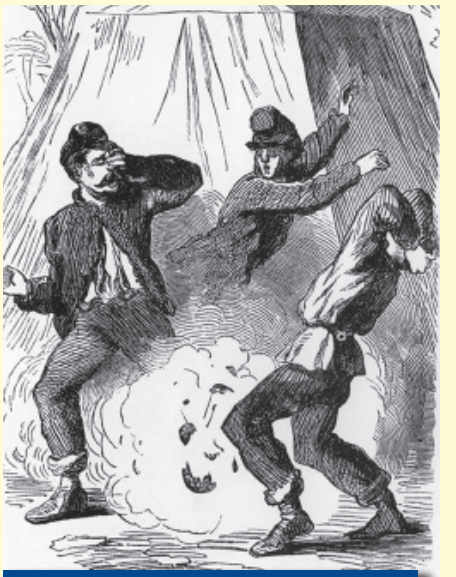
W. H. Worthington, colonel of the 5th Iowa Infantry, "a military martinet," was killed immediately after Shiloh. By some mischance he and his adjutant approached a sentinel from the direction of the enemy. Suddenly the sentinel aimed his gun from behind a tree and fired. The bullet struck the colonel in the forehead, killing him instantly. The sentinel was arrested, tried, and acquitted. "Many among us believed that the colonel had been intentionally murdered. He was one of the most competent colonels in the Army, but among his soldiers he was fearfully unpopular. More than once his life had been threatened by soldiers who regarded themselves as having been treated badly by him."

The first officer of the 125th New York Infantry to fall in battle was Captain john Quay. "Universally -be- loved," nevertheless it was generally believed that he was shot by one of his own men. His coat was burned with powder where the ball entered his body. The regimental historian was "sorry to entertain such an opinion, but it had some basis, not only in the appearance of his coat, but in the lamentable fact that in the excitement of the charge some of the men of another regiment in the brigade fired wildly, without regard to the men of the 125th."

Occasionally, an officer survived threats to his life by gallantry in battle. Colonel Ranald S. Mackenzie assumed command of the 2d Connecticut Heavy Artillery when 300 of the regiment had fallen. The officers could not have presented a more draggled, tattered, unwashed, unshaven, unkempt, un-officer like appearance; and the men looked no worse than the officers, simply because it was impossible. "By the time we reached the Shenandoah Valley, Mackenzie was a far greater terror, to both officers and men, than Early's grape and canister. As though the forced marches of that campaign could not kill off the men fast enough, he always supplemented them with a 'hail march' of an hour or two after halting. He was a perpetual punisher. There is a regimental tradition that a well-defined purpose existed among the men, prior to the battle of Winchester, to dispose of this scourge during the first fight that occurred. But the purpose, if any existed, quailed and failed before his audacious pluck on that bloody day." The men hated him bitterly, but they could not draw bead on so brave a man. Thence- forth they firmly believed that he bore a charmed life.

Nor were officers alone in danger of being shot by their men. Enlisted men also were killed during the confusion of battle by their comrades. At the Battle of Olustee, Florida, Jerome Dupoy, a substitute of Company D, 7th Connecticut Infantry, was shot through the head by john Rowley, another substitute in the same company. Neither of the men could speak much English. Some time before, they had had a quarrel and Dupoy had cut Rowley with a knife. Rowley swore vengeance. On investigation there was no proof that the shooting was intentional and the company commander did not report it. So much was said about it in the company, however, that Rowley was arrested on suspicion and placed in the guardhouse. There he was troublesome, could not sleep, saw ghosts, and at last confessed that he shot Dupoy in revenge. He was afterward tried, found guilty of murder, and hanged.

During the "battle of the Deserted House," late in 1863, Colonel Samuel P. Spear of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry killed a sergeant of one of the other Pennsylvania regiments. It was reported that the sergeant said to the colonel: "Damn you, you have drafted us, but you can't make us fight." According to the regimental historian, no one witnessed the shooting. In 1864, the Luzerne Union of Wilkes-Barre published an account of the affair, charging Colonel Spear with the killing; but he made no reply. On September 3, 1864 the 1st Division, X Army Corps witnessed the execution of a young soldier belonging to a New York regiment. This soldier had been convicted by a court-martial of willfully and maliciously killing a comrade. The soldier was executed by hanging; he mounted the scaffold with apparent indifference and re- fused to speak, when given permission, before the trap was sprung.



Careless handling of a shell

One of the saddest events in the early career of the 40th New York Infantry was the death of Sergeant William J. Wills of Company A. He was on picket duty for the first time on September 8, 1861, and when posting his picket guard, he instructed them to shoot any person who approached from the woods in a certain direction. just before twilight he visited the pickets at their several posts to impart the countersign, and forgetting the instruction he had given, he advanced from the woods in the direction he had warned the sentries about, and was shot by the guard. This was the second death in the regiment of men who were killed by their comrades.

