

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

May 13, 2021

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

“Radical Warrior: August Willich’s Journey from German Revolutionary to Union General”



David Dixon

Join us at 7:15 PM on Thursday, May 13, for an online web conference (no physical meeting). Members will receive **ZOOM** dial-in instructions via email. This month’s topic is **David Dixon** on “*Radical Warrior: August Willich’s Journey from German Revolutionary to Union General*”

An estimated 200,000 men of German birth enlisted in the Union Army during the Civil War, far more than any other contemporary foreign-born population. One of these, Prussian Army officer Johann August Ernst von Willich, led a remarkable life of integrity, commitment to a cause, and interaction with leading lights of the nineteenth century. After resigning from the Prussian Army due to his republican beliefs, Willich led armed insurrections during the revolutions of 1848–49, with Friedrich Engels as his aide-de-camp. Ever committed to the goal of universal human rights, he once dueled a disciple of Karl Marx—whom he thought too conservative. Willich emigrated to the United States in 1853, eventually making his way to Cincinnati, where he served as editor of the daily labor newspaper the Cincinnati Republican.

With exhaustive research in both English and German language sources, author David T. Dixon chronicles the life of this ingenious military leader—a man who could also be stubborn, impulsive, and even foolhardy—risking his life unnecessarily in the face of overwhelming odds.

David Dixon earned his M.A. in history from the University of Massachusetts. His articles appear in numerous scholarly journals and magazines. David Dixon hosts “B-List History,” a website celebrating obscure characters and their amazing stories. www.davidtdixon.com.

Notes from the President...

As we advance through the middle month of Spring 2021, Old Baldy CWRT continues to blossom. We have several very good activities planned for May, with more on the horizon. We are making a difference in the communities we serve as well as others outside our area. Thank you to everyone who contributed time and resources to our advancement this year and those who positioned us to move forward. If you have not yet renewed your commitment to our round table, please do so soon so we may count you as part of our team.

Recent successes include the submission of an application to New Jersey Council for the Humanities to fund the distribute of our Civil War maps to schools in south Jersey; sales of Old Baldy apparel so members are properly dressed in the coming months; our bi-lingual Civil War Trails sign went up at the Ox Hill Battlefield; our past Program Chair, **Kerry Bryant**, was honored by the Philadelphia City Council for her contributions to the Historic community; another member profile is published with more on the way and links were created and posted to our website to allow for direct payment of dues and donations into our account.

Events this month include our picnic to celebrate Old Baldy’s birthday on May 15th in Fairmont Park; **David Dixon** visiting us virtually on May 13th to share his book “Radical Warrior – August Willich”; the laying of a wreath at the tomb of General Winfield Scott Hancock at 11 AM on May 29th in Montgomery Cemetery in Norristown; and the kickoff of our fundraiser with the Battlefield Trust for maintenance of the Slaughter Pen at Fredericksburg. More details on all of these happenings are available in this newsletter.

Last month we had two gatherings for members. On

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April 8th **Walt Lafty** shared his research on the "9th New Jersey Infantry and the Bermuda Hundred Campaign." We welcome guests who had ancestors and interest in the 9th. All left the event with a better appreciation of the work done by these men to preserve the Union. On April 22nd, **Dave Gilson** presented a walking tour of Civil War London with a map, pictures and stories. The fact that he did it over two layovers in London, impressed everyone in attendance that evening. He was followed by **Dr. Ray Klein** who shared the adventures he had with his son and Flat Old Baldy on their trip to Cambodia last year right before the pandemic closed the world down. All who tuned in, departed more knowledgeable on Cambodia and its culture. Thank you to both for bring us their stories. Look for more Member nights in the future. Join us on the 13th when **David Dixon** pops in with three copies of his book for members.

As you know we are in our 45th year of existence and are celebrating all year. Look for our revised anniversary logo to be appearing soon. Please forward suggestions on how we can mark this milestone in the COVID environment. Our Western Symposium is one year away and activities will be ramping up soon, watch for updates from Tom and Sean. On September 18th, we will be hosting the Civil War Round Table Congress gathering at the College in Blackwood and welcoming guests from across the nation. Be sure your Amazon Smiles account is set to Old Baldy when you make your purchases. Check out the assistance needed box to determine if you can help us with several open positions in our organization.

Continue to support your local businesses and stay safe. See you on-line on the 13th, in-person on the 15th in the park and at the cemetery on the 29th.

Rich Jankowski, President

May is already here and Mother Nature's warm sunshine has the flowers in full bloom.

"Old Baldy waiting for us to join him on May 15th" (His Birthday)



Photo credit: Michael Bixler

Join us in celebrating Old Baldy's 169th birthday in beautiful Fairmont Park on Saturday 15 May starting at 11 AM. Round Table members are venturing out for a few hours in the sun to picnic on the grass by the "Old Baldy" (well GEN Meade) statue on Lansdown Drive right behind the Please Touch Museum.

Some have asked about the health protocol for the picnic. We request members simply maintain their comfort zones and be courteous and conscious of other's distancing desires. We will be sitting on the grass or in lawn chairs to maintain social distancing. We will have a platter of hoagies, sheet cake, chips, cheese & crackers plate, etc. We ask all attendees to bring their mask. A few fully vaccinated volunteers will act as food servers using long tongs, spoons and serving gloves.

Of course we will have antibacterial wipes and hand sanitizer on hand. As an alternate, you can bring your own food and drink if you are more comfortable with that. Look for the next Picnic email with a map, attendee names and who is bringing what. Please join us in Fairmount Park on Saturday May 15th at 11 AM to celebrate Old Baldy's Birthday with family and friends. There is plenty of parking available at the "Please Touch Museum" lot.

Paul and Susan Prentiss at pprentissfamily@gmail.com 865-745-8336.

David Dixon is donating three copies of his book: "Radical-Warrior" for the raffle May 13th meeting. Remember to tune in to win...

From the Treasurer's Desk

Well, it has been a very different kind of year, what can I say? Fortunately, our Round Table has continued to flourish, even though we've had our meetings on **Zoom**. In fact, **our membership has grown.**

As the year came to an end, it is time again to show your support with your **2021 Membership Dues**. Though we remain on a strong financial footing, we have been unable to pursue our normal fund-raising activities. Thus, making your dues that much more important this year.

Thank you again. Stay safe.

