

# Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia

February 10, 2022

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

## “The Horse at Gettysburg: Prepared for the Day of Battle”

Chris Bagley



Horses are one of the many unsung heroes of the American Civil War. These majestic animals were impressed into service, trained, prepared for battle, and turned into expendable implements of war.

There is more to this story, however. When an army's means and survival is predicated upon an animal whose instincts are to flee rather than fight, a bond of mutual trust and respect between handler and horse must be forged. Ultimately, the Battle of Gettysburg resulted in thousands of horses killed and wounded. Their story deserves telling, from a time not so far removed.

Chris hails from Canton, Ohio, where he resides with his wife Becky. Chris has been a Registered Nurse for 31 years and currently works as a surgical nurse. He became a Licensed Battlefield Guide at Gettysburg National Military Park in 2016. He always had a love and fascination of horses from childhood which continues to this day.

Chris first visited the fields of Gettysburg at the age of ten, and then returned when he was thirty. This led to a lifelong passion for reading, study, and visitation of the field. On one of his many trips, he took a guided tour of the battlefield on horseback. The experience prompted him to prepare and take the examination to become a Licensed Battlefield Guide, which he completed and passed in August of 2016. The first tour he gave was done so on horseback. For the past three years, Chris has conducted tours over the hallowed grounds of Gettysburg National Military Park, but the memory and privilege of riding over the field on horseback further influenced him to study and learn about these animals. He has always loved horses and now is combining the two. Chris is a lifelong native of Canton, Ohio with his wife, Becky.

## Notes from the President

It seems the first month of the new year has brought us several setbacks. We learned of the passing of **Gerri Hughes**, our in-person meetings at the College have been stopped temporarily and our 45th anniversary celebration is delayed a few months. Read a remembrance of Gerri in this newsletter. The February meeting will only be on Zoom. Watch for updates on our future meetings. At the same time our future continues to look bright, we will need your help to get us there. Read about the details of our revised book raffle and upcoming events also. Renew your dues if you have not



By Rich Jankowski,  
President OBCWRT

### Meeting Notice

Update, January 26: Camden County College has informed us that “Due to the recent increase in COVID cases in Camden County, the College has made the determination that, at this point in time, all scheduled classes can be conducted in-person as scheduled, but all meetings/events on campus for both internal and external groups, must be conducted virtually. This may change at any time as conditions improve, but we are currently under that restriction.” Therefore, the February 10th meeting will be virtual only. Members will receive the meeting link via email, and others interested should email [oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net](mailto:oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net) to request access.

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**Save the Date**  
**May 14, 2022**

Mark **Saturday May 14th** with a bold red circle as we are going to not only celebrate **Old Baldy's 170th birthday** but also the **45th Anniversary of our Round Table**. Join us in celebrating these two extraordinary events. Round Table members, family and friends are all invited over to hosts **Paul and Susan Prentiss'** home located at 16 Heather Drive in Marlton, NJ.

Who knows what the season will bring but we will implement common sense health protocols for the picnic. We will be out in the backyard, sitting in lawn chairs to maintain social distancing. The dining fare will be similar to last year but with improvements. We will have hamburgers, hot dogs, salads, sheet cake, chips, cheese & crackers plate, and whatever you want to bring.

It's a bit too early to plan other than setting the date so please look for the initial Picnic Planning email in March. Send your ideas to Paul at [pprentissfamily@gmail.com](mailto:pprentissfamily@gmail.com) to make this momentous event a smashing success.

*Continued from page 1 - "Notes from the President"*

done so yet to support our mission of education and preservation.

We had a great turnout last month for **Mike Bunn's** virtual visit to share the story of Fort Blakeley. There were folks from eleven states at the meeting. All present learn much from the presentation about the battle on April 9, 1865. **Sean Glisson** had been to the site as a reenactor. This month **Chris Bagley** will visit from Canton, Ohio to tell us about the Horse at Gettysburg. Join us to learn of these unsung heroes of the American Civil War as they were trained and impressed into service. Watch for more superb programs throughout the year.

**Paul and Susan Prentiss** will be hosting our picnic on May 14th where we will celebrate our 45th anniversary. More information will be posted in next month's newsletter. Register as a judge for the regional History Day competitions in New Jersey. See the related article for details. It is an opportunity to see some of the fine history projects the youth of New Jersey are producing and to also spread the Old Baldy message to other history minded folks. The South Jersey History Fair will be 10-4 on June 11. Plan to join us to staff our display and help us spread the Old Baldy message.

Congratulations are sent to our web master **Hal Jespersen** for finishing the Appalachian Trail (1968 miles) virtual challenge. He traveled from Georgia to Maine past Civil War sights. Welcome to our two new members who have expanded our membership into thirteen states. We continue to recognize members who have earned their pins, see their pictures with Flat Old Baldy. Your Board is working on revising and simplifying our mission and vision statement to keep us focused and improve our recruiting.

Our Western Theater Symposium is moving forward with tickets and sponsor ads being sold and prizes collected for the chance raffle. Contact **Tom Scurria** or **Paul Prentiss** to learn how you can assist with this event at the end of April. Visit our website for updates on the event during the upcoming months. It will be another occasion for our Round Table to demonstrate our success and the value of the organization to the local, regional and national Civil War history communities.

Since we will not be gathering at the Lamp Post Diner this month, support a local food service vendor for your pre-meeting meal. Stay safe and warm. Look forward to seeing all on the Zoom screen on the 10th.

*Stay Safe and Stay Warm*

*Rich Jankowski, President*

## ***We Will Miss Her... Gerri Hughes***



**Old Baldy Goes To Jail!  
Dublin, Ireland**

We were all sad to hear of the passing of Gerri Hughes last month. She had been a member of our Round Table for nine years bringing a calming smile to all those she encountered. We looked forward to seeing her and Joe Wilson, in person again, as we returned to in-person meetings. In telling members of her passing, we heard several stories about their interactions with Gerri. When we held our meeting in person at the College, she was known as "the book queen" for winning a book in the monthly raffle at least six times a year, sitting up in the top row smiling.

Gerri was always by Joe Wilson's side when he displayed his collection of artifacts at historic events in the area or presented a documentary or talk at the College. It was at one of these events that Gerri invited Lorraine Gancher to come check out our Round Table. We welcomed and have enjoyed working with Lorraine in the last several years. Gerri worked on the Review Committee for the first Michael A. Cavanaugh Book Award for Young People. Her background in



# Congratulations to Hal Jespersen

Our friend and Old Baldy WEB Site Creator and Manager. Hal Jespersen completed the Appalachian Trail virtual challenge walking and running 1968 miles in Northern California.

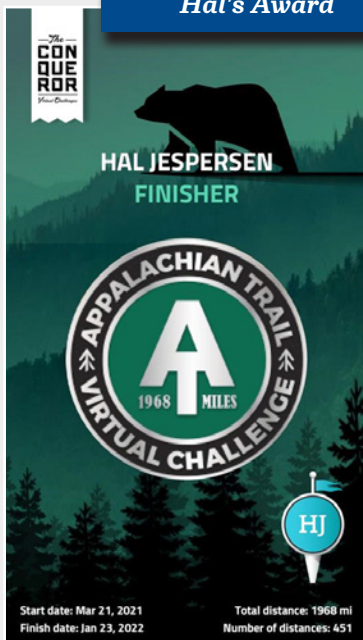
Hal is also an expert on Civil War Cartography. You can find many of Hal's maps in today's Civil War books, publications, Wikipedia and other internet sites.

His WEB Site is:  
<https://www.cwmaps.com>



Hal Jespersen

## Hal's Award



Continued from page 2 - "Gerri Hughes"



Gerri and Joe

education aided the effort as the team gelled to choose Doreen Rappaport as the winner.