At Antietam, while serving with the 1st Delaware Infantry, Henry J. Savage was wounded. On his way to the rear he saw a member of the Irish Brigade aimlessly stumbling around with both eyes shot out, begging some- one "for the love of God" to put an end to his misery. A lieutenant of the 4th N. Y. was passing by, and seeing the poor fellow's condition and hearing his appeal, he halted before him and asked him if he really meant what he said. "O, yes, comrade," was the reply, "I cannot possible live and my agony is unendurable." Without another word the officer drew his

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pistol, placed it to the victim's right ear, turned away his head, and pulled the trigger. "It was better thus," said the lieutenant, replacing his pistol, and turning toward the writer, "for the poor fellow could—" Just then a solid shot took the lieutenant's head off.

TYPE 3: Killing prisoners

It is obviously dangerous to generalize on the extent of this type of casualty during the Civil War. Usually the killing of prisoners by their captors was done with no witnesses to report the incident. However, the following two incidents are exceptions to the general rule. During the fighting at Spotsylvania, a stray Indian from the IX Army Corps (which had some Redmen in its regiments) got within the lines of the 87th Pennsylvania Infantry. When one of the 87th was ordered to take three prisoners to the rear, the Indian said, "I will take them." He had gone back but a short distance, when three shots were heard in quick succession from his Spencer repeating rifle. Presently the Indian returned, and when asked what had become of his prisoners he answered, "I kill them." He was afterwards punished for his treachery.

Many Federal soldiers were killed by civilians. Often the civilians felt justified when, for example, foragers cleaned them out of food and property. But Federals are known to have been killed when guarding Southern houses from the rest of the army! Occasionally Southern civilians complained of the murder of Federal soldiers. On December 2, 1863 citizens of Fauquier County, Virginia, living along the line of the Orange & Alexandria Rail- road, earnestly requested General Lee to order the murdering stopped. These citizens found "it impossible to remain longer at [their] homes unless something [could] be done to immediately prevent the murdering of Union soldiers after surrendering as prisoners of war to soldiers of the Southern Confederacy." This request was occasioned by the "robbing, stripping, and brutal murder of a young soldier who was cutting wood near his own camp. . . The officers of the United States Army, while fully cognizant of our Southern sentiments, have always kindly protected us with safeguards when necessary." Addressing General Lee, the citizens said: "This is not the first . . . instance in which the deeds of your scouts have been visited on us."

Shooting a Forager

The Dark and the Light Side of the River War

By John D. Milligan, CWT December

Historians of the American Civil War may disagree over whether Federal General William Tecumseh Sherman ever uttered the exact words. "War is hell;" but. to judge from their writings, few of them would dissent from the sentiment those words express. On the other hand. in telling the story of that first modern war, the chronicler must be chary lest he make of it no more than an unceasing exercise in violence, suffering, and death. If the wartime letters of the men who served teach anything, it is how relatively few hours they spent in actual combat. There were, to b." sure. the ravages of disease in that day of primitive medicine. and there were also the thousand-and-one aggravations and monotonous routines that are part of day-to-day existence in any army and navy. At the same time, however, the student who delves into the primary sources cannot help being amazed at the endless ingenuity which the Civil War soldier and sailor could muster to make the best of almost any situation. Let two letters from a young officer. who served in the Federal Navy on the Mississippi River and its tributaries. contrast the undeniable horrors of combat with some lighter moments that occurred almost within sight of the enemy. The original MSS are in the Symmes Browne Papers in the Ohio Historical Society Library (Columbus). The present editor has just finished editing the letters from that collection which bear on naval aspects of the Civil War. Enter the title. From the FreshWater Navy. l861-1864: The Clivil War Letters of Acting Master's Mate Henry R. Browne and Acting Ensign Symmes H. Browne, they will be published by the U.S. Naval Institute (Annapolist as the third volume in its Naval Letters Series.

Mississippi Fleet Headquarters

In mid-june of 1862, a small Yankee expedition of four gunboats (the casemated ironclads Mound City and St. Louis, and the wooden gunboats, Conestoga and Lexington ' and two troop transports was making its way up the White River into the Confederate state of Arkansas. Several days earlier it had left the Mississippi behind on its mission to open communications with the Federal army of Major General Samuel R. Curtis, which had its temporary base at Batesville. On the 17th, while it was still only some forty miles above St. Charles, the flotilla ran into resistance from two Confederate batteries situated on the south bank atop Duvall's Bluff. While the Yankee soldiers were disembarking from their transports and preparing to storm the position, the gunboats, led by the Mound City (Commander Alexander H. Kilty) advanced to the attack. Having all but silenced the lower of the two batteries, the vessels were just closing the upper work. when a shot smashed through the port casemate of the Mound City and pierced her steam drum. Within less than a minute scalding vapors had turned the gunboat's interior into a giant boiler. Over one hundred of her crew were scalded to death. mortally injured, or drowned. Although the Confederate position

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was subsequently carried with few additional casualties on either side, the minor victory was overshadowed by the disaster to the ironclad.