**\$25. regular dues \$35. Family membership
Mail to: Frank Barletta
44 Morning Glory Drive, Marlton, NJ 08053**

Today in Civil War History

1861 Monday, May 13

Overseas

Queen Victoria announces that Great Britain will remain

neutral in the war. The British Government does not, for the moment, accord the Confederacy diplomatic recognition, but does regard it as at belligerent with all the rights that that entails. The British decision is helped by the president's mistake in calling the stopping of Southern sea trade a blockade. Blockade is something that is done to the ports of another nation, not your own. The president would have been better advised to have informed the world that the Federal Government was simply closing the ports held by insurgents.

1862 Tuesday, May 13

The Confederacy

The approach of the Union Army prompts large numbers of citizens to leave Richmond.

Western Theater

There is a minor skirmish at Monterey, Tennessee.

1863 Wednesday, May 13

Western Theater

Pemberton deploys troops at Edward's Station, Mississippi, as Grant's Federal Army advances on this position and Jackson, near Vicksburg.

1864 Friday, May 13

Eastern Theater

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

Johnston's Confederates are joined by reinforcements under Polk in their new positions at Resaca. Sherman begins a series of probing attacks, searching for a weakness in the extensive Confederate entrenchments.

Trans-Mississippi

Banks continues his retreat on the Red River, while Steele's Union forces complete their withdrawal to Little Rock. The Federal offensive across the Mississippi has been a complete failure.

1865 Saturday, May 13

Trans-Mississippi

Barrett's Federal force returns to the area of Palmito Ranch, Texas, where it is attacked by Confederates under Colonel John S. Ford. The Union troops are eventually compelled to withdraw, making the last significant land action a Confederate victory. General Edmund Kirby Smith meets with the Confederate governors of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mis-

issippi at Marshall, Texas. They advise him to surrender under terms they have drawn up. Jo Shelby threatens to arrest his commander unless Kirby Smith agrees to continue the war.

Member Profile Jim Heenehan



Jim Heenehan

As a child growing up in New Rochelle, New York Jim Heenehan received a special gift from his parents: a Marx Civil War toy soldier set. Not long after, he began collecting Topps Civil War Trading cards, and in April 1965, his parents took him to Gettysburg where he climbed a cannon and walked up Little Round Top. A lifelong passion for Civil War History ensued

Years later, two books, *The Killer Angels* by Michael Shaara, and *Twentieth Maine*

by John Pullen insured that his interest would continue. "I found these books compelling as they tell the story of the heroic actions of Union Colonel Joshua Chamberlain and the 20th Maine Infantry Regiment in their defense of Little Round Top during the Battle of Gettysburg," said Heenehan. "The bravery of Chamberlain and the 20th Maine helped save Little Round Top, the loss of which would have spelled defeat for the Union cause. "For his tenacity and heroism at Gettysburg, Chamberlain was later awarded the Medal of Honor in 1893," he added.

Yet, Heenehan's interest in the Civil War goes far beyond just visiting battlefields or reading about Civil War History: he has also published four articles about the war, including one on the Philadelphia Brigade defending against Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg and one recounting the Civil War service of five key Union regiments that defended Gettysburg's Little Round Top, which were published in *The Gettysburg Magazine* and *America's Civil War Magazine*.

"The Battle of Gettysburg has always been of special interest," said Heenehan. "And that interest is one of the reasons I joined the Old Baldy Civil War Round Table 25 years ago."

Currently a resident of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, Heenehan is a retiree from the Environmental Protection Agency where he litigated administrative law cases. It was while working for the EPA that he met his future wife, Carolyn, who was in Philadelphia temporarily on a fellowship from The Pennsylvania Council of The Arts. She is also a Civil War buff.

"Pre-covid, I was a regular attendee at the Old Baldy monthly meetings and participated in a number of the group's

activities," he said. Now meetings are twice a month on zoom although we are hoping that in-person meetings will resume later this summer or fall."

"I think most members are looking forward to that," he added.

Heenehan is also looking forward to the return of another activity: baseball, in particular Philadelphia Phillies baseball. An avid fan for many years, he was in the stands when the Phillies won their first World Series in 1980.

"Since this was their first World Series win, I had plans to go on the field and celebrate at the end of the game which was traditional," he said. "I had no idea that this would be the first time that fans would be prohibited from coming onto the field after the home team clinched the world series.

"So, when policeman on horseback surrounded the field, I had to come up with another plan," he said.

With a chutzpah that only a Philly Fanatic could understand, Heenehan joined a group of women he surmised were the Philly wives and walked with them onto the ball-field and into the dugout, telling the security guard that he was the younger brother of Del Unser, a reserve Philly outfielder who had a good post-season. No further questions were asked, and he was escorted into the clubhouse to celebrate with the with the team. Sadly, his ruse was discovered when he sat down next to Del Unser's wife who blew the whistle on him.

But there are no regrets on Heenehan's part for this somewhat devious incident, and indeed, perhaps even a sense of pride. After all, how often do you get the chance to meet someone you idolize? And, if you ever take chances in life, won't you regret it later on?

If I were to ask James Heenehan that question, I have no doubt what his answer will be: **go for it.**

Champion Hill Diorama...

11:30am... May 16, 1863

by Jim Heenehan, Member OBCWRT

Here are some pictures of my diorama of General Grant's main attack on Champion Hill on May 16, 1863. I have included Timothy Smith's map from his excellent book on Champion Hill showing this phase of the fighting. Grant advances from the north.



The first photo

shows Grant's initial 2-division attack down the Jackson Road. General Hovey's 2 brigades attack to the left of the road while General "Black Jack" Logan's 3 brigades attack to the right. The Confederate defensive line runs along the crest of Champion Hill screening



the intersection of the Jackson Road and the Middle Road.

The second photo shows the intersection, with the last of General Pemberton's supply wagons headed west along the Jackson Road which turns right at the cross-roads. A portion of General Cummings' brigade screens General McPherson's cautious advance west



along the Middle Road. After Pemberton's supply wagons across Baker's Creek, he plans to follow with his army and head northeast to link up with General Joe Johnston's force at Clinton, MS, per Johnston's orders. However, Johnston got cold feet after his defeat at Jackson and has moved further away from – not towards – Clinton, leaving Pemberton in the lurch.