She was a proud grandmother and friend to many who knew her. She enjoyed the camaraderie our Round Table offers and welcomed a chance to interact with other members. She will be missed as we were blessed to have known her for a brief time. Thank you to all who shared a memory of Gerri and sent condolences to Joe and her family. If you have another memory, please mention it at our February meeting. The Round Table made a donation to the American Cancer Society in Gerri's name in appreciation for the time, energy and cheer she brought to our group of Civil War historians.

## Today in Civil War History

### 1862 Monday, February 10

#### **Eastern Theater/Naval Operations**

Thirteen Union gunboats encounter Confederate vessels near Elizabeth City in North Carolina's Pasquotank River, and destroy them. Three sailors are killed in the action.

#### **Western Theater**

General Grant issues preparatory orders to his army at Fort Henry, indicating that his troops will begin to move on Fort Donelson within a day. Federal gunboats Conestoga, Tyler, and Lexington seize three Southern supply vessels on the Tennessee River, while six more are burned by their crews to prevent their capture by the Union.

### 1863 Tuesday, February 10

#### **Eastern Theater**

Hooker continues to reconnoiter the Rappahannock line in his attempt to gain more accurate information regarding Confederate dispositions. "There is a skirmish at Chantilly, Virginia.

#### **Western Theater**

There are minor actions at Camp Sheldon, Mississippi, and at Old River, Louisiana.

#### **Trans-Mississippi**

The Queen of the West sets off on another expedition up the tributaries of the Mississippi. Heading down the river, she makes for the mouth of the Red River.

### 1864 Wednesday, February 10

#### **Western Theater**

Sooy Smith's cavalry complete their preparations for the raid which should have begun over a week ago. Today the pack train, which could have been prepared earlier, is finally organized.

#### **France**

The Confederate raider Florida slips out of Brest, where she has been laid up since August, and evades the watching USS Kearsage.

## 1865 Friday, February 10

### Eastern Theater

Skirmishing takes place on James Island and at Johnson's Station, South Carolina, as the defenders of Charleston fight Union troops from the sea and inland. Returning from England, Captain Semmes of the Alabama is promoted rear admiral and given command of the James River squadron.

### Monthly Meeting Book Raffle

**Do you feel lucky? Well do ya?** That's a poor impression of Clint Eastward's famous line but do you feel lucky? In March the Roundtable is re-introducing the monthly meeting one dollar book raffle but with a twenty-first century twist. Now all members can automatically participate **Hands-Free** either in person or on Zoom when they sign up in advance for 12 meeting chances. Of course you can still do it the old-fashioned way in person by writing your name on a bill when the hat is passed around. To participate **Hands-Free** all you need to do is send a \$15 check to our Treasurer Frank Barletta at 44 Morning Glory Drive, Marlton, NJ 08054. Cash or checks will also be accepted by the Raffle Coordinator, Paul Prentiss, at the meetings. **Hands-Free** participants must purchase chances for the entire year at the cost of \$15 dollars (the extra 3 dollars cover book postage). As an incentive, **Hands-Free** participants will always have their tickets in the hat for 12 months. Just like in the past, three or four bills will be drawn at the end of the monthly meeting. Each winner can select a book from the titles offered. If not present you will receive an email with the titles to choose one. **Do you still feel lucky? Well do ya?**

Do you feel lucky?  
Well do ya?



**Presenters Book Winner - Alan M. Horwitz**

**Regular Book Raffle Winners at the January Meeting - Corky Lowe, Paul Prentiss and Ed Komczyk**

If you desire to mail your \$15 check, please send it to:  
Frank Barletta  
44 Morning Glory Dr,  
Marlton NJ 08054.

Look for the PayPal RAFFLE button coming soon to the OBCRWT website. Aspiring winners will need to sign up at least one week prior to the scheduled meeting to allow enough time to process your chance. If you have any questions regarding the raffle please contact Raffle Coordinator Paul Prentiss at [pprentissfamily@gmail.com](mailto:pprentissfamily@gmail.com)

## Women of the Civil War: Margaretta Sergeant Meade

By Tom Ryan  
Author  
Historian



Margaretta Sergeant Meade

The wife of a high-ranking Civil War general descended from a long line of Pennsylvania politicians. Her father, John Sergeant, was Henry Clay's National Republican Party running mate in the 1832 U.S. presidential election against the Democratic Party's Andrew Jackson.

John Sergeant's daughter, Margaretta (known as "Margaret"), married George Gordon Meade on Dec. 31, 1840. George Meade had graduated from West Point in 1835, but resigned his commission four years later to pursue a career in engineering.

After his marriage to Margaret, George rejoined the army and served during the Mexican War. When several states seceded from the Union in 1860-1861, Meade became a brigadier general commanding three Pennsylvania brigades.

Absent a personal memoir or copies of her correspondence, we glimpse Margaret's life through George's letters to her, which reflect her interest and participation in his military career.

From "Life and Letters of General George Gordon Meade," which their son and grandson compiled and published in 1913, we learn that George Meade confided his feelings about military strategy and tactics and political issues to his wife. Their Democratic Party allegiance was at times contrary to the Republican President Abraham Lincoln's policies.



Intermarriage between Northerners and Southerners was common, thereby complicating reaction to the growing national divide. Margaret's sister Sarah married Henry A. Wise, who was governor of Virginia until 1860 and served as a Confederate general during the Civil War.



**Lieutenant  
George Gordon Meade, Jr.**

As the Civil War escalated by December 1861, Meade expressed thoughts about the slavery issue. As a Democrat who was fighting to save the Union and not to end slavery, he was happy to see "old Abe" Lincoln restraining Secretary of War Simon Cameron from coming out openly in favor of abolition.

Meade's letters to Margaret often mentioned his desire for advancement and promotion to higher rank, and included evidence of his battlefield accomplishments. Margaret Meade may well have used this information lobbying behind the scenes to further her husband's career.

Following the Battle of Antietam in September 1862, Margaret informed George that the public viewed him as a hero. Taking that in stride, Meade responded, "I fear it will take more than newspaper correspondents and your great love to make me believe I am anything more than an ordinary soldier conscientiously doing his duty."

Margaret Meade expressed concern about their son George, who was a lieutenant in the 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry. Her husband dismissed her fears with the thought, "He will have a comparatively pleasant time," because "We have not lost a dozen cavalry officers since the war began."

When George Gordon Meade became a major-general in December 1862, Secretary of War Edwin Stanton passed word of his promotion to him through his wife, Margaret. George acknowledged to Margaret that Stanton was sending a signal he "would make you a major-general if he could, and, that you had made me" because of her family's political prominence.

In June 1863, Meade told Margaret that President Lincoln had appointed him commander of the Army of the Potomac, and that he was moving toward a battle with Gen. Robert E. Lee's army in Pennsylvania that "will decide the fate of our country and our cause ... [despite] how reluctant we both have been to see me placed in this position."

When Meade defeated Lee at Gettysburg but allowed his army to escape back across the Potomac River to Virginia to fight another day, Lincoln expressed disappointment directly to Meade. When Meade reported that to Margaret, she was indignant about the president's treatment of her husband.

By the end of 1863, Lincoln had assigned Ulysses S. Grant as general-in-chief of the Union army. Grant retained Meade as commander of the Army of the Potomac but traveled with the army to urge it forward against the enemy.

As a result, Meade's days in the limelight ended, and he dutifully followed Grant's orders until Lee's forces surrendered at Appomattox, Va., in April 1865. When the war ended, Margaret Meade went to Washington from Philadelphia for the Grand Review in which her husband led the Army of the Potomac down Pennsylvania Avenue.

As described in Freeman Cleaves' biography "Meade of Gettysburg," Margaret Meade attended a Harvard University ceremony in July 1865 that bestowed a doctor-of-laws degree on Meade with the citation: "...his courage and sagacity restored the fortunes of his country." Although he had not received the acclaim she believed he deserved for his service during the war, Margaret Meade was pleased the sentiments of this award honored Meade's accomplishments.