Among the mere twenty-five of her officers and men who were able to report for duty after the tragedy was Master's Mate Symmes E. Browne. A native of Cincinnati, Ohio. young Browne had followed his older brother Harry into the fresh-water navy. At the time of the attack on Duvall's Bluff, both Brownes were serving in the Mound City as master's mates. In his reply of August to a letter from the widow of]ohn M. Cunn, who as purser had been his immediate superior. Symmes described the unfortunate affair.

Mrs. Cornelia C. Gunn
My dear Madam.
Your kind favor of the 2nd inst. came duly to hand. and while it gives me pain to meditate on the scenes of the accident on the US. Gunboat Mound City on the l7th of June last at (sic above) St. Charles. Ark.. it also gives me satisfaction to know tl1at I was spared in health that I could render some little aid to those who were sufferers on that sad occasion.

Do not ask "pardon for the liberty" you take in addressing me. for indeed it has thrown aside a barrier which has stood between us since the sad affair. and I was at a perfect loss to know how to address a lady under such distressing circumstances. . . . In answer to your enquiries of your husband. and my most-highly esteemed friend. I shall endeavor to give you all the particulars as they still cling to my memory. for I shall never forget the scenes of June 17th, l862. so long as God blesses me with a memory.

Continued in the July Issue

"Horror and Heroism at the Slaughter Pen Farm"

By American Battlefield Trust

Fredericksburg, December 1862

Continued from May Issue

Atop the rise, Taylor's lead brigade felt the full brunt of the Confederate small-arms fire. Five North Carolina regiments led by James Lane opened upon the exposed Federals. (These were the same Tar Heels that would wound Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson six months later.) Taylor attempted to steady his men, who began falling left and right. The division skirmish line, manned by Colonel Samuel Leonard's 13th Massachusetts Infantry, withdrew, lacking ammunition.

The 13th Massachusetts made its way back to the staging area where the Federal advance began, the Bowling Green Road. As the members of the regiment caught their breath, George Maynard looked around and was unable to locate his friend, Charles Armstrong. Determined to find his comrade, Maynard proceeded on his own back to the front.

A firestorm enveloped his unit's former position. Amidst the hail of bullets, Maynard located Armstrong—the latter having been wounded in the leg. Maynard made an improvised tourniquet in the field, applied it to Armstrong's leg, and then carried him back through "the whistling of shot and shell." George Maynard came off the field unscathed and located a Union field hospital. Sadly, Charles Armstrong passed away on the evening of December 13th. For his actions, though, George Maynard received the Medal of Honor—the first of five men who would receive that distinction on the Slaughter Pen Farm.

Taylor's attack foundered. Standing in an open field, exchanging shots with an enemy protected behind a railroad embankment and in a tree line, was a losing proposition. After 20 minutes of fighting, most of Taylor's men were disheartened and running low on ammunition. Colonel Peter Lyle brought his brigade forward in an attempt to bolster Taylor's line. Lyle tried to make the best out of a bad situation by combining the two brigades. Men still fell by the score.

The flags of each unit made conspicuous targets, but they, too, were the epicenters of conspicuous gallantry. Flags were large, designed so men could see them through the smoke of battle. If your flag went forward, so should you; if the flag went to the rear, you could withdraw from the field in good conscience. Flags were also the pride of soldiers, both North and the South. It was a great dishonor to lose one to the enemy in action.

"December 13, 1862 Fredericksburg... and the OBCWRT"

By Frank Barletta, Member OBCWRT

The Federal plan was simple, a pre-dawn, simultaneous attack on Confederate right and left. This was Burnside's plan for the Battle of Fredericksburg. If this sounds unfamiliar, it's because the action on the left at Marye's Heights seems to get all the attention. The real plan for the attack on the Confederate right should have won the day, if not for vague orders and lack of support. The Battle on the right would become known as the Battle of Slaughter Pen Farm.

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.

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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

Continued from page 12 - "Slaughter Pen Farm"

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.

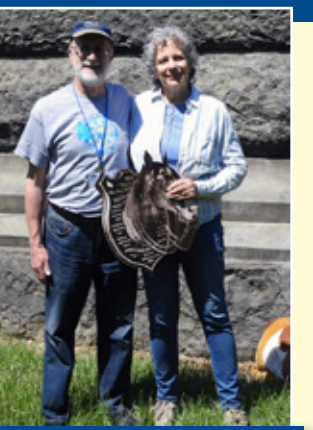
While most people know of the extraordinary work the Trust does in raising money for the acquisition of endangered battlefields, most don't know of their work in the preservation and maintenance of sites under their control, for the enjoyment of visitors. This year we propose a fundraising effort to assist the Trust in the effort at Slaughter Pen Farm.

Our goal is to raise $1,000. Through the generosity of our great membership, we have already raised over $200. Our plan over the next three months is to achieve our goal and possibly exceed. Will you join in this effort?

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

Welcome to the new recruits

Ann and Jack Kauffman
Roslyn, PA
Gary and Mindy Salkind
Mike and Denise DiPaolo



Gary and Mindy Salkind

Mike and Denise DiPaolo

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

June 10, 2021 – Thursday
Jeffery William Hunt
"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"

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"

Questions to
Dave Gilson - 856-323-6484 - dgilson404@gmail.com.

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