Incredibly, Pemberton left Champion Hill largely undefended. When General S.D. Lee learns of Grant's advance, he moves his brigade and some of Cummings'



men to Champion Hill from their Middle Road position. However, he does not have enough men to hold the hill. General Barton's brigade is marching behind the hill along the creek (picture 2) to extend Lee's flank, but he won't get there in time. Black Jack Logan gets General Stevenson's brigade there first (picture 3).

Grant watches the action unfold from the Champion House (picture 4). While the battle seesaws back and forth as each side receives reinforcements, ultimately Grant's greater numbers prevail and Pemberton is pushed back into Vicksburg. Pemberton's inevitable surrender will occur on July 4, 1863.



"Those White Roses"

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

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.

Mary Jane Safford

The youngest child of Joseph and Diatha (Little) Safford, Mary was born on December 31, 1834, in Hyde Park, Vermont. The family moved to a farm in Crete, Illinois in 1837. Twelve years later when Mrs. Safford died, Mary was sent to a Bakersfield, Vermont boarding school. After graduation, Mary spent a year in Montreal, Canada studying French. She returned to the United States in 1854 where she resided with a wealthy German family. The following year, Mary moved to Shawneetown, Illinois to teach in a public school and to live with her brother, Alfred Boardman Safford, a builder.

In 1858, the two moved to Cairo, Illinois where Alfred became a wealthy banker, and Mary continued to teach school. When the wounded from Fort Sumter began pouring into Cairo, Mary resigned her teaching position and began nursing the wounded, first by writing letters for them and bringing them pastries. Later she supplied properly prepared foods, all donated by Alfred. Mary was described as "very frail and as petite as a girl of twelve summers with a sweet young face...pleasant voice, and winning manner that disarms opposition." The wounded loved her and called her the "Cairo Angel."

In August 1861, Mary began working with Mother Bickerdyke. They were the first two females to nurse in Cairo, the western front. Mary went on to the Belmont battlefield to prepare the wounded for transport. She carried a white handkerchief on a stick to keep from being fired upon as she worked close to the battle lines. Snipers fired at her but she refused to stop.

Six months later, Mary and Mother Bickerdyke went to the hospital ship City Of Memphis to care for the wounded from the Battle of Fort Donelson. Mary worked for ten

days without sleep caring for the survivors of the battle. Lane Hoge described her in the face of desolation, as having a "calm dignity and self-poise that never blanched at any sight of horror...with a quiet energy and gentle authority that commanded willing obedience."

Mary rested one month after her work on the City Of Memphis, then returned to work on the hospital transport vessel Hazel Dell, caring for those injured in the Battle of Shiloh. One wounded Union officer commented that Miss Safford was "everywhere, doing everything, straightening out affairs, soothing and comforting, and some times praying, dressing wounds, cooking, and nursing." While on the Hazel Dell, Mary suffered a physical and emotional breakdown which ended her wartime nursing career.

In August 1862, Mary accompanied a party of wealthy socialites on a European tour, as a means to recover her health. When she returned to the United States, Mary entered Dr. Clemence S. Loizer Medical College for Women in New York City, and graduated in 1869. In September of that same year, Mary returned to Europe to continue her studies especially in surgical techniques. She was the first woman to serve at the Vienna General Hospital in a physician's capacity. She then moved her residency to the Medical Center of the University of Breslau in Germany, where she performed the first ovariectomy.

Mary began practicing medicine in Chicago in April, 1872. She made history not only by being the first female physician on staff but by her attire. Mary wore a dress of "rich, blue cloth, the skirt without a hint of flounce, over skirt, or bustle, an inch above floor level, revealing shoes, broad, and square at the toe with immensely thick soles, and flat, low heels," reported the Woman's Journal on April 18, 1872.

Mary married Bostonian James Blake the same year she made fashion headlines. A year later, she joined the staff of the Boston University School of Medicine as a professor of women's diseases. She practiced medicine privately and at Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital. In 1880, Mary resumed the use of her maiden name, so historians presume that she divorced James. There was constant conflict in their marriage over her attire and attitude. Six years after Mary began using her maiden name, she was forced to retire due to poor health. She moved to Tarpon Springs, Flori-

da where she lived with her brother, Anson P.K. Safford.

Mary died on December 8, 1891, in Tarpon Springs. She was buried in Cycadia Cemetery near by.

Emily Elizabeth Parson

Emily was the oldest daughter born to Theophilus and Catherine Amory (Chandler) Parsons. She was born on March 8, 1824, in Taunton, Massachusetts. Her father was a lawyer and Harvard professor. Emily was blind in her right eye and had impaired vision in her left resulting from a household accident when she was five. At age seven, she suffered from scarlet fever which permanently damaged her hearing. In 1843, an injury left her permanently crippled and frequently bedridden. Nevertheless, Emily graduated from Cambridge High School and worked with the charities of the Church of New Jerusalem.

Thirty-five years old when the Civil War began, Emily volunteered to nurse. She apprenticed under Dr. Jeffries Wyman in the Massachusetts General Hospital where she learned how to dress wounds, prepare proper foods, and administer a well-run hospital.

In October 1862, Emily was assigned to the Fort Schuyler Hospital on Long Island Sound, New York. She worked sixteen and eighteen hours a day and loved it. In a letter to her mother, Emily wrote: "To have a ward full of sick men under my care is all I ask; I should like to live so the rest of my life. I hope that fifty men...[would] console me for the one [she lost]."

Her work took its toll and in December 1862, Emily was forced to rest in New York City. Recruited by the Western Sanitary Commission, she began nursing at Lawson Hospital in St. Louis, Missouri. A month later, she was appointed head nurse of the City Of Alton hospital ship, which transported wounded to Memphis, Tennessee hospitals. Once again, the long hours took Emily's strength. She contracted malaria while working on the river, a disease she would battle along with her handicaps the rest of her life.

Emily returned to nursing in April 1863. She became nursing supervisor at Benton Barracks Hospital, the largest military hospital in the West. The appointment made her



Emily Parson

one of the most important women in the Civil War. She worked at Benton for sixteen months, hiring, training, and supervising both male and female nurses. Emily's good management made Benton's mortality rate one of the lowest in the war. Emily was popular with the entire staff.

Within five months Emily's malaria returned, and she was forced to return to Cambridge for rest. During her recuperation, Emily collected supplies for the wounded,

black and white alike. To her mother, Emily wrote: "I wonder what I shall do with myself when the war is over: I never can sit down and do nothing."