*Tom Ryan is the author of the award-winning "Spies, Scouts & Secrets in the Gettysburg Campaign"; Contact him at [pennmardel@mchsi.com](mailto:pennmardel@mchsi.com) or visit his website at [www.tomryan-civilwar.com](http://www.tomryan-civilwar.com).*



**Sister  
Sarah Haly Sergeant Wise**



**Brigadier General, CSA  
Henry Alexander Wise**

# Riding With General John Reynolds

By Joseph F. Wilson,  
Member OBCWRT



**Major General  
John Fulton Reynolds**



**Private  
Charles Henry Veil**

Growing up in the Allegheny highlands far from the seedy cities, young Charlie never adopted the habits of smoking and drinking. The boy's way of life paid off nicely in the coming War Between the States. Avoiding the questionable conduct of other recruits opened the door for the ordinary private to interact with the highest ranking generals in the Army of the Potomac.

Born in 1842, the youngster hailed from the little village of Scalp Level in the bucolic mountainous region of southwest Pennsylvania. Life in the highlands offered a peaceful existence far from the cities, but it wasn't to last. In 1861, the drumbeat for war reached the hills and hollows of Scalp Level. A colossal interruption that intruded on the entire country, including the quiet life of nineteen year old Charles Henry Veil.

Celebrity never touched anyone growing up in the rural territory of Cambria County. The Civil War changed all that. Patriotism ran deep in the pastoral peaks of Pennsylvania, just as it did in the inner cities. Doubt never surfaced among the youth as to whether to serve their country. Talk among all the young men centered on how to best fulfill their duty.

Being familiar with horses, Charlie preferred the cavalry. But the government had already filled their quota for cavalry regiments. So the infantry gained another soldier. Veil enlisted in a new organization hastily assembled for the emergency in May of 1861 by Pennsylvania Governor Andrew Curtin. Curtin lost all his militia to Washington and needed troops to defend the state. The governor formed his own private army and called them "The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps." The force consisted of 13 regiments of infantry along with one regiment of cavalry and one of artillery.

Eventually, "The Pennsylvania Reserves" joined the federal army and went on to become one of the finest fighting units in the Army of the Potomac. Private Veil rode the rails to Washington assigned to the 9th Pa. Reserves, also known as the 38th Pa. Volunteers. A panicked Lincoln had called on the Reserves to defend the vulnerable capitol after the defeat at First Bull Run on July 21, 1861. General George McCall held the overall command of the division. The 13 infantry regiments formed three brigades. The first brigade went to General John F. Reynolds. General George G. Meade commanded the second brigade. Leading the third brigade was General Edward O.C. Ord. The 9th Pa. Reserves served in Ord's Third Brigade.

Charlie had a disciplined demeanor that became apparent to a commanding officer. On an early leave in Pittsburg, an officer noticed Charlie seemed a bit bored while the other recruits sought out sinful women, tobacco, and copious amounts of liquor. Veil's disdain for the corruptions impressed the officer looking for someone to attend to General Ord. An offer followed that Charlie quickly accepted. Ord welcomed a new orderly.

Another commanding officer also noticed his love of animals. While watching cavalry soldiers trying to break a particular unruly horse, Veil offered to give it a shot. In thirty minutes, Charlie rode the broken horse freely. As a result, the officer awarded him the horse. Now a mounted orderly, Veil felt privileged to serve General Ord as a personal servant. Constant drilling fell by the wayside. After Ord moved on to another command, Charlie continued serving as an orderly to various officers in the Reserves.

The Pennsylvania Reserve saw extremely hard fighting in the Seven Days' Battles on the peninsula. Being only a division, they suffered more casualties that week than any of the other four Corps present on the peninsula. One of those casualties was 1st Brigade commander General John Reynolds who landed in Richmond's Libby Prison after being captured on June 27, 1862, at the Battle of Gaines' Mill.

Commander George McCall also joined Reynolds in Libby Prison. Six weeks after being exchanged, the elderly McCall retired. Reynolds returned from



Libby to command the entire Pa. Reserve division. He chose the likable Charlie to be his orderly. The general's star quickly started to rise. Along with the general, the fortunes of a boy from the tiny village of Scalp Level began to take flight. Veil went from a brigade orderly to now carrying orders for the division commander. Reynolds had great respect for the boy as Veil carried orders that normally would have been assigned to a higher ranking officer. Veil instantly loved the admired Reynolds.

**The Fall of Reynolds**



At the Battle of Second Bull Run in August, 1862, General Reynolds performed well displaying great leadership, while garnering more Laurels for the Pennsylvania Reserves. And always by his side, the mountain bred boy tagged along. When Lee invaded Maryland shortly after Second Bull Run, Reynolds wasn't happy about being recalled by Governor Andrew Curtin to take command of the new militia forming to protect Pennsylvania.

After missing Antietam, the newly promoted Reynolds took command of the 1st Corps at the Battle of Fredericksburg in December. As Reynolds moved up, Veil's responsibilities followed. Charlie now carried orders back and forth to the

upper echelon of the Army of the Potomac.

In 1863, Charlie unexpectedly moved into the spotlight that changed his life forever. Charlie Veil's name appeared in print across the north in every newspaper. It wasn't sought. Nor did the circumstances which brought Charlie fame please him. He still only held the rank of private when Lee and Meade clashed around the small hamlet of Gettysburg.

Being first on the scene at Gettysburg, General John Buford's Cavalry held off the Confederates west of Gettysburg until General Reynolds arrived. Reynolds commanded the entire left wing of the army consisting of the 1st Corps, 11th Corps, and the 3rd Corps. The 1st Corps came to Buford's aid late in the morning of July 1. Reynolds wasted no time feeding his troops into the fight. As always, Veil rode alongside of the general.

A critical blow for the Union cause came in an instant when a Confederate ball slammed into the neck of Reynolds. The commanding general on the field fell dead without ever speaking another word. Historians still debate whether the shot came from a sharpshooter. Most believe the shot was an errant musket ball that came from a volley fired by one of the Tennessee boys storming through McPherson's Woods.

Veil quickly dismounted and rushed to the fallen general amid a barrage of gunfire. Without an obvious wound, the orderly believed a spent ball dazed Reynolds. Confederates rushed from the woods to claim the prized general. Private Veil began dragging Reynolds away from the onrushing Rebels to keep him from falling into the hands of the enemy. Veil believed the general was still alive. "Drop him, drop him" the rebels yelled. Charlie continued hauling the body away with lead balls whistling past his ears. Around the same time, Veil's horse fell dead from the barrage of lead.

Rushing to aid Veil, Captain Robert Mitchell and Captain Edward Baird each grabbed a leg and helped carry the body to safer ground. The captains then hurried off to find General Doubleday to relay the crucial news. The faithful orderly refused to abandon the general.

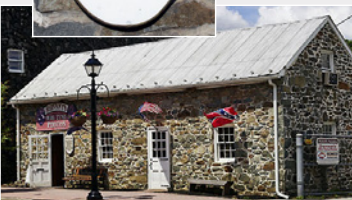
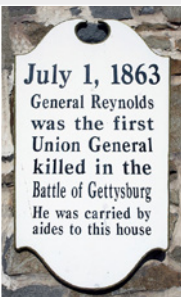
After summoning a few passing soldiers to help, Veil carried the body in a blanket across the fields to a small stone building in town. Today, the building on Steinwehr Ave. houses a photography studio. In the stone building, Veil at last found the small hole at the base of the general's brain. Dr. John Stillman pronounced Reynolds dead. The highest ranking general on the field was gone.

Meade detailed Private Veil the privilege of accompanying the body to the general's hometown of Lancaster, Pa. While plans developed for moving Reynolds from Gettysburg, the general's horse wandered back into the Union lines. Veil easily recognized the horse. Charlie now had a new mount.