In 1865 Emily solicited funds for a hospital in Cambridge. Two years later, she rented a large house and opened a hospital. Assisted by two physicians, Emily served as the matron, treating impoverished widows and orphans. In 1871, the hospital was chartered and a board of directors was elected. The board of directors was incompetent and the hospital closed a year later.

Distressed, Emily again began to seek funding for a hospital in Cambridge. Although funds were not secured prior to her death, the search continued and Cambridge Hospital was established. The hospital became chartered in 1886, and is now called Mount Auburn. Emily died of apoplexy in Cambridge on May 19, 1880, and was buried at Mount Auburn Cemetery.

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

"Old Baldy Roundtable Civil War Discussion"

March 25 Meeting

By Kathy Clark, Member OBCWRT

The mid-monthly meeting of the Old Baldy CWRT reminded us what a roundtable discussion originally looked like in past years. In the War of the Common Soldier, we asked the question, "What interested you about camp life?" The discussion was monitored by Old Baldy member, Paul Prentiss. This topic was wide enough to cover all kinds of activities that were part of the Civil War soldier camp life experiences. Paul called this an "All Hands Roundtable event!"

The first Old Baldy member, **Dave Gilson**, had a written

letter from his Great-Great Grandfather while he was in camp. This was not a letter home but a request for a furlough for ten days. He was part of the 165th PA in Suffolk, Virginia. Two of his children had typhoid fever, his brother, Joseph from the 87th PA was in a York, PA hospital and could not be moved. He had lost two other brothers in the war and did not want to lose a third. Dave was not sure if he ever got the furlough for it seems on April 13, Longstreet attacked Suffolk. As the war continued it may have been more difficult to get time off then earlier in the war.

Corky Lowe acquired seventeen letters written by a young Corporal between 1862-1863. His aunt kept these letters and rewrote them in pen later her son typed them for further reference. Corporal Reed served in the 21st NJ for nine months. Corporal Reed continued to communicate to his aunt talking about how they were eating and how they were doing. He did fight in Washington D.C. and then into Frederick City. His aunt asked why he was growing a mustache? Corporal Reed explained he could use it as a strainer when he was eating. Corporal Reed wanted

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his aunt to write to him while in camp for there is not a lot to do. He said he likes to march for it passes a lot of time. November 1862 the troops marched 160 miles in a month although the 21st never was in battle. By December 1862 all is well with the boys. They were so happy to get packages from home. The packages came by train, went to regiments and then to their camps. Some of the packages contained "Lincoln Bread" which was another name for hard tack. December 17, 1862 the troops were in Frederick but did not go into battle. Corporal Reed said in his letter he got lemons for his friend, John his first mate, and paid 50 cents for four lemons. Sadly, John died of thyroid.

There were mud marches as the troops were on their way to Chancellorsville, founding the troops struck, could not go back or forward. Other activities that they participated in were snowball fights but did have a lot of wounded from the fight. August 1863 the corporal was discharged as a soldier along with some of his friends. They took the train from Washington to Trenton and were given Civilian suits for their road home.

Harry Jenkins whose experience in reenacting brought home other interesting aspects of camp life. Usually, four soldiers were together as mess mates to cook and share their meals together. Sometimes there were four soldiers in a tent laying all in the same direction and if one turned all turned together. There was a challenge to learn to march with shoes and wearing wool suits even when it got wet. Harry found out that the wet suit keeps you warm. If you kept the suit underneath the body when you sleep it keeps the body warmer than having too many layers on top.

Mike Bassett told us that his Great-Great Grandfather, along with 100 units from his regiment, did picket duty at train depots. His troop took part in the Battle of Monocacy. The enlisted soldier made a difference in many soldier's mind. They were held in high esteem. The young recruits wanted to hear about their service, where they came from, and opinions on the war itself.

Paul Prentiss talked about naval rations and felt from his experience that the Navy had better meals. At the same time the men enlisted in the Navy for the food, labor on the ship was exceedingly difficult.

Dietrich Preston reenacted for the 12th NJ Company but when he was in Gettysburg it was not on the original battlefield. He felt that the reenacting experience was not felt in the same way when the reenactor cannot fight on the original battlefield. The exception was Cedar Creek where reenacting was done on the original battlefield. This battlefield was not part of the Park Service.

Health conditions during this time were not good with many soldiers on the battlefield hearing a sea of long-term coughing because of TB. That is why there was no long-term encampments. The spread of disease was around the soldiers all the time for sanitation was not used as much as in today's health care.

Frank Barletta talked about the 101st Ohio which was a three-year regiment who fought at Stone River. Rosencras spent six months getting ready for the next battle. The Regiment had the idea of establishing a library and gave a list of books to the Christian Committee to purchase. At the end of the war the soldiers took home many well-worn books.

Some other interesting facts about camp life. Sanitation

was poor. The soldiers asked for onions to prevent scurvy. The soldiers had their tents far away from each other so they would not get diseases. It was the City Boys vs Country Boys! The City Boys were more immune to diseases where the Country Boys were less experienced with some of the diseases that affected soldiers in camp. Christian Commission thought gambling a moral issue and thought the soldiers were being taken advantage of in camp. The soldiers did not get paid but every two months in camp. The problem was that young soldiers would get bored and get into trouble. Other soldiers got involved in religious services while in camp.

The drum and bugle were the voice in the camp for communicating. The men learned what the message was when the drum or bugle began to play. Throughout the day the soldiers continued camp life and were also ready to march to the next battlefield.

This was a great idea for the roundtable and many of the members participated in the discussion. Paul did a wonderful job of organizing this program. This is another way a roundtable and their members can get to know one another better and participate in a subject of their choose. Thanks Paul!

Book mentioned during the discussion: "Hard Tack and Coffee: A Soldiers Life in the Civil War" by John D. Billings

Johann August Ernst von Willich

A Union General

Willich was born in Braunsberg, Province of East Prussia. His father, a captain of hussars during the Napoleonic Wars, died when Willich was three years old. With an elder brother, Willich found a home in the family of Friedrich Schleiermacher, a theologian, whose wife was a distant relative. He received a military education at Potsdam and Berlin. Initially an officer in the Prussian Army, serving in the 7th (1st Westphalian) Field Artillery Regiment, he resigned from the army in 1846 as a convinced republican. Willich was not the only republican emerging from that regiment. One of his fellow officers in Münster and Wesel was Fritz Anneke, who also was to become a revolutionary commander in Palatinate 1849 and later a commander in the Union Army. Willich tendered his resignation from the army in a letter written in such terms that, instead of its being accepted, he was arrested and tried by a court-martial. He was acquitted and was permitted to resign.

With Karl Schapper, he was the leader of the left faction of the Communist League. He took an active part in the Revolutions of 1848-49. In 1849, he was leader of a Free Corps in the Baden-Palatinate uprising. Revolutionary thinker Friedrich Engels served as his aide-de-camp. Among his revolutionary friends were Franz Sigel, Friedrich Hecker, Louis Blenker, and Carl Schurz. After the suppression of the uprising, he emigrated to London via Switzerland. He had learned the trade of a carpenter while in England, and so earned his livelihood. In 1850, when the League of Communists split, he (together with Schapper) was leader

of the anti-Karl Marx grouping.

In London, Willich became an associate of the French revolutionary and political exile Emmanuel Barthélemy. According to Wilhelm Liebknecht, Willich and Barthélemy plotted to kill Karl Marx for being too conservative. Willich publicly insulted Marx and challenged him to a duel, which Marx refused to fight. Instead Willich was challenged by a young associate of Marx, Konrad Schramm. The pistol duel was fought in Belgium with Barthélemy acting as Willich's second; Schramm was wounded but survived the encounter. Barthélemy was hanged in London in 1855 after shooting and killing his employer and another man.



**Brigadier General, USA
August Willich**

Coming to the United States in 1853, Willich first found employment at his trade in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Here his attainments in mathematics and other scientific studies were soon discovered, and he found more congenial work in the coastal survey. In 1858, he was induced to go to Cincinnati as editor of the German Republican, a German-language free labor newspaper, which he continued until the opening of the Civil War in 1861. Willich became known as one of the "Ohio Hegelians" (followers of German philosopher Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel), along with John Bernhard Stallo, Moncure Daniel Conway, and Peter Kaufmann.

With the outbreak of the Civil War in early 1861, Willich actively recruited German immigrants in the southwestern Ohio region. He joined the 9th Ohio Infantry ("Die Neuner") as regimental adjutant with the rank of first lieutenant, and was promoted to major in August of that year. He served in western Virginia, seeing action at the Battle of Rich Mountain. Willich then returned to the Ohio River valley over the winter and resumed his recruiting activities. Governor Oliver P. Morton commissioned Willich a colonel of the 32nd Indiana Infantry Regiment, also called the First German, (an all-German regiment).

At the request of Governor Oliver P. Morton, he assumed command of the Thirty-second Indiana. Willich drilled his regiment, in German, to a high degree of professionalism. It made a favorable impression wherever it served. An innovative officer, he suggested construction of special wagons convertible to pontoon boats by removal of wheels. To speed up troop movement and assure combat condition of troops upon arrival on the battlefield, he recommended wagon transport of troops. His superiors rejected both ideas. Yet, Willich's concern for his men's well-being earned him the nickname "Papa". When possible, he ordered bakery ovens constructed so that troops would have fresh bread.

Attention, Germans!
WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a number of young and healthy men, for the formation of a Company in the First German Indiana Regiment, to serve under
COL. AUG. WILlich.
Recruiting office, southeast corner of Pearl and Main Streets, up stairs.
**C. P. FETSCH,
JOHN KOCH.**
aug17 dt&wl*

The 32nd gained nationwide recognition for its stand against Confederate forces at Rowlett's Station, Kentucky. A detachment of 500 men under Lt. Col. Henry von Trebra fought off 1,300 men of Terry's Texas Rangers and infantry under General Hindman. The 32nd formed the "hollow square", and drove the attackers back, losing 10 troopers and 22 wounded, but killing 33 of the enemy, including Col. Terry, and wounding fifty others.

The 32nd saw action at Shiloh on the second day, during which Col. Willich displayed great leadership. When his troops became unsteady under fire, he stood before them, his back to the enemy, and conducted the regiment through the manual of arms. He had the regimental band play "La Marseillaise", the anthem for all republican movements in Europe. Recovering its stability, the 32nd launched a bayonet attack. Afterwards Willich was given command of the Horn Brigade. The 32nd remained in his brigade, under command of von Trebra and, later, Frank Erdelmeyer.

Rewarded by a promotion to brigadier general of volunteers in July 1862, Willich fought at the Battle of Perryville under Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell in Kentucky. He commanded the 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, XIV Corps in December at the Battle of Stones River. He was captured by the Confederates when his horse was shot out from under him. He was sent to Libby Prison for four months, but was paroled and exchanged in May 1863.[2] Returning to the federal army later that year, he was assigned to command of the 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, XX Corps and served with distinction during the Tullahoma Campaign, where his brigade played a key role in holding Liberty Gap. He led a division at the Battle of Chickamauga and saw additional action during the Chattanooga Campaign.

During the Siege of Chattanooga, the 32nd played a conspicuous part, as Willich's Brigade captured Orchard Knob. Despite only having orders to clear the base of the ridge, Willich ordered the assault up Missionary Ridge that routed the Confederate forces, breaking the siege and clearing the way for the invasion of Georgia.[9] The 32nd Indiana and the 6th Ohio were the first to reach the top. The 32nd participated in the Atlanta Campaign with General William Tecumseh Sherman. Before the fall of Atlanta, the 32nd was pulled back and sent via Nashville, Tennessee to Indianapolis. En route, the 32nd was assigned to counter Confederate guerrilla forces in Kentucky. After three days fighting, the 32nd returned to Indianapolis. Willich, who had been wounded at Resaca, Georgia, was promoted to brevet major general and put in command of Cincinnati.

Continued from page 8 - "August Willich"

Due to the anti-German sentiment in the nation, and the army in particular, veterans of the 32nd did not re-enlist. Nor did most other all-German regiments. It rankled the German-American soldier that General Joseph Hooker had blamed German troops of the 11th Corps for his defeat at Chancellorsville. The New York Times labeled the 11th Corps "Dutch cowards." Actually, of the corps's 12,000 men, 7,000 were American. Of the remaining 5,000, only one-third were German, these having been the units offering the stiffest resistance to the Confederate attack made by Stonewall Jackson.