When the wagons carrying the body started out for Westminster, Private Veil



**The Death of Reynolds on New York State Monument**



**George George House Steinwehr Avenue (A Photo Studio is now located in the Building)**





**A Monument was placed by the State of Pennsylvania to Mark the very Spot Reynolds was shot**

**Several Monuments were placed at Gettysburg to Honor Major General John Fulton Reynolds**



**Chambersburg Pike Start of the Battle**



**National Cemetery Monument is made from melted down Civil War Cannon Tubes (Barrels)**

rode the general's big black mare. Five officers and one loyal private escorted the wagon train. From Westminster the group boarded a train for Baltimore, where one of the general's sisters resided. In Baltimore, an embalmer prepared the body. A steamboat waited at the wharf to carry the body to Philadelphia.

In Philadelphia, another sister made preparations for the burial. Reynolds went to his final rest on the fourth of July in Lancaster. All the pallbearers hailed from his old command in the Pa. Reserves. Charlie never left the body for four days. Only when the body finally went into the burial pit did the orderly bid a sad farewell to his Major General. Veil then went home on a furlough.

Not long after Gettysburg, Charlie returned to the army. Veil now served General John Newton, but the time with Newton didn't last long. Things changed dramatically for Charlie after the death of Reynolds. An order arrived for Veil to report to General Meade. He reported to the adjutant general, who escorted him to Meade.

General Meade, a great friend of Reynolds, personally presented Private Veil with a handsome watch from the family with the inscription, "Presented to Orderly C. H. Veil by the Sisters of the late General J. F. Reynolds, U. S. Army, Gettysburg, July 1, 1863." Veil later wrote, "That I was proud of the watch you may be assured. There is not a farm in Tioga County that I would take in exchange for it." Charlie carried the timepiece till the day he died.

After the turn of the New Year, good fortune continued to rain down on Charlie. A telegram directed Veil to report to the Secretary of War Edwin Stanton in Washington. Still only a private, Veil personally met with the highest member of the War Department after the President. Stanton informed Charlie how the sisters of General Reynolds related to President Lincoln the story of how Veil saved the general's body from capture. An impressed Lincoln wasted no time in ordering a promotion.

The jump in rank wasn't to corporal or sergeant. The bewildered private leaped to a commissioned officers rank of 2nd Lieutenant. Stanton even asked Charlie what branch of service he preferred. Without hesitation, Veil stated "I'm used to riding horses back home." Stanton replied, "Well, we will make a cavalryman of you." Orders came for 2nd Lieutenant Charles H. Veil to report for duty with the 1st U. S. Cavalry Regiment under General Philip Sheridan.

First, the new 2nd Lt. received another order to report to Baltimore to meet with the sisters of Reynolds. The sisters wanted Veil to escort them to Gettysburg to stand on the exact spot where the general's spirit ascended to the heavens. A monument on the present day battlefield marking the location where Reynolds died can be attributed to Charlie Veil. Describing the general's every movement up to the fateful moment had the sisters hanging on Veil's every word.

The next calling for Lt. Veil came from Catherine Hewitt, the general's fiancée, who also wanted to hear a recounting of the general's last moments on earth. Miss Hewitt entered a convent only ten miles from Gettysburg after the loss of her only love. Being so near to the battlefield, Veil and the sisters paid her a visit.

Before leaving, Catherine gave Charles a small gift box. The box held a beautiful embroidered silk handkerchief with the United States Coat of Arms that she had made and intended to give to the general. Along with the watch, Veil treasured the gift for the rest of his life.

Charles Veil continued riding with the 1st U.S. Cavalry till the end of the war. Displaying courage at the Battle of Todd's Tavern brought a promotion to 1st Lieutenant. From Yellow Tavern, to the Shenandoah Valley, and lastly to the surrender at Appomattox, he accounted himself well. After exhibiting valor at Five Forks, a Captain's shoulder boards graced his uniform.

After the war, Veil spent five more years out west in service to his country against the likes of Geronimo and other legendary Native Americans. His military story ended in 1870 when Veil retired a Major. A private from a little known village soared beyond even his own expectations to an illustrious career



**Pennsylvania State  
Monument  
Hancock Avenue**



in the United States Cavalry. Major Charles Veil died in 1903.

Charles Veil's good fortune came about from the demise of his beloved General Reynolds. Historians claim that over five million lead balls were fired at the three day Battle of Gettysburg. Only one mattered to Charlie.

The wholesome private from Scalp Level reached such lofty heights solely from the wayward flight of a single Confederate musket ball fired at Gettysburg!

**Joseph F. Wilson is the writer and producer of the documentary "Civil War Prisons – An American Tragedy" now available on Amazon. And he lectures on the Pennsylvania Reserves and Andersonville Prison. Contact – joef21@aol.com**

## **“Those White Roses”**

**By Horatio G. Jones, Esq.  
Woman's Work in the Civil  
War, 1867**

**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.**

**Miss Hetty Ann Jones  
Nurse, Financier**



### **Miss Hetty Ann Jones**

Among the thousands of noble women who devoted their time and services to the cause of our suffering soldiers during the rebellion there were few who sacrificed more of comfort, money or health, than Miss Hetty A. Jones of Roxborough, in the city of Philadelphia. She was a daughter of the late Rev. Horatio Gates Jones, D.D., for many years pastor of the Lower Merion Baptist Church, and a sister of the Hon. J. Richter Jones, who was Colonel of the Fifty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and who was killed at the head of his regiment, near Newbern, N. C., in May, 1863, and grand-daughter of Rev. Dr. David Jones, a revolutionary chaplain, eminently patriotic.

At the commencement of the war Miss Jones freely gave of her means to equip the companies which were organized in her own neighborhood, and when the news came of the death of her brave oldest brother, although for a time shocked by the occurrence, she at once devoted her time and means to relieve the wants of the suffering. She attached herself to the Filbert Street Hospital in Philadelphia, and thither she went for weeks and months, regardless of her own comfort or health. Naturally of a bright and cheerful disposition, she carried these qualities into her work, and wherever she went she dispensed joy and gladness, and the sick men seemed to welcome her presence. One who had abundant means of observing, bears testimony to the power of her brave heart and her pleasant winning smile. He says, "I have often seen her sit and talk away the pain, and make glad the heart of the wounded." Nor did she weary in well-doing. Her services at the hospital were constant and efficient, and when she heard of any sick soldier in her village she would visit him there and procure medicine and comforts for him.

In the fall of 1864 she accompanied a friend to Fortress Monroe to meet his sick and wounded son, and thus was led to see more of the sufferings of our brave patriots. On returning home she expressed a wish to go to the front, and although dissuaded on account of her delicate health, she felt it to be her duty to go, and accordingly on the 2d of November, 1864, she started on her errand of mercy, to City Point, Va., the Headquarters of General Grant. The same untiring energy, the same forgetfulness of self, the same devotion to the sick and wounded, were exhibited by her in this new and arduous field of labor. She became attached to the Third Division Second Corps Hospital of the Army of the Potomac, and at once secured the warm affections of the soldiers.

She continued her work with unremitting devotion until the latter part of November, when she had an attack of pleurisy, caused no doubt, by her over exertions in preparing for the soldiers a Thanksgiving Dinner. On her partial recovery she wrote to a friend, describing her tent and its accommodations. She said: "When I was sick, I did want some home comforts; my straw bed was very hard. But even that difficulty was met. A kind lady procured some pillows from the Christian Commission, and sewed them together, and made me a soft bed. But I did not complain, for I was so much better off than the sick boys." The italics are ours, not hers. She never put her own ease before her care for "the sick boys."

She not only attended to the temporal comforts of the soldiers, but she was equally interested in their spiritual welfare, and was wont to go to the meetings of the Christian Commission. Her letters home and to her friends, were full of details of these meetings, and her heart overflowed with Christian love as she spoke of the brave soldiers rising in scores to ask for the prayers of God's people.