In 1864, Willich led his brigade through Tennessee and Georgia during the Atlanta Campaign. He suffered a severe wound in the Battle of Resaca that forced him to leave the field. For the rest of the war, he served in various administrative roles, commanding Union posts in Cincinnati, Covington, Kentucky, and Newport, Kentucky. He received a brevet promotion to major general of US Volunteers on October 21, 1865, then resigned from the army to return to civilian life.

The three-year veterans were mustered out on September 7, 1864. The remaining 200 replacements whose terms had not expired were organized into a battalion of four companies under Hans Blume. At war's end they were stationed with General Sheridan's occupation forces in central Texas. They returned to Indianapolis and were mustered out on December 4, 1865.

After the war, Willich returned to Cincinnati and went into government service. He held a series of responsible positions, including auditor of Hamilton County. His home at 1419 Main Street still stands in Cincinnati.

In 1870, he returned to Germany, offering his services to the Prussian army during the Franco-Prussian War. His age, health, and communist views caused him to be refused, however. He stayed in Germany long enough to receive a college degree in philosophy, graduating from the University of Berlin at the age of sixty.[11] Returning to the United States, he died in St. Marys, Ohio, and was buried there in Elmgrove Cemetery.

Wikipedia

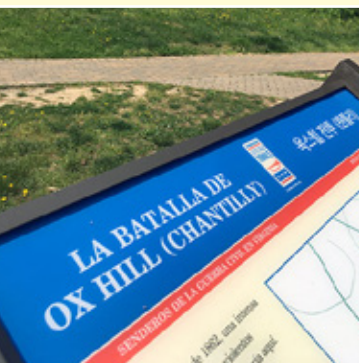
Ox Hill Civil War Trails Waysides Erected

The following press release (See Link) comes from Civil War Trails in recognition of Asian American and Pacific Islander Heritage Month.

<https://emergingcivilwar.com/2021/05/01/saving-history-saturday-a-new-voice-for-old-stories/>

Civil War Trails, Inc. has teamed up with Fairfax County Parks and Recreation, Old Baldy Civil War Round Table and several local stakeholders to launch a new bilingual sign at Ox Hill Battlefield Park. This new sign offers a new amenity for the many Korean and Spanish speaking residents and travelers while complementing the existing signage which interprets

the battle to English speaking visitors. This is the first bilingual Civil War Trails sign in the nation, which currently offers over 1,350 sites



across six states.



Welcome to the new recruits
Amy Hummel
Lumberton, NJ
Dan Hummel
Lumberton, NJ

“9th New Jersey Infantry and the Bermuda Hundred Campaign”

Presentation by Walt Lafty

April 8 Meeting

By Kathy Clark, Member OBCWRT

Our April meeting presenter Walt Lafty takes us to a little-known regiment, 9th New Jersey Infantry first called “Jersey Muskets”. It was a regiment of rifle men throughout the state known as “sharpshooters”, men who had much knowledge about rifles and how to shoot them effectively. Even though they were not mentioned during the many battles of the four years of the Civil War, the unit of men served from October 1861-July 1865 as part of the Bermuda Hundred Campaign. Benjamin Butler, Army of the James, was commander for all five battles that were part of this campaign.

Brigadier General Charles A. Heckman, a native of Easton, PA, was commissioned to the 9th New Jersey starting October 3, 1861. He had been in the Mexican War and served one year. His Infantry was called “Star Brigade” and was promoted twice from Lieutenant Colonel and then Brigadier General. February 1862 Burnside was in a surf boat going to Roanoke Island and encounter a storm. Lieutenant Colonel Heckman became commander after Lieutenant Colonel William Fox was in the boat with his men and drowned. Lieutenant Colonel Heckman was the governor of the state and signed the death papers for John Brown. Brigadier General Heckman was wounded twice and captured at Drury’s Bluff sent to Libby Prison, then Macon, GA and Charleston, SC. The second Colonel of the 9th New Jersey was Lieutenant Colonel Johnson.

By May 5th, the Army of the James was desperately looking for men to serve in the infantry. They were grabbing men from all units even though many were going with Lee. Securing Bermuda Hundred and City Point was important basically to make sure that Richmond was secure. It was Elizabeth Van Lew, Union spy, who had confirmed information about Richmond. This was the start of the Battle of Port Walthall Junction, May 6 and 7. This junction controlled the railroad. It was Union forces that drove Confederates from the depot and then cut the railroad. Butler’s second troops were supposed to be on the Railroad on the way to Richmond and Petersburg but ended up at this junction. While Confederate forces waited for reinforcements the Railroad was cut by Butler’s men and later melted the railroad tracks to manufacture cannons.

Butler tried advancing toward Petersburg but was met by Johnson’s division at Swift Creek on May 9th. At the Arrowfield Church the Confederate forces were driven back but the Union forces did not follow. Butler tears up the railroad tracks as they were advancing toward South Carolina, while five Union gunboats steam up the river to bombard Fort Clinton. It was the US colored troops who went through the marshy ground from the land side. The gunboats were driven off and the attack abandoned.

On May 10, a portion of Butler’s army were at Chester Station destroying the railroad. The troops were attacked near the Winfree House. The Union troops retired to the Bermuda Hundred entrenches. On May 13 at the Battle of Proctor’s Creek the Union struck the right flank of the Confed-



Walt Lafty

erate line at Woolridge House. Butler remained cautious which was an asset to Beauregard for it gave him time to get his troops together. As a result, Butler on May 16th was attacked on his right flank. Attacks continued

but lost direction in the fog, which made the Union troops disorganized and defeated. After more severe fighting Butler withdrew after his offensive against Richmond ended. This was Beauregard’s finest hour! Beauregard was a victor over “Beast Butler”.

Butler moved against the Confederate line at Drury’s Bluff and taking a defensive position which was not supported by gunboats. At this battle we meet Lieutenant James Madison Drake who escaped from the Confederate prison camp. Drake’s story is part of the collapse of the Confederacy. Drake joined the 9th New Jersey as a Sergeant and became Second Lieutenant of Company K, captured at Drury’s Bluff May 16, 1864. He earned the Congressional Bronze Medal for Gallantry. He was back January 1865 and with his troops went into Goldsboro, NC. On March 21 they raised its flag over the courthouse as the first Federal regiment to enter the city.

The final battle on May 20, 1864 Butler’s line was attacked near the church. About 10,000 troops were part of this battle. The Confederate line drove Butler’s pickets back resulting in bottling up the Union at Bermuda Hundred. Butler’s expedition was an overall failure with his forces unable to move. It was said that Butler’s troops got bottled up like a “cork in the bottle” and had no way of getting the Bermuda Hundred out of this battle. Beauregard and Pickett became heroes!

Butler’s reputation was tarnished. The 18th Corps went to support the Army of the Potomac. The 10th Corps remained in Bermuda Hundred with Butler. The 9th New Jersey saves their colors. The union secures City Point for the remainder of the war and the Richmond/Petersburg Railroad was the supply train to get in and out of City Point. At City Point there were 200-250 ships in port, stored 1500 tons of supplies daily, had 25 engines and 275 boxcars. There were 100,000 soldiers and 65000 horses. As a result of the 10-month siege at Petersburg and the ability to use the railroad continued to supply City Point.

Again, Walt has brought to our round table a presentation about the 9th New Jersey Infantry that is not a well-known group of men in Civil War history. It was well worth the story. Now when we think of the Bermuda Hundred, we will be more knowledgeable about the men who fought and the campaign. Thank you, Walt, for all your knowledge and excitement of history that you present to us every time you are part of our roundtable.

If anyone wants to see this presentation again you can go to Facebook any time.

“December 13, 1862 Fredericksburg... and the OBCWRT”

By Frank Barletta, Member OB-

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. 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.

“Horror and Heroism at the Slaughter Pen Farm”

By American Battlefield Trust

Fredericksburg, December 1862



Some 4,000 Federal soldiers stood upon the precipice of battle. Their waterlogged and mud-caked wool uniforms clung heavily to each man’s body. For the last few hours, they had laid upon the earth in a vain attempt to keep a low profile from Confederate projectiles falling among their ranks. “When we came up to within range or reach of these [sic] batteries they opened on us from a number of batteries...” recalled one Pennsylvania soldier. “We were kept in a large field lying on the frozen ground which was thawing a little. For several hours wick [sic] all the while the Rebel cannons were firing on us — the cannon balls were flying over and among us all the time, killing men and hosses [sic] and tearing up the ground all around us and throwing the mud and dirt all over us and blew up one of our ammunition wagons...”

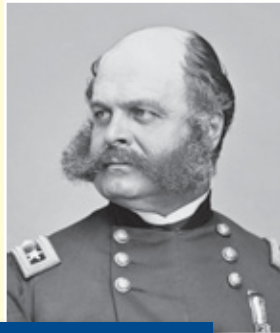
A veritable hell on earth had just erupted from the far tree

line. Few could fathom the horror that waited across the seemingly flat, nondescript field before them. And none could have expected that, by the end of December 13, 1862, this nondescript field would witness no fewer than five acts of valor for which United States soldiers were bestowed the Medal of Honor. These stories of heroism on the Slaughter Pen Farm are highlighted herein.

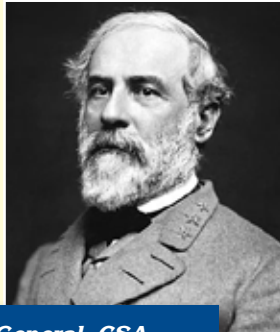
Today, the Battle of Fredericksburg is one of the most misunderstood campaigns in all of American military history. Most view the battle as futile frontal assaults on a fixed fortified enemy position. Confederate soldiers were so well positioned that they had an easy victory, mowing down thousands of Federal soldiers in front of the now-infamous Marye’s Heights. The reality of what happened on December 13th is far different than the story that has been told by the majority of the battle’s participants, as well by as many historians. The Battle of Fredericksburg was not a one-sided

affair. It was not an easy Confederate victory. In fact, it was a close-fought thing. The Union army came within reach of decisively defeating General Robert E. Lee's vaunted Army of Northern Virginia.

The Federal plan that General Ambrose Burnside decided upon was simple enough: a pre-dawn, nearly simultaneous assault on the Confederate lines. On the Union left, Burnside amassed nearly 65,000 Federal soldiers. They were to attack across a plain south of Fredericksburg, strike the Confederate right and push it to the west and to the north—away from the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia. This would place the Federals between the enemy and their capital. As the rebels were driven back on their right, another Federal force would attack out of the city of Fredericksburg itself. These Union soldiers would hit the Confederate left at Marye's Heights. These Union troops were meant to tie down the enemy in the northern sector of the battlefield so that they would be unable to shift south and assist their counterparts on the Confederate right, while hopefully dislodging the enemy from their strong position. It was a solid plan on paper; however, the execution of the plan was severely flawed.

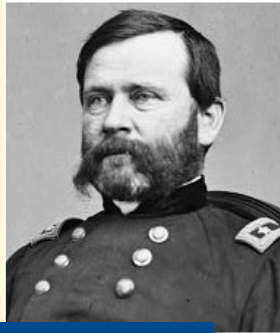


**Major General, USA
Ambrose Burnside**



**General, CSA
Robert Edward Lee**

Vague orders arrived at the front after dawn, and they seemed to contradict the plan Burnside had discussed with his commanders the previous evening. The Federal commander in charge of the 65,000 men on the Union left, William Buell Franklin, was baffled. He assumed his men would be the vanguard of the offensive, yet the orders he received sounded impotent. Rather than ask Burnside for clarification, Franklin stuck to what he perceived as the tone of the order and, instead of launching 65,000 Federals on an assault, he sent forward "a division at least"—some 4,200 men—and he kept "it well supported" with another division of some 4,000 soldiers. In other words, a poorly worded order and terrible communications—all made worse by a bad map—led to Franklin's decision to merely throw forward 8,200 men toward an enemy line that consisted of more than 38,000 Confederate soldiers. One Confederate watched as the blanket of blue engulfed the fields before him, preparing for the assault, "It was a grand sight seeing them come in position this morning, but it seemed that host would eat us up...."

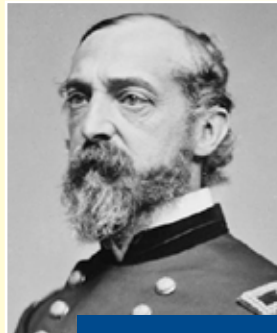


**Major General, USA
William Buell Franklin**

Unbeknownst to the Confederate onlookers, the imposing Federal formation was not as imposing as it would seem.