She continued her labors, as far as possible, on her recovery, but was unable to do all that her heart prompted her to attempt. She was urged by her friends at home to return and recruit her strength. In her brief journal she alludes to this, but says, "Another battle is expected; and then our poor crippled boys will need all the care that we can give. God grant that we may do something for them!"

Two days after writing this, in her chilly, leaking tent, she was prostrated again. She was unwilling at first that her family should be made uneasy by sending for them. But her disease soon began to make rapid and alarming progress. She consented that they should be summoned. But on the 21st of December, 1864, the day after this consent was obtained, she passed away to her rest. Like a faithful soldier, she died at her post.

She was in early life led to put her trust in Christ, and was baptized about thirty years ago, by her father, on confession of her faith. She continued from that time a loved member of the Lower Merion Baptist church. In her last hours she still rested with a calm, child-like composure on the finished work of Christ. Though called to die, with none of her own kindred about her, she was blessed with the presence of her Lord, who, having loved his own, loves them unto the end.

Her remains were laid beside those of her father, in the cemetery of the Baptist church at Roxborough, Pa., on Friday, the 30th of December, 1864. A number of the convalescent soldiers from the Filbert Street Hospital in the city, with which she was connected, attended her funeral; and her bier was borne by four of those who had so far recovered as to be able to perform this last office for their departed friend.

Her memory will long be cherished by those who knew her best, and tears often shed over her grave by the brave soldiers whom she nursed in their sickness.

The soldiers of the Filbert Street Hospital, on receiving the intelligence of her death, met and passed resolutions expressive of their high esteem and reverence for her who had been their faithful and untiring friend, and deep sympathy with her friends in their loss.

### **Carrie Wilkins Pollard**

Soldier patients were dying from the effects of inadequate nutrition in military hospitals. The 1,200-bed hospital at the foot of Lookout Mountain in Chattanooga, Tennessee, was no exception. This was the finding of a special agent from the influential U.S. Christian Commission. On March 19, 1864, the agent proposed a special diet kitchen to combat the problem, and the head surgeon approved the plan the next day.

The agent ordered three volunteers into action. For one of them, Carrie Wilkins, the assignment was her first as a nurse.

A Pennsylvania native, Carrie was ten years old in 1852 when she, her four younger brothers, a sister, and parents moved from Pittsburgh and started a new life in Keokuk, Iowa.

After war divided the country, Carrie became the only member of the family to serve. She joined the Christian Commission in late 1863 or early 1864, just about the time federal forces in Tennessee surged up and over Lookout Mountain and drove Confederate forces out of Chattanooga, and the state.

Little could Carrie, now 21 years old, have known that she would soon be tending to the sick and wounded in Chattanooga. She answered the summons from the special agent, left her family farm in Keokuk, and reported for duty at the kitchen on April 22, 1864.

While Carrie settled into her relief work, Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman and

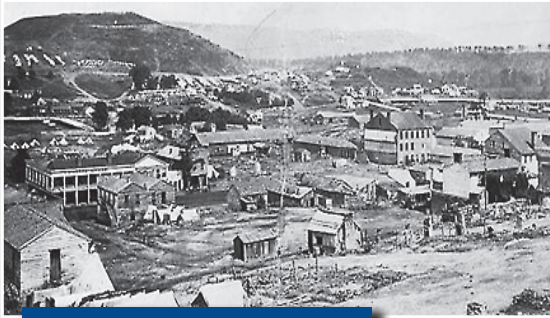
**Library of Congress,  
By Ronald S. Coddington,  
historian and editor  
of the magazine,  
Military Images..**



**Carrie Wilkins Pollard  
Nurse**



his Union forces set off on a campaign into Georgia. His army made slow but steady progress into the northern part of the state, and left in its wake injured and ill men who required care.



Chattanooga, Tennessee

Carrie was dispatched, with another nurse, in August 1864, to a field hospital in Marietta, a mountain town north of Atlanta. She toiled here until the fall of Atlanta, and then moved with victorious Union forces into the vanquished city.

According to official documents, Carrie was one of the last to leave Atlanta after Sherman's army evacuated in November 1864. While the Union soldiers headed south and east to Savannah, she traveled with fellow nurses and medical staff to Nashville. She arrived on November 16, and left the next day for a well-deserved month-long furlough.

Carrie did not return to the South at the end of her time off. Instead, she received orders to report to the floating hospital Nashville, anchored at New Albany, Indiana. Located along the Ohio River opposite Louisville, Kentucky, the city was a major shipbuilding hub and a center for army hospitals.

Carrie remained aboard the Nashville until the vessel ceased operations in August 1865, then returned to her family in Iowa.

A few years later, perhaps inspired by wanderlust from her Civil War journeys, she followed one of her brothers to northern California. In 1873, she wed William H. Pollard, a widowed dentist with four children. The marriage ended three years later when William died, leaving her a widow with her own young daughter to raise.

Carrie never remarried and settled in Maxwell, a town outside Sacramento. She lived until age 82, dying in 1924.

**Old Baldy's presentation: January 9 Meeting**

**"THE ASSAULT on FORT BLAKELEY:  
The Thunder and Lightning of Battle"**

**Presentation by Mike Bunn**

**By Kathy Clark,  
Vice President,  
OBCWRT**

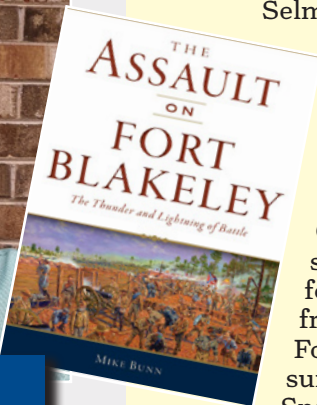
The Battle of Fort Blakeley, April 2-9, 1865, was the final and largest Confederate battle of the Civil War. The port of Mobile Bay, Alabama was the last major port in Confederate control and the largest watershed of America. The Federal armies wanted to take control of Mobile Bay. It was Farragut who said about Mobile that "it would take an elephant and a large army to hold it." Grant wanted Canby's mission to capture Mobile but if that could not be done move onto Selma and Montgomery. If they could even occupy Montgomery or Selma, it was an important way to capture waterways and arsenals on the way to Mobile Bay.

Sunday, April 9, 1865, 16,000 Union troops decided to assault a 3-mile-wide Confederate line defended by 3500 Confederate troops. There were two forts, Spanish and Alabama before the Federal troops could get to Fort Blakeley and then into Mobile Bay. The Union forces under Major General Edward Canby forced the Confederate forces in both the Spanish Fort and Alabama to surrender to the Federal forces. Also, part of the Federal troops was a force of 40,000 US Colored Troops of former enslaved and free black from the south. The Confederate troops vanished from the Spanish Fort after the Federal troops captured it because they did not want to surrender to these Colored Troops: it was white troops only. After the Spanish Fort and Fort Alabama fell, Canby sent his troops to Fort

Blakeley.



Mike Bunn





**Brigadier General, CSA  
St. John Richardson Liddell**



**Major General, USA  
Edward Richard Sprigg Canby**

Shooting was continuous both day and night as the Federal troops tried to get around and through the three rings of earthworks around the fort. Even as the fighting was happening the Confederate troops were enjoying playing baseball, trading tobacco for newspapers, wrote letters home and tried their hand at fishing along the Tensaw River. They look forward to getting packages from home especially the tobacco so they could trade for other items. Fort Blakeley was well fortified with earthworks with all manner of debris, rifle pits, and telegraph wires strung between stumps of trees all to stop a large group of men from getting closer to the fort. Rows of sharpened stakes joined other lines of entrenchment to make Fort Blakeley almost impossible to attack. This area was redoubt 1 and 2 where the US Colored Troops, with little combat experience, wanted to prove themselves to the white soldiers some of which may have been the same people who wanted to keep them as slaves. At redoubt 3 and 4 that is where most of the intense fighting took place. It was difficult for troops and those on horseback from coming anywhere near the fort. The terrain swelled and slopes with deep ravines. At the time the troops were attacking the terrain was level but because of rain storms the ground was muddy. Brigadier General John P. Hawkins explained, "The march was a severe one on the men, being attended with constant labor, making the corduroy roads to get the wagons through the almost impossible swamps." Finally redoubt 4 which was the center of the Confederate line was finally captured by the Federal troops and took the remaining men who were trying to escape toward the river.