Near 10 AM, the Federals made their initial push toward the Confederate right. As they did so, a few stray cannon shots fell among the Union ranks. The shells were not coming from the far tree line, though; rather, they came from the Union left, where there should be no Confederates. A Pennsylvania soldier stated, "Naturally supposing, from the position [of the cannon], 'twas one of our own batteries, we thought our gunners had had too much 'commissary' this morning, and so remarked." More shots tore through the ranks. However, it was not a few inebriated Union artillerymen, but rather a rogue Confederate officer who rode forward with a lone cannon and pelted the Union flank for nearly an hour. This cannon stalled the Federal offensive.

Around 12 PM, the Federal offensive lurched forward once more. This time, the Confederates responded with a roar. The full force of Southern artillery, some 56 cannon, came to bear on the Federals, who were easy targets on an open plain. Federal artillery countered in what proved to be the largest artillery duel in the war's Eastern Theater from December of 1862 until Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg. Just after 1 PM, two Confederate ammunition chests exploded along the Southern lines—one right after the other. Some Federals leaped to their feet and cheered wildly. One officer seized the initiative. General George G. Meade called all of his 4,200 Pennsylvanians to their feet. The Keystone



**Major General, USA
George Gordon Meade**

State men pressed forward into a point of woods and flowed onto a low rise named Prospect Hill. Although outnumbered, Meade's men burst like a shell in all directions and, amazingly, breached the dense Confederate line. They desperately needed support, though.

Although his family lived in the South, John Gibbon felt compelled by duty to stay with the Union, where he amassed a stellar reputation as the leader of the famed Iron Brigade. And on the afternoon of December 13th, he stood at the head of an entire Union division. As Gibbon steeled himself for battle, he could not have known that the Confederate force he was about to assault—across what has been dubbed as the "Slaughter Pen" of Fredericksburg—contained three of his brothers.

As Meade's men fought for their lives atop Prospect Hill, Gibbon readied his division for action, stacking his three brigades one behind the other. His outnumbered division would act as a battering ram, entering the fray in three successive waves.



**Major General, USA
John Gibbon**

Sometime between 1:15 and 1:30, Gibbon's first wave trudged across the field. The fields were marshy and muddy. The ground tried to suck the shoes right off the men's feet. Their wool uniforms were made heavy by the water they had absorbed while lying in the open, waiting to go into action. Confederate artillery fire still fell among the ranks.

Nelson Taylor, Gibbon's

senior brigade commander, found that the seemingly flat field the men were trudging through was not so flat. In fact, the plantation fields across which they advanced had a number of fences. The traditional wood fence along the road was no problem; rather, it was the ditch fence they came across in the field that posed a major issue. Farmers in that part of Virginia dug ditch fences to provide irrigation for their fields, denote property lines, and keep cattle from wandering. This particular fence was normally 4 to 5 feet deep and around 10 feet wide. The width of the fence meant the muddy Federal soldiers could not leap across it—they had to jump into more mud and ankle- to knee-deep water. Once out of the ditch fence, the men ascended a slight, almost imperceptible rise.

Continued Next Issue - June

Reinstating Book Raffle

In an attempt, to make our Zoom meeting more like our in-person meetings, the board has proposed having a drawing at the end of each Zoom meeting.

The Raffle will be for the book written by our speaker for that night's meeting. This will also be a thank you to our speaker for making their presentation.

Rules: The name of each 2020 member will be put in a hat. Additionally, those members attending the Zoom meeting will have their names added to the hat (a second chance).

At the conclusion of the meeting, a winning name will be drawn. **Good Luck**

RESOLUTION

Honoring historian and educator **Kerry L. Bryan** on the occasion of her 70th birthday.

WHEREAS, Kerry L. Bryan is a historical consultant, researcher, educator, and impersonator of historical women with decades of service to local institutions and sites; and

WHEREAS, Bryan graduated from Boston University cum laude in 1976 with a bachelor's degree in English and from Chestnut Hill College in 2004 with a master's degree in education; and

WHEREAS, Bryan has served the local historical community as a researcher at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, maintainer of records at the Philadelphia City Archives, and educator at noteworthy museums and historical sites across Philadelphia; and

WHEREAS, In particular, Bryan devoted years of service to preserving and informatively sharing the rich history of Fairmount Park and its historic sites – including the Laurel Hill Mansion – as a guide and researcher; and

WHEREAS, Bryan taught thousands of children from across the greater Philadelphia region as part of historic Germantown's "history hunters" program, which takes students to five historic sites to explore how early settlers and Native Americans interacted, the battle of Germantown during the American Revolution, and the Underground Railroad; and

WHEREAS, Bryan often provided first-person portrayals of two nineteenth century Philadelphians: Civil War volunteer nurse and Sanitary Fair organizer Elizabeth E. Hutter (1821-1895) and Quaker abolitionist and pioneer feminist Lucretia Mott (1793-1880); and

WHEREAS, Bryan also worked, was an active member, or volunteer at the La Salle Art Museum, Cliveden National Trust, the Wyck Historic House and Garden, the Stenton

House, and the Johnson House, the Library Company of Philadelphia, the Athenaeum of Philadelphia, the Mutter Museum/College of Physicians, the General Meade Society, the Rosenbach, Friends of the American Philosophical Society, the Museum of the American Revolution, the Kislak Center at the University of Pennsylvania, Historic Strawberry Mansion, the Woodlands Cemetery, and Carpenters Company; and

WHEREAS, In addition to her career as a historian and educator, Bryan served as an assistant to former Pennsylvania State Senator Philip Price Jr. in his various efforts to preserve, protect and maintain City sites and institutions including Fairmount Park, the Woodlands Cemetery, and the Benjamin Franklin Parkway, among others; and

WHEREAS, Bryan also contributed to the "Philadelphia Freshman Prep" civic program – established in 2007 – which prepares and guides newly elected and appointed public officials through their first term; and

WHEREAS, The City and its local historical community have been well served by Kerry L. Bryan's years of contributions and dedication to preserving the rich history and institutions of Philadelphia; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, that it herby honors historian and educator Kerry L. Bryan on the occasion of her 70th birthday.

FURTHER RESOLVED, that an Engrossed copy be presented to Kerry L. Bryan, further evidencing the sincere respect and admiration of this legislative body.

April 15, 2021

Introduced by: **DAVID OH Councilmember At-Large**
Cosponsored by: **CURTIS JONES JR. Councilmember, 4th District**



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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