By the time the troops got to redoubt 5 and 6 the young soldiers were on flat ground although it was covered with thickly tangled trees. Federal troops climbed over the walls of the fort to engage with the Confederate troops inside the fort. These were young men and fewer older soldiers with very little military action. There were a missed group of Federals who had previous military action from Nashville. The young troops fought like veteran soldiers and stood their ground. Some Confederates ran toward the river, but many were captured and became prisoners of war. As the federal troops were already near redoubt 7, 8, and 9 was the closest contact to the Confederate troops even though there were bluffs with ravines on each side. At redoubt 9 was a corn field but was also fallen trees and debris laid by the Confederates.

The town of Blakeley by the time of the fighting only had a handful of permanent residents. It was a very deep-water port with a large area of high ground along the Tensaw River. It was an important site for the men and materials. During this time the Confederate soldiers were trying to get to shore and into the ironclad CSS Nashville and gunboat CSS Morgan to escape. A few made it but many were gunned down on their way to the town. This all occurred as the Fort Blakeley was being taken over by the Federal troops.

The Federals also needed naval support to capture Mobile, so Admiral Henry Knox Thatcher arrived at the bay with USS Milwaukee and Chickasaw to defend Union forces and to coordinate with Canby. The Confederate forces also had river forces to control the bay. By the time the Federal troops decided to attack this area the Confederate troops had a lot of time to make sure the Union forces could not get through. There were artillery batteries built, rows of pilings, and floating mines, protecting the entrance to the bay. Confederate ships CSS Huntsville, Nashville, and Gaines were lying in the river shelling the Federal lines until they were driven back by artillery fire. The troops were basically boys who were inexperienced and had not been in combat very long for that is all the people they could find to fight. By the time the Federal troops were able to capture the city of Mobile the Confederate troops were long gone. The two nearby island batteries were abandoned. Occupying the city of Mobile, Alabama was easy for the Federal troops on April 12, 1865, went into without much fanfare and occupied the city. This was a Union win and the last major battle at the end of the war. It was Alabama's largest battlefield with 14 medals of honor bestowed to these very brave men.

Today Blakeley State Park is 2100 acres and the largest historic site on the eastern half of the US. It was the site of the last major battle of the Civil War, the site of the important early Alabama town of Blakeley, which was right on



**Earthworks and Defences  
at Fort Blakeley**





U. S. Supreme Court Members  
During the Lincoln Administration  
(March 4, 1861 - April 15, 1865)

JOHN ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,  
Associate Justice  
Party -- Democrat  
Home State -- Alabama  
Appointed By -- Franklin Pierce

JOHN CATRON,  
Associate Justice  
Party -- Democrat  
Home State -- Tennessee  
Nominated By -- Andrew Jackson;

SALMON PORTLAND CHASE,  
Chief Justice  
Party -- Republican  
Home State -- Ohio  
Appointed By -- Abraham Lincoln

NATHAN CLIFFORD,  
Associate Justice  
Party -- Democrat  
Home State -- Maine  
Appointed By -- James Buchanan

DAVID DAVIS,  
Associate Justice  
Party -- Republican  
Home State -- Illinois  
Appointed By -- Abraham Lincoln

STEPHEN JOHNSON FIELD,  
Associate Justice  
Party -- Democrat  
Home State -- California  
Appointed By -- Abraham Lincoln

ROBERT COOPER GRIER,  
Associate Justice  
Party -- Democrat  
Home State -- Pennsylvania  
Appointed By -- James Polk

JOHN MC LEAN,  
Associate Justice  
Party -- Democrat  
Home State -- Ohio  
Appointed By -- Andrew Jackson

SAMUEL FREEMAN MILLER,  
Associate Justice  
Party -- Republican  
Home State -- Iowa  
Appointed By -- Abraham Lincoln

SAMUEL NELSON,  
Associate Justice  
Party -- Democrat  
Home State -- New York  
Appointed By -- John Tyler

the waterfront, colonial-era homesteads, even evidence of American Indian habitat from the Arabic, Woodland, Mississippian and other historic places. The park has camping, cabin rentals, hiking, horseback riding, bike trails, kayaking, and self-guided battlefield tours. Besides being an important Civil War site there is also preservation of its natural land as a wildlife preserve. If you want to learn more about this very important Civil War site, go to [www.blakeleypark.com](http://www.blakeleypark.com) or call 251-626-0798.

Thank you, Mike Bunn, for a very interesting presentation of Fort Blakeley. Many of us do not know a lot about this fort but are glad you were about to be apart of our roundtable to talk about this area of our country. Fort Blakeley, today, is an important site to visit and explore especially the area around the fort. Your organization is doing much to preserve this area for future generations. We applauded you for all you are doing to keep our Civil War sites open and preserved for visitors to learn.

## Supreme Court cases of the American Civil War Era



Field Miller Clifford Nelson Chase Grier Swaine Davis

### Pre-war

*Ex parte Bollman (1807)* was an early case that made many important arguments about the power of the Supreme Court, as well as the constitutional definition of treason.

*Dred Scott v. Sandford (1857)* Dred Scott, a slave owned by a Dr. Emerson, was taken from Missouri to a free state and then back to Missouri again. Scott sued, claiming that his residence in a free territory granted him freedom. In a 7-2 vote, the Supreme Court decided that Congress did not have the power to prohibit slavery in the territories, making the already repealed Missouri Compromise of 1820 unconstitutional. Furthermore, the Court went on to state that blacks were not citizens of the United States and could not become citizens and therefore they could not sue in a court.

### During the war

*Ex parte Merryman (1861)* was actually not a Supreme Court case, although it was heard by then-Chief Justice Roger Taney (see circuit riding). Taney protested Lincoln's secret notice granting military personnel the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. This case is an example of a U.S. President ignoring a court's ruling on the grounds of necessity.

In *Ex parte Vallandigham (1863)*, a former congressman was tried before a military tribunal by General Ambrose Burnside for treason after he delivered an incendiary speech at Mount Vernon. A writ of certiorari brought the case to the Supreme Court under Chief Justice Roger Taney. The court avoided disagreement with the President or military by arguing that since the extra-legal tribunals were, unsurprisingly, not listed in any documents enumerating courts over which the Supreme Court had authority, Vallandigham had no grounds for appeal. *Ex parte Metzger* was used as precedent.

### Post-war

In *Ex parte Milligan (1866)*, the Supreme Court led by Chase ruled that, so

**SAMUEL FREEMAN MILLER,**  
Associate Justice  
Party -- Republican  
Home State -- Iowa  
Appointed By -- Abraham Lincoln

**SAMUEL NELSON,**  
Associate Justice  
Party -- Democrat  
Home State -- New York  
Appointed By -- John Tyler

**NOAH HAYNES SWAYNE,**  
Associate Justice  
Party -- Republican  
Home State -- Ohio  
Appointed By -- Abraham Lincoln

**ROGER BROOKE TANEY,**  
Chief Justice  
Party -- Democrat  
Home State -- Maryland  
Appointed By -- Andrew Jackson

**JAMES MOORE WAYNE,**  
Associate Justice  
Party -- Democrat  
Home State -- Georgia  
Appointed By -- Andrew Jackson

long as local civilian courts are open, citizens may not be tried by military tribunals. It further observed that, during the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, citizens may only be held without charges, not tried, and certainly may not be executed by military tribunals.

In *Texas v. White (1869)*, the Court held in a 5–3 decision that Texas had remained a state of the United States ever since it first joined the Union, despite its joining the Confederate States of America and its being under military rule at the time of the decision in the case. It further held that the Constitution did not permit states to secede from the United States, and that the ordinances of secession, and all the acts of the legislatures within seceding states intended to give effect to such ordinances, were "absolutely null." However, this decision did allow some possibility of divisibility "through revolution, or through consent of the States."

### **Abraham Lincoln's Supreme Court**

President Lincoln appointed five Justices to the United States Supreme Court during a critical period in American history. When he assumed the presidency in 1861 the Court had only one vacancy. However, Justice McLean soon died and Justice Campbell resigned to join the Southern Confederacy.

Lincoln did not fill any positions until 1862, when he nominated Noah Swayne, Samuel Miller, and David Davis. In 1863 Stephen Field became the tenth Justice after Congress expanded the Court. When Chief Justice Roger Taney died in 1864, Lincoln appointed his former Treasury Secretary to succeed him.

During this period Justices received an annual salary of \$6,000 and were expected to travel the circuit to hear federal cases. They met for only one term a year in the U.S. Capitol. The chamber pictured is the one the Court occupied in the U.S. Capitol building during the Civil War.

*The September 2019 Issue of Old Baldy Newsletter has more of a description and photos of the Supreme Court during the Civil War era.*

## **Gettysburg: A conversation with a Delaware author**

*By Tom Ryan*  
**Author**  
**Historian**

A small borough in Pennsylvania named for founder and tavern owner James Getty was the Adams County seat with ten roads radiating from it in every direction. That was a principal reason why Gettysburg became a battleground between two powerful Union and Confederates armies on July 1, 2, and 3, 1863.

Of the more than 165,000 men who fought on the surrounding hills and fields, a few hundred came wearing blue uniforms under the banner of a Delaware flag – while several other Delawareans wore gray. A number of these men who fought and died there remain at rest in the National Cemetery.

To learn more, I interviewed author **Jeffrey R. Biggs**, an authority on Delaware military units during the Civil War. Biggs responded to these questions:

**TR:** What generated your interest in Delaware's involvement in the Civil War?

**JB:** The role of the 1st Delaware Infantry played in restoring the Union has gone largely untold by the later generations of writers. I set out to rectify that gap in our history.

**TR:** Since Delaware was a slave state, how and why did it remain within the Union?

**JB:** It should be kept in mind Delaware politicians were split on the slavery issue. U.S. Senator from Delaware, Willard Saulsbury, for example, took the position "I am a Southern man; and I believe that slavery as it exists in this country is right, justified by the laws of God and Man."

**TR:** Obviously, many other Delaware politicians disagreed with Saulsbury. Tell us more about the beliefs of people from this state.

**JB:** Thomas Murphey, the 1st Delaware's chaplain, may have said it best, "The



**Delaware Monument at Gettysburg**



question of slavery was secondary to the reunification of the country; nevertheless, ultimately everywhere the world over, slavery will disappear before the progress of truth, knowledge and religion."

**TR:** This week is the anniversary of the Civil War's most celebrated battle that took place at Gettysburg. What are some of the facts about Delaware's role in this fight?

**JB:** Since my main focus has been the 1st Delaware, I'll relate this regiment, under the command of Lt. Col. Edward P. Harris, born and raised in Georgetown, Del. and lived for a time at the Brick Hotel, would begin the long march from the Rappahannock River area near Fredericksburg, Va. on June 14, 1863. After more than two weeks on the road, and having been pushed to their human endurance point, the regiment arrived near Taneytown, Md. while two corps of the Union Army of the Potomac engaged with the Rebel Army of Northern Virginia on the outskirts of Gettysburg on July 1.

**TR:** What happened next?

**JB:** On the second day of battle, the 1st and 2nd Delaware Regiments were hotly engaged in the fighting. The 1st Delaware in the fields around the Bliss farm directly west of Cemetery Ridge, and the 2nd Delaware suffered heavy losses in the Rose farm "Wheatfield."

**TR:** Tell us more!

**JB:** On July 3, a lull over the battlefield ended when a mammoth Rebel artillery barrage on Union positions along Cemetery Hill and Cemetery Ridge preceded 12,000 Confederate soldiers who marched across the field into the fiery furnace of overwhelming artillery and small arms fire from Union troops waiting behind stone walls and makeshift barriers. Among those pouring lead into the swarm of Rebels were the 1st and 2nd Delaware.

**TR:** How did the Delawareans fare in this fighting?

**JB:** A number of men from this state died or suffered wounds, most notably Col. Thomas Smyth, a brigade commander in the Second Corps, wounded from shell burst fragments. During the three-day battle, the casualty list included 77 Delawareans – killed, wounded, or captured.

**TR:** How important was the role of Delaware soldiers at Gettysburg?

**J.B.** Their participation in the Battle of Gettysburg is best exemplified by Medal of Honor awards to three Delawareans for bravery under fire, including Capt. James Parke Postles, Pvt. John B. Maberry, and Pvt. Bernard McCarren.

To learn more about Delaware at Gettysburg, consult Jeffrey R. Biggs' publications: "The Fought for the Union: A History of The First Delaware Volunteers in the Army of the Potomac," and "William Penn Seville's History of the 1st Delaware Volunteers." Or contact the author at [jeffreymbiggs@verizon.net](mailto:jeffreymbiggs@verizon.net).

Tom Ryan is the author of the award-winning "Spies, Scouts & Secrets in the Gettysburg Campaign", "Lee is Trapped, and Must Be Taken: Eleven Fateful Days after Gettysburg, July 4-14, 1863" Contact him at [pennmardel@mchsi.com](mailto:pennmardel@mchsi.com) or visit his website at [www.tomryan-civilwar.com](http://www.tomryan-civilwar.com).



## New Members

Ted Leventhal  
Bensalem, PA

Leslie Taylor  
Bethesda, MD

Kenneth Lin  
Washington DC.

## Membership Awards



Ellen Preston  
5 Years



Dietrich Preston  
5 Years

## From the Treasure's Desk

Hi Members,

I want to thank all of you who have paid your membership dues in such a timely manner. Just a reminder that you can now pay your dues online.

I have been surprised how many of you have utilized this method. You all are much better with computers than me. For those who want to pay by check, they can be sent to:

Frank Barletta 44 Morning Glory Drive Marlton, NJ 08053

or in person at an upcoming meeting. Should you have any question, please contact me at 856-334-5856 or [frank.barletta@comcast.net](mailto:frank.barletta@comcast.net).

Dues remain the same for 2022 - \$25.00 for Individual - \$35.00 for Family

Just visit our web page, [OldBaldyCWRT.org](http://OldBaldyCWRT.org), click on, "Membership" on the top bar, which will take you to the next page. Choose a method of payment, visa, etc., and then click on "Buy Now". This will take you to the submission page, complete form and click on, "Pay Now". Done



## 2022 Western Theater Symposium Information

### Symposium Speakers



**Chuck Veit**



**Terry Winschell**

**Dr. Timothy Smith**



**John Quarstein**



**Dr. Gary Joiner**

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

**We have assembled a terrific, enthusiastic team.**

**Still need additional volunteers to ensure success of this  
Nationally Visible Event.**

### ***The Symposium is on!***

We are getting great feedback from surrounding roundtables, prior speakers at our monthly meetings, sister history related organizations, Rutgers University and the many friends of OBCWRT. We have begun to receive sponsorships. Speakers and exhibitors are excited to participate. With the support of our members, this will be a terrific event to further grow OBCWRT reputation and membership.

#### **Team Leaders**

We are getting tremendous support from our team leaders helping to put together all of the resources and coordination required:

Amy Hummel, Dan Hummel, Jim Countryman  
Kathy Clark  
Paul Prentiss  
Walt Lafty  
Karl Pusch/Ken Funkhouser  
Harry Jenkins/Bob McLaughlin/Don Wiles  
Mike DiPaolo, Kim Daly  
Tom Scurria/Sean Glisson

Exhibitors/Reenactors  
Raffle/Door Prizes  
Hospitality  
Transportation  
Food  
Program  
Ticketing  
Overall Planning/Management /Budget

These are benefiting under the guidance of Rich Jankowski and Fran Barletta with their successful experiences in prior symposiums that is proving invaluable.

We can always use more hands. Please reach out to the team leaders to offer your support. The tasks will not require much time or commitment. More hands will help the great team leaders. Consult our membership roster for their contact information.

#### **Fund Raising**

As was explained in last month's newsletter. Please use the documents sent by e-mail in early January to assist in soliciting company sponsorships (Business Fund Raising Form and Script) and/or personal contributions (Friends, Memorials and Dedications Form and Script). We will be reaching out to each of you to understand your progress in helping with the fund raising and any support, questions you may have. Thank you for your participation!





Presented by the  
Old Baldy Civil War Round Table  
of Philadelphia

For information and updates:  
<http://www.oldbaldycwrt.org>  
FaceBook: Old Baldy Civil War  
Round Table

Continued from page 16 - "Symposium Information"

**Ticket sales are now open. Please use the QR code below  
or the website link.**

**Early Bird Discount**

**Tickets purchased before March 12, 2022, receive an early  
bird discount of \$15.00. So please order your tickets now  
for yourself, family and friends.**

**Tickets can also be purchased via check. See the 2022  
Symposium page on the OBCWRT website for the  
instructions and the form to be used with checks.**



Symposium to be held  
in Cooperation with  
Rutgers University Camden  
Department of History  
To be held at  
Rutgers University Campus,  
Camden, NJ

**Follow Updates on the Website**



**"Scan for Tickets"**

<https://westtheatsymp.eventbrite.com/>

**"Interested in History"**

National History Day | NHD  
History Day has been the vehicle that creates  
an understanding and appreciation of history  
while developing the necessary 21st-century  
tools, skills and aptitudes for my diverse  
student population.  
[www.nhd.org](http://www.nhd.org)

"Interested in History? Interested in encouraging  
future generations to study and preserve  
history? Please consider volunteering to be a judge  
for this year's New Jersey History Day competition.

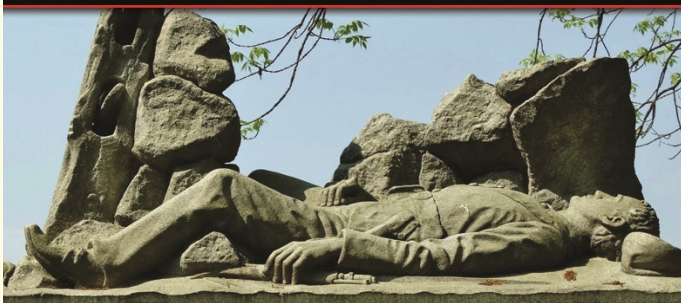
Regional competitions are being held by Rutgers  
University-Camden and Monmouth University in  
early March. Judges will evaluate the projects of NJ  
middle and high school students in five categories:  
Exhibits, Documentaries, Performances, Papers,  
and Websites.

More judges are URGENTLY needed! All judging  
will be done asynchronously and judges are grouped  
in teams of two or three with an experienced lead  
judge in each group. Judges will select projects  
to advance to the state-level competition in April.


Judging for Rutgers-Camden will begin in  
mid-February with results due on February 28th,  
giving judge teams 10 days or more (websites and  
papers) to review projects.

A Judges' Training Workshop will be hosted on  
Zoom on Wednesday, February 9th from 7-9 pm. A  
registration link is forthcoming. The workshop will  
also be recorded for the convenience of all judges.

A CIVIL WAR DOCUMENTARY



**CIVIL WAR DEAD – DIGNITY DENIED**



AFTER A BATTLE, FALLEN SOLDIERS RECEIVED  
TREATMENT ON PAR WITH ROADKILL.  
NEARLY HALF ARE BURIED UNDER A STONE  
MARKED "UNKNOWN SOLDIER."  
BOYS MARCHED OFF TO WAR, NEVER  
TO BE SEEN OR HEARD FROM AGAIN.

**A Film by Joseph F. Wilson**  
JOEF21@AOL.COM

"THE BUSINESS OF GENERALS IS WITH THE LIVING" – U.S. GRANT

**Now Available on YouTube**

For more information on History Day visit:  
<https://www.nhd.org/>

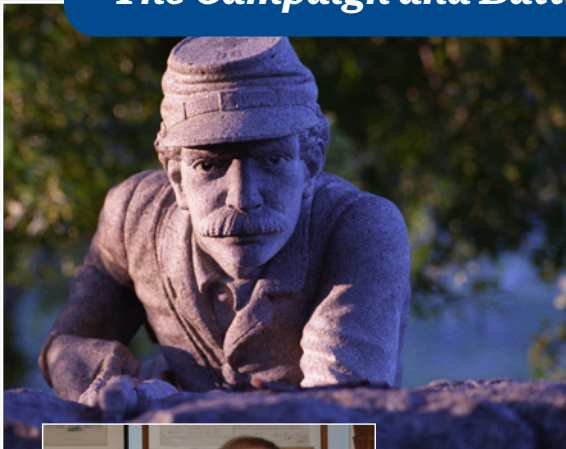
\*To volunteer as a judge, please contact Dr. Rick  
Demirjian at : [rdemirj@camden.rutgers.edu](mailto:rdemirj@camden.rutgers.edu) -- ASAP.

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Please provide your first and second preferences of categories to judge.  
Your help would be greatly appreciated in making this year's context a success! A hearty "Huzzah!" to you!

Thank you. I am your humble and obedient servant,  
Rick D"

## The Campaign and Battle of Gettysburg: June 3 to July 14, 1863



**Instructor:**  
**Herb Kaufman**

**Day/Date; and Time:**  
Wednesday February 16 to March 16, 2022,  
9:30 am – 12:00 pm.

**Location: Cherry Hill Campus**  
**Instructor: Herb Kaufman**

Do you have an interest in learning about the Battle, of Gettysburg? I will be teaching a mini-course at the Camden County College Center for Enrichment.

The course is in-person at the Cherry Hill Campus, Rohrer Center at the corner of Rt. 70 and Springdale Road.

The course is comprehensive and will cover all the aspects of this important battle from the early discussions in Richmond, the march to Pennsylvania, Jeb Stuart's Ride, the three days of the battle, and Lee's retreat and Meade's pursuit.

Course focus is on the participants, Union and Confederate including correspondence, communication, memoirs, and contemporary accounts. Explores the campaign & battle through strategic and political plans and aims. Examines the Confederate retreat & aftermath of the battle.

Examines historical myths & little discussed topics including effect on African Americans and the civilian population.

For more information about the Center for Cultural Engagement, please visit [www.camdencc.edu/center](http://www.camdencc.edu/center)

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

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

### Schedule of Old Baldy CWRT Speakers and Activities for 2022

March 10, 2022 – Thursday

Jim Remsen & Brad Upp

“Back From Battle: The Forgotten Story of Pennsylvania's Camp Discharge”

April 14, 2022 – Thursday

Gil Hahn

“The Campaign for the Confederate Coast: Blockading, Blockade Running and Related Endeavors During the American Civil War”

May 12, 2022 – Thursday

Drew Gruber

“The Battle of Eltham's Landing and the New Jersey Brigade”

Old Baldy Civil War Round Table of Philadelphia  
Camden County College

Blackwood Campus - Connector Building  
Room 101 Forum, Civic Hall, Atrium  
[oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net](mailto:oldbaldycwrt@verizon.net)  
Founded January 1977

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Questions to  
Dave Gilson - 856-323-6484 - [dgilson404@gmail.com](mailto:dgilson404@gmail.com).